The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 769. REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. SATURDAY, AUGUST 28TH, 1875. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER, LEADGATE AND CONSETT.

PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED OR CONTRACTED FOR.

SAMUEL WALKER,
HAIRDRESSER, STATIONER, AND NEWSAGENT,
1, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

Agent for the *Consett Guardian*.

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK,
TAILOR,
CATCHGATE, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.

A FIRST-CLASS assortment of CLOTHS for the present season. A large assortment of PIT FLANNELS always on hand.

JENKINS'S
REAL ORIGINAL
BUTTER-SCOTCH DROPS,
Sold Wholesale and Retail by
W. JENKINS,
CONFECTIONER,
MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT. 6911

E. FARNSWORTH,
Wholesale and Retail
FRUIT AND POTATO MERCHANT,
NEWMARKET AND VICTORIA STREETS,
CONSETT,

HAS always on hand an excellent supply of FRUIT in season. Fresh BUTTER and EGGS and CHEESE of excellent quality. Fresh RABBITS daily. Licensed Dealer in TOBACCO and GAME.

JOHN AITCHISON & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
SCOTCH AND INDIA PALE ALES.

Office and Stores—
LISLE STREET, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
JOHN BORTHWICK, Agent.

WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,
COUNTY OF DURHAM.

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

EMIGRATION AGENT.

Agent to the Liverpool, London, and Globe Fire and Life Insurance Company.

All Orders attended to with care and punctuality.

MR. JAMES BOE, SURGEON DENTIST,
43, Blackett Street, Newcastle.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with all the most recent improvements, natural in appearance, comfort for articulation, whilst accurateness of fit and finest quality of material are guaranteed on moderate terms.

Any Patient being desirous of being under the influence of Nitro Oxide Gas for Dental operation, shall receive Mr. Boe's best attention, and he will be glad to explain and give every information to those who may desire it.

Teeth from 6s. to 15s.; Sets from £4 to £15.

SECOND YEAR OF ATTENDANCE AT CONSETT.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MR. L MARKHAM, Surgeon Dentist, attends Consett every MONDAY, at Mr. BENNISON'S, Victoria Hotel, from 11 a.m to 3 p.m. 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.

Teeth from 5s. to £1 1s.; Sets from £3 to £12.

TOWN ADDRESS—40, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET.
Established 832. 6630

W. WILKINSON,
FURNITURE BROKER AND IRONMONGER,
CATCHGATE,

HAS now on hand a large assortment of IRON BEDSTEADS, PERAMBULATORS, PARAFFIN OIL, PARAFFIN LAMPS, &c., from the best makers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in all the different branches; FLOCKS, FEATHERS, and RABBIT DOWN; PAPERHANGINGS, &c.

W. W. has also on hand a large assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES, ALBERTS, CHAINS, and WEDDING RINGS.

Wholesale and Retail.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL, CATCHGATE.

THE NOTED BOOTS AND SHOES.

THOMAS CRESSWELL,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, and surrounding District that, in order to supply the increasing demand for

HIS NOTED BOOTS AND SHOES,
He has OPENED SHOPS in
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT;
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL;
AND
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

At any of these Establishments parties can at all times rely upon being supplied with a good Article at a moderate price.

Repairing executed on the premises.
AN EARLY CALL KINDLY SOLICITED.

MR. R. C. WHINFIELD,
ELECTRO-RUBBER,
HEALTH RESTORER, AND DROPSY-CURER,
HUMSHAUGH, NORTH TYNE,

BEGS to announce to the Public that, at the earnest solicitation of many friends, he has commenced the practice of Electro-Rubber; and in addition Mr. W. would also call attention to his successful treatment—authenticated by many grateful patients—of the following diseases:—Wet and Dry Scurvy, Gravel, Ulcers, Swellings, Scalds and Burns, Built Breasts, Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatic, Carbuncles, Diarrhœa, Whitlows, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Bronchitis Asthma, Consumption, Inflammation, Ring Worms, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Weel Fire, &c. Having made arrangements to visit Benfieldside once a week, Mr. Whinfield hereby intimates that he purposes to be at Mr. JOHN RICHLEY'S, mason, 18, Concrete Terrace, Benfieldside, on THURSDAYS, from 1·30 p.m. till 7 p.m., until further alterations, for consultation.

WHINFIELD'S CELEBRATED DIARRHŒA MIXTURE for English Cholera, &c., may be had of W. Davison, Castleside; Co-operative Store, Consett; HENRY POSTLE, Stationer, Leadgate; JOSEPH OLIVER, Grocer, Blanchland; and all patent medicine vendors, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

Business Announcements.

BIRD'S EYE RETURNS.

DICKINSON,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
22 & 24, BIGG MARKET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

THE TEST OF TWENTY YEARS
HAS FULLY PROVED THAT
THE PATENT LEVER WATCHES
MADE BY
JOHN D. CARIS,
20, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD,
ARE THE
BEST TIMEKEEPERS ON RECORD,
WHILE THEY ARE ALSO
CHEAPER IN PRICE.

Buyers of the above, within a radius of twelve miles, are allowed third-class railway fare. 235a

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MILLER AND SEEDSMAN.
GROCER, DRAPER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILL
(NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN),

HAS always on hand a large Stock of Pure Linseed and Cotton Cakes, Indian Meal, Pea Meal, Barley Meal, Boxings, Sharps, and Bran, Oats (whole and crushed), and Feeding Stuffs of every description.

G. H.'s Mixture of Permanent Clover and Grass Seeds has been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturists of the District upwards of Twenty Years.

Fine Seed Peas, Spring Tares, Seed Barley, &c., on hand. 145b

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, from 16s. 6d. upwards.

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. 6735

A. RICHARDSON,
CABINETMAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,
POST OFFICE, 56 AND 58, DURHAM ROAD,
BLACKHILL,

HAS always on hand the largest, cheapest, and best made Stock of Furniture in the Locality.

Iron and Brass Bedsteads in great variety.

Feathers, Flocks, Rabbit Down, Mattresses, and Bed Ticking.

Perambulators, Wringing and Mangling Machines, Hardy's Patent Picks, Hardware, and Fancy Goods.

Paraffin Lamps, newest designs.

A. R. would specially call attention to the new Patent "Doty" Lamp. The most superior Lamp that has been invented and gives a light equal to sixteen sperm candles and more brilliant than gas, while it consumes no more oil than an ordinary Lamp. 72g

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Silver Patent Lever Watches..	3	10	0	to	27	0	0
Gold Patent Lever Watches..	10	10	0	to	40	0	0
Geneva Silver Watches......	2	2	0	to	5	5	0
Geneva Gold Watches........	5	5	0	to	30	0	0
Ship Chronometers..........	27	0	0	to	40	0	0

LISTER AND SONS,
WATCHMAKERS TO THE QUEEN,
CHRONOMETER MAKERS TO THE ADMIRALTY,
12, 14, & 16, MOSLEY STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 592a

JOSHUA LAX,
FURNISHING IRONMONGER,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

BEGS leave to call attention to a large Stock of CRYSTAL PERISCOPE and EUREKA SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES, just received, unequalled by any for their strengthening and preserving qualities. Too much cannot be said as to their Superiority over the ordinary Glasses worn. There is no glimmering, wavering of the sight, dizziness, or other unpleasant sensation, but, on the contrary, from the perfect construction of the Lenses, they are soothing and pleasant, causing a feeling of relief to the wearer, and producing a Clear and Distinct Vision, as in the Healthy Sight. They Preserve as well as Assist the Sight.

To those who are in want of an excellent SEWING MACHINE, J. L. begs to call their attention to the Singer, Family, Medium, and Tailoring Machines, for which he has the sole agency in this district. Sold on the instalment system or a liberal discount allowed for cash.

Rimington Mangles, the HOME WASHER (never beaten in competition), and Taylor's Patent Sewing Machines supplied on the best terms.

September 30th, 1874.

SPECIAL NOTICE! SPECIAL NOTICE!!

PRINTING neatly and accurately executed on the shortest notice, at H. POSTLE'S, Front Street, Leadgate.

Books neatly bound in Morocco, Calf, Sheep, or Cloth, at H. POSTLE'S, Front Street, Leadgate.

Day Books, Ledgers, Account Books, Pocket Books, Cyphering Books, and Memorandum Books of all kinds, at H. POSTLE'S, Front Street, Leadgate.

Albums, a beautiful assortment, from 1s. to 10s. 6d. each. A large variety of Purses, from 3d. to 4s. 6d. Note-paper from 2s. per Ream. Envelopes from 4s. per thousand, and every description of Stationery Goods, at H. POSTLE'S, Front Street, Leadgate.

Bibles, Hymn-books, Church Services, Prayer-books, &c. A large Stock of useful and entertaining Books, on different subjects, suitable for presentation, at POSTLE'S, Front Street, Leadgate.

Paper Hangings, a large Stock of the newest patterns, from 4d. per piece upwards. Borderings, a choice assortment, at H. POSTLE'S, Front Street, Leadgate.

Patent Medicines of every description kept at H. POSTLE'S, Front Street, Leadgate.

Pictures, Portraits, and Memory Cards Framed in appropriate mouldings. A large assortment of Plain and Coloured Plates always in Stock at H. POSTLE'S, Front Street, Leadgate.

Indian Tea possesses a degree of strength and richness which renders it not only agreeable to the palate but far cheaper than other Teas. Prices—3s. 4d., 3s. 8d., and 4s. per lb., put up in quarter lb. packets at H. POSTLE'S, Front Street, Leadgate.

Note the Address—
HENRY POSTLE,
BOOKSELLER STATIONER, PRINTER, AND BOOKBINDER,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE. 6867

Business Announcements.

A WORD ABOUT INDIAN TEA.

ENGLISH enterprise, capital, and industry have made India the Finest Tea Garden in the World, and now the British Tea Planting Companies of India have become the great competitors of the Chinese Empire. For years the old people have said they could not get the Strong Fine Tea of the olden times. It is clear to us that either the Tea Plantations of the Chinese have become exhausted, or that the strongest desire of this peculiar people has been to give quantity rather than quality. It is plain to the most superficial observer that even the Finest Chinese Tea, although it may be exquisite in flavour, lacks that power and richness peculiar to the olden times. It is well for the lover of this refreshing beverage that the cultivation of Tea in India has become a commercial success. Years ago we commenced to combine the Chinese and Indian Teas. This method resulted in a great trade. You may have some idea of its properties when we state that last year we sold 112,035 pounds of Tea to a delighted people.

The question will naturally suggest itself to your mind; why do you not offer Indian Tea to the Public? We answer, the price appears high. We do not say they are dear, for the lasting power of Indian Tea is so great that the second and third water, in many instances, is better than the first water of China Tea. Taking this economical view of the question it is cheaper. suppose we say nothing of the increased satisfaction derived in drinking this life-sustaining cup of pleasure. We would like you to test the correctness of the opinion we have as to the strength, lasting power, richness, and economy of Indian Tea. We cannot sell this Tea for less than 4s. per pound. We give you this notice that we do not intend to disturb the present mixed Tea Trade. We therefore desire you, should it be your pleasure to test our judgment, to enquire for Indian Tea at any of our Establishments.

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT, 33, GRAINGER STREET, } NEWCASTLE.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 33, SANDHILL,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 32, MOSLEY STREET,
SUNDERLAND BRANCH, CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET. 644

WILLIAM AYNSLEY,
THE TEA DEALER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
MIDDLE STREET AND NELSON STREET, CONSETT,
AND
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,

IS SELLING HIS
Best Superfine FLOUR at 2s. 2d. per stone.
Best Fines FLOUR at 2s. 0d. per stone.
BOXINGS, 12s. 6d. per sack of 12 stones.
Finest SALT BUTTER, 1s. 3d. per lb.
Every other article equally low in price.
Always on hand OATS and CRUSHED OATS and BEANS.
Always on hand Noted "Miller's" Pure LINSEED CAKE.

W & A GILBEY'S NATURAL BEVERAGE WINES

FROM FRANCE, GERMANY, AND HUNGARY.

Owing to the favorable recommendation of the medical profession the increase in the consumption of Light Wines has during the past years been altogether unprecedented. The undermentioned list contains the leading varieties of each class of Light Natural Wines, and while offering an agreeable variety of choice to consumers the Wines will be found of remarkable quality and value at the prices charged. Dr. DRUITT'S report on Sparkling Saumur Wines, which appeared in the *Medical Times*, will be forwarded on application.

AGENT—

WM. AYNSLEY, *Grocer*, CONSETT & LEADGATE

NATURAL RED WINES

		Bottle	Dozen
Castle A	CLARET	1/	12/
Castle B	CLARET	1/3	15/
Castle C	CLARET	1/6	18/
Castle D	CLARET	2/	24/
Castle 1	RED BURGUNDY ..	1/3	15/
Castle 2	RED BURGUNDY ..	1/6	18/
Castle 1	KARLOWITZ HUNGARIAN	1/6	18/
Castle 2	KARLOWITZ HUNGARIAN	1/9	21/

NATURAL WHITE WINES

		Bottle	Dozen
Castle A	WHITE BURGUNDY ..	1/6	18/
Castle B	WHITE BURGUNDY ..	2/	24/
Castle A	SAUTERNE	1/3	15/
Castle B	SAUTERNE	2/	24/
Castle A	WHITE HUNGARIAN ..	1/6	18/
Castle B	WHITE HUNGARIAN ..	1/9	21/
Castle A	HOCK (*Still*)	1/6	18/
Castle B	HOCK (*Still*)	2/	24/

CHAMPAGNE.—The undermentioned embrace all the best-known varieties of Champagne:—Castle 1 & 2 are pure wholesome Wines for ordinary use; Castle 3 & 3A are Champagnes usually sold in this country under special brands and at high prices; Castle 4 & 4A are high-class Wines of extra quality; and Castle 5 & 5A are the highest classed Champagnes produced in France irrespective of price.

Castle 1	*Fruity* CHAMPAGNE ..	2/5	29/	Castle 4	*Fruity* CHAMPAGNE ..	4/9	57/
Castle 2	*Fruity* CHAMPAGNE ..	2/11	35/	Castle 4A	*Dry* CHAMPAGNE ..	4/9	57/
Castle 3	*Fruity* CHAMPAGNE ..	3/9	45/	Castle 5	*Dry* CHAMPAGNE ..	5/9	69/
Castle 3A	*Dry* CHAMPAGNE ..	3/9	45/	Castle 5A	*Very Dry* CHAMPAGNE ..	5/9	69/

SPARKLING SAUMUR WINES.—The Champagnes from Saumur recently introduced into this country by Messrs. W & A Gilbey.—(See *Medical Times and Gazette* of November 7th 1874)

Castle	SILVER FOIL *Sparkling* SAUMUR	2/1	25/	Castle	GOLD FOIL *Sparkling* SAUMUR	2/6	30/

For particulars of more than 200 varieties of Wines & Spirits see W & A Gilbey's Book of Prices

V. R.

THE FIRST HOUSE in the North of England, 29, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE, for ORNAMENTAL HAIR, COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, SPONGES, HAIR BRUSHING, SHAMPOOING, and latest styles, which are just to hand, in London and Parisian Articles for Head Ornament and all Toilet Requisites. The only house for the EAU DE MERVELLIEUSE for restoring the Colour of the Hair in two weeks. First-class attendance at Counter and in Rooms.

C. ROUGIER, PROPRIETOR,
29, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE.
WHOLESALE HOUSE, YORK.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF CONSETT AND DISTRICT.

GEORGE YOUNG,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WINE, SPIRIT, ALE, AND PORTER MERCHANT,
2 & 3, DELVES LANE, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY intimates that he has now contracted with Findlater & Co (the well-known Dublin Brewers) for a constant supply of their Celebrated DUBLIN STOUT, which is so highly recommended by the Medical Faculty as the best Strengthening Tonic for Invalids.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Dublin, 5th June, 1875.

I have analysed a specimen of "Nourishing Stout" submitted to me for that purpose by Messrs Findlater & Co. I have never examined a specimen of Porter in which the solid or nutritive constituents were so abundant as in the case of this Stout. It contains ten per cent. of its weight of solid matter, or nearly the amount of solids contained in milk. Its flavour is good, and it is remarkably free from acidity.

CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D., F.R.C.S.,
Public Analyst for Dublin and
Professor of Chemistry, Royal College of Surgeons."

"Dublin, 3rd June, 1875.

The sample of "Nourishing Stout" submitted to me for analysis by Messrs. Findlater & Co., of the Mountjoy Brewery, Dublin, I find to be remarkably rich in nutritious matter, and to contain over four ounces of life-sustaining substances in the Imperial pint The alcohol from half a pint equals what would be found in a pint of Claret. It is perfectly pure and free from any deleterious ingredients.

C. R. C. TICHBORNE, Ph. D., F.C.S.,
Chemist to the Apothecaries' Hall and
Examiner in Chemistry, Trin. Col., Dublin."

G. Y. is also Agent for Burton and Edinburgh Ales and Dublin and London Stout.

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

RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY.

ROBINSON'S EFFERVESCING VEGETABLE APERIENT is the best Remedy for Bilious Attacks, Sick Headache, Vomiting, Heartburn, Constipation, Impure Blood, Skin Eruptions, Giddiness, &c.

No one should be without it, as it purifies and invigorates the blood, thus acting as a preventative of Small Pox, &c.

Sold retail by all Chemists, in bottles 2s. 3d. each; wholesale, JOHN ISMAY, Newcastle.

Prepared only by JOSEPH ROBINSON, Chemist, Stanley. 6887

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all or 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, 1876. 24

Business Announcements.

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

J. BATES
HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, UNDERTAKER, HARDWAREMAN,
HARVEY STREET, CONSETT. 6758

JUST FORFEITED.—First-class Gold and Silver Watches (by the best makers), Gold and Silver Alberts, Guards, Wedding and Fancy Rings at about half the original cost.—J. TAYLOR, Pawnbroker, 19, Broad Chare, Newcastle. 749c

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Quality and Construction unsurpassed, fixed with every recent improvement in Gold, Silver, Coralite, and all pure material known to the profession. Mineral Teeth from 5s. each. Scaling, Stopping, &c. Children's Teeth regulated, and every other operation in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.—DE LACY, Dentist, 57, Grainger Street, Newcastle.

HALF MOON YARD HORSE REPOSITORY,
BIGG MARKET, NEWCASTLE.

SALES BY AUCTION every TUESDAY and SATURDAY at Two p.m. of HORSES, CARRIAGES, DOGS, &c., by W. SUTTON, Auctioneer and Proprietor.

NOTICE.—All Entries free of charge if not sold (Dogs excepted).

Accommodation for Horses at Livery.
Horses Let on Job. 6847

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

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.

THOMAS LAMB,
STATIONER, BOOKSELLER, PRINTER, AND BOOKBINDER,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.

BIBLES, Hymn Books, Ledgers, Day Books, and Memorandum Books of every description. School and Prize Books. Periodicals (Weekly and Monthly) of all kinds. All kinds of Tin and Hardware Goods, Jewellery, &c.

Memorial Cards and Raffle Tickets on the shortest notice. Pictures Framed neatly and cheaply.

Agent for the *Consett Guardian*, Advertisements for which are received and inserted at moderate charges.

IMPROVED CONCRETE FLOORING.

JOHN DOVE & CO.,
35, CLOSE, NEWCASTLE.

PORTLAND and ROMAN CEMENT supplied to Contractors, Builders, and others in any quantities.

CONCRETE FLOORING for Coach-houses, Stables, Kitchens, and Out-houses, done by experienced Workmen. Is not effected by Damp or Heat, more durable than Flags, and not more than HALF THE PRICE.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

AGENT FOR HENRY C. WEBB'S
WORCESTER GEOMETRICAL, MOSAIC, AND ENCAUSTIC TILES.

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 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 thery best quality	4s. 6d.	„

A trial is respectfully solicited.

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, feathers, scarfs, lace, braid, veils, handkerchiefs, clouds, 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, ponceau, 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.—INK—INK—INK.—A Sixpenny Bottle of JUDSON'S DYES, Violet, Red, or Magenta will make half a pint of brilliant writing ink in one minute 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 GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, AUG. 28, 1875.

THE OLD CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

The Old Catholic Congress at Bonn calls for more than a passing notice from the secular press. It is not a little unfortunate that the only theologians of the English Church who take the trouble to attend these Congresses and take part in their proceedings are decided Anglicans like Canon Liddon, who regard the Old Catholic movement as a sort of safe corner for a mild flirtation with Rome. The consequence of this is that an impression prevails among English laymen who have no theological learning that this Old Catholic movement is a tree without roots. That the Old Catholic body, in the language of Canon Liddon, "seems to hold out an opportunity to the English Church which has been denied it for three hundred years" seems to be an argument against, and not for, the movement in the minds of Protestant Englishmen. These Old Catholics should come to us, we are not to be expected to go to them—this is the language of our sturdy Saxon nature, proud of our isolation, and by no means ashamed of the course of history which has made England in these modern times the *magna mater gentium* such as Rome never pretended to be in the palmiest days of its greatness. But it is only fair to Dr. Dollinger and his school to admit that there is another and a better side of the movement than that which commends itself in the eyes of theologians of the extreme Anglican school. Mr. Gladstone has apprehended this position of Old Catholicism as a middle point for serious and thoughtful minds driven to and fro between Voltairean infidently and Ultramontane prodigies and pilgrimages. In his introductory letter on M. de Laveleye's Protestantism and Catholicism contrasted Mr. Gladstone remarks, "There is an impression which is not worthy to be called a conviction, but which holds the place of one, that the differentism, scepticism, materialism, and pantheism, which for the moment are so fashionable, afford among them an effectual defence against Vaticanism. But one has truly said that the votaries of that system have three elements of real strength—namely, faith, self-socrifice, and the spirit of continuity. None of these three are to be found in any of the negative systems which through the feeling of repugnance and alarm which they excite in many religious minds are effectual allies of the Romanism of the day." On this ground therefore the Old Catholic movement deserves some recognition on the part of the English press. Ours is the land "which sober suited freedom chose," where authority and private judgement are so finely tempered, that law and liberty are felt to be only the two poles on which the axis of duty rests. It would be wise therefore to show some interest in a movement—the only one on the Continent, in which the English road to the Reformation has been traced over again. The Old Catholics cling too tenaciously, as we think, to much that is obsolete or even superstitions. But, on the other hand, they are making the ground sure beneath them. They are not going ahead too fast for the Catholic populations among whom they are cast. When we consider that the movement is only four or five years old, we must not complain as if they had done nothing. Indeed we are strongly of opinion that if the Old Catholic movement had not prepared the way, even Prince Bismarck would not have dared to deal with the Ultramontane party in the way he has done.

A RAILWAY JUBILEE.

A jubilee is something new in the railway world. As far as we are aware such a proposal as that of the Stockton and Darlington people to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the first railway in England is worth noticing as something in its way altogether unique. Jubilees have hitherto been associated exclusively with religious ideas. Derived from a well-known Jewish custom familiar to every child in a Sunday school, the practice of celebrating Jubilees passed over to the Papacy. The Popes of the thirteenth century when the first fever of the Crusader had declined be-thought them of of diverting the stream of pious pilgrims to shrines nearer than the Holy Sepulchre. A fable had sprung up that the tomb of the two great apostles Peter and Paul were to be found in the crypt of the great Basilica in the *Suburra*, and to that pilgrims flocked. Dante, who witnessed the great Jubilee of 1300, at a loss for a comparison of the great multitudes in one of the circles of his *Inferno* compares it to the crowd passing to and fro across the bridge of the Angel and underneath the Mole of Hadrian on their way to St. Peter's Jubilees have since grown into a fashion in other Churches besides that of Rome. There is not a religious society, however insignificent, that does not sieze on its fiftieth Anniversary as an occasion for a special appeal and call for an extra guinea to form a jubilee fund. The moderate undertaking known as the Stockton and Darlington railway, has long since been merged in that Gargantua of branch lines, the North-Eastern Rabelai's giant we know could swallow up a mule and his muleteer bells and trappings included, but what is that to the amalgamating process known by the [illegible] Great to one of our leading lines of railway! To celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Stockton and Darlington line would, strictly speaking, call for a Requiem for the dead—a *Missa Cautata* for the departed worthy. But if the Stockton and Darlington line only exists as a name, it is still the pioneer of all the iron ways which now rib and intersect our green fields like the iron ribs of a furnace. It is interesting to take our stand on the platform of the Darlington station opposite that curious relic of a now by-gone age, the first engine and tender, and reflect on what a revolution has passed over England and the world since the first locomotive gave its first puff, like the cry of a new born baby. The Board of Trade has issued a summary of our railway progress during the last 20 years—from 1854 to 1874, and even that is distanced by the decenniums of railway growth. Confining ourselves, however, to these twenty years, we find that there were 8,000 miles of railway open in 1854, and that there were 16,000 open in the United Kingdom in 1874, so that in this respect we have exactly doubled. But when we turn from mileage to passengers the ratio of increase is still extraordinary—this has been from 111 millions to 477 millions, so that while we have more than quadrupled our passengers. As third-class facilities increase so this ratio is likely to mount up still more remarkably. There are many other interesting points of comparison which we may leave to the experts in figures, but we have said enough to show that this railway jubilee is not the least important of our jubilees. If our railway magnates would only hold a conference and compare notes, they would see that the more facilities held out for travel the more travel increases, and that, so far from having exhausted their resources, directors have not even yet got hold of the people. There are millions even still in this country among whom a railway journey is a rare—because a costly—luxury.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The Prince of Wales will have done a good deal of business this year in what may be called the ceremonial line. He has held levees, presided over meetings, attended public banquets, laid foundation, stones, opened public institutions, parks, &c., and done much other, more or less arduous work, of which the late successful appearance at Sheffield must not be accounted the least. Indeed nothing that our popular Prince and Princess have done as yet in the way of royal visits in the Provinces, seems to have come up to this Sheffield rejoicing. Possibly we have heard more of the grand doings in the capital of Hallamshire last week because of the prevailing big-gooseberry-season, and the dulness otherwise pervading the chronicles of the day. Those, however, who know what exertions are necessarily involved under such a temperature as the thermometer reached last week in presiding successfully at Cutlers' banquets and balls, Mayor's feast, in saying the right thing in reply to effusive Corporation addresses, and in inspecting gun factories and steel smelting-works, will be constrained to withhold ill-natured remarks, and must at least exonerate the Prince of Wales of any imputation of indolence. He is not, however, going to rest in the holiday time like most public men. He goes to India, not on a mere pleasure trip, but on a ceremonial tour which will entail much worry and fatigue. The accounts we have just received of the preparations being made at Bombay and Calcutta show that England's heir apparent will be put thoroughly through his paces. Let us hope that among princes, nobles, officials, and peoples of various strange races he will acquit himself to the honour and advantage of his country, as he has just done in Cutleryland.

I have never seen London at this season more excited by any newspaper intelligence than by the news, which was not generally known here until Thursday morning, of the fatal collision in the Solent between the Queen's yacht *Alberta* and Mr. Heywood's *Mistletoe*. If any one entertained a doubt about the depth of loyal feeling which exists in the class which Kenealy libels in his *Englishman* when he proclaims himself the interpreter of their patriotic sentiments, the solicitude everywhere manifested as to whether any harm had personally befallen the Queen in this sad calamity was well calculated to remove such a suspicion. The story of the accident has been followed with intense interest by every class, and as usual the noble qualities of consideration and kindness displayed by Her Majesty during so trying an ordeal, and her affectionate anxiety manifested subsequently towards the survivors, has been the theme of conversation and admiring comment. Indeed, it may be said with some truth that excessive loyalty and love for the Sovereign were the chief cause of all this unfortunate affair. Had not the desire of those on board Mr. Heywood's yacht been irresistable to catch a glimpse of Her Majesty and to display their loyalty by lowering their flag with all due signs of respect for the Sovereign, the luckless *Mistletoe* would now in all probability be sailing in the Solent unharmed and the lives which have been lost by such a collision spared. If such an accident as this can happen in broad day-light, in a calm summer sea, on a pleasure excursion—I am quite sure Her Majesty is not unmindful of those "unknown" disasters—the hundreds of instances where vessels, going at a rate of 12 or 14 miles an hours, neglecting the simple precaution of keeping a regular look-out on board, run into small craft. We can only half guess the number of fishermen run down by steamers in this way and never heard of more.

It would seem that we cannot get rid of the Baker case. After the ungallant Colonel has been tried and convicted one might have hoped to hear the last of what was at best only a low and vulgar offence unworthy of a man, not to say a gentleman; but now we have to endure detailed accounts of the offender's treatment in prison as a "first-class misdemeanant." I confess I should rather have seen him sentenced to two months of real imprisonment than to a twelve-month of little better than sham incarceration. As it is, the lower classes complain of the different treatment he receives from what would have been awarded to one of their own class, while the upper class regard the length of the terms of imprisonment as excessive, so that nobody is satisfied. If we are to perpetuate the system of first-class passengers on our railways, the sooner we abolish that of first-class misdemeanants in our prisons the better.

The important and popular position which the Alexandra Palace has taken up is shown by the provision of special railway accommodation for visitors to that delightful holiday resort. The other day the North London line was connected with the Great Northern by a branch line at Finsbury Park, by which accommodation was given to Eastern and North-Eastern London in visiting the new Palace of the People's Pleasures; and now men are actively at work doubling the tunnel on the Great Northern between King's Cross and Holloway. When this work is completed, far more ready access will be given to the Alexandra Palace from most parts of London by means of Metropolitan or Chatham and Dover trains which run on to the Great Northern, and there will no fear of such a block as occurred on Whit-Monday by a goods train breaking down in the tunnel.

The excessive heat of the past few days has been severely felt by poor people like your London Correspondents, whose duties require them to remain in town, instead of enjoying the refreshing breezes of the sea-side, the moor, or the mountain. The flagstones have been excessively uncomfortabe to walk upon, and have seemed hot enough to bake dampers. All our existing appliances for watering the streets have failed to moderate the temperature to any apprecirble extent. What we want, in place of the present water-carts, or hydostatic vans, as the newer sort are pompously called, are hydrants in the street, from which water could be plentifully distributed, as is done in Paris; but we shall want improved pavements before we adopt this plan.

I rejoice to have learnt from personal observations that our talented low comedian Mr. Brittain Wright, who has been the victim of various afflictions, chiefly accidental, for many months past, and who has consequently only followed his profession at rare intervals, is now convalescent, and in a fair way towards complete recovery. His re-appearance on the theatrical boards will be gladly hailed by London playgoers, as well as by those provincial visitors who have had the opportunity of witnessing his striking performance at Old Drury and other first-class theatres.

The artists are gradually leaving town. Mr. Marks has this year made a new Caterbury pilgrimage. Mr. Oniess is yet detained at his studio in Bloomsbury Square by sitters who are content to risk being considered unfashionable in order to secure their complement of sittings, but presently he will join Mr. Holyoake in a tour through the most old-world cities and towns of the Continent. Mr. Brouley has signified his intention of remaining in Sloane Street until "pheasant-shooting being O" in Sussex. Mr. Matt Stretch and Mr. Edwin Buckman, two of the best of our wood-draftsmen, have accompanied Mr. Byron Webber to Jersey for the purpose of doing a sort of Brown, Jones and Robinson description—pictorial and descriptive—of that isle of the blest.

Talking of Mr. Val. Bromley, is not high time we heard something about Lord Dunraven's book on America? His lordship made an interesting tour through the States accompanied by Mr. Bromley who filled his folio with a number of exceedingly clever sketches. (Some of these indeed have been secured by—and will duly appear in—the *Illustrated London News*) Lord Dunraven wields a practised pen. His knowledge of America is varied and extensive. In respect of some of the faiths cherished there it may be said to be almost unique. All these things considered one is justified in being anxious about his book.

A suggestion of Mr. Bailey on the subject of street cleansing is too important to be lost sight of If London will not take it up, other towns ought to do so, and show the metropolis an example as they are doing in other respect. He suggests that, instead of that slovenly costly way of slopping up mud into contractors' cart after rain, there should be tanks sunk in the street and flush with the roadway. These slimepits, as we may call them, might be lifted out and discharged into tanks on wheels and carted away in the early morning at a consideable saving of cost, not to speak of public convenience. The author of the hydrostate watering cart will confer a service on the public if he removes our mud as he lays our dust. These are the labours of the modern Hercules, but the most difficulty of all is to move a London vestry. If Birmingham will set us the example we promise to follow, not before.

Fire on Board the St. Osyth.—The steamship St. Osyth, with passengers from London to Melbourne, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire on her outward passage. Five days after crossing the equator all the passengers were roused at 4 a.m. by an alarm of fire which had been discovered in the coal bunk. Great alarm prevailed, and though all rendered as much assistance as possible in trying to extinguish the fire it raged for eight hours after it was discovered, and then it succumbed and the ship with its precious freight was saved from the horrible catastrophe. The passengers and crew behaved with great bravery.

Desperate Effort of a Prisoner to Escape.—Two Policemen Stabbed.—A somewhat serious stabbing case took place in Newcastle on Saturday night. Sergeant Jones and P.C. Thomas Battrall, according to instructions received, apprehended a man named Curran, *alias* Cockburn, residing in Gibson Street. On the way to the station the prisoner commenced to struggle so violently that in the course of a few minutes some hundreds of persons assembled to watch the struggle between the three parties. The prisoner, while attempting to get clear from his captors, struggled so desperately that his clothes were torn in shreds, and he was nearly reduced to a state of nudity. In the scuffle some person drew a knife and stabbed the sergeant five times in the back of the thigh, and also stabbed the other officer. This had the effect of causing the constables to release their grasp of the prisoner, and consequently the originator of the disturbance managed to make good his escape. During the same night two persons were apprehended for attempting to rescue the prisoner.

A VISIT TO JARROW.

On the south side of the Tyne, not far to the westward of South Shields, on the bank of the little stream of the Don which there flows into the main estuary, stand the church and the remains of the monastery of Jarrow—a place which, as the residence of Venerable Bede, and as the site of one of the earliest Christian edifices of England, must possess an imperishable interest: a place illustrious in the history of the Anglo-Saxon Church and people, but which now, so far as the actual and the visible are concerned, presents only a melancholy contrast between the present and the past, and, in the state of the church and monastic remains, a deplorable picture of decadence and degradation.

In A.D. 680, as we learn from Bede in his "Lives of the Abbats of Weremouth," the noble Abbat Benedict Biscop built the monastery of Jarrow, having within the eight years next preceding built that of Weremouth. When he had built Jarrow monastery, which work occupied two years, he made his fifth journey to Rome, and brought with him works of art, which he placed in the church of St. Paul, in his monastery of Jarrow. Both these churches were built of stone, a material of which very few churches had been constructed in those days, for the Anglo-Saxons built their religious edifices of wood.

Abbat Benedict presided over six hundred monks in the the two monasteries; and at the death of his successor Ceolfrid, a few years after the building of the church, Jarrow possessed no less than fifteen thousand acres of land. It was the destiny of one illustrious monk of Jarrow, who was himself dedicated to the religious life in a year or two after the noble Northumbrian dedicated the church of St. Paul, to achieve a fame more enduring than its Saxon walls—a fame that irradiates even their ruined state with something of the lustre that shone upon their prisitine dignity.

Bede was born in A.D. 674, at Monkton, a hamlet about a mile and a half from Jarrow, towards the south-west, and he was received in the monastery of Weremouth when only seven or eight years old. Probably he was at that early age solemnly dedicated by his parents for the religious life. The hamlet of Monkton still retains something connected with his name, for a well, inclosed by simple masonary, is known as "Bede's Well." He witnessed the completion of the original church, and he passed his whole life near its walls.

Jarrow was then a place of some rural beauty, and few dwellings of man were visible from its secluded eminence. But, as we have seen, it was even before the days of Bede a centre of monastic zeal and of missionary activity amongst the scattered population of Northumbria. When it had become the scene of his labours, people of all conditions came to the cloister of the immortal monk, and Jarrow seems to have been in his days a sort of monastic metropolis, the constant resort of strangers from afar. The fleet of King Ecgfrid rode in the adjacent bay, now called Jarrow Slake, but no collieries or manufactories, towns or habitations crowned by the sons of toil, then darkened its green and rural banks. Yet a monastic community so astonishingly numerous must have brought around it vendors of merchandize by land and sea and visitors from distant parts of England and even from Rome, whom the learning and the fame of Bede brought to Jarrow.

It would be very interesting to know, that, in the walls of the existing church in any part, or in the adjacent monastic ruins, we view anything that was actually looked upon by Bede. Perhaps it might be allowable to conclude that the celebrated mural inscription, which was built in 1783, into the wall over the arch leading into the chancel, and which records the dedication of the church by Abbat Ceolfrid, and also two straight-lined or angular arches, one on the western side of the tower and the other on the western side of the monastic ruins which lay to the south of the church, are portions of that Saxon edifice and monastery on which the venerable historian looked daily.

The columns in the upper story of the tower are of the earliest Norman character, decidedly very early Romanesque, and the whole tower (to use the language of Mr. Gilbert Scott, the eminent church-architect) is of very peculiar and characteristic design, widely differing from the usual form of Norman towers. The chancel and tower have been generally supposed to be of ante-Norman date. The writer cannot affirm that they are so early; besides, it is very probable that the tower of Bede's day was destroyed or overthrown by the Danes, and that the present tower was wholly rebuilt in the eleventh century. Still, Saxon pillars and other masonry may have been worked into that fabric when it was rebuilt; and moreover it is on record that in or about A.D. 1075, the walls of the monastery, though unroofed, were standing; walls of such a massive and enduring character as we may well believe the walls of the original church and monastery were, might be retained by the eleventh century builders.

However this may be, manuscripts have come down to our time which belonged to Bede, if they do not actually bear characters that were traced by his pen. His literary works are of a nature and extent to excite our wondering admiration, for he has left to us numerous books, not only on Church history, but on theology, on the Holy Scriptures, and many sciences. The "Historia Ecclesiastica" is his greatest work, and it is one of the utmost historical importance and value. A manuscript of this work preserved in the public library, Cambridge, belongs to his latter days. A manuscript, which may still be seen at the British Museum, and which is one of the most celebrated of English manuscripts, is reputed to have been once Bede's property. It is that very fine and ancient copy of the Latin gospels, written before A.D. 720, with an interlineary Saxon gloss or translation, which was originally treasured at Lindisfarne, and was transferred thence with the body of St. Cuthbert to Durham, whence it is called "The Durham Book." It is now preserved amongst the Cottonian MSS. in the British Museum (Nero. D. iv.) But, more than this, amongst the manuscripts in the library of the Dean and Chapter of Durham is a book which there are good grounds for believing to be written in his own hand. It was tradition amongst the monks of Durham that it was of Bede's handwriting.

His reputation, even in his lifetime, was spread through Christendom; but he never left his native province, and there devoted his whole life to religion and literary labour, surrounded by disciples and scholars, and visited by kings and monks, and other persons who came to him for information, and from what he learned what was going on in the world.

In A.D. 735 he had done with the affairs of this life and of time. In his cell at Jarrow, on the 27th of May in that year, he departed to immortality, but his fame and memory have never died. His remains rested at Jarrow until the reign of Edward the Confessor, at some time during whose reign they were removed to Durham, where the monks had then established themselves around the remains of St. Cuthbert, but where the present magnificent cathedral had not then arisen.

When a monk named Aldwin came with two or three brethren from Winchelcombe, early in the reign of William the Conqueror, Walcher, Bishop of Durham, gave them for their abode the then deserted monastery of Jarrow, the greatness of which had departed for more than two hundred years. Bede's remains were afterwards translated to Durham, of which great monastery Aldwin became prior, and all the Church lands formerly of Jarrow were confirmed to the monks of Durham. It is not stated by what means the reliques so translated were known to be those of Venerable Bede. However, in 1104, the remains reputed and believed to be his, which on their removal from Jarrow had been placed in the coffin of St. Cuthbert, were again translated from that resting-place, and at the close of the twelfth century (as if they were thought to have been insufficiently honoured) they were placed by the great Bishop Hugh de Pudsey in a casket of gold and silver upon Bede's altar tomb—a well-known monument in the chapel called the Galilee, which that prelate built. There is a tradition, that Bede's remains were removed from Durham to Italy for safe preservation at the time the monastery was dissolved.

Before the beginning of the twelfth century he had acquired the epithet—"the Venerable."

The importance and interest of the monastery of Jarrow ceased not long after the time of the great Alfred, for it cannot be said to have revived even after its alliance with Durham. It was maintained as a cell of that magnificent foundation until the monasteries were dissolved, and seems to have been governed by masters, who were accountable to the parent house. In 1394 it was granted by the prior and convent to Robert de Walworth, a worthy monk, formerly Prior of Durham, to hold for his life, together with other provisions for his support.

Excepting the tower, a church of less outward attractions to the ecclesiologist than the present church of Jarrow can hardly be imagined. Coal pits and alkali works have changed the face of the country, and, the tithes being aleniated, generations have grown up in heathenism; and grievously is Jarrow changed in every respect since the days when the light of religion and of learning shone from hence throughout the civilised world.

The edifice now consists of nave and chancel only. There are neither transepts nor aisles. The appearance of the church is extraordinary, for the tower already mentioned now grows up from the centre of the building. On its eastern side is the mark of the original roof, of unusually high pitch; there is no corresponding mark on the western side. The tower is very narrow on the northern and south sides, and, as there are no traces of doorways on those sides, it cannot have stood at the intersection of a cross. The first chamber of this tower, above the vaulted work under which you now pass from nave to chancel, is in its original state. On the western side there is a spacious Norman arch, and on the southern side there are two smaller archways, all of which have been blocked up. The church, however, has lately been surveyed by Mr. Scott, who speaks of this chamber or floors of the tower as having formed the rood-loft in days when it opened into a lofty nave. There are two upper floors of the tower; in the highest hang two large and ancient bells. The tower has those remarkable balustre windows which are so characteristic of early Romanesque. The same kind of opening is seen in the tower of Monkwearmouth Church—a tower which has been supposed to be the work of Benedict Biscop, and to be the very oldest in the country.

The nave of Jarrow was wholly rebuilt in 1783, in the most wretched and incongruous style; *it is* impossible to conceive anything more mean and in every respect debased. At this same period the old walls of the chancel in the present edifice were inclosed in new work, and on the southern side many round-headed windows and indications of early work may be noticed. A really good decorated window was inserted in this wall, and is well deserving of careful preservation and adornment in the event of the rest of the edifice being restored. Mr. Scott has reported that the tower is in actual danger of falling, and then the whole edifice will become once more a ruin. The interior having been diligently plastered, the original appearance of the wall is entirely lost. The barbarous work done on the rebuilding in 1783 makes it difficult to say what the original church was, or to trace the portions of an earlier church which are thought to have been incorporated on the rebuilding by the Norman architects.

In the chancel there is some extremely fine oak carving, of perpendicular date, but retaining flamboyant ornaments. It is in very fine preservation, and consists of panels for stall-desks.

The rude old chair, called Bede's Chair, remains in the vestry, which is entered from the tower, on the northern side of which it has been built. In the vestry also there is a piece of stone sculptured with birds and Norman interlaced work. A few bases and capitals of early English columns are scattered about. There are not any ancient inscriptions, monumental or otherwise, except the remarkable dedication stone already mentioned. The font is unworthy of notice.

The cloister doorway is in excellent preservation.

An attempt to effect the restoration and suitable enlargement of this venerable church, and to render the structure worthy of its old associations, has been recently made by the incumbent (the Rev. J. M. Mason); but as the populous part of the parish is at some distance, and there are few resident owners to aid in this most laudable work, there seems little hope of its accomplishment. And yet enormous sums arising from the Cathedral revenues are annually funded by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, or dissipated for distant and less urgent purposes in other parts of England.—*From "Northumbrian Castles, Churches, and Antiquities," by William Sidney Gibson*, 1855.

A youth named George Richardson, aged 13, was drowned whilst bathing in the river Wear, near Raven's Wheel, on Saturday afternoon.

Work has been suspended for the present in the A pit at Brandon, the slackness of trade being the cause. By this course 500 men and boys have been thrown out of employment.

At Darlington, on Saturday, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against a lad named John William Melia, 17 years of age, for causing the death of a puddler named James Drum, by hitting him on the head with a brick on the previous Saturday night.

Elopement with a Wife and Family.—An advertisement has been appearing in the *Times*, offering a reward for information respecting a lady and her four children, who had left Sheffield, ostensibly for home, and had not since been heard of. Respecting this advertisement, the *Western Morning News* says the persons referred to are the wife and four children of a prominent member of the Council of one of the municipal boroughs in North Devon. The wife is believed to have eloped and gone abroad with a dissenting minister, taking four children with her, and leaving only her eldest child behind. Much sympathy is felt for the husband, who is greatly respected.

Mississippi Valley Society.—The *New Orleans Republican* of July 27, says:—The members of the Mississippi Valley Trade Society, lately arrived from England, met a delegation from the Chamber of Commerce, General G. T. Beauregard, presiding. The following gentlemen compose the commission:—Dr. J. H. Rutherford, Newcastle-on-Tyne, president of the Industrial Bank and the Ouseburn Marine Engine Works; E. Vansitart Neale, M.A., London, barrister-at-law, and general secretary of the Co-operative Congress Board; J. Thomas, Esq., president of the Leeds Co-operative Society; J. Kay, Esq., of the Manchester Co-operative Wholesale Society; and J. R. Cleaveland, secretary of the deputation.

Robbery and Romance.—At the Bradford Town Hall, on Saturday, a young married couple from Greenock, named Allen, were charged with stealing a gold signet ring from a jeweller's shop. The case was clearly proved against the male prisoner, the ring being found concealed in his stockings. With respect to Mrs. Allen, it was stated that she was a young lady of property, that she had become acquainted with the prisoner, who was said to be a cooper, at a Good Templars' Lodge, and that she had only been married to him about seven months, having come to this neighbourhood for the purpose of drawing legacy. She had taken her husband to the prosecutor's shop in order to buy him a present, and he had disgraced her by stealing the ring. The young lady was very much affected while giving evidence against her husband, and had to be assisted from the court. She was discharged, and the husband was remanded for a week.

Poetry: Original and Select.

CORRIB'S WATERS.

Where Corrib's lovely waters flow
  Through vales by Nature richly blest,
Mid charms whose beauty's grand and rare,
  Dwells she whose image breaks my rest.
Let others boast of maids more fair;
  But were I proud Clanricardo's earl,
A coronet of gems most rare
  Should deck your brow, my Irish girl.

Land of the hills and rushing streams,
  Dear Connaught, cradle of my race,
Home of my boyhood's only love,
  It glads my heart the past to trace;
Although in exile, leagues away,
  Companioned with departed years,
I sit, and dreaming of the past,
  Awaken blinded with my tears.

Flow, Corrib, flow! my youth is past;
  Its fire has gone, but oft will gleam
A vista of those glorious hours,
  Now mirror'd in a bright day-dream;
Flow, Corrib, flow! and I'll dream on;
  Upon thy breast again I'll trace
A thousand panting mountain streams
  Rush wildly to thy fond embrace.

Flow, Corrib, flow! thy silvery tide
  Has born me oft upon its breast,
When glen, and glade, and islet fair
  In summer's golden robes were drest.
Flow, Corrib, flow! thy beauties rare
  My memory loves to dwell upon,
When summer flowers bring back the hours
  My soul wooed Mary Hamilton.

– From "Songs of a Life," by Charles P. O'Conor.

SKETCHES, SOCIAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

No. 4. HOLIDAY SCRAMBLES.—LOCHLOMOND.

Afloat on Lochlomond! Fair mirror of poetic beauty and romance, with islet sprinkled breast! Gentle expanse of unruffled loveliness, over which the fleece-like cloudlet hovers, as a dove with fluttering wing floats idly in the warm and drowsy noontide air. The sylvan banks slope gently to the water's edge, where drooping boughs hang softly o'er, fondly resting their trailing leaves on the glassy surface, and raising along the shore in dim arcade fantastic pillars of greenery.

The "Princess of Wales" left Balloch pier well freighted with passengers, and now she steams slowly northwards towards the mazy network of islets that cluster round the low lying promontory of Rossdhu. Princely villas crown the rising slopes on either side, and stately mansions proudly lift their hoary towers in the congenial shade of coeval beech and sycamore. Fairest among them the house of Smollett rises, still haunted by the testy shade of the inimitable Tobias, whose treasured memory forms the richest page that graces the family archives. The exquisite creations of his fancy spring up before me like a happy reality. I see the poor faithful Strap; that somewhat unruly spirit M. Random:—Tabitha Bramble preaches long sermons on the art of housekeeping to Mrs. Winifred Jenkins; and the long gaunt figure of Lismahago shambles through the pump-rooms at Bath.

Of all the fairy voyages one might take, whether on Como, or Maggiore, or under the shade of Chillon's hoary walls surely nothing can be more lovely than this. We flit through narrow streams and straits, winding our serpentine course between steep craggy banks and low lying islets unbroken masses of foliage, lapt in Elysian softness. Rugged points jut out into the still water. Spongy mosses cling with delicate fingers to the glistening layers of shelving rock. Long rushy bays recede into the straggling underwood, where the hungry pike gleams for a moment on the ruffled surface, and the startled heron croaks dismally as she flaps heavily overhead. We turn aside from the enchanting prospect, oppressed by the painful continuance of a beauty so exquisite and unbroken. With a feeling of relief we break away from those islet chains, and steam out into the open water, leaving the hamlet of Luss behind us nestling cosily in the sheltered hollow of a mountain stream.

The morning mist, that had gathered round the huge shoulders of Benlomond, veiling the clefts and furrowed sides in an impenetrable shroud, now slowly rises, and his wrinkled forehead stands out well defined and boldly in the clear air.

Distinct, and high, and palpable to view.

Every ridge and boulder is outlined sharply against the sky as if cut with a diamond. Sloping sides of trap and whinstone with black peat water trickling over their slippery faces, glitter like mica among the solitary patches of fresh and spring watered pasture. The Loch narrows to the northward, contracted between the stern and precipitous mountain ranges. It steals quietly along by many a tiny cape and bay, until the eye loses it behind a purple cluster of heathery mountain peaks. Here and there, along the sparsely wooded banks, the blue smoke curls upward from some lonely cottage. Deep rents and furrows mark the rugged hill sides where mountain torrents dash downward beneath the thickly woven shade of stunted birch and alder.

How strangely the lightness and buoyancy of the air affects us! We feel no weight upon our limbs! We could cut a caper with Sir Andrew Aguecheek! We feel we have the back trick as simple as strong as any man in Illyria! Every breath impels us forward with a sense of strength and joy in action. Life is invested with a new and peculiarly human flavour. Here are no duns with parts very part servile aspect pressing for payment of their little bills! Here no dreary tax collectors dinning out premonitory reams of pains and penalties to somewhat hard-up, although singularly respectable individuals. The eye revels in the unfettered embrace of prospect. Everything looks so distinct, comes so near!

There is a bustle on the boat as we approach Tarbet pier. The hills recede to allow of a soft and sylvan space. Warmly sheltered villas peep here and there along the shore from embowering clumps of spruce trees. A gay flag flaps idly over the handsome hotel tower, and underneath the wooden pier juts out into the bay. All is excitement there just now, smart looking servants from the hotel are hurrying to and fro, laden with portmanteaus and travelling bags. Lazy tourists, with hands in pocket, and cigar in cheek, are lounging about, gaping with a vague impression of enjoyment, or plying their field glasses on the occupants of the swiftly approaching steamer. Prettily dressed children, with laughing sunburnt faces, peep between the gate bars; while brawny sheep drovers and countrymen, in the brightest of neckties and homeliest of homespun suits, lean against the rotten pailings, puffing clouds of tobacco smoke from the shortest and blackest of cutties. A horn suddenly breaks out with startling bray, and the Arrochar coach wheels round into sight, and rumbles down to the Loch side with creaking drag. Off gets the young Oxonian with straw hat and eyeglass; off gets the puffy commercial, his brain a vacuum from the want of his samples; out gets the boarding school miss, happy and hungry; out gets the nervous old lady, thankful the uneasy two miles are over. They come trooping across the pier as the impatient little steamer snorts and quivers, and breaks away through the still water towards Inversnaid. The hotel servants hurrying away with waiter-like shuffle, the tourists lounge listlessly through the prettily disposed grounds; the pier-master swings to the creaking gate: and we leave not a sound behind us, save the ringing laughter of romping children, or the sharp angry bark of some ill-natured collie.

We took a party of Americans on board at Tarbet, and they expatiate on our [illegible] beauty with nasal eloquence. "This air is magnificent" they affirm, between huge mouthfuls of delicious salad. Whether the remarks applies to the salad or the scenery I am at a loss to know. It will probably have a double acceptation. Canvass hats crown lanky forms shrouded in the funereal vestments of Broadway. Prim females gaze with cynical eyes at other people's bonnets. Their own are a mixture of the newest Parisian mode, tempered (for virtue's sake, they detest fashion!) by a barely distinguishable shade of the venerable coal-scuttle order. They indulge largely in facts. They speak from a given point. Their assumptions are based upon well-defined principle. To them imagination is depravity, and mirth profane. Their whole bearing impresses us with the hopeless idea of stern and uncharitable propriety, and rigid and unassailable virtue.

Sweeter thoughts are awaked as we approach thy narrow glen, fair and rustic Inversnaid! dear retreat of every tuneful muse, hallowed to the shade of poesy by the mighty bard of Rydal! What changeful visions float across the brain. Hark to the Pibroch shrilly, wafted over the startled loch! Yonder is Helen Macgregor! How her eyes flash, and her raven locks stream backward in the wind! She is the genius loci! A Cassandra! Medea! shining on the dewy bank,

Like Proserpine in Enna, gathering flowers.

And who is the maiden, barefooted and golden locked? Does she bear the message for the worshipful Bailie Nicol Jarvie of the Saltmarket? Is she Wordsworth's "Highland Girl?" As she stands in the shadow of the waterfall, the silvery spray casting a faery mantle around her, she seems a being seraphic to our entranced and wandering gaze.

Travellers straggling up the bank to Inversnaid Inn disturb our meditations and we find that the female who had caused us such rapturous reflections is a stout and hearty looking countrywoman, somewhat bronzed by exposure to the sun, and bearing the hereditary travelling complement of "big box, little box, bandbox, bundle." She stands grimly watching them in anything but a classical posture, her substantial ankles giving instant flight to all poetical aspiration.

All our fellow travellers left us at Inversnaid to catch the coach for Loch Catrine and Stronachlacher (pronounce it not, oh Englishman! pale with fruitless endeavours) or to bask in the sunshine on the banks of the Loch Lomond. We are sole denizen of the little steamer as we paddle vigorously northwards towards the head of the Loch. The mountains spring sterner and steeper, out of the blue water. We flit past Rob Roy's Cave, where in fancy we see some wretched captive dangling at the end of a dripping rope, screaming for mercy between the oft repeated and unceremonious dips of his relentless tormentors. And now

A little isle,
Which in my very face did smile,
The only one in view.

is left behind us; a solitary islet, far removed from its happy sisters studded over the placid bosom of the Loch southerly:—and soon Ardlui opens before us, where the sluggish Falloch glides almost imperceptibly into the infant Loch, and the blue Glen Falloch hills stretch northwards, a wilderness of mountain peaks with the conical dome of the mighty Ben More rising in proud supremacy over its attendant giants.

All which is rubbish, you say, mere romance; wait till the child grows up!

You tell me youth is fancy fed,
  And folly's steps are nigh;
That maiden blooms are swiftly shed,
  And downy blushes lie:—
Mantling o'er the peachy cheek
  With roses, ripe and gay;
Gilding o'er with sunny streak
  The maid's own May.

But youthful hearts are just as firm,
  And youthful hands as strong;
Though doomed to grapple with the worm
  That cloys the even-song.
Tripping gaily o'er the streams,
  And lightly o'er the stiles,
Basking in the rosy beams
  Of love's sweet smiles.

H. M.

Blackhill, Aug., 1875.

DRESS AND FASHION IN PARIS.

The weather during some part of the summer was so unusually inclement as to put our elegantes quite out of their calculations, and make their preparation of dainty summer toilettes a matter of considerable regret and vexation.

The most intrepid sea-bathers shivered at the sight of the rough waves; the wind swept ceaselessly round the rocks; the prettiest walks were nothing but a sea of mud, and the charming dresses that were to have enlivened the beach and esplanade were scarcely taken out of the trunks in which they had been packed. The inclemency of the weather has, however, taught our lady travellers to put their silk and velveteen skirts in their trunks, in case of a repetition of their discomforts; at the same time, as a sort of protest against the wintry appearance of these costumes, many ladies have ordered very stylish white polonaises to wear with them. These are made of a cotton material *mouzaia*; it is (like the material known as basket-satine) in alternate open-worked and damask stripes. The polonaises are made very long in front, and trimmed all round with open embroidery; they are closed all down the front with large linen buttons, and draped with a silk or velvet scarf; the two pockets are edged with embroidery, and bows to match the skirt are put on these, as well as on the round sleeves, which are finished off with an embroidered flounce. The bodices are open *en cœur* and trimmed with the same embroidery, ending under a bow in front.

The hat worn with this seaside toilette is of the *bandoulier* shape, made of black plaited straw, with wide brims turned up at the sides and a high round crown. A tussore silk scarf is folded round the crown; the ends, which are like a fichu and edged with blue tussore, are tied at the back in two large bows; a [illegible] blackbird or a plain blue wing is put above the bow. We may here mention that the blackbird is at present the favourite bird of *la mode*.

During their travels, elegantes have again taken to the fashion of wearing their hair in a net, falling very low. While speaking of *coiffures*, we will give a little information on this subject, as many questions have been asked us in regard to it. For the hair to be really well dressed, it must follow the custom of the day and be becoming to the face; it must not, in fact, be arranged in a way that is different from the prevailing fashion—that is, it must not be raised high up when most ladies have agreed to wear it low down. The looking-glass must be the great adviser in this matter.

The hair is generally worn now rather low on the neck, and not much raised on the top of the head, on account of the voluminous wreaths of flowers with which hats, worn far back on the head, are trimmed; but now we are coming back to the fashion of wearing our hats low down over our foreheads, and very much raised at the back, showing the chignon, with all the curls and plaits that compose it. Some ladies have been seen driving wearing their hair strained up from the back of the neck, and arranged high enough to form a support to this little hat, which is worn very far forward. Young ladies should avoid all eccentric *coiffures*, and it would be well for them to accustom themselves to arrange their hair without the help of false hair. Smooth, flat bands only suit a very small number of faces with perfectly regular features; waved, or rather curly hair with raised bandeaux, or torsade of curls, generally suits young faces.

An elegant woman is not only known by her attire, which must be irreproachable in style and taste, but also by a number of small details which are beyond the scope of vulgarity. She will be the first to have those coquettish little novelties and trifles that are the sure proof of taste and elegance. Amongst these is a neat dust-cover, for containing the shawl, waterproof, or cloak, indispensable on all occasions. This cover is made of unbleached linen about twenty inches square, lined with satinet, and edged with red braid put on flat, and adorned with coloured wool embroidery. There is a pattern worked in the same way in the middle, either flowers, initials, or a crest or coat of arms; a row of small white rings is sewn on at each end, and red woollen cord, with tassels, is passed through them; it is carried by means of a small leather strap. The same sort of coverings are made in a smaller size for table napkins, only in the latter case they are fringed all round, and the length is greater than the width. The side that folds round the table napkins is cut like the folding part of a pocket-book, and fastened with a button.

Another accessory to the toilette, and an absolute necessity in summer, is the fan. There are many original novelties in this way. First, we have the Mandarin fan, forming a screen; it folds on a stick, and can be slipped into the pocket. The Parasol fan is even more fanciful; it is contained in a little blue, red, or black satin parasol that remains suspended from the waist when the fan is taken out for use.

We may also mention canvas lace as a novelty; it is coarse, but still its appearance is good and effective. The tissue is of coarse white or ecru veil net, embroidered sometimes with coloured thread, and, when tastefully used on a stylish costume, it looks ladylike, and as such is appreciated by many.

This canvas lace reminds us of the net that is so much in vogue at present. Whole dresses are made of all shades of silk net; they look like very long tunics, falling very low in front and following the train at the back. The bodice is shaped by a waistband, to which thick cords with heavy tassels are fastened; these serve to drape the net dress where required. The edge is finished off with fringe and flat silk embroidery, made exactly like that used for net squares.

Silk net is also employed for a sort of fringed fichu worn on chapeaux; but it must be most gracefully placed, and is only really to be trusted to the hands of a clever milliner.

Very pretty trimmings in passementerie are made. There are fringes composed of rows of tassels fastened to silk net and that in all shades; the same fringe in black, with straw tassels, is very pretty. Many vetements are made trimmed with black silk braid mixed with gold or silver; but these confections are only suited for carriage were.

A great many weddings have taken place lately, and we purpose describing the most tasteful brides' toilettes. The trained skirt is trimmed *en tablier* in front as follows:—A pleating edged with crepe lisse, above this blonde, then a headed bouillonne fastening down the lower part of a pleating, and blonde falling over this pleating; the trimming is continued at the edge of the sides halfway across the train, the longest part of which is covered with pinked faille flounces. A sort of faille tunic, not draped at the back, and trimmed with blonde, starts from the top and falls very low on the skirt; sprays of orange flowers are fastened on the left side under the pleats of the tunic, and follow the curved line of the trimming as far as the middle of the front; the flowers disappear in the trimming at the edge. The cuirasse-bodice is of faille, trimmed with blonde round the basques; it is open at the neck *en cœur*, and forms a sort of fichu, composed of gauze bouillonne, blonde falling over the shoulders, and a small faille straight collar; a ruche of crepe lisse is put inside. The sleeves are of faille, covered from the wrist to the elbow with bouillonnes of crepe lisse. On the chest there is a bouquet of mingled ribbon and orange flowers, and the same bouquets are repeated on the sleeves. A spray of orange flowers is fastened on the right side, and falls over the tunic. A round diadem wreath, and a scarf-shaped veil, put on straight, complete the costume.

A bridesmaid's toilette on the same occasion was as follows:—White faille skirt, trimmed with five narrow bias flounces; tablier of white cashmere, draped at the back under a large faille bow; the tablier was trimmed with a narrow white fringe. Cashmere cuirass-bodice, with a narrow faille bouillonne following the shape at the shoulders, and coming to the edge of the basque, of pleated crepe lisse; white faille bows round the neck.

The following is a pretty toilette of navy-blue faille and cream-coloured damask silk material:—The skirt is trimmed with two pleated flounces, headed by a bias trimming gathered four times in the middle so as to form a heading on each side; flounces and trimming increase at the sides to form the train. Tunic of damask material, forming ends in front and at the back; these ends are pointed and drape the tunic by crossing one over the other; a bias band of navy-blue faille is put all round this tunic. Damask stuff bodice with a flat basque, lined and bound with blue, and slashed at the back and side seams, where the material is turned back to show the silk lining, forming two blue revers fastened by bows; the front is plain, and trimmed with a row of blue bows; the sleeves are scalloped and bound on the outside edge with puffs of blue between the scallops, blue pleatings falling over the hand.

But we must not omit a few words on the important matter of chapeaux. A travelling hat is made of yellow straw, at least the front is, for the crown is soft and made of the same material as the toilette; a bunch of anemones is put quite at the back, and a wreath of the same flowers underneath.

Another is of rice straw, and the crown is completely covered with white daisies, carelessly thrown on; underneath there are white daisies and black velvet.

A very fine black rice-straw chapeau has a round crown, and the brim is slightly waved in different parts; a wide maize-coloured faille ribbon is put round the crown, and two black ostrich feathers are added. The ribbon passes underneath the brim at the back, and falls thence in two large loops.—*Myra's Journal of Dress and Fashion for September.*

A sad accident is reported by the French papers to have just taken place at Busseau (Deux-Sevres). Ten young people got into a small boat, and after paddling about for an hour, the craft suddenly upset, and of its occupants only one, aged twelve, was rescued.

Flooding of a Mine—Three Lives Lost.—A serious accident occurred on Tuesday at St. Aubyn United Mines in West Cornwall. Some miners had been working 150 feet underground with the object of communicating with the old workings, and they had just succeeded in driving into these old workings, when the water that had accumulated in them burst into the modern part of the mine and speedily filled the bottom levels. Most of the men escaped, but a man named Pope and his son and another man are drowned. Another man was seriously injured.

The Disappearance of Alexander Collie.—The London correspondent of the *Dundee Advertiser* writes:—I have heard of an account of Mr. Alexander Collie's flight from London so circumstantial and so reliable as to justify its publication. Mr. Collie, according to this information, left London for Brighton on the evening of Friday, the 6th instant. On the afternoon of the following day he went out from Brighton in a small yacht accompanied by a friend, and since then neither Collie nor his companion nor the yacht have been seen in England. The same week a ship sailed from the Thames for Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Ayres. This ship belongs to a well-known large shipping firm. She passed down the Channel on the afternoon of Saturday, and picked up from a small yacht two passengers, for whom berths had been engaged, and to receive whom due arrangements had been made. Immediately afterwards the yacht sank, and Collie with his friend sped on their way, leaving no trail. I am also informed that arrangements had been made to attempt flight by way of the Mersey, but that an interested person to whom the plan was confided threatened to reveal it.

LICENSING ACTS.

HOTEL.—ADDING NEW PREMISES.—LICENSE.

The following appears in the *Justice of the Peace* of the 3rd ult.:—

QUESTION.

A. is about selling selling small premises adjoining an hotel. B., the owner of the hotel, is desirous of purchasing the premises to enlarge the hotel; if he does so, can he add them to the hotel, and sell therein without any further license; and if not, what should he do?

ANSWER.

It is clear the existing license will not extend to authorise the sale of intoxicating liquors on premises to which it was never intended to apply. At the ensuing general annual licensing meeting B. must apply for a license comprising the whole of the premises upon which he proposes to carry on his trade.

A SON THREATENING TO SHOOT HIS MOTHER AND SISTER.

At the Moot Hall Police Court, on Saturday, Robert Harvey Mountain (30), a sailor, residing at Carmarthen, was charged with threatening the life of Sarah Hunter, on the 16th inst., at Walker. Mr Wallace appeared for the defence. The complainant said that on the day in question the defendant, who is her brother came down to her, and asked her to go to Walker to see his mother. At first she refused to do so, as he wanted her to get money, but at last she consented. He seemed to be under the influence of drink, and on reaching his mother's house they went into the library. He then told her to sit in one corner of the room, the mother to sit in another. He then put a chair against the door and laid three pistols on the table, saying there was one for her, one for his mother, and one for himself, unless they gave him £700, or signed a paper promising to pay the same. She could not say whether the pistols were loaded. She was so frightened that she signed the paper, and he then demanded £5, but as she had not so much money upon her, she promised to go back to Newcastle with him in a cab and gave him that sum. She afterwards went along the garden, with him, and persuaded him to fire off the pistols which he did.—By the Bench: She was quite sure he had had drink, and if he had been sober he would not have done what he threatened. He had no right to the money at all.—She was quite certain that if it were not for the weary drink he would not hove done it, because out of the drink he is a very kind lad. The paper was of no value, because it was not stamped.—Mr. Wallace, in defence, remarked that unfortunately his client had been drinking, partly through being out of employment, and he asked their Worships to be lenient with him. If they did so, he would undertake to leave this part of the world, and once more return to the avocation he was brought up to.—Mr. Bates, one of the magistrates, asked if the pistols were loaded, to which Mr. Wallace replied that they were simply loaded with a little powder or paper, or rather blank cartridge.—Mr. Bates thought that the mere presentation of the pistols might frighten the complainant.—Mr. Wallace said unfortunately he was bound to agree with the observation, but he asked the Bench to simply order such security to be given as would meet the justice of the case.—The Clerk remarked that a pistol filled with powder and paper might kill a person, or blow out their eyes, and so cause death.—Mr. Atkinson, chairman of the magistrates, said the Bench considered that it was a very serious case indeed, and they would not be doing their duty if they did not order the defendant to be bound over in heavy sureties to keep the peace for three months, and therefore he would be bound over himself in £500 and two sureties of £250 each.—The defendant intimated that he had one surety, and if they accepted him, he would go out of the country altogether.—The Bench refused to accept one surety, and the defendant was then removed out of the Court.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADES.

MANIFESTO TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

The Parliamentary Committee of the National Federation of Trades has issued a polling manifesto to the officers and members of the various trade societies of the United Kingdom.

"Gentlemen,—In presenting for your consideration a proposed code of rules for the government of organised trade societies, we consider it necessary that we should explain the circumstances which have induced us to take the initiative in this matter. Recent events clearly indicate that the employers have recognised the weakness of their position, and have determined on the promotion of large and powerful organisations of mutual protection and assistance. Whilst their cry through the public is "Peace!" "Peace!" their actions show that they are actively preparing for war. Assurance companies are being formed to subsidise capitalists in their contest with their workmen, and before long some particular trade will probably be selected as the object of attack, the employers in the trade being supported by the united strength of the federation among the men. At the Trades' Union Congress held at Sheffield in January, 1874, the representatives of several important societies met to consider the subject of federation, and agreed on a course of action to be pursued. Circumstances, however, which subsequently arose, prevented for a time the practical realisation of the wishes and intentions expressed at the meeting. During the autumn of 1874, the councils of the amalgamated Society of Carpenters, the Joiners, the Amalgamated Ironworkers' Association, and the Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Society, being of opinion that some steps should be taken with a view of federating the various trade societies in the iron and building trades, instructed their general secretaries to conjointly issue an address calling attention to the importance of this question, and inviting societies interested in the movement to instruct their representatives to attend a meeting to be held during the sitting of the Liverpool Trades' Union Congress. A meeting of representatives of various societies in the iron and building trade was accordingly held at Liverpool, under the presidency of Mr. Daniel Guile, of the Ironfounders' Society, when the desirableness of forming a federation of trade societies was unanimously affirmed. It was considered advisable not to restrict the federation to any particular trades, but to extend it to all trade societies which are sufficiently well organised to become a source of strength not of weakness to the federation. The representatives, whose names are appended to this address, were appointed as a committee to draft a code of rules, and submit them for the consideration of the various trade societies. It will be evident to those who attentively consider the events of the past two years, the struggles between capital and labour will probably be conducted in future on a far more gigantic scale than we have hitherto witnessed. Our great national societies have, whenever they have been formed on a sound financial basis, rendered the employers in a local contest powerless to cut off the resources of their workmen. When men in any town have been on strike funds have been freely supplied from such localities under the direction of the central governing body of the society, remunerative employment has been found elsewhere for the men on strike, and the employers have been unable to fully resist the influences brought to bear upon them by the national organisations amongst the men. But in the face of one common danger, it behoves the trade societies of the country to present one united front, and to combine for the purpose of exacting a common fund available whenever an emergency may arise. A federation, to be really useful, should be exclusively composed of trades already organised on a sound financial basis, capable of successfully grappling with any or many difficulties."—The rules for the government of the federation will be discussed at Glasgow on October 7th.

Local and General News.

On Friday night a girl named Margaret Hannah Liddle, eleven years of age, daughter of sergeant Liddle of the Coxhoe Police Station stumbled over a small heap of lime in her father's garden and so injured her head that she died in two hours after the accident.

Roman Catholic Priests Censured.—At a great meeting of Roman Catholic Irishmen, last night, in the City Hall, Glasgow, resolutions were adopted denouncing the utterances of Roman Catholic priests who had said at the recent O'Connell centenary demonstrations in Glasgow that Protestants, as such, are unfit to lead the Irish Catholics in any political movement. If such a principle were accepted it would be ruinous to the national interests of Ireland, and insulting to the memory of the great Irish Protestant patriots. The Irish Catholics are prepared to work hand in hand with every Irishman of whatever creed who is willing to aid the national cause.

Peace Conference.—The Press Association is informed that a conference is to be held on the 6th and 7th of September, in the Co-operative Hall, Rue Darras, Paris, to discuss the best means of promoting the principles of the Workmen's Peace Association of Great Britain among the working class of France. Delegates will attend the conference from Aberdeen, Blackburn, Birmingham, Bristol, Bath, Banbury, Croydon, Derby, Dartmouth, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Newport, Worcester, Wolverhampton, and other towns. Mr. Joseph Arch and it is hoped, Mr. Burt, M.P., will be present. The conference is intended to be the first of a series to be held by the society in the various industrial centres of Europe.

Suicide of Three Sisters.—The self-destruction of three sisters at Florence is mentioned in a letter from that city, published in the *Patrie.* Not many days ago Mdme. Polonio was walking in the evening in the gardens of the Piazza [illegible] with her three daughters, Maria, Emma and Olga, respectively 21 year of age, 18, and 15. They were apparently in good spirits, and not a word escaped them to give the slightest suspicion of the terrible resolution which they had taken. The following morning the three young ladies were found lying together on the floor—the still smouldering ashes of some charcoal in a brasier giving sufficient proof of the cause of death. The only explanation that presents itself is that the young ladies had their imaginations excited by mystical and extravagant theories which they had found in some of the books they had read.

Murder and Suicide.—On Sunday evening, the inhabitants of Horbury were shocked by the report of a murder and suicide having been committed in the river Calder where it passes through Lupset Pastures, in that township. The rumour proved to be true. It appears that a single woman, aged 27 years, named Ellen Carter, who resided with her sister in the Ring of Bell's Yard, near the Parish Church, Horbury, had had an illegitimate child, a girl 16 or 18 months old, to a young man from Wakefield. He had been to see her at four o'clock in the afternoon, and after he left she dressed the child in its best clothes, and went with it in her arms out of the house, and straight to the river side at the low end of Horbury, to a part called Lupset Pastures. She was seen by some persons on the other side of the river to tie the child's head in a handkerchief, and also to tie its feet together. She then threw it into the river, and next jumped into the stream herself. An alarm was immediately raised, a small boat procured, and with the aid of grappling irons the bodies were soon recovered but not before life was extinct in both cases. The mother had taken off the child's hat, placed a stone in it, and left it upon the river's embankment. She also did the same with her own hat.

An Unnatural Parent.—On Saturday, at the North Shields Police Court, Mary McDermot, a girl, aged eleven years, and residing at Jarrow, was charged with stealing coals from a full waggon near Northumberland Dock, on Friday. P.C. Hall of the County Constabulary, said the prisoner had thrown several pieces of coal from the waggon. She was in the habit of frequenting the place for the purpose of stealing coals. Supt. Stewart said the girl's mother had herself been convicted for stealing coals from the same place, and that her father was in good employment. Ald. Spence said that after the girl's mother had made such an admission as she had done, he thought it was their duty to protect the child from such a parent. He also thought the woman ought to have been placed in the prisoner's box instead of her daughter. Mr. Young said the conduct of the woman was disgraceful and unnatural. The prisoner was then remanded until the authorities could correspond with the managers of the Roman Catholic Industrial School at Liverpool, with a view to having her sent to that institution, and thus removed from the contamination of her parents, who appeared to be bringing her up as a thief.

Canon Consett and the Darlington Murder.—On Sunday morning Canon Consett delivered an address in St. Cuthbert's Roman Catholic Chapel, Old Elvet, which was specially intended for the Irish portion of his flock, and referred to the evils of Fenianism. He said that it was at the request of the unfortunate man Gilingham, who was recently executed for the murder at Darlington, that he requested their presence. The canon said that up to a certain period in Gilingham's life he was a quiet and inoffensive man, but by threats of ill-treatment both as he was going to and coming from work he was compelled for his own safety to join one of the Irish secret societies. On the morning of his execution he wished the canon to warn his fellow countrymen against the dangers of the Hibernian and Fenian Societies, for, said he to that gentleman—and "so long as they are connected with them there will be a murder every year," and added "they (meaning the Fenians) will be glad when I die, as were the members of the Hibernian Society to which I belonged at the death of Mooney." The chapel was crowded with the Irish of both sexes, especially men.

The Prescription of "Spoonfuls."—The coroner for the city of Exeter has been the means of entering on the death register a strong and useful protest against the time-honoured practice of prescribing medicine by the spoonful. It is pretty generally known that the teaspoon and tablespoon of the present day are of far from fixed capacity, and may, moreover, be said to average nearly double the size that was in vogue little more than a quarter of a century ago. If, therefore, the terms teaspoon and tablespoon were even qualified by the words "old" or "new style," some guide would be given as to the quantities intended; this, however, is seldom the case. A month or two since the infant daughter of a coachtrimmer, aged 19 days, died in Exeter, under conditions that suggested poison as the cause. The result was an inquest, and a chance examination of the Exeter death-register the other day, for another purpose showed that the cause of death of this infant was returned in the coroner's certificate in the following manner:—"Congestion of the lungs, accelerated by an overdose of opium, innocently administered by her mother from a modern teaspoon containing two drachms instead of from a teaspoon of older date containing one drachm." The evidence given at the inquest is not before us and therefore we are unaware of the form of opium that was administered to the infant or under whose advice it was given. The probability is that the mixture was one of those deleterious compounds known as "soothing syrups," and that the "directions for use" prescribed the teaspoonful. However this may have been, it is beyond dispute that the term "spoonful" no longer signifies a quantity which is sufficiently definite and intelligible to the public and should therefore be abandoned.—*The Lancet.*

Business Announcements.

GIVEN AWAY! GIVEN AWAY!!
GIVEN AWAY!!!
BY THE
LONDON AND NEWCASTLE TEA CO.
17, WEST GRAINGER STREET,
AND 29, SANDHILL,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

EVERY PURCHASER OF TEA has a choice of the following Articles:—Butter Dishes, Sugars and Creams, Vases, Teapots, Work Boxes, Ladies' Bags, Copper Kettles, &c.

Prices of Tea:—2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. per lb.

Finest Indian Tea Imported, 4s. per lb. 6235

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the GAME over the Estates of Priestfield, Hints Green, and Loft House, is strictly PRESERVED. Anyone found Trespassing will be prosecuted according to law. 831d

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FOR
WINES, SPIRITS, AND ALES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
GO TO

JOHN THOMPSON'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
WINE AND SPIRIT STORES,
LEADGATE.

OPENING OF A NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SPIRIT STORE IN VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

JAMES DONNELLY

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has OPENED a Wholesale and Retail SPIRIT STORE, in Victoria Street, Consett, and, by keeping SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKEYS and other SPIRITS of Good Quality, he hopes to obtain their patronage and support.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE LADIES OF CONSETT AND DISTRICT.

JOHN POTTS,
DRAPER, &c.,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

HAS much pleasure in intimating to his friends and customers that he has succeeded, at considerable expense, in obtaining the services of Miss JOHNSTONE, as Practical DRESS and MANTLE-MAKER, and is therefore now in a position to execute in every detail all Orders with which he may be entrusted.

Miss J. having had considerable experience in Dress and Mantle-Making, will be glad to wait upon Ladies who may desire her services, at their own residences.

☞ Ladies' own Materials made-up. 6726

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WM. MIDDLEMASS,
Sole Agent for
WM. WHITELAW AND SON,
Brewers,
Fisher-row, Edinburgh.
THE CITY OF DUBLIN BREWERY CO.
(Limited),
Blackpits, Dublin.
ROBERTSON, SANDERSON, AND CO.,
Distillery Agents and Wine Importers,
Leith and Liverpool.
HAS REMOVED
To more Extensive Premises,
CENTRAL BUILDINGS,
161, WESTGATE ROAD,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

A FEW FACTS WORTH SPECIAL ATTENTION.

THAT our INDIAN TEA, at Four Shillings per pound, is really first-class.

That our INDIAN TEA, at Three Shillings and Sixpence per pound, is really good value.

That our NEW CURRANTS, at Fourpence per pound, are beautifully cleaned by patent machinery and ready for use.

That our PALE and MOTTLED SOAPS, at Threepence per pound, are the cheapest and best value in the district.

That OUR SHOP is noted for FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES and PROVISIONS generally, at remarkably low prices.

☞ THE ADDRESS—
NEWCASTLE TEA WAREHOUSE,
14, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.
JAMES LAKE, PROPRIETOR.

SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE.

JACOB DOWSON,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL,

BEGS to announce to the Public that on SATURDAY FIRST, he will commence his SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE, when, as on previous occasions, the Stock will be marked at a very liberal reduction. Every article will be reduced and every inducement offered in price for a Cheap Parcel.

The few following quotations will give some idea of the reductions:—

DRESSES.—A very slight reserve being placed upon these goods.
Striped Hollands and Tasso Cloths, 4½d. to 6¾d.
Striped Balernoes, 14½d.; reduced to 9½d.
Silk Striped Serges, 1s. 11d.; reduced to 1s. 4½d.
Fancy Lustres, 10½d.; reduced to 8½d.
A few Muslin Dresses will be cleared at 4s. 11d. and 5s. 11d. for twelve yards; former price, 6s. 9d. and 10s 9d. Rare Bargains.
White Striped Marcellas at 5d.
A Piece one yard wide, 10½d.
Millinery and Straw Goods at about half-price.
Boxes of Flowers at 1d. per Spray.
Ladies' Collars 3½d. each; were 6½d. and 10½d.
Cuffs at 2½d. per pair.
A Box of Children's Gloves at 1d. per pair.
Fancy Silk Ties at 3½d to 1s. 9d.
Hair Plaits at 4½d. each.
Remains of a Stock of Ladies and Children's Underclothing at 20 per cent. under regular prices.
100 Pairs of Stays and Corsets from 1s. 6d. upwards.
Cashmere Capes and Jackets reduced for an entire and immediate clearance to a little over half-price.
Ladies' White Insertion Skirts at 2s. 11d.
Fancy Embroidered Skirts from 3s. 6d. upwards.
About 3 Dozens of Ladies' Silk Umbrellas will be sold at 2s. 8d. each.
A Splendid Line in Harvarard Shirtings at 4½d.; worth 7d.
Hollands from 7½d.
All-wool Shirtings at 1s. 2½d.
White Flannels at 11½d.
Grey Calicoes, one yard wide, at 2¾d. per yard.
Heavy Twill Sheetings reduced from 1s. 3d. to 1s.
A few Dozens of Men's very large Union Shirts will be cleared at 2s. 6d.; really worth 3s. 6d.
A few Dozens of Regatta Shirts at 10½d. each.
A Splendid Shirt for 1s. 6d.
Duck Jackets at 2s. 6d.
Caps from 3½d. each.
Several Dozens of Duke Scarfs from 4½d. upwards.
Fronts, with Shakespeare Collars, at 10½d.; were 1s. 2d.
Boys' Byron Collars at 1s. 3d. per Dozen.

CLOTHING.

A Lot of Men's Trousers will be cleared at 7s. 11d.
A Lot of Trousers and Vests at 16s. 11d.; were 21s. 6d. A very cheap line and worth attention.
Men's Coats from 15s. 6d. upwards.
Boys' Suits from 7s. 6d.
Dozens of Children's Toilet Diaper Pinafores at 4½d. each.
A Lot of Sun Shades at 7½d. each.

☞ The Stock comprises several extraordinarily Cheap Lots, which can be confidently recommended. 7102

Business Announcements.

JOHNSON ROBSON,
PAINTER, GLAZIER, PAPER HANGER, &c.,
40, DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PAPER HANGINGS. 6919

JOHN BRYSON,
COACH AND HOUSE PAINTER, GLAZIER, &c.,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has entered the Shop lately occupied by Mr. J. Dawson, plumber, 6, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

All Orders punctually attended to. 6926

JAMES PALLISER,
FAMILY GROCER, PROVISION MERCHANT, AND COMMISSION AGENT,
5 AND 6, FOUNDRY ROW, BLACKHILL.

J. P. begs most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public that he has succeeded Mr. A. Simpson in the above place, and is prepared to offer GOODS (in quality and cheapness) equal to anyone in the Trade.

J. P.'s Shop is now RE-OPENED and all orders shall have prompt attention. 7129

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JOHN DAWSON,
PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public of Consett and surrounding district, for the patronage already accorded to him, and begs to intimate that he has now
REMOVED
To more commodious premises,
No. 7, SHAKSPEARE STREET,
(below the Town Hall)
CONSETT,
Where he has always on hand a large assortment of Chandeliers, Water Closets, Spouting and Gas Fittings.

THE RIGHT THING AT LAST.

THE EAGLE BOOT COMPANY'S WHOLESALE SHOE MANUFACTURERS' RETAIL BRANCH SHOP AT CONSETT.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Seeing the necessity in your district for a Good, Useful, and Cheap Shoe Shop, the Eagle Boot Company have opened a Branch Retail Shop in Consett, where you can have your Goods at Wholesale Prices.

Everything that can be done shall be done to secure your favours, in every Branch of the Trade.

	s.	d.
A good and gentlemanly looking pair of Elastic Boots	8	6
A good Working Boot (strong)	7	6
Ladies' Elastic Boots (calf),	3	6
,, Block Kid Boots, lady looking	6	6

Both Ladies' and Gentlemen's up to 16s.
Children's in proportion.

REPAIRING DEPARTMENT.
Your Shoes mended at once.
Boots brought to Repair at 9 o'clock done at 12
,, ,, ,, 12 ,, ,, 3
,, ,, ,, 3 ,, ,, 7
Punctuality will have the greatest attention.

N.B.—Note the address.
THE EAGLE BOOT COMPANY,
SHAKESPEARE STREET, CONSETT,
G. ROYCE & CO., Proprietors,
6958 Leicester and Mansfield.

NEW MILLINERY! NEW MILLINERY!! NEW MILLINERY!!!

A TREAT FOR CONSETT.

T. ROWE,
THE CHEAP DRAPER,
16, VICTORIA STREET,

BEGS to inform the people of Consett and surrounding district that he has bought for ready cash an entirely NEW STOCK of MILLINERY. Beautiful HATS and BONNETS in all the Newest Styles of the day.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The above Department will be under the able management of Mrs. RALPH ORD, late of Middle Street, Consett, who will be glad to see any of her old friends.

NEW DRESSES in great variety. Hundreds to choose from at nominal prices.

NEW PRINTS, all beautiful patterns, from 3¾d per yard; Hoyle's best, at 6d. per yard.

The Cheapest CALICOS in the World from 1¾d per yard.

NEW HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES, COLLARS, LINEN SETTS, &c.

NEW SKIRTS in every make and style.

NEW FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, &c.

A special lot of TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, YAK LACE, &c. This is a rare chance for Dressmakers, who will be supplied at the lowest London Wholesale Prices.

READY MADES! READY MADES!! READY MADES!!!

New arrival of MEN'S, YOUTH'S and BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING, suitable for the present Season, at most reasonable prices.

The largest and best assorted STOCK of ALLOA YARNS, WOOLS, and WORSTEDS in Consett.

NOTICE.—Agent for ALEXANDER ELDER, Dyer and Cleaner, Newcastle. Goods Dyed and Cleaned on the shortest Notice, and on reasonable terms.

Note the address—
THOMAS ROWE,
16, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT. 6927

DRAPERIES! DRAPERIES!! DRAPERIES!!! DRAPERIES!!!!

R. PICKERING,
LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPER,
20, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,

BEGS most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Consett and the surrounding District, that he is in a position to offer all that may patronise him, some very cheap DRAPERY GOODS of all kinds, from an entire new Stock, which has been recently bought at some of the Best and Cheapest Markets. The Stock comprises—Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, Sheets, Sheetings, Hollands, Diapers, Calicoes, Shirts, Shirtings, Linceys, Winceys, Black and Coloured Cable and Paramata Cords, Black and Coloured Merinoes, Black and Coloured Alpacas, Black and Coloured Thibits, Fancy Dress Materials of all kinds, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Velveteens, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Gloves, Ties, Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs, Frills, Frillings, Stays, Shawls, Mantels, Capes, Black and White Dress Caps, Swiss and Muslin Work, Black and White Laces, Fringes and Gimps, Yak Laces, Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas.

CHILDREN'S.

Coats and Capes, Frocks and Pinafores, Silk and Satin Hoods, Velvet and Cloth Turbans, White Robes, Boots and Shoes.

READY-MADES.

Men's Suits, Moleskin and Cord Trousers, Drawers, in Flannel, Serge, Twill Cotton, and Swandown, Hats and Caps, Ties, Collars, and Fronts.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SCOTCH WOOLS OF VARIOUS KINDS, &c.

R.P. would take this opportunity of assuring all those that may visit him that he will supply them with Goods of all kinds at most reasonable prices, as it will be his daily study to serve all to the best of his ability.

An inspection is invited to the above STOCK now on Sale at

20 NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

Business Announcements.

THOMAS SWAINSTON,
GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks to his Friends and the Public generally for the liberal support accorded to him during the time he has been in business.

Whilst apologising for any inconvenience that his Patrons may have experienced during the extensive Alterations to his Premises, he trusts that the additional space now placed at his command will enable him to execute all orders with greater comfort to his Customers, and begs to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their favours.

THOMAS SWAINSTON,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 43g

POTTS'S
ANNUAL
SALE.

REMEMBER this SALE is now going on.

All who wish to save money should come at once and get the pick of this really

VALUABLE STOCK.

JOHN POTTS,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANT, &c., &c.,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
AND
CORNSAY COLLIERY. 39g

MRS. CHRISTOPHER,
NORTH-EASTERN HOTEL,
(Near Benfieldside Station, Blackhill),

BEGS to return her sincere thanks for the liberal support accorded to her late husband and self, and respectfully intimates that she continues to LET OUT HORSES and CONVEYANCES on HIRE at moderate terms.

☞ All Orders left at the above Address punctually attended to.

Funerals completely Furnished. 6583

MAIN AND ROBINSON,
MILLWRIGHTS AND ENGINEERS,
GIBSON STREET, CONSETT,

BEG to announce that they have commenced business as above, where they are prepared to execute all Mill Work, together with the Manufacture of Crushing Machines and Circular and Endless Saws, Thrashing Machines, Reaping Machines, together with every description of Agricultural Implements. All orders promptly attended to. 6874

JOHN COLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
ALE, PORTER, AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,

BEGS to return thanks to his friends and the public for their kind patronage during the time he has been in business, and hopes, by continuing to supply them with WINES, SPIRITS, ALES, &c., of the best quality, to still merit a continuance of their favours.

J. C. having laid in a large Stock of the Best Brands of SPIRITS, is prepared to compete with any house in the trade.

LIST OF PRICES.

SPIRITS.

Brandy	3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.
Whisky	2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.
Rum	2s. 3d. to 3s. 0d.
Gin	2s. 3d. to 3s. 0d.

ALES, &c.

Sparkling Edinburgh Ales, on Draught, 5d. per quart.
Burton Ale, 6d., usually sold at 8d.
Bottled Ale and Porter, from 2s. 3d. per Dozen Pints.
Bottled Ale and Porter, from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per Dozen Quarts.
Families Supplied with ALE in Nine, Eighteen, and Thirty-six Gallon Casks on reasonable terms.

☞ Orders by Post punctually attended to, and delivered free of charge by J. C.'s own Waggon. 7101

B. MOODY
WATCH-MAKER, EBCHESTER.

P. OSBORNE,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
FRONT STREET,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

☞ Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 227

J. PARKER'S
CHEAP JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
2, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

LADIES' and Gents' Silver Watches, from 30s., warranted. Gents' New Albert Chains, 3s. 6d. Eight-day Spring Clocks, from 21s., warranted. A large Stock of Cheap Ornaments. Wall Papers and Pictures for Sale.

Portrait Gallery open for the Season. 7027

W. F. TAIT,
PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER,
31, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,

BEGS to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Consett and its Vicinity for the liberal support he has received since he has resided amongst them, and hopes by civility and strict attention to business to still merit a share of their patronage. W. F. T. begs to remind them that all kinds of ENGLISH and FOREIGN WATCHES and CLOCKS are Repaired and Cleaned on the premises under his own supervision; and any Orders he may be favoured with will be done in a workmanlike style, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Orders from the Country punctually attended to.

TODD'S QUININE WINE
STANDS PRE-EMINENT FOR
PURITY AND STRENGTH.

IT is the best known remedy for Indigestion, Nervous Complaints, Debility, Wasting Diseases, &c., and is recommended by the Faculty.

TODD'S QUININE WINE strengthens the whole system. The genuine is manufactured only by JOE TODD, Chemist, Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government Stamp. Sold by all Chemists. 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.

NOTICE.

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
WEST KYO, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,

WISHES to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has commenced Business as PUBLIC AUCTIONEER, and hopes, by strict attention to Business, to merit a share of patronge and support. 7121

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. 60a

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HARMONIUMS! PIANOFORTES!!

CARR AND SMITH,
HARMONIUM DEALERS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.

HARMONIUMS from £4 10s. to £80. PIANOFORTES from £20 to £100. Harmoniums exchanged.

Public Notices.

LOOK OUT for WASKERLEY FLOWER SHOW on SATURDAY, 4th September next. 80g

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LOOK OUT FOR FELLSIDE, MARLEY HILL AND WHICKHAM FLOWER SHOW, on SATURDAY, September 11, 1875. 68g

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GAME on Broad Oak, Hollings, and Ebchester Farms is strictly PRESERVED.—Anyone found Trespassing will be Prosecuted according to Law. 28g

---

CO-OPERATIVE HALL, STANLEY.

MR. GOTHARD HILLIER'S ÆTHESCOPE ENTERTAINMENT. Pronounced by the Press to be one of the best travelling. Open every Night. Remains a few Nights longer. 75g

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NOTICE.

AS there are no FOOT-ROADS on Sunniside Farm, near Knitsley Station, anyone found Trespassing thereon for any pretence whatever will be Prosecuted according to Law. 30g

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LIFE ASSURANCE.

BONUSES of £5 to £50, and Commission, will be paid by a leading old established Company for the introduction of new assurers.—Address, SECRETARY, care Gravatt, King Street, London, E.C. 7107

THEATRE ROYAL, CONSETT.
Lessee, ……Mr. EDWARD FIELDING.

[LICENSED TO PLAY THE PIECES OF THE DRAMATIC AUTHORS' SOCIETY.]

The above Theatre will be OPENED with a powerful COMPANY, on SEPTEMBER 6th, 1875.
ADMISSION:—4d., 6d., and 1s.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

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

July, 1875. 7132

FLOWER SHOW, MEDOMSLEY.

SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1875.

A CRICKET COMPETITION to commence at One o'clock p.m.: 1st Prize, a Cane-handled Bat; 2nd, a Cricket Ball. Aunt Sally: 1st Prize, a Garden Spade; 2nd, a Garden Rake.

A BALL in the Evening. 56g

LADIES' SCHOOL, WEAR TERRACE,
BISHOP AUCKLAND.

PRINCIPAL—MRS. CLEMINSON.

PUPILS from this SCHOOL have Passed the Middle Class Examinations of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, and obtained Honours, Prizes, and Titles. 7076

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Half-yearly MEETING of the Proprietors of the above Company will be held in the COMPANY'S OFFICE, on TUESDAY, September 7th, 1875, at twelve o'clock noon.

The Half-yearly Report and Accounts will be submitted to the Meeting, and a Dividend declared out of the Profits.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed Fourteen days preceding the above date.

R. DICKINSON, Chairman.
59g M. RICHLEY, Secretary.

CHRIST CHURCH, CONSETT.

THE ANNIVERSARY of the OPENING of the above Church will be kept on WEDNESDAY, September 8th, 1875, when there will be Divine Service in the Church, in the Afternoon at Three o'clock, and a SERMON will be preached by the REV. G. T. FOX, M.A., Vicar of St. Nicholas' Church, Durham.

There will be a PUBLIC TEA in the New National Schools at Half-past Four o'clock, and a PUBLIC MEETING and MUSICAL SOIREE at Seven. The VICAR, the REV. D. PARRY, J. B. ALEXANDER, Esq., and other Clergymen and Gentlemen are expected to take part in the proceedings.

There will be a Collection after the Service for Church Expenses, caused by improving the site, &c

Tickets for the Tea—One Shilling—may be obtained from the Churchwardens, or any Member of the Choir.

There will also be a STALL for the Sale of Useful and Fancy Articles, in behalf of the Fund being raised for a Peal of Bells. 74g

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BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT, 1874.

THE following places and times have been appointed by the Registrar for the requirements of Registration:—

First TUESDAY in each Month, at Mrs CHRISTOPHER'S, Blackhill, from Nine a.m. to Eleven a.m.
First TUESDAY in each Month, at the LOCAL BOARD-ROOM, Consett, from Twelve noon to Two p.m.
First TUESDAY in each Month, at Mr LAIDLOW'S, 119, Leadgate, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.
Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mrs MARY ROBSON'S, Medomsley, from Nine a.m. to Ten a.m.
Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mr STOKER'S, Westwood Colliery, from Eleven a.m. to Two p.m.
Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mr WILLIAM CHARLTON'S, Ebchester Hill, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.
Second TUESDAY in each Month, at Mr POTTS', Castleside, from Two p.m. to Four p.m.
First FRIDAY in each Month, at Mr WILSON'S, Satley, from One p.m. to Three p.m.
Second FRIDAY in each Month, at Mr THOMAS HUNTER'S, Annfield Plain Wood Cottages, from Ten a.m. to Twelve noon.
Third MONDAY in each Month, at Mr JACKSON'S National School, Holmside, from Eleven a.m. to One p.m.
First MONDAY in each Month, at Mr THOMAS WAUGH'S, Hill Top, from Eight a.m. to Ten a.m.
First MONDAY in each Month, at Mr COCKBRILL'S, Quebec, from Eleven a.m. to One p.m.
First MONDAY in each Month, at Mr SIDDELL'S, Old Cornsay, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.
At my OFFICE, Lanchester, on WEDNESDAYS, from Eleven a.m. to Four p.m.; and SATURDAYS, from Eleven a.m. to Four p.m.

It is now compulsory for all persons to attend on the Registrar under pain of prosecution.

JOHN JAMES THOMPSON,
Registrar of Births and Deaths for the
Sub-district of Lanchester.

Public Notices.

LANCHESTER FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SHOW will be held on September 2nd. Entries close on MONDAY, the 30th August.

A BALL will be held in the Booth.

Admission—from Two till Four o'clock, One Shilling; from Four till Half-past Six o'clock, Sixpence.

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.

Contracts.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE CONSETT LOCAL BOARD invite Tenders for the CUTTING and LAYING a SEWER from Mount Pleasant towards the Brickworks, and LIFTING and RE-LAYING about 90 Yards of SEWER in Church Street.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Board-room on and after MONDAY, the 23rd inst.

Tenders marked "Sewer," and addressed "Consett Local Board, Consett," will be received up to MONDAY, the 30th inst

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,
JOHN ELLIOTT, Clerk.
Local Board Office, Consett,
August 19th, 1875.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

DISTRICT OF LEADGATE.

TENDERS are invited for the sundry Works in IMPROVING Allendale Lane, near Medomsley. Plan, Section, and Quantities may be seen on application to Mr. THOMAS LONGSTAFF, Surveyor, at the BOARD-ROOM, LEADGATE, on and after TUESDAY, the 31st instant, between the hours of One and Five p.m., and Tenders for the same, marked "Tender," will be received by me at my Office, situate at Westwood House, Shotley Bridge, up to WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next, at Twelve at noon.

By order,
M. COUPLAND, Clerk.
Westwood House, Shotley Bridge,
27th August, 1875. 71g

For Sale.

FOR SALE, Two Excellent MILCH COWS, near to Profit.—Apply to Mrs. MARY HENDERSON, East Stob House, near Dipton, Lintz Green Station.

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Henry Brown.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MR. HENRY BROWN is instructed by Mr. JAMES BROWN, of Castle Dean Farm, near Iveston, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION 2 Acres of POTATOES, by the Drill, to suit Purchasers.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock on SATURDAY, September 4, 1875. 81g

By Mr. J. Murray.

CONSETT RACES.

TO INNKEEPERS.

MR. JOHN MURRAY will LET BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, August 30, 1875, at Three o'clock, the REFRESHMENT STANDS on the Race Course at Number One, Consett. 70g

FREE PROPERTY SALE.

MR. JOHN MURRAY will hold a SALE by AUCTION of PROPERTY, at the QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, CONSETT, every Three Months, viz., MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER, and FEBRUARY. Two per cent. commission if sold.

By Mr Joseph Oley.

SUNNYSIDE, NEAR KNITSLEY STATION.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, honoured with the confidence of Mr HENRY TURNBULL, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, upon SUNNYSIDE FARM, on MONDAY, September 6th, 1875, the Away-going Crops of CORN upon the above Farm, comprising:—

9 Acres of WHEAT.
5 do. BARLEY.
18 do. OATS.

Three Months' Credit will be given on approved security, or Sixpence in the Pound for ready-money.

Sale at Three o'clock in the Afternoon. 69g

To Lend.

LOANS AND MORTGAGES.—Money to lend in sums of £50 and upwards, on personal security, at 5 per cent. per annum interest, repayable in one to seven years. Also several sums upon mortgage of freeholds and leaseholds from 3½ per cent. Terms 10 to 21 years. No commission charged. Apply to Messrs. BEVAN, 10, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C., personally (preferred) or by letter.—N.B.—Interest is payable half-yearly, and is not required in advance. 6929

To Let.

TO LET the EATAGE of about 10 Acres of Old GRASS FOG, at Maiden Law. Well watered.—Apply to C. F. COOKE, Grocer, Annfield Plain. 79g

TO LET, and entered on the August Term, a comfortable well-finished HOUSE, containing Eight Rooms, good Pantry, excellent Yard, &c., situate in Durham Road, Blackhill.—Apply to WILLIAM RAW, Blackhill, 7141

Lost.

LOST, between Shotley Bridge and Snow's Green Station, on SATURDAY LAST, a DARK WOOL SHAWL. Anyone returning the same to WILLIAM STARLING, 36, Allendale Cottages, will be rewarded.

Wanted.

WANTED, a Strong, Active YOUTH, as an APPRENTICE to the JOINERY BUSINESS.—Apply to JOHN ROUTLEDGE, Joiner, Consett.

TO LIMESTONE QUARRYMEN.

WANTED, a few Good MEN to work either Piece or Day Work.—Apply at the Quarries or Office, Fourstones, near Hexham. 62g

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. 6d. and 1s packets (by post 8 or 15 stamps), labelled "JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, London.

"31, Taylor Street, Glasgow, Oct 1, 1868.—I have tried Mr. Todd's Quinine Wine, and have found it an excellent preparation as a tonic wherever such is required.—JAMES GIBSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E." This elegant and renowned preparation of genuine quinine stands unsurpassed as the most reliable, and pleasant medicine known in all cases of indigestion, nervousness and neuralgia, and more especially in prostration after long sickness where though its great strength and perfect purity it has gained the universal recommendation of the medical profession. The genuine is manufactured only by Joe Todd, Chemist, Carlisle, and has the name on the Government stamp.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

Mr. J. C. Wylie, your letter will appear in our next issue.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28TH, 1875.

Local and District News.

CO-OPERATIVE HALL, STANLEY.—Mr. G. Hillier's æthescopic entertainment is attracting hundreds nightly. It is pronounced to be the best entertainment that has ever visited Stanley.

CRICKET. — BURNOPFIELD v. NEWCASTLE PRESS.—On Saturday last a match was played at Burnopfield between the above clubs, and resulted in an easy victory for the home team by 45 runs.—Score: Newcastle Press, 13; Burnopfield, 58.

SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION.—Yesterday (Friday) Mr. W. W. Thompson, returning-officer, published the names of the elected members of the School Board for the parish of Greencroft, as follows:—D. C. Balleny, Little Greencroft, landowner; E. W. E. Balleny, Little Greencroft, landowner; W. R. Dickinson, Priestfield Lodge, land and colliery owner; H. Greener, colliery manager; and R. Mitchinson, Catchgate, colliery manager.

ASSAULT ON THE POLICE AT OXHILL.—On Wednesday last, William Stewart, a miner, was brought before the Lanchester bench on a charge of having violently assaulted P.C. Tranmer whilst in execution of his duty at Oxhill. The defendant refused to quit Errington's public-house, and on the officer ejecting him from the house, he became violent and threw a stone at the constable's head.—He was sent to prison for a month.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Fistulas, piles, excoriations, and strictures are speedily relieved and ultimately removed by applying this Ointment after fomentation with warm water. Persons suffering from these scourges of the human frame should arrest their progress at once, for it is both insidious and rapid. Fistulas, if long allowed to go unchecked, not only weaken the nervous system, but destroy life. The sooner these inestimable remedies are used the more certain is success, yet none need despair; hopeless cases have likewise yielded, and the sufferer been saved a painful death. In excoriations a few applications of this healing Ointment effect a cure, while the Pills, conjointly with it, are especially beneficial in relaxing and removing strictures, whatever their situation or duration.

BLACKHILL UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—The first anniversary of the Sunday-school in connection with the United Methodist Free Church, Blackhill, was held on Sabbath last, when sermons were preached in the morning and evening by the Rev. A. Sayer, the newly-appointed minister to this circuit. In the afternoon the same gentleman conducted the services, when the children recited select pieces and sang selections from Sankey's hymns. On Monday a public tea party was held, the tables at which were presided over by Mrs. Canal, Miss Little, Miss Richley, Mrs. Milburn, Miss Milburn, and Mrs. Hodgson. After tea there was a public meeting, over which Mr. J. Proud, of Kilnpit Hill, presided, and instructive and earnest addresses were delivered by the Rev. A. Sayer and Messrs. F. Loyd and J. Maddison. The proceedings were agreeably enlivened by select music by the Misses Unsworth, Miss Reece, and Mr. Davidson.

CONVICTION UNDER THE MEDICAL ACT.—On Thursday, at the Chester-le-Street Petty Sessions, Percival Hall, of Holmside, was charged before the sitting magistrates, Col. Johnson and the Rev. E. H. Shipperdson, to answer a charge preferred under the Medical Act, 1858 that on the 24th of May, in the present year, he did unlawfully, wilfully, and falsely pretend that he was a medical practitioner, and thereby did pretend that he was a registered man, under the Medical Act, 1858, while in reality he was not so registered.—Mr. W. Brignall, jun., appeared to prosecute, and produced the *Medical Register*, and showed that the defendant's name did not appear therein. It appeared that Mr. Hodgson, the registrar at Chester-le-Street, received a form, which had been filled up, and which showed that the child of James Fairley, colliery manager, residing at Holmside Lane, had been vaccinated by "P. Hall, N.A.S." The line, "Vaccination Officer for the district," had been struck out, but a printed line on the form, "Medical Officer, duly registered," immediately beneath the signature was left in. This document Mr. Hodgson refused to accept, and took proceedings against Fairley for not having properly vaccinated his child, and he was fined 10s, and costs at the last sitting of the bench.—Mrs. Fairley now stated that the form in question, filled up and signed, was given to her by the defendant, whose son proved that the writing was in the hand of his father.—Dr. Linton, of Chester-le-Street, stated that he had known the defendant between twenty and thirty years, first as an assistant to Dr. Watson, of Burnopfield, and afterwards as practising about the neighbourhood, and he was not likely to have been in practice before the year 1815.—Mr. A. W. Granger, of Durham in defence, contended that the absence of the defendant's name from the register did not necessarily prove that he was not a practitioner, and in support of his allegation, he pointed to the case, "Pedgeift v. Chevalier," tried about fifteen years ago, in which Mr. Justice Earle and other judges had held that opinion, and quashed a case on all fours with the present action.—The magistrates, after a short consultation, found the charge proved, and there being a previous conviction, fined the defendant £10 and costs.—Mr. Granger afterwards applied for a case, which was granted, and the defendant bound himself in the sum of £100 to prosecute.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Shotley Bridge Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on Wednesday evening in the Wesleyan Chapel, Shotley Bridge. The Rev. H. Gibson read a portion of scripture and offered up prayer, after which, Mr. E. O. Tregelles, who was called upon to preside, after a short address, introduced the deputation, Mr. G. T. Edwards, who adverted to the labours of Bede, Tyndal, Morrison, Carey, Williams, Moffatt, Hunt, and others, who had translated the sacred volume into all the known languages. The printing press had also had considerable honour in being the means of increasing the number of the copies of the scriptures at a greater rate than could possibly have been accomplished if the invention had not been discovered. William Caxton, 400 years ago last year, in 1474, set up his first printing press in Westminister Abbey, and since then the press had exercised a mighty influence for good upon the world. The various improvements in printing had gone to cheapen the price of the sacred scriptures, and the very first book printed from moveable types was the Bible. So great was the work carried on by the British and Foreign Bible Society that during the 71 years the society had been in operation it had circulated 74 millions of copies of the sacred volume, and also assisted other societies to circulate other 50 millions of copies in 210 languages into which it had been translated. The rate of issue for a single year, 1874, was 2,600,000, or five copies every minute day and night. Other religious societies were called upon to labour in foreign lands, but this society laboured at home as well as abroad, and thousands of copies were circulated at reduced prices amongst those who were unable to pay for them. The speaker, in conclusion, warmly commended the objects of the society to the meeting. From the balance sheet read over at the meeting, we learn that 78 Bibles and 57 Testaments have been sold at Shotley Bridge during the past year; £10 2s. 4d. has been paid to Newcastle depot; and a free grant of £14 has been made towards the objects of the society.

BEAMISH, PONTOP, AND CONSETT AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The annual show of this society was held on Wednesday at Birtley, and was a very successful one. The number of visitors was very large, and the takings at the gate would no doubt recoup the society for its energetic efforts in the promotion of agriculture in the district which the society perambulates. Last year the exhibition was at Shotley Bridge, and the year before at Lamesley. At the latter show the total entries were 423; at the Shotley Bridge Show they were 726; at the Birtley Show on Wednesday there were 669. There has therefore been a decrease as compared with last year, but an increase compared with the year before that. And, looking at the first show at Beamish, in 1870, when the entries were only 102, it must be satisfactory to the managers to find that the entries this year are increased more than five times. As to the show, in quality, it was extraordinarily good in nearly all classes. The shorthorns were good, especially in the female class; but there was a protest lodged against the prize heifer in calf, belonging to Mr. Laycock, as it was alleged she was above age (that is above two and under three years old). Sheep formed a very good class; and horses were largely represented, as they should be in the district embraced by the society. There was only a poor show of poultry, the Cochins forming the largest class. Dogs, in the several classes, made up a good show, the Bedlingtons, as usual forming the largest class. Altogether the exhibition was successful. The arrangements of the exhibition were superintended by a strong body of stewards assisted by Messrs. Ridley and Richards, the secretaries. The awards and the names of the judges were as follows:—

Judges—Cattle, sheep, and pigs: Mr John Angus, Bearl; Mr W. C. Thomson, Brampton, Darlington; Mr Marshall Stephenson, Fourstones. Horses: Mr William Jobson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr John Furnell, Garmondsway, Coxhoe; Mr Robert Brydon, Seaham. Dogs and poultry: Major Cowen, Blaydon Burn; Colonel Allison, Sunderland; Mr William Jobling, Morpeth. Butter and eggs: Mrs Howdon, Pockerley; Mrs McLaren, Hedley West House; Mrs Rotherford, Pelton East House.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Bulls, above two years old 1st, a piece of plate, value, £10 10s, presented by Lieut.-Colonel Joicey—Mr Vickers, Mown Meadows, Crook, Did you Ever; 2nd, £3 3s, Mr Henry Wallace, Trench Hall, Gateshead, Fitz-Charles; h c, Mr Charles, Wilson, Shotley Park, Blackhill, The Baron.

Bulls, above one and under two years of age, 1st, a piece of plate, value £5 5s, presented by the Most Noble the Marquess of Bute—Mr Charles Wilson, Shotley Park, Blackhill, Baron Butterfly; 2nd, £3, Mrs Clark, South Causey Farm, Chester-le-Street, Just in Time.

Bull calves, under twelve months old, 1st, £3 3s—Messrs John Annandale and Sons, Lintz Ford, Lintz Green, King Alphonso; 2nd, £1 10s, Mr E. H. Hunter, Whittonstall.

Cows for breeding purposes, 1st, the Pelton Subscription Cup, value £7 7s—Messrs John Annandale and Sons, Lintz Ford, Lintz Green, Princess; 2nd £3, Mrs Clark, South Causey Farm, Chester-le-Street, Daisy; 3rd, £1 10s, Mr. J. Kirkup, Pelton House, Chester-le-Street; c, Mr Charles Wilson, Shotley Park, Blackhill, Mary Middleton.

Heifers (in calf), above two and under three years of age—1st, a piece of plate, value £5 5s, presented by the inhabitants of Birtley, Mr Richard Laycock, Lintz Hall, Lintz Green; 2nd, £2, Messrs Gray and Swan, Longacres, Gateshead, Sunflower; 3rd, Messrs John Annandale and Sons, Lintz Ford, Lintz Green, Little Emily: c, Mr C. Wilson, Shotley Park, Blackhill, Lovely 16th. A protest was lodged against the winner because of above age.

Heifers, above one and under two years of age—1st, a piece of plate, value £5 5s, presented by the inhabitants of Birtley, Messrs John Annandale and Sons, Lintz Ford, Lintz Green, Princess Marie; 2nd, £2, Mr E. H. Hunter, Whittonstall, Flower Girl 6th; c, Mr C. Wilson, Shotley Park, Blackhill, Violet Leaf.

Heifer calves, under twelve months old—1st £3 3s, and 2nd. £1 10s, Mr E. H. Hunter, Whittonstall, Flower Girl 7th and Nell's Rose; c, Mr Chas. Wilson, Shotley Park.

Shorthorned breeding animal of a any sex or age, the property of a tenant farmer—1st and h c, a piece of plate, value £5 5s, presented by W. M. Annandale, Esq., Mr E. H. Hunter, Whittonstall, Flower Girl 6th and Flower Girl 7th; 2nd, Messrs Hunter and Fewster, Whittonstall, Prince of Derwent.

Female shorthorns—1st, the Pelton subscription cup, value £10 10s, Mr Richard Laycock, Lintz Hall, Lintz Green; 2nd, £3 3s, Messrs John Annandale and Sons, Lintz Ford, Lintz Green; h c, Messrs Gray and Swann, Longacres, Gateshead, Sunflower; c, Major Briggs, Hylton Castle, Sunderland, Thorndale's Cambridge Duchess 2nd.

Cows of any breed for dairy purposes—1st, a piece of plate, value £5, presented by the ladies of Birtley, Mr Thomas Pattison, Derwent Crook, Gateshead, Dairy Maid; 3nd, £3, the Ouston Coal Co., Birtley; 3rd, £1, Mr Isaac Heslop, Chester-le-Street, Meggie; h c Mr T. Turnbull, Birtley.

Pair of grazing steers of any breed, under three years old—1st, £4, Mr John Kirkup, Pelton House, Chester-le-Street.

Pair of grazing heifers of any breed, under three years old, the property of a tenant farmer—1st, the butcher's subscription cup, value £5 5s, Mr Thomas Bell, Hedley Hall, Marley Hill. 2nd, £2, Mr R. Henderson, Chester-le-Street.

LEICESTER SHEEP.

Aged tups, 1st, £4, Mr J. Armstrong, Tanfield Grange, Lintz Green; 2nd, £2, Mr Thomas Bell, Hedley Hall, Marley Hill, The Shah.

Shearling tups—1st, a piece of plate, value £5 5s, presented by C. M. Palmer, M.P., Mr Cuthbert Richardson, New Ridley, Stocksfield-on-Tyne; 2nd, £2, and h c, Messrs John Annandale and Sons, Lintz Ford, Lintz Green.

Tup lambs—1st, £3 and c, Mr John Armstrong, Tanfield Grange, Lintz Green; 2nd, £1 10s, Mr T. White, Hedley West Riding, Stocksfield.

Pen of three ewes that have reared lambs this season—1st, a piece of plate value £5, presented by the Birtley Co-operative Industrial Provident Society (Limited), Messrs John Annandale and Sons, Lintz Ford, Lintz Green; 2nd, £2, Mr Thomas Bell, Hedley Hall, Marley Hill; c, Messrs John Annandale and Sons, Lintz Green.

Pen of three shearling gimmers—1st, £3, and 2nd, £1 10s, Messrs John Annandale and Sons, Lintz Green; h c, Mr C. Richardson, New Ridley, Stocksfield.

Pen of three gimmer lambs—1st, £3, Messrs John Annandale and Sons, Lintz Green.

Pen of five shearling sheep of any breed or sex, the property of a tenant farmer—1st, £3, Mr G. Watson, Tanfield, Lintz Green; 2nd, £1, Mr C. Richardson, New Ridley, Stocksfield.

HORSES FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Brood mares with a foal at foot, or in foal at time of show—1st, a silver cup value £10 10s, presented by Major Hunt, the executors of the late Geo ge Angus, Bromley, Darling; 2nd, £3, Mrs Clark, South Causey Farm, Chester-le-Street, Blossom; c, Mrs Clark, Chester-le-Street, Bloom.

Brood mares with foal at foot, or in foal at time of show—1st, a piece of plate value £5 5s, presented by John Calvert, Esq., Mr W. Howdon, Pockerley, Chester-le-Street, Bella; 2nd, £2, Mrs Clark, South Causey Farm, Chester-le-Street, Blossom.

Pair of mares for agricultural purposes—1st, a silver cup, value £10 10s, presented by Joseph Laycock, Esq., Mrs Clark, South Causey Farm, Chester-le-Street, Blossom and Bloom; 2nd, £2 2s, Mr Richard Laycock, Lintz Hall, Lintz Green.

Geldings, three years old—1st, £3, and 2nd, £2, the Ouston Colliery Company, Birtley.

Fillies, three years old—1st, £3, Messrs Snowball, Hedley Grange, Stocksfield, Meg; 2nd, Mr H. Wallace, Trench Hall, Gateshead, Meg.

Geldings or fillies, two years old—1st, £3, Mr Richard Laycock, Lintz Hall, Lintz Green, gelding; 2nd, £2, Mrs Clark, South Causey Farm, Chester-le-Street, Wellesley, gelding.

Geldings or fillies, one year old—1st, £3, Mr Henry Potts, High Flatts, Chester-le-Street, gelding; 2nd, £2, Mr William Howden, Pockerley, Chester-le-Street, filly; c, Mr George Turnbull, Twizell Hall, Chester-le-Street, filly.

Colt foals—1st, £2, Mr Henry Potts, High Flatts, Chester-le-Street.

Filly foals—1st, £2, Mr P. McLaren, Hedley West House, Marley Hill; 2nd, £1, Mr G. Turnbull, Twizell Hall, Chester-le-Street.

Pair of geldings for dray purposes—1st, a silver cup, value £10 10s, given by the licensed victuallers of the district, Mr Benjamin Spraggon, Nafferton; 2nd, £2 2s, the Right Hon. the Earl of Durham, Bowes House, Fence Houses, Jumper and Prince.

FOR THE FIELD AND ROAD.

Brood mares for the field, with a foal at foot or in foal at the time of show—1st, a piece of plate, value £5 5s, presented by the Most Noble the Marquess of Bute, Mr R. F. Trenholm, Butterwick, Sedgefield, Countess; 2nd, £2, Mr Wm. Hedley, Shafto House, Cragg Head, Alice.

Mares for breeding weight-carrying hunters, to have a foal at foot, or in foal at time of show, the property of a tenant farmer—1st, a silver cup, value £5 5s, presented by Messrs Lambton and Co., Mr Isaac Heslop, Urpeth, Chester-le-Street; 2nd, £2, Mr Thos. Bell, Hedley Hall, Marley Hill, Sally.

Hunter, mare or gelding, equal to carry 12 stones—1st, a silver cup, value £10 10s, Mr Jacob W. Annett, Ulgham Manor, Morpeth, The Arrow; 2nd, a silver cup, value £5, presented by Lindsay Wood, Esq., Mr C. G. Boyne, Linwood House, Haydon Bridge, Sunset; h c, Mr N. Maughan, Newbrough Lodge, Hexham, The Rook.

Weight-carrying hunter, mare or gelding, confined to Northumberland and Durham—1st, a silver cup, value £8 8s, presented by Charles D. W. Balleny, Esq., Mr Wm. Armstrong, Stockton-on-Tees, Nelly; 2nd, £2, Mr John Bulman, West Auckland.

Hackneys suitable for a lady—1st, the Ladies' Subscription Cup, value £7 7s, Mr R. Rowell, Dilston Park, Corbridge, Firefly; 2nd, £3 3s, Dr Wm. M. Renton, Shotley Bridge, Lady Tattersall; c, Mr N. Maughan, Newbrough Lodge, Hexham.

Hackney mare or gelding—1st, a piece of plate, value £7 7s, presented by Thomas Taylor Smith, Esq., Mr F. J. Snowball, Seaton Burn House, Dudley, Bertha; 2nd, £3 3s, Mr Charles Perkins, Birtley Hall, The Belle of the Ball.

Cob or pony, not exceeding 14 hands—1st, a piece of plate, value £5 5s, presented by Captain Perkins, Mr William Trotter, South Acomb, Stocksfield, Lucy; 2nd, £2 2s, Mr Michael Wright, Charlton, Bellingham, Dolly Varden.

Single harness horses of either sex—1st, a piece of plate, value £5 5s, presented by William Hedley, Esq., Major Hunt, Birtley, May-fly; 2nd, £2 2s, Mr T. Coates, West Auckland; 3rd, Mr John Turnbull, The Brewery, Chester-le-Street.

Mare or gelding that leaps the fences best to the satisfaction of the judges—1st, a piece of plate, value £10 10s, Dr F. Simpson, Pelton, Chester-le-Street, Coonghul; 2nd, £3 3s, Mr Thomas Place, Bishop Auckland, Cocoa Nut; h c, Mr James Hedley, Bellingham, Oatmeal.

Donkeys mare or gelding—1st, £1, 2nd, 10s, Master J. Tully, Glenbrook, Chowdean, Jinny, and Mr J. R. Craggs, Pelton, Chester-le-Street, equal.

SWINE.

Boars of any breed—1st, £3, Mr F. Jackson, Pit Hill, Chester-le-Street; 2nd, £1 10s, Mr Robson, Swalwell, Gateshead.

Sows of any breed—1st, a silver cup, value £3 3s, presented by Thomas Ironsides, Esq., Mr F. Jackson, Pit Hill, Chester-le-Street; 2nd, £1 10s, Mr John Ismay, Whickham, Esther; h c, Mr Ralph Brown, Whickham.

Fat pigs, under 14 months old, the property of a cottager—1st, £3, Mr William Hay, Pit Hill, Chester-le-Street; 2nd, £2, Mr Thomas Roddam, Shield Row, Chester-le-Street; 3rd, £1, Mr John Golden, Pit Hill, Chester-le Street.

Extra stock, pen of pigs—h c, Mr A. Hutchinson, Lamesley.

BUTTER.

Two pounds of fresh butter—1st, £2 10s, Mrs Johnson, Low Urpeth, Chester-le-Street; 2nd. £1 10s, Miss E. Agnew, Hedley Hall, Marley Hill; 3rd, £1, Mr R. H. Huntley, Priestfield Farm, Lintz Green; c, Mrs Jane Bates, Low Stanley, Chester-le-Street.

EGGS.

A basket of not less than 12 eggs—1st, 5s, Mr R. H. Huntley, Priestfield Farm, Lintz Green; 2nd, 2s 6d, Mrs Swinburne, Beamish Mill, Chester-le-Street; h c, Mrs Jane Wood, Harraton Hall, Washington.

POULTRY.

Guinea fowls—1st, 15s, Mrs J. Wood, Harraton Hall, Washington; 2nd, 7s 6d, Mrs M Wilson, Old Waldridge, Chester-le-Street.

Turkey cock and hen—1st, 15s, Mrs Mary Dolphin, Blackburn, Esh.

Gander and goose—1st, 15s, Mrs Anthony Hutchinson, Lamesley; 2nd, 7s 6d, Miss Mary Dolphin, Blackburn, Esh.

Rouen drake and duck—1st, 15s, and 2nd, 7s 6d, Mr W. Swann, West Sleekburn Farm, Bedlington.

Aylesbury drake and duck—1st, 15s, and 2nd, 7s 6d, Mrs John Kirkup, Pelton House, Chester-le-Street.

Dorking cock and hen—1st, 15s, Mr William Swann, West Sleekburn Farm, Bedlington.

Brahma Pootra cock and hen—1st, 15s, Mr William Swann, West Sleekburn Farm, Bedlington.

Cochin China cock and hen—1st, 15s, and 2nd, 7s 6d, Mr George H. Proctor, Market Place, Durham.

Black Spanish cock and hen—1st, 15s, and 2nd, 7s 6d, Mrs J. Wood, Harraton Hall, Washington.

Game cock and hen—1st, 15s, Mr Jacob Rowell, Clough Dean; 2nd, 7s 6d, Mr William Swann, West Sleekburn Farm, Bedlington.

Bantam cock and hen—1st, 15s, Mr. William Swann, West Sleekburn Farm, Bedlington; 2nd, 7s 6d, and h c, Mr Jacob Rowell, Clough Dean.

Cock and hen of any other breed—1st, 15s, Mr R. B. Tinn, Clayton Street, Newcastle; 2nd, 7s 6d, Mr Wm. Ellison, North Biddick Colliery, Washington; h c, Mr. W. Mitchison, Kibblesworth, Gateshead.

DOGS.

Shepherd's dog or bitch, rough haired—1st, £2, Mr Thomas H. Browell, Hole Row Farm, Shotley Bridge; 2nd, £1, Mr Jas. Smith White Hill Furnace, Chester-le-Street, Moss; 3rd, £1, Mr Thomas Browell, Shotley Bridge; v h c, Mr Richard Marshall, Half Moon Lane, Gateshead, Cheviot; h c, Mr Robert Ferguson, Pelton Fell, Chester-le-Street, Friday; c, Mr Andrew Wood, Harraton Hall, Washington, Gyle.

Shepherd's dog or bitch, smooth haired—1st, £2, Mr John Lawson, Sniperley, Durham, Meg; 2nd, £1, Mr George Ridley, Causey Inn, Marley Hill, Swift; 3rd, 10s, Mr George Wade, Pandon Bank, Newcastle, Moss; h c Mr G. Wade, Newcastle, Gyp; Mr Wm. Wilson, Pelaw Grange, Meg.

Mastiff dog or bitch—1st, £2, Mr John Pallister, Birtley, Sultan; 2nd, £1, Mr John R. Furness, Lefroy Street, Newcastle, Paris; 3rd, 10s, Dr. George Renton, Consett, Guelph; h c, Mr. John R. Furness, Meg and Duchesse.

Pointer dogs—1st, £2, Mr W. Summerson, Haughton-le-Skerne, Darlington, Shot; 2nd, £1, Mr J. Richardson, Forth Place, Newcastle; 3rd, 10s, Mr John Calvert, Consett, Dash; h c, Mr J. Smith, Sand Hill, Winlaton, Bob; Mr. Luke Denham, Copley, Cockfield, Darlington, Shot.

Pointer bitches—1st and cup, presented by Major Cowen, value £5 5s, Mr John Richardson, Forth Place, Newcastle: 2nd, £1, Mr. Thomas Noble, North Hetton Grange, Southwick, Nell; 3rd, 10s, Mr J. Lee, Barlow Fell, Winlaton, Juno; h c, Mr. Ralph Anderson, Beamish, Juno; Mr. Edward Castle, Durham, Flora.

Black and tan setter dog and bitch—1st and Cup, presented by Dr George Renton, value £5 5s, Mr Ralph Anderson, Beamish, Rob Roy; 2nd, £1, Mr. Nathaniel Clark, Beamish Park, Sappho.

Setter dogs, other than black and tan—1st, £2, Mr J. Richardson, Forth Place, Newcastle; 2nd, £1, Mr Alfred A. Renton, Shotley Bridge, Schow; 3rd, 10s, Mr J. W. Hodgson, Bradley Lodge, Dipton, Ranger.

Setter bitch, other than black and tan—1st, £2, Mr John Richardson, Forth Place, Newcastle; 2nd, £1, Mr H. Harding, Winlaton, Polly; 3rd, 10s, Mr Thomas Robson Front Street, Winlaton, Meg; v h c, Mr Thos. Noble, North Hetton Grange, Southwick, Jess; h c, Mr W. F. Winter, Derwent Cote, Nell.

Retriever dog or bitch—1st, £1 10s, Mr Thomas H. Jobling, Bywell Hall Farm, Stocksfield, Sailor; 2nd, 15s, Mr Robert Baker, Burnopfield; 3rd, 7s 6d, Mr J. Richardson, Forth Lane, Newcastle; v h c, Mr S. Balmer, jun., Usworth Hall, Washington, Sailor; h c, Mr Ralph Henderson, Chester-le-Street.

Sporting spaniels, dog or bitch—1st, £1 10s, Mr John Richardson, Forth Lane, Newcastle; 2nd, 10s, Mr C. Fairbairn, Elvet Bridge, Durham, Dash.

Greyhound dogs—1st, £1 10s, Mr J. G. Dixon, Gorfield Letch, Morpeth, Dreaded Falcon; 2nd, 15s, Mr J. Allan, Side, Newcastle, Cabin Boy; 3rd, 7s 6d. Mr W. B Makepeace, Bridge Street, Felling, Manager; v h c, Mr. Thomas Bowman, Birtley, Bob.

Greyhound bitches—1st, £1 10s., Mr J. G. Dixon, Gorfield Letch, Morpeth, Duah Quacoo; 2nd, 15s, do., Due Law; 3rd, 7s 6d. Messrs Milne and Henderson, Low Fell, Gateshead, Witch of Tarsit; v h c, Mr Thos. Harle, Chester-le-Street; h c, Mr Thomas Stoddart, Blaydon.

Fox terrier dog or bitch—1st, £2, Mr G. H. Proctor, Market Place, Durham, Jester; 2nd, £1, do., Riot; 3rd, 10s, Mr W. F. Webster, Pallion Hall, Sunderland, Queen; v h c, Messrs Milne and Henderson, Low Fell, Gateshead, Byron.

Black and tan terrier dog or bitch—1st, £1, Mr Isaac Baty, jun., Hexham, Pride of Yorkshire; 2nd, 10s, Mr J. H. Jenkins, Cwmbwria, Swansea, Sam; h c, Mr G. Wall, Side, Newcastle; Mr. George Kemp, Chester-le-Street, Vanity; Mrs Sarah Hunter, Barley Mow Inn, Chester-le-Street, Chickey.

Blue Bedlington terrier dog or bitch—1st, £1 10s, Mr T. J. Pickett, Market Street, Newcastle, Tyneside; 2nd, 15s, Mr. Thomas Stoddart, Blaydon, Fearless; 3rd, 7s 6d, Mr T. J. Pickett, Tynedale, h c, Mr. Thomas Holder, Albion Inn, Gateshead, Jet; Mr A. N. Dodds, Red Lion Inn, North Shields, Rose; Mr Robt. Daniels, High Friar Street, Newcastle, Daisy.

Bedlington terrier dog or bitch, other than blue—1st, £1 10s, Mr Thomas Stoddart, Blaydon, Frisk; 2nd, 15s, Mr L. Batty, Seghill, Dudley, Mat; 3rd, 7s. 6d., Mr R. Anderson, Cramlington; v h c, Mr. A. N. Dodds, Red Lion Inn, North Shields, Spider; h c, Mr. T. J. Pickett, Market Street, Newcastle, Tyneside Lass.

Bull terrier dog or bitch—1st, £1, Mr T. J. Pickett, Market Street, Newcastle, Wallace; 2nd, 10s, Mr Isaac Battensby, Silver Street, Durham, Puss; v h c, Mr L. Herron, Victoria Street, Gateshead, Wallace.

Terrier dog or bitch, of any other variety not classed—1st, £1, Mr P. J. Webster, Pallion Hall, Sunderland, Billy; 2nd, 10s, Mr M. Gilhespy, 4, Dove Street, Cullercoats.

Dog or bitch, of any other variety, over 30lbs. weight—1st, £2, Mr Wm. Miller, wine merchant, Newcastle, Bran; 2nd, £1, Mr. John Harrison, Jackson Street, Gateshead.

Dog or bitch, of any other variety, under 30lbs. weight—1st, £2, Mr. J. Temperley, jun., Fenham Terrace, Newcastle, Max; 2nd, £1, Mr C. W. Ormston, Musgrove, Gateshead Fell, Karl; 3rd, Major Hunt, Birtley; h c, Mr T. Robinson, Birtley, Violet.

Setter puppies, under nine months old, a sweepstake of 5s each; first, two-thirds; second, one-third; less 10 per cent—1st, Dr George Renton, Consett, Hance, price £20; 2nd, Mr A. R. Jeffery, Spen Colliery, Winlaton, Meg, price £20.

Pointer puppies, under nine months old, a sweepstake of 5s each; first, two-thirds; second, one-third; less 10 per cent.—1st and 2nd, Mr John Forster, Masons' Arms, Gateshead, Nance and Sancho.

Any other variety of puppy, under nine months old, a sweepstake of 5s each; first, two-thirds; second, one-third; less 10 per cent.—1st, Mr W. J. Joicey, Tanfield Lea; 2nd, Mr. John Sheppard, Birtley.

THE LUNCHEON.

At noon, the judges, committee, and stewards, and a large number of guests partook of luncheon in a marquee erected on the field. Mr. C. M. Palmer, M.P., occupied the chair, and Mr. John Murray, Consett, the vice-chair. The toast of the "Queen" was given and duly honoured, the Chairman remarking, in allusion to the recent collision in the Solent, that her Majesty, who was always ready with practical sympathy in cases of distress among seafaring classes, had solved the problem that it was almost impossible to navigate a vessel with safety under all circumstances at sea. (Hear, hear, and applause.)—The Chairman in giving the toast of the day, "Success to the Beamish, Pontop, and Consett Agricultural Society," congratulated the members on the progress they had made, and especially upon the number of horses they had been enabled to gather together. They might depend upon it, he said, that despite all the fears which had found expression in the House of Commons, our breed of horses was really and truly not degenerating. One of our men, most eminent in connection with horses, had brought the subject eloquently before the House, and had proposed all sorts of schemes for encouraging a good breed. That gentleman had received an answer which had convinced every member—namely, that a breeder should in the first place be enabled to get good prices for his horses; and in the second place, that every encouragement should be offered him in undertaking the work of breeding. (Hear, hear.) In passing to another department, that of cattle, he was led to a very important question—the high price of butcher meat in this country. The present high prices were not greatly to be wondered at, seeing that the consumption of flesh meat had within the past few years increased enormously—workmen having it to one, and sometimes two meals every day, in place, as was formerly the case, doing in many instances without it altogether; and it struck him that if it was worth while inquiring into the scarcity of horses, some enquiry might be made with reference to food-giving animals, so that agriculturists might be encouraged to promote the breeding of cattle. For his part, he believed the dearness of flesh meat arose to some extent from the tenure under which the farmer held his land; but he thought that the bill which was introduced last session would, if made more powerful and of a compulsory character, tend very greatly to solve this difficulty. (Hear, hear.) A tenant farmer could not be expected to breed, rear, and improve live stock unless he is enabled to put more land in grass, and to improve his farm buildings; and there was no inducement for him to do this without he had the assurance that were he deprived of his holding he would be in a position to recoup himself. Though the bill which had been introduced was of a permissive character, and though perhaps there was not throughout the country a single landlord but would contract himself out of it, yet at the foundation of it there was at least a suggestion of the settlement of the question—a new mode of agreement as between landlord and tenant. He trusted that ultimately the measure would be a means of making improved agreements between landlords and tenants—a measure whereby capital which was requisite for the improving of farm buildings and the laying out of land in grass might be safely invested on the part of the tenant, thus, as a consequence, rendering us less dependent on foreign supplies of cattle. (Hear, hear.) Should such a step be achieved we should have the present Government to thank for it. He hoped, he must add, that the time was not far distant when the measure would be made compulsory, and when it would be modified so as to suit the requirements of every district. (Hear, hear.) Having just left the House of Commons, his mind naturally recurred to these questions, with a view to hearing the sentiments and opinions of those who were practically acquainted with them, and he had, therefore, taken the opportunity of expressing his opinions on the important topics to which he had alluded. He need not say that it had afforded him great pleasure to be with them that day, and to propose success to their society. (Applause.)—The Vice-Chairman briefly sketched the history of the society, remarking that when they first sprang into existence only £6 were offered as premiums. The second year of their existence, when the show was held at Beamish, they offered £60, and he (the speaker) then prophesied that they would be able to raise £100 for the following year. (Hear, hear.) He was right in his predictions, but, unfortunately, the weather was against them both at that and the show at Tanfield and they were on the verge of bankruptcy. Owing, however, to the liberal support they received from the agriculturists of the district, aided by the secretaries, they once more became solvent and were enabled to offer premiums to the amount of about £200 on the occasion of their next show at Lamesley. (Applause.) Last year they offered £400 as premiums, and had a fine day. In conclusion, Mr. Murray said the show of that day had also been a success; it was the best show of cattle they had had since the commencement of the society, and he only hoped they would go on prospering until they could offer a thousand pounds worth of prizes. (Applause.)

The toasts of "The judges," the "Successful competitors," and "The chairman" followed, and the proceedings terminated with "Our next merry meeting."

EPP'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' bills. It is by the judicious 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 fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

Southern States.—The lower region situated between the Alleghany mountains and the Atlantic seacoast, extending over nearly five degrees of latitude south of Chesapeake Bay, has its distinctive natural features, which have determined its economic and social conditions. Its shores, which project into the ocean at Cape Fear, Cape Lookout, and Cape Hatteras, so far as to turn the northward flow of the Gulf Stream in the direction of Europe, are remarkably furnished with several ranges of small flat islands, divided by narrow lagoons or sounds from the adjacent mainland. A belt of low and often swampy ground, from sixty to eighty or a hundred miles wide, lies inside the chain of these "Sea Islands," as they are called; and is succeeded, going inland by a middle country of pine barrens, sand hills, and upland moors only here and there inviting culture. Within and above this zone of less available soil, which may, however, be fertilised by skilful treatment of the native marl and other ingredients, rises a pleasant and salubrious land of hill and dale, watered by abundant streams, at the foot of the Blue Ridge. The height of the mountains in the northern part of the territory here described, reaches from 6000 feet to 6700 feet; their rock formations are rich in gold and copper, while the carboniferous beds yield iron-ore and coal. The pine-forests, with their timber, pitch, and turpentine, also constitute a natural source of wealth. A variety of crops, tobacco in the middle districts, maize, and sweet potatoes, the best of rice in those moist lowlands, and the finest long-staple cotton in the Sea Islands, besides ordinary grain and grazing products in the high-land districts, contribute to the resources of this country. It now forms the wealthy States of North and South Carolina and Georgia, in the present American Union.—*From Cassell's "Illustrated History of the United States."*

Janet Doncaster.—Janet's youth was passed in the narrow Norborough society. Hers was not at all a merry childhood. In the first place Mrs. Doncaster had been very disappointed that her child was a daughter and not a son. She had set her heart upon having a son, and bringing him up to be a missionary. A girl could not be a missionany, and was consequently not so interesting to Mrs. Doncaster as a boy would have been. Then, to her mother's anxious eyes, Janet, at the early age of three years and a half, showed unmistakable signs of a worldly disposition. The giddy infant was highly delighted with new clothes, and the smarter they were the better she liked them. She learnt to sing nigger melodies that she heard sung in the streets much more quickly than she learnt to sing Dr. Watts's hymns. She drew no hard and fast line between Sunday stories and Monday stories; she would ask first for Jack the Giant Killer, and then for Daniel in the lion's den, in a manner that made her mother tremble. When she said her prayers at her mother's knee, Mrs. Doncaster having impressed upon her that she was not to learn any form of prayer, but to ask of God from her heart whatever she most desired to have, she prayed for "a red cloak wiv velvet buttons, 'xackly like Amy Grey's. Vere is anover at ve shop." Then, when instructed not to ask for material but for spiritual blessings, her interpretation of a spiritual blessing was that there might always be short sermons in church. When she had scarlatina, and Mrs. Doncaster had begged her to pray for her recovery, Janet, having been told that when she was beginning to get better her skin would peel off, and that when it was all off she would be quite well, joined her little hands in bed, and said in a soft voice, "O God, peel me quick." Made desperate by the comical things Janet asked for in her prayers, Mrs. Doncaster at length taught Janet to repeat a mixed form of prayer, and thus excluded the possibility of inconvenient originality.—*"Janet Doncaster," by Millicent Garrett Fawcett.*

Henry the Fifth's Attack on a Lollard Conventicle.—The more effectually to rouse the apprehensions of the king, and lead him to cut off the very men who would have sowed the seeds of order in his dominions, and been a bulwark around his throne, they (the priests) professed to adduce a specific instance in support of their general allegations of disloyalty and treason against the Lollards. In January, 1414, they repaired to Eltham, where the king was then residing, and startled him with the intelligence of a formidable insurrection of the Wicliffites, with Lord Cobham at their head, just ready to break out. The Lollards, they declared, proposed to dethrone the king, murder the royal household, pull down Westminster Abbey, and all the cathedrals in the realm, and to wind up by confiscating all the possessions of the Church. To give a colouring of truth to the story, they specified the time and place fixed upon for the outbreak of the diabolical plot. The conspirators were to meet on a certain midnight "in Ficket Field beside London, on the back side of St. Giles," and then and there begin their terrible work. The king, on receiving the alarming news, quitted Eltham, and repaired, with a body of armed men, to his Palace of Westminster, to be on the spot and ready to quell the expected rebellion. The night came when this terrible plot was to explode, and to leave before morning its memorials in the overthrow of the throne, and the destruction of the hierarchy. The martial spirit of the future hero of Agincourt was roused. Giving orders for the gates of London to be closed, and "unfurling a banner," says Walden, "with a cross upon it"—after the Pope's example when he wars against the Turk—the king marched forth to engage the rebels. He found no such assembly as he had been led to expect. There was no Lord Cobham there; there were no armed men present. In short, instead of conspirators in rank and file, ready to sustain the onset of the Royal troops, the king encountered only a congregation of citizens, who had chosen this hour and place as the fittest for a field preaching. Such, in sober truth, appears to have been the character of the assembly.—*From "The History of Protestantism," by Rev. Dr. Wylie.*

Chaucer's "Griselda."—It is important to observe that it was taken by Chaucer not from the "Decameron," but from the Latin version made by Petrarch in 1373, a year before his death. Now Petrarch made his version of the story for the distinct purpose of treating it as a spiritual myth. He called his version a mythical piece upon Wifely Obedience and faith. "Be Obedientia et Fide Uxoria, Mythologia." In Boccacio there is simply the tale of the patient —the too patient—Griselda. Petrarch, about a year before his death, re-told it with constant though quiet regard to his own under sense, throughout suggesting the submission of the patient wife as type of the submission we should all pay to the will of God. * * * At the close of his skilful repetition of the story from this point of view, Patrarch expressly said, "It seemed well to me to tell this tale in another style, not so much that I might stir matrons in our day to imitate the patience of this wife, which seems to me hardly fit for imitation, as that I might so far stir readers to imitate the woman's constancy, that what she yielded to her husband they may have heart to offer to our God; for though, as the Apostle James says, He is made tempter of those who do evil, yet tempteth not any man, yet He does prove us, and often suffers us to be tried with many and heavy strokes, not that he may know our will—that he knew before we were created—but that we may learn our frailty by known signs within our home. Amply will I inscribe him among constant men, whoever he may be, who without a murmur shall suffer for his God what this poor countrywoman suffered for her mortal husband." Chaucer completely adopts Petrarch's view of the story; and while he turns into music Petrarch's narrative, with grace, pathos, and kindly touches of humour that make its impression deeper, the reader should not fail to observe how firmly yet delicately he preserves the type of an unswerving love and faith towards God in his manner of describing each of the chief trials of Griselda's patience. Petrarch spiritualised Boccaccio's Griselda; Chaucer preserved the spiritual life thus given to the story, while, with a power since surpassed only by Shakespeare, he brought his Griselda home to us, warm with a woman's simple love and faith, that are of all things upon earth the most abiding.—*From "Cassell's Library of English Literature," edited by Professor Henry Morley.*

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Leaves Newcastle (Week days)—6·0, 6·50, 7·35 (*), 7·55 9·0, 9·45, 10·55, 11·50(*), 12·30, 2·10, 3·0, 3·35 (*) 4·5, 5·5, 6·5, 7·10, 8·5, 9·35, 10·55.

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, 36 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.

Fares from Newcastle to Gateshead: First, 3d; second, 2d.; third, 1d.

Felling: First, 6d.; second, 4d.; third, 3d.

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

Hebburn: First, 10d., second, 7d., third, 5d, Return, first, 1s. 6d., second, 1s. third, 9d.

Jarrow, Tyne Dock, High Shields, or South Shields: First, 1s.; second, 9d.; third, 6d. Return, 1s. 8d., 1s. 3d., 10d.

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 2·2 p.m.

South Shields to Jarrow and Newcastle.

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

Leaves South Shields (Sundays).—6·15, 8·0, 9·55, 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 3·13, 8.23, 9·23, and 10·43 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.

Jarrow: First, 8d; second, 6d.; third, 3½d.

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

Sunderland to South Shields and Jarrow.

Leaves Sunderland (Week days).—4·45, 6·50, 7·50, 8·50 9·55, 11·5 12·15, 1·40, 3·5, 3·55, 5·0, 6·5, 7·5, 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, 5d; 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 tickets to Jarrow: first, 2s. 3d.; second, 1s. 8d.; third, 1s. 2d.

Jarrow to South Shields and Sunderland.

Leaves Jarrow (Week days).—6·25 7·13, 8.18, 9·23 10·8, 11·18, 12·53, 2·33, 3·23, 4·28, 5·28, 6·28, 7·33, 8·28, 9·58, 11.18,

Leaves Jarrow (Sundays)—6·33, 8·23, 9·53, 2·23, 5·23, 7·33, 8·33, 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)—6·10(*a*), 7·0, 8·10, 9·0(*), 9·15, 9·45, (*c*), 10·15, 11·0, 12·0, 12·45, 1·15, 2·0 2·30, 3·5, 4·10 4·45(†), 5·10, 5.50, 6·5, 6·45, (†), 7·10, 8·10, 9·0, 10·0, 11·30.

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Sundays).—6·10 (*a*), 9·0, 10·5, 1·0, 1·15, 2·0, 2·15, 3·0, 3.15, 4·0, 5 0, 6·35, 7·0, 7.35, 8·0, 8·45, 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 Station when required, to set down passengers.

3d.; third, 2d.; Walker, first, 6d, second, 4d.; third

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, 6d., second, 4d., third, 2½d. Return, first, 9d., second, 7d., third, 5d.

Tynemouth to Newcastle.

Leaves Tynemouth (Week days)—5·20, 6·49 (*a*), 7·45, 8·20 (*), 9·0, 9·30 (*), 10·0, 10·30 (*), 11·0, 12·0, 12 45, 1·50, 2·10, 3·0, 3·30 4·0, 5·0, 5·35 (*), 5·55, 6·30, 7·3[illegible], 7·30, (*), 8·0, 9·0, 10·0, 10·50 (*).

Leaves Tynemouth (Sundays)—7·35, 9·45, 1 0, 1·45, 2·0, 3·0, 4·0, 5·0, 5·45, 6·0, 6·35, 7 0, 7·35, 8·0, 8 45, [illegible]·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 6·49 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.

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	4·25
Rowley	„	7·0	1·40	4·35
Burnhill Junction	„	7·10	1·50	4·47
Tow Law	„	7·23	2·3	4·58
Crook	arr.	7·35	2·15	5.10
	dep.	7.38	2·25	5·25
Bishop Auckland	„	8·5	2·55	[illegible]
Darlington	„	9·55	3·35	7·[illegible]
Stockton	„	9·25	4·5	7 8
Middlesbro'	„	9·35	4·15	7 4
Saltburn	„	10·10	[illegible]·50	8 2

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Saltburn	dep.	5·45	11·30	4·30
Middlesbro'	„	6·22	12 5	5·5
Stockton	„	6·34	12·15	5 5
Darlington	„	7·15	1·5	5 55
Bishop Auckland	„	7·48	1·35	6 5
Crook	arr.	8·10	1·57	6 4
	dep.	8·15	2·20	6 8
Tow Law	„	8·27	2·34	7
Burnhill Junction	„	8·42	2·45	7 5
Rowley	„	8·52	2 55	7 5
Benfieldside	arr.	9·5	3 5	
Newcastle	arr.	10·5	[illegible]	9 40

CONSETT BRANCH

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	10·0	12·30	2·30	5·3[illegible]
Scotswood	„	5·52	10·7	12·37	2·37	5·4[illegible]
Swalwell	„	5 59	10·14	12·43	2·44	5·49
Rowland's Gill	„	6·9	10·24	12·51	2·54	[illegible]
Lintz Green	„	6·15	10·30	12·5[illegible]	3·0	6 5
Ebchester	„	6·28	10·43	1·12	3·13	6·1
Shotley Bridge	„	6·34	10·49	1·18	3·19	6·[illegible]
				1·25	3·26	
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.				4 35	6·[illegible]
	dep	6·40	10·55		4·59	6 5
Knitsley	„	6 54	11·9		4 58	[illegible]
Lanchester	„	7·3	11·18		5·6	
Witton Gilbert	„	7·10	11·27		5·[illegible]	
Durham	arr.	7·25	11.40		5·5	7·20

DOWN TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS		1,2,G.	1,2G.	1,2,G	1,2,G	1,2,[illegible]
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Durham	dep.	7 35		12·10	3 3	*8·0
Witton Gilbert	„	7·0		12 4	3 48	[illegible]
Lanchester	„	7 55		12·35	3 59	8·5
Knitsley	„	8·2		12·4[illegible]	4 4	8 6
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.				4·20	
	dep	8·7	9·16	1·0	3·30	8·4
Shotley Bridge	„	8·32	9·20	1·5	3·40	8 5
Ebchester	„	8·36	9·23	1·9	3·44	8·7
Lintz Green	„	8·47	9·33	1.19	3·54	9
Rowland's Gill	„	8·53	9·38	1·24	3·59	[illegible]·13
Swalwell	„	9 2	9·47	1·[illegible]8	4·5	9 22
Scotswood	„	9·9	9·53	1 39	4·14	9·[illegible]
Newcastle	arr.	9·20	10·5	1·50	4·30	9·30

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	7·3[illegible]
Scotswood	„	7·17	4·9	5 32	7·3[illegible]
Swalwell	„	7·23	4·16	5.39	7·4[illegible]
Rowland's Gill	„	7·31	4·25	5·49	8·[illegible]
Lintz Green	„	7·37	4·2[illegible]	5·5	8·[illegible]
Ebchester	„	7·50	4·42	6·8	8·1[illegible]
Shotley Bridge	„	7·57	4 47	6·14	8·2[illegible]
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·5	4·[illegible]	6·20	8·3[illegible]
	dep.	9·10	5·0		
Knitsley		9·21	5·21	..	
Lanchester		9·34	5·34	..	
Witton Gilbert		9.46	5·46	..	
Durham	arr.	10·0	6·0	..	

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.
Durham	dep.		4·0
Witton Gilbert	„	8·5	4·13
Lanchester	„	8·17	4·25
Knitsley	„	8·30	4.38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr	8·42	4·50
	dep	8·50	5 30
Shotley Bridge	„	8·55	5 35
Ebchester	„	9·0	5 40
Lintz Green	„	9 9	5 49
Rowland's Gill		9·16	5 [illegible]9
Swalwell	„	9·23	6·7
Scotswood	„	9·29	6·13
Newcastle	arr	9·40	6 30

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	8·59	8·44
Ebchester	8·13	7·58	Swalwell	9·8	8·51
Shotley Bridge	8·19	8·4	Scotswood	9·14	8·59
Benfieldside (arr)	8·25	8·10	Newcastle (arr)	9·25	9·30

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ew drops of the liquid "Floriline," sprinkled o[illegible] vet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, wh[illegible] horoughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites [illegible] mpurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, sto[illegible] 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 [illegible] tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery [illegible] the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 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.

SCARROW'S (VINT'S) STOMACH PILLS.

FOR INDIGESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, PURIFYING THE BLOOD, SICK HEADACHE, Etc.

No. 1.

When the late Proprietor of the "Tonic Antibilious Pills" first recommended them to a few individuals who were afflicted with stomach complaints, headache, &c. he had no idea of their becoming so extensively known; but the astonishing success which has attended their use obtained with those who first used them not only a decided preference over every other preparation of the kind, but induced them to recommend them to others who were suffering from like causes; and thus to real experienced benefit, and not to any ostentatious recommendations, these Pills owe their present popularity and esteem.

Hitherto these Pills have been given with merely a written or verbal direction, because the Proprietor has always had a rooted avertion to the boasting recommendations that usually accompany Patent Medicines; but, finding from their extensive sale, that it was impracticable to write directions he is compelled to adopt the present popular method. In giving these Pills greater publicity, it is not intended to exhibit them as an absolute panacea, but they can be confidently recommended in the following diseases, their efficacy in which has been witnessed by the Proprietor himself and confirmed by the gratifying testimony of others:—They have been successfully administered in Stomach Complaints, Indigestion, Vomiting, particularly after taking food; Headache, and especially that called Sick Headache; Incipient Liver Complaints and Habitual Costiveness. Ministers and others of studious and sedentary habits have found them particularly useful. They may safely be taken by pregnant women, and by children, requiring no restriction of diet or confinement; strengthening the stomach, and at the same time correcting the disposition to a superabundance of bile in the system.

These Pills are recommended as a valuable Family pill, proper for every family to be in possession of.

A gentleman who had found Mercury to be ineffectually administered to a patient in a severe attack of Bile accompanied with vomiting and sickness, has given these Pills with the most complete success, and has kindly offered to testify if required.

Cases of long standing need not be dispaired of, as the Proprietor has had the satisfaction of knowing them perfectly successful where the malady was of an inveterate nature and long standing. After excess of eating or drinking, these Pills will be found highly serviceable. Persons going to the East or West Indies will find them a safe and efficacious remedy for bilious disorders and diseases of the liver.

SCARROW'S (VINT'S) TONIC ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

No. 2.

A few individuals of extreme delicacy of constitution have stated to the Proprietor that they found the "Tonic Antibilious Pills," No. 1, too powerful for them, and consequently were not able to take them regularly as directed, and of course did not derive the usual benefit, to such persons the Proprietor has prepared a milder description, and has for distinction denominated them No. 2.

Sold in Boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and in Family Boxes at 2s. 9d Directions for use are affixed to each Box.

☞ If, after taking the Pills marked No. 1 two or three days, they should be found too active for the bowels, which may happen to persons of great delicacy of constitution, those marked No. 2 are to be preferred.

Wholesale Agents:—Messrs. Sanger and Sons; Barclay and Son; Sutton and Co., London. Wm. Foggitt, Thirsk. Clark, Bleasdale, and Co., York Goodhall, Backhouse, and Co., Leeds. Ismay; Taylor, Gibson and Co; Jones and Strickland; Burry and Hutchinson, Newcastle. Raimes and Co., Edinburgh.

Observe the name—

SCARROW'S (VINT'S) PILLS.

Retail of all Chemists.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

SCARROW'S (VINT'S) INFANT'S RESTORER

Should be used by all persons who value the health of their children. It is the best and safest medicine for Difficult Teething, Wind, Convulsions, Griping Pains, Diarrhœa, Want of Thriving, &c. For Painful and Difficult Teething it is invaluable, allaying all the feverish and restless symptoms incidental to that time, thus giving to the weary mother or nurse a quiet night's rest.

The Infants' Restorer and Preserver is calculated, on chemical principles, to prevent and remove those fatal disorders in the bowels of Infants. It is not solely a composition of the late Proprietor's own composing, but was communicated to him by a Physician of great eminence, whose studies and practice had been directed chiefly to the disorders incident to women and children and who administered it in his own practice with the greatest success From his authority, and from the Proprietor's own observation, he can recommend it with confidence, and would do so with earnestness to all who value the health and preservation of their infant offspring. He can assure them that it contains nothing that can prove injurious to the most tender infant, but, on the contrary, everything calculated, on the most scientific principles, to remove those fatal disorders in the bowels of infants to which they are so liable.

Prepared only at the Apothecaries' Hall, Sunderland

Bottles, 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d.—Sold by all Chemists.

COUGHS! COUGHS!! COUGHS!!!

SCARROW'S (VINT'S) CELEBRATED COMPOUND BALSAM OF HONEY

Has been proved during the past half century to be one of the Best Remedies for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing &c. It speedily allays Irritable Coughs and heals all soreness of the breast and lungs.

One dose of the Compound Balsam of Honey, taken in time, invariably gives relief, and one bottle generally cures. No one should despair until they have tried this valuable Medicine, as hundreds of persons have testified to its wonderful efficacy.

The properties of this valuable remedy are—that it speedily allays irritable Coughs, removes congealed phlegm, and all obstructions in the glands by a free and easy expectoration, heals all soreness of the breast and lungs, restores obstructed perspiration, and produces comfortable and refreshing rest. Hundreds of individuals who have been unable to follow their usual avocations, some of whom were unable to lie down in their beds or procure rest night after night, and concerning whom both themselves and their friends had concluded there was no hope, have, through the use of the Compound Balsam of Honey, speedily been restored to health and comfort.

Prepared only at the Apothecaries' Hall, 147, High Street, Sunderland.

Bottles, 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d.—Sold by all Chemists.

Wholesale Agents—Messrs. Sanger and Sons; Barclay and Son; Sutton and Co. London. Wm. Foggitt, Thirsk. Clark, Bleasdale and Co., York. Goodall, Backhouse, and Co., Leeds. Ismay, Newcastle.

PILOSAGINE FOR WHISKERS, MO
TACHES, BALDNESS, &c.

Price One Shilling and Sixpence. By
Eighteen Stamps.

PILOSAGINE contains neither oil nor g
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scarce productions of the vegetable world, and
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will not injure the most delicate skin, and its
is daily being testified to by hundreds of unsoli
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PILOSAGINE being absorbed by the skin
invisible immediately when applied; it can the
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Full directions for use are enclosed with ea
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Each Bottle contains the words,
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PILOSAGINE prevents and cures Baldness
PILOSAGINE removes Scurf, Dandrif, &c.
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PILOSAGINE in Enlarged Bottles.
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Is proved by thousands of unsolicited Testimonials
to be the only producer and restorer of hair, and the
only certain remedy for Baldness. After a
applications it will cause Baldness to give way to
luxuriant growth of hair; new hair will be
seen to start around the margin of the bald pl
near the permanent hair, and extending upw
until the entire bald place is covered with fine
hair, the growth of which will be most rapid,
will present the colour and appearance of youth

WRIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGI

A few recent Testimonials are appended, and
large assortment will be sent gratis and post fre
any gentleman sending his address to Wright
Co., Pilosagine Manufactory, Hull.

From J. C. M——, A——, Feb. 2nd, 1875.

Some time ago I purchased a packet of
PILOSAGINE, and I can only say that I cultiva
Imperial in three weeks. Now send me an
Previous to this I had carefully tried both—and
preparations [names are suppressed], but to no pur
so PILOSAGINE is really a most efficient and sp
preparation for the hair. You may give my real add
to any inquirer for reference, if necessary.

From Mr. John Bell, Plumstead-road, Plumsted,
30th Jan., 1875.

Please send me another packet of PILOSA
The last has made the hair grow on the bald pl
my head.

London, 16th January, 18
Allow me to state that the PILOSAGINE I
you a short time ago has been attended with marve
effects; I have now a moderate-sized *Moustache*
Whiskers. You are at liberty to make what use
please of this, as it will perhaps induce others to tr
A. R. Jenkin

Bedminster, Bristol, 6th January, 18
I received your PILOSAGINE and applied it to
face, but for a fortnight could not see any differ
and was beginning to despair when I observed a l
little hairs beginning to shoot out, and I followed
and they are now getting quite strong. I am reco
mending it to my friends.
Yours truly,
T. Burst

Royal Artillery, Cobb House Fort,
January 4th, 187
I find your PILOSAGINE answers my purpose, a
have recommended it to my comrades.
Yours truly,
Gunner S. Baker, R. A.

Rodstock, near Bath, January 4th, 1875.
Having used one Bottle, new hair has made i
appearance.
Jacob Seymou

Tranmere, Birkenhead, January 4th, 187
The last you sent me works well, and I shall tak
pleasure of introducing it to others.
E. D. Grig

1, La Motte Street, Jersey,
December 28th, 187
Enclosed I forward Eighteen Stamps. Please s
me a packet of your PILOSAGINE. I have alre
had some three weeks since, which I find is impro
the growth of my hair.
Geo. Marett

Ayr, Scotland, 11th December, 187
The PILOSAGINE improved the growth of
Whiskers.
W. Crea

South Shields, Nov. 5, 187
The PILOSAGINE I received from you I was ve
much satisfied with. My upper-lip had not the semblanc
of a hair before I received it. I only used half th
bottle and now I have a fair show of hair on my uppe
lip. My age is sixteen years.
Yours respectfully,
J. D. Hackwort

WRIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGIN

WRIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGIN

WRIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGIN
34

Price One Shilling and Sixpence of Chemists. B
Post Eighteen Stamps.

Note the Address—

WRIGHT AND CO.,
PILOSAGINE MANUFACTORY, HULL

ONGS OF COAL
"There's native bards in
For wit and humour
And they sang sae great in
Good faith I think I hear
Just Published
LLAN'S ILLUSTRATED EDIT
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ker, Horrid War in Sangate, Ham
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many Copywright Songs by Joe
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Aw's sure awl not stop l

E WILSON'S TYNESIDE SONG
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tains:—Aw wish yor Muther wad
rice to his Son, Be kind te me I
ws nowt, Cume hyme i gud time,
Gallowgate Lad, It's Muthers Cu
s Listed i the Ninety ite, Keep D
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th, The Row upon the Stairs,
derland Trip, The Time that me Fe
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Hyem, I m Br[illegible] n, The Horrors, Tr
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See ALLAN'S CHEAP STERE
3s 6d, and 4s 6d each.
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2s 6d per dozen.
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Patentees, *Macniven & Cameron*, 23 to 33, Blair St., Edinburgh.
Agents—Millington and Hutton, 32, Budge Row, London.

LOOK OUT FOR CONSETT FLOWER SHOW, on WEDNESDAY, September 1, 1875. 7169

Local Police Courts.

CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, AUG 26.—Before M. KEARNEY (chairman), A. TOWN, and J. CLAVERING Esqs.

DRUNKENNESS.—Robert Young (Dipton), David Dalton (Lintz Colliery), miners, and Peter Walker, tailor, Shotley Bridge, were each fined 5s and costs for drunkenness.——Joseph Robson and John Blacklock, miners, of Lintz Colliery, were fined 10s. and costs each for a similar offence.

WILFUL DAMAGE.—John Harrison, Daniel Robertson, Joseph Cook, James Murphy, and John Williamson, miners, of Dipton, were fined 1s. and costs for wilful damage to a grass field.——Edward Wood, Thomas Richardson, John Richardson, Charles Richardson, William Maddison, and Isaac Lyttle, all of Dipton, miners, were fined 6d. and costs for a similar offence.——William Cook, Peter Kelley, Thomas Westhorpe, Richard Hagg, Charles Nugent, John McCabe, James McCabe, Hugh Donnelly, Joseph Carroll, and William Rafferty, charged with damaging grass fields belonging to John and Michael Barrow, near Number One, were fined in sums ranging from 1s. to 2s. 6d. each and the costs.——Patrick Small and John White, Leadgate, miners, were each fined 1s. and the costs for trespassing in a field belonging to Henry Brown.——Henry Blayne, Charles Page, and John Stephenson, labourers, of Consett, were fined 1s. and costs for a similar offence.

ASSAULT ON THE POLICE.—John Brown, a plumber, was charged with assaulting P.C. Firm. Fined 1s. and costs.

REFUSING TO QUIT.—William Weedy, miner, of Westwood Colliery, was fined 5s. and costs for refusing to quit the house of Matthew Bushby.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AT DIPTON.—Edward Todd, tailor, and William Darling, innkeeper, were summoned, the former for assaulting, and the latter for aiding and abetting, James Pallister, at Dipton.—After hearing the evidence, the magistrates dismissed the case.

PITCH AND TOSS.—James Fant, Patrick Rogers, Thomas Sheeran, Bernard Word (labourers, Blackhill), John O'Neil and Isaac Richardson, miners, Dipton, were each fined 2s. 6d. and costs for playing at pitch and toss.——William Harrison, of Dipton, miner, was fined 5s for a similar offence.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—Con. McElhone and Michael Mullen, miners, Leadgate, were bound over to keep the peace and ordered to pay costs for causing a breach of the peace by fighting.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Mark Edwards (Hamsterley Colliery, miner), James Campbell, Thomas Clark (labourers, Blackhill), John Caffling, Michael Brett, Daniel Donohue, John McAdams (miners Dipton), Charles Scott (miner, Tantobie), Patrick McElhone (miner, Leadgate), Patrick O'Neil (labourer Consett), Edward Murphy (miner, Dipton), and Mary Gibbons, married woman, Dipton, were each fined 10s. and costs for being drunk and disorderly.——Henry Hurson and Wm. Ridley (labourers, Blackhill), James Wilson (shingler, Blackhill), George Brown (miner, White-le-Head), Samuel Curry, Isaac Richardson, Thomas Gibson (Dipton, miners), Margt. McKinley (married woman, Hill Top), Thomas Brownlee (labourer, Consett Park), Catherine Lee (Consett, married woman), Thomas Shields (joiner, Shotley Bridge) John Jackson (miner, Dipton), and Margaret Pallister, of Dipton, were severally charged with having been drunk and disorderly, and in each case a fine of 5s. and costs was imposed.

ASSAULTS.—Catherine Graham, widow, Consett, was fined 10s. and costs for assaulting Jane Stirling, at Consett.——Ellen McIntyre, single woman, Blackhill, was charged with assaulting Mary McQuillam. Ordered to pay costs.——James Clark, puddler, Blackhill, was fined 40s. and costs for a violent assault on Patrick Garland at Blackhill, Dr. Carr prosecuted.——Samuel Moss, a young man, was sent to prison with hard labour for a couple of months for a violent assault on Jane Watson at the same place.——William Turner, White-le-Head, was summoned for an assault on William Rice. Fined 10s. and costs.——Maria McLean, South Medomsley, married woman, was fined 2s. 6d. and costs for an assault on Catherine Clark, and John McLean was fined 5s. and costs for assaulting John Clark at the same place.——Police Constable Bradley, of Consett, was charged with assaulting Andrew Logan at Consett. Defendant appears to have pushed the complainant, who was alleged to have been under the influence of liquor at the time. The magistrates, after hearing the evidence, dismissed the case, but considered that the officer had exceeded his duty in pushing the complainant. A charge of drunkenness against Logan was dismissed.——Margaret Batey, married woman, Dipton, was ordered to pay the costs of the court for an assault on Agnes Soulsby.——Catherine Clark, married woman, South Medomsley Cottages, was fined 5s. and costs for an assault on Bridget Ritchie.——William and James Anderson, of Hamsterley Colliery, miners, were charged with assaulting Robert Robinson. A second summons charged William Anderson with an assault on James Wright. Ordered to pay the costs in each case.——Hannah Patrison, married woman, Derwent Cottages, was summoned for assaulting Elizabeth Topley. Dismissed.

HIGHWAY ACT.—Matt. Brown, farmer, Ebchester, was fined 2s 6d. and costs for allowing cattle to stray on the highway.

EXPOSING GOODS IN THE STREET.—R. Pickering, draper, Consett, charged by Geo. Dawson, inspector to the Local Board, with exposing goods on the public public road, was fined 10s. and costs.

RAID ON POACHERS.—Edward Lamb, John Robson, and James Best were charged with trespassing in search of game on land belonging to Mr. Robert Reed.—A fine of 20s. and costs was imposed in each case.——James Hornsby, William Ruddy, Peter Matthews, and John Wilson, all of Consett, were charged by P.C. Johnstone with a similar offence. The officer was on the road between Satley and Consett, and having his suspicions aroused by the appearance of defendants, he searched them. Hornsby had three rabbits and nine nets in his possession, whilst Ruddy had two rabbits and a ferret.—Hornsby was fined £5 and costs, Ruddy £3 and costs, and Matthews and Wilson were each fined 40s. and costs for aiding and abetting.——Robert Fouldon, Samuel Dunick, Philip Storey, Stephen Burnip, John T. Bell, Joseph Wright, John Roy, and William Crawford, of Consett, were charged with trespassing in pursuit of game on land in the occupation of Mr. Lanchester. On Sunday, the 15th inst., Sergt. Masterman and P.C. Turner found the defendants ranging a field near Mr. Lanchester's house with three dogs, a snack and two terriers.—Crawford, who is an old offender, was fined 20s. and costs, and the others 10s. and costs.——Christopher Bell, Wm. Bell, John Smith, and Christopher Cooper, of Cold Rowley, were charged with illegally fishing on lands in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Carr, near Dyke Nook. Cooper was fined 10s. and the others 5s. and costs.

BAILEE ACT.—William Tait, watchmaker, who had been apprehended on a warrent by P.C. Cummin, was placed in the dock on a charge of converting to his own use several watches that had been entrusted to his care for the purpose of cleaning, &c. Prisoner was remanded for a week.

Several persons were fined small sums for wasting water.

The hotel robberies still go on as brisk as ever in the North of England. The money is left very often on shelves and in drawers, the proprietors' movements are watched carefully by an interested party, who seizes the first opportunity to bolt with the proceeds of a week's business. A good fire-proof safe can be bought of J. R. HALL, St. Nicholas'-square, Newcastle, for £5, which would prevent the loss of hundreds. 6626

LOOK OUT FOR CONSETT FLOWER SHOW, on WEDNESDAY, September 1, 1875. 7169

LANCHESTER BREWSTER SESSIONS.

The annual Brewster Sessions for the Lanchester Division were held at the Police Court, on Wednesday. The magistrates on the bench were—M. Kearney, Esq. (chairman), A. H. Talmadge, Esq., A. Town, Esq., E. T. Smith, Esq., H. Smith, Esq. and J. Clavering, Esq. The business was commenced by Councillor Swan, of Sunderland, presenting a number of petitions calling attention to the prevalence of drunkenness. He had the honour, he observed, of being district-deputy of Good Templars in that district, and several of the petitions which he held in his hand were from that body. At present they numbered in North Durham about 8,000 members. During the last four years they had experienced considerable fluctuation in their membership. Every quarter a large number left their ranks, and they had ascertained that in the majority of cases the cause of this was owing to the temptations that were held out in the shape of intoxicating drinks. Mr. Swan then presented petitions from the Blackhill Lodge of Good Templars, Star of Medomsley Lodge, the Good Templars of Ebchester, Lily of Derwent Lodge of Good Templars, two from the inhabitants of Ebchester, one from the inhabitants of Blackhall Mill, one from the Sons of Temperance (Blackhill), and one from the inhabitants of Shotley Bridge. Without taking up the time of the bench by reading the memorials he might state that the first prayer of the memorialists was that the bench would not increase the number of licenses, and they also hoped that the matter of transfer would receive their careful consideration. He might say that in Sunderland the people had experienced considerable nuisance and pain because of the transfer of licenses from places where trade had ceased to exist to where there was a large population, and where public-houses were not required. The memorialists also hoped their worships would refuse licenses to all persons who had transgressed the law. Another point they hoped would receive attention was the large drink traffic carried on by the grocers Whilst public-houses held out great temptations to the men, the grocers shops were very injurious to the women, and they knew that the peace of homes had been disturbed, and in some cases destroyed altogether, through this system.—The Chairman reminded Mr. Swan that where the grocer held the wholesale beer license and applied for the bottle license, the bench had no option in the matter.—Mr. Swan said he did not profess to know all the points of the law; he only hoped what he had said would receive the kind attention of the bench. There was another matter mentioned in the memorials, and that was that their worships should give special instructions to the superintendent of police and his officers to watch and bring to justice every case of delinquency or of infringement, whether on the part of the publican or his victim, that both parties might be brought to justice. In presenting this prayer they were not acting without a precedent. In looking over the newspapers he found that a similar suggestion had been made to another bench, in which case the magistrates had seen proper to give special instructions to the police, pointing out to the publicans the several penalties incurred by them for infringing their licenses. The speaker then referred to the long bar system, and hoped that the bench would prevent people selling drink in places which were not part of their premises when they obtained licenses. In conclusion, Mr. Swan said the law required that no drink should be sold, to be consumed on the premises, to any person under the age of sixteen, and he hoped that the practice of supplying drink to drunken men would also receive their serious consideration.—Mr. Henry Carr said appplication would be made for an increase of licenses in the township of Benfieldside The population of Benfieldside was 5,141. There were 21 public-houses and beershops, giving one to every 245 of the population. Taking a fourth of this number for women and young children left a public-house for every 61 adults. With this fact before their worships he hoped they would not grant any additional licenses in the township which he represented.—The Chairman said he was authorised by his colleagues to state that the subjects to which attention had been called would have their careful consideration.—The deputation then thanked the bench and withdrew.

OPPOSITION TO LICENSES.—Mr. Stephenson, solicitor, of Darlington, said he appeared on behalf of the North Eastern Railway to oppose the license of Mr. Bailey, of the "Moor Cock Inn," near Waskerley, on the ground that the public-house at that place was no longer necessary. He might say that the license was only granted during the progress of the Consett waterworks reservoir.—Mr. Granger (who appeared on behalf of Mr. Bailey) said before going into the merits of the case he should like to know why his friend opposed the license. He apprehended that parties giving notice of objection ought to show some *locus standi*, otherwise they might have the Good Templars making objection to every license. Of course it was quite within the discretion of the bench to allow objections but in this particular instance he could not for the life of him conceive on what ground the objection was made.—Mr. Stephenson said the house encouraged the workmen of the Railway Company to drink.—The Chairman said he did not see that any inconvenience could arise to the Company.—Mr. Stephenson said the people from Waskerley went over to the public-house, and it was also a great inducement to the people of Consett to go there on Sundays.—The Chairman said the reservoir was almost finished, and the house was likely to die out for want of customers. With regard to what had been said about the people going from Waskerley and Consett, he thought it a pity if these people, after going that distance, could not get a glass of grog.—The license was then granted.——Objection was also made against the renewal of a license to Mr. George Albert Wherley, of Cornsay. Mr. Granger said he was instructed to oppose the renewal of Mr. Wherley's license, which was to sell off the premises, under the Wine and Beerhouse Act, 1869 and 1870. The ground of his objection was that Mr. Wherley was not the real resident occupier, the business for which he sought a license having been let to another person altogether. Mr. Wherley now lived in Lanchester.—In answer to the bench, Mr. Wherley said he was in ill-health, but he resided on the premises in question. He admitted having resided eight weeks at Lanchester. The place he sold the spirit in was not a cellar, but a basement. It had not been made for a cellar; the floor of the basement was about a foot below the shop. The basement was properly furnished out. Mr. Clavering said the license was obtained for the shop above and not the cellar.—Mr. Wherley said it was not; the license was granted to the premises in which the business was at present conducted.—The Clerk observed that the license was to sell in a shop at Cornsay.—The Chairman said Mr. Wherley certainly did not, when he first got the license, say that it was for the cellar.—The Clerk: When you first got the license where did you sell the spirits?—Mr. Wherley: In the shop and in the cellar.—The Chairman said the magistrates were of opinion that Mr. Wherley was not a *bona fide* resident, and they therefore declined to renew the license.—Mr. Wherley gave notice of appeal to the Quarter Sessions.

THE "BLACK LIST"—Supt. Oliver then presented the following list of publicans and beerhouse-keepers who had been convicted during the present year.—John Fenwick, Dipton, innkeeper (twice convicted); Thomas Armstrong, Hill Top, beerhouse-keeper; Robert Armstrong, Mountsett, innkeeper; John Davidson Elliott, Tantobie, innkeeper; A. F. Bailey, Honey Hill, innkeeper. Mr. Oliver said he objected to the license of Robert Armstrong being renewed in consequence of his misconduct, he having been fined £5 and the license endorsed. He also objected to the renewal of John Fenwick's license.—Mr. Talmadge (to Fenwick): How long have you had that house?—Mr Fenwick was understood to say that he had occupied it since '48. This was the first time that he had been found fault with.—Mr. H. Smith said in

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February Fenwick was ordered to pay costs for permitting drunkenness, and in June he was fined £5 and costs for a similar offence.—Mr. Fenwick said he had put many a man out of his house who had gone to other houses and been supplied with drink.—Mr. Talmadge: Does your son live with you now?—Mr. Fenwick: Yes, but he is quite wrong in his mind betimes.—The Chairman said they had entertained a very serious notion of taking the license from Mr. Fenwick's house, because it was manifest that he had not conducted it properly. When Mr. Fenwick had been before the bench he had always exhibited a very bad spirit towards the officers who had appeared against him. The magistrates could not believe that the constables had any motive in looking after Fenwick's house more than other houses in the neighbourhood. The bench, however, had determined on giving him another chance, but if the police had occasion to find fault with him again they would take care to have the license forfeited.—Mr. Fenwick said he could not get lived for Sergt. Morland. The latter officer had only a short time to serve, and he had offered £50 a-year more rent for the house than he (Fenwick) paid.——Robt. Armstrong, the renewal of whose license was also objected to, said he had engaged Mr. Bush, who was not present. The Chairman said Armstrong's case was a worse one than the last. He remembered that on one occasion a man drank himself to death in Armstrong's house.—Mr. Armstrong said the man alluded to had been drinking six weeks prior to his death.—The Chairman, after consulting with his colleagues, said they would defer the consideration of not granting Armstrong's license until the adjourned licensing day, the 30th September. The licenses of the other persons mentioned in the black list were renewed.

APPLICATIONS FOR SPIRIT LICENSES.—John Fegan, beerhouse-keeper, applied for a spirit license to his house in Derwent Street, Blackhill.—Mr. Hodge opposed the application on behalf of the Consett Iron Company. There were already, he said, three full-licensed houses within fifty yards of Fegan's house.—The Chairman said there appeared to be sufficient public-house accommodation in the district, and they would not be justified in granting the license.——John Lishman, beerhouse-keeper, Shotley Bridge, also applied for a spirit license.—The Chairman said there was the Commercial Inn, and also the Bridge Inn, within a hundred yards of Lishman's house.—Mr Oliver said there were altogether three full-licensed houses at Shotley Bridge.—The license was refused.——Thomas Dunne, grocer, applied for a license to some new premises on the Pasture Drift Road, Consett. The applicant stated that the property to which he wished to attach the license contained fifteen rooms. He did not intend it as an ordinary public-house, but a place for commercial men.—The Chairman: How far is the house from the nearest inn?—Mr. Dunne: The nearest public house is about fifty yards off.—Supt. Oliver, in answer to the bench, said he knew the applicant to be a highly respectable person.—The Chairman: Is there any necessity for a public-house?—Supt. Oliver said the house was situate in the main throughfare between Consett and Blackhill.—Mr. Hodge opposed the application on behalf of the Consett Iron Company, and pointed out that there was already a sufficiency of public-house accommodation in that district. The application was refused.——James Quigley applied for a license to a beerhouse which he occupies in Medomsley Road. Mr Patrick, jun., in support of the application, said the house which Mr. Quigley occupied had been a beerhouse for a great number of years. There was no full-licensed house within fifty yards of Mr. Quigley's house on one side, and on the other side there was not one within a distance of a quarter of a mile.—The Chairman: Do you call fifty yards a great distance?—Mr. Talmadge asked Mr. Patrick if he had had the distance measured. Houses had been spoken of as being three-quarters and half-a-mile distant, but this appeared to have been an exaggeration.—Mr. Patrick said he was only repeating what he had been told. He might say that the house was a very large one, and on a former occasion the bench had intimated that they would likely grant the license if the premises were altered.—The Chairman (interrupting) assured Mr. Patrick that no such intimation had been made by the bench. Public-houses were exceedingly numerous in that locality, and unless it could be shown that additional public-house accommodation was really required, they would not grant any new licenses. They had already been told that there was a public-house for every sixty inhabitants.—Mr. Hodge said he appeared to oppose the application on behalf of the Consett Iron Company. There were, he said, already thirty-five inns and beerhouses in the district.—The magistrates refused to grant the license.—Mr. Granger applied for a spirit license to the beerhouse in Middle Street, Consett, occupied by Patrick McDonald. In support of the application Mr. Granger pointed out that Middle Street was the principal throughfare of the town, and there was not a single full-licensed house on that side of the street, though there were three or four on the other side, some of which were deficient in point of accommodation to Mr. McDonald's, the licenses to which had been obtained when licenses were easier to get than at present.—The Chairman said this observation did not apply to the last twenty years. In granting licenses the magistrates had always insisted upon the parties applying for licenses having proper accommodation.—Mr. Granger said he merely wished to point out to the bench that the house occupied by Mr. McDonald had been greatly improved, and afforded much better accommodation than many others that had full licenses. If, continued Mr. Granger, the rigid policy of refusing to grant new licenses were pursued, it would leave a complete monopoly in the hands of a few.—The Chairman said there could not be a monopoly where there was such a large number in the same trade.—Mr. Granger having described the accommodation afforded by the house in question, Mr. H. Smith asked if this was the neighbourhood for which there was a public-house to every sixty adults.—Mr. Granger said that was a "poetical exaggeration" on the part of the gentleman who made the statement. The bench would see, by the plan he held in his hand, that it was intended to raise McDonald's house another storey.—The Chairman (looking at the plan) said the house was nothing like what it appeared to be on the plan.—Mr. Granger replied that was what it would be when they got the license. (A laugh).—Mr. Hodge opposed the application on behalf of the Iron Company. There was, he observed, a house immediately opposite, there was another seventy-five yards off, and there were three others within a radius of 200 yards.—The application was refused.——John Morgan, beerhouse-keeper, applied for a license to his beerhouse at Consett. Mr. Patrick, sen., supported the application He was afraid, he said, after the wholesale way in which the licenses had been refused, that he would have very little chance of succeeding in the present instance, the more especially if he was opposed by the Iron Company. He believed there would be no objection to the house in point of capacity, and the same remark would apply to Mr. Morgan, who had conducted the house for a period of four years. The house was situated in Victoria and Melbourne Street, and he believed it had been a beerhouse for fifteen years. The only question was whether the bench considered more accommodation was required in that immediate locality.—Mr. Hodge said he had no objection to the house or the individual who conducted it. As he had said before, there was already plenty of public-houses.—The magistrates refused the license.——Mr Granger applied for a spirit license to the Fountain Hotel, Consett, occupied by Michael McGurk. The application was opposed by Mr. Hodge, on the part of the Iron Company. Mr. Granger said one of the objections raised last year against Mr. McGurk's house was that there was not sufficient bed-room accommodation. A large room used for meetings had been converted into a couple of sleeping rooms, and the house was now as large as any in the district. The

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population, he might say, in Conside and Knitsley, was very large, and instead of there being a public-house to every sixty of the inhabitants, as had been stated by one of his friends, the Good Templars, there only appeared to be one full-licensed house to every thousand of the inhabitants, there being only twelve full-licensed houses in the township. A good deal of money had been spent in making it a first-class house, and he hoped the bench would take this circumstance into their favourable consideration.—The Chairman: Did this house formerly belong to Mr. Murray?—Mr. McGurk: Yes.—The Chairman said they had already refused to grant a license to Quigley, who resided near, and they did not see how they could give a license in this case.—Mr. Granger said McGurk's house was a very superior one to Quigley's.—Mr. Hodge was about to speak, when Mr. Granger rose and said he would like to know if Mr. Hodge objected to all the cases on general principles of temperance or otherwise.—Mr. Hodge said he opposed the applications because there was sufficient public-house accommodation in the neighbourhood. There were five already within a couple of hundred yards of McGurk's house.—Mr. Granger said Mr. Hodge's general opposition might be classed equally with the opposition of the temperance gentlemen who had appeared that morning.—The Chairman said they were of opinion that there was a sufficiency of public-houses at Consett, and they consequently refused the license.——Richard Murray, spirit merchant, applied for a provisional license to a new hotel he purposed building near the Old Foundry, at Blackhill. Mr. Granger said the house Mr. Murray proposed to build was not an ordinary public-house but an hotel. Their worships had no doubt been through the district and would have seen the necessity there existed for a first-class hotel. The situation was an excellent one, being equidistant from Consett and Blackhill.—Mr. Murray was then examined as to the extent of the proposed building, which is to contain twenty-six rooms, and is estmated to cost about £4000.—Mr. Hodge, on the part of the Iron Company, admitted that he had been much impressed with what had been said about the accommodation afforded by such an hotel as Mr. Murray proposed to build, but he was instructed to say that there was no absolute necessity for any increase of public-houses in that neighbourhood. The Iron Company had recently built a hundred cottages immediately opposite to the site of the proposed hotel, and they had expected to be freed from the temptations incident to a public-house. The nearest public-house was 200 yards off, and Turner's public-house was within 400 yards. He apprehended that his friend was hardly in a position to make application for a provisional license, as the hotel was not likely to be finished before next licensing meeting. It was not like a new colliery village that had sprung up, and where inconvenience was likely to result by the absence of public-house accommodation. On the contrary, they had an abundance of public-houses.—The magistrates said they were of opinion that an hotel such as had been described was very desirable in the district. The license would be granted, on condition that a plan of the building was lodged with the clerk to the magistrates, in order that it might be rigidly carried out.——The next application was that of Michael McNally, beerhouse-keeper, who applied for a spirit license, on the ground that his house was in proximity to the Court House, and that he would afford accommodation to those persons having business at that place.—Mr. Hodge opposed the application, and pointed out that the house in question was only eleven yards from the Victoria Hotel.—The magistrates refused the license.——Elizabeth Whitfield, beerhouse-keeper, Middle Street, Consett, also applied for a spirit license. Mr. Granger supported the application, and described the accommodation.—The Chairman: How far are you off the next public-house?—Mrs. Whitfield said her house was about 100 yards from Mr. Murray's.—Mr. Hodge, who opposed the application, said there was a public-house within forty yards.—Mr. Granger said the full-licensed houses were on the opposite side of the road.—Mr. H. Smith: Do you apply for the license for the benefit of the people who cannot walk across the road?—Mr. Granger: No; I apply for the benefit of Mrs. Whitfield. (A laugh.)—The Chairman said the bench could not grant the license.——Mr. Hodge said he was there to support the application of Mr. William Jenkins, general manager of Consett Iron Works, for a license to a new house that had just been erected at Langley Park Colliery.—Mr. Patrick, sen. (interrupting) said he had a similar application to make on behalf of George Soames, beer dealer, of the same place, and he wished the bench to abstain from giving their decision until they had heard both applications.—The Chairman said the magistrates would do so.—Mr. Hodge said Langley Park was an entirely new colliery. The Iron Company had taken an extensive royalty under Lord Durham. They had already erected seventy-four new houses, twenty-eight additional houses were in course of erection, and it was their intention to erect others as the works progressed. Having described the house, Mr. Hodge said the owners had no ambition to become the owners of a public-house. The only object in view was to have the control of the house, in order that no impropriety might be committed.—Mr. Patrick, in making the application on behalf of Mr. Soames, said the house built by the Iron Company was about 300 yards from that of his client. The bench would remember that at the last Brewster Sessions Mr. Soames applied for a license to his house, and on that occasion Mr. Hodge opposed the application on the ground that the place did not need it. He did not know whether his friend intended to oppose him in that instance, but if he did so he need only point to the above fact to show the inconsistency of such an objection. With regard to Mr. Soames' house he might say that it contained sixteen rooms, and Mr. Hodge could not but admit that it was in every way suitable to the carrying on of a respetable business.—Mr. Hodge remarked it was only fair to say that there was not the slightest objection to the house of Mr. Soames himself. There was a population of only 300 people, however, and he apprehended that one licensed house would be sufficient.—Mr. Patrick said there were about fifty houses in addition to those erected by the Iron Company. He also pointed out that Mr. Soames's house was built first.—The Chairman said the magistrates had come to the conclusion that one public-house was sufficient for the population in that locality, and they also thought that the fact of the Company having control over a house would be an advantage to the district in which it was situate. They would therefore grant the one to Mr. Jenkins and refuse the one to Mr. Soames.——Wm. Charlton, of Broomhill, beerhouse-keeper, applied for a license to his house. Mr. Granger appeared in support of the application, and in describing the house said it was the only house in that locality, and people arriving at Ebchester Station were at a loss to find proper accommodation.—The magistrates were of opinion that a house was desirable at the place indicated, and the license was consequently granted.——The next applicant was John Elliott, beer dealer, Three Lane Ends.—Mr. Granger supported the application. The Chairman said the house was well-known to the bench and therefore Mr. Granger need not describe it.—Mr. Granger said at the last licensing meeting he understood the bench to have said that the house itself was in every way suitable for a public-house. It was within a short distance of Cornsay, which had a population of about 2,500, and there was also a very large population at Hamsteels, and at present there was only one public-house in the former village. At Tow Law there were thirty public-houses to 6,060 population.—Mr. H. Smith said Mr. Elliott's house was two miles from Hamsteels.—Mr. Granger said there was only one house for a population of 2,500, and he would ask the bench if they thought this sufficient. He would call a witness to prove that the existing house was insufficient for the requirements of the place.—Wm.

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Galway, a provision dealer, carrying on business at Tow Law, said he attended Cornsay once a fortnight to sell his goods. He had frequently been unable to get refreshments at the present house in consequence of the crush.—The Chairman, after consulting with his colleagues, said the majority of the magistrates were of opinion that a second house was not required, and the license would therefore not be granted.——Mr. Patrick applied for a spirit license to a house occupied by John Goodburn, beer dealer, East Hedleyhope.—Mr. George Alder said about fifty houses had already been built at East Hedleyhope, and fifty others were in course of erection. The nearest public-house was at Waterhouses. The colliery owners were in favour of a public-house.—The magistrates considered that a full-licensed house was desirable, and granted the license.——Edward Lovat applied for a spirit license to a beerhouse occupied by him at Medomsley. The Chairman said Mr. Lovat had applied for a license for the last five years. Had anything occurred to make them alter their decision?—Mr. Lovat said the population had increased.—Mr. Hodge said he was instructed to oppose the application, as there were already two full-licensed houses in the village.—Application refused.——Mr. Patrick applied for a spirit license to a beerhouse belonging to John Charlton, at Stanley He pointed out that there were only two licensed houses at Stanley, which had a population of something like 3,000 inhabitants. Mr. Patrick also read a memorial signed by several of the leading tradesmen of the place who were in favour of the house being licensed.—The magistrates considered that there was already sufficient public-house accommodation. The license was consequently refused.——The last applicant on the list was Matthew Hetherington, who applied for a license to a beerhouse at Burnopfield, of which he is the owner and occupier.—The Chairman said he had no doubt that the house was a good one, but there was already a full-licensed house close to it.—P.C. Thompson, in answer to the bench, said there were four full-licensed houses at Burnopfield.—The magistrates considered this number sufficient and declined the license.

REMOVALS.—Richard Hodgson, beerhouse-keeper, Annfield Plain, applied to have a beer license removed from the Coach and Horses, Leadgate to a house belonging to Henry O'Neil, at Annfield Plain. Mr. Patrick, jun., in support of the application said the house at present occupied by Mr. Hodgson belonged to the North-Eastern Railway Company, who had given their sanction to the removal of the license, as they were about to convert the premises into a house for one of their workman.—The application was granted.—The magistrates also gave their sanction to the removal of a spirit license from the "Bradley Arms" to a new house at Leadgate.

APPLICATIONS FOR BEER LICENSES, &c.—Martin Forster, beerhouse keeper, applied for a license to sell beer on his premises at Consett.—The Chairman: How far is the nearest public house or beerhouse from you?—Mr. Forster: There is one about sixty yards off.—Application refused.——Michael McGurk, beerhouse keeper, Consett, applied for a license to sell wine on the premises. Mr. Granger appeared in support of the application.——Mr. Henry Smith said he was glad to think that the taste of the applicant's customers had so much improved as to fancy wine instead of beer.—Mr. Granger said the Good Templars drank wine, and Mr. McGurk wished to accommodate his customers. (Laughter).—Mr. Smith: Are you applying on behalf of the Good Templars.—Mr. Granger: Not at all.—The license was granted.——A license to sell beer off the premises was granted to Hedley Nicholson, butcher, Consett.——Mr. Granger applied for a license to sell wine on the premises occupied by Elizabeth Whitfield, beerhouse-keeper, Consett.—Granted.——An application by Thomas Irving, grocer, Langley Park, to sell beer on the premises was refused——The next was an application by John Bell, grocer, Hedley Hill, to sell beer off the premises, which was also refused.—A similar appliction by John Leadbitter, grocer, Blackhall Mill, was likewise refused.—Licenses to sell wine on the premises were granted to Edward Lovat (Medomsley) and John Charlton (Stanley), beerhouse-keeper.—The following also obtained licenses—William Jenkins, confectioner, Consett, to sell spirits, wines, and beer (off the premises); John Maddison, Dipton, grocer, to sell liquors (off); John Tulip, grocer, Cornsay Colliery, to sell sweets (off); and Thomas Smith, grocer, Burnopfield, to sell wine (off). Robert Morgan, overman, Dipton, applied for a licenses to sell spirits and beer off his premises. Mr. Patrick jun., opposed the application. The license however, was refused, as it transpired that the applicant was not yet rated to the relief of the poor.——William Aynsley, wholesale spirit dealer, Consett, applied for a license to sell wines off the premises.—As there was an informality in the notice the application was refused, the bench informing Mr. Aynsley that he might make a fresh application at the adjourned licensing day.——Christopher Calvert of Dipton, grocer, applied for a license to sell spirits, wine, and beer off the primises. This notice also being informal, the application was refused, Mr. Calvert being instructed to make a fresh application.

DEATH OF THE REV. RALPH SHIELDS.—With great regret we have to record the death of the Rev. Ralph Shields, at his residence, 5, Silver Street, Durham, on Tuesday, the 24th inst. Deceased, who had been for 35 years in the ministry of the Primitive Methodists, was but 58 years of age. He was well known in this district, having been stationed as superintendent in the Shotley Bridge Circuit twice within the last few years. He was also superintendent in the Stanley Circuit until last Conference.

CONSETT FLORAL SOCIETY.—We beg to remind our readers that the annual show of the above society will be held on Wednesday next. The services of the Felling Sax-horn Band have been secured, and selections of the most popular music will be discoursed during the afternoon. From the number of entries which have been received, together with the report furnished by the visiting committee, it is thought that this will be the most successful show the society has ever had. The principal tradesmen of Consett have also generously agreed to close their respective establishments for the occasion.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

LANCHESTER—On the 25th inst., the wife of Mr. R. Walton, relieving-officer, of a daughter.

SATLEY—At Byreley House, on the 21st inst., the wife of Mr. W. Robinson, of twin daughters.

MARRIAGES.

LANCHESTER—At the Register Office, on the 21st inst., Mr. William Scott, tailor, Leadgate, to Miss Mary Ann Rainer, Blackhill.

Same day and place, Mr. George William Coxe, Broom House, Langley, to Miss Sarah Ann Curry, of the same place.

NEWCASTLE—At the Register Office, on the 21st inst., Mr. Robert Grahame, Leadgate, to Miss Jane Almond, Lemington.

DEATHS.

CONSETT—At Delves Lane, on the 16th inst., aged 19, Thomas Seaman.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE—At Low Waskerley, on the 20th inst., aged 27, Janet Scoon Waugh.

EBCHESTER—At the Black Horse Inn on the 23rd inst., Eleanor Wilson.

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