Societies Act, 1875, which came into opera-
January, 1876, and under which no moneys
or deaths, only on the production of a cer-
th from the Registrar of Deaths, the
g under a penalty of not less than £1 and
ey pay any death legacies without such
ortly after the appearance of that letter,
f the Consett and District United Friendly
held their first meeting for 1876, and at
he question of Registrar's certificates of
e injustice of our members in a district
out 25,000 inhabitants having to go to
h only about 1,000 inhabitants, to get such
fully discussed, and it was agreed that a
before the members and the public at the
ion, praying the Registrar General for
oint a Registrar of Births and Deaths for
trict at Consett. The petition was adopted
W. Jenkins, Esq., as chairman of the
ly forwarded to the Registrar General of
raham. Esq , who in his answer drew our
fact that the Board of Guardians placed
Lanchester, and he thought they would
was right in the matter. Acting upon
xt appointed a deputation to wait upon our
at Consett, one of whom was Mr. Collinson,
to bring our case before the full Board of
anchester, and to give us all the assistance
After waiting a considerable time we
y our local guardians that it would be
d a deputation to wait upon the full Board
and try to come to some arrangement.
d and myself were appointed by a meeting
for that purpose to wait upon the
anchester at their next meeting, which we
then informed that the Guardians had
Registrar General of England asking him
strict and appoint a Registrar for Consett
t that his answer had not been favourable
As the Guardians did not read to, or give
he Registrar General's answer to their
are not aware that he has definitely re-
st, and we do charge our local Guardians
ing the matter up until we had a final-
no. As to Mr. Collinson's personal con-
is matter, I can only say that he has on
tated in my hearing that he thought we
ed in persuading the Registrar General
gistrar for Consett and district, but at the
bound to say that he has always admitted
r claim.
n, sir, and in reference to the rumour
e, I can only say this, that so long as a
the Board of Guardians choose to ex-
from their meetings, and thereby keep
ts, the public, in the dark as to their
ngs no member of that Board has any
in if his conduct at that Board should be
by the public.
fer taking up so much of your valuable
yours &c.,
RALPH WALTON.
pril 10th, 1877.

Markets.

CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's
s a small supply of English wheat, and
abroad. The high rates asked checked
nce on the week of 1s to 2s on both
ign was, however, obtained. Barley and
, but the latter dull. Beans 1s lower.
firmer. Oats slow, with little change in
to 2s dearer.
N MARKET, Tuesday.—At our market
had a small supply of wheat and barley,
average show. Trade was dull for all
d little business was done, mainly at last
CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show
ed for sale exhibited an increase of 216
cline of 690 sheep as compared with that
Respecting quality, there is litle or no
. The supply of beef comprised 2,025
mber of sheep was 4,470. Pigs: 734
[illegible] per stone, 9s 6d to
ry sorts, 7s 9d to 8s 6d; good oxen,
; middling, 7s 6d to 8s 0d; cows and
to 7s 3d; pork, large, 6s 6d to 6s 9d;
to 8s 6d; sheep, good vendable weiders,
2d; middling, 9½d to 10d.
HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land
8s; new land hay, 105s to 130s; wheat
6s 0d; barley straw, 3s 0d to 3s 6d;
to 4s 3d per thrave.
ROVISION, Saturday.—Oats, 6s 6d to
6d to 9s 6d; Indian corn, 7s 6d; beans,
s, 10s 6d to 11s 6d per boll. Beef, 8d to
d to 11½d; veal, 10d to 11d; bacon, 6d
6½d to 8d; cheese, 7d to 8d per lb.
to 3s 0d; ducks, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; hens,
ch; butter, 1s 8d to 1s 10d per lb.; eggs,
pigeons, 1s 4d per couple. Apples, 2s
2s to 2s 6d per stone.
POTATO, Saturday.—Scotch potatoes,
of 20 stones.
TATO, Saturday.—Potatoes, 10d to 11d

AS'S CHURCH, COLLIERLEY.—The
now being repainted and thoroughly
will in consequence be closed for the
days, but services will be held in the

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.—
ry services in connection with the
ere commenced on Good-Friday, when
preached in the afternoon by Mrs.
Ripon. Tea was afterwards provided
om underneath the chapel, the tables
y the following ladies:—Mesdames
don, G. Robson, Daglish, Iley, and
0 persons partook of the good things
which a public meeting was held in
the unavoidable absence of Mr. R.
Newcastle, Mr. R. Telford, of Berry
as called on to preside. Mr. Telford
d the meeting, after which Mr. G.
the yearly report, from which it
heavy debt still rested on the chapel.
resses were also given by Messrs. R.
; J. Leadbitter and Wm. Campbell,
; Thos. Huddleston, Blackhill; and
n and Miss Lake, of Ripon. On
three services were held. Mr. R. H.
castle, preached in the morning, the
special reference to the death of
Thompson, of Ripon, preached in the
evening. The attendance at each of
good. Collections were taken in aid
ds.

Marriages, and Deaths.

anything beyond the simple announce-
irths, Marriages, or Deaths, will be
Advertisements.

ARRIAGES.
St. Ives' Church, on the 4th inst., Mr.
n Cross to Miss Jane Gardiner, both of
ain.
At the Parish Church, on the 11th inst.,
ke, of Moor Leazes, to Sarah Hornsby,
swell.
he Baptist Chapel, on the 10th, by the
ks, Mr. George Leybourne, eldest son
ot Leybourne, of Healeyfield, to Ann
ngest daughter of the late Mr. Jasper
tleside.
—At St. Bede's Catholic Church, on
st., by the Rev. J. Sittle, Mr. P.
arrow, and formerly of this journal, to
ldest daughter of Mr. Jas. McMaughan,
ields.
H—At the Centenary Chapel, on the
by the Rev. A. H. Vine, Mr. S. J.
of Newcastle-on-Tyne, younger son of
Leybourne, of Healeyfield, to Mary,
ter of Mr. R. Forster, Middlesbrough.

DEATHS.
n the 5th, aged 64 years, Mrs. Matilda

blished by ROBERT JACKSON, at the
nting Works, Front Street, Consett,
April 14th, 1877.

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

An ADVERTISING MEDIUM for Annfield Plain, Blackhill, Consett, Lanchester, Leadgate, Shotley Bridge, &c.

No. 869. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, APRIL 21ST, 1877. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

JOSEPH OLEY,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
10, WOOD STREET,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE. 228c

J. BATES
HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, UNDER-TAKER, HARDWAREMAN.
HARVEY STREET, CONSETT. 6758

JOHN JENKINS,
AUCTIONEER,
HOUSE AGENT, AND APPRAISER,
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.
PARTIES leaving the Neighbourhood can have their Furniture, &c., turned into Cash on the shortest notice. 660a

NOTICE.
ANY Person or Persons found TRESPASSING or KILLING GAME upon Derwent Grange Farm, near Castleside, will be Prosecuted according to Law.
By order,
372g WILLIAM R. DICKINSON.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
E. BROOKS.
59, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.
LARGE ARRIVAL OF STOCK FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.
Splendid FELT HATS at 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. 850g

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.
ANY Person Removing, Altering, or Tampering with any Meter, Pipe, or other Property of the above Gas Company, without first obtaining the said Company's permission, will be prosecuted according to Law.
By order of the Directors,
August 21st, 1875. M RICHLEY, Secretary.

BEST HOUSE COALS at Shotley Bridge Railway Station Depot, can now be obtained on application to Mr. GIBBINSON, Station Master.
SOUTH GARESFIELD COALS.
Screened, per load of 15cwt., 6s. 6d., or 8s. 8d. per ton.
Unscreened, " " 5s. 6d., or 7s. 4d. "
Orders taken by Mr. GIBBINSON, Station Master, Shotley Bridge. 559h

NOTICE.
WILLIAM KNOX
HAS much pleasure in announcing that he has entered upon his NEW PREMISES, at MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, where he intends carrying on Business as HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, &c., and trusts, by strict attention thereto and keeping a staff of good Workmen, to merit a share of Public support.
N.B.—Estimates given for general Repairs, Shop Fronts, &c. 6178

LADIES' SCHOOL, WEAR TERRACE, BISHOP AUCKLAND.
PRINCIPAL:—MRS. CLEMINSON.
SEVERAL of the Pupils have passed the Local Examinations of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham. The result of this year's examinations—Six passed the various English subjects, one in first-class honours; five passed in French, four University Prizes gained; and four passed South Kensington Science and Art Department, one Prize gained. 180h

MAIN AND ROBINSON,
MILLWRIGHTS AND ENGINEERS,
GIBSON STREET, CONSETT,
MAKERS of Reaping Machines, Thrashing Machines, Grinding and Crushing Machinery, Circular and Endless Saws; also, Wringing and Mangling Machines.
M. and R. have always on hand a large Stock of their new Wringing Machines, fitted with Spiral Spring, at £2 5s. Inspection invited.
Wringing Machines fitted with New Rollers and Sewing Machines Repaired. 791h

FOR NEWSPAPERS AND STATIONERY,
TRY
J. COCKBURN
(Successor to Mr. T. BATEY),
STATIONER, NEWSAGENT, BOOKSELLER, AND PRINTER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
ORDERS for the Daily Delivery of Newspapers punctually attended to
PICTURES FRAMED AND BOOKS BOUND
At reasonable charges. 452h

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that any Person or Persons entering into the occupation of any House, Shop, or other Building, to which Gas has been supplied to the previous occupant, upon such entry must first obtain the consent of the Secretary of the Company before consuming the Gas supplied by the said Company. In default therefore, upon proof of the use of the Gas, without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Person will be Prosecuted as the Law directs. The Secretary can be seen daily at the Company's Office, Shotley Bridge, to whom all applications must be made.
By order of the Directors,
M. RICHLEY, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge. October 9, 1870. 24

NOTED FOR GENUINE ARTICLES.
JOHN MADDISON,
GROCER, PROVISION DEALER AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
DIPTON,
RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Dipton and surrounding district for the liberal support accorded to him during the many years he has been in business, and begs to intimate that he has now on hand
SPIRITS OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
Which he purposes to dispose of at the following moderate rates:—
Fine Gin (superior quaility)........2s. 6d. per bot
Real Irish Whisky ....2s. 6d. and 3s. "
Fine Scotch Whisky..2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. "
Superior Rum..........2s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. "
Excellent Brandy, 3s. 6d., and the very best quality ....4s. 6d. "
☞ A trial is respectfully solicited.

TODD'S QUININE WINE.
THIS elegant and renowned Preparation of genuine QUININE stands unsurpassed for Purity, Strength, and Flavour, and is universally approved by the Medical Profession. It is the best, safest, and most agreeable Remedy known for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, Tic or Neuralgia, Ague, Debility, Spasms, and all derangements of the Stomach.
The genuine is manufactured only by JOE TODD, Chemist, Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government Stamp. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, and Wine Merchants. Ask for and have only
TODD'S QUININE WINE.
Agents—W. Aynsley, Grocer, Middle Street, and D. Imrie, Chemist, Front Street, Consett; J. A. Curry, Grocer, Dipton; T. J. Muse, Castleside; and Joseph Robinson, Chemist, Stanley.

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY,
WATCHMAKER, EBCHESTER.

C. M. STONEHOUSE,
PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,
LEAZES, BURNOPFIELD. 578h

JASMINE ACADEMY, WHICKHAM, GATESHEAD.
A BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT where Boys are thoroughly Trained for a Business Life upon the easiest terms. Next Quarter commences April 10th.—Apply to Mr. BURNS.

MRS. I. ELSDON,
RESPECTFULLY intimates to her Friends and the Public that she has commenced business as GENERAL PROVISION DEALER, in VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT, and has always on hand HOME-MADE BREAD, TEA CAKES, &c.
SOUP and BROTH ready every day.
TEA, COFFEE, and other Refreshments provided on the shortest notice. 177g

JOHN CHARLTON,
SLADE HOUSE,
NEAR EBCHESTER STATION,
BEGS to inform the Public that he has now on hand a select Stock of VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS, SEED POTATOES, CABBAGE PLANTS; also, GREENHOUSE and BEDDING-OUT PLANTS.
J. C. will attend Consett every Saturday. 683h

NOTICE.
THE AUCKLAND UNION PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY are now prepared to receive money on Deposit in sums of not less than £10 repayable at one month's notice. The interest is five per cent. payable half-yearly without deduction.—Apply to Mr. JOHN ELLIOTT, Agent at Consett; or, to Mr. GEORGE STILLMAN, the Secretary, 56, North Bondgate, Bishop Auckland, of whom any further information may be obtained. 603h

WILLIAM HALL,
MACHINE AGENT, DIPTON.
EUROPEAN, HOWE'S, BELGRAVIA, TAYLOR'S, or any other SEWING MACHINE in the Trade; also KNITTING MACHINES.
WASHING MACHINES, MANGLING MACHINES, WRINGING MACHINES, and SAUSAGE MACHINES.
Any of these Machines on Hire; the Hire to go as Payment.
Sewing Machines Cleaned, Adjusted, Repaired, or Exchanged.
☞ Instruction Free by an Experienced Machinist.

IMPROVED CONCRETE FLOORING.
JOHN DOVE & CO.,
35, CLOSE, NEWCASTLE.
BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and others supplied with any quantity of PORTLAND and other CEMENTS, PLASTER, HAIR, LATHS, LATH TACKS, &c.
CONCRETE FLOORING executed in all its Branches.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WAREHOUSE.
THOMAS WOODS,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF ALL KINDS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
22, COLLINGWOOD STREET, NEWCASTLE.
PIANOS, Harmoniums, Concertinas, German Accordians, Violins, Flutes, Drums, and all kinds of Musical Instruments and Fittings.
Depot for Messrs. F. BESSON and Co.'s celebrated Military Band Instruments and appurtenances.
Bands supplied with the above or with guaranteed French Instruments of the best manufacture on special terms of payment by instalments.
A large Stock of all the above kept on hand.
Brass Instruments thoroughly repaired, polished and made equal in appearance to new, by first-class workmen employed upon the premises. Boxes for the safe carriage of Instruments to repair will be forwarded on notice being sent to the above address.
Repairs to whole sets contracted for. 255h

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.
GEORGE HOBSON
TAKES this opportunity of thanking his numerous Friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him during the many years he has been in business, and begs to inform them that he has now got his Mill under thorough repair, and, with the addition of extra CRUSHING and SPLITTING MILLS, he is now in a position to fully meet the requirements of his Friends and the Public. Particular attention will be paid to Grinding, Crushing, or Splitting Grain for Farmers and the Trade.
Try G. H.'s CRUSHED OATS and BEANS for Horses.
Try G. H.'s CRUSHED MIXED HORSE FEED.
Try G. H.'s MIXED COW FEED.
Try G. H.'s MIXED PIG FEED.
Pure BARLEY MEAL, PEA MEAL, INDIAN MEAL, and every other Article in the Trade on the most reasonable terms.
HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS
(Warehouse, Catchgate),
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.
ESTABLISHED, 1817. 238g

THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT with the AWARDED ROADS, QUARRIES, WELLS, WATERING PLACES, &c., set out by the Commissioners by their Award, dated 13th June, 1871; also a note of the various
CUSTOMS OF THE COPYHOLD OF MANORS
OF THE SEE OF DURHAM.
Edited and Compiled by ROBERT JACKSON, for upwards of thirty years Managing Clerk in the Copyhold Office, Durham, and late Bailiff of the Manor.
The whole of the remaining copies of this useful work, which was published at 3s. 6d., having been purchased by ROBERT JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett he has determined to reduce the price to *Three Shillings* per copy (post free) in order to effect a speedy clearance.
Also on hand a few copies (being an exact facsimile) of the *Original* LANCHESTER COMMON ACT, recently published by Mr. JOHN CALVERT, at the reduced price of *Two Shillings* (post free).
☞ Every owner or occupier of property within the boundary of Lanchester Common should possess a copy of either of these editions.
Mr. JACKSON will be glad to forward copies of either of these editions by return of Post. For which Halfpenny Postage Stamps or Post-Office Orders made payable to ROBERT JACKSON, Consett, must be received.

Business Announcements.

IT IS A REMARKABLE FACT
THAT in these hard times there is a greater consumption of tea than when labour is plentiful and money abundant. It is then that the true character of the English housekeeper shines by her genuine thrift and considerate economy, alike creditable to herself and satisfactory to her household. In no year since 1851 have circumstances come to the help of bad times more [illegible] in the present year. China has been pouring in her supplies of fragrant Teas by millions of pounds, and India is fast coming up in the race. This flooding of the markets with the early tea crops has reduced tea below its real value. It is only necessary for us to remind the housekeeper, who has not found her way to our establishments, that the tea we are selling at 2s per pound is the most wonderful tea ever sold at the money. The 3s tea is the very cream of China's groweth. It is scarcely necessary for us to mention our Indian Tea, that has made the name of Stewart so famous throughout the country.
We offer no inducement except quality and price. If it is your pleasure, a call at any of our places of business will best prove our statement.
WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
NEWCASTLE, 83, GRAINGER STREET; 32, MOSLEY STREET; 33, SANDHILL.
SUNDERLAND, CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET. 254h

LARGE REDUCTION.
MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES. KITCHEN RANGES.
REGISTER, GILL, HALL, AND SHOP STOVES.
GAS COOKERS, HEARTH TILES, &c.
DINNING AND COOKE, HOT WATER ENGINEERS,
91, 93, AND 95, PERCY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
Intend altering their Premises, and to avoid damage, offer the whole of their STOCK in
12 SHOW ROOMS AT FROM 15 TO 20 PER CENT.
Off the regular plain-marked prices for cash.
A FEW SECOND-HAND HOT WATER BOILERS IN STOCK. 689h

W & A GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS—The seals and labels on all WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W & A GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 & 39 Vic., Cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.
From W & A GILBEY'S List of 200 varieties two descriptions of each class of WINES and SPIRITS are quoted below, the first on account of its moderate price, and the second for its fine quality combined with greater age.
AGENT—
W. AYNSLEY, *Grocer*, CONSETT & LEADGATE
PRICES THE SAME AS AT HEAD ESTABLISHMENTS

WINES		Per Bottle	Per Dozen	SPIRITS	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle 1A PORT *from Portugal* A full-bodied well-matured Wine. 4 years old		1/9	21/	Castle UP GIN Highly rectified at W&A Gilbey's own Distillery. 33 per cent. under proof	2/	24/
Castle B PORT *from Portugal* A fine full-flavored fruity Wine. 8 years old		2/4	28/	Castle PROOF GIN Highly rectified at W & A Gilbey's own Distillery. Strength, proof	2/10	34/
Castle 1 SPANISH PORT *from Spain* A full-bodied fruity Wine. 2 years old ..		1/3	15/	Castle UP IRISH WHISKEY Distilled from fine Malt. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle 4 SPANISH PORT *from Spain* The finest Spanish Port produced. 10 years old		1/10	22/	Castle DO IRISH WHISKEY Finest old Dublin Whiskey. Strength, proof ..	3/3	39/
Castle 1A *Pale* SHERRY *from Spain* A pure Spanish Sherry. 3 years old ..		1/6	18/	Castle UP SCOTCH WHISKEY Distilled from fine Malt. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle C *Pale* SHERRY *from Spain* A good type of nutty Sherry. 6 years old		2/4	28/	Castle SO SCOTCH WHISKEY Finest old Scotch Whisky. Strength, proof ..	3/3	39/
Castle VP *Pale* MARSALA *from Sicily* A delicate Dinner Wine. 3 years old ..		1/4	16/	Castle UP BRANDY Has much of the fine flavor of Cognac. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle C *Pale* MARSALA *from Sicily* The finest Marsala produced. 7 years old ..		1/8	20/	Castle PROOF BRANDY Has much of the fine flavor of Cognac. Strength, proof	3/	36/
Castle A CLARET *from France* A pure Medoc Wine. Upwards of a year in bottle		1/	12/	Castle D COGNAC An excellent Cognac Brandy of fine flavor. 33 under proof ..	3/	36/
Castle C CLARET *from France* A fine flavored and well-matured Medoc Wine		1/6	18/	Castle FO COGNAC The finest old Champagne Brandy. Strength, proof	4/9	57/
Castle 1 CHAMPAGNE A pure Sparkling Wine for ordinary use	Quarts	2/2	26/	Castle UP JAMAICA RUM A well-matured Jamaica Rum. 33 per cent. under proof ..	2/3	27/
	Pints	1/3	15/			
Castle 3 CHAMPAGNE A high class delicate Champagne	Quarts	3/6	42/	Castle JO JAMAICA RUM The finest old Jamaica Rum. Strength, proof ..	3/3	39/
	Pints	1/11	23/			
Castle SAUMUR *Silver Foil* A fine dry Sparkling Wine.. ..	Quarts	2/1	25/	Castle 1 HOLLANDS A pure Dutch Spirit from Rye Wheat. 14 per cent. under proof	2/4	28/
	Pints	1/3	14/6			
Castle SAUMUR *Gold Foil* A fine old dry Sparkling Wine ..	Quarts	2/6	30/	HOLLANDS (*Silver Stream*) A fine old Dutch Spirit, bottled abroad. 14 under proof	2/8	32/
	Pints	1/5	17/			

RE-INTRODUCTION OF MADEIRAS AT MODERATE PRICES
Large stocks of old Wines, estimated at Five Million gallons, having accumulated in Madeira, growers have been compelled to submit to a considerable diminution in prices, and there appears therefore every prospect of these Wines, of which W & A Gilbey have recently made important shipments, coming again into general use, especially as from their full body and nutty character they are particularly suitable for consumption in this country.

	Per Bottle	Per Dozen		Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle MADEIRA A full-flavored nutty Wine from the Island. 3 years old	2/1	25/	Castle GRAND MADEIRA An excellent nutty Wine from the Island. 5 years old	2/6	30/

All Bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

CHEAP FLOUR, PROVISION, AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSES.
WM. AYNSLEY,
THE TEA DEALER,
3, MIDDLE STREET, 11, NELSON STREET, CONSETT; AND FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

Business Announcements.

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER, LEADGATE AND CONSETT.
☞ PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED OR CONTRACTED FOR.

JOSEPH PATON,
PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
11, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 624h

ROBERT SEWELL,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
1, TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!
ANY Person found Trespassing in pursuit of Game, gathering Mushrooms, Brambles, &c., on Middle Heads, Oliverford, Middles, Knitsley Grange, Allen Heads Lyerdeen, Rowley, Dean Houl, and Healeyfield Farms will be Prosecuted as the Law directs.
July, 1875. 7132

PERFECTION IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH AND PAINLESS DENTISTRY AT MODERATE CHARGES.
MR. T. F. WATSON, DENTIST,
36, CLAYTON STREET (Corner of Newgate Street), NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
RESPECTFULLY calls attention to the Superiority of his Rugosite Suction Palate and Dental Coral.
☞ TEETH STOPPED OR EXTRACTED. 55h

JAMES PALLISER,
FAMILY GROCER, PROVISION MERCHANT, AND COMMISSION AGENT,
AND 6, FOUNDRY ROW, BLACKHILL.
Agent for the Royal Life and Fire Assurance Company and the Union Permanent Building Society. Meeting night, on Monday Evening, Mar. 5th, 1877. Agent for the Sale of Pianofortes and Harmoniums.

WILLIAM NICHOL
(Nine Years with N. Brown, Shotley Bridge),
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT,
HAS commenced Business in the Shop lately occupied by Mr. William Biggins. Carriage, Gig, Cart, and Pit Harness made to order. Repairs neatly done, on reasonable terms. 531h

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
91 & 93, BLACKETT STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
JAMES JOHNSON, Family Grocer and Tea Dealer. Teas, Coffees, and Spices of the Choicest quality. Good Useful Teas from 2s. per pound. Coffees, 1s. per pound. Household Soaps from 3d. per pound. All kinds of Drysaltery Goods cheap and of the best quality. Hotels and families supplied at wholesale prices.
TERMS—CASH. 879a

FOR CHEAP GROCERIES, &c., TRY
G. J. ROBINSON,
THE NOTED GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.
JAMS, JELLIES, SAUCES, PICKLES, SALMON, LOBSTER, &c. A Good Assortment of CHEESE, BUTTER, BACON, and HAMS.
Agent for the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, of which Tables, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., will be forwarded to persons wishing to enter with a good Company. 550h

TO DRAPERS, MILLINERS, CLOTHIERS, &c.
NEWPORT'S REGISTERED PINS for Window Tickets, are indispensable to Drapers, &c. In Boxes, containing 1 Gross, at 1s. 9d. each. To be had at the *Guardian* Office.

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE
VILLA AND OTHER BUILDING SITES
FOR SALE,
IN LARGE OR SMALL PLOTS,
ON THE BENFIELDSIDE ESTATE.
APPLY TO
WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, VALUER, SURVEYOR AND COMMISSION AGENT,
BLACKHILL,
278g CO. DURHAM.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FURNITURE.
PARTIES NOW FURNISHING will do well to visit WM. WILKINSON'S Establishment, where they will find a large and well-made Stock of Household Furniture in great variety; also, Flocks, Feathers, and Rabbit-down, Ready-made Ticks, Brass and Iron Bedsteads (very cheap), Washing and Wringing Machines, and Paperhangings, in newest designs.
N.B.—Wholesale Agents for Hardy and Bury's Patent Picks.
Travellers in the Trade supplied with Clocks, Watches, Hardware, Jewellery, Spectacles, Telescopes, and Field and Opera Glasses at Wholesale Prices.
WM. WILKINSON, CATCHGATE.

R. C. WHINFIELD,
4, DERWENT PLACE
(Within Two Minutes' Walk of Central Station and Facing the Sheep Market),
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
DIARRHŒA Mixture, Tonic Drops and Pills for Nervousness and Indigestion, Specific Oil and Eclectic Liniment, Drawing and Healing Salve for Dry and Wet Scurvy, Cough Drops, Breast Ointment, Certain Cure for Asthma and Bronchitis, and Miraculous Mixture for Gravel.
The above to be had of Messrs. TAYLOR, GIBSON, and Co., Druggists, Bigg Market, Newcastle; CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Consett; Mr. HENRY POSTER, Stationer, Leadgate; Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, Grocer, Tow Law; Mrs. MYERS, Grocer, Cornsay; and Mr. WM. DAVISON, Castleside. 375g

JOHN W. DAVISON,
CABINETMAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT, AND CATCHGATE,
HAS now on hand the largest and best made Stock of FURNITURE in the district.
IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.
A large Stock of New Patterns in PAPER HANGINGS.
PERAMBULATORS. HARDWARE.
Agent for the HOME WASHER and MANGLING MACHINES.
BURY'S and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS.
Licensed Dealer in SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER. 6735

THE GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21 1877.

LORD HARTINGTON'S MOTION.

It has passed into a proverb that to be wise after the event is the exactest definition of a fool; but like other sharp sayings, it a little contradicts itself. To be wise at any stage of existence, and after any amount of experience, implies that we are being cured of our folly; but the fact is that there are some on whom experience is thrown away. They are no wiser after the event than they were before it. It is on such persons that the lessons of history are thrown away. When placed in circumstances nearly similar to those they were in before, they repeat the same mistakes, and in the words of Pitt's reply, which, by the way, he did *not* utter—they continue ignorant in spite of age and experience. To apply these remarks to our Foreign policy on the Eastern Question, the parallel with the conduct of our Conservative Ministry in 1859 is too instructive to be passed over. Then, as now, we had four or five month's clear warning that a war between France and Austria was inevitable, unless we discarded tradition and wholly accepted a mediatory policy. The state of Italy was threatening; for five years the volcano had slumbered, but now it was in an active state, and no amount of commonplace about the rights of treaties or the settlement of Euprope in 1815 could dispose of the undeniable fact that Italy could not be held under much longer by the white-coated regiments of Austria. Diplomacy was given four months to provide a settlement, and during this time of reprieve Lord Malmesbury wrote reams of fussy dispatches in which he alternately scolded France and Austria, and showed a profound incompetence to get beneath the surface of the question, or even to understand what an oppressed nationality could mean. The only point in Lord Malmesbury's policy which seemed intelligible was the desire to hold in check French ambition; but even in this he was not successful. His policy defeated itself; in the end, France went to war with Austria, snatched the laurels which she coveted, and made herself—in this way—for some years at least, the dictator of Europe.

The parallel between April 1859 and 1877 is instructive. We are going over the same weary round of diplomacy again, and wasting our strength in palliatives, when what is wanted is some drastic and effectual remedy. Granted, for argment's sake, that the end of our policy in 1877 should be to hinder Russia using the nationality principle as a means of aggrandisement, as much as it was our policy to thwart France—in the same way—in 1859, the question arises, are we employing the right means to attain those end? Admitting that oppressed nationalities are nuisances, and that the humanity cry is all cant and humbug—as the *Pall Mall Gazette* politely describes it—still, it is open to question whether we are not actually playing Russia's game in 1877 as much as we did that of France in 1859. It is quite certain that the only way to keep these Christian Rajahs of Turkey from calling out for help from Russia is by our stepping in as their protector. If we will not do our duty Russia will do it for us, and we shall be barred from complaining on account of our neglecting to enforce these provisions of the Treaty of Paris which virtually makes Europe the protector of the Christian subjects of Turkey. It is the misfortune of certain pedantic statesmen that cannot read between the lines of a Treaty, and see the spirit of it underneath the letter. The gist of the replies to Lord Hartington's motion on Friday night was of this character; but it is too late to regret all this. We are repeating, with our eyes open, the mistakes of 1859, and have not, even the consolation of feeling that we have profited by the lesson which we then learned, not to affect a cynical contempt for the cry of oppressed nationalities.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Although the Eastern Question is now narrowed down to nutshell dimensions, a friendly solution of the difficulty seems as far off as ever. The light of after-events will decide whether the conduct of Turkey with regard to the Protocol has been dignified or only infatuated. It is rather hard on Russia that her "Pons Asmorum," constucted with so much difficulty, should have broken down, after all; and it is a serious question whether there be any alternative device by which she may retreat with the semblance of honour from the bellicose attitude she assumed a few months back. The English Money-Market has not been affected so much as might have been predicted by the last phase of diplomatic negotiations. The world remembers that Russia has already addressed an Ultimatum, or a document of a closely similar description, to the Porte, and nothing dreadful came of it. But if war come, the Russians ought to modify the name of the chief of their staff. The necessity of frequently repeating the name of General *Nepokoitschitschky* must surely have the effect of retarding military operations. Such a mouthful is enough to give even a Muscovite a sore-throat. In Cornwall therr exists a predilection for Scriptural names, and among others *Mahershalalhashbaz* is a favourite. The parents of the child about to be baptized by that intricate polysyllable are frequently unable to pronounce it. The remedy is to point out the name as it stands in the Bible to the officiating person. "That be the name, Sir; but we can't 'zactly pronounce it, so we call it 'Lal' for short." If the Russian officer were abbreviated into General "Neps," martial manœuvres might be somewhat facilitated.

This year's Budget partakes very much of the character of the whole domestic administration of the Beaconsfield Cabinet. It is not a sensational success; it is not a conspicuous failure. The surplus is insignificant by comparison with that which the somewhat cheese-paring policy of the last Government succeeded in producing; but, then, the year has been one of almost unprecedented commercial depression, and until a few weeks ago the returns appeared to threaten a very considerable deficit. On the whole, Sir Stafford Northcote can scarcely be congratulated.

Next to the Eastern Question the Government Burials Bill is the most exciting political topic of the hour. Most of the Dissenters are inclined to reject it as an "insult." Nothing will satisfy them but the liberty of each Christian denomination to perform its own rites in the parish Church-yards. If this be granted, it will be hard to find a logical objection to their performing their several distinctive acts of worship in the Church, and this would bring the Establishment to a *reductio ad absurdum*. Speaking of Disestablishment and disendownment, I am told that a certain M.P., who is one of the most prominent promoters of these movements (and himself a Dissenter, has lately admitted in private that if the Church of England lose her Endowment, so also in common justice, must the Dissenting bodies. He would appear to favour a sort of "hand-to-mouth" Voluntaryism.

Thackeray lectured on the "Four Georges." Somebody might now lecture on the "Three Sir Georges," as they are called, who carry off the palm of boredom in the House of Commons. Sir George Balfour is the worst. *Punch* once represented Mr Brougham in the act of singing to the House of Commons; the benches are all empty, the coat-tail and heels of a member who is rushing headlong through the door of the House are all that is visible of the representatives of the people. All the rest have fled from the unearthly howling of the harsh-voiced orator. Next to Brougham's singing hardly anything could so effectually clear the House as a speech from Sir George Balfour, whose fussiness, dulness, and prolixity are proverbial. Sir George Campbell's manner is almost equally unfortunate. He used to be listened to from respect to his character and Indian administration; but of late he was grown intolerable, and the House has been driven to hoot him down. Sir George Bowyer is admittedly an ableman, but nevertheless, he might leave the *Y* out of his name, for he is bore number three.

While the Senate of the London University consent to admit women to examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, some of its members are in favour of a modified curriculum and a distinct examination for the sweet girl graduates. I cannot approve of this. If these ladies are to be let loose upon the country on the same footing as other medical practitioners to be equally exempt with them from requisition of "blood for blood", and to enjoy as free a dispensation from the trammels of the sixth commandment, then, surely, their knowledge of their profession ought to be as severely tested. There is some comfort, however, in the fact that, as only the Inns of Court can admit a student to the bar, so also the Medical Council alone can register a licensed practitioner; the degrees given by the Universities in law and medicine being in no single instance certificates of legal qualification to practice.

Miss Thompson's picture, "After Inkermann," is by far the most meritorious work that has emanated from her easel. It is already known that she will not exhibit at the Academy. The Association who will publish this engraving have not, as is generally supposed, given £5,600 for the original. That was the price set upon it by Miss Thompson, who desired to sell right out, "lock, stock, and barrell"; but they were reluctant to treat on that basis, inasmuch as the market value of an important original by the artist—such a picture as this, for instance—has yet to be ascertained. Consequently they have bought the copywright absolutely, together with the use of the picture, for exhibition purposes for four years, for the sum of £3,000. Let me tag on to this paragraph another art-item: Mr Rosetti will not be as was anticipated, an exhibitor at the Grosvenor.

Mr Tennyson has been giving private readings from his poems to a favoured circle of London friends. I suppose that this is a preliminary to canter to try the pace of the favourite, and that if the verdict is favourable he may go on and appeal to the general public. That Tennyson, like Thackeray, might safely launch out as a public reader of his own works is probable enough; but at what a cost! For the sake of the Laureate, I hope that this is only an idle rumour.

It is different with Mr F. H. Dickens, the youngest son of the novelist. He has come out as a public reader of his father's works, and promises to achieve something like success. In any case, the attempt is perfectly legitimate. It risks no reputation, does not wear the appearances of seeking notoriety for its own sake, and is altogether as natural as that Mr Bellew, junior should succeed Mr Bellew, senior, on the platform to which he descended so gracefully when he found that his vocation was not for the pulpit.

Work was fully resumed in the Stockton shipyards on Monday morning, the various disputes which arose last week as to the prices to be paid for particular items of work not included in the employers' concession of a 5 per cent. advance on inside work, having been amicably arranged.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS AT TYNEMOUTH.—Within the last few days seventeen human skeletons, more or less perfect, have been found by workmen whilst excavating a cellar beneath a shop—an old building—in Front Street, Tynemouth. The area of the ground in which the remains were found is about 36 yeard, and the thickness of the soil under which they were buried does not in any place exceed two feet. Beneath the soil there is a stratum of sea sand, and the ground, therefore, does not appear to have been a place of burial; but, as the remains were crowded closely together the probability is that it has been the place of sepulture of men who have fallen in battle.

FOOD AND HEALTH.

We seem just now to be approaching a crisis in food supply, and it remains to be seen whether the butchers will contrive to get the best of it, or whether the public will in some way secure the advantages which are promised from the large importations of American and Canadian meat which are daily arriving in the markets of London, Liverpool, Manchester and Dublin. At present it is obvious that the laws of supply and demand are not permitted to work freely, and that though the meat imported from abroad in such large quantities can be sold to the public at about twopence per pound lower than the present charges made by metropolitan retail dealers, the price is still kept up all round, and people are buying American beef without knowing it, and at the same high rate as they had been paying before this augmentation of the food supply. In Liverpool and Dublin the prices have gone down once or twice in a spasmodic manner, but it is stated that large stocks of the imported meat have been left on the hands of retailers. In Manchester it is said that some butchers have adopted the expedient of buying up old cows and oxen and selling the joints at a cheap rate as "prime American" in order to disgust their customers with the notion of such additions to the English larder. Probably there will be a strong combination for some time to come, and it is possible that unless a counteracting influence be exercised on the part of the public in order to support the purveyors of American and Canadian meat, the stocks will be kept back, vast quantities of excellent food will be destroyed, and the exporters will hesitate to send supplies to a market which is entirely in the hands of those who are most interested in keeping up famine prices. We will not enter into the vexed question of the present enormous waste of fish and game whenever large consignments fill the markets and threaten to bring down prices to a figure which, if there were reasonable means of distributing food, would frequently enable the poorer part of the community to enjoy a feast. All we desire to do is to point out the fact. Complaints are everywhere made of efforts to deprive the public of what may become such an enormous augmentation of our meat supply, that people of moderate means might no longer have to look wistfully at the joint as it disappears from the family table, and that even the poor might at least have three or four meat meals a week. There can be no doubt that the arduous life of people in our large towns makes flesh-food a necessity. Strength cannot be supported on a low diet in cases where either great physical labour or great mental strain and excitement are the frequent conditions of everyday life. There may be individual instances of persons who contrive to maintain a certain degree of robustness, and to preserve a healthy condition on a vegetable diet, but they are so few as to be outside the question, while to procure nourishing and wholesome vegetables in sufficient quantities to feed the London population would be beyond the power, even if it were not beyond the purses, of the people who form the majority of workers and thinkers. Until we reach a period when babies can be "brought up by hand" on the milk which they are permitted to imbibe from cocoanuts turned into feeding bottles, we shall have a constant and, for a long time at least, an increasing demand for fresh beef and mutton; and it is most desirable that the vast traffic which is just now opened should be preserved from the attempts of salesmen or purveyors to keep down supplies or to keep down supplies or to keep up prices. At present the butchers, when remonstrated with on their exorbitant charges, shake their heads as though they were on the verge of ruin, and mutter that the profits go to the middlemen, who attend at the cattle markets overnight or early in the morning, and buy up all the best lots of live stock, so that the retailer has to take such beasts as he needs for slaughter at an enormously-increased rate. It remains to be seen how this will be affected by the impending change which will take place in the trade when cattle are slaughtered in places near which they are bred, and the dead meat is sent to market. The breeders and stock-keepers declare that they are not benefited by the present high charges; and it is very likely that they are not, since there is just now a comparative scarcity of cattle and sheep, and feeding is very expensive in consequence of recent failures of the fodder crops and the close restrictions placed on the removal of cattle and the importation of foreign stock. Mr. Stanhope, at an Agricultural Society dinner the other day, said it seemed to him that if it was possible to kill meat in America and bring it to England in a fit state for the market, it ought also to be possible to kill meat in Norfolk or at Penistone and take it to London. He believed Aberdeen was the only town in Great Britain that had worked out this problem for itself, and in sending their meat to London they sent it dead instead of alive. He was told that the profit lay where the animals were slaughtered, and he thought the farmers should lay the lesson to heart. This is obvious enough, and it also follows that meat from abroad may come to the English market in the carcass instead of alive. It is true that such supplies would require a very well organised system of inspection for sanitary purposes, and some further steps will soon have to be taken in this direction in the case of all exported meat, or for the matter of that, of exported food of all kinds; but the increased cost of such vigilance would probably be met by the saving effected in freight and charges in conveying dead carcasses instead of live animals, which also require such rigid inspection as to make it necessary to place their importation under restrictive legislation. A vast quantity of meat brought over this last week was landed in such good order as to have been immediately sold. In fact, such is the quality of the meat and such the condition in which it is placed upon the market here, that it is declared that at the Central Meat Market, Canadian meat was sold to metropolitan butchers, and sold by them without distinction of name, and, alas! also without distinction of price. This plan of bringing meat to England is not only less costly than transporting live stock, but it is placed on the market in better condition. After a voyage from the Continent, or even from Ireland, cattle must be landed in a feverish condition after their unnatural experience of the discomforts of a sea voyage. Killed on their pastures, and only the marketable portions shipped to this country, the quality of the meat is improved, and the cost of its transportation lessened. At first it was attempted to export live cattle from Canada and America; it was found, however, that cost of freight, together with the loss by death on the voyage, made this mode of shipment unprofitable, and it has been almost wholly abandoned. The 700 tons of American meat which made last week's consignment was brought in the carcass, sewed up in canvas, and carried in compartments of the steamers which brought it fitted up with a refrigerating apparatus specially adapted for the business. The steamer Canada, of the National Line, which left the Victoria Docks a few days ago for New York, has one of her compartments fitted up expressly for this business; and a number of other steameas of several of the American lines are similarly provided with the refrigerating apparatus. It was first used in conveying meat to South Carolina by rail, and bringing back north, tropical fruits and flowers. Subsequently it was introduced upon the railways to the west, and it is now to be used, as stated, upon our Atlantic steamers. The principle on which this plan of meat and fruit preservation is based is simply to keep these articles at a temperature just below the freezing point.

Now, though the lower prices may increase the number of people who eat meat every day, and so may maintain the higher rates; and though the American exporters themselves may first create a demand and then raise their prices, there can be little doubt that if the supply should increase—and arrangements are made for its regular transmission—the English food market will be benefitted. The sources of supply are ample. Ten of the present Texan herds of which we have statistics number a million head, and one of the herds belong to a widow lady who has 140,000 beeves feeding in her own enclosures. It is quite probable that there may be as many cattle in Texas at present as there are in Ireland, and there are other grazing States in America equally populous with kine. Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Kansas, and the fertile prairie lands still farther away, are each of them now feeding many millions of cattle. In the far west a three year old steer can be raised at the cost of a sovereign. Even on ground nearer to great markets the prices of oxen are wonderfully moderate compared with their cost on this side of the Atlantic.

But there is another striking fact in relation to the meat supply in this country. Though prices are so high and cattle are comparatively scarce, the land is being gradually converted from arable to pasture. Of the cultivated portion, which consists of arable and pasture, there is still a larger proportion of arable; but there can be no doubt that this is sensibly diminishing in favour of extended grazing ground, and there is a distinct inclination on the part of farmers to convert much of the land which has hitherto been under the plough to pasturage for cattle, and they discover that to breed and fatten live stock for the market is more profitable than to grow grain, of which the supply is, after all, so far from reaching the home consumption. During the last six years above a million additional acres of land have been brought under cultivation but it has all been devoted to pasture, and about 300,000 acres, which five years ago was in arable, is now turned into pasture. The figures in 1870 stood at 18,355,000 acres of arable and 12,073,000 of pasture, while last year they were 18,028,000 of the one, and 13,516,000 of the other. In addition to this, the ploughed land under artificial grasses was last year 4,540,000 acres, or four per cent. more than in the year before; while the acres under wheat had declined from 3,630,300 in 1874 to 2,924,957. These are facts worth serious consideration in an estimate of the future food supply of this country; and it is difficult to avoid regret that the crops of grain are seriously diminishing in presence of the large importations on which Great Britain is compelled to rely.

Stock-keeping and the feeding of cattle is evidently regarded as being more profitable than growing grain, but mostly from the causes referred to. Live stock has also diminished very considerably since 1874. To whatever causes it may be attributed, the fact remains that while there are more pasture lands and more artificial grass crops, the number of cattle and sheep has decreased since 1874 by about a quarter of a million of the former and two millions of the latter, while pigs are fewer by half a million.

But let us, in conclusion, see what were the consumptions and importations of the meat and cattle in the year following that in which the diminution began, and we may begin to see under what artificial conditions we are suffering from present high prices. In 1875 the United Kingdom consumed 1,186,641 cwts. of beef from imported live cattle; 454,007 cwts. of mutton from imported live sheep; 71,927 cwts. of pork from imported live swine; 3,114,809 cwts. of imported dead weight, *i.e.*, bacon, pork, hams, cured beef, &c.; 15,820,000 cwts. of home-grazed beef; 8,701,451 cwts. of home-raised mutton; and 4,348,944 cwts. of home-bred pork; the total consumption of meat (exclusive of poultry, game, and other meat not classified with butchers' meat) of the United Kingdom being 33,697,785 cwts. A reduction of twopence per lb. on this vast quantity of meat would result in a yearly saving to the whole country of £31,451,264 2s. 8d.; but we have not realised that reduction, and it remains to be seen how the butchers here will be able to retain their exhorbitant demands now that dead meat is arriving in quantities which already considerably affect the market.

LAUNCH OF A CHANNEL TWIN-STEAMER ON THE TYNE.

On Saturday afternoon, a double steamer, built for the Channel Steamship Company, was launched from the ironshipbuilding yard of Messrs A. Leslie and Co., at Hebburn. The attempts which have been made to construct a vessel by which passengers could be conveyed across the English Channel without enduring the tortures of sea-sickness have, as is well-known, been successful only at the sacrifice of speed, and passengers who, dreading the sea malady, determine to voyage in the Castalia between England and the continent, must be prepared to accept the cost and inconvenience of delay. The steamship company which owns the Castalia, finding that, that vessel, while preserving the passenger from sea-sickness, was not able to compete with other Channel steamers in point of speed, and that she should not accomplish the passage in the period which regulates the arrival and departure of certain trains at each side of the Channel, became anxious to obtain a vessel which would combine both desiderata. Messrs Leslie and Co. undertook to meet the wishes of the company by the construction of a double-steamer which would secure both the complete comfort of the passenger and a quick voyage; designs were prepared by the firm; and it is believed that their undertaking has been fulfilled by the Express—as the new vessel, probably from a confidence in her capabilities, has been named. In order to attain the special objects of the vessel, the necessity of combining maximum strength with minimum weight was kept in view in making the designs; the workmanship has been executed with the greatest care; and, if the good promises made by the appearance of the Express are realised, Messrs Leslie will have solved the problem which the Channel Steamship Company have long had before them, and have conferred a lasting benefit upon travellers between England and the continent. The main principles upon which the Castalia was built have been observed in designing the Express, but there are important differences in the construction. Roughly described, the new vessel is formed of two complete hulls, 300 feet in length, from the inner sides of which rises on an iron arch bearing the immense superstructure containing the saloons and cabins. This superstructure occupies nearly the entire width (about 60 feet) of the connected hulls—on the deck on each side there is scarcely space sufficient for two persons to pass abreast—and extends the whole length of the arch with the exception of about 10 feet at either end. From the ends of the arch the bows of both hulls—there is really no stern for the steamer, to avoid turning, is made to steam either way—taper away to a fine point. Looking at the vessel from either end—both are exactly alike—as she floats on the river near Messrs Leslie's yard you see two projecting bows and the long tunnel formed by the arch which connects the hulls. Sailing through the tunnel—which may at present easily be done in a small boat—you observe in the centre and dividing the arch a large aperture, in which will be fitted the two paddle-wheeles each 24ft in diamater and 10ft 6in wide, and going out under the other end of the arch you pass between two bows similar to those observed on approaching the vessel. There being no more space on the deck than is required for the working of the ship, the passengers will be confined to the superstructure. Its top, which is on a level with the piers at the ports between which the Express will run, forms a splendid promenade. Access to the saloon is gained by broad stairways leading from the top, and there are entrances at each end. On what may be called the promenade or roof of the saloons and cabins, and raised on a platform, is a commodious steering house. The vast structure for the accommodation of passengers will contain a saloon at each end, dining saloon, ladies' cabin, and a number of private cabins, and all will be elegantly and luxuriously fitted and furnished. There will also be officers' apartments and smoking rooms. Each hull will be supplied with a complete and independant pair of engines, with cylinder 63 inches in diameter and 72 inches stroke, which will give no less than 36 revolutions per minute. In designing them Messrs Black and Hawthorn of Gateshead, have kept in view the limited draught of the vessel as well as the great power required, and the framing of the engines is of wrought iron There will be 24 furnaces, and the boilers, four in number, are the largest and most powerful of their kind yet constructed. As was expected, the draught of water was, when the Express was launched, only 3½ feet, and it will not exceed 7 feet, when the vessel is fully equipped and has on board the utmost number of passengers for which she has accommodation. The launch of the Express on Saturday afternoon seemed to be regarded as an event of no ordinary importance in Hebburn. Flags were flying in all directions, and crowds assembled at points on both sides of the river from which a good view could be obtained. A large number of people witnessed the launch from the yard, the gates were thrown open so that the public might have free access. Amongst the visitors we observed Mrs A. Leslie, Wallsend House; Mr. Jordan Leith; Mrs Coote, Jesmond; Mr and the Misses Aitchison, Wallsend; Mr Henderson and family, South Shields; Mr and Mrs Hawthorn, and Mr Black, of Black Hawthorn, & Co., Gateshead; Mr Mills, principal officer on the Tyne for the Board of Trade Surveyors; Mr Manual surveying engineer for Lloyds; Mr M. Braggiotti, of the Greek Ironwerks, Wallsend; Mr Royal, surveyor for the Northern Clubs; Mr Ouston, inspecting engineer for Adamson and Short; Mr and Mrs McCulloch, Mr J. H. Bald, Rev J. J. Corboy, Mr J. Roy, Mr M. Wardle, Mr. Stewart, Hebburn; Rev Mr O'Niel, Mr J. McEwen, Jarrow, &c. &c. The Express on receiving its name from Mrs Leslie, glided smoothly into the water, and was speedily moored at the bucys near the yard. Great credit is due to the officials for the admirable manner in which the launching operations were carried out; and if the Express fulfil the expectations of her designers in her after career, Messrs Leslie will have achieved a feat of national importance.

A SON CHARGED WITH STARVING HIS MOTHER TO DEATH.—Samuel Pilkington, painter, was charged, at Blackburn, on Saturday, with starving his mother to death. The Chief Constable stated that on the previous day the wife of the prisoner had been sent to the Assizes on a charge of aggravated manslaughter. It was proved that the prisoner knew that his wife had kicked his mother, and had kept her short of food. Prisoner had admitted that his mother always seemed short of food, but he had not relieved her wants.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND PITMEN.—The coal-owners engaged in the Northumberland coal trade have made a communication to the Secretary of the Miners' Association of that county, to the effect that in the case of the great depression of the coal trade the owners will be obliged to cease supplying free houses and coals to the workmen, and also to demand a reduction of 10 per cent. from the wages paid at steam coal collieries, and 15 per cent. from the wages paid at soft coal collieries to extend to all classes of labour. The Master's Association is willing to leave the question of reduction to arbitration. A delegate meeting will be held by the miners, when the whole question will be fully discussed and some action will be taken.

THE PRODUCTION OF COAL IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING 1876.—Although no statistics have yet been issued, official or otherwise, the production of coal in the United Kingdom in 1876, we are able to inform our readers, on the best authority, that the exact output for that year, as ascertianed by the Inspector of Coal Mines, is 134,125,166 tons, being an increase of 2,258,061 on the production of 1875, which was returned by Mr Hunt at 131,867,105 tons. It was not generally expected that 1876 would show an increase on the previous year, taking into account the terrible depressed condition of trade, and the fact of such a large additional output of coal is calculated to cause not a little satisfaction at a time when the coal trade is so seriously depressed.

THE OUTPUT OF CLEVELAND IRONSTONE IN 1876.—Returns which have just been made up and are likely to be officially published within the next few weeks, show that the output of ironstone in Cleveland during 1876, reached the unprecedentedly large figure of 6,564,000 tons. The output of ironstone in 1875 was 6,085,541 tons, so that the production for 1876 shows an increase of Cleveland ore of 4,581,901 tons, and it thus appears that there has been an increase within six years of close upon two million tons. This development is larger than that of any period of corresponding duration in the history of the trade.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT AT SUNDERLAND.—At the Sunderland Police-court, on Monday, a man named James Tulloch was charged with cutting and wounding a miner named Robert Brown, in a brothel on the 31st March. Brown and two companions went into the house of the prisoner at midnight on that day, and ordered some drink, but refused to pay the exorbitant sum which was demanded for it. Tulloch then came into the room and asked for the change of a sovereign, placing at the same time a shilling on the table. Brown said it was not a sovereign, and upon that Tulloch rushed to the fire-place and picked the poker out of the fire, where he had put it to heat, and hit furiously at Brown, striking him on the arm. He afterwards ran to a closet, and seized a knife, and he came out brandishing the knife in one hand the poker in the other. He again rushed at Brown, and stabbed him on the cheek and neck, and also slit up his hand between the thumb and forefinger. Brown grew faint, and fell down on a chair, and Tulloch then ran at him again, and struck him heavily across the face with the poker, knocking out four of his teeth. One of Brown's companions then ran away for the police, and when they arrived, Brown was senseless and bleeding on the sofa. His wounds were speedily attended to, when it was found that he was so seriously injured that it was thought proper to take his depositions.—The magistrates committed Tulloch to take his trial at the Assizes. Bail was refused.

THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.—Among the Parliamentary papers issued yesterday is a copy of a letter from Mr J. W. Duff, Her Majesty's Consul at Gothenburg, dated the 22nd February last, in which he says.—"Capital punishment has not been abolished in Sweden, and the number of murders and other violent crimes within the jurisdiction of Gothenburg have of late diminished. As to the cause of the diminution, this is no doubt to be found in the better education of the lower classes. The Gothenburg Licensing Company, or Bolag, had a good object in view when established: but this system, it appears, has proved a failure, owing to the way it has been carried out, and is at present only a money-making concern, realising a large amount annually, which forms a considerable income to the town. The drunkenness in Gothenburg is great, even among the better classes, and the lower orders consider the company's retail shops as their privileged abodes. These shops are situated in the most frequented situations, right in the face of the labourers and seamen, and I consider this a great encouragement and temptation to drinking. The retail of so small a quantity as two bottles of spirits induces the labourers to buy this quantity and drink it at their homes in the face of their families, which, of course, has most demoralising effects. The system is adopted in most towns of Sweden; but the order in Gothenburg is no doubt better kept up than elsewhere by its large and well-disciplined force of police. The distilling of spirituous liquors in this country is done on a very large scale, and the Government has an income of about £730,000 annually which is no doubt the reason for allowing such immense productions of an article which is the ruination of many, and a curse to the country." A statistical table enclosed with this letter shows a steady and almost continuous increase in the amount of liquors sold annually by the Bolag and the amount received since the system was started in October, 1865. During the first year 66,160 gallons were sold, for which £7,203 was received; whilst, during the twelve months ended September 30th, 1875, the last year under review, 329,982 gallons were sold, and £45,374 received.

The Riddlers' Colu[mn]

Communications must be written on o[ne side of the] paper only. Names and technic[al] phrases must be written in full, an[d] distinct. A correct answer must acc[ompany each] riddle, enigma, conundrum, charade, [&c.] All communications must be accom[panied by the] full name and address of the writer[. If a con]tributor wishes to contribute under a[ny] signature he can do so, but he must s[end his name] and address to the editor, or his co[ntributions] will not be used. All communica[tions for this] department must be posted in time [to reach the] *Guardian* office not later than Tuesda[y]

ENIGMAS, CHARADES, &c.

1 When ships are very far away
On the deep blue sea,
And in the violent storm they l[...]
The sailors think of me.

I'm very useful on the land
To a house of inferior sort,
And many buildings would'nt s[...]
If they had not my support.

I'm very useful under ground,
In the mines so deep;
Lending a helping hand I'm fou[nd]
In safety the men to keep.

My primal if you take away,
The remainder then transpos[e]
Do it right, then you will say,
A valiant man it does disclose
THOMAS STACH[...]

2 My first is to move, as you may s[ee]
My second a kind of fish will be;
My whole, if you arrange quite tr[ue]
A Scottish town you'll have in vie[w]
"AMOS[,"]

3 My first is in salmon, but not in cod
My next is in wink, but not in nod;
My third is in night, but not in day
My fourth is in naught, but not in n[...]
My fifth is in write, but not in read;
My sixth is in drink, but not in mea[t]
My seventh is in run, but not in wal[k]
My eighth is in eagle, but not in haw[k]
My ninth is in Welshman, but not in [...]
My tenth is in little, but not in much
My eleventh is in cream, but not in c[...]
And my whole is the name of a singing[...]
JOHN ROBINSON, 34, Hill Stree[t]

4 My first is in physic, but not in drug
My second is in shuffle, but not in st[...]
My third is in roast, but not in stew
My fourth is in thrown, also in thre[w]
My fifth is in eleven, but not in one;
My whole is a very precious stone.
"HERO[,"]

5 My first is a place for wild beasts, my [...] kind of food; my whole is a poet.

6 My first is a stone, my next is a kind [...] whole is a tree.

7 For my first put down a part of your f[...]
My next is something you wear on the[...]
You bards of the *Guardian* try with all
And a policeman's friend will come to [...]
"BANKER" THOMPSON, Westwoo[d]

8 As I homewards took my way one ni[ght]
My first came into view,
It is a thing, you'll own I'm right,
Well known to all of you.

When a train is in the station,
This, my last, you'll always see,
By his whistle the engine's started,
Then we're whirled off merrily.

In time of war I ween,
My whole is always seen.
JOSEPH TWEDDLE, Shakespeare Stree[t]

ANAGRAM.

9 I am a word of ten letters. My 3, 4, 5[...] ancient Roman; my 5, 6, 7, 4, a pretty flow[er ...] 5, 4, a river in England; my 9, 4, 3, 6, [...] music; my 7, 4, 9, 9, 4, 5, a dog; my 5, [...] decayed; my 3, 8, 3, 4, 9, 4, 4, 3, a number [...] means liberality. "HERO,"

DIAMOND PUZZLES.

10 A consonant, a toy, a part of furniture[...] damaged, an archer, what soap is used for, [...] to sigh, an animal, a consonant; read my w[...]wards and across, and make an archer. "AMOS,"

11 A consonant, not dry, what means t[...] things to tell time by, the name of a town, [...] week, to get hold, not well, a vowel; ce[ntrals read] downwards and across, and form the name o[f a town in] England.

12 A consonant, a number, one of the car[...] the name of a town, a red, frozen water, a [...] centrals read downwards and across, and gi[ve the name] of a town in Scoland. E. BENTLEY

SQUARE WORD PUZZLES.

13 A part of your body my first will s[...]
An open space is my next I know,
What is not far in this is seen,
What is not light in this I ween.
"BANKER" THOMPSON, Westwoo[d]

14 A little poem to be sung, expanded, [...] river, an insect.

15 A short memorandum, a white minera[l ...] horned quadrupeds. "HERO,"

16 A plant, what most people like to d[...] circle, fishes.

17 An animal, a low figure, an animal, a [...]
BENJAMIN ELDER, 18, Clayton Stree[t]

TRANSPOSITIONS.

18 What means much, if you transpo[se]
A European city it will disclose.
JAMES TWEDDALL, Shakespeare Stree[t]

19 Aceelmnrst, a town in England.

20 Amnhpnototr, a town in England.

21 Ceeeilrst, a town in England.

22 Deeiffels, a town in England.
"BANKER" THOMPSON, Westwoo[d]

HIDDEN CHRISTIAN NAME[S.]

23 The camel I am riding is very docile.

24 I shall be the last to arrive.

25 I hope Terence obtained a situation.

26 Robert has been very unfortunate.

27 The carol and glee were well rendered.

28 He believes the races were postponed,
J. TWEDDALL, Shakespeare Street

CONUNDRUMS.

29 Why could Cain's brother have de[...] universe?

30 Which of Noah's sons was eatable?

31 Who is the oldest contributor to th[e] column?

32 Who is the most thoughtful contrib[utor to the] Riddlers' column?

33 Who is the most acquainted with horti[culture?] "HERO,"

34 What did Adam set first in the Garden[...]

35 How many sides has a horse got.

ANSWER TO RIDDLES OF AP[RIL ...]

ENIGMAS, CHARADES, &c.

1 Stack, tack, cat. 2 Christopher. 3 R[...]

ANAGRAMS.

4 Peculiarity.

DIAMOND PUZZLES.

5
T
N U T
T U L I P
P I N
P

SQUARE WORD PUZZLES.

6	7
E W E R	M A[...]
W A D E	A R[...]
E D E N	R E A[...]
R E N T	E A[...]

engines is of wrought iron
naces, and the boilers, four in
rgest and most powerful of
ructed. As was expected, the
, when the Express was launch-
it will not exceed 7 feet, when
quipped and has on board the
passengers for which she has
he launch of the Express on
seemed to be regarded as an
importance in Hebburn. Flags
rections, and crowds assembled
des of the river from which a
obtained. A large number of
launch from the yard, the gates
that the public might have free
he visitors we observed Mrs A.
House; Mr. Jordan Leith; Mrs
Mr and the Misses Aitchison,
erson and family, South Shields;
horn, and Mr Black, of Black
Gateshead; Mr Mills, principal
r the Board of Trade Surveyors;
ing engineer for Lloyds; Mr M.
Greek Ironworks, Wallsend;
r for the Northern Clubs; Mr
ngineer for Adamson and Short;
loch, Mr J. H. Bald, Rev J. J.
Mr M. Wardle, Mr. Stewart,
O'Niel, Mr J. McEwen, Jarrow,
ss on receiving its name from Mrs
thly into the water, and was
the buoys near the yard. Great
officials for the admirable manner
hing operations were carried out;
fulfil the expectations of her
r career, Messrs Leslie will have
ational importance.

... WITH STARVING HIS MOTHER
Pilkington, painter, was charged,
turday, with starving his mother
f Constable stated that on the
fe of the prisoner had been sent
harge of aggravated manslaugh-
that the prisoner knew that his
mother, and had kept her short
had admitted that his mother
of food, but he had not relieved

...BERLAND PITMEN.—The coal-
the Northumberland coal trade
unication to the Secretary of the
of that county, to the effect that
reat depression of the coal trade
obliged to cease supplying free
he workmen, and also to demand
r cent. from the wages paid at
, and 15 per cent. from the wages
lieries to extend to all classes of
's Association is willing to leave
ction to arbitration. A delegate
by the miners, when the whole
y discussed and some action will

... OF COAL IN GREAT BRITAIN
ough no statistics have yet been
herwise, the production of coal
dom in 1876, we are able to in-
n the best authority, that the
year, as ascertained by the In-
s, is 134,125,166 tons, being an
61 on the production of 1875,
by Mr Hunt at 131,867,105 tons.
expected that 1876 would show
revious year, taking into account
ed condition of trade, and the
additional output of coal is cal-
t a little satisfaction at a time
is so seriously depressed.

... CLEVELAND IRONSTONE IN
ch have just been made up and
cially published within the next
hat the output of ironstone in
876, reached the unprecedentedly
,000 tons. The output of iron-
935,541 tons, so that the produc-
an increase of Cleveland ore of
it thus appears that there has
hin six years of close upon two
development is larger than that
sponding duration in the history

...SSAULT AT SUNDERLAND.—
Police-court, on Monday, a man
h was charged with cutting and
amed Robert Brown, in a brothel
Brown and two companions
of the prisoner at midnight on
red some drink, but refused to
um which was demanded for it.
nto the room and asked for the
n, placing at the same time a
le. Brown said it was not a
that Tulloch rushed to the fire-
poker out of the fire, where he
d hit furiously at Brown, strik-
He afterwards ran to a closet,
nd he came out brandishing the
e poker in the other. He again
nd stabbed him on the cheek
slit up his hand between the
er. Brown grew faint, and fell
d Tulloch then ran at him again,
avily across the face with the
t four of his teeth. One of
then ran away for the police,
ved, Brown was senseless and
s. His wounds were speedily
was found that he was so seri-
was thought proper to take his
agistrates committed Tulloch to
Assizes. Bail was refused.

...NG SYSTEM.—Among the
issued yesterday is a copy of a
Duff, Her Majesty's Consul at
he 22nd February last, in which
unishment has not been abol-
he number of murders and other
the jurisdiction of Gothenburg
ed. As to the cause of the dimi-
ubt to be found in the better
wer classes. The Gothenburg
or Bolag, had a good object in
d: but this system, it appears,
owing to the way it has been
present only a money-making
large amount annually, which
income to the town. The
nberg is great, even among the
lower orders consider the com-
their privileged abodes. These
he most frequented situations,
e labourers and seamen, and I
encouragement and temptation
ail of so small a quantity as
induces the labourers to buy
k it at their homes in the face
h, of course, has most demora-
system is adopted in most towns
rder in Gothenburg is no doubt
lsewhere by its large and well-
lice. The distilling of spirit-
ountry is done on a very large
ment has an income of about
ich is no doubt the reason for
nse productions of an article
of many, and a curse to the
tical table enclosed with this
and almost continuous increase
ors sold annually by the Bolag
ved since the system was started
uring the first year 66,160 gal-
which £7,263 was received;
elve months ended September
ar under review, 329,382 gal-
5,374 received.

The Riddlers' Column.

Communications must be written on one side of the paper only. Names and technical terms and phrases must be written in full, and every letter distinct. A correct answer must accompany each riddle, enigma, conundrum, charade, anagram, &c. All communications must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer. If a contributor wishes to contribute under an anonymous signature he can do so, but he must send his name and address to the editor, or his communications will not be used. All communications to this department must be posted in time to reach the *Guardian* office not later than Tuesday morning.

ENIGMAS, CHARADES, &c.

1
When ships are very far away
On the deep blue sea,
And in the violent storm they lay
The sailors think of me.

I'm very useful on the land
To a house of inferior sort,
And many buildings would'nt stand
If they had not my support.

I'm very useful under ground,
In the mines so deep;
Lending a helping hand I'm found,
In safety the men to keep.

My primal if you take away,
The remainder then transpose;
Do it right, then you will say,
A valiant man it does disclose.
THOMAS STACEY, Jarrow.

2
My first is to move, as you may see;
My second a kind of fish will be;
My whole, if you arrange quite true,
A Scottish town you'll have in view.
"AMOS," Jarrow.

3
My first is in salmon, but not in cod;
My next is in wink, but not in nod;
My third is in night, but not in day;
My fourth is in naught, but not in nay;
My fifth is in write, but not in read;
My sixth is in drink, but not in meat;
My seventh is in run, but not in walk;
My eighth is in eagle, but not in hawk;
My ninth is in Welshman, but not in Dutch;
My tenth is in little, but not in much;
My eleventh is in cream, but not in curd;
And my whole is the name of a singing bird.
JOHN ROBINSON, 34, Hill Street, Jarrow.

4
My first is in physic, but not in drug;
My second is in shuffle, but not in shrug;
My third is in roast, but not in stew;
My fourth is in thrown, also in threw;
My fifth is in eleven, but not in one;
My whole is a very precious stone.
"HERO," Jarrow

5 My first is a place for wild beasts, my second is a kind of food; my whole is a poet.

6 My first is a stone, my next is a kind of wood; my whole is a tree.

7
For my first put down a part of your frame,
My next is something you wear on the same;
You bards of the *Guardian* try with all your might,
And a policeman's friend will come to sight.
"BANKER" THOMPSON, Westwood Colliery.

8
As I homewards took my way one night,
My first came into view,
It is a thing, you'll own I'm right,
Well known to all of you.

When a train is in the station,
This, my last, you'll always see,
By his whistle the engine's started,
Then we're whirled off merrily.

In time of war I ween,
My whole is always seen.
JOSEPH TWEDDLE, Shakespeare Street, Consett.

ANAGRAM.

9 I am a word of ten letters. My 3, 4, 5, 6, make an ancient Roman; my 5, 6, 7, 4, a pretty flower; my 9, 8, 5, 4, a river in England; my 9, 4, 3, 6, 5, a part in music; my 7, 4, 9, 9, 4, 5, a dog; my 5, 6, 9, 9, 4, 3, decayed; my 3, 8, 3, 4, 9, 4, 4, 3, a number; my whole means liberality.
"HERO," Jarrow.

DIAMOND PUZZLES.

10 A consonant, a toy, a part of furniture, what means damaged, an archer, what soap is used for, what means to sigh, an animal, a consonant; read my whole downwards and across, and make an archer.
"AMOS," Jarrow.

11 A consonant, not dry, what means to let down things to tell time by, the name of a town, a day in the week, to get hold, not well, a vowel; centrals read downwards and across, and form the name of a town in England.

12 A consonant, a number, one of the cardinal points, the name of a town, a red, frozen water, a consonant; centrals read downwards and across, and give the name of a town in Scoland.
E. BENTLEY, Jarrow.

SQUARE WORD PUZZLES.

13
A part of your body my first will show,
An open space is my next I know,
What is not far in this is seen,
What is not light in this I ween.
"BANKER" THOMPSON, Westwood Colliey.

14 A little poem to be sung, expanded, a European river, an insect.

15 A short memorandum, a white mineral, converse, horned quadrupeds.
"HERO," Jarrow.

16 A plant, what most people like to do, a kind of circle, fishes.

17 An animal, a low figure, an animal, a volcano.
BENJAMIN ELDER, 18, Clayton Street, Jarrow.

TRANSPOSITIONS.

18
What means much, if you transpose,
A European city it will disclose.
JAMES TWEDDALL, Shakespeare Street, Consett.

19 Aceehmnrst, a town in England.

20 Amnhpnototr, a town in England.

21 Ceeeilrst, a town in England.

22 Deeiffels, a town in England.
"BANKER" THOMPSON, Westwood Colliery.

HIDDEN CHRISTIAN NAMES.

23 The camel I am riding is very docile.

24 I shall be the last to arrive.

25 I hope Terence obtained a situation.

26 Robert has been very unfortunate.

27 The carol and glee were well rendered.

28 He believes the races were postponed,
J. TWEDDALL, Shakespeare Street, Consett.

CONUNDRUMS.

29 Why could Cain's brother have destroyed the universe?

30 Which of Noah's sons was eatable?

31 Who is the oldest contributor to the Riddler's column?

32 Who is the most thoughtful contributor to the Riddlers' column?

33 Who is the most acquainted with horticulture?
"HERO," Jarrow.

34 What did Adam set first in the Garden of Eden?

35 How many sides has a horse got.

ANSWER TO RIDDLES OF APRIL 7.

ENIGMAS, CHARADES, &c.

1 Stack, tack, cat. 2 Christopher. 3 Roadway.

ANAGRAMS.

4 Peculiarity.

DIAMOND PUZZLES.

5
```
    T
   NUT
  TULIP
   PIN
    P
```

SQUARE WORD PUZZLES.

6
```
EWER
WADE
EDEN
RENT
```

7
```
MARE
AREA
REAR
EARS
```

8
```
FARM
ASIA
RICK
MAKE
```

9
```
PANE
AREA
NETS
EAST
```

TRANSPOSITIONS.

10 Arabia. 11 Rutland. 12 Petropavlovski. 13 Bracciano. 14 Homologous.

DECAPITATIONS.

15 Stone. 15a Roadway.

HIDDEN TOWN.

16 Hereford

CONUNDRUMS.

17 Because there is more of them in "doing good" than in any other.

18 Because there is no parting there.

19 Because she is in sheets.

20 Because it is the beginning of everything.

21 Because it is the centre of gravity itself.

22 Because it is always beating.

23 Because Hebrews (he brews) drink there.

24 One shoots from the eye, the other from the shoulder.

25 One puffs up paste, the other pastes up puffs.

26 Putting a stop to a woman's tongue.

27 Because they are always breaking their word.

28 Because the more you lick them the faster they go

29 Because they are put off until the next day.

30 Because it is on the Spree.

31 River.

We have received correct answers from a number of correspondents, those sent by "Hero," Jarrow, Benj. Elder, Jarrow, J. Tweddall, Consett, "Banker" Thompson, Westwood Colliery, John James Robinson, Jarrow, and "Amos," Jarrow, are correct.

THE MAYOR OF SUNDERLAND ON POLITICAL IDEALS.

At a Liberal demonstration at Jarrow, on Monday night, the Mayor of Sunderland (Mr S. Storey) was called upon to support the motion for the formation of a Liberal Association for the Borough of Jarrow. Having humourously observed that most of the preceeding speakers had excused themselves from making speeches because he had to follow, he said if they expected him to give six or seven speeches they would be grievously mistaken. He liked the method the Liberals of Jarrow proposed to take to celebrate their School Board Victory. A great General—Napoleon, he believed—pondered while his army were rejoicing at the great victory they had achieved over an enemy; and on being asked why he did not rejoice also, said—"I do rejoice, and I am just studying how I shall beat them the next time." (Hear, hear.) That was rejoicing in a practical way, and he congratulated the practical men of Jarrow on their project of forming an association for after conflicts. In the battle of life in which they were all engaged no better rule could be observed than that given by Thomas Carlyle — "They are a growing sort of men who can do these two things: wisely and valiantly do the things that lie to their hand, and withal prepare themselves for doing other greater things that may follow." Men who followed that rule in business were sure of success; and in matters of politics, if they had faith in politics, and understood them, acting wisely and valiantly in the present and preparing themselves for the future sure he was that these were just the sort of men who in things political would thrive and prosper. (Applause.) He hope that it had occurred to all that to make the association worthy of existence they must have certain objects. Politics were not playthings. (Hear, hear.) They must aim not merely at the passing personal triumphs of the moment, but at the permanent triumphs of great principles. (Applause.) Hundreds of years ago politics were centred in the pulling down of one petty king and putting up another. We had grown out of that now, and were applying them for the good of the people; and our children would be wiser than we, and would aim at ultimate issues greater than we had in view. If they wanted their association to take root, and grow, and bring forth abundant fruit, they must have aims which they sought to accomplish. Their aims were not to make mayors, aldermen, or School Board members merely; these were the temporary accidents, the machinery. They had elected five gentlemen on the School Board not for the personal triumph of those gentlemen, but because their object was to secure by national educational the future happiness of the people. (Applause.) He would take the liberty of laying before them several ideal pictures, which if we did not see become realised facts, he hoped our children or grandchildren would. So far as education was concerned he would like to see the face of the country covered with schools—(hear, hear)—and he would like to see them all free. (Cheers.) He would also like to see the most capable, intelligent, and virtuous of the inhabitants as masters and mistresses in those schools, for he would not only like to see the boys and girls clever, but good citizens, good men and women; hence he wanted the best in the land to be teachers. (Applause.) He wished to see the boys and the girls do here as they did in America: the child of the working man made tidy and respectable and polite, and learning at the same bench as the son or daughter of the gentleman, and taught out of the same book. (Hear, hear.) He would have there the rich taught the respect due to the poor, and the poor the respect due to the rich, not because he was rich, but because both were men and brothers. (Applause.) He wanted to see the best, whether rich or poor, promoted from the elementary to the secondary schools, and those schools to be free too; and he wanted the most capable to be transferred from those to higher schools, and by-and-bye to the Universities, and the Universities to be so open that the poor man's clever son could enter on the same level as the rich. (Cheers.) With that plan in the place of the present, by education we would have the thorough pick of the whole community. Neither the State, the Church, nor the world has yet got the benefit of the intellect of this country as they should have. Many poor children, if they had had the chance, would have taken the same position in Arts, Science, and Literature which the richer have taken. (Applause.) They might say that that was an ideal, but it was certain of being realised. It would be worth their while as an association to secure even a small approach to it; and if they struggled to make their schools in Jarrow the best, and establish secondary schools, they would be doing something towards making the ideal a realised fact. (Applause.) Several nations in Europe were striving at the present time which should be greatest in armies for purposes of destruction; and he should like the free municipalities of our land to teach the despots a lesson by entering into an honourable rivalry as to which taught the people the best, and which were the best schools. (Hear, hear.) He would be proud even of Jarrow, the youngest of the boroughs, if the Government Inspector could say that its schools were the best and most perfectly appointed. (Applause.) He saw another ideal: the churches free, and all engaged in a friendly rivalry carrying out their great mission. (Cheers.) None depending on the crutches of the State, but supported by the spontaneous offerings of the people, which the people would be proud to give, and which ministers would be proud to receive; and when all sectarian bitterness will have vanished away. (Applause.) He hoped to live to see the day when there would be no hideous distinction made in our graveyards as if some were men and others were beasts. The venerable House of Lords were about to discuss a bill, and it might be carried too in spite of the remonstrances made against it, which proposed to bury Nonconformists like suicides—in silence. ("Shame.") He saw a near future in which that state of things would vanish; and if the Jarrow association helped to free the Church from the State, then it would be worth having. (Applause.) He saw the time coming when men would spend their time in intellectual and other useful pursuits, instead of defiling their souls and bodies by drink; and though he was no fanatic, he knew the well-considered legislation might do much to bring that to pass. (Hear, hear.) He looked for the gradual extinction of drunkenness by the progress of the community in common sense and virtue; and if they sought to bring about well-considered legislation to attain this end, then their association would be worth having. (Applause.) He saw the time when the country would be no more lawyer-ridden than it would be priest-ridden, and when it would be easy to transfer houses and land without being mulcted in a large sum for deeds. (Hear, hear.) He hoped to live to see the day when the Poor Law would be done away, and when National Insurance, the dream of French politicians would afford the honest labourer, in his need, the support he required, not as a pauper's dole but as a right. (Applause.) He well knew that it was esteemed a degradation for a man to get parish relief, and a greater degradation if he went to the workhouse; and long might it be before that feeling of independence departed from our countrymen. (Hear, hear.) The greatest political philosophers, however,— John Stuart Mill among the number,—taught us that if a man did his duty, he was entitled to maintenance at least when he could not maintain himself. If a poor man had fulfilled his contract, and had done his fair share of work, when stress of health or failure of circumstances rendered him unable to support himself, it was not charity if the State supported him. (Applause.) The man ought not to be called a pauper any more than the Prince of Wales should be called a pauper. (Cheers.) The administration of the Poor Law made no difference between the honest and virtuous poor man, and the idle, good-for-nothing fellow. We could not let the latter die, it was true; but he would have him fed with the bread and water of affliction. (Laughter and applause.) To the National Insurance fund all would contribute; and those who did not need its benefits, so much the better for them, but those who did would receive its aid as a right and not as charity. (Applause.) But, it might be asked, why could not the Tories make these ideals realised facts? The answer was simple—"because they won't." (Laughter and applause.) Witness the Artisans' Dwellings Act, about which so much had been made. It went no lower than towns of 25,000 inhabitants, and left untouched the agricultural hamlets and pit villages of England and the hovels of Ireland, where it was much needed, because the landed aristocracy would not be interfered with. There were too many influences at work for the Tories to lead the van; and progressive functions were the special work of the Liberal party. (Hear, hear.) The real representation of the men in the counties could only be secured by every householder—nay, every man having a vote. (Cheers.) The Mayor afterwards described the *modus operandi* of the Sunderland Association, and concluded an able and eloquent address by urging upon young men present the necessity of studying politics, so that the Jarrow of the future might be more earnestly Liberal than the past. (Loud and continued applause.)

EXTRACTS FROM "PUNCH."

"LET WELL ALONE!"

The Conjuror of the Exchange.—"No, no, Punchey; we shan't want the inexhaustible bottle this time! No occasion to alter the bill, for once!"

DOWN ON HER.

Butcher.—"You've not been 'avin' so many jints this last week or two, ma'am."

Lady (who has been dabbling in American beef, but does not dare say so).—"Eh, no—er—we've had a good deal of game sent us lately by some friends in the North, you know!"

Butcher.—"Indeed, ma'am! Now, what sort o'game do they send you in the month of April, ma'am?"

IN THE HEAD AND FEET.

Wife (reproachfully).—"Oh, George! Again!"

Husband.—"Beg y'r par'n, my dyar! Norabirafit. Been t'see Weaht'n an' O'Leary walkin' roun, an' roun', an' roun' me; jush a li'le girry, thash all! Besides, got a pair of those screwed boots on. Seen 'em advertised, haven't you?"

HE THOUGHT HE WAS SAFE.

Irascible Old Gentleman.—"Buy a comb! What the devil should I buy a comb? You don't see any hair on my head, do you?"

Unlicensed Hawker.—"Lor' bless yer, sir! Yer don't want no 'air on yer 'ead for a tooth comb!!"

A SYMPATHETIC SOUL.

Time: Saturday night. Scene: A London slum. Policemen seen going to their night "beats."

Bill Sykes.—"It's a orful shame, tho', ain't it Jack, as they don't let them pore coves go'ome to their families, and leave the streets a little quiet, jist for one night in the week."

LEAVES OF A DIFFERENT KIND.—It was said that Prince Bismarck had taken leave of power. It turns out that he has only taken leave of absence.

The many admirers of Mr. Joseph Hatton, will be pleased to know that he is writing a new Novel, "The Queen of Bohemia," which will commence in the May number of the *Charing Cross Magazine*.

The prospect of war between Russia and Turkey has caused a very great increase in freights between Hull and Cronstadt and St. Petersburg. Steamers are loading in expectation that the ice in the Baltic will shortly disappear.

The Home Secretary has written to Mr De Morgan pointing out that the proposed Tichborne demonstration is illegal, and reminds him that no petition can be received by the House of Commons unless presented by a Member. Mr De Morgan. in reply, says the demonstration must take place, and warns the police not to come into collision with the people.

A serious charge has been preferred against Mr W. C. Webb, partner in the well-known woollen manufacturing firm of Hargreaves and Webb, of Bradford, Yorkrhire, and Trowbridge, Wilts. Mr Webb was on Monday charged at Trowbridge on a warrant with embezzling sums amounting to about £15,000, the property of the firm. The accused was remanded, and bail refused, although most substantial guarantees were offered.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Monday night states that the weather has shown little tendency towards improvement during the past week, and that the showers have been exceptionally heavy. In the Midland counties some further progress has been made in spring sowing, but agricultural labour is still in a backward state, especially on heavy land: Winter sown wheat has as yet withstood remarkably well the action of the rain, and if the late frost do not injure the plant, its future prospects need not reasonably excite apprehension.

BOAT RACES ON THE TYNE.—Two races between professional oarsmen were decided on the Tyne on Saturday. In the first, the competitors were Francis Emmett (Jarrow), and Jos. Marshall (Newcastle). The stake was £40, and the distance rowed was two miles. Emmett won easily by three lengths. Robert Gallon (Newcastle), and Andrew Danskin (Blaydon), were the competitors in the second race, over the one mile course, for £20. Danskin was the winner.

Local and General News.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN A CHURCHYARD.—A disgraceful scene is said to have taken place on Sunday, night in a churchyard near Dudley. A woman named Evans, who had eloped with a professional runner, on returning to her husband fell down dead. The funeral took place on Sunday, when thousands of persons were present. Many people were knocked down and seriously injured, the gates of the churchyard being burst open, and the police openly defied. The consequence was that the mob destroyed several graves.

DURHAM COLLIERY MECHANICS.—According to arrangements, a deputation from this association waited upon the coalowners on Monday, with a view to effect a settlement of the wages of the Durham colliery mechanics, after two hours' discussion upon the question, the deputation, finding that the owners would not depart from their original demand, namely, 8 per cent, eventually agreee to leave the matter to arbitration. Several gentlemen have been mentioned as arbitrators on behalf of the workmen, amongst whom are Mr J. Palmer, of Hebburn, and Messrs, Burnett, Howell, and Potter, of London. Mr F. Storrar, general secretary, will conduct the case an behalf of the men.

DURHAM COUNTY COLLIERY ENGINEMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—On Monday the officers of the above association met the standing Committee of the Coalowners Association, to consider the question of the reduction of their wages, proposed by the Durham coal trade. After a long discussion the following proposals were offered by the owners, viz:—Ten per cent, and surface sliding scale, or 7½ per cent reduction off present wages, without prejudice to any further claim for a reduction. To the above the enginemen's representatives decidedly demurred, but eventually they agreed to a reduction of 10 per cent. the remaining wage to form the minmum of a sliding scale similar in all respects to the miners' underground scale.

TYNE SHIPPING AND THE THREATENED WAR.—Great excitement prevails in shipping circles on the Tyne in anticipation of an outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Turkey. Freights for steamers to load corn immediately at Odessa have been doubled. The steamers which are out unchartered are likely to make heavy freights. It is said that 80s. were offered a large steamer on Monday, and refused. Rates from Cronstadt have also greatly advanced. American corn freights are higher. There is likely to be great activity displayed in the iron shipbuilding trade on the Tyne in getting new steamers ready for sea. Steam coals are firmer.

A BURIAL CASE.—Dissatisfaction has, it appears, been expressed by some clergymen at the Rev. W. F. Newton, vicar of St. Mark's, Preston, having conducted the burial service over the body of a person formerly a Presbyterian, but lately a member of Mr. Newton's congregation, in the Nonconformist portion of Preston Cemetery. Mr. Newton submitted the facts to the Bishop of Manchester, stating that the body had been interred in the family grave, and that he had not worn his surplice. The Bishop has replied, saying that he would have acted as the vicar did, except that he would have worn his surplice at the graveside.

ANOTHER BOAT RACE ON THE TYNE.—On Tuesday, another boat race between professional oarsmen was rowed on the Tyne. The competitors were two well-known rowers, John Bright and Robt. Cooper, both of Newcastle. The course (distance about three and a half miles) was the same as that on which Blackman and Lumsden competed on Monday, and the stake was £100. The weather being again boisterous the water was very rough. Cooper, who won the toss, choose the north side, and the men went away on equal terms, and continued to row level for some distance. About three hundred yards from the start Cooper gained a lead of half a length. He then gave way to Bright, who passed under Redheugh Bridge (half a mile) with a lead of a length. One hundred yards further on Bright took his rival's water, and led the whole of the way, winning easily by three or four lengths.

THE TEA WE DRINK.—The popular impression that "a cup of tea" is not what it used to be is not unfounded. Apart from the uncertain evidence of the senses in those who can remember then and retain the faculty of appreciation now, there is the fact that, even when the tea-drinker has the happiness to obtain an infusion of leaves from the veritable tea plant, in place of the too familiar birch tops, it is not the best Bohea or special Pekoe he enjoys. Hyson is unknown; Souchong scarcely to be procured. The most aggressive power in Europe has monopolised the entire supply of the more precious varieties of this great commodity. The tea merchants console the public with the reflection that the British economist would not pay for the superior article if he could get it. Seven or eight shillings a pound is the lowes prices at which it can be supplied. Perhaps it would be well if some speculative tradesman would make the experiment of keeping a small quantity on sale. Then, again, we seem to have lost the art of brewing tea. It went out with the family urn and copper tea kettle of our early memories. The moderns would probably be astonished by the information that the tea should be made at the precise moment when the water is about to boil. The instant it can be said to have boiled the opportunity is lost. If we are all to become teetotalers, something must be done to regain for us the cup that cheers, &c., and to be thoroughly acceptable, we must have it in perfection.—*Lancet.*

A CASE UNDER THE EDUCATION ACT.—The Queen's Bench Division have just decided a point of great importance arising under Lord Sandon's Education Act of last session. The case came on as an application for a mandamus against Mr Bridge, who had refused to grant a summons applied for by the London School Board to enforce a fine under the bye-laws against a parent for neglecting to send his child to school—the magistrate's refusal being based on the ground that the case appeared to him one of "habitual neglect," and that therefore, by the 11th section of the late Act, the Board were bound to proceed by warning the parent to obey the Act, and (in the event of his still neglecting to do so) by applying to have the child sent to an industrial school. It was argued on behalf the Board that it was within their discretion to take one course or the other as they might think proper in the particular case; but, after considerable argument, the Court held that the magistrate was right in his view, and that the Board was bound to proceed under the Act of 1876. That statute, they said, contemplated two classes of cases, and directed them to be dealt with very differently. "The one class of cases—that is, cases of mere neglect or omission to make a child attend school—was left to be dealt with by mere summonses under the bye-laws to enforce the penalties. The other class of cases was far more serious; they were cases of habitual neglect, in which the child was under no proper control, or was wandering about the streets; and in such cases the statute was imperative that it shall be the duty of the Board to warn the parent, and, in the event of his continued disobedience, then to proceed for an order to send the child to an industrial school." No doubt this correctly states the distinction contemplated by the Act, but the important part of the judgment is, that it transfers the discretion of distinguishing between the two classes of cases from the London School Board to the magistrates. And it is quite possible that this may have a very marked effect upon the administration of the compulsory law, especially when it is remembaed that the Board do not as a rule apply to police courts at all unless the neglect of a parent to send his child to school may be fairly described as "habitual." The magistrates might, therefore, so employ their discretion as practically to abolish altogether the more lenient proceedings for a fine under the bye-laws.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

FACETIÆ.

The chief of hum-bugs—the mosquito.

A New York sign reads, "Sewing machines bought sold, rented, and taught."

It is said of a certain lady that her temper is such that she would fight a circular saw—and that in motion

On being asked whether he was guilty, a New York criminal answered, "I guess I am, judge; but I'd like to be tried all the same."

A philosopher who went to a church where the people came in late said it was "the fashion there for nobody to go in till everybody got there."

PRACTICAL.—They said to the father of one of the prize winners at college, "So your son has earned his spurs." "Yes," replied the practical old man, "and now he's got to earn his boots."

Waiter: "What will you have, sir, a three-and-six-penny dinner or a five-shilling dinner?" Gourmand: "What is the difference?" Waiter: "Eighteenpence, sir."

An indignant correspondent wants to know which is the worse—a highwayman or a grocer who gives false measure. We should say it was about the same—both of them lie in weight.

Captain Burnaby was asked by his Turcoman guide which an Englishman loves best, his horse or his wife; but the captain answered diplomatically, "That depends on the woman."

"Handsome is that handsome does," quoted a Chicago man to his wife. "Yes," rejoined she, in a winning tone, as she held out her hand, "for instance a husband who is always ready to hand some money to his wife."

As the trial of a breach of promise suit was about to begin in San Francisco, a juror arose and asked to be excused because he was engaged to be married, and consequently his mind was not free from bias. He was excused.

TIMBER.—A man is trying to sell a horse. The would-be purchaser, inquiring as to his leaping powers, asks, "Would he take timber?" "He'd jump over your head," answers the other; "I don't know what you call that."

"It is strange," muttered a young man as he staggered home from a supper party, "how evil communications corrupt good manners. I have been surrounded by tumblers all the evening, and now I am a tumbler myself."

"Is that a friend of yours?" asked a New York gentleman, pointing to a party who was sailing rapidly down the street. "Can't tell you till next Saturday," returned the individual addressed. "I've just lent him five dollars."

WHY AND WHEREFORE.—"Lenny," said his maiden aunt, "you should eat the barley that is in your soup, or you'll never get a man." Lenny, looking up innocently, inquired, "Is that what you eat it for, aunty?" —*American paper.*

A theological student supposed to be deficient in judgment in the course of a class examination was asked by a professor, "Pray, Mr. E——, how would you discover a fool?" "By the questions he would ask," said Mr. E——.

What is editorial courtesy?" asks a New Jersey paper. Why, it is when a Jersey editor is caught stealing chickens at midnight, and his brother editors kindly allude to the matter as a "strange freak of a somnambulist."—*American paper.*

"I don't see how you can have been working all day like a horse!" exclaimed the wife of a lawyer, her husband having declared that he had been thus working. "Well, my dear," he replied, "I've been drawing a conveyance all day."

An Irish dramatist being present one day at a rehearsal where Charles Young was playing the hero, and wishing to give peculiar effect to a situation, cried out, "Here, Mr. Young, you must draw your sword, and find you have not got one!"

"I come for the saw, sir." "What saucer?" "Why the saw, sir, that you borrowed." "I borrowed no saucer." "Sure you did, sir; you borrowed a saw, sir." "I never saw your saucer." "But you did; there's the saw now, sir." "Oh, you want the saw. Why didn't you say so?"

Sydney Smith wrote of a Miss Markham: "In serving a partridge I splashed her with gravy from head to foot; and though I saw three distinct brown rills of animal juice trickling down her cheek, she had the complaisance to aver that not a drop had reached her. Such circumstances are the triumphs of civilised life."

Traveller, bedtime, thermometer 100 deg.: "Walter, go' sh'ch a thing as a warming-pan?" Walter (astounded): "A warming-pan, sir!" Traveller: "And 'got any ice?" Waiter: "Ice, sir? Yessir!" Traveller: "Then tell 'chamb'maid to run a pan of ice through my bed, and let me have my candle. I'll turn in!"

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—'By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bill. It is by the junicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

THROAT IRRITATION.—The throat and windpipe are especially liable to inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use glycerine in the form of jujubes. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Sold only in 6d. and 1s. boxes (by post for 14 stamps), labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co. Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, London. Depot in Newcastle: Proctor and Sons, 11, Grey Street.

THE INVALID'S FRIEND—TODD'S QUININE WINES.—Dr Wheatley, writing from the Crescent Carlisle says:—"I have much pleasure in giving my testimony to the efficacy of Mr Todd's, Quinine Wine, I consider it a valuable and pleasant mode on taking Quinine." This valuable and renowned preparation of genuine English Quinine is the most pleasant and certain remedy known for indigestion, and all derangements of the stomach. The genuine is manufactured only by Joe Todd, chemist Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government stamp.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

FITS.—EPILEPTIC FITS OR FALLING SICKNESS. A certain method of cure has been discovered for this distressing complaint by a physician, who is desirous that all sufferers may benefit from this providential discovery; it is never known to fail, and will cure the most hopeless case after all other means have been tried. Full particulars will be sent by post to any person free of charge.—Address:—Mr. WILLIAMS, 10, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, London.

Business Announcements.

EASY SHAVING AND FASHIONABLE HAIR-CUTTING ESTABLISHMENT, FRONT STREET, LEADGATE. WILLIAM TODD'S 679h

NOTICE.

I intend to ENCLOSE part of the Waste Land adjoining my Property, situate at Hill Top, Dipton, in the Parish of Lanchester, Co. Durham. WILLIAM BROWN. 717h

AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER SEEDS FROM STUART AND MEIN, KELSO, N.B.

MANURES from JOHN DAVISON AND CO., LIMITED, West Hartlepool. Agent:—Mr. GEO. COWLE, at Hole Row, Blackhill, up to the 1st May, and at Castleside after that date. 749h

W. WILKINSON,
11, TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT,
BILLPOSTER, Distributor, and General Advertiser for Consett and District. Lessee of all the Principal and Largest Posting Stations in the District.
FURNITURE REMOVED. 730h

SINGLE PAIR OF BOOTS AT WHOLESALE PRICE.

J. BLENKINSOP AND SON, Boot Manufacturers, 4, Middle Street, Consett, are now Selling their Home-made Boots and Shoes, in Single Pairs, at Wholesale Price.

Central Establishment:—
113, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE.

NORTHUMBERLAND STEAM DYE WORKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

JOHN BRADBURN & CO.,
DYERS AND CLEANERS,
BEG to inform the Ladies of Consett and District that they have appointed the INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY, As their Agents, in place of Mr. JOHN PRATT, Draper, who is leaving the town. Goods for Dyeing and Cleaning, left at the Co-operative Stores, will be forwarded to Newcastle every Friday and returned to Consett within Fourteen Days.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, of every description, Dyed and Cleaned in the most skilful manner. House Draperies, in all materials, Cleaned and Dyed. Prices the same as at our Town Offices. 728h

VALUATION of "Rose of Derwent" Lodge, Consett, Manchester Unity, of Oddfellows, by Henry Ratcliffe, Esq., C.S. of the Order.

SICK AND FUNERAL FUND, DEC. 31st, 1875.

ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
Annual Income from Contributions	63	18	4
Present value of Contributions	1,286	16	4
" Capital	353	3	2
Total	1,639	19	6
Interest reckoned at 3 per cent.			

LIABILITIES.			
Present value of Sick Benefits ..	1,090	3	0
" Funeral Benefits, Members ..	214	3	7
" " Wives ..	35	7	2
Total	1,339	13	9
Leaving a Surplus to the benefit of the Lodge	300	5	9

732h WILLIAM S. DAVIES, Secretary.

JUDSON'S DYES.—18 Colours, Sixpence each.

RIBBONS, WOOL, SILK, FEATHERS,
Completely Dyed in 10 minutes without soiling the hands.
Full instructions supplied. Of all Chemists and Stationers.

JUDSON'S DYES.—DYEING AT HOME.—JUDSON'S simple DYES are most useful and effectual. Ribbons, silks, frames, scarfs, lace, braid, veils, handkerchiefs, cloaks, bernouses, Shetland Shawls, or any small article of dress can easily be dyed in a few minutes without soiling the hands, violet, magenta, crimson, mauve, purple, pink, pompeon, claret, &c.

JUDSON'S DYES.—PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER POSITIVES or PHOTO-PRINTS should be dipped in hot water and then submitted to a hot bath of JUDSON'S DYES. Beautiful effects are thus produced in Green, Pink, Brown, and many other beautiful colours.—Use Judson's Dyes for general tinting!

JUDSON'S DYES.—FERNS, GRASSES, FLOWERS, and SEA-WEEDS may be dyed most exquisite colours Green, Crimson, Purple, Scarlet, &c., by simply dipping them in a solution of JUDSON'S DYES. Charming Bouquets may be composed.

JUDSON'S DYES.—DYE.—DYE.—DYE.—A Sixpenny Bottle of JUDSON'S DYES, Violet, Red, or Magenta, will make half a pint of brilliant writing ink in coloured by simply adding hot water.

JUDSON'S DYES.—For Colouring Architectural Plans, &c. Much trouble may be saved in grinding up colours to a uniform tint. They may be used either with a brush or pen. Rose Pink, Purple, Canary, Crimson, Orange, Green, Blue, Magenta, and 12 other shades.

JUDSON'S DYES.—For Staining Wood, diluted with water. They sink deeply into the fibre and will not rub off. They form the most economical stain on record. Light Brown for mahogany colour is excellent; No. 2 Black for walnut; Canary for satin; also Black, Lavender, Magenta, and many other colours.

SIXPENCE, PER BOTTLE,
OF CHEMISTS AND STATIONERS.

"THE HOME OF OUR QUEEN,"
21 by 17. (Fourteen Colours.)

"THE HOMESTEAD,"
21 by 17. (Fourteen Colours.)

"J O Y,"
Mounted, 20 by 16. (Sixteen Colours.)

"SORROW."
Mounted, 20 by 16. (Sixteen Colours.)

FINE ART DISTRIBUTION.

THE CITY FINE ART UNION
WILL issue to the Public Subscribers of the above magnificent Chromatic Engravings at 1s. 6d. each, or free by Post for 1s. 8d. Either Pair can be had at 2s. 10d. Post free, or the Set of Four will be sent Post free on receipt of 5s. 2d.

All these Pictures are genuine impressions from the original plates, executed by our most eminent artists, and are sufficient to furnish any drawing-room.

"THE HOME OF OUR QUEEN" represents Windsor Castle, with the view in the Distance.

"THE HOMESTEAD" speaks for itself, being an old country farm house, the cattle grazing peacefully in the meadow, while the stream sparkles and ripples away into the distance.

"JOY" is a scene cast in the country, and represents a lane; three children are delighted with a dancing toy.

"SORROW," is also a country scene, and shows a boy and girl who have been sent with their father's dinner, but, to their grief and fear, have dropped it in the middle of the path. The food is scattered over the ground, providing a sumptuous meal for a passing hungry dog.

No Picture sent without the following Voucher is enclosed with order—unless One Guinea is forwarded.

No. PRIZE VOUCHER
For either or all of the above Pictures.
FOR THE CITY FINE ART UNION,
96, Newgate St., London, E.C.
ALFRED DENT, Manager.

INSTRUCTIONS.
The above Voucher to be cut out and enclosed with order, together with P.O.O. for amount.
Names and Addresses to be distinctly written.
All communications to be addressed to the Manager,
ALFRED DENT,
The City Fine Art Union,
96, Newgate St, London, E.C.
766h

Business Announcements.

PRINT DEPARTMENT.
NEW PRINTS! NEW PRINTS! NEW PRINTS!

ENGLISH AND MILBURN
BEG to state that they are now Showing between Four and Five Thousand Yards of the Latest Novelties in NEW PRINTS for the present Season from 3½d. per yard.
☞ HAWKERS AND THE TRADE SUPPLIED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,
CONSETT AND DIPTON.

TIMES ARE BAD AND WAGES ARE VERY LOW,
SUCH IS THE COMPLAINT ON EVERY HAND.

JAMES LAKE,
6, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
IS prepared to prove that his effort of late has been to enable his Customers to get the full Benefit of their Low Wages by supplying a Good Article at a very Low Price, as the following will show:—

Prime Mild-cured HAMS (whole)	7½d. per lb.
Good BUTTER, from	1s. "
Finest BUTTER, only	1s. 4d. "
Good BACON	6d. "
Good CHEESE	5d. "
Good TEA, strongly recommended	2s. "
Good SUGAR	3d. "
Good SOAP (Free of Mottle)	3d. "

And every other Article equally as Cheap.

☞ Cash Buyers will find great Benefit by spending their money at the NEWCASTLE TEA WAREHOUSE, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.
416h JAMES LAKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE FASHIONABLE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
22, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

SHAW AND ATKINSON
Are now showing, in their spacious gallery, several Hundreds of Fashionable Straw and Millinery Bonnets and Hats, which are all of the latest French and English production; also, a nice assortment of Fancy Dresses, Silks, Matalasse and Cloth Jackets, Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Skirts, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
In this department they are always noted for having a stock of Boys' and Youths' Suits which will bear comparison with any other Firm in England, having upwards of 2,000 SUITS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION in stock, from 3s. 11d. to 50s. Their stock of Men's Clothing is also very large and well worthy of inspection.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS AND BE-SPOKE DEPARTMENT.
The Newest Styles in Yorkshire, West of England, Scotch, and other Tweeds, Sataras, Diagonals, Meltons, Doeskins, Worsted Coatings, &c., in stock.
A GOOD FIT AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
A SUIT MADE TO ORDER IN EIGHT HOURS.

SHAW AND ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS AND CLOTHIERS,
CONSETT. 700h

JOSEPH HARRISON,
CHIMNEY SWEEP,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
All Orders punctually attended to.

GAINFORD SCHOOL. Principals: Rev. W. BOWMAN and J. SELKIRK CHARLES, B.A. (London).
THE SECOND TERM of 1877 will begin on April 28th and terminate about the end of July. Classes will prepare for the Cambridge and Durham Local Examinations, and for Matriculation at London University.
The names of new boys may be entered now.
Prospectus, containing course of studies, &c., on application. 625h

CLEARANCE SALE
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BEST VALUE IN THE DISTRICT IN FURNITURE, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., AT J. WOOD'S, 17, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.
Fine-toned HARMONIUMS in Rosewood and Walnut Cases, with Knee Swells, from Seven Guineas. 733h

NORTHUMBERLAND CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.
Established 1794.
15, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

MESSRS. ATKINSON AND PHILIPSON,
Invite an inspection of their new designs of carriages for 1877, which comprise the improvements of London, Paris, and America; also the large Stock of Second-hand Carriages and Harness standing for Sale, at the NORTHERN COUNTIES CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.
ENTRANCE, AT MESSRS. ATKINSON AND PHILIPSON'S, 15, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE. 559h

A Book of Drawings sent post free on application.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.
THE Directors of LANGDALES MANURE COMPANY hereby give Notice to Farmers, in the Districts of Annfield Plain, Lanchester, Consett, Medomsley, Burnopfield, Tandeld, Tantobie, Stanley, Pelton, and Craghead, that they now well-known TOP DRESSINGS, CHAMPION AND CHALLENGE TURNIP, POTATO AND BONE MANURES, SUPER-PHOSPHATES, AMMONIA-FIXED AND PHOSPHO-PERUVIAN GUANOS, &c., are only to be had from their undermentioned authorised Agents. None genuine unless having their Trade Mark—the Game Cock—marked on each bag.

HOBSON AND LIDDELL,
CORN, OILCAKE, IMPLEMENT, AND MANURE MERCHANTS,
NEVILLE STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND HARPERLEY MILLS. 555h

NITRATE OF SODA, GOVERNMENT PERUVIAN GUANO (both genuine as imported), DUTCH STRAW, HAY, and HOOPS for SALE.—Apply to VAN HAANSBERGEN AND UAHER, B Lombard Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 657h

C. ROUGIER,
29, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE,
FOR
COMBS, PERFUMERY,
AND
ORNAMENTAL HAIR.
WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE: YORK. 455h

JOHN STREET AND PITT STREET WINE, ALE, AND SPIRIT STORE.

WINES AND SPIRITS
Of the finest quality.
BURTON AND EDINBURGH ALES
Sold on Draught at 4d., 5d., and 6d. per Quart, usually sold at 8d.
FAMILY CASKS SUPPLIED.
DUNVILLE AND CO'S FINE OLD WHISKEY, From the Royal Irish Distillery, Belfast. 477h

FOURTH YEAR OF ATTENDANCE AT CONSETT.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
MR. R. L. MARKHAM, DENTIST, attends at DR. SAVAGE'S SURGERY, MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, every Monday, from Eleven a.m. till Three p.m., where Persons who have been imposed upon by Unskilled Pretenders to Dentistry may have their ARTIFICIAL TEETH REMODELLED and made to Fit the Mouth, thus ensuring true comfort and mastication.
Single Tooth, from 5s. to 10s.; Sets, from £2 10s. to £12.
Established at 40, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, A.D. 1832. 590h

FARM SEEDS.
NOW ON SALE:
FINE NEW SPRING TARES.
FINE POTATO AND TARTARIAN OATS.
FINE MAPLE PEAS, &c.
CLOVERS AND GRASS SEEDS.
G. H.'S CELEBRATED MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.
TURNIP SEEDS.
GARDEN SEEDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Ammonia-fixed and Phospho Peruvian Guanos, Turnip and Potato Manures, Crushed and Dissolved Bones and Top Dressings for Field or Garden use, Nitrate of Soda, and Agricultural Salt.

GEORGE HOBSON,
HARP ERLEY MILLS, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN, AND CATCHGATE.
(ESTABLISHED 1817.) 654h

Public Notices.

LOOK OUT for the LINTZ GALA, on Saturday, May 5, 1877. 722h

LOOK OUT for CONSETT and DISTRICT UNITED FRIENDLY SOCIETIES GALA, on Saturday, July 7th, 1877. 732h

FURNITURE REMOVED, or Conveyances Let out on Hire.—Apply to WILLIAM RUSSELL, or J. COULTHARD, Stanley. 721h

THE CONSETT WESLEYAN CHOIR intend giving a CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett, on Monday, April 30th, 1877. Particulars in future announcements. 729h

CONSETT AND DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE REV. JOHN KINNINGS, of Durham, will Lecture on "Life and Times of Richard Baxter," in Consett Wesleyan Chapel, on Thursday Evening, 26th April, 1877, at Half-past Seven o'clock. 785h

SHOTLEY BRIDGE DISTRICT BAND OF HOPE UNION.

MR. GEO. CHARLTON, Gateshead, preaches in Consett Primitive Methodist Chapel, on Sunday, April 29th, 1877. Time—10-30 and 6. At 2, a Children's Service. Addresses by Mr. CHARLTON and the Rev. J. WELFORD. Eight Schools are expected to be present.

THEATRE ROYAL, CONSETT.
Lessee, ... Mr. DAVID JENKINS.
Acting Manager ..... Mr. G. BURNETT.
Saturday, April 21st, Two Dramas,
IRELAND AS IT WAS;
AND
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Last Night of
MR. GARDINER COYNE.
Monday, Shakespeare's Tragedy of
MACBETH;
With Locke's Music.
Tuesday and Thursday, April 24th and 26th,
CATHERINE HOWARD.
Wednesday, 25th,
Fashionable Night, under the Patronage of RICHARD MURRAY, Esq.
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
To conclude each Evening with a Laughable Farce.

EXPLOSIVES' ACT, 38 VICTORIA, CAP. 17.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, JOHN WILKINSON DAVISON, of Consett, in the County of Durham, Ironmonger, intend to apply to the Justices of the Peace for the said County on Durham, in Petty Sessions assembled, at Consett aforesaid, on Thursday, the 17th day of May, 1877, under the provisions of Sections 6, 7, and 8 of the above Act, for a Magazine License for a Gunpowder Store, situate at Consett Fell, in the said County of Durham.
And Notice is also Hereby Given, "that all Persons objecting to such establishment, shall, not less than Seven clear days before the said 17th day of May, 1877, send to the Clerk of the said Justices, and to me, the said JOHN WILKINSON DAVISON, notice of their intention to appear and object, with their Name, Address, and Calling, and a short statement of the grounds of their objection.
Given under my hand, the 11th day of April, 1877, at Consett, aforesaid.
JOHN W. DAVISON.
763h

Contracts.

TO BUILDERS.
TO BE LET, the BUILDING of a Five-stalled Stable and Hay-house, at Airey Holme Farm, in the Parish of Shotley.
Plans and Specifications can be seen on application to Mr. GEO. WAUGH, at Low Westwick, near Shotley Bridge, and Tenders will be received by Mr. SAMPLE, Land Agent, Matfen, *via* Newcastle-on-Tyne, up to Thursday, the 3rd May next. 797h

To Let.

TO LET, at Mountsett, near Burnopfield, a HOUSE and SHOP, to enter at May term.—Apply to WM. ROBINSON, on the Premises. 780h

TO LET, a Five-Roomed HOUSE and SHOP, now in the occupation of R. Jewitt, Shoemaker. Entry at May term—Apply to ANN ROBSON, Medomsley.

TO LET, a HOUSE, containing 4 Rooms and other Conveniences, Apply to WILLIAM REED, 56, Durham Road, Blackhill. 673h

TO LET, at Consett, a HOUSE and SHOP, with Bake-house attached.—Apply to JOSEPH MURRAY, Consett. 747h

TO LET, at Pont Terrace, Leadgate, a HOUSE, with Three Rooms and Cow Byre.—Apply to GEORGE HAWDON. 740h

TO LET, a Butcher's SHOP and HOUSE, situate at the foot of Front Street, Consett.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office. 644h

TO LET, for Entertainments, the Co-operative Hall, Dipton.—Applications to be addressed to the SECRETARY. 350h

FOR SALE or LET, a DWELLING-HOUSE, containing Parlour, 3 Bed-rooms, Kitchen, Wash-house, &c., situate at Rose Mondy, Consett.—Apply to WM. STOBBS, Builder, next door. 680h

TO LET, on Hire, SEWING MACHINES, either Hand or Treadle.—For terms and particulars, apply to WILLIAM HALL, Machine Agent, Dipton, by Lintz Green. 553h

TO LET, a Six-roomed HOUSE, situate at 19, Sherburn Terrace, Consett, now in the occupation of Mr. Hardy, who is leaving at May term.—Apply at Mr. D. MARTIN, Fruiterer, Front Street, Consett. 792h

TO LET, at Shotley Bridge, a HOUSE, containing Eight Rooms and Cellar, with large Garden attached to it; Rent, £18: Possession at May term.—Apply to Mr. PYBUS, 52, Alfred Street, Gateshead. 660h

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, a HOUSE, containing 4 good Rooms and Kitchen, and all Conveniences, adjoining Mr. Philip Benstone's, Victoria Street, Consett.—Apply to ADAM BRODIE, Accountant, Town Hall, Consett. 677h

VALUABLE AND WELL-SITUATED PROPERTY FOR SALE AT CASTLESIDE.

MESSRS. M. NATTRASS, now declining Business successfully carried on for Thirty Years, wishes to SELL BY PRIVATE CONTRACT her HOUSE and SHOP, with every convenience attached, STOCK-IN-TRADE, COTTAGE behind, and Garden back and front.—For particulars, apply to Mrs. NATTRASS, Castleside, near Blackhill. 674h

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. John Jenkins.

MOUNTSETT, NEAR HILL TOP.

MR. JOHN JENKINS has received instructions from Mr. ROBINSON, Butcher, Grocer, &c., Mountsett, who is retiring from Business, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, April 23rd, 1877, a Miscellaneous lot of GOODS, FIXTURES, SHOP GOODS, &c.
SHOP FIXTURES.—2 Counters; 2 Flour Bins; Writing Desk; large Cheese Mould, small Do.; 2 Sets of Shop Canisters; 3 Sets of Scales; Potato Scales; 3 small Scales; 2 Corn Bins.
SHOP GOODS.—Hessthes; Boots; Shoes; Clogs; Baskets; Zinc Basins; Starch; Mustard Bags; Peppers; Oils, &c.
Excellent Phaeton, by Atkinson and Phillipson, to carry four; superior Silver-mounted Harness; 2 Riding Saddles; Lady's Side Saddle; Cow Gears; Cart Harness; Neck Collar; Sheets; Brushes, &c.; superior Iron Safe, by Milner; 2 First-class Sewing Machines; large Pump, to reach 9 fathoms; smaller Pump, both in excellent condition, nearly new.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Eight-day Clock, in Walnut Case; 2 Mahogany Drawers; Bookcase; 2 Iron Bedsteads; Feather Bed; Centre Table; 2 Kitchen Tables; 2 Forms; Fender and Fireirons; with an assortment of other Goods, too numerous to mention.
Sale to commence at One o'clock. 773h

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Robert Sewell.

6, CORNWALL, ANNFIELD PLAIN.

MR. R. SEWELL will SELL BY AUCTION, at the above address, on Saturday, April 28th, 1877, at One o'clock, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., belonging to Mr. J. ADAMS. See Bills. 783h

By Mr. P. Osborne.

EBCHESTER HILL AUCTION MART, AT THE STATION HOTEL.

MR. P. OSBORNE is instructed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION a consignment of In-calving COWS and HEIFERS from Ireland, on Friday, the 27th April, 1877, at Two p.m. 795h

BURN VALE HOUSE, SOUTH MOOR.

MR. P. OSBORNE is instructed by Mr. ROBERT BURTON, the owner, to SELL BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 30th April, 1877, at Seven p.m. prompt, at the house of Mr. Clarkson, Havannah Inn, Havannah, all that desirable FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE, containing Eleven Rooms and Out-offices, together with good Kitchen and Flower Garden, situate at South Moor, in the Chapelry of Tanfield, and known as Burn Vale House.
For further particulars, apply to Mr. Burton, on the premises; or to the Auctioneer, 25, Front Street, Shotley Bridge. 774h

By Mr. T. R. Farrow.

LANCHESTER.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, May 2nd, 1877, all that COPYHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE, containing Four Rooms, Kitchen, Dairy, and Garret, a small Garden, Stable and Loft, and other Conveniences; together with a Garth adjoining, containing about 1a. 1r. 7p., a Cow-byre and Loft (new). The whole of the Fences belong to the Vendor, except about 40yds. at the East End, now in occupation of Mrs. Ann Smith.
The whole will be sold in One Lot at the house of Mr. Joseph Towns, Queen's Head Inn, Lanchester, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon.
793h T. R. FARROW, Auctioneer.

By Mr. William Raw.

14, JOHN STREET, CONSETT.

MR. WILLIAM RAW will offer for SALE BY AUCTION, at the Queen's Head, Middle Street, Consett, on Thursday, 26th April, 1877, at Three o'clock punctually, all that corner block of FREEHOLD PROPERTY, 14, John Street, Consett, containing Four Rooms and a Cellar. Also a COTTAGE of Two Rooms behind. This Property is centrally situated, and by a moderate expenditure, it can be converted into valuable business premises. The Land adjoining is for Sale at a reasonable price, if the Purchaser desires to enlarge the Property for business purposes.
Apply to the Auctioneer; or Messrs. Hoyle, Shipley, and Hoyle, Solicitors, Newcastle.
Sale-office, Durham Road, Blackhill. 767h

By Mr Joseph Oley.

TO CONTRACTORS, FARMERS, &c.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, commissioned by Mr. HENRY RITSON, will OFFER for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Blackhill Saw Mills, on Wednesday, May 2nd, 1877, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, a quantity of Farming Implements; Long and Short Carts; Harness; Timber Waggons; 3 Powerful Horses; 2 Ponies. Also, at the same time and place, 20 Pit Ponies, from 11 to 12½ hands high. For further particulars, see future announcements and handbills. 793h

HAMSTERLEY GRASS PARKS.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY has the honour to announce that the ANNUAL LETTING BY PUBLIC AUCTION of the above Parks, will be held on the Premises, on Friday, April 27th, 1877, in the following Lots, viz.:—

	A.	R.	P.
Lot 1 contains	16	3	30
" 2 "	09	3	30
" 3 "	13	2	22
" 4 "	13	1	13
" 5 "	8	0	25
" 6 "	11	3	1

Conditions stated at time of Sale.
Luncheon at the Hall at One p.m.
Sale to commence at Two p.m.
N.B.—Hamsterley Hall is distant One Mile from Lintz Green Station on the Consett Branch of the North-Eastern Railway. 787h

NEWBIGGEN GRASS PARKS, NEAR LANCHESTER.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY has received instructions from Mr. HENRY RITSON to LET BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Newbiggen Farm, near Lanchester, on Wednesday, May 9th, 1877, the KATAGE till the 1st of November next, of about 140 Acres of Rich Old GRASS LAND, in the following Lots:—
NEWBIGGEN.
Lot 1.—Hope Field, 10 Acres.
" 2.—West Field, 19 Acres.
" 3.—Old Pasture Field, 16 Acres.
" 4.—Meadow Field, 12 Acres.
" 5.—Ewe Close Field, 14 Acres.
" 6.—Viaduct Field, 15 Acres.
" 7.—Newlands and Dunlar Field, 60 Acres.
The Fields are all well and properly fenced, and a Herd will be in attendance to look to the Stock.
Tayards, by approved Notes of Hand, at 5 Months' date, or 6d. in the pound for cash.
The Letting to commence at Three o'clock in the Afternoon precisely, at Newbiggen Farm House.
P.S.—Newbiggen Parks are situated about a Mile from Lanchester and Knitsley Stations on the Lanchester Valley Railway. 794h

By Mr. Adam Brodie.

CONSETT HUNT STEEPLECHASES.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed to LET BY AUCTION, at the house of Mr. George Brown, Railway Hotel, Consett, on Monday, April 22nd, 1877, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, the Supplying of the Refreshments at the Grand Stand, and Sites for Three Tents, the date of the Races being April 30th, 1877.

MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

THE FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSE, the property of Mr. W. STOBBS, situate in Medomsley Road, Consett, not having been disposed of at the recent Property Sale, may now be treated for on application to Adam Brodie, Auctioneer, Town Hall, Consett. 753h

VICTORIA SALE-ROOMS, CONSETT.

SALE of the Residue of the Superior DRAPERY, HOME-MADE CLOTHING and Sundry Lots, belonging the STOCK of R. J. SHORTER, and positively the last Four Sales this Season.

IN Order to Effect a Clearance of the above, Mr. A. BRODIE is instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, on the Premises, 16, Victoria Street, on Saturday and Monday, April 21st and 23rd, and on Saturday and Monday, April 28th and 30th, the whole of the remaining portion of the superior Stock of DRAPERY belonging the above Estate.
Sale to commence at Seven o'clock each Evening.
Also, on Monday Evening, April 23rd, at Eight o'clock, Three massive Silver Watches and One Solid Gold Albert, with handsome seal complete. No Reserve on any Lot at these Sales. 789h

TO FARMERS, GRAZIERS, AND OWNERS OF LIVE STOCK.

MESSRS. HEDLEY AND BRODIE, Agricultural Auctioneers and Live Stock Salesmen, Town Hall, Consett, are prepared to undertake the Sale by Auction, or otherwise, of every description of Live Stock and Agricultural produce, and trust, by careful attention to all commissions with which they may be favoured, to merit the confidence of the Agriculturists of the District. Valuations for probate. Insurances on Farming Stock effected through the London Insurance Corporation (Established 1720). 744h

MR. T. WETHERELL, honoure
from MATTHEW RAMSEY, E
AUCTION, on Thursday, April 26t
GRASS PARKS, containing 320
Pasturage.
Also, will SELL BY AUCTION,
Prime Fat Heifers, 20 Fat Hogs, 30 W
Hogs, and 2 In-calvers, nearly due.
Luncheon at Twelve o'c
The Ford within One Mile of Lan
22, Claypath, Durham, April 14th.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, GAS COKE, at Dip
3s. and 9d. 6d. per load. Also,
FOR SALE, Two NEW COUP C
J. BURLINSON, Langley Park C
FOR SALE, "Barnes' Notes" (N.T.
for 25s.; also "Biblical Museu
22s. 6d.; for 18s. Quite new.—Apply
FOR SALE, a Handy BLOCK C
a Pony 13 or 14 hands high.
ALDERSON, Leadgate.
FOR SALE, New and Seco
VEYANCES of every descripti
ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Consett, or
Jun., Shotley Bridge.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE
Dipton, a very superior Block of N
PROPERTY, excellently situated,
Rooms and Pantry, large Yard, G
ther Conveniences.—Particulars will b
WILLIAM STOBB, Proprietor, Dipton.
DESIRABLE COUNTRY RES
as The Briary, situated at Shotl
OFFERED FOR SALE, in May or
viously disposed of by Private Contra
of moderate size, with Billiard Roo
Stabling, Dwelling Rooms for Grooms,
Garden, Vineries, and Conservatory, a
Cottage. The Grounds, over 2 Acres,
with great care, are in excellent order,
extensive view of the Valley of the De
to 10 Acres of Grass Land will be sold
er separately.—Further particulars, a
may be had on application to Mr. Mc
Solicitor, Shotley Bridge.
SHOTLEY BRIDGE, IN THE
DURHAM.
TO BE SOLD OR LET BY P
TRACT, with immediate possessi
DWELLING-HOUSE, situate on the
in Shotley Bridge, aforesaid, known as
containing on the basement, a good K
on the ground floor, Two commodio
and on the second floor, Three excelle
The above House is pleasantly si
streets of Shotley Bridge, and is fit
venience, including Gas and Water,
same is a convenient Yard and a Two-
For terms and further particulars, ap
Oley, Auctioneer, Shotley Bridge; o
Middleton and Dickinson, Solicitors, D

Wanted.

WANTED, by a Young WOMA
GENERAL SERVANT.—Ap
WANTED, a GENERAL SERV
Good Plain Cook.—Apply at the *Guardian*
WANTED, a DAIRYMAID.—A
Greeneroft Park. A good p
required.
THE Directors of the Prudential
pany are prepared to enga
Energetic Men as Agents. Good
security required.—Apply to THOS
Superintendent of Agents, Cemetery

EDITORIAL NOTIC

News and Letters intended for inse
addressed to "The Editor,"
authenticated by the name and
writer.
Orders for Advertisements, Printing
addressed to "The Manager,"
Consett.
No notice can be taken of any comm
the signature and address of th
are appended.
Notices of Births, Marriages, and
certified as correct by our resid

The Consett G
SATURDAY, APRIL 21s

Local and District

A concert, under the auspices
gate Cricket Club, was given at Lead
evening.
The anniversary services of
Chapel in this town were held on Su
two sermons were preached by the R
of Durham. There was a large att
service, the Chapel being crowded
the evening.
CONSETT AND DISTRICT Y
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—This week
columns announce "The life and t
Baxter," as the subject on which
Kinnings, of Durham, will lecture
Chapel, Consett, on Thursday nig
Richard Baxter lived in the days
important era in the religious hist
of our country, and knowing Mr.
decidedly gifted speaker, we cordi
our readers to go and hear his lec
times of still greater peril were, and on
stood Cromwell to the face, and
within hearing of the cannon as
swept over Edgehill.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OI
Tidings.—Some constitutions have
rheumatism, and are throughout the
by its protracted tortures. In such
the affected parts with warm flannel
rub in this soothing Ointment. The
bast means of lessening their agony.
Holloway's Pills, the surest way of
disease. More need not be said th
few day's trial of this safe and soothi
which the Pills and Ointment be
away. Pains that would make a gi
assuaged without difficulty by Holl
inexpensive remedies, which comfor
the throbbing vessels and calming th

by Auction.
Robert Sewell.
, ANNFIELD PLAIN.
will SELL BY AUCTION, at
s, on Saturday, April 28th, 1877,
USEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
AMS. See Bills. 788h

r. P. Osborne.
AUCTION MART, AT THE
ION HOTEL.
E is instructed to SELL BY
ON a consignment of In-calving
S from Ireland, on Friday, the
o p.m. 795h

HOUSE, SOUTH MOOR.
E is instructed by Mr. ROBERT
ner, to SELL BY AUCTION,
pril, 1877, at Seven p.m. prompt, at
n, Havannah Inn, Havannah, all
OLD FAMILY RESIDENCE,
ms and Out-offices, together with
er Garden, situate at South Moor,
nfield, and known as Burn Vale
ars, apply to Mr. Burton, on the
ctioneer, 25, Front Street, Shotley
774h

. T. R. Farrow.
CHESTER.
AUCTION, on Wednesday, May
st COPYHOLD DWELLING-
our Rooms, Kitchen, Dairy, and
, Stable and Loft, and other Con-
h a Garth adjoining, containing
ow-byre and Loft (new). The
ong to the Vendor, except about
now in the occupation of Mrs.
ld in One Lot at the house of Mr.
Head Inn, Lanchester, at Three
n.
R. FARROW, Auctioneer.

William Raw.
TREET, CONSETT.
RAW will offer for SALE BY
the Queen's Head, Middle Street,
26th April, 1877, at Three o'clock
er block of FREEHOLD PRO-
treet, Consett, containing Four
Also a COTTAGE of Two Rooms
y is centrally situated, and by a
t can be converted into valuable
e Land adjoining is for Sale at a
Purchaser desires to enlarge the
urposes.
eer; or Messrs. Hoyle, Shipley,
Newcastle.
Road, Blackhill. 767h

Joseph Oley.
TORS, FARMERS, &c.
Y, commissioned by Mr. HENRY
for SALE BY PUBLIC AUC-
Mills, on Wednesday, May 2nd,
the Afternoon, a quantity of
Long and Short Carts; Harness;
werful Horses; 2 Ponies. Also,
place, 20 Pit Ponies, from 11 to
urther particulars, see future an-
bills. 793h

EY GRASS PARKS.
EY has the honour to announce
AL LETTING BY PUBLIC
ve Parks, will be held on the
pril 27th, 1877, in the following

	A.	R.	P.
....	16	3	30
....	69	3	30
....	13	2	32
....	13	1	13
....	8	0	35
....	11	3	1

tated at time of Sale.
the Hall at One p.m.
mence at Two p.m.
all is distant One Mile from Lintz
Consett Branch of the North-
787h

GRASS PARKS, NEAR
CHESTER.
Y has received instructions from
RITSON to LET BY PUBLIC
gen Farm, near Lanchester, on
1877, the EATAGE till the 1st
about 140 Acres of Rich Old
following Lots:—
WBIGGEN.
10 Acres.
10 Acres.
Field, 16 Acres.
ld, 12 Acres.
Field, 14 Acres.
ld, 15 Acres.
and Donlar Field, 60 Acres.
ll and properly fenced, and a Herd
look to the Stock.
d Notes of Hand, at 5 Months'
d for cash.
ence at Three o'clock in the After-
iggen Farm House.
rks are situated about a Mile from
ey Stations on the Lanchester
794h

Adam Brodie.
NT STEEPLECHASES.
IE is instructed to LET BY
e house of Mr. George Brown,
on Monday, April 23rd, 1877, at
fternoon, the Supplying of the
and Stand, and Sites for Three
ces being April 30th, 1877.

ROAD, CONSETT.
WELLING HOUSE, the pro
STORES, situate in Medomsley
g been disposed of at the recent
be treated for on application to
r, Town Hall, Consett. 753h

E-ROOMS, CONSETT.
of the Superior DRAPERY,
LOTHING and Sundry Lots,
CK of R. J. SHORTER, and
our Sales this Season.
learance of the above, Mr. A.
ted to SELL BY AUCTION,
ctoria Street, on Saturday and
23rd, and on Saturday and
30th, the whole of the remaining
tock of DRAPERY belonging
Seven o'clock each Evening.
vening, April 23rd, at Eight
Silver Watches and One solid
ome seal complete. No Reserve
789h

AZIERS, AND OWNERS
VE STOCK.
Y AND BRODIE, Agricul-
rs and Live Stock Salesmen,
re prepared to undertake the
therwise, of every description
ricultural produce, and trust,
all commissions with which
to merit the confidence of the
istrict. Valuations for pro-
arming Stock effected through
e Corporation (Established
744

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. T. Wetherell.

THE FORD, NEAR LANCHESTER.

THE GRASS PARKS, 320 ACRES. ALSO, 20 CATTLE AND 40 SHEEP.

MR. T. WETHERELL, honoured with instructions from MATTHEW KEARNEY, Esq., will LET BY AUCTION, on Thursday, April 26th, 1877, the Ford GRASS PARKS, containing 320 Acres of Rich Pasturage.

Also, will SELL BY AUCTION, at One o'clock, 18 Prime Fat Heifers, 20 Fat Hogs, 20 Well-bred Gimmer Hogs, and 2 In-calvers, nearly due.

Luncheon at Twelve o'clock.

The Ford within One Mile of Lanchester Station.

32, Claypath, Durham, April 14th, 1877. 796h

For Sale.

FOR SALE, GAS COKE, at Dipton Gas Works, a 2s. and 2s. 6d. per load. Also, GAS LIME. 784h

FOR SALE, Two New COUP CARTS.—Apply to J. BURLINSON, Langley Park Colliery. 745h

FOR SALE, "Barnes' Notes" (N.T.), 11 vols., 34s. 6d., for 25s.; also "Biblical Museum" (N.T.), 5 vols., 22s. 6d., for 18s. Quite new.—Apply, *Guardian* Office.

FOR SALE, a Handy BLOCK CART, suitable for a Pony 13 or 14 hands high.—Apply to JOHN ALDERSON, Leadgate. 777h

FOR SALE, New and Second-hand CONVEYANCES of every description.—Apply to Mr. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Consett, or to JOHN BRODIE, Jun., Shotley Bridge. 811g

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at Dipton, a very superior Block of New FREEHOLD PROPERTY, excellently situated, consisting of Nine Rooms and Pantry, large Yard, with Garden and all ther Conveniences.—Particulars will be given by Mr. WILLIAM STARK, Proprietor, Dipton. 762h

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, known as The Briary, situated at Shotley Bridge, will be OFFERED FOR SALE, in May or June, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract. The house is of moderate size, with Billiard Room, and superior Stabling, Dwelling Rooms for Grooms, Walled Kitchen, Garden, Vineries, and Conservatory, and a Two-roomed Cottage. The Grounds, over 2 Acres, have been laid out with great care, are in excellent order, and command an extensive view of the Valley of the Derwent. From 3 to 10 Acres of Grass Land will be sold with the House, or separately.—Further particulars, and cards to view, may be had on application to Mr. JOHN BOOTH, Solicitor, Shotley Bridge. 653h

SHOTLEY BRIDGE, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

TO BE SOLD OR LET BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, with immediate possession, a FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE, situate on the Preachers' Bank, in Shotley Bridge, aforesaid, known as Wesley Cottage, containing on the basement, a good Kitchen and Pantry, on the ground floor, Two commodious Sitting Rooms, and on the second floor, Three excellent Bed-rooms.

The above House is pleasantly situated at the outskirts of Shotley Bridge, and is fitted with every convenience, including Gas and Water. Attached to the same is a convenient Yard and a Two-stalled Stable.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. Joseph Oley, Auctioneer, Shotley Bridge; or to Messrs. Middleton and Dickinson, Solicitors, Durham. 790h

Wanted.

WANTED, by a Young WOMAN, a situation as GENERAL SERVANT.—Apply, 64, Leadgate.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, for Housework.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office, Consett.

WANTED, a DAIRYMAID.—Apply at the Hall, Greencroft Park. A good personal Character required. 725h

THE Directors of the Prudential Assurance Company are prepared to engage Respectable, Energetic Men as Agents. Good references and security required.—Apply to THOMAS PATTERSON, Superintendent of Agents, Cemetery Road, Blackhill.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

News and Letters intended for insertion should be addressed to "The Editor," and must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer.

Orders for Advertisements, Printing, &c., should be addressed to "The Manager," *Guardian* Office, Consett.

No notice can be taken of any communication unless the signature and address of the correspondent are appended.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths must be certified as correct by our resident agent.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21st, 1877.

Local and District News.

A concert, under the auspices of the Leadgate Cricket Club, was given at Leadgate on Tuesday evening.

The anniversary services of the Wesleyan Chapel in this town were held on Sunday last, when two sermons were preached by the Rev. J. Kinnings, of Durham. There was a large attendance at each service, the Chapel being crowded in every part in the evening.

CONSETT AND DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—This week our advertising columns announce "The life and times of Richard Baxter," as the subject on which the Rev. John Kinnings, of Durham, will lecture in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett, on Thursday night, the 26th inst. Richard Baxter lived in the days which mark an important era in the national and religious history of our country, and knowing Mr. Kinnings to be a decidedly gifted speaker, we cordially recommend our readers to go and hear his lecture on the stern times of the civil wars, and on the man who withstood Cromwell to the face, and even preached within hearing of the cannon as the roll of battle swept over Edgehill.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Glad Tidings.—Some constitutions have a tendency to rheumatism, and are throughout the year borne down by its protracted tortures. Let such sufferers bathe the affected parts with warm brine, and afterwards rub in this soothing Ointment. They will find it the best means of lessening their agony, and, assisted by Holloway's Pills, the surest way of overcoming their disease. More need not be said than to request a few day's trial of this safe and soothing treatment, by which the disease will ultimately be completely swept away. Pains that would make a giant shudder are assuaged without difficulty by Holloway's easy and inexpensive remedies, which comfort by moderating the throbbing vessels and calming the excited nerves.

Near the General Post Office, Newcastle, is the St. Nicholas' Square Fire-proof Safe Depot, where there is the largest assortment of Fire-proof Safes (from £3 to £30), Deed Boxes, Cash Boxes, &c.; also Wringing and Washing Machines. Send for price lists to J. R. HALL, above address. 343h

ERRATUM.—In our report of an inquest at Castleside last week, Dr. Morris was reported to have said "if medical aid had been called in earlier the man's life would 'undoubtedly' have been saved." The sentence ought to have read thus—"if medical aid had been called in earlier the man's life would 'probably' have been saved."

LECTURE AT EAST CASTLE.—On Saturday evening last, Mr. J. W. Muir, of Benfieldside, delivered his popular and instructive lecture on "Gentlemen," in the East Castle Wesleyan Chapel. There was a large audience. In the unavoidable absence of W. Greener, Esq., of Annfield Plain, Mr. F. Raine, of Shotley Bridge, was called upon to preside. In opening the proceedings the chairman stated that the object of the lecture was to assist the Sunday school, the funds of which were rather low; and he was glad to inform the meeting that although Mr. Greener was unable to be present, he had sent a very handsome subscription. Mr. Muir then delivered his lecture, during which he was repeatedly warmly applauded. On the motion of Mr. Shipley, seconded by Mr. Wilson, hearty votes of thanks were given to the lecturer, chairman, and Mr. Greener.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—On Saturday evening last, four young gentlemen belonging to Shotley Bridge, all of whom are members of the Derwent Amateur Rowing Club, proceeded to Ebchester to have a little exercise on the Derwent. The stream was rather swollen on account of the recent heavy rains, and one of the party, Mr. Lamb, who was the first to put off, soon found, after rowing down the river for a short distance, that he could not turn his boat up stream, the consequence being that it was swept over the dam and capsized. The other gentlemen, Messrs. Linton, Unsworth, and Glendinning, who occupied another boat, seeing the perilous position of their companion, at once hastened to the spot, and but for their prompt assistance Mr. Lamb would undoubtedly have been drowned. Mr. Lamb, who had clung to his upturned boat, was eventually got out of the water, but not before he and his companions had received a thorough drenching.

BODY OF A CHILD FOUND AT BLACKHILL.—The body of a child, packed in a cigar box, was found near the south wall of the Benfieldside Cemetery, between five and six o'clock on Friday evening last. The body, which was wrapped up in a piece of calico and an old antimacasser, had been buried a few inches below the surface of the ground, and was in a state of decomposition. An inquest was held at Mr. Jobling's, Derwent Street, on Monday afternoon, before Mr. Coroner Graham. Sergt. Reed deposed to finding the body. It was wrapped up in the articles already mentioned, and was covered with about an inch and a half of soil.—Dr. Richards was called, and said the remains were those of a fœtus about five months old. It was still-born, and had been dead about a couple of days prior to its birth.—Mary Ann Harrison, wife of Thos. Harrison, miner, Blackhill, said about the latter end of January, or the beginning of February, she was confined of a still-born child. The piece of calico and antimacasser produced were hers, and she had seen the cigar-box.—Sarah Doughty, mother of the last witness, said she attended her daughter in her confinement. She put the body into the cigar-box, and wrapped it in the clothes produced.—Mrs. Richardson, wife of Wm. Richardson, innkeeper, Blackhill, said she sold a cigar-box similar to the one produced to a man named Dakin, at the end of January or at the early part of February.—Joseph Dakin said he lodged with Mrs. Harrison. About the time stated he bought the cigar-box produced of the last witness. He took the box to his lodgings, and the same night he buried it near the Cemetery wall. He did not see anything put into the box.—Alice Phew, sister of Mrs. Harrison, identified the calico and antimacasser, and said that she knew that Mrs. Harrison had been confined.—Mary Leadbitter, a midwife, said she attended Mrs. Harrison in her confinement. The child was still-born. Witness wrapped it in the articles produced, and left it at Mrs. Harrison's house.—Sarah Canal, a daughter of Mrs. Harrison, said the body was put into the cigar-box. Her child cried for the box, and in order to keep it out of the child's sight, it was put into a clothes box. Dakin, she said, afterwards took the cigar-box out of the clothes box, and took it away.—Dakin, re-called, admitted taking the cigar-box out of the other box as described, and burying it at the spot where it was found.—Dr. Richards, re-called, said on the 3rd of February he attended Mrs. Harrison, who was then bad in labour. He knew that she was to be confined, and that the child had been dead a day and a half. He left the house on the understanding that he was to be called again, but shortly after returning to the surgery a messenger informed him that Mrs. Harrison had been confined, and that his services would not therefore be required.—Dakin, in answer to the Coroner, said the reason the body was buried under the Cemetery wall was to save funeral expenses and fees.—A verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was returned.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

The first meeting of the new Board was held on Wednesday afternoon. There were present—Mr. Shaw, Mr. Davison, Mr. Brown, Mr. Keenlyside, Mr, Nicholson, Mr. Teaney, and the four newly-elected members, Messrs. Simpson, Carss, Lammonby, and Bland.

THE APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMAN.

It having been proposed that Mr. Shaw be re-elected Chairman, Mr. Carss asked the Board to look at the Act in relation to the appointment of chairman. The clause said——Mr. Simpson remarked that they had been in the habit of doing their business in a quiet way, and they did not wish to depart from the custom that had hitherto been observed.—Mr. Shaw thought it would perhaps be as well to hear what Mr. Carss had to say on the subject.—Mr. Carss said his object was to act according to law. He did not wish to make any captious objections——Mr. Simpson thought they were spending their time for nothing.—Mr. Nicholson thought they had better hear Mr. Carss out.—Mr. Simpson said Mr. Carss had gone there to put them right, but he reminded that gentlemen that they were on the hill top and Mr. Carss was at the bottom. If Mr. Carss wished to make any proposition he ought to have gone there prepared with his law. He moved that Mr. Shaw take the chair, and, added the speaker, let us have no more of this nonsense.—Mr. Brown seconded the motion in favour of Mr. Shaw's re-election.—Mr. Carss said he begged to propose that Mr. Hedley act as chairman for the ensuing year. In making the proposition he did so without meaning the slightest offence to the late chairman, but rather that the honour might be distributed amongst the members.—The amendment was seconded by Mr. Bland.—Mr. Nicholson was afraid Mr. Hedley would not undertake the office. Mr. Hedley's time was fully occupied by his business engagements, and he was unable to attend the meetings regularly, whereas Mr. Shaw was close at hand.—Mr. Brown said Mr. Shaw had only been in office one year, and he for one was opposed to a change.—Mr. Teaney said with regard to the attendance of members he thought Mr. Hedley had attended the meetings as regularly as any of them. He admitted that Mr. Shaw had conducted the business admirably for the past year.—Mr. Carss said, according to the Act, it was the duty of the Board to appoint a temporary chairman, and also a chairman to act for the ensuing year. It was necessary to have a temporary chairman to put the motion as to the appointment of a regular chairman to the meeting.—Mr. Nicholson then proposed, and Mr. Brown seconded, that Mr. Simpson act as chairman *pro tem.* The motion having been put to the meeting and carried, Mr. Hedley entered the room, whereupon Mr. Carss said perhaps Mr. Hedley would set their minds at rest. Addressing Mr. Hedley, Mr. Carss said: You have been proposed as chairman, and——Mr. Shaw reminded Mr. Carss (who was sitting at the end of the table, opposite Mr. Simpson) that they had got a temporary chairman now.—Mr. Carss: As mover of the resolution.—The Chairman: You have got hold of the wrong man. You ought to have started at the other end of the table.—Mr. Hedley said he understood it was the duty of the Returning-officer to take the chair at the first meeting.—Mr. Shaw: Mr. Carss says not.—Mr. Brown said they had got a new law.—Mr. Carss remarked that some people needed it.—The Chairman said they were wasting their time over nothing.—The motions were then read by the chairman, when Mr. Hedley rose and said if Mr. Shaw was willing to accept office again he would ask Mr. Carss to withdraw his name. Mr. Shaw, he said, had fulfilled the duties of the office in a highly satisfactory manner during the past twelvemonths—(hear, hear)—and he did not see any reason for desiring a change.—Mr. Carss: Am I to understand that you positively refuse to stand?—Mr. Hedley: At the present time I do.—The Clerk (Mr. Coupland): Ought the amendment to be withdrawn, or will it be necessary to put it to the meeting?—Mr. Carss: The opinion of the meeting must be taken. Put both motions.—For the amendment four voted—Mr. Carss, Mr. Lammonby, Mr. Bland, and Mr. Teaney. The rest of the members supported the original motion, and Mr. Shaw was consequently re-elected.—Mr. Shaw then took his seat, and thanked the members for the honour they had conferred on him by electing him their chairman a second year. In appointments of that sort he thought the members ought to be unanimous, and had he anticipated a contest when he entered the meeting he should have made arrangements for withdrawing. Mr. Hedley's conduct in withdrawing was very gratifying to himself personally, and with regard to Mr. Carss he only regretted that that gentleman had been defeated in his first attempt. In conclusion the Chairman said he hoped they would have a pleasant year, that they would go on harmoniously, and do their best for the interests of the ratepayers. (Hear, hear.) He hoped he would have their cordial and individual support in the duties connected with his office, and that the business would be managed to the satisfaction of the ratepayers. (Applause.)

THE COUNTESS OF DERWENTWATER AT CONSETT.

On Thursday morning the Countess of Derwentwater, attended by her bailiff, presented herself at the Consett Local Board-room, where the Petty Sessions were being held, and, addressing the gentlemen on the Bench, said the land on which the room was built belonged to her, and if the magistrates persisted in going there they would have to take the consequences. She protested against them using that building, as the land on which it stood and was surrounded was her property. Her ladyship here produced an envelope on which was printed the words, "On Her Majesty's service," and added: You see by this letter that I am on Her Majesty's service. I give you notice in the Queen's name to quit my land. The Countess then handed the packet to Mr. Watson, the Clerk to the magistrates, but the latter gentleman politely declined to read the contents, and intimated to her ladyship that the magistrates would still continue to meet in the room till the Countess got possession of the land.—Her ladyship then retired, and was soon surrounded by a crowd outside.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

The annual meeting of the members of this Board was held on Monday afternoon, in the Local Board Room. There were present Mr. Dunne, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Shell, Mr. Siddell, Mr. Collinson, Mr. Routledge, Mr. McDonald, and two of the recently-elected members, Mr. Davison and the Rev. F. Steggall. Mr. Jenkins was unable to attend through indispositton. Mr. Collinson occupied the chair.

THE ELECTION.—The Returning-officer read the result of the late election. He said that 44 papers were rejected, 49 were unfilled up, and 22 were not delivered.—Mr. McDonald asked if the 44 papers were rejected because of being informally filled up.—The Returning-officer said some were informal, some had been rejected because there was no attesting witness to the mark, whilst others were filled up by the attesting witness but did not bear the mark of the voter.—Mr. Siddell: Would it have affected the result of the election if these papers had not been rejected?—The Returning-officer said so far as the successful candidates were concerned it would have made no difference. If he had allowed every vote where an attempt had been made to sign it, the result would have been the same to the first four candidates.—On the motion of Mr. Calvert, seconded by Mr. Routledge, a vote of thanks was given to the Returning-officer for his services.

APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMAN.—On the motion of Mr. Siddell, seconded by Mr. Calvert, Mr. Jenkins was unanimously re-elected chairman for the ensuing year.

THE COMMITTEES.—The following committees were appointed:—Gas: Mr. Dunne, Mr. McDonald and Mr. Gledstone.—Roads and Sewerage: Mr. Dunne, the Chairman, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Collinson, and the Rev. F. Steggall.—Building: Mr. Shell, Mr. Davison and Mr. Routledge.—Nuisances Removal: Mr. Routledge, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Siddell, the Chairman, Mr. Dunne, Mr. Shell, and Mr. Davison.—Finance: Mr. Collinson, the Chairman, Rev. F. Steggall, Mr. Calvert, and Mr. Siddell.

LETTING OF THE BOARD-ROOM.—Mr. Routledge, Mr. Collinson, Mr. Calvert, and Mr. Siddell were appointed a committee with power to let the Board-room.—Mr. Steggall, referring to the charges, asked if there was to be a limit.—The Clerk (Mr. Elliott) said the amount decided on was 10s. 6d. a-night and the gas.—Mr. Dunne supposed it was not intended that the room was to be paid for when it was wanted for purposes connected with the township and for the benefit of the ratepayers?—Mr. Calvert: It depends upon what is considered the benefit of the ratepayers.—Mr. Dunne: That should be left in the hands of the committee to decide.—Mr. Collinson: When the ratepayers wish to hold a meeting and make a requisition to the overseers to that effect the overseers are bound to call a meeting, and in that case there is nothing to pay for the use of the room.—Mr. Calvert: If any factious party wish to call a meeting, they ought not to have the room without paying for it.—Mr. Dunne: If the meeting is for the benefit of the ratepayers, they ought not to pay for the room.—Mr. Calvert: If the meeting be called by the overseers, then there is nothing to pay for it.—Mr. Shell said it was only right that private parties should have to pay for the use of the room.—Mr. Dunne said unless the meeting was for the benefit of the ratepayers, of course it would be considered a private matter.—Mr. Siddell remarked that all meetings not called by the overseers ought to be charged for.—Mr. Collinson supposed the charge was not to be less than 10s. 6d.—The Clerk said when the room had been engaged for political purposes, it had been the custom to charge a guinea. Was the charge of 10s. 6d. to include gas?—Mr. Dunne thought the charge ought to include gas.—Mr. Steggall said it was quite possible that a meeting might last five hours, and in that case there would be little profit left.—The Clerk observed that the committee had power to charge more than 10s. 6d. if they chose.

THE RULES OF DEBATE.—The Clerk said last year certain rules (which, he might state had not been very strictly adhered to) were adopted with regard to conducting the discussions of the Board. If the rules were to continue in force it would be necessary to re-adopt them. The rules were as follows:—(a) Every member shall, in speaking, address the Chairman, and, if two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the Chairman shall decide to whom the priority shall be given. (b) No member except the mover shall speak more than once to any motion or question, unless in explanation or an answer to a call from the Chairman, and in that case he shall confine himself strictly to the requisite explanation. The mover shall, in all cases, be entitled to speak once in making his motion and once by way of reply. (c) That a month's notice be given before the introduction of any motion involving an expenditure of £50.—Mr. Shell said the rule marked "b" required greater observance. Certain members were in the habit of monopolising the discussions, while others could not get a word in. He did not think members ought to be allowed to speak half-a-dozen times.—Mr. Siddell said every member had an opportunity of speaking. If a member spoke more than his share it was competent for any member to call him to order.—Mr. Shell said that every member ought to conform to the rule without having to be reminded of it.—Mr. Steggall asked if the rules were entered on the minutes?—The Clerk replied negatively.—Mr. Steggall said in that case they would have to be re-adopted.—Mr. Davison said according to rule "a" each member was expected to stand up when speaking. He was sorry to say that very few of them had done so during the last year.—Mr. Routledge then moved, and Mr. Shell seconded, the re-adoption of the rules, which was agreed to.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEE.—The Clerk said he had received no definite reply to his letter respecting the appointment of a School Attendance Committee.—Mr. Collinson said the blame rested entirely with the Board of Guardians, who had not replied to the communication of the Education Department.—Mr. Calvert also said the blame rested with the Guardians.—Mr. Routledge: Have the Guardians sent a reply yet?—Mr. Collinson: No; but they promised to do so, after the first meeting next Thursday. Perhaps before our next meeting a reply will be sent.

Original Poetry.

PROFESSOR MORGAN'S COMET,

(As seen from Church Street through a smoky beer glass.)

There was news from the East that caused great tribulation,
And shouts from the West for Home Rule agitation;
The whole of the signs seemed pointing to war
'Tween the Sultan of Turkey and Russia's Czar.

But all of these matters were thrown in the shade
By a splendid discovery the Professor made,
That a comet would come from the Green Isle afar
With a mouth that would swallow some poor little star.

Now all of the poor little stars were aware
Of his coming, this comet with wonderful glare;
And a tail that would sweep them all out of creation,
If they did not move on and leave him a clear station.

These poor little lights having heard of this comet
With the wonderful tail, thought they'd take something from it;
So they nudged one another to keep a look out,
As this wonderful monster was dodging about.

As nearer and nearer the fatal day came,
This comet was seen with its long tail of flame;
In the tail were some thousands of joints, so they say,
It went twice round the village, and caused great dismay.

There was mysterious whispering on many an occasion
Of parks, and of tramways, and terminus station;
Of committees of one, of press terrorisation,
Of water shareholders, and procrastination.

But all on a sudden (it makes one feel queer),
There's a rise of one hundred per cent on the beer;
And to make the thing worse, if you asked your cigar,
You were told to pay tuppence, or go, lave the bar.

For the bubble had burst, and the comet was gone
Far up in the air, near as high as the sun;
The poor old Professor turned gray in the hair,
And the comet was swearing, "bedad, it's unfair."

"Ha! ha!" laughed the old stars, "ho! ho!" croaked the new;
"After all of your blarney we think you look blue;
Sure, you wont set the Derwent on fire as you pass,
For those that best know say you're nothing but gas."

AN OLD ASTRONOMER.

April 17th, 1877.

Local Police Courts.

CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, March 22.—Before A. TOWN, Esq. (chairman), and J. PRIESTMAN, Esq.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AT BLACKHILL.—Robert Chambers was charged with assaulting William Taylor at Blackhill. Complainant said on the 2nd of the present month he was in the Rose and Crown public-house. The defendant was there and commenced to use abusive language, charging complainant with having given evidence against several men who had got three months for assaulting the police, which the complainant denied. He wanted complainant to fight, and then seized hold of him and pushed him against a door.—Defendant denied ever tuching the complainant.—There were no witnesses, and the case was dismissed.

ASSAULT AT BENFIELDSIDE STATION.—George Kirkup, of Blackhill, was summoned for an assault on Robert Redshaw. Kirkup was represented by his wife. Complainant stated that on the 2nd April he was travelling on the railway from Durham to Benfieldside. Between Witton Gilbert and Lanchester the defendant, who was in the same compartment, offered to fight complainant. On reaching Lanchester complainant changed carriages, and did not see defendant again till he reached Benfieldside, where he was attached by Kirkup, who gave him a severe blow across the nose, and also injured his chin.—P.C. Allen said on the the night in question he was informed that a man had been badly used. On going to the Rose and Crown public-house he found the complainant, who was taking fits. Witness remained with him some time, and, on asking him who had caused his injuries he mentioned Kirkup's name. The same evening witness saw Kirkup, and on charging him with assaulting Redshaw he replied that the latter deserved it, or words to that effect.—In answer to the Bench, Redshaw said Kirkup never spoke to him at Benfieldside. He did not know him to speak to.—A fine of 20s. and costs was imposed.

HAWKING WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Ann Watson and Susan Kelly, each of whom appeared in the dock with a child in her arms, were charged with hawking good without a license. P.C. Holt said on Saturday he found defendants hawking goods from door to door at Blackhill. They had no license.—Defendants were ordered to pay 1s. each and costs.

NON-PAYMENT OF WATER RATE.—William Golding, sexton at Benfieldside Cemetery, was summoned by the Consett Water Company for non-payment of water rate. Dr. Carr defended, and said defendant's plea was that he did not use the Company's water. Mr. Hawdon, collector, said Mr. Golding had been in the habit of getting water at Mrs. Thompson's tap, and he would ask the court to adjourn the case in order that he might produce Mrs. Thompson.—The Chairman: Was there any arrangement that Golding was to get water at Mrs. Thompson's tap?—Mr. Hawdon: No. They might, he added, have charged Mr. Golding with stealing the water, but did not wish to take that extreme step with him. The case was adjourned.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A WIFE AT CORNSAY COLLIERY.—Peter Brannan was charged with assaulting his wife, Mary Ann, at Cornsay Colliery. Complainant, who had a couple of black eyes, stated that on Friday night last, her husband accused her of being drunk and would have struck her had she not left the house. She remained out all night and returned on the following morning. Her husband went in for his breakfast, and struck her on the nose, making it bleed, and also blacked her eyes. The complainant added that it was a third time this year her husband had ill-treated her in that way. The last time he struck her she was confined to her bed a fortnight. Her husband had since sold the furniture and she was now in the workhouse.—Defendant said his wife was drunk.—The Chairman said there was no evidence to prove that Mrs. Brannan was drunk. If she had been, it did not justify such an assault as defendant had committed. Defendant was then committed to Durham gaol for six months.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.

WEDDING PROSPECTS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

MR. EDITOR,—The above subject, which appeared in your journal a fortnight since, has been a matter of interest in this locality, especially among the fair sex, and when it appeared it became the main topic of dispute as to who the supposed parties were. Some said one party and some another, but at length Miss ——, of "twenty summers," burst the shell on her own accord, and made the fact public, or in other words she made the cap to fit and put it on. If she had said nothing about it it would only have been a nine days' wonder and blown over, but, instead of adopting that course, she pursued another—one that may be pronounced a disgrace to her sex, and which I am sure will be severely censured by every decent and respectable young woman in the district. Miss —— blamed a certain young gentleman for being the author of the paragraph as above headed, but who, it appears, was quite innocent in the case. She sent to him, and he went to where she lived, and, according to current reports, she assaulted him in a very indecent manner, of which she may now feel ashamed. The young gentleman who has got himself so implicated in the matter was an old sweetheart of Miss ——'s, by whom he was once dearly loved, and it is said she exerted a heavy pressure to tempt him to Church, but even under the temptation of a dairy flowing with milk and honey, she failed to accomplish her object, as he was too old a bird to be caught with chaff, and as he preferred to sip the honey from another flower, she thought fit to take a heartless revenge. Now, Mr. Editor, the young women in this district may be thought to be a cruel lot, but I am glad to say, in the interest of our sex, that the above was quite an isolated case, and one which all other young women regard with disgust, and it is generally hoped that it will not be the means of intimidating young men in their wooing excursions.

Yours truly,

A YOUNG WOMAN.

Ebchester, April 19th, 1877.

THE RATING INEQUALITIES.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—As I have been very busy, I have not had time to reply to your correspondents. I am astonished how the wasps breed notwithstanding the cold weather. Permit me to refer to your issue of the 31st March. I must not interfere with R. Murray, as I have got a writ for libel from him, but shall reply to some statements made by "A Benfieldside Ratepayer." Allow me to state the facts to put myself right with your readers. In the year 1862 the Union Assessment Committee Act was passed, which provided for the equal rating of a Poor Law Union. Every year the guardians select a certain number of themselves, to whom, with a certain number of magistrates, are delegated the important functions of seeing that the assessments of the whole of the townships in the Union are rated according to law. The assessment lists must be signed by three members of the committee before they are in force, and surely we may expect that the members will look at a list before they sign it. But have they done so? Let facts testify. In the chapelry of Tanfield the rule for rating public-houses is £15. Pray where has a man left his business abilities when he signs a list with a full licensed house in it rated on £15 in such places as Dipton, Burnopfield, &c. In Iveston the rule is £30 ratable value, one half more; in Consett the most valuable inns are the lowest rated. There is no excuse for a member of the assessment committee, because there is deposited at Lanchester a copy of every valuation list in the Lanchester Union, whereas the overseers have none but the one belonging to their township, so that they have no opportunity to learn the state of any other unless they go to Lanchester to see the other assessments. The ratepayers elect guardians to look after their interests. The guardians elect so many of their number to look after the assessment lists. How has it been pone? Take another fact. A place of business in Cornsay, let for £76 per annum, is rated on £12; Greencroft Hall, with 84 acres of land, is rated on £100. In the townships of Esh and Cornsay £1 per room is the rule for rating. Thus a four-roomed house is rated on £4, which, at 5 per cent interest, represents £80. The abilities of a man must have gone a wool-gathering when he signed such an assessment, whoever he might be. Can any man buy land, build four-roomed houses, lay down sewers, make roads, &c., and let them at £4 15s. a-year? It is a marvel to me how men can have sat on assessment committees for so many years and allowed such abominable assessments. Until lately the Consett Iron Co.'s cottages were rated on £4 in Benfieldside; £3 5s. in Consett; £3 12s. 6d. in Iveston. I refer to the class of houses that have one room down stairs and a ceiled room upstairs without a fire place, such as the Bottle Bank, Benfieldside, and Front Street in Consett, and Leadgate. Intelligent people will say that £4 per house ratable value upon the assumption that the house cost £80 with land, &c., and would let for £4 15s. per annum, was a fair honest valuation. What can be said, however, about Cornsay and Esh being £4 for a four-roomed house, but that it is a scandal, and we have two guardians who have allowed Benfieldside to be rated £100 per cent. above Cornsay and Esh, and the public-houses in other parts to be rated in some cases £500 per cent. below Benfieldside. Just a word about the rating of coal mines. Because of the coal interest, we only got the collieries or vends raised some two years ago, from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per chaldron of 53cwt., but last half-year the rate was reduced to 1s. 3d., when two of the assessment committee interested in the coal trade actually moved and seconded a resolution that it be 1s. Now, I defy any member of the assessment committee to tell why coals should be rated 1s. 3d. per chaldron. It is only guess work. In Northumberland the rate is 7½d. per ton, 1s. 3d for 2 tons; in Lanchester Union 4s. 3d. for 2 tons 13 cwt. How is this? Simply becuuse the assessment committee are too ignerant to know, and too proud to get a valuer to tell them. "A Ratepayer" asks, why have the assessments gone up £1,000 beyond the level? Poor soul! he reminds me of the keelman when drunk on board his keel coming from Sunderland to the Tyne. There was a swell on, and he cursed the men on board for not keeping her level. Let me ask "A Ratepayer" why do people build houses and add to the ratable value, and alter the level of the assessment? "A Ratepayer" refers to Toryism and Liberalism. Your readers know how the Tory fiends hunted me from court to court about the voting papers with more than hellish malignity. His Satanic Majesty will never allow the wretches to enter Pandemonium for fear they corrupt his subjects.—Yours truly,

HENRY CARSS.

Benfieldside, April 17th, 1877.

Markets.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of English wheat, and a small arrival of foreign. The probability of war in the East caused great firmness, and 6s. advance on the prices of this day week was asked for both English and foreign. This, however, checked sales, and only a limited business resulted. Barley, oats, beans, and peas were held at 1s to 2s, and malt 3s advance, but very little business was done. Flour 3s to 4s per sack higher.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At our market this morning we had small supplies of grain. Barley averaged about 2s per boll more than last week, the top price being about 25s. Oats also in improved demand at 20s to 21s per Hexham boll.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 11 beasts, but an increase of 1,819 sheep as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, both cattle and sheep are only middling for the time of year. The supply of beef comprised 2,014 head. The number of sheep and lambs was 6,289. Pigs: 846 were shown. Beasts, prime heifers, per stone, 9s 9d to 10s 0d; secondary sorts, 8s 0d to 8s 9d; good oxen, 9s 6d to 9s 9d; middling, 7s 9d to 8s 3d; cows and inferior, 6s 0d to 7s 6d; pork, large, 5s 6d to 6s 9d; do. small, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; sheep, good vendable wedders, der lb., 10½d to 11½d; middling, 9d to 9½d.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land hay, 100s to 128s; new land hay, 110s to 132s; wheat straw, 2s 11d to 4s 0d; barley straw, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; oat straw, 2s 9d to 3s 6d per thrave.

DURHAM PROVISION, Saturday.—Oats, 7s 0d to 8s 6d; barley, 8s 6d to 10s 6d; Indian corn, 7s 6d; beans, 9s 9d to 12s; peas, 10s 0d to 11s 6d per boll. Beef, 8d to 11d; mutton, 9d to 11d; veal, 10d to 10½d; bacon, 6d to 7d; hams, 6½d to 8d; cheese, 7d to 8d per lb. Chickens, 2s 6d to 3s 3d; ducks, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; hens, 2s 0d to 2s 9d each; butter, 1s 8d to 1s 10d per lb.; eggs, 10 to 11 for 1s; pigeons, 1s 4d per couple. Apples, 2s to 3s 0d; onions, 2s to 2s 6d per stone.

NEWCASTLE POTATO, Saturday.—Scotch potatoes, 14s 0d per load of 20 stones.

DURHAM POTATO, Saturday.—Potatoes, 10d to 11d per stone.

Railway Time Tables

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

Leaves Newcastle (Week days)—5·0, 6·50, 7·35 (*), 7·55, 9·0, 9·55, 10·55, 11·50(*), 12·30, 2·10, 3·0, 3·35 (*) 4·5, 5·5, 6·5, 7·10, 8·5, 9·35, 11·0.

Leaves Newcastle (Sundays)—6·10, 8·0, 9·40, 2·0, 5·0, 7·10, 8·10, 9·30.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Gateshead, 3; Felling, 8; Pelaw, 15; Hebburn, 20; Jarrow, 25; Tyne Dock, 30; and High Shields, 35 minutes after the above times, arriving at South Shields about 40 minutes after the time they leave Newcastle.

* First, second, and third-class express trains, stopping at Gateshead at 3 minutes, Jarrow at 15 minutes, and Tyne Dock at 18 minutes after the above times, arriving at South Shields about 25 minutes after the time they leave Newcastle.

Relief Trains leaves Newcastle for Jarrow on SATURDAYS at 7·5, 8·0, 9·30, and 10·50 p.m.

On SATURDAYS ONLY, a relief train leaves Hebburn for Shields at 2·20 p.m.

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARROW AND NEWCASTLE.

Leaves South Shields (Week days).—4·55, 7·0, 8·0, 8·30(*), 9·0, 10·5, 10·40, 11·45, 12·30, 1·50, 3·15, 3·50(*), 4·15, 5·10, 6·15, 7·15, 8·15, 9·15, 10·35.

Leaves South Shields (Sundays).—6·15, 8·0, 9·35 2·10, 5·0, 7·15, 8·20, 9·35.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—High Shields, 3; Tyne Dock, 8; Jarrow, 14; Hebburn 19; Pelaw, 24; Felling 30; and Gateshead, 35 minutes after the above times, arriving at Newcastle about 40 minutes after the times they leave South Shields.

On SATURDAYS

Relief trains leave JARROW for NEWCASTLE at 1·55 5·18, 8.23, 9·23, and 10·45 p.m. calling at all intermediate stations.

* First, second, and third-class express trains calling at Tyne Dock, Jarrow, and Gateshead, leaving Jarrow 10 minutes after the above times, arriving at Newcastle about 25 minutes after they leave South Shields.

Fares from South Shields to High Shields or Tyne Dock; First, 3d.; second, 2d.; third, 1d. Gateshead, or Jarrow; First, 8d; second, 6d.; third, 3½d.

Pelaw, Felling, Gateshead, or Newcastle; First, 1s second, 9.; third, 6.

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND JARROW.

Leaves Sunderland (Week days).—4·45, 6·50, 7·50, 8·5 9·55, 11·5, 12·15, 1·40, 3·5, 4·5, 5·0, 6·5, 7·0 8·5, 9·5, 10 25.

Leaves Sunderland (Sundays).—6·5, 7·50, 9·25, 2·0 4·50, 7·5, 8·10, 9·25.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Cleadon Lane, 7; Tyne Dock, 13; High Shields, 17, minutes after the above times, arriving at South Shields about 20 minutes after the time they leave Sunderland.

Passengers between Sunderland and Jarrow *change carriages* at Tyne Dock.

Fares from Sunderland to Cleadon Lane: first 6d. second, 5; Third, 3d.; Tyne Dock, first, 10d.; second 8d. third., 6d., High Shields and South Shields first. 10d.; second, 8d.; third, 6d.; Jarrow, first, 1s 4d.; second, 1s.; third 7½d. Return ticket to Jarrow first, 2s. 3d. second, 1s. 8d. third, 1s. 2d.

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

Leaves Jarrow (Week days).—5·25 7·13, 8.18, 9·23, 10·18, 11·18, 12·53, 2·23, 3·23, 4·28, 5·28, 6·28, 7·28, 8·23, 9·58, 11.23.

Leaves Jarrow (Sundays)—6·33, 8·23, 10 3, 2·23, 5·23, 7·28, 8·23, 9·53.

These trains leave intermediate Stations as follows:—South Shields 4, High Shields 7, Tyne Dock 11, and Cleadon Lane 16 minutes after the train leaves Jarrow arriving in Sunderland in about 24 minutes.

Fares from Jarrow to South Shields: first, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 3½d.; High Shields: first, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 3d.; Tyne Dock, first, 6d.; second, 4d.; third, 2d.; Cleadon Lane, first, 10d.; second, 8d.; third, 4½d.; Sunderland, first, 1s. 4d.; second, 1s.; third, 7½d. Return tickets to Jarrow, first, 2s. 3d.; second, 1s. 8d.; third 1s. 2d.

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH.

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Week days)—4·50 6·10(*a*), 7·0, 8·10, 9·0(*), 9·15, 9·45, (*c*), 10·15, 11·e, 12·0, 1·0, 2·0, 3·5, 4·0 4·45(†), 5·0, 5·50(†), 6·5, 6·45, (†), 7·0, 8·10, 9·0, 10·0, 10·50, 11·30.

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Sundays).—6·10 (*c*), 9·0, 10·5, 1·0, 2·0, 3·0, 4·30, 6·0, 7·0, 8·0, 9·15.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Manors 3, Heaton 7, Walker 11, Wallsend 16, Howdon 21, Percy Main 25, and North Shields 30 minutes after above times, arriving at Tynemouth 35 minutes after leaving Newcastle.

* First, second, and third class express trains, stopping only at North Shields.

† These trains stop only at Manors and North Shields Stations.

a.—This train stops at intermediate stations when required, to set down passengers arriving from the south by either the 4.38 or 5·58 a.m trains.

b.—The 6·45 p.m. train from Newcastle will stop at all Stations on Saturdays and reach Tynemouth at 7·20 p.m.

c—The 11·30 p.m. train stops at intermediate Stations when required, to set down passengers.

Fares from Newcastle to Tynemouth: First, 1s. 3d., second, 1s., third, 8d. Return, first, 2s. 0d., second, 1s. 6d., third, 1s.

North Shields, first, 1s., second, 9d., third, 6d. Return, first, 1s. 8d., second, 1s. 3d., third, 10d.

Percy Main: First, 10d., second, 8d., third, 6d. Return, first, 1s. 6d., Second, 1s. 2d., third, 10d.

Howdon: First, 10d., Second, 8d., third, 5d. Return, first, 1s. 6d., second, 1s. 2d., third, 9d.

Wallsend: First, 8d., second, 6d., third, 3½d. Return, first, 1s. 2d., second, 10d., third, 7d.

Walker: First, 5d., second, 4d., third, 2½d. Return, first, 9d., second, 7d., third, 5d.

TYNEMOUTH TO NEWCASTLE.

Leaves Tynemouth (Week days)—5·20, 6·40 (*a*), 7·45, 8·30 (*), 9·0, 9·30 (*), 10·0, 10·30 (*), 11·0, 12·0, 12·45, 1·50, 3·0, 4·0, 5·0, 5·35 (*), 5·55, 6·30(*), 7·0, 7·30(*), 8·0, 9·15, 10·0, 10·50 (*).

Leaves Tynemouth (Sundays)—7·35, 9·55, 1·0, 2·0, 3·0, 4·30, 6·0, 7·0, 8·0, 9·0, 10·15.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—North Shields 3, Percy Main 9, Howdon 11, Wallsend 16, Walker 19, Heaton 23, and Manors 30 minutes after above times, arriving at Central Station, Newcastle about 35 minutes after leaving Tynemouth.

* First, second, and third class express trains, stopping only at North Shields and Manors stations.

a.—The 6·40 a.m. train stops at intermediate Stations to take up passengers booked to the Central Stations.

b.—The 10·50 p.m. train stops at Stations up to and including Walker on Saturdays, and does not reach the Central Station until 11·20 p.m.

Fares from Tynemouth to North Shields, first, 4d.; second, 3d.; third, 2d.; Percy Main, first, 6d.; second, 4d.; third, 3d.; Howdon, first, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 4d.; Wallsend, first, 10d.; second, 8d.; third, 6d.; Walker first, 1s.; second 9d.; third, 6d.; Heaton, first, 1s.; second 9d.; third, 6d.; Newcastle (Manors or Central), first, 1s. 3d.; second, 1s.; third, 8d.

CONSETT BRANCH

TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	9·40	12·30	2·30	5·35
Scotswood	„	5·52	9·47	12·37	2·37	5·42
Swalwell	„	5·59	9·54	12·43	2·43	5·49
Rowland's Gill	„	6·9	10·4	12·53	2·54	5·59
Lintz Green	„	6·15	10·10	12·59	2·59	6·5
Ebchester	„	6·28	10·23	1·12	3·12	6·18
Shotley Bridge	„	6·34	10·29	1·18	3·18	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.			1·25	3·25	
	dep	6·42	10·37		4·40	6·35
Knitsley	„	6·54	10·49		4·52	6·47
Lanchester	„	7·3	10·58		5·1	6·56
Witton Gilbert	„	7·10	11·9		5·12	7·7
Durham	arr.	7·25	11·20		5·25	7·20

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·30		11·45	3·40	8·0
Witton Gilbert	„	7·42		11·57	3·52	8·12
Lanchester	„	7·55		12·10	4·5	8·25
Knitsley	„	8·7		12·22	4·17	8·36
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.				4·23	
	dep	8·20	9·10	12·35	3·35	8·50
Shotley Bridge	„	8·25	9·15	12·40	3·40	8·55
Ebchester	„	8·29	9·19	12·44	3·44	8·59
Lintz Green	„	8·39	9·29	12·54	3·54	9·9
Rowland's Gill	„	8·41	9·38	12·59	3·59	9·15
Swalwell	„	8·52	9·42	1·7	4·5	9·22
Scotswood	„	8·59	9·49	1·14	4·14	9·29
Newcastle	arr.	9·10	10·0	1·26	4·25	9·40

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

First, second, and third class return tickets will be issued on Saturdays by the following trains—

STATIONS.		A.M.		P.M.	
Newcastle	dep.	7·10	4·0	5·25	7·30
Scotswood	„	7·17	4·9	5·32	7·37
Swalwell	„	7·24	4·15	5·39	7·44
Rowland's Gill	„	7·34	4·25	5·49	8·55
Lintz Green	„	7·40	4·29	5·55	8·2
Ebchester	„	7·53	4·42	6·8	8·16
Shotley Bridge	„	7·59	4·47	6·14	8·23
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·5	4·56	6·20	8·30
	dep.	9·20	5·10		
Knitsley		9·32	5·22		
Lanchester		9·41	5·31		
Witton Gilbert		9·52	5·44		
Durham	arr.	10·5	5·55		

STATIONS.		A.M.		P.M.
Durham	dep.			4·0
Witton Gilbert	„	8·5		4·12
Lanchester	„	8·18		4·26
Knitsley	„	8·30		4·37
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·45		4·48
	dep.	8·50		5·30
Shotley Bridge	„	8·55		5·35
Ebchester	„	8·59		5·39
Lintz Green	„	9·9	12·39	5·45
Rowland's Gill		9·15	12·44	5·55
Swalwell	„	9·22	12·52	6·2
Scotswood	„	9·29	12·59	6·9
Newcastle	arr.	9·40	1·10	6·20

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE	a.m.	p.m.	LEAVE	a.m.	p.m.
Newcastle	7·30	7·15	Benfieldside	8·35	8·20
Scotswood	7·37	7·22	Shotley Bridge	8·40	8·25
Swalwell	7·44	7·29	Ebchester	8·44	8·29
Rowland's Gill	7·54	7·39	Lintz Green	8·54	8·39
Lintz Green	8·0	7·45	Rowland's Gill	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ebchester	8·15	[illegible]	Swalwell	[illegible]	8·51
Shotley Bridge	8·19	8·4	Scotswood	9·14	8·59
Benfieldside (arr)	8·25	8·10	Newcastle (arr)	9·25	9·10

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	12·30	2·30
Benfieldside	„	6·50	1·30	4·30
Rowley	„	7·0	1·40	4·40
Burnhill Junction	„	7·10	1·50	4·50
Tow Law	„	7·23	2·3	5·3
Crook	arr.	7·35	2·15	5·15
	dep.	7·38	2·25	5·25
Bishop Auckland	„	8·7	2·53	5·56
Darlington		8·35	3·35	6·25
Stockton	„	9·25	4·5	7·15
Middlesbro'	„	9·35	4·15	7·30
Saltburn	„	10·10	4·50	8·50

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Saltburn	dep.	5·45	11·10	2·30
Middlesbro'	„	6·22	11·45	3·7
Stockton	„	6·34	11·55	3·17
Darlington	„	7·15	12·30	5·5
Bishop Auckland	„	7·48	1·15	5·30
Crook	arr.	8·12	1·40	5·55
	dep.	8·15	2·20	6·0
Tow Law	„	8·27	2·32	6·15
Burnhill Junction	„	8·42	2·45	6·30
Rowley	„	8·52	2·55	6·40
Benfieldside	arr.	9·5	3·5	6·0
Newcastle	arr.	10·0	4·25	9·40

FITS.—EPILEPSY, the demon of disease so-called incurable, is safely and certainly cured by EDMAYNE'S NERVE TONIC.—A specific remedy. Particulars post free. Address, J. REDMAYNE, 1, Park Buildings, Liverpool.

MR. J. A. J. PARKER

(Successor to Messrs. J. and H. J. PARKER),

SURGEON-DENTIST,

20, SAVILLE ROW, AND 5, NUN STREET, NEWCASTLE.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

MR. PARKER'S PATENT MINERAL TEETH supplied on Gold Platina and Patent Coraline, without Springs, Wires, or any Fastenings whatever. These Mineral Artificial Teeth are exquisitely enamelled, and so closely resemble nature as to defy detection. The materials are of the best and purest character; they will never change colour nor decay, or become unpleasant in the mouth. A Single Tooth from 5s. A Set from £5

DECAYED TEETH stopped with permanent cement of the exact colour of the Teeth, without causing the slightest pain. It is guaranteed not to alter in colour turn black, or make the Tooth look unsightly. Gold and other stoppings used where necessary or desired.

DISCOLOURED TEETH RESTORED to a natural and healthy appearance, and irregular or defective Teeth improved without the use of acids, or other deleterious ingredients.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Teeth painlessly extracted by Protoxide of Nitrogen Gas. Loose teeth fastened, &c.

Attendance daily at 20, Saville Row, Northumberland Street, and 5, Nun Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and at Blyth every MONDAY, at Mrs. Heron's, 3, Northumberland Street. Morpeth every Alternate WEDNESDAY, at Mrs. ROBSON'S, Saddler, Bridge Street. See Papers.

MR. J. A. J. PARKER,

20 SAVILLE ROW, AND 5, NUN STREET, NEWCASTLE.

☞ Every information, either personal or by letter, given gratuitously. 359a

NOTICE.—Mr. PARKER will attend at Miss. SMITH'S, 8, Prospect Terrace, Jarrow, every Monday.

A New Medical Work of Vital Importance for the Nervous and Debilitated.

Just Published, Enlarged Edition, 144 pages, crown 8vo., Free by post, Two Stamps, in Envelope.

DEBILITATING and NERVOUS DISEASES; THEIR CAUSE, SYMPTOMS, CONSEQUENCES, and TREATMENT. By HENRY SMITH, (Doctor of Medicine of the Royal University of Jena).

THIS BOOK IS INVALUABLE TO THE NERVOUS, DEBILITATED, AND DYSPEPTIC. To those whose constitutions have become Debilitated from Irregularities of Life, Intemperance, Climate, Over-taxed or Abused Energies, Late Hours, City Life, Worry, Brain Toil, Old Age, or Disease. GIVES INSTRUCTIONS AND ADVICE, THE RESULT OF TWENTY EIGHT YEARS' SPECIAL PRACTICE, for the Cure of all Diseases of the Nervous System, Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Palpitation of the Heart, Noises in the Head and Ears, Indecision, Impaired Sight and Memory, Indigestion, Loss of Energy, Pains in the Back, Constipation, Blushing, Hysteria, Timidity, Self-distrust, Dizziness, Love of Solitude, Groundless Fears, Muscular Relaxation, Loss of Sleep, Faulty Nutrition, Loss of Flesh, Weakness, Pimples, Diffidence, &c. resulting from Loss of Nerve Power. ILLUSTRATED WITH CASES AND TESTIMONIALS, with means used in each case. Important Rules to be observed by Patients.

TWENTY-FOURTH THOUSAND.

Price ONE SHILLING, Illustrated with Engravings on Wood, free by post Thirteen Stamps in Envelope.

WOMAN; HER DUTIES, RELATIONS AND POSITION, Girlhood, Maidenhood, Courtship, Marriage, Motherhood, Woman as a Wife, Woman as a Mother, &c., &c., On Subjects of vital importance to Woman.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY INVALIDS.

Consultation by Letter without Fee.

HENRY SMITH (Doctor of Medicine of the University of Jena), who has devoted TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS to the Special Treatment of Diseases of the Nervous System, resulting from Exhaustion of Nerve Power, Local Weakness, &c., will for the benefit of Country Invalids, on receiving a statement of case, send his Opinion, with Advice and Instructions, which, if followed, will Insure a Cure. A "Confidential" form of Correspondence to assist the Invalids in describing their case sent Post Free.

Address:—HENRY SMITH (Doctor of Medicine of the University of Jena), 8, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON, W.C.

Produced by the use of Pilosagine.

PILOSAGINE POSITIVELY PRODUCES WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES, BEARDS, EYEBROWS, &c., without injuring the skin. PILOSAGINE. Price 1/6 of Chemists. By Post 18 stamps. WRIGHT & Co., WRIGHT ST., HULL. N.B. Testimonials free.

A FACT.

TEN SHILLINGS

Will purchase a Genuine English Manufactured Watch, Argentine Silver Case, every Watch skilfully constructed, carefully examined, proved, timed, and its performance guaranteed for 5 years. By registered post Sixpence extra. Ladies' and Gentlemen's. Sole manufacturer EDWARD GRAVES, [illegible]

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

ADVISE TO MOTHERS! Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle.—Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford-street, London.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," *for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493 Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s 6d per Bottle.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS, BELTS, BATTERIES, RECENTLY IMPROVED.

Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris and other Medical authorities in England and abroad.

These Medico-Electric Appliances, though used externally, have an internal action; and owing to the Physiological, Physical, and Chemical effects of the Electricity which they gently and permanently impart to the system, they promote digestion, circulation, and nutrition, thereby assisting Nature in her efforts to restore the normal balance of health and vigour in a debilitated constitution.

Electricity, the prime actor in the process of life, pervades all living organism, and its identity with nerve force is no conjecture, but a positive scientific fact, known to all versed in the teachings of Electro-physiology. Consequently, in Nervous Exhaustation, Local Debility, and various Functional Disorders, the result of electrical deficiency, the above Appliances are Nature's most congenial and reliable remedy, as is proved by the success of the past thirty years.

Recent improvements also enable sufferers to benefit from the vast curative powers of these self-applicable galvanic appliances, in a dry warm state.

MR. PULVERMACHER would call attention to the following, among the many eminent, scientific, and other Testimonials to the value of his inventions, signed by the elite of the medical profession, as a recognition of these great improvements.

"We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in testifying that J. L. PULVERMACHER'S recent improvements in his Voltaic Batteries, and Galvanic Batteries for Medical Purposes are of great importance to Scientific Medicine, and that he is entitled to the consideration and support of every one disposed to further the advancement of real and useful progress.

"Dated this 9th day of March, 1866."

CHARLES LOCOCK (Bart., F.R.C.P., Physician to H.M. the Queen.)

WM. FERGUSON (Bart., F.R.S., late Surgeon to H.M. the Queen.)

HENRY HOLLAND (Bart., M.D., F.R.S., Physician to H.M. the Queen.)

J. RANALD MARTIN (Bart., C.B., M.D., F.R.S.) &c., &c.

DR. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, under date March 10 1866, in a similar Testimonial as to above, adds—

"I am satisfied that he is an honest, earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think that he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the Profession and from scientific men."

THE BONA-FIDE EVIDENCE of the efficacy of these appliances is supplemented by the following paragraph recently found in the standard work (p. 76, 1867) of JOHN KING, M.D., Clinical Professor of Obstetrics at Cincinnati:—

"In those cases where it is desirable to produce a continuous current of galvanism and without the intervention of conductors or electrodes, there is no instrument superior to Pulvermacher's Improved Galvanic Chains. . . . These chains are very useful in many nervous disorders,

Muscular debility.	Aphonia.	Rheumatism.
Hemiplegia.	Epilepsy.	Dyspepsia.
Paralysis.	Torpid Liver.	Paralysis (bladder.)
Central Paralysis.	Asthma.	Chorea.
Spinal Paralysis.	Amenorrhœa.	Impotency.
Neuralgia.	Dysmenorrhœa.	Writers' cramp.
Sciatica.	Spinal irritation.	Hysterical cramps and contractions.
Stiff joints.	Nervous debility.	Loss of smell.
Hysteria.	Constipation.	Loss of taste, &c."
Hysteric Paralysis.	Deafness (Nerv's.)	

For further Testimonials, both Medical and Private, see pamphlet, "GALVANISM, NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY," post free for three stamps, at

J. L. PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W. 407a

SAVE YOUR CARPETS.

GLENPATRICK PATENT

CARPET LINING supplies a long felt want, adds greatly to the wear of the Carpet and to the warmth and comfort of the room, and is moderate in price.

STAIR PADS prevent the Carpet cutting, make the step soft to tread upon, and will last for years.

Sales of Carpet Lining and Stair Pads always increasing.

To be had of all Upholsterers and Furnishing Houses.

Manufactured and sold wholesale only by

A. F. STODDARD & Co., Paisley.

JOHN D'ARCY AND SON,

BREWERS OF

PORTER AND STOUT.

Pronounced by Dr. Cameron, Analyst to the Dublin Corporation,

"Free from all kinds of impurities, and contains a larger amount of food substances than is found in any kind of wine."

ANCHOR BREWERY, DUBLIN.

(Largest Brewery but one in Ireland.)

Ask for D'ARCY'S PORTER AND STOUT.

Purchasing Agents required in unrepresented Towns.

"There should be a better reason for the race of depositors than a fluctuating rate of 2 or 3 per cent."—Investors' Guardian.

LOMBARD BANK, Limited,

Nos. 43 and 44, Lombard Street, City;

And Nos. 277 and 279, Regent Street, W.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS, on Demand, 5 per cent.; subject to notice, 10 per cent. Opens current accounts. Supplies cheque books. Investors are invited to examine this new and improved system that ensures a high rate of interest with perfect security.

To BORROWERS.—It offers pre-eminent advantages for prompt advances on leases, reversions, policies, trade stocks, farm produce, warrants, and furniture without removal, publicity, sureties, or fees. Agents wanted.

Prospectuses and balance-sheets free. JAMES PRYOR, Manager.

LOMBARD BUILDING SOCIETY,

Nos. 43 and 44, Lombard Street, City

And Nos. 277 and 279, Regent Street, W

ESTABLISHED 1869.

Incorporated under the New Act, 1874.

To INVESTORS.—Deposits received at liberal interest. The Directors, by a system of strict economy, have hitherto paid every investor 10 and 12 per cent. per annum.

BORROWERS are offered unusual facilities for purchasing houses shops, farms, &c., by a system of repayments so arranged as in most cases the rent yielded repays the advance, the properties being thus acquired free of cost.

NEW AND SPECIAL FEATURE.—The Society will build houses, &c. in any approved part of Great Britain, finding the whole cost of the building at 5 per cent., repayable by instalments, the applicant merely finding the plan and paying or giving security for the first five years' interest.

Prospectuses, balance-sheets, and press opinions free. Active Agents wanted. JAMES PRYOR, Manager.

MONEY LENT.

BY the LOMBARD BANK (Limited), 43, Lombard-st., City, and 277, Regent-st., W., London, from £10, on leases, reversions, wills, trade stock, farm produce, warrants, &c.; also on household furniture without removal, publicity, sureties, or fees. No inquiries, forms, or costs. Executions, bills of sale, and rent paid out in town and country. Telegrams and letters command prompt personal call without any charges. Prospectus and balance-sheet free. J. PRYOR, Manager.

SPECIALITIES!

ROBERT JACKSON,

"GUARDIAN" OFFICE,

FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

AND

GRANGE ROAD, JARROW,

BEGS to announce that he has made arrangements by which he can supply the following articles (all of excellent quality and workmanship), at very moderate prices, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public generally.

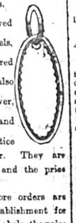
JACKSON'S IMPROVED KEY AND UMBRELLA LABELS,

Which have gained for themselves so high a reputation, are invaluable to those who would avoid the trouble, delay, and expense caused by losing their keys, &c., and may be had at One Shilling each; or post free, on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

The Key Labels are made of best German Silver, with a notice engraved on the one side, as per the drawing shown, and on the other side the name and address required. The price includes a good Key Chain with swivel.

AVOID LOSING YOUR KEYS.





The Newly Improved Key and Umbrella Labels, which are so much admired by all who see them, are also made of best German Silver, with the owner's name and address in centre, and a notice neatly engraved round the border. They are warranted to fit any umbrella stick, and the price includes screws complete.

NOTICE.—In cases where six or more orders are sent by one person or from one establishment for either the Key Labels or Umbrella Labels, the price is only Ninepence each.

All orders for the Improved Key and Umbrella Labels should be left at the *Guardian* office, where samples may be seen.

JACKSON'S REVOLVING EXPEDITIOUS SELF-INKING ENDORSING STAMPS.



This invaluable and important invention is the simplest and most ingenious machine ever introduced for indorsing Bills of Exchange, Bank Cheques, Official Documents, Bills of Lading, Tradesmen's Addresses, Memorandum and Note Headings, Envelopes, Postal Cards, &c., &c. Also made suitable for moving dates, thereby making it invaluable for all purposes of endorsement operating with perfect cleanliness, and capable of producing 5,000 impressions per hour, without applying fresh ink, or the use of separate ink pads. Also manufactured on a large scale for any special purposes; and for marking linen, &c. Any number of seals may be used with one Stamp, and are readily changed by taking out the two small screws at the sides. The pads require a little ink twice or three times in a year, which may be of any colour. The engraving shows the Seal as it revolves from the pad to the paper.

"We have no hesitation in saying that this is one of the most useful inventions of the class we have ever seen. To describe it, simple as it is, would require more space than we can spare. It must be seen in order that its merits may be appreciated, and it cannot fail of adoption by our Merchants, Bankers, and Tradesmen, throughout the Kingdom.—*The Stationer.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Great Reduction.—25 per cent lower than the ordinary prices.

Prices,—No. 01, 4s. 6d.; No. 1, 7s. 6d; No. 2 10s. 6d.; No. 3, 12s. 6d.; and so on.

Letters, Ordinary Type .... 2s. 6d per dozen

„ Script, or Writing Characters 4s. 3d. „ „

These Stamps are also made with moveable Fitter for Days, Months, and Years, at *greatly reduced prices*

* * SPECIAL ESTIMATES AND CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO.

ELECTION STAMPS.

R. J. is prepared to supply ELECTION STAMPS *at once*, in large quantities. The Machines being fitted with moveable Slides, can be adapted, at a small expense, for use at

ANY NUMBER OF FUTURE ELECTIONS.

These Instruments have been supplied for impressing the Secret Mark at numerous Municipal and School Board Elections; and for testimonials as to their efficient working, R. J. is authorised to refer to the Mayors and Presiding Officers of many of the principal Cities and Boroughs in England, Ireland and Scotland.

☞ ESTIMATES AND SPECIMENS SENT ON APPLICATION ☜

THE PERFECT PRINTING FLEXIBLE STAMPS.

Are used for Printing on hard, soft, rough, smooth round, flat, or glazed substances. They are simple in use, and supersede every other stamp. They are *the only stamps which can be used for printing on round surfaces.*

The stamps are being largely used instead of Stencil Plates for marking packing boxes and cases of every description, being much more readily used and marking a far superior impression. Numbers Trade Marks, Coats of Arms, &c., supplied at a nominal cost. They can be made any size, shape, or pattern.

AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAN OF FIRE INSURANCE.

A further limited number of Shares are being issued at Par, *i.e.*, £5 per share.

THE GOVERNMENT SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

(Incorporated pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

CAPITAL, £258,645, IN SHARES OF £5 EACH.

11,729 SHARES are to be paid up in full, and therefore, under no circumstances whatever can there be any further liability.

The remaining 40,000 shares to have 10s. per share paid up, on allotment

A goodly number of shares are held by officials of the Company.

Managing Directors:

MESSRS. MARTIN & Co.

Trustees:

THE RIGHT REVEREND BISHOP JENNER, D.D.

THE HONOURABLE JOHN COLBORNE.

THE HONOURABLE CHARLES D. BUTLER.

THE HONOURABLE J. MAR-ERSKINE.

WILLIAM ARCHER REDMOND, Esq., M.P.

Supervisor of Foreign Business:

The COUNT EDOUARD DES FRANCOIS DE PONTCHALON.

Auditors:

MESSRS. HEALD, CARLING, & Co.

Secretary:

JOHN J. BLAKE, Esq.

Offices:

164, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

A few Extracts taken from the Opinions of the Press on this Company.

"It is worthy the attention of all who desire to invest their money securely, with the prospects of good dividend returns." * * * "The trustees and directors are gentlemen of the highest position, and thus present a sufficient guarantee for the careful administration of the affairs of the company." * * * "We recommend it to the notice and consideration of all who may desire a good investment for their money."

WIDE FIELD FOR A NEW COMPANY.

That there is ample room for a new Fire Office may be assumed from the following facts:—It has been proved in the House of Commons, and has been again again confirmed by statistics, that two-thirds (amounting to £6,000,000,000 sterling) of the destructive property of the United Kingdom is not covered by Fire Insurance; and it is estimated that this description of property is increasing at the annual rate £200,000,000.

INSURANCE SHARES A VERY PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

It is believed that no other description of Public Securities produce more satisfactory results than that of an Insurance Company, which consequently is one of the very best channels for permanent investment; in fact, it would be difficult to find any class of investments presented by Joint Stock Companies comparable to a properly conducted Fire Insurance Company. The shares of some of the older Offices have increased in value from 1,000 to 7,000 per cent., and even younger Institutions are at premiums ranging from 80 to 200 per cent.

Upon taking fifty of our Insurance Companies and comparing the present market price of the shares with the amount paid-up, such total share capital stand at a premium of no less than £24,926,000 or a profit nearly £25,000,000.

The Dividends paid by Fire Insurance Companies are as high as 8½ per cent per annum.

The published reports of the Fire Offices show that the Companies pay in losses about 50 per cent of the amount they receive in premiums; consequently Fire Offices generally pay large dividends to their shareholders, and are amongst the soundest and best of Investments.

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND TO BE INVESTED IN CONSOLS.

For the additional security of Policyholders, a special Reserve Fund will be created by annually setting aside at least 20 per cent of the nett profits, and investing the same in the British 3 per cent consols in the names of of Trustees.

ADVANTAGEOUS ARRANGEMENT WITH THE FOUNDERS OF THE COMPANY.

The founders of the Company have agreed to leave the question of remuneration for their services entirely in the hands of the Shareholders; and they have further agreed that no remuneration shall be voted to them until the Company has paid a dividend of 10 per cent. to both Shareholders and Policyholders, and then only such sum as the Shareholders by resolution in general meeting may think fit.

By the foregoing arrangement the Founders have given the best possible proof of their faith that abundant success will be the guerdon of this important undertaking, feeling confident that at the proper time the Shareholders will not grudgingly recognize the services rendered by them as the Founders of the Company, and originators of the beneficial system now for the first time propounded.

BUSINESS.

Highly satisfactory progress of the Company during its first five months working, viz:—

Capital taken up	£32,500
Number of Shareholders ..	between 300 and 400
Amount of Insurances effected, upwards of	£1,000,000
Losses by Fire	Nil.

Dated this 25th day of August, 1876.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and all information may be obtained on application at any of the Offices or Agencies of the Company.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Applications are invited for the remaining Shares, a limited number of which will only be allotted to the public. The new and important advantage offered to persons insuring with this office is unsurpassed, and will be the means of attracting a large amount of business.

READ DR. BARNES' NEW WORK,

Just published for two Stamps, entitled

"HOW TO ENSURE HEALTH; or THE CONFIDENTIAL FRIEND:"

A GUIDE FOR THE SAFE AND SURE TREATMENT AND CURE of all debilitating diseases, whether from YOUTHFUL EXCESSES, VENEREAL or CONTAGIOUS DISORDERS, or Tropical Climate. Dr. BARNES' treatment is the result of many years successful practice in all cases of Debility and Wasting Diseases, Groundless Fears, Muscular Relaxation, Want of Confidence, Love of Solitude, Impaired Sight and Memory, Indigestion, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Timidity, Self-Distrust, Blushing, Eruptions on the Face and Limbs, and many other ailments, which if neglected bring the sufferers to an early death!

"THE CONFIDENTIAL FRIEND" contains valuable Hints on Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Hysteria, and all diseases of the Nervous and Alimentary System.

The Appendix gives PRESCRIPTIONS for the alleviation of suffering, and the cure of minor disorders, with full Instructions for their preparation and use.

Also, Friendly Advice on HYGIENE or the way to Preserve Health.

Illustrated by numerous testimonials from grateful patients who have been restored to health through the Author's instrumentality.

Sent post free for two stamps, or by letter post three stamps.

SPECIAL ADVICE IN ALL DISORDERS PECULIAR TO FEMALES.

Address, Dr. J. A. BARNES, 48, Lonsdale Square, Barnsbury

IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Advice by Letter, Gratis.

DR. BARNES may be consulted personally or by letter, all private and confidential cases; and for the benefit of Nervous Sufferers who cannot visit him, he will on receiving a description of their case, enclosing a stamped envelope for reply, be ready to give his opinion upon the nature of the cases and the principles of treatment necessary to effect a perfect cure.

Address, Dr. BARNES, 48, Lonsdale Square, Barnsbury, London, N.

WHY ARE THE YOUNG NERVOUS AND THE MIDDLE-AGED DEBILITATED? This is now explained in a Medical Work, and a safe mode of treatment for the restoration of health and vigour fully stated. Avoid Galvanic Appliances and Quackery. A single copy sent post free on receipt of stamped envelope. Address—"Secretary, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham" The Author, A. M. BUTT M.R.C.S., L.S.A., will send advice, free of charge, to applicants who send details of their cases, and may be consulted daily at 44 Great Charles Street, Birmi[ngham]

TRADE MARKS REGI[STRATION]

FLINT AND C[O.]

58, CHEAPSIDE, L[ONDON]

EVERY Trade Mark must be r[egistered under] the recent Act,

No existing Registrations at St[ationers' Hall are any]where of any avail.

Apply at once to FLIN[T]

Trade Marks registered in Ameri[ca] and all continental countries.

No charge for Translations [into any] language.

ESTABLISHED

FLINT AND C[O.]

BRITISH AND FO[REIGN]

COMMERCIAL INQUIR[Y]

HEAD OFFICE—58, Cheapside,

STATUS INFORM[ATION]

The information supplied by these [is] so searching—positive—and decisive, [...] attained,—while the attention to mi[nute ...] been as nervously apprehensive and s[...] sible, as if the stake and risk were ours [...] ber's.

The manner in which our informa[tion ...] will be best understood when we stat[e ...] our subscribers from January to Dece[mber]

SIX MILLIONS, FOUR HUNDRE[D ...] THOUSAND AND THRE[E ...]

£6,461,005.

£3 Subscription, £4 8s. 40 Inqui[ries ...] Cheque Books f[...]

£3 3s. Subscription, for Foreign I[...] addition, as per tariff—to be ha[d ...]

REFERENCES.

Mold Argoed Colliery Company, [...] surprised with the minute information.

Maconochie Brothers, Fish Factors, [...] our subscription to One Hundred and [...]

Wallace, Bailey & Wilkins, Tann[ers ...] Long Lane, Bermondsey, London, [...] most accurate—speedy.—Your office [...] first. Increase our inscription to [...] Member 6 years.

Slade, John and Co., Boot and [...] Worcester. "Increase our subscriptio[n ...] £30)."

Briggs, Shera and Co., Oak Works, [...] one instance have we been deceived—c[...]

Huntley and Palmers, Biscuit Man[ufacturers ...] "Specialite—most valuable in remov[...] position of parties. Members 11 years."

Dewhurst, Hoyle and Smethurst[...] Blackrod, near Chorley and elsewhe[re ...] upon, your information perfectly safe [...] bers 15 years.

Bell Brothers, Ironmasters, Middlesb[rough ...] tory—have availed ourselves for 10 yea[rs ...]

DEBT COLLECTING AN[D ...] DEPARTMENT.

It is *surprising (something grievou[s ...])* the amount of money—*good* money [...] *is lost to Creditors* through their *ina[ction ...] Debtor* (in consequence of *being un[...] afford the time to leave their business.*

Having tried, (and most probab[ly ...]) recover it, have become thoroughly [...] The Debtor, in most cases, *knows* [...] and *calculates* that he will eventua[lly ...] *out!*

DEBT COLLECTI[NG]

The system adopted by these C[...] peremptory and successful ever subm[itted ...]

Immediate application to Debtor [...] to Creditor.

Reports on unpaid debts every mo[nth ...] Statement with every remittance, s[...] post direct to his Ledger

Terms—5 per Cent. up to £50.

Double this rate for Irish, Scotch a[nd ...]

DEBT COLLECTING [...] £1 1s. PER ANNU[M] and Terms as abov[e ...] NON-SUBSCRIBE[RS]

☞ DEBTS COLLECTED F[OR ...] SCRIBERS, AT TEN PE[R ...]

REFERENCES IS KINDLY AL[...]

Out of some THOUSANDS *he follow[...]*

Gilson, Homan & Co., Bradford, SELV[...] acknowledge receipt of cheque £300 [...]

Thomlinson & Buck, Carlisle, SELV[...] acknowledge receipt of cheque £198 [...]

Priestman & Sons, South Benwell, [...] Tyne, SELVES v. ——Beg to ackn[owledge ...] cheque £35 7s. 6d.

Powis, James, Western & Co., Belved[ere ...] SELVES v. ——Beg to acknowled[ge ...] £118 5s. 5d.

Stenhouse, M. & Co., Newcastle-on-Ty[ne ...] Beg to acknowledge receipt of chequ[e ...]

Cohn, M. & Co., Sunderland SELVE[S ...] acknowledge receipt of cheque £87 [...]

Illingworth, G.E., Neville Street, Leed[s ...] Beg to acknowledge receipt of Cheq[ue ...]

Pyle & Fawcus, North Shields SELV[ES ...] acknowledge receipt of cheque £21 7[...]

NOTICE.—All Accounts for colle[ction ...] Head office only.

THE GREAT YORKSHIRE [...]

CLAYTON'S RESTORAT[IVE ...]

ESTABLISHED, QUARTER OF A [CENTURY]

HEADACHE and INDIGES[TION ...] CLAYTON'S RESTORA[TIVE ...]

WIND and SPASMS, Cured [by ...] RESTORATIVE PILLS.

BILIOUS and LIVER COMP[LAINTS ...] CLAYTON'S RESTORAT[IVE ...]

THE BEST MEDICINE FO[R ...] CLAYTON'S RESTORAT[IVE ...]

BURNS, SCALDS, and WOU[NDS ...] CLAYTON'S OINTMENT

BAD LEGS, ULCERS, and BL[...] by CLAYTON'S OINTME[NT]

SCROFULA and SCURVY[...] CLAYTON'S RESTORATI[VE ...] OINTMENT.

SOLD BY ALL CHEM[ISTS]

No FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT [...] YORKSHIRE MEDICI[NE]

CLAYTON'S RESTORATIVE [...] OINTMENT.

CLAYTON'S Restorative Pills a[re ...] effectual in their operation, [...] time be resorted to with the great[est ...] all diseases arising from a der[anged ...] Headache, Indigestion, Wind, [...] Attacks, Liver Complaints, Dizz[iness ...] Gravel, and General Debility, spe[edily ...] few doses. Their object is to rem[ove ...] the disease without hindrance to [...] pleasure. For Females of all ages [...] remedy could not be recommended. [...] and vigour to the stomach, material[...] and invigorating the constitution.

As a General Family Medicine the[...] a few doses, taken in time, frequ[ently ...] serious illness, as well as a long doc[tor's ...]

In warm climates and on the sea [...] able.

Sold in Boxes 1s 1½d and 2s [...] Chemists and Patent Medicine Ven[dors ...]

Sold in Consett by DAVID IMRIE[...] Street, and J. W. SCAIFE, Chemist.

TRADE MARKS REGISTRATION.

FLINT AND COMPANY,
58, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

EVERY Trade Mark must be registered anew under the recent Act.
No existing Registrations at Stationers Hall or elsewhere of any avail.
Apply at once to FLINT and Co.
Trade Marks registered in America, Germany, France, and all continental countries.
No charge for Translations into any Foreign language.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

FLINT AND COMPANY'
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
COMMERCIAL INQUIRY OFFICES.
HEAD OFFICE—58, Cheapside, London, E.C.
STATUS INFORMATION.

The information supplied by these offices is of a character so searching—positive—and decisive, as has never before been attained,—while the attention to minutiæ and detail has been as nervously apprehensive and sympathetically prehensile, as if the stake and risk were ours instead of the subscriber's.
The manner in which our information has been received will be best understood when we state that the turnover for our subscribers from January to December, 1875, was
SIX MILLIONS, FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE THOUSAND AND THREE POUNDS.
£6,461,003.
£3 Subscription, £4 8s. 4 *Inquiries on Great Britain. Cheque Books free*
£3 3s. Subscription, for Foreign Inquiries, and Fee in addition, as per tariff—to be had on application.

REFERENCES.

Mold Argoed Colliery Company, Mold. "Pleasantly surprised with the minute information."
Maconochie Brothers, Fish Factors, Lowestoft. "Increase our subscription to One Hundred and Fifty Pounds (£150).
Wallace, Bailey & Wilkins, Tanner and Curriers, 160, Long Lane, Bermondsey, London, S.E. "Information most accurate—speedy.—Your office unquestionably stands first. Increase our inscription to Fifty Pounds [£50.] Member 6 years.
Slade, John and Co., Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, Worcester. "Increase our subscription to Twenty Pounds £20]."
Briggs, Shera and Co., Oak Works, Horncastle. "In no one instance have we been deceived—correct—reliable."
Huntley and Palmers, Biscuit Manufacturers, Reading. "Specialite—most valuable in removing doubt as to real position of parties. Members 11 years."
Dewhurst, Hoyle and Smethurst, Colliery Owners, Blackrod near Chorley and elsewhere. "Where relied upon, your information perfectly safe in crediting. Members 15 years.
Bell Brothers, Ironmasters, Middlesbro'. "Very satisfactory—have availed ourselves for 10 years or more."

DEBT COLLECTING AND LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

It is *surprising (something grievous)* every year to see the amount of money—*good* money or *ought to be*—that is *lost to Creditors* through their *inability to follow up a Debtor* (in consequence of *being unable or unwilling to afford the time to leave their business*, or *Having tried*, (and most probably *ineffectually*) to recover it, have become thoroughly *sick of the affair!!*) The Debtor, in most cases, *knows* and *relies upon this*, and *calculates* that he will eventually *tire his Creditor out!!*

DEBT COLLECTING.

The system adopted by these Offices is the most peremptory and successful ever submitted to the Public.
Immediate application to Debtor; prompt remittance to Creditor.
Reports on unpaid debts every month.
Statement with every remittance, so that Creditor can post direct to his Ledger
Terms—5 per Cent. up to £50. 2½ beyond.
Double this rate for Irish, Scotch and Foreign Debts.
DEBT COLLECTING ONLY,
£1 1s. PER ANNUM,
and Terms as above.
NON-SUBSCRIBERS.
DEBTS COLLECTED FOR NON-SUBSCRIBERS, AT TEN PER CENT.
REFERENCES IS KINDLY ALLOWED TO—
Out of some THOUSANDS *the following are selected.*
Gilson, Homan & Co., Bradford, SELVES v.———Beg to acknowledge receipt of cheque £300 16s. 1d.
Thomlinson & Back, Carlisle, SELVES v.———Beg to acknowledge receipt of cheque £198 16s. 3d.
Priestman & Sons, South Benwell, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, SELVES v.———Beg to acknowledge receipt of cheque £35 7s. 6d.
Powis, James, Western & Co., Belvedere Wharf, Lambeth, SELVES v.———Beg to acknowledge receipt of cheque £118 5s. 5d.
Stenhouse, M. & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, SELVES v.——— Beg to acknowledge receipt of cheque £104 14s. 6d.
Coan, M. & Co., Sunderland SELVES v.———Beg to acknowledge receipt of cheque £87 18s. 6d.
Illingworth, G.E., Neville Street, Leeds, SELVES v.——— Beg to acknowledge receipt of Cheque £68 18s. 6d
Pow & Fawcus, North Shields SELVES v.———Beg to acknowledge receipt of cheque £21 7s. 4d.
NOTICE.—All Accounts for collection, Cheeks, &c. to Head office only.

THE GREAT YORKSHIRE MEDICINE.

CLAYTON'S RESTORATIVE PILLS.

ESTABLISHED, QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

HEADACHE and INDIGESTION, Cured by CLAYTON'S RESTORATIVE PILLS.

WIND and SPASMS, Cured by CLAYTON'S RESTORATIVE PILLS.

BILIOUS and LIVER COMPLAINT Cured by CLAYTON'S RESTORATIVE PILLS.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR FEMALES Is CLAYTON'S RESTORATIVE PILLS.

BURNS, SCALDS, and WOUNDS, Cured by CLAYTON'S OINTMENT.

BAD LEGS, ULCERS, and BLOTCHES, Cured by CLAYTON'S OINTMENT and PILLS.

SCROFULA and SCURVY, Cured by CLAYTON'S RESTORATIVE PILLS and OINTMENT.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.
No FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT THE GREAT YORKSHIRE MEDICINE.

CLAYTON'S RESTORATIVE PILLS AND OINTMENT.

CLAYTON'S Restorative Pills are mild, safe and effectual in their operation, and may at any time be resorted to with the greatest confidence in all diseases arising from a deranged stomach. Headache, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Bilious Attacks, Liver Complaints, Dizziness, Lumbago, Gravel, and General Debility, speedily cured by a few doses. Their object is to remove the cause of the disease without hindrance to either business or pleasure. For Females of all ages a more successful remedy could not be recommended. They give tone and vigour to the stomach, materially strengthening and invigorating the constitution.
As a General Family Medicine they are unequalled; a few doses, taken in time, frequently prevents a serious illness, as well as a long doctor's bill.
In warm climates and on the sea they are invaluable.
Sold in Boxes 1s 1½d and 2s 9d each by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
Sold in Consett by DAVID IMRIE, Chemist, Front Street, and J. W. SCAIFE, Chemist.

CHEAP BOOKS AT
ALLEN'S, 62, DEAN STREET; 26, COLLINGWOOD STREET; and 26, BLACKETT STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
P.O. Orders made payable to THOMAS ALLAN.

NIMMO'S LIBRARY EDITION of STANDARD WORKS, comprising Shakespeare's Complete Works—Burns' Complete Works—Goldsmith's Miscellaneous Works—Lord Byron's Poetical Works, with Life—Josephus: his Life and Works—The Arabian Nights' Entertainments—Swift's Works—The Works of Daniel Defoe—The Canterbury Tales and Faerie Queen—The Works of the British Dramatists—Poetical Works of Moore—The Scottish Minstrel—Boswell's Johnson—The Works of Smollett, Sterne, and Fielding.
All handsomely bound in cloth, 5s each; for 4s 2d.

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH; or Piety and Usefulness exemplified, in a Memoir of the Life of Samuel Hick. By James Everett. Published at 6d; for 2s 2d.

THE WALLSEND MINER; or a Brief Memoir of the Life of William Crister. By James Everett. Published at 2s; for 1s 8d.

GATHERINGS FROM THE PIT HEAPS; or the Allens of Shiney Row. By James Everett. Published at 2s; for 1s 8d.

THE SUCCESSFUL MERCHANT. By W. Arthur, A.M. Published at 1s 6d; for 1s 4d.

THE TONGUE OF FIRE; or the True Power of Christianity. By W. Arthur, A.M. Published at 1s 6d; for 1s 4d.

MEMORIALS OF CAPTAIN HEDLEY VICARS, 97th Regiment. Published at 1s 6d; for 1s 4d.

BARNES' NOTES ON THE FOUR GOSPELS. Revised by Dr. Cumming. Published at 4s 6d; for 3s 10d.

REV. CHARLES KINGSLEY'S Westward Ho! —Hypatia—Hereward the Wake—Two Years Ago.
Published at 6s; for 5s.

TALMAGE'S SERMONS. First, second, and third series. Three Vols. Published at 2s each; for 1s 8d each.
Of Dr. Talmage's Sermons a Reviewer says:—We elieve that for originality, power, and splendour, these sermons will bear comparison with the greatest pulpit production of any age or country, but for knowledge of human life, intellectual, emotional, moral, practical, and for the power of applying their truth, we know not his equal.
Mr Spurgeon says:—"Dr. Talmage's sermons lay hold of my inmost soul."

WORKMEN TIME BOOKS, Club Books, at 6d, 1s, and upwards.
PRINTS FOR SCREENS:—Flowers, Landscapes large and small Heads, and general subjects.
Also, small Stamped-out Heads, Flowers Birds, Butterflies, &c., in great variety.
ALBUMS to hold 50 Cartes, from 2s.
ALBUMS to hold 100 Cartes, from 3s 6d.
ALBUMS to hold 200 Cartes, from 8s.
STEREOSCOPES at 1s 6d, 2s, 3s 6d, and 4s 6d.
SLIDES for STEREOSCOPES. Foreign Views, 1s 6d per dozen. Good English Views, 2s 6d and 3s 6d per dozen.
TOURISTS' TELESCOPES at 6s 7s 6d, 9s 6d, &c.
BOXES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, with the Latest Improvements, from 1s to £3 10s.
PLAYING CARDS (De la Rue's), at 9d, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 6d, 3s, and 3s 6d—large choice. The Shilling Pack very serviceable.
CHEAP STATIONERY, ALBUMS, &c.
CREAM LAID NOTE PAPER in 5 quire Packets 6d, 9d, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s.
ENVELOPES all Sizes from 3s 6d per 1,000.
CHEAP LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, all Sizes, from 1s.
CHEAP METALLIC BOOKS made by Smith and others, from 6d each.
MANUSCRIPT MUSIC BOOKS, or Bands, all Price from 6d, to 5s, any size made to order.

ALLEN, HEAD OF DEAN STREET, 16, COLLINGWOOD STREET, AND 26, BLACKETT STREET, NEWCASTLE.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS. PROTECT IRON from CORROSION; WOOD from DECAY. DO NOT BLISTER, ARE NON-POISONOUS, BRILLIANT, DURABLE, ECONOMICAL. For HOUSE, SHIP and GENERAL USE. Manufactured in all Colours by the SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

DAMP HOUSES, DAMP CHURCHES, &c., CAN BE CURED CHEAPLY & THOROUGHLY by the PETRIFYING LIQUID *Manufactured Transparent or in Colours*, only by the LIVERPOOL SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, who are also the Sole Manufacturers of the Petrifying Silicate Paint.

EDWARD PINK'S DELICACIES ARE THE BEST. BUY OF ALL GROCERS. Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, Pickles, Sauces, Bloater Paste, &c.

CLARKE'S Pyramid Food Warmers, 3/6, 5/- & 6/. Clarke's Pyramid Night Lights for heating Clarke's Food Warmers. Sold everywhere. Works, 110 Albany St., N.W.

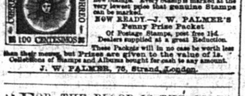
CREDIT SYSTEM ABOLISHED.
37/6. THE 37/6.
DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE
PATENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE,
WORKED BY HAND OR FOOT.
THE Public know how dear they pay for credit. You can have a Lock-stitch Sewing Machine for 37s. 6d.—the sum other Firms require paid down, leaving you still in debt £3. This Machine is *one third the price*, and superior in all respects to those sold on the Tally System. Warranted for 5 years. Packed in Box complete, carriage paid. Illustrations and Specimens of Work post free.—Address, MANAGER, Depôt, 19, City Road, London, E.C.

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.



J. W. PALMER'S Catalogue of Foreign, English and Colonial Postage Stamps for the New Year 1877, will be sent post free for 3½d. It contains upwards of 4,000 varieties, also all the new Stamps. Every Stamp is marked at the very lowest price that genuine Stamps can be marked.
NOW READY.—J. W. PALMER'S Penny Prize Packet Of Postage Stamps, post free 1½d. Dealers supplied at a great Reduction.
These Packets will in no case be worth less than their money, but Prizes are given to the value of 1s. Collections of Stamps and Albums bought for cash to any amount.
J. W. PALMER, 76, Strand, London.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

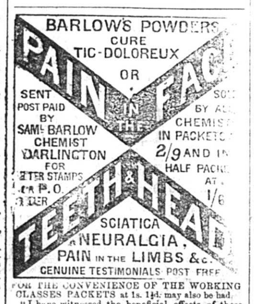


Trade Mark, "Blood Mixture."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of Testimonials from all parts
Sold in bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases—by Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the United Kingdom and the World, or sent to any address on receipt of 30 or 132 stamps by
F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, High Street, Lincoln.
Wholesale: All Patent Medicine Houses.
Agent for Consett:—Mr. D. IMRIE, Chemist, Front Street.
Agent for Jarrow:—Mr. R. T. W[illegible], Chemist, Ormonde Street.

DON'T READ THIS.
HUNDREDS cured monthly, and no deaths; by the use of natural scientific remedies. Thousands are lingering in doubt and fear, whereas if they would take courage by applying at the fountain-head at once they could be cured without fail.
Millions have passed away from this world in the prime of life whose cases were treated by unskilful and ignorant medical practitioners, whose only power lay in wealth and high-sounding medical titles, having neither judgment nor skill to comprehend or understand the simple laws of nature, entailing a curse upon society, and destroying all hope or chance of fair, rational, or natural means being used.
Twenty-seven years' medical experience in different parts of the civilised and uncivilised world, can be had free of charge, by applying to,
M McLEOD,
THE INDIAN HERBALIST,
61, BLACKETT STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE
Private Medical Advice.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX
BEECHAM'S PILLS
Are admitted by thousands to be worth above a GUINEA a box for billious and nervous disorders, such as wind and pain in the stomach, sick headache, giddiness, fullness and swelling after meals, dizziness and drowsiness, cold chills, flushings of heat, loss of appetite, shortness of breath, costiveness, scurvy, blotches on the skin, disturbed sleep frightful dreams and all nervous trembling sensations, &c., &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.
For females of all ages these pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them will carry off all gross humours, open all obstructions, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health.
For a weak stomach, impaired digestion, and all disorders of the liver, they act like "MAGIC," and a few doses will be found to work wonders upon the most important organs in a human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the ROSEBUD of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are "FACTS" admitted by thousands, embracing all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the nervous and delibitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS have the largest sale of any patent medicine in the world.
BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.
As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Shortness of Breadth, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled, and anyone labouring under any of the above complaints need only try one box to prove that they are the best ever offered to the public for asthmatic and Consumptive coughs, hearsness, and oppression of the chest. They speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of Breathing, which nightly deprive the patient of rest. They give almost instant relief and comfort to those afflicted with the above distressing and, when neglected, dangerous complaints. Let any person troubled with any of the above complaints give BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS a trial.
The most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.
CAUTION.—The public are requested to notice that the words "Beecham's Pills, St. Helen's," are on the Government Stamp affixed to each Box of Pills; if not, they are a forgery.
Prepared only and sold wholesale and retail by the proprietor, T. BEECHAM, Dispensing Chemist, St Helen's, Lancashire, in boxes at 1s 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each. Sent post free for 15 and 36 stamps.
Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers in the United Kingdom.
Full directions are giving with each box.

"BLACK JACK,"
A PURE TOBACCO,
SOLD EVERYWHERE IN OZ. PACKETS
AT THREEPENCE.
GUARANTEED BY OUR NAME & TRADE MARK.
W. D. & H. O. WILLS



FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THE WORKING CLASSES PACKETS at 1s. 1½d. may also be had.
"I have witnessed the beneficial effects of these powders in numerous instances. I consider them an inestimable boon to sufferers.—J. Renny, Congregational Minister, Barnet."
"Dear Sir,—I have found your powders very effectual in those cases where I have recommended them. Yours truly, George Followes, Wesleyan Minister, Bootle, Liverpool."
"These powders work wonders in my neighbourhood.—Rev. Kennett C. Bayley, Copford Rectory, Colchester.
Curragh Camp, Ireland.
"Captain Illinworth, 85th Regiment, thinks so highly of the Powders that he never intends to be without them."
Mr. Satal. Barlow.
Hundreds of such Testimonials sent Free.
Please see that S. BARLOW's name is on the Packet and do not be persuaded to take any other.

MILNER'S SAFES, Best and Cheapest SAFEGUARD against FIRE and THIEVES. Phœnix Safe Works, Liverpool.

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES are superseding all others. Prize Medals, London, 1862 Paris 1867. *Silver* from £3 3s. *Gold* from £6 6s. 68, Cornhill, E.C. 230, Regent-st., W. & 76, Strand, W.C. Descriptive Pamphlet free.

1000 PATTERNS of NEW SILKS or Dress Goods post free. SILKS from 1 to 20 Gs. Fancy Dresses 7/6 to 5 Gs. Write to D. NICHOLSON & Co., 50 to 53, St. Paul's Church Yard, London, E.C. Established 1843. *Trade Mark.*

NOTICE to MOTHERS. How to Clothe your Family on THIRTY SHILLINGS a year. Send P.O. ORDER to Baker & Crisp, for Bundle of Best Dress Fabrics, universally admitted to be a Marvel of Cheapness, containing 50 yards various materials for 30/-, 35/-, 42/-, & 50/- each. BAKER & CRISP, 198, Regent Street, London, W.

JUDSON'S DYES.—24 Colours 6d. each.—Anyone can use them.—Ask for Judson's Dyes.—Of Chemists and Stationers.

WALTER TRUEFITT'S, 1, New Bond Street, London. Hair in all the newest styles as worn in London and Paris, Black, Brown and Golden Dyes, Kalotrikos the best dressing for the Hair, Astringent Lotion stops its falling, Sempervivens is the best Restorer. Gentlemen's Hats, &c. Best Articles at moderate prices.

BRIGHTON AQUARIUM, containing SEA LIONS, PORPOISES, ROYAL STURGEONS & largest Collection of Fishes in the World. G. Reeves Smith, Gen. Manager.

PIANOFORTES on the three Years' System.—SAMUEL BREWER & CO., Manufacturers, 14 & 15, Poultry, Cheapside, London, E.C.

TRUNKS and PORTMANTEAUS. HARROW & SON, Old Bond St., London, "is a reliable House," *Appleton's Guide*, 1876. Illustrated Catalogue post free.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!! For Baths, Cisterns, Gardens, Kitchen and Agricultural use. F. W. TURNER, St. Alban's Iron Works, Herts.

DEEP WELL PUMPS, WIND ENGINES, WATER WHEELS, &c., supplied & fixed by JOHN WARNER & SONS. Crescent Foundry, London *or by their Local Agents*

"The economy of [illegible]"
RHEUMATISM [illegible]
VICKERS' [illegible] Remedy for [illegible] by [illegible] the ANTILACTIC [illegible] 2s 9d, [illegible] Depot, [illegible] M. A. Vickers [illegible]

NETTING, Nets. Netting for FISHING, *Game, Poultry & Garden* from 1d. per yd. Write for Lists & Samples 2 stamps. David Reid & Co., Hilton St., Manchester.

"CLEANLINESS." W. G. NIXEY's Refined BLACK LEAD *in BLOCK*, for polishing stoves, and all kinds of Ironwork equal to burnished steel, without waste or dust.
Sold everywhere by all Shopkeepers in 1d., 2d., and 4d. Blocks, and 1/- Boxes.
Ask for
W. G. NIXEY's BLACK LEAD
and see that you have it. 12, Soho Square, London.
CAUTION.—There are several Imitations.

SODA WATER and LEMONADE MACHINES, *HIRING SYSTEM.* Particulars post free. N. G. WILCOCKS, Back Street, BATH.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE is most agreeable and efficacious in preventing and curing fevers, small pox and eruptive complaints. It instantly relieves the most intense headache & thirst, and if given with lime-juice syrup, is a specific in gout & rheumatism. 113, Holborn-hill, E.C.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS, and NEURALGIA.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
A few doses quite effectual.—Caution.—The extraordinary medical reports on the efficacy of Chlorodyne render it of vital importance that the public should obtain the genuine, which is protected by a Government stamp, bearing the words "Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne." See decision of Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, the "Times," July 16th, 1864. Numerous testimonials from eminent Physicians accompany each bottle.
From W. C. WILKINSON, Esq., F.R.C.S., Spalding.
I consider it invaluable in Phthisis and Spasmodic Cough: the benefit is very marked.
Dr. M'Millman, of New Galloway, Scotland.
I consider it the most valuable medicine known.
Sold in bottles, 1/1½ 2/9, & 4/6 by all Chemists. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Gt. Russell-st., London, W.C.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.
THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE. Purify the Blood. Cleanse the system. Go to the root of disease, and restore health. Established 50 years. Of all Chemists.

CONSUMPTION, &c., can be CURED by NEWMAN'S improved pure EXTRACT of MALT Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt, being non-fermented and free from spirit. In bottles at 1/9. As a sample half-dozen 10/6 carriage paid. London Offices, 164, Strand, London W.C. AGENTS WANTED in London, Country and the Continent.

PARALYSIS, Threatened Paralysis, &c. SEE Mr. HALSE's Extraordinary Cures by means of GALVANISM of Paralysis, Debility, Loss of Muscular Power, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Sleeplessness, &c. Send 2 or 6 stamps to Mr. Halse, 40, Addison Rd., Kensington Post Free, Six Penny Stamps.

ADVICE AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE INVALID in SEARCH of HEALTH.
With certain remedies for MELANCHOLIA, Nervous Prostration, Impaired Digestion, &c., &c., their speedy Alleviation and Cure by a new and simple process. J. WILLIAMS, P.M.V., 22, Marischal Street, Aberdeen.

NO CATCHPENNY.—If you desire to make 30/- per week easily and honestly, enclose 10 stamps for Sample, worth 2/-, to J. WILBY, Town Hall, Mirfield Money returned if requested.

ALL TEA DEALERS WHO SEND Name and Address to WILLIAM JAY, 32 & 33, MINORIES, LONDON, E., will receive per next post a sample *value Twopence*, and information worth many Pounds a-year.

THE NATIONAL RELIANCE ADVANCE COMPANY make ADVANCES from £5 to £500 without delay or publicity to either Sex upon note of hand alone, furniture without removal, stock, plant, implements, also upon Deeds, Leases and Reversions, at 5 per Cent. interest. No Office Fees, Sureties, Law Costs or Loan Office routine, distance no object. Apply personally or by letter, T. K. OKEY, Manager, 59, Bassett St., Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS. Billing's Patent TERRA COTTA TERMINALS are the best cure as applied to Windsor Castle, Somerset House, War Office, Horse Guards, St. Thomas's Hospital, Grosvenor Hotel, & 20,000 elsewhere with the greatest success. Price 10/6 each. Prospectus sent on application. J. TYLER & Co., 7, Wood St., Westminster, London.

By Her Majesty's "Royal Letters Patent."
THE "CALORETENTOR." Captain T. E. CLARKE presents his compliments to his friends who think of adopting his invention for warming *Churches, Halls, Schoolrooms, Sitting or Bedrooms* by his PATENT CALORETENTOR STOVES or *Open Fireplaces* with Patent *Firebrick, Hot Air* ventilating Chambers with Chimney-pieces (of marble or stone & patent pressed porcelain or plain firebricks) complete with grate & fender to match, and they are particularly requested to communicate with him *as early as possible* as this last winter he has been perfectly unable to execute the fixing for several friends owing to such a pressure of business and which could have been *easily done* during the summer. Captain Clarke will be happy to forward photographs of various sorts he has fixed, & price lists or give any further information. 4, Wellington Terrace, Taunton, Somersetshire, March 17th, 1877.

STEAM ENGINES, BOURNE's PATENT BALANCED HIGH-SPEED ENGINES. The best and cheapest small steam engines made. Prices per actual horse power: 4 h.p., £16; 8, £22; 12, £28; 20, £34; 30, £48; 40, £57; 50, £65; 70, £76; and 90, £88. Governors and feed pumps extra. Boilers equally moderate. Very economical in fuel. Testimonials of performance on application. JOHN BOURNE & Co., Engineers, 66, Mark Lane, London.

IRON HURDLES, IRON HURDLES. All kinds of Iron Hurdles, Continuous Fencing, Field and Entrance Gates, Manufactured by BAYLISS, JONES and BAYLISS, Victoria Works, Wolverhampton, and 3, Crooked Lane, King William Street, London. Catalogues free on application.

GUNS! BREECH & MUZZLE LOADERS, RIFLES, &c. Catalogues Free. J. P. CARR, Dundas St., Huddersfield

CHAMPAGNE CYDER, Lime Juice Cordial & VINEGAR. HENLEY & SON, invite AGENTS for sale of the above, all prize articles, of *increasing demand*. Pamphlet on application. Office, Joiner St., Tooley St., London, S.E.

WALKER'S SCOTCH FARLS, or OAT-MEAL CAKES.
Bak'd wi' butter and guid Scotch Meal.
Are prepared only by JOHN WALKER,
MANUFACTURER of BISCUITS to the QUEEN,
Royal Biscuit Factory, GLASGOW.
Wholesale Agents.—Others Wanted.
Gibson Brothers—34, Great Charlotte Street, London, S.E.
Northam and Co.—General Merchants, Bristol.
Small and Greig—11, Preston Street, Liverpool.
M'Leod and Stanton—Hanging Ditch, Manchester.
Wm. Taylor and Son—Elm Row, Edinburgh.

DR. NICHOLS' FOOD of HEALTH. 8d. per Pound.
One meal a-day would give health to thousands who are now suffering from Indigestion, Constipation, and their attendant Maladies. Sold by Chemists and Grocers everywhere. Wholesale Agents, Franks & Co., Little Tower St., London.

THE POST OFFICE TEAS.
Sold ONLY at the POST OFFICES (3,000) throughout the Kingdom.
Pure, Rich & Strong, 1/8 to 4/- per lb. in yellow wrappers only.
Teas at London Prices within the reach of all.
Sole Wholesale Depot, Pilgrim Street, London, E.C.

ARCHER'S New Patent BONE CRUSHER. ARCHER'S NEW PATENT STONE BEATER, &c. Sole Manufacturers, DUNSTON ENGINE WORKS Coy., Gateshead-on-Tyne.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, &c., SUPPLIED on the New Co-operative Club System at Co-operative prices. *Secretaries required.* Full particulars and Price List free on application to J. LOWE, 12, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C. Shopkeepers supplied.

GARDENING.—SEEDS, Etc. DICK RADCLYFFE & CO.'s Illustrated priced Catalogue post free to all who have Gardens. 128, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

CHOICE New FLOWER SEEDS for 1877. THE COTTAGERS' PACKET (Registered), containing 12 beautiful varieties of easy culture for the open Garden, &c., including finest double German Aster and Ten Week Stock, Sweet Peas, Mignonette, Scarlet Linum, &c., with descriptive Labels & full cultural directions. Post free to any address 1s. 2d. "A marvel of Cheapness." *Vide Lloyd's Weekly London News.* DANIELS BROS., Seed Growers, Norwich.

MATTHEWS' DRIFFIELD "SPECIAL" LINSEED CAKE, £12 10s. per ton, MATTHEWS' CORN CAKE, £8 15s. per ton, MANURES for BULBOUS ROOTS, £6 10s. per ton. MANURES for CORN, £10 10s. per ton. F. C. MATTHEWS, SON & Co., DRIFFIELD, YORKSHIRE.

IMPORTANT Discovery. SANDELL's HAIR RESTORER is perfectly harmless being free from that unpleasant & injurious sediment found in other Restorers. It never fails to restore the colour and make new hair Grow on Bald Spots. In Bottles, 2/- and 3/6, by all Chemists.

Messrs. Cressell & Co.,
LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS
VALUERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 11, Holden Terrace, Grosvenor Gardens,
Four doors from Victoria Station (Metropolitan), London
Messrs. C. and Co. having a great number of applications for Country Properties, Estates, Farms, &c., would thank gentlemen having such to dispose of to send full particulars of the same immediately to their offices, which will be inserted in their Register, no charge being made unless disposed of through their agency.
Messrs. C. and Co. publish a *Town and Country Register* of properties, which can be had free on application or by post.
A separate register of Furnished and Unfurnished Town Houses and flats, stabling, &c., free on application.

IN CASKS OF ALL SIZES. Trade Mark XZ Registered.
XEREZ.—Used extensively for Fining and giving Body and Flavour to Poor and Spent Wines, and for Flavouring, Mellowing and Imparting the Softness of age to spirits of every description. SOLD TO THE TRADE ONLY GOLDEN, PALE AND WHITE XEREZ.
Directions for use given to all Purchasers.
Our Trade Mark as above has been Registered, and we are the Sole Proprietors for the United Kingdom.
BAGOTS, HUTTON & CO.
28, William Street, DUBLIN.

FINEST OLD WHISKEY
In Bond and Duty paid.
In fresh emptied Cadiz Casks.
Butts, Hogsheads and quarter Casks.
BAGOTS, HUTTON & CO.,
28, William Street,
DUBLIN.

JOHN D'ARCY & SON, Brewers of PORTER and STOUT, ANCHOR BREWERY, DUBLIN. (Largest Brewery in Ireland but one). Purchasing Agents required in all towns in which there are none.

PACKET TEA! PACKET TEA!! AGENTS WANTED in all parts of the Kingdom for the sale of the FOO CHOW FOO COMPANY's TEA. Admitted by Connoisseurs to be the best. Wholesale at the Company's Warehouses, 25, Lime Street, London, E.C.

SIR W. A. ROSE & CO.'s LIGHTHOUSE COLZA OIL FOR MODERATOR AND OTHER LAMPS. Merchants & Refiners of all kinds of Burning & Lubricating Oils PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION. Offices, 66, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

CHEAP JEWELLERY.—Shopkeepers will find best assortment & lowest prices at MILLINGTON's, 12, Houndsditch, London. Clocks, Watches, Cutlery, Combs, Spectacles, Pens, Pipes, Purses. Catalogues free. Estd. 1857. Cash only.

JOHN MITCHELL, the Inventor of PRESS-TOOLS for the Manufacture of STEEL PENS. Established 1822.
MAKER to the QUEEN.
Steel pens for all writers.—London Depot, No. 113, Cheapside. Works—Newhall Street, Birmingham.

Post free from the Author for five stamps.
ON CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS; or, Decline, and the only successful Treatment; showing that formidable disease to be curable in all its Stages, with additional Cases of Cure and Questions for Patients consulting the Author by Letter. By GEO. THOS. CONGREVE, COOMBE LODGE, PECKHAM, LONDON.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c. CURED by POUPARD'S OCEANIC OZONE. For a Pamphlet send 2 stamps and directed envelope to 7, Blackfriars Rd., London.

CARTES DE VISITE ENLARGED.
CARTES DE VISITE copied, 12 for 3/-, 6 for 2/-, enlarged to Cabinet, 2/-, 6 Copies, 5/-, to 8 inches 4/-. Stamps must be sent with Carte, good work. STERLING BROTHERS, 12, Sandall Road, Camden Road, London, N.W.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PAINTER.
BUY LUNDY's Celebrated HOUSEHOLD PAINTS mixed ready for use. Packed in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 lb. Tins which can be opened with the finger and thumb and closed again. Dry, hard and glossy within eight hours. The popularity of these Paints have induced many inferior imitations, none of which will bear any comparison. It is necessary that every Purchaser should see that on every Tin is stamped "John J. Lundy & Co., Leith," as some Retailers otherwise give the common imitations, which they are induced to keep merely that they get it cheaper, and reap more profit. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Ironmongers.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited), No. 7, Bank Buildings, London, E.C.
GENERAL ACCIDENTS. | PERSONAL INJURIES.
RAILWAY ACCIDENTS. | DEATH BY ACCIDENTS.
C. HARDING, Manager.

THE FREEHOLD PROPERTY INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION (Limited).
Offices, 13, Coleman Street, Bank, London, E.C.
Bankers, National Provincial Bank of England, Bishopsgate St.
Capital £100,000. Shares £5 each.
Interim Dividends of £5 per Cent. per Annum paid at Midsummer and Christmas, and a bonus at end of Financial Year.
This Association provides an effective INVESTMENT in most reliable Securities, FREEHOLD LAND, and HOUSES.
The objects of the Association are:—
1.—To secure a profitable return to Shareholders by making advances on freehold securities only.
2.—To secure to persons having money to deposit a ready and safe mode of doing so at a uniform rate of interest.
3.—To assist the acquisition of freehold property by instalment payments, extending over a term of years.
Secretary, J. H. EDMONDS.

THE REAL PROPERTY TRUST, Limited, 10, Regent St., London, S.W. Capital £1,000,000. Invests exclusively in Real Estate. Receives DEPOSITS at 3½ to 5 per Cent. per Annum, & offers special advantages to the Working Classes. Pamphlet with full details, gratis and post free. *Influential Agents Wanted.* Terms & particulars on application.

LATEST NOVELTIES.
PARISIAN MANTLES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
PARISIAN MILLINERY AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
PARISIAN COSTUMES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
MOURNING.
Every description of Goods at WHOLESALE PRICES.
Patterns post free from
JAMES SPENCE & CO.,
Wholesale Drapers, &c.,
76, 77, 78 & 79 ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON, E.C.

ALBERT CRAPE, one fold of the new Patent ALBERT CRAPE is as thick as two folds of the old make, is much cheaper & wears better. Sold by all Drapers.

FUNERAL Robes, &c.—Newest Styles, Best Value. Flannel and Cambric Frillings & Coffin Linings, Coffin Cloths, Baizes, Waddings, &c. W. CLARKE, Coventry.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—To Gentlemen residing in the Country & abroad. THE OXFORD CLOTHING COMPANY 454, 542 & 543, New Oxford St., London, W.C. have now ready their extensive assortment of New Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of the newest designs in Diagonals, Checks, Meltons, &c., &c., for Frock Coats, Business Coats and Suits, also a large assortment of Scotch Checks for their famous Leinsters for Spring & Summer wear. 5000 patterns of Fancy Angolas, Checks, Scotch Cheviots and Stripes for our 18/- Trousers. A variety of each sent post free with plates of fashion and cards for Self-Measurements on application to B. CUBITT, Manager, 454, 542 & 543, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.

UNPARALLELED FINE ART DISTRIBUTION.
10 GUINEAS for 15 SHILLINGS and a GUINEA PRIZE GRATIS to all.
Six magnificent Engravings by Turner, R.A., Ansdell, R.A., and Bouvier, R.A., size 30 by 22, (genuine impressions from the original Steel Plates), published at Ten Guineas the Set, sufficient to furnish any Dining or Drawing Room, sent securely packed on receipt of 15s., together with a Guinea Prize. One Engraving and a Coupon for Guinea Prize free on receipt of 2/10.—All orders address JAS. DEXTER, Secretary, Art Union, PAUL JERRARD'S Fine Art Galleries, 170, Fleet-st., London, where the sets are on view. Estd. 40 years. Prospectus one stamp.

BIRTHDAY or WEDDING PRESENT.
THE NEW ILLUMINATED ALBUM, Registered.
LE PENDANT DU PARTERRE,
(Companion to the Parterre),
HAVING 18 DIFFERENT COLOURED DESIGNS.
Quarto size, bound in Russia and Morocco.
A HANDSOME PRESENT.
To be obtained of the Principal Stationers and Booksellers. Each Book stamped, *Registered* with the Publishers' initials T. J. S. & Co.

ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, Photographs, &c. B. BROOKS & SONS, Carvers, Gilders & Publishers, 171, Strand, Corner of Surrey Street. The Cheapest House in London. Established 1735.

FINEST TEAS.] [BEST SELECTIONS.
FROM ALBERT A. DEAN AND CO.,
41, Ludgate Hill, London.
Choicest growths of the Season in China and India, in 4, 5, 6 and 8 lb. Canisters, Chests, Half-Chests or Caddies.
Price List of Goods of all kinds, free on application. | Coupons of the General Expenditure Association given when required for Cash
Carriage free on £2 worth and upwards

MECHI's DRESSING BAGS & CASES. Despatch Boxes, Tourists' Writing Cases, Jewel Cases, Writing Desks, Scissors, Razors, Table Knives, the Magic Razor Strop & Paste, at Mechi's, 112, Regent St., W. Catalogues free.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.
ONE SHILLING MOIST COLOUR BOX.
Unadulterated Pigments.
LECHERTIER BARBE & Co., 60, Regent Street, London, And all Artists' Colourmen, and Stationers.

THE "Every-Day" DINNER SERVICE. Set for 12, £4 15s. A marvel of good taste, economy and indestructibility. *Toughened Glass* in great variety. Prices and patterns free by post. JOHN MORTLOCK, 203 & 204, Oxford Street, 30 & 31, Orchard Street, Portman Square, London, W.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c. Brussels, 2/4½, 2/9, 3/3 & best 3/11, none higher or better. Tapestry do., 1/10½. £30,000 of Furniture, Bedsteads and Bedding at very reduced prices. All Goods warranted, packed and delivered free to any Railway Station.—WM. WAINE, Wholesale, Export and General Furnishing Warehouseman, 131 to 139, Newington Butts, London. New Illustrated Priced List Gratis.

BRASS, REED, STRING, & DRUM & FIFE BANDS, PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS at *Wholesale Prices* at J. MOORE's, Buxton Rd., Huddersfield. Prices with drawings of every Instrument post free. Music for any kind of Band. Patronised by the Army, Navy, & Rifle Corps. Second-hand Instruments bought or taken in Exchange.

BRADFORD's Patent "VOWEL" WASHING MACHINES, Wringers, Mangles, Laundry Fittings, &c. CATALOGUES free by post. 140, 141, 142 & 143, High Holborn, London. Crescent Iron Works, Manchester, & 130, Bold St., Liverpool.

THE SOUTHWARK LEAD & GLASS Co., ROSE ALLEY WAREHOUSES, PARK ST., LONDON, S.E. LOWEST CASH PRICES to the Trade for Sheet Lead and Pipe, Sheet Zinc, Tin, Solder, British and Foreign Glass, White Lead, Oils, Colours, Varnishes Plumbers' Brass Work, Wrought Iron Tubing, Rain Water Castings, &c. Prices Current on application.

ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT.
ONE PENNY per square foot
CROGGON & Co., MANUFACTURERS
42, Upper Thames Street, London.
59, George Square, Glasgow.
2, Goree Piazzas, Liverpool.

IRON CHURCHES SCHOOLS & ROOFS,
Erected by
CROGGON and Co.,
42, Upper Thames Street, London.
59, George Square, Glasgow.
2, Goree Piazzas, Liverpool.

CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST THREE POLICEMEN.

On Thursday, at Consett Petty Sessions, Joseph Reed, John Allen, and William Holt were charged by Matthew Wigham, of Blackhill, that they did, on the 5th day of April, falsely, wickedly, wilfully, and corruptly commit wilful and corrupt perjury in the testimony given by them, upon oath, in an examination before Annandale Town and Jonathan Priestman, Esqs,, two of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the west division of Chester Ward, in the Justice-room, Consett, upon the hearing of a certain information or complaint then and there preferred against the said Matthew Wigham, and others, contrary to the form of the statute. The magistrates on the bench were Mr. Town (chairman), Mr. Priestman, and the Rev. Mr. Greenwell.

Mr Bush, of Newcastle, prosecuted, and in opening the case said the defendant, Joseph Reed, was a sergeant of police, and the other two defendants were constables, all of them being stationed at Blackhill. On the 5th of April the complainant Wigham and other two men named Joshua Jeffrey and Thomas Armstrong were charged with committing a breach of the peace and on the evidence of Sergt. Reed and the two other defendants they were bound over to keep the peace, for six months. He was in a position to prove that the evidence given by the officers was absolutely false, and if he made out a *prima-facie* case he thought the magistrates ought to send the defendants for trial. It was decided to hear the cases separately, that against P.C. Holt being taken first. Mr. Bush proceeded to say that on the 5th April the defendant Holt swore in his evidence that the three defendants were badly using a man named Martin, that they were all under the influence of drink, and that they committed a breach of the peace, and that this occurred on the 31st March at half-past ten o'clock at night opposite the Sportsman's Arms, Blackhill. He would be enabled to prove to the bench that Wigham was not present when the disturbance took place, and that he was not under the influence of drink as had been alleged.

Supt. Oliver having proved that P.C. Holt had been sworn on the gospels in the usual way prior to giving his evidence against Wigham and the other men on the 5th April, the following evidence was adduced by Mr. Bush :—

Matthew Wigham said: I appeared in this court on the 5th of April inst., before A. Town and J. Priestman, Esqs., to answer a summons for committing a breach of the peace by fighting on the 31st March, at the parish of Lanchester. On that occasion P.C. William Holt gave evidence against me. He swore that I and Joshua Jeffrey and Thos. Armstrong were under the influence of drink, and were all fighting on the 31st March with Samuel Martin, on the road fronting the Sportman's Arms, and that we had used him (Martin) in a most shameful manner. Holt didn't say anything about us coming out of Mr. Dodds's beerhouse. It was false. He (Holt) stated that it was half-past ten. On the night of the 31st March I was in the Theatre at Consett. I went in about a quarter past seven o'clock, and came out at a quarter to eleven. The performance was then ended. Peter Flynn and John Harrison came out of the Theatre with me. After coming out we went along Middle Street, stood a little bit, and then went home. We left Consett about five minutes past eleven. Flynn and Harrison accompanied me to the Rose and Crown at Blackhill. I had then about twenty yards further to go to my own home. I reached my home about a quarter past eleven. I lodge with my brother-in-law, Henry Lamb. I was not at Dodds's house, or within fifty yards. I was sober. I never tasted drink in my life. I don't know the taste of it. I was not fighting that night. I never saw Jeffrey, Armstrong, or Martin that night. I once gave evidence against the defendant Holt here, and said Holt was under influence of drink. The case was dismissed. Holt and I have not been very good friends since. He had me up about five or six weeks ago, and I was fined. I didn't attend, but my sister appeared for me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Granger: You say you are an ironworker? Yes.—How long have you worked at the Consett Ironworks? Perhaps four or five years.—Have you lived during that time at Blackhill? I have been there ten years.—I suppose you will know Blackhill well? Yes.—You know all the passages leading out of Derwent Street? Yes.—I suppose you have many a time amused yourself among these passages? Yes.—It is, I believe, a favourite amusement at Blackhill to bonnet people and then run down these passages? You have not amused yourself in that way, I suppose? No.—I believe there is generally a crowd standing on the footpath in Derwent Street on Saturday night? Sometimes there is, but that is not to say that I am always to be mixed up with them.—I quite agree with you. It is a fact, however, that you sometimes stand on the footpath? I am oftener fetched up here than I am there.—You have been here more than once, then? I have been thrice fetched up for standing on the footpath.

The Clerk: Who summoned you? I was once brought up by P.C. Holt, ond twice by Sergt. Reed and P.C. Watson.

Cross-examination by Mr Granger resumed: When was the first time you were brought up for standing on the footpath? I cannot say; it is about a year since.—Am I to understand that in the course of a year you have been summoned thrice for standing on the footpath? Yes.—I suppose for every time you have been summoned you have stood on the path a dozen times without being summoned? No.—Have you had the bad luck to be caught every time you obstructed the footpath? I was not there the last time I was brought up.—That would be a similar case to the present. Were you at the Theatre that night also? No.—You say you are a teetotaler? Yes, sir.—And that you never took drink at all? I don't know the taste of it.—Are you certain that Holt swore that you were under the influence of drink on this occasion? Yes.—And also that you and others were fighting with Martin? He said I was fighting with the other two, that I was along with Armstrong and Jeffrey.—Did he swear that you yourself were doing anything to Martin? Yes.—What did he say? He said that I was fighting and using Martin badly.—Did he use the word "badly"? He said "shamefully."—Did Holt always speak about all three together—didn't he say something about you in particular? Yes.—What did he say about you in particular apart from the other two defendants? He said nothing about me in particular, but he mentioned Jeffrey in particular, as being a bad character.—Didn't he say that Jeffrey was fighting with Martin, without mentioning any other name? He spoke of all three of us.—You deny that he mentioned Jeffrey in particular? He mentioned Jeffrey as well as me, but not by himself.—Didn't Holt give distinct evidence against you? He spoke about all three of us. You told us that Holt mentioned the time? Yes, half-past ten.—Are you certain that was the time he mentioned? Yes.—Did he mention eleven o'clock? No; he fixed the time at half-past ten.—Did Holt, when he was before the Bench, say anything about a particular expression that Jeffrey used to him? I don't remember anything particular.—You say you went to the Consett Theatre about seven? It was a quarter-past.—How many pieces were there performed that night? Two. —The last one was the "Ticket of Leave Man?" No; it was the first piece performed. I was never out of the Theatre from beginning to end.—Were you near the door of the Theatre? I must have been or I could not have got into the building. (A laugh). —I mean where were you sitting? I was near the stage. The reason that I did not leave the Theatre during the performance was that my seat would have been taken.—Did you go into the Theatre with Peter Flynn and Harrison? I went in with Harrison.—Are you certain that the performance terminated at a quarter to eleven? It was between 20 minutes and a quarter.—Did you look at your watch? Yes. What time was it? It was close on the quarter—seventeen minutes.—You told us you left Berry Edge about 5 minutes past eleven?—No, sir, it was about eleven.—How do you know it was eleven? Haven't I got a watch to look at. (Laughter).—Anybody can walk from Middle Street to Blackhill in ten minutes, I believe? Yes, thereabouts.—What time was it when you got to your own house? About a quarter past eleven.—Might it have been earlier? It might have been later, perhaps a couple of minutes.—Might it have been half-past eleven? No.—You say that Harrison and Flynn went down to Blackhill with you? Yes.—Did you call them as witnesses when you were tried for a breach of the peace? Yes.—Did they tell that story to the magistrates? Yes.—How do you know it was a quarter-past eleven when you got home? I looked at the clock in the kitchen.—Are you in the habit of constantly timing your movements by looking at your watch? I often do so at night.—Do you look at your watch every quarter of an hour? Yes.—Did you ever see Holt that night at all? No, sir.—Did you see any disturbance at all in Blackhill? No; I was never down Blackhill.—Did you see a crowd in Derwent Street? No.

Re-examined by Mr. Bush: He had been brought up three times for standing on the footpath. The last time he was summoned he did not appear. He thought it was time he was leaving Blackhill when he got the third summons.

Henry Lamb, of Blackhill, ironworker, deposed: I am brother-in-law of the prisoner. I remember Saturday the 31st March. Matthew Wigham lodges with me, and came into the house at a quarter-past eleven. He was not under the influence of drink.

Cross-examined by Mr. Granger: How do you know it was a quarter-past eleven o'clock when Wigham returned? I was sitting in the house with my wife waiting for him. I am in two benefit societies, and the rules compel sick members to be in the house by nine o'clock. If any member is out after that hour he is fined 5s. and loses his sick benefit.—Was it because you were obliged to be in the house at nine o'clock that you know that Wigham returned home at a quarter-past eleven? No; we were sitting waiting for him, and when he came in I asked him where he had been, and told him he had been late in coming in. He said he had been to the Play, and I then looked at the kitchen clock, and remarked to Wigham that it was a quarter-past eleven.

Peter Flynn, of Blackhill, ironworker, said on the 31st March last I was at the Consett Theatre. I went in about half-past seven and found Wigham and Harrison there. I sat alongside of them (Wigham and Harrison.) We left the Theatre at a quarter to eleven. After leaving, we took a walk along Middle Street and then went to Blackhill. Harrison and Wigham parted from me at the Rose and Crown. Wigham lives twenty or thirty yards from the Rose and Crown. He passed Dodds', the Sportsmans' Arms, that night about quarter past eleven. I saw no disturbance, neither did I see any policeman.

Cross-examined by Mr. Granger: Have you got a watch? No.—How do you know that it was a quarter to eleven? Wigham looked at his watch.—That was before you left the Theatre? Yes.—Did you ask him to tell you the time? No.—He took out his watch and told you? Yes.—Did you hurry out of the Theatre? No, we went out with the crowd.—I suppose the three of you would not be long in walking along Middle Street? We took our time.—Did it take you five minutes? Yes, about that. We looked at the shops as we came back.—What kind of shops were they you looked into? I think it was a grocer's shop.—Which end of the street was it? It was about the middle of the street. —Whose shop was it? I cannot say.—Are you sure it was not a draper's shop? It was not.—Might it have been a fish shop? No; it was not a fish shop; I know the difference between fish and oranges. (Laughter.)—Then you will be able to tell us what there was in the window? Bacon and nuts. (Renewed laughter.)—Cannot you tell us what kind of shop it was? I didn't make it my business to look. —How long have you known Consett? About eleven years.—Did you look at any other shop? No. —How long did you stand looking at the shop? About two minutes.—How long would it take you to go back along Middle Street? About seven or eight minutes.—You never went into a public-house? No. —Are you a teetotaler, too? Yes; we could not have got into a public-house if we had wanted.—Was it closing time? Yes. It was closing time when we came along Middle Street.—You say that it was closing time as you were going home? Carroll's house was closed.—You went straight to Blackhill, I suppose? Yes.—You left your companions and went past the Sportsmans' Arms? Yes. —You say it was quarter-past eleven when you went past there? Yes.—How do you know what time it was? Wigham looked at his watch as he passed the "Royal."—Did you loiter a bit before you separated? We walked together till we got to the Rose and Crown.

The Clerk: What distance is the "Royal" from Wigham's house? About 200 yards.

Cross-examination by Mr. Granger resumed: How long might you be with Wigham after passing the "Royal"? We went straight down.—Did Harrison go with you or with Wigham? We all went different ways.—You were before the magistrates when Wigham was bound over? Yes.

Re-examined by Mr. Bush: When Wigham was before the magistrates Holt wilfully swore that Wigham, Jeffrey, and Armstrong were in a row at Blackhill fighting one through another. Holt said nothing about Martin. Holt said the row was in front of Dodds' at half-past ten. Holt, when before the magistrates, said nothing about eleven o'clock.

By the Bench: I don't remember Holt, when before the magistrates, saying anything about a man being badly used.

John Harrison, of Consett, ironworker, said: I remember the 31st March. I went to the Theatre with Matthew Wigham. We sat until the performance was finished. We came out at a quarter to eleven, and had a walk along Middle Street. I parted with Wigham at the Rose and Crown, which is about 100 yards from Wigham's lodgings, but I wouldn't like to say the distance. I was in Court when the charge was preferred against Wigham, Jeffery, and Armstrong, and heard Holt give his evidence. Holt swore that Joshua, Jeffery, Wigham, and Thomas Armstrong were in a row at Blackhill on the Easter Saturday night at half-past ten o'clock. I have forgot the day of the month. Holt swore Wigham and the other two were under the influence of drink. I think that's all.

Cross-examined by Mr. Granger: Did Holt say anything about the time the disturbance occurred? He said about half-past ten.—You say you left the Consett Theatre at a quarter to eleven? Yes.—I see you have got a watch. Did you tell Wigham the time? No, he had a watch of his own.—He looked at his watch at the same time as you looked at yours? Yes. I told Flynn the time, but he did not look at anybody's watch. We had a walk along Middle Street to have a look at the shops. We looked at lots of the shops, and at Aynsley's shop. Aynsley's shop was the only one we looked at. There was sugar, bullets, and everything. I saw no bacon, there might be a few nuts, but I didn't see them. It took us three minutes to go along Middle Street and back. We then went to Blackhill. The public-houses were then closed. It was a quarter past eleven when we got to the Rose and Crown corner. I looked at my watch again. Wigham didn't look at his watch that I know, and nobody asked him the time.

Joseph Dodds said: I live at Blackhill, and am the landlord of the Sportsmans' Arms. I remember the night of the 31st March. I put out Samuel Martin. He was fighting with a man named Jeffrey. Martin struck at Jeffrey first. I got between them. I put Martin out and Jeffrey followed. It would be about a quarter to eleven. Jeffrey went out about five minutes after Martin. I saw P.C. Holt outside. Both parties were then outside. Holt asked what was up, or something to that effect. Martin said Jeffrey and his gang had been at him, and that he could beat them all one at a time. I didn't stop to hear more but went in. I cannot say what then happened. I saw no other policeman.

By the Bench: There was a number of people outside, but I didn't see Wigham amongst them. It was near closing time—about seven or eight minutes to eleven.

Samuel Martin deposed: I live at Blackhill, and am a labourer. On the 31st March I remember being at the Sportsmans' Arms at Blackhill, kept by Dodds. I didn't see either Wigham or Armstrong there; they were not in the room where I was. Neither of them assaulted me. There was a disturbance in the house. I was turned out by Dodds. I didn't see a policeman in the house. After leaving Dodds' I was not struck by anyone. When I was going away home P.C. Holt came up. He ordered me away home. I didn't see any other constable there that night. I made no complaint against Wigham or Armstrong.

Cross-examined by Mr. Granger: I cannot say how much drink I had. I had been drinking during the afternoon. I wasn't drunk. I cannot say how many public-houses I had been in. I remember striking Jeffrey in the house once, and Jeffrey striking me back, then the landlord put me out. I don't remember saying outside that Jeffrey and his gang had been at me, and I could beat them all. Jeffrey was not near me when Holt came up.

Barbara Hobday deposed: I am barmaid with Mr. Dodds, Sportsman's Arms. On the 31st March Martin and Jeffrey were in the house. Wigham and Armstrong were not there. Martin and Jeffrey were differing. Martin struck Jeffrey. Jeffrey was going to strike back and Dodds got the blow. Jeffrey went out about five minutes after Martin. I saw Holt outside. He went up to Martin. They stood talking a little while, and Martin went away. There was no fighting outside, and no policemen were in our house that night.

By the Bench: A number of people were outside, but Wigham and Armstrong were not there when I was at the door; nor were there any policemen, except Holt.

Cross-examined by Mr. Granger: Mr. Dodds went into the house before me. I remained perhaps five minutes after Dodds went in. I was at the door before Jeffrey came out. Jeffrey and Martin were not a great distance from each other. I didn't hear them speak to each other. A number of men were about but I cannot say how many.

Re-examined by Mr. Bush: I saw Holt come up, but no other policeman. I saw no blows struck or breach of the peace committed.

Eleanor Moss deposed: I am a single woman and live with my mother. On the 31st March last I was passing Dodds' public-house between ten and eleven o'clock. I saw no disturbance when I was there. Martin was outside, and I saw Jeffrey come out of the house. They were arguing together. Holt was the only policeman there at the time. I was not near enough to hear what Holt said. Martin went one way and Jeffrey went another. I then went away. I didn't see Wigham or Armstrong there that night. A few more men were standing about, but I cannot say how many. I know Wigham and Armstrong.

By the Bench: There were more men standing about the road that I did not know.

Cross-examined by Mr. Granger: She was just coming out of Wilson's shop when she saw Martin and Jeffrey. She saw no blows struck. Holt told Martin to go home. As soon as Martin and Jeffrey went away witness went home. She watched Martin and Jeffrey after they went away. Her reason for watching them was to see whether they were going home all right.

Re-examined by Mr. Bush: She heard Martin and Jeffrey arguing, but could not hear what they said.

Jonathan Green said: I am a butcher and grocer at Blackhill. On the night of the 31st March I saw Jeffery on the street, but didn't see him come out of Dodds'. He was in front of P.C. Holt. Holt ordered Jeffery to go home. Jeffery said he had thousands of witnesses to prove he was not drunk. Holt never charged him with being drunk that I heard. Holt said he wanted none of his lip. I heard nothing about a summons. I saw no blows struck. I was not there when they were turned out. After Jeffery had gone home Sergt. Reed came up. I remained until Reed and Holt went away. I don't remember seeing any other policeman there. I cannot be positive that I saw Martin there.

By the Bench: I didn't see Holt speaking to Martin.

Cross-examined by Mr. Granger: I heard someone swearing; it would be about half-past ten, but I cannot be positive. When Jeffrey went away, he went towards the Rose and Crown. Martin was standing opposite Jeffrey. I didn't see Holt take anybody into custody.

By the Bench: If a fight had been going on I must have heard the noise.

Re-examined: The Rose and Crown is in Jeffrey's way home.

Joshua Jeffrey, of Blackhill, ironworker, deposed: On the 31st March I was at Dodds', the Sportsman's Arms. When there Martin struck me in the face. He hit me on the nose and I made a shot at him, but didn't hit him. Dodds came between us and got the blow. He put Martin out. I stopped about five minutes. When I went out I saw Martin. He said he could "hammer" me. I took no notice of him, as he was "drunky." Holt was there, and said he would bring me up for being drunk. I said if he brought me up I had thousands of witnesses to show I was not drunk. He said he would summon me for being drunk. I never saw Wigham or Armstrong that night. Holt was the only policeman I saw outside Dodds' public-house. I was not struck outside. I got a bat on the nose when in the house, but thought nothing about it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Granger: He had been bound over to keep the peace. He was summoned by Holt for being drunk on New Year's morning, and convicted, but he was not drunk on that occasion. He had before that been fined for drunkenness. He had never been convicted of assault. He had not been in prison for assault.

Mr. Bush said it was abominable to put such questions to the witness without being properly instructed. The witness had denied that he had ever been convicted of assault, and now Mr. Granger was attempting to throw dirt at the witness by asking him point blank if he had ever been in prison. He thought his friend had no right to put such questions, and it was not fair to do so.

Mr. Granger contended that he had a perfect right to do so.

Mr. Bush: You might as well ask him if he has ever been brought up for rape.

Mr. Granger said the witness ought to have answered the questions in a straightforward manner. From his answers it was impossible to ascertain whether he had been convicted of assault or not.

Cross-examination by Mr. Granger continued: He had been in Dodds's public-house about an hour and a half that night. He was also in the Rose and Crown, where he had a glass of beer. That was the only time he had a dispute that night. He remained in Dodds's about five minutes after Martin left. When he left Dodds's he went past the Rose and Crown on his way home. He did not say to Holt, "you cannot lock me up for being drunk, you ——." Holt said he did not want any of his (witness's) lip.

Re-examined by Mr. Bush: He had not been fined for anything except obstructing the footpath and being drunk.

William Britton, of Blackhill, platelayer, said: On the 31st March I saw Martin outside of the Sportsman's Arms. He was remarking that he could pay that lot. Shortly after Jeffrey came out Martin said if he would come on he could pay him. I saw Jeffrey go towards his own home. I never saw any blows struck. It is not true that there was fighting at that time—that was between ten and eleven. But I had no watch on me. I came out of my mother's about ten o'clock. I cannot say how long it was after that that I saw Jeffrey and Martin. I never saw any other policeman except Holt.

Cross-examined by Mr. Granger: Holt ordered Jeffrey away two or three times. There was a little noise between Jeffrey and Martin. A good deal of blackguarding. I think there would be about twenty men there. I didn't see Martin go away. Jeffrey and I walked up the flags a little and stepped on to the road. We went back again and Holt was still there. Holt told Jeffrey to go away two or three times. When I saw Jeffrey go towards home I went away. I cannot say when I got home.

Re-examined: I saw no one pushed about.

Thomas Turnbull, of Blackhill, ironworker, deposed: I was in Dodds's public-house on the 31st March last. I saw Martin strike Jeffrey. Jeffrey was about to return the blow when Dodds stepped in between them. Martin was put out. I saw Holt come up and tell Martin to go home. He went towards home. I also saw Jeffrey outside of Dodds's. Holt told him he would summon him for being drunk. Jeffrey said he had plenty of witnesses. Wigham and Armstrong were not in Dodds's house nor outside. Reed came up.

Cross-examined by Mr. Granger: William Britton was with Jeffrey as the latter went up the street. He only heard Holt order Jeffrey to go home once. He did not see P.C. Allen.

Mr. Bush said this was his case.

Mr. Granger then addressed the magistrates. He said at the outset that it was a pity that no shorthand notes of the case tried on the 5th of April had been taken. He said the evidence given that day by the prosecutor bore out in a great measure the statements made by the officers when Wigham and Armstrong were tried for breach of the peace. The evidence generally showed that the disturbance took place near eleven o'clock, although Wigham and his companions had endeavoured to fix the time at half-past ten. After reviewing the evidence at great length, Mr. Granger said it was important that the public should be protected, and it was equally important that police-officers should be protected in the execution of their arduous duties. He asked them to consider the evidence closely, and reminded them that if they sent the defendent for trial he would be suspended and his means of livelihood taken away. Mr. Granger was about to call Sergt. Reed when

Mr. Bush objected. Sergt. Reed, he said, was charged with the same offence, and his evidence could not therefore be admitted.

The Chairman said Reed's was a separate case, and they would consequently hear his evidence.

Joseph Reed said: I am sergeant of police in the Durham Constabulary, and am stationed at Blackhill. On the 31st March last I was on duty at Blackhill between half-past ten and eleven o'clock. I left my house at half-past ten and then went into Derwent Street. I heard a disturbance near Dodds' baer-house in Derwent Street. I went towards the place and stood in the doorway of George Newmarch's shop a few minutes. I saw a crowd of eight or nine men opposite the beerhouse and a fight going on. I saw P.C. Holt go towards where the fight was going on and told them to go away. A fight was going on between Joshua Jeffrey and Samuel Martin. Martin left and came down past where I was standing. Holt continued to order the men off the street and went amongst them. Thomas Armstrong and Matthew Wigham were amongst the crowd. Armstrong and Wigham were pushing each other about and pushing other men that I didn't know at all. I then went towards the crowd. Holt came on to the footpath, and the men then went up the street. Holt and I followed up after them. After going fifteen or twenty yards we met P.C. Allen. I heard Jeffrey tell Holt for a b—— that he was not drunk, and he couldn't summons him. It would be eleven o'clock when the crowd dispersed. Holt and I then went to the Rose and Crown at the top of Derwent Street. We remained there a few minutes, when Wigham came up Derwent Street, passed us and went towards his own home. There are a good many places where people can go out of sight in Derwent Street. This is what I told the magistrates substantially on the 5th of April. After Wigham passed Holt and I at the Rose and Crown corner I looked at my watch and it was nineteen minutes past eleven. I did not tell the magistrates this on the 5th of April. I was asked by the Chairman of the Petty Sessions (Mr. Town) if Wigham, Jeffrey, and Armstrong were drunk. I said Jeffrey appeared to have had some drink but the other two were not drunk. I was asked by Mr. Town if Wigham could have been at the Theatre that night. I said they all might have been at the Theatre and still might have taken part in the disturbance.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bush: What did Wigham and Armstrong do? They pushed each other about. —What did Jeffrey do? Jeffrey was fighting with Martin. The fight between Martin and Jeffrey, and the noise in front of the beerhouse, was what first attracted my attention.—Who were the other people? I don't know. I didn't know one there except these three.—All you saw Wigham and Armstrong do was to push each other? Yes; they pushed other people about as well.—Neither of them complained to you? No, they went away as soon as I went up.—You call that a breach of the peace? Yes.—Do you mean to call that fighting? Yes.—Have you ever been engaged in a fight yourself? No, but I have separated many people who have been fighting.—You say you saw Jeffrey and Martin fighting? Yes.—Where was that? Nearly opposite Dodds's beerhouse.—How far were you off when you first heard the disturbance? About forty yards. I was fifteen or twenty yards off while the fight between Jeffrey and Martin was going forward. I went into the doorway to see who the parties were. —How long did they fight? Perhaps three minutes.—You stood in the doorway and watched them all the time? Yes; I might stand there two or three minutes.—Did you see any other officer there? Holt was there when I was forty yards off. —What was Holt doing while you were standing in the doorway? He was ordering them away. I heard Holt's voice and saw him go off the footpath and try to separate Martin and Jeffrey.—Didn't you tell the magistrates when you gave evidence against Wigham that there were ten or a dozen men fighting hand over head? They were all fighting. Martin and Jeffrey were the principals.—Did you take either of them? I hadn't an opportunity. As soon as they saw me they went away.—You stood in the doorway fifteen yards off and allowed these men to fight without interfering? Yes.—After the fight was over, and the men were dispersing, you went up? Yes.—Then you were not there till the row was over? I was within fifteen yards. There was plenty of light. There was a gas lamp and the lights from three shops. I did not say anything to Martin when he passed me. Martin went away quietly when he was requested.—Although he had been fighting with Jeffrey you did not speak to him as he passed you? No.—Did you tell the magistrates that Martin had been badly used? Yes.—By Wigham, Armstrong, and Jeffrey? By the men that were there.—Did you not tell the magistrates that Martin had been shamefully used by these men? I told the magistrates that he had been badly used in the disturbance.—By the men who were there? By the men in this disturbance.—You know the only men you could identify are those that you summoned. These are the only men that you know? They were there. There were other men fighting as well as them. They were pushing each other about. —You call a little playful amusement a fight, do you? Yes.—Although it was all done in good humour? There was little good humour about it. The men were fighting.

Mr. Granger: Did you tell the magistrates on the 5th April that Wigham or Armstrong shamefully ill-used Martin? No.

John Allen, of Blackhill, police-constable, deposed: On the night of the 31st March last I was on duty at Blackhill. Between half-past and eleven o'clock I was in Derwent Street. I entered Derwent Street, at the Rose and Crown, about fifteen or twenty minutes past ten. I remained in that street on duty until closing time—eleven o'clock. Shortly before closing time I observed Mr. Dodds put some men out of his beer shop. I was about twenty-five yards off when he put the men out. A number of men came forward and a scuffle ensued opposite the beerhouse. P.C. Holt came up from the direction of William Jopling's public-house. I heard Holt tell the men to go home and leave the street. I saw Joshua Jeffrey fighting with a man called Martin. I saw Thomas Armstrong and Matthew Wigham in the crowd. They were jostling, wrestling, and fighting one amongst the other. After the crowd had dispersed, Jeffrey, Armstrong, Wigham, and some others, who I did not know, passed me. I was then standing at the end of Robinson's grocer's shop. Sergt. Reed came forward just as the crowd was dispersing. I told the magistrates substantially the same when I gave evidence against the three men for a breach of the peace. I did not on that occasion say that Wigham or Armstrong were drunk.

By the Bench: When Wigham passed me he was going in the direction of his own home.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bush: When before the magistrates on the 5th of April did you say that Wigham and Armstrong were under the influence of drink? The question was put to me, and I said they were not.—What did you see Wigham and Armstrong do that night? I saw them in the crowd opposite the beerhouse, and observed them pull parties about. They were also shouting.—How far were you off? About twenty-five yards.—Did you see Dodds put them out of his house? Dodds put some men out of the house and immediately afterwards closed the door.—How many came out? I saw two come out myself.—Did you see any fighting? I saw a man called Martin fighting with Jeffrey.—How long after they had been put out of Dodds's? Immediately after.—Immediately after Martin was put out you saw him fighting with Jeffrey? Shortly after.—Now it is shortly after. How long after? A minute or two.—Was Jeffrey or Martin put out first? I think Jeffrey was out first.—You are not certain about it? I cannot positively say which of them came out first. Martin complained to those standing about that he had been badly used.—Did he complain to you? He hadn't an opportunity.—Why, because you were twenty-five yards off? As soon as Holt ordered him away he went away, and consequently he had not an opportunity of seeing me.—How long had they been fighting before Holt interfered? A minute or two perhaps.—Were there many people about? Yes, a good few.—How many? About a dozen.—No more? There might have been more, or one or two less.—You say you saw Wigham and Armstrong in the crowd? Yes.—How long have you known them? I have known them since July of last year. —Do you venture to say that Wigham was one of the men you saw there that night?—Decidedly.—Did you speak to him? I didn't speak to any of them.—What is the duty of a policeman about Consett when he sees a fight going on, when he sees people scuffling, jostling, wrestling, and fighting? I am not stationed at Consett.—You need not be so very nice about it. I suppose Blackhill and Consett are about the same. What is the duty of a policeman under the circumstances I have named? The nature of a policeman's duties varies with the circumstances. Sometimes extreme measures have to be resorted to, and at other times milder means have to be adopted.—If a fight is going on between two persons is it not your duty to bring them before the justices? No doubt. Jeffrey was brought before the magistrates. The reason Martin was not summoned was because he was the attacked party. The witness added that he had nothing at all to do with the getting up of the case against Wigham and Armstrong. The magistrates asked if there was any more evidence against the men and witness volunteered his evidence.

Re-examined by Mr. Granger: He did not manufacture his evidence on the spur of the moment.

John Fegan, of Blackhill, beerhouse-keeper, said: On Saturday night, the 31st March last, I closed my house at eleven o'clock. Shortly after I closed (five or seven minutes) my house I heard a disturbance. I looked out of the window and I saw a group of men about five yards above Mr. Green's door. I heard Jeffrey and P.C. Holt's voice. Holt was standing near the gas lamp at the corner. I heard Jeffrey say to Holt, "you b——, I am not drunk, you cannot take me," or something to that effect. The crowd were talking in a loud manner. The principal part of the bustle and noise was over before I opened the window. I saw Sergt. Reed come up and speak to Holt.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bush: When Reed came up, the crowd were further up; they were dispersing. I saw no blows struck nor shoving. I have told you all I know.

Re-examined by Mr. Granger: There might have been shoving without witness seeing it.

Eleanor Robinson, of Blackhill, wife of John Robinson, said: I live in Derwent Street, nearly opposite Dodds' beerhouse. About eleven o'clock at night, on the 31st March, I was in Oxley's shop and heard a disturbance. I saw a number of men pass, going towards the Rose and Crown. After I came out of Oxley's shop, I saw three policemen standing near the beer shop. I don't know the policemen.

James Oliver deposed: I am superintendent of police for the Consett disirict. On the 31st March last P.C. Holt, the defendant, brought a prisoner to the lock-up at Consett at 10·15 in the evening. I saw Holt leave tde station—it would then be twenty minutes past ten.

This being the whole of the evidence, the magistrates retired for about a quarter-of-an-hour. On their return, the Chairman, addressing P.C. Holt, said: The magistrates have very carefully considered the evidence which has been brought before them in this case, and we have unanimously decided to send you for trial at the Assizes. (Applause, which was speedily suppressed.)

Mr. Granger: I suppose you will allow bail?

The Chairman: We have no objection to take bail.

Defendant was then liberated on his own surety of £20 and two of £25 each.

Mr. Bush said with regard to the other two cases against Reed and Allen, he supposed the magistrates would not try them that night.

The Chairman said it would be impossible to get through them.

The Clerk said they could not get through the other cases if they sat till six o'clock the following morning.

The cases against Sergt. Reed and Allen were then adjourned to Lanchester, and will be heard on Thursday next.

The proceedings lasted upwards of seven hours. A large crowd assembled outside the Court, and on the decision of the magistrates being made known outside the crowd became exceedingly demonstrative.

Fawcett's oratorio, "Paradise," was given in the Consett Primitive Methodist Chapel on Monday evening. The performance was a success in a musical point of view, but the attendance was not so large as had been expected.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

The insertion of anything beyond the simple announcement of Births, Marriages, or Deaths, will be charged as Advertisements.

DEATHS.

Waskerley—At the School-house, on the 16th inst., John Brown, infant son of William and Agnes McIsaac.

Dipton—At Stobb House, on the 16th inst., aged 68, Joseph Robinson.

Langley Park—On the 16th inst., aged 83, Mary Hood.

Water Houses—On the 18th inst., aged 7 years, Mary Hassan.

Printed and Published by Robert Jackson, at the Steam Printing Works, Front Street, Consett, Saturday, April 21st, 1877.

An ADV
No. 870
Business A
JOSE AUCTIONEER 10, WO SHOTL
J. HOUSE CARPEN TAKER, HARVEY S
JOHN AU HOUSE AGENT TRAFALGAR
PARTIES leaving t Furniture, &c., t notice.
ANY Person or Pe KILLING GAM near Castleside, will be By o 372g
HATS! HA E. 59, CLAYTON S
LARGE ARRIVA PRESENT S Splendid FELT HA
SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS
ANY Person Remo any Meter, Pipe Gas Company, without permission, will be pr
August 21st, 1875.
BEST HOUSE CO Station Depot, to Mr. Gibbinson, St SOUTH GA Screened, per load of Unscreened, Orders taken by M Shotley Bridge.
WILL HAS much pleas entered upon hi Pleasant, Consett, Business as HOUSE and trusts, by strict att of good Workmen, to N.B.—Estimates Fronts, &c.
LADIES' SCHOOL, AU Principal:
SEVERAL of the Examinations of bridge, and Durham. tions—Six passed the first-class honours; five Prizes gained; and Science and Art Depart
MAIN AN MILLWRIGH Gibson
MAKERS of Machines, Gri Circular and Endless Mangling Machines. M. and R. have their new Wringing Spring, at £2 5s. In Wringing Machine Sewing Machines Re
FOR NEWSPAP
J. C (Success STATIONER, NE AN FRONT S
ORDERS for the punctually atte
PICTURES FRAM At r
SHOTLEY BRIDG GA
NOTICE IS Person or Pe of any House, Shop, has been supplied to entry must first obta the Company before said Company. In d use of the Gas, witho Person or Person wil The Secretary can Office, Shotley Bridg made. By ord
Shotley Bridge, Oct
NOTED FOR
JOHN GROCER, P AND SP
RESPECTFULLY Inhabitants of for the liberal suppor years he has been in he has now on hand SPIRITS OF Which he purposes moderate rates:— Fine Gin (superior Real Irish Whisky Fine Scotch Whisky Superior Rum..... Excellent Brandy, quality ....
TODD'S Q THIS elegant and QUININE Strength, and Flavo the Medical Profess agreeable Remedy Appetite, Nervous Debility, Spasms, an The genuine is m Chemist, Carlisle, a ment Stamp. Sold Merchants. Ask for TODD'S Agents—W. Ayn Imrie, Chemist, Fro Grocer, Dipton; T Robinson, Chemist,