The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 884. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, AUGUST 4TH, 1877. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

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

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

JOHN JENKINS,
AUCTIONEER,
HOUSE AGENT, AND APPRAISER,
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.

PARTIES leaving the Neighbourhood can have their Furniture, &c., turned into Cash on the shortest notice. 660a

NOTICE.

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

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

E. BROOKS,
59, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF STOCK FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.
Splendid FELT HATS at 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. 850g

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

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

NOTICE.

WILLIAM KNOX

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

LADIES' SCHOOL, WEAR TERRACE, BISHOP AUCKLAND.

PRINCIPAL:—MRS. CLEMINSON.

SEVERAL of the Pupils have passed the Local Examinations of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham. The result of this year's examination—Six passed the various English subjects, one in first-class honours; five passed in French, four University Prizes gained; and four passed South Kensington Science and Art Department, one Prize gained. 180h

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

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

FOR NEWSPAPERS AND STATIONERY,
TRY
J. COCKBURN
(Successor to Mr. T. BATEY),
STATIONER, NEWSAGENT, BOOKSELLER, AND PRINTER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

ORDERS for the Daily Delivery of Newspapers punctually attended to

PICTURES FRAMED AND BOOKS BOUND
At reasonable charges. 452h

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

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

ROYAL LIVER FRIENDLY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1850.
Chief Office:
16, PRESCOT STREET LIVERPOOL.
The Annual Premium Income exceeds £243,000.

THIS Society is now admitted to be the largest and wealthiest Institution of its kind in the United Kingdom, having an accumulated capital exceeding half a million sterling, of which sum £43,986 5s. 11d. was saved during the year ending December, 1876.
WANTED Respectable and Energetic Men to accept Agencies throughout the United Kingdom, also an unlimited number of COLLECTORS and CANVASSERS. Very liberal commissions and emoluments will be allowed, and upon furnishing evidence of ability to develop business, every encouragement will be given.
An excellent opportunity for those having spare time on hand, to increase their incomes.
Apply to the Chief Office as above.
WILLIAM ATHERTON, Chairman.

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY,
WATCHMAKER, EBCHESTER.

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

MRS. I. ELSDON,

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

IMPORTANT TO DRESSMAKERS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, PAPER PATTERNS of the latest styles in Costumes, Tuniques, Tabliers, Polonaises, Mantles, Jackets, Dolmans, Capes, Robes de Chambre, Children's Dresses, &c. Their cut and fit is guaranteed, of a most perfect character, and (with a due regard to *real value*) they are the cheapest in the world. Treble their cost is saved in material and trimmings, economy in cutting out being carefully considered. Agent for Consett and District—ROBERT JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett.

IMPROVED CONCRETE FLOORING.
JOHN DOVE & CO.,
35, CLOSE, NEWCASTLE.

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

GREY HAIR.

EAU BOTANIQUE MERVEILLEUSE, gradually and permanently changes Hair turning Grey, and Grey Hair to a beautiful and Natural Brown, Dark Brown, or Black, in a few applications, without discolouring, and imparting a healthy tone to the skin, while it strengthens the roots of the Hair, and acts as a charming dressing. A trial will ensure its recommendation.
In Bottles of 5s. and 10s. each.—Two Bottles of 5s. each, or one of 10s. forwarded, carriage free, to any part of England, on receipt of Post Order, or Stamps.
Apply to the Manufacturer,
C. ROUGIER,
29, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Chemists and Perfumers supplied. 815h

R. C. WHINFIELD,
4, DERWENT PLACE
(Within Two Minutes' Walk of Central Station and Facing the Sheep Market),
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

DIARRHŒA Mixture, Tonic Drops and Pills for Nervousness and Indigestion, Specific Oil and Eclectic Liniment, Drawing and Healing Salve for Dry and Wet Scurvy, Cough Drops, Breast Ointment, Certain Cure for Asthma and Bronchitis, and Miraculous Mixture for Gravel.
The above to be had of Messrs. TAYLOR, GIBSON and Co., Druggists, Bigg Market, Newcastle; Co-operative Society, Consett; Mr. HENRY POSTLE Stationer, Leadgate; Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, Grocer, Tow Law; Mrs. MYERS, Grocer, Cornsay; and Mr. WM. DAVISON, Castleside. 375g

FARM SEEDS.

NOW ON SALE:
FINE NEW SPRING TARES.
FINE POTATO AND TARTARIAN OATS.
FINE MAPLE PEAS, &c.
CLOVERS AND GRASS SEEDS.
G. H.'S CELEBRATED MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.
TURNIP SEEDS.
GARDEN SEEDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Ammonia-fixed and Phospho Peruvian Guanos, Turnip and Potato Manures, Crushed and Dissolved Bones and Top Dressings for Field or Garden use, Nitrate of Soda, and Agricultural Salt.
GEORGE HOBSON,
HARPERLEY MILLS, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN, AND CATCHGATE.
(ESTABLISHED 1817.) 654h

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

GEORGE HOBSON

TAKES this opportunity of thanking his numerous Friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him during the many years he has been in business, and begs to inform them that he has now got his Mill under thorough repair, and, with the addition of extra CRUSHING and SPLITTING MILLS, he is now in a position to fully meet the requirements of his Friends and the Public. Particular attention will be paid to Grinding, Crushing, or Splitting Grain for Farmers and the Trade.

Try G. H.'s CRUSHED OATS and BEANS for Horses.
Try G. H.'s CRUSHED MIXED HORSE FEED.
Try G. H.'s MIXED COW FEED.
Try G. H.'s MIXED PIG FEED.
Pure BARLEY MEAL, PEA MEAL, INDIAN MEAL, and every other Article in the Trade on the most reasonable terms.

HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS
(Warehouse, Catchgate),
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,
ESTABLISHED, 1817. 238g

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

Business Announcements.

IT IS A REMARKABLE FACT

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

WILLIAM STEWART AND SON, THE TEA DEALERS,
NEWCASTLE, 33, GRAINGER STREET; 32, MOSLEY STREET; 33, SANDHILL.
SUNDERLAND, CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET. 254h

LARGE REDUCTION.

MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES. KITCHEN RANGES.
REGISTER, GILL, HALL, AND SHOP STOVES.
GAS COOKERS, HEARTH TILES, &c.

DINNING AND COOKE, HOT WATER ENGINEERS,
91, 93, AND 95, PERCY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 689h

CHEAP FLOUR, PROVISION, AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSES.

WM. AYNSLEY,
THE TEA DEALER,
3, MIDDLE STREET, 11, NELSON STREET, CONSETT; AND FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,

HAS received a large supply of First-class HAMS, BACON, and CHEESE, which he is selling at very low prices.

Best Fines FLOUR at 2s. 4d. per Stone.
Very Prime BACON, at 6d. per lb., or 6s. 6d. per Stone.
HAMS at 6½d. per lb., whole.
Finest American CHEESE at 7d. and 8d. per lb.
Pure Bladder LARD, at 8d. per lb.

PICKLED LOBSTERS, SALMON, SARDINES, CHICKEN, HAMS, AND TONGUE.

NEW MARMALADE, JAMS, AND JELLIES.

☞ Orders from the Country Punctually Attended to.

Always on hand,
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
TODD'S QUININE WINE.
A Large Stock of First-class CONFECTIONERY. Shops supplied.

Note the Address:—
WILLIAM AYNSLEY,
THE TEA DEALER, 80k
3, MIDDLE STREET, 11, NELSON STREET, CONSETT; AND FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

PURE CLARETS

Imported direct by W & A GILBEY from the Medoc (France)

		Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle A CLARET	These four Clarets were bought by W & A Gilbey on the estates of the Medoc. Although quoted at such moderate prices they are of remarkable quality and value, and are as pure and wholesome as the choicest Clarets produced. They are suitable either for use at meals diluted with water, or for general consumption, *and have been upwards of a year in bottle.*	1/	12/
Castle B CLARET		1/3	15/
Castle C CLARET		1/6	18/
Castle D CLARET		2/	24/

Bottles charged 1/ per dozen, which is allowed when returned.

W & A Gilbey have for many years lost no opportunity of urging the advantages to be derived from the consumption of Light Natural Wines as beverages, and they have recently seen with satisfaction therefore, that both the Press and the Medical Profession lose no opportunity of recommending these Wines from a medical and temperance point of view. The result is shewn by the increased consumption, which last year amounted to 5,138,031 gallons against 3,502,451 gallons only in the previous year, or an increase of upwards of one and a half million gallons in a single year. This no doubt is, to some extent, to be accounted for by the exceptional quality which the public, owing to a succession of good vintages, has been able to obtain at moderate prices, but still more to the fact that Claret has now become an article of every-day consumption in many households.

W & A Gilbey have accumulated on their estate of Château Loudenne, on the river Gironde, in addition to the produce of the estate, some 10,000 hogsheads of Claret, representing all the various growths of the Medoc district. Château Loudenne offers the exceptional advantage of direct communication between the most favoured wine-producing districts of France and this country, being situated in the neighbourhood of some of the finest vineyards of the Medoc, and between Bordeaux and the sea, so that wines can be shipped almost direct from the various estates without having first to incur the expenses of transport to Bordeaux, and the charges incidental to landing, storing, and re-shipping from thence. The stores erected at Loudenne by W & A Gilbey, with the adjoining buildings, form one of the most striking objects on the Gironde, and are of a magnitude and completeness not hitherto attempted in any wine-producing country; while by the above arrangements W & A Gilbey have placed the English consumer in a better position than even the inhabitants of Paris, or any of the larger towns of France, for procuring pure, genuine, and moderate-priced Clarets.

Sample Bottles or any quantity bearing W & A Gilbey's Seals and Labels can be obtained from their

AGENT—
W. AYNSLEY, *Grocer*, CONSETT & LEADGATE

A complete List of W & A Gilbey's Clarets and other Light and Sparkling Wines from France, Germany and Hungary sent free on application.

Business Announcements.

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

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

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

W. WILKINSON,
11, TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT,

BILLPOSTER, Distributor, and General Advertiser for Consett and District. Lessee of all the Principal and Largest Posting Stations in the District.
FURNITURE REMOVED. 730h

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

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

PERFECTION IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH AND PAINLESS DENTISTRY AT MODERATE CHARGES.

MR. T. F. WATSON, DENTIST,
36, CLAYTON STREET (Corner of Newgate Street), NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

RESPECTFULLY calls attention to the Superiority of his Rugosite Suction Palate and Dental Coral.
☞ TEETH STOPPED OR EXTRACTED. 55h

JAMES PALLISER,
FAMILY GROCER, AND GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT,
6, FOUNDRY ROW, BLACKHILL.
Patent Medicines of various kinds on hand.
Dealer in Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Violins, and other Musical Instruments.
Agent for the Royal Life and Fire Assurance Company and the Union Permanent Building Society.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
32, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

THE Ninth Triennial Cash Bonus just paid. The Tenth Bonus will be declared in 1879. Prospectuses, Reports, Balance Sheets, and any information to be had of
MR. G. J. ROBINSON,
GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL. 93k

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

TO DRAPERS, MILLINERS, CLOTHIERS, &c.

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

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE VILLA AND OTHER BUILDING SITES FOR SALE,
IN LARGE OR SMALL PLOTS,
ON THE BENFIELDSIDE ESTATE.
APPLY TO
WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, VALUER, SURVEYOR AND COMMISSION AGENT,
BLACKHILL,
178g CO. DURHAM.

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

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

GREAT REDUCTION IN FURNITURE.

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

JOHN W. DAVISON,
CABINETMAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT, AND CATCHGATE,

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

THE GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4TH, 1877.

RUSSIAN BOMBAST AND RUSSIAN CAUTION.

ARE we to believe the official protestations which the Russian Government sometimes makes (and as often violates) in the sight of Europe, or should we not rather pay some attention to what Russian newspapers say? True, it may be said that a Government is not responsible for the language of newspapers, some of which may be its supporters and some its oppenents, ready to go any length to damage its credit. This reasoning would be applicable to the United Kingdom, where the Press is free and responsible only to the outraged law; it might even be held as regards France, despite its system of official warning; but in Russia there is a strict censorship, and nothing is allowed to be printed that is altogether unpalatable to the Government. It makes all the difference in the world to have to punish our offending publisher or writer after the fact for what he has done in the sight of the world, and to have such control over him as shall prevent him from committing an offence. Now, the Russian Government allows the *Russki Mir* to write in the following fashion for the edfication of the Russian people.—"The Turkish Empire must be blotted out from the number of European Empires. In contradistinction to all former Russian wars, this war has for its sole aim to destroy completely the Turkish rule in the Balkan peninsula, and to restore the historical rights, hitherto suppressed by the Turks, of the Christian indigenous nationalities. Peace can only he restored if Turkey exists no more in Europe. This must be accomplished by the present war, no matter what sacrifices may be required." It is curious to find a Russian righter talking about "historical rights" that have now lain in abeyance for four hundred years, since a date when Russia was a country utterly unknown in Europe, and when the Muscovite race where only a horde of barbarians, and very curious to find the champion of a new-fangled empire talking about "destroying completely" one at least three or four times as old. We have no love for the Turks, nor for the Russians either; and it occurs to us that Europe might have been better off without either of these intruding Asiatic races. But the Russians have a pretty firm footing on the European continent, and nobody talks about blotting them out, it is they, rather, who wish to annihilate the Turks, who have by a long way the priority as an historical European people. The Russian purpose now seems to be confined to driving their antagonists out of Europe—that is to say, since the Russian attack on Armenia has turned out to be a *fiasco*. If the Russian arms had been successful there, and Russian newspapers had held the same language as now, we might well have asked, "Where are these unfortunate Turks to go, if you are going to turn them out of Europe, and you also seize their Asiatic territories?" But now, of course, it may be said to the Turks, "There is Armenia and all your Asiatic territory for you. You are a nuisance in Europe, so we are determined to drive you back into Asia." The Turks, however, may object that Armenia is only theirs now because they have been able to defend it; and that encouraged by their success there they mean to defend their European territory also. If the whole Turkish people are intent upon such defence of one part of their territory, it strikes us that it will be a rather arduous undertaking to get rid of the four millions of them located in Europe. The Russian irregulars and their Bulgarian friends have begun the work by indiscriminate massacre; but it strikes us that Europe will not allow this process to go on to the extent of exterminating four million of people or reducing them to political bondage. But we turn from the language of a Russian journal to that of the Government, of which we were advized on the very same day. Both from Paris and Pesth it was telegraphed that Prince Gortschakoff had authorised the representatives of Russia to inform foreign Cabinets that Russia, recognising the European character of the Eastern Question, would not treat directly with the Porte, but will submit the questions to be solved after the war to the arbitration of the great Powers. This does not look like annihilating the Turkish Empire in Europe, since it is anticipated that there will be such a thing as the Porte left with which to treat after the war, while the very notion that there will be questions left for Europe to help to solve implies that Russia will stop short of the extravagant programme put forward by her journalist. To us it seems that the Russian Government, while allowing its people to be worked up into a state of fanaticism against the Turks, or to be amused by wild speculations in default of solid good news from the seat of war would be only too glad for the European Powers to step in, and arrest its perilous march on Constantinople. The commencement of merely precautionary military preparations by our Government, and the popular excitement in favour of war in Hungary have doubtless had a good deal to do with drawing forth this apparently frank and spontaneous declaration of the Russian Governmemt. But Russian must not think she can thus play fast and loose with Europe, permitting under the sanction of the censorship one language to be held forth to her people, and employing quite another in addressing foreign Powers. It has been made abundantly clear by this time that too much value must not be placed on Russian threats or Russian reassurances. Probably either the one or the other will turn out just as true as facts allows them to be. If Russia had great and unexpected success in the field and the European Powers passively looked on, she would doubtless attempt the feat of destroying the Turkish Empire in Europe; but in the event of her military success being not quite so complete, and of the Turks obstinately refusing to be abolished. it may be as well to make reassuring communications to the Powers, which may, without offence, be interpreted as overtures towards mediation.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

It may elevate the panic-mongers to know that there will be no serious necessity, even at the worst to send a strong land force to Gallipoli, even if it is decided to hold it in frank-pledge till the termination of hostilities. There is deep water at Gallipoli almost in shore, and our fleet could lie close in, and command with its guns the narrow isthmus of the Dardanelles which is only four miles across at its narrowest points, near Plajar. Thus, a few redoubts and a handful of marines would make Gallipoli impregnable, But, after the assurances of Lord Derby and Sir Staordff Northcote, we have no longer any fear of our drifting into war. The *Standard*, in fact is so angry at the Ministry for not taking a bolder course that we have the best possible assurance now that the peace party in the Cabinet have got the upper hand and mean to keep it. We now understand Lord Derby's expression in his speech at the Merchant Taylors' dinner, that the only interests which are those of England are those of peace.

The old war party which turned Midhat Pacha out of office is nearly played out. The dismissal of Serushier Rediff Pacha looks very like the beginning of the end; and if Russia looks anything like moderation, we may have peace before Adrianople is reached. The terms on which Russia will make peace are already sketched out—viz., the autonomy of Bulgaria and a huge money indemnity to which as Turkey cannot pay it, she will offer en equivalent in territory in Asia Minor. An arrangement such as this would not injure Austria; nor do I see how it would affect British interests of which so much has been spoken of late.

The Prince of Wales goes to Goodwood this week; but the Princess, who was to have accompanied him will not do so, as she is anxious about young Prince Victor's recovery. As for the Princess herself, she is in excellent health. Her trip to Greece evidently freshened her up in view of the labours of the London season.

The railroad strikes in America have been the talk of the week. It is admitted even by Yankees that it is the biggest thing out in the smashing business; and such a day as that at Pittasburgh when a million sterling was wasted in a few hours manton destruction is unparralleled in the history of trade disputes. The general impression is that the root of it lies in contempt for the "rings"—miscalled boards—who have made railway management in the States a byword for corruption and robbery of all kinds. Capitalists have sown the wind, and now they reap the whirlwind.

In the City quite a tea-cup storm is brewing anent the recent courtesy extended to Sir John Bennett by the Court of Alderman, who declared him, without publication of facts or any evidence whatever, a person unfit to support the dignity and discharge the duties of London Alderman. Is it that Sir John, unlike his namesake Falstaff, hath not a stomach strong enough for the Mansion House guzzling? Hath he avowed himself without appetite for turtle soup or what is it that makes the Court of Aldermen go out of its way to snub the famous Cheapside watchmaker good enough for knighthood, but not in their estimation up to the standard of excellence of your ordinary Lord Mayor. Sir John is not made of such stuff, that he is likely to submit quietly to such an imputation, and already his brother the Greenwich Poet, Dr W. C. Bennett, has sounded the war-trump, appealing to the electors to stand by his brother and again return him at the head of the poll. The election will be viewed with great interest by Cockneys living within the sound of Bow Bells, or, rather, within the sound of the striking clock outside the redoubtable knight's watch and clock shop in Cheapside. Away from City influences, the justice meted out to Sir John is much questioned, and I should not be surprised if the recent proceedings of our Aldermen led to a complete revision of the powers and privileges of their antiquated Court.

The Manchester people have resolved on a great undertaking. The Water-works Committee report in favour of obtaining a supply from Thirlmere has been unanimously recommended for adoption; so that we may assume it will be carried out. There will be a gathering ground of about 19,000 acres and with a prodigious rainfall often reaching 110 inches, there will be no difficulty in tapping Thirlmere to the extent of fifty millions of gallons daily. How much longer we Londoners shall be condemned, to drink Thames ditch-water it is difficult to say. It is really pitiable to see the miserably small filtering beds of the Lambeth Water Works at Battersea, and to know that this is the only provision for the supply of the whole of South-West London. The South-East districts are well off in comparison, for they draw their supplies from the Kent chalk; but as for those who drink of the silver Thames filtered or unfiltered, they are to be pitied.

There is a good deal of country in London; only it is in detached pieces. There are the well-wooded parks and gardens of the West and West Central, to say nothing of the South and East, and there are quaint village-greens of the Northern suburbs. Those whom such things delight may listen to the cawing of the rooks in Gray's Inn Garden, which alas! is once more to be encroached upon to make room for new Chambers towards the North, facing the great new thoroughfare; or he may witness an unequal contest between old-fashioned sparrows and the acclimatised parroquets for the tenancy of Lincoln's Inn Fields. He may gratifiy his olfactory nerves by inhaling all the odours of the cattle-shed and stable at the Live Stock Market at Holloway, or he may enjoy the perfume of "every green herb after its kind" in the early morning breeze at Covent Garden. A country gentleman was saying to me yesterday that London life was all very well, but he could not enjoy life without his fields and his cows. I told him—much to his astonishment—that if he would go with me, I would take him to a little street leading out of Drury Lane in which there is a dairy of fourteen cows. These creatures know no more about the country than a London cab-horse. Some of them were raised in distant villages, and perhaps in their bovine dreams they sometimes sniff the aroma of the fragrant hayfield, or see visions of the succulent pastures of their calfhood; but the majority are Londoners born and bred, and would be as much surprised to find themselves in a meadow as on a sea-beach. They live chiefly on hard food; but in summer they are treated to gorgeous repasts of fresh cut grass. They enjoy excellent health, and yield milk considerably "above proof," if I may use the term, for the minimum standard strength required by law for saleability.

The name of Harrison Ainsworth seems to belong to a past generation, and it is almost startling to find the veteran novelist still amongst us, and asisting in his eigth decade in restoring an interesting old custom. The prize of the Flitch of Bacon was instituted at Dunmow about the middle of the thirteenth century by Robert de Fitz Walter, the conditions being that the married couple who appear as candidates should go to the Priory and, kneeling on two-pointed stones, swear that they have not quarelled nor repented of their marriage within a year and a day after its celebration. The prize was never once claimed until two hundred years after its institution, and up to the year 1860 it had only been awarded eight times in all. Connubial harmony is so much more common in modern than in ancient times, that the couple to whom the flitch was awarded this year professed to have passed twenty-eight year of unbroken bliss.

Messrs Barnum and Pongo are now dividing the honours between them at the Westminister Aquarium. The great showman resembles Mr Gilpin. Even when he is "on pleasure bent" he has a "frugal mind, and he cannot come over to Europe for an outing without turning money in someway or other. His lectures at the Aquarium will go a good way towards paying the expenses of his trip. He must be enormously wealthy, and yet he is still true to his principle of money-making by all means. He is getting quite an old man, and, as someone said of another rich old man, he can't take his gold with him into another world; and if he could it would probably melt! Pongo will make a prolonged stay in Westminister, and will probably become as familiar to the sight-seeing Londoners as he was last year to Berliners. We have, however, the advantage of receiving him in a comparatively advanced stage of education, and what he may develope into before he leaves England, it would puzzle even Dr Owen to conjecture. He must be one of the very last links in the chain of being which commenced with a jelly-fish or some similar natiness and culminated in "a man and a Positivest." He possesses a pair of feet, or something very nearly answering thereto, instead of the hinder hands usually allotted to the monkey tribe. He has no tail; no, not so much as those "homines candati" the men of Stroud were known to have been afflicted with in punishment for their sin of cutting off the tail of Thomas a Becket's palfrey as he was riding through their ancient town, or that Kentish family whose claim to kinship was only admitted proof of the possession of that superfluous appendage. Pongo's face is only a few degrees higher than that of an average negro. Although unacquainted with the philosophy of clothes, he has sufficient delicacy to employ the blanket with which he is entrusted as a kind of rudimentary fig-leaf. He has learnt to drink beer and to smoke (for even a gorilla cannot live long in Germany without falling in with the prevailing customs), and Mr Buckland still hopes to teach him to write, in spite of the appetite he evinces for Cumberland lead pencil.

THE ELOPEMENT CASE AT SUNDERLAND.—At the Sunderland Police Court on Monday, Chas. A. Lageren was charged with having stolen, on the 22nd inst., at Monkwearmouth, a sewing machine, a fleck bed and pillows, and seaman's chest, the latter containing goods to the value of £20, belonging to Walter Telford. The prisoner eloped with the complainant's wife from Hartlepool. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT A FUNERAL.—On Monday, an exciting scene occurred at Bishop Auckland, on the occasion of the funeral of the wife of Benjamin Walker, whose death took place under mysterious circumstances on Thursday. From the evidence given at the Coroner's inquiry on Friday, it appeared that Walker and his wife had been addicted to drink, and had disagreed. On the Thursday afternoon she was found lying at the bottom of the stairs in a dying state. No one was in the house but her husband, and the woman died before medical aid could be procured. A *post-mortem* examination of the body showed that death was caused by pressure of blood on the brain, the result of a fall or heavy blow. The only evidence being that of a servant girl, which was not reliable, and Walker declining to give evidence, the jury were obliged to return an open verdict. The public, however, were greatly dissatisfied at the result, and on Saturday night a mob congregated about the shop the windows of which were broken, and it had to be closed to prevent further violence. The funeral of the deceased took place on Monday afternoon, and hundreds lined the streets on the route, evidently expecting a scene. The police were in attendance in strong force to preserve order. Inspector Banks, and Sergeant McLeod, walked on each side of the mourning coach which contained the husband of the deceased. At South Church there was a large number of people awaiting the arrival of the funeral procession, but everything passed off with comparative quiet. After the ceremony, on Walker coming from the graveyard he was arrested by Inspector Banks, who had a cab in waiting to take him to the police-station.

EXTRACTS FROM "PUNCH."

REPORTS OF PROGRESS.

(Scene—A block in Fleet-street.)

First Cabby.—"Now, then! What are you stopping for? You're a nice obstruction, you are!"

Second Cabby.—"You,re a Biggar!

First Cabby.—"Yah! You're a Parnell, you are!"

AN INVESTMEMT.

Mamma.—"Well Tommy what did Uncle Dives give you when you went to see him yesterday?"

Tommy.—"He gave me a beautiful bright new threepenny piece."

Papa.—"And what are you going to do with it?"

Tommy.—"I'm going to buy a purse to put it in."

"NOT PROVEN."

Presbyterian Minister.—"Do'nt you know it's wicked to catch fish on the Sawbath?"

Small Boy (not having had a rise all the morning).—"Wha's catchin' fish?"

MOCK MODESTY.

Freddy Longshanks (who is really very proud of his lofty stature).—"I assure you my dear fellow I find my height an awful nuisance. I'd give anything to be no bigger than you!"

Jack Short.—"Then why the dickens do you wear such enormous heels?"

BRITISH INTEREST.—Wherever there's British capital.

"ONIS CUSTODIET CUSTODES?"—Stands Scotland (yard) where it did? in public opinion?

SUGGESTED BY A LICENSED VICTUALLER.—New name for Ritualists—Unlicensed Ritualiers.

PROFESSIONAL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.—"Awful dem Rooshian atrohshities, shtripping de poor creeturs naked! Von ting, ole clo's 'll be sheap!"

A STEAMBOAT RACE ON THE MISSOURI.

The following interesting description of a race between steamboats on an American river is supplied by a young gentleman belonging to Leeds, who is at present in the United States:—"The Missouri is eminently a serpentine river. At some points it frequently turns at right angles, sometimes even doubling so completely round as to go quite in an opposite direction to its former course. In fact, I have often watched the sun make apparently a complete circuit round us in less than an hour. One afternoon, near three o'clock, we had just 'wooded up,' and were about to start again, when there was heard very distinctly, and evidently quite close to us, the shriek of a steam whistle. There could be no possible mistake about it—it must be from a boat coming up the river. The sound had hardly died away when rounding a point she came into view, and before we were fairly under weigh she was alongside the woodyard, and her crew busily engaged in taking in wood, with the evident attention of not allowing us to leave her far behind. Soon we lost sight of woodyard and steamer, and after fully discussing her intentions, our interest in the subject gradually waned. At about five o'clock, however, she once more compelled attention to her movements. There she was, not a quarter of a mile behind us, and coming up in a style that must overhaul us in a very short time. It was the 'Far West,' the boat which carried the 'Antlers.' Our captain up to this time had been taking things pretty coolly, but he now showed signs of interest. He shouts to the fireman to 'whoop it up a bit,' and not to let that boat overhaul us without a struggle. The furnaces are fed to repletion, but it seems of no use. By taking the shorter but more dangerous cut in rounding a bend, our rival comes right up alongside of us. And now the excitement commences. The furnaces grow hotter and hotter; the steam rises higher and higher and we gain a slight advantage, but the next bend place us on the off side of the track, and our competitor managed to edge close up to us, so that one could almost walk from one boat to the other. Then the contest became fierce, for whichever gets the slightest advantage now, it will be impossible for the other to regain it. Barrels of resin are brought up, smashed, and the contents shovelled into the glowing furnace. Everything was now red-hot, but still we gained no advantage, although we forged along at a fearful speed, the two steamers close together—each seeming unwilling to sheer off, fearing the other would take the lead. Coming at last to a straight stretch of river, we seperate. Everybody is like the furnaces, red-hot with excitement; even the passengers are lending a hand to keep the insatiate fires supplied. Somebody in the other boat exclaims, 'Why, what's up? They appear to be throwing water into their furnaces.' But instead of dropping behind, they are slowily and steadily gaining upon us. It was not water, but coal oil. Then our captain roars, 'Bring out the coal oil, and get her ahead.' Gallon after gallon of that terrible liquid is thrown into the furnaces, which are now so hot that it seems impossible to make them hotter, and the men cannot stay near them more than a few seconds at a time. Every one takes his turn to rush in and feed the fierce fires; the flames are streaming away behind from the smoke-stocks of both boats. We are now perceptibly gaining ground. Now we are neck and neck—a little later, ahead—later still, and we have the lead of our opponents by half a length. If we maintain this advantage round the next bend, the race is ours, and the little Yellowstone (the name of our steamer) will carry the stag's head and antlers next trip. This is the critical moment. We are fully three-quarters of a length ahead, and gaining by inches. They are becoming desperate in the other boat, provoked by cheer after cheer which goes up from our crew and passengers, interspersed with occasional chaff. We are almost safe to win now, nothing to hinder us, and we are all in high spirits, thinking we have won the race, when suddenly the bow of the other boat was turned square into us. She was not more than a dozen yards away. In an instant she is down upon us. The women shriek, the men turn pale, and every one rushes aft. I turned to run, but found I was hemmed in by the living freight, and before I could even think of what was best to do, crash went her bow into our side and smashed our guard all to splinters. I thought I was going to 'pass in my chips.' I never was so sure of it. But she glanced off without doing us any more perceptible damage. Our engines were, however, immediately stopped, in order to see what further damage we had sustained, but no other injuries were discovered. The captain of the other boat said in passing, that his steering gear had got wrong, but we did not believe him. By the time we got started again the 'Far West' was a quarter of a mile away, but we had the satisfaction of knowing that we were not beaten fairly."

On Monday, a new lifeboat, the gift of the United Order of Free Gardeners to the fishermen of Redcar, was launched with befitting ceremony from the beach at that place.

TYNE COMMISSONERS' WORKS.—It is stated that upwards of 100 men have been engaged for the dredging of different parts of the river Tyne; and a number of workmen have likewise been set to work in connection with the operations at the Coble Dene Dock.

DEATH OF JOHN FROST THE CHARTIST.—A Bristol correspondent telegraphs:—The death is announced of a once celebrated character, John Frost, the Chartist. Although a Monmouth magistrate, Mr Frost took a leading part in the Chartist riots in South Wales, for which he was tried and condemned to death, the sentence being afterwards commuted to transportation. Uplike his companion he lived to return to England, and had resided for many years near Bristol.

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.

ANNUAL ASSEMBLY.

The sittings of this assembly are continued through the present week at Louth. On Sunday last successful services were conducted in the towns and villages surrounding Louth by representatives. On Monday the following "fraternal greeting" was adopted by the assembly, signed by the president, and sent to the Wesleyan conference now sitting in Bristol:—"We, the annual assembly of the United Methodist Free Churches, now meeting in Louth, send our cordial and fraternal greeting to you, and hereby express our joy at the success which has attended your ministrations, and for the steady growth of Methodism in this country, and pray that the Head of the Church may favour your connexion with a larger measure of spiritual power and increased usefulness." The following reply has been received by the president of the assembly:—"To the President of the United Methodist Free Churches. Dear Brother,—We are directed by the conference to acknowledge the receipt of the cordial and fraternal greeting conveyed by telegram this day. We heartily reciprocate the kindly feeling you express, and rejoice with you in the success which, during the last year, has attended your ministrations as well as our own, and in the steady growth of Methodism throughout this country. We join in the earnest prayer that the Great Head of the Church may continue to bless you with all spiritual blessings, and that He may send forth upon His universal church an abundant outpouring of the Holy Spirit. We are, on behalf of the conference, yours faithfully,—W. B. Pope, president; H. W. Williams, secretary." The reply was received with enthusiastic pleasure by the assembly. Thirteen young ministers were passed into full connexion on Monday night, and on the following evening the ex-president delivered an address to them on the duties and responsibilities of the ministry. The Rev. Robert Bushell has been re-elected general missionary secretary. Two returned missionaries—the Revs. F. Galpin from China, and W. Micklethwaite, of Sierra Leone, addressed the assembly, and were commended in prayer to God by the Rev. S. S. Barton. Reports of the institute, the college, the book-room, and the mission funds were received. The Connexional Committee has received two importations from the Newcastle district in the persons of Rev. W. M. Hunter, and Joseph Green, Esq., Mayor of Tynemouth. The following are the stations for this district:—

Newcastle.—Wm. M. Hunter, Joseph Jordan, Arthur Jenkinson, W. J. Hocking.
Bellingham.—T. Letcher.
Blyth.—John Campbell.
Carlisle.—Wm. L. Smith.
Darlington.—Oliver Beckerlegge (for Bishop Auckland), R. Dimond, J. T. Taylor (supernumerary).
Edinburgh.—Francis Wood.
Gateshead.—James Dinsley, Wm. A. Fryer.
Hexham.—Thomas Rothwell, William Embleton, Robt. Davison.
Houghton-le-Spring.—Alban Sayer.
Leadgate and Consett.—Wm. H. James.
Middlesborough.—Alfred Jones, Ralph Hebbron.
Monkwearmouth.—Arthur Hands, Henry Umpleby.
Prudhoe.—John Stuttard.
North Shields.—Thomas Sherwood, W. H. C. Harris.
South Shields.—Andrew Crombie, John Lewis (to reside at Jarrow).
Stockton.—Robert Trotter.
Sunderland—South Durham Street.—E. O. Perry, Townend Wilson, W. Reed (supernumerary).
Sunderland—Brougham Street—John Elstob, Wm. G. Jordan, A. Gilbert (supernumerary).
West Hartlepool—Lynn Street.—John F. Barnard.
West Hartlepool—Burbank Street.—James Barker, J. F. Lawis (to reside at Belle Vue).

Mr Joseph Cowen, M.P., is preparing materials for a work designed to be a history of Radicalism during the last 30 years.—*Mayfair*.

Sir Walter James, Bart., has appointed the Rev. James Steel, Vicar of St Paul's, Stockton-on-Tees, to the living of Heworth, near Gateshead.

A return issue yesterday of the expenditure in the Tichborne prosecution shows the total sum to have been £60,074 19s. 4d. The jury received £3,780.

NORTH-EASTERN DIVIDEND.—We are informed that the directors have agreed to recommend that a dividend at the the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum be declared upon the North-Eastern Consols, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1877. The following are the fluctuations which the dividends of the company have undergone since 1871:—

1871—1st half,	8½	per cent.	per annum.
1871—2nd	„ 10	„	„
1872—1st	„ 8½	„	„
1872—2nd	„ 9½	„	„
1873—1st	„ 8½	„	„
1873—2nd	„ 10	„	„
1874—1st	„ 7½	„	„
1874—2nd	„ 9¼	„	„
1875—1st	„ 8½	„	„
1875—2nd	„ 8¼	„	„
1876—1st	„ 7	„	„
1876—2nd	„ 7¾	„	„
1877—1st	„ 6½	„	„

It will thus be seen that the dividend just decided upon is one-half per cent. below that of the corresponding period of 1876, and is lower than any dividend declared during the last six years.

THE NORTH-EASTERN BANKING COMPANY.—The following report will be submitted to the shareholders of the above company at the half-yearly meeting, to be held in the head office, 20½, Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Saturday, 4th August:—"The directors have the satisfaction of being able to state that the result of the past half-years's operations has been in all respects as favourable as could have been expected in the present state of trade. The accounts show that after making the customary allowances the balance of profit is £5,724 15s. 5d.; of this amount it is recommended that £4,918 15s. be appropriated to the payment of a dividend upon the ordinary shares for the half year of 2s 6d. per share, free of Income-tax, being at the rate of £4 3s. 4d. per cent. per annum, and that the balance of £806 0s. 5d. be carried forward. The new premises in Grey Street, Newcastle, have not been ready for occupation as soon as was expected; they are, however, now so near completion that it is intended to remove the head office on Monday, the 30th July; and it will be observed that the half-yearly meeting is advertised to be held there. No new branch has been opened during the past half-year, as it has been thought unadvisable to increase the number of branch during the present depression of business.

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

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

Poetry: Original and

THE GUDE BROON CO

Draw on yer gude broon coat, auld
The blude turns cauld an' thin
Tho' death has lang gaen by oor d
He soon may stammer in.
Syne what's the worth o' cash or c
When ower oor feckless pows
The goulin' storm may rave at wil
That aft has beat oor brows.

Draw on yer gude broon coat, auld
An' tak' yer e'nin' blaw;
The weary doo maun fauld its wing
When dark'ning shadows fa'.
We've seen life's bonnie morning
An' spent its afternoon;
'Tis gloamin' noo—the nich will c
We canna tell how soon.

Draw on yer gude broon coat, auld
For fifty years an' twa
We aye hae held the causey croon
Nor wrang'd the warld a straw
Their hands wha shook thae wither
Beneath the sun and mune,
May shak' them ower again in hea
For ony ill they've dune.

Draw on yer gude broon coat, auld
We've aye a couthie hame;
Tho' a' thing round and round has
Oor hearts are still the same.
That fond regard for ithers' weel
Is mellow'd mair an' mair;
E'en thro' that very love divine,
The purer spirits share.

Draw on yer gude broon coat, auld
Tho' whyles we've been but sc
The bairns we've rear'd are leal an'
They'll never see us want.
Like sunbeams frae the lift aboon,
Their gifts are freely gien;
An' the blessin' on their heids will
When baith oor graves are gre

Draw on yer gude broon coat, auld J
Syne lay your loof in mine;
And we will pray this holy prayer,
E'en to the power divine.
To Him wha pours the balm o' love
To smooth life's rugged road;
That they may trust (in wham we t
Their Saviour and their God.

Arbroath Abbey. G.

FACETIÆ.

"The light of other days."—Fli
Yorick.

The most notorious eavesdropper
—rain.

Between passion and lying there i
breadth.

An anomaly in the binding of b
calf.—*Yorick*.

The acme of impecuniosity.—
without a rap.

When is courting like a battle? W
to an engagement.

FORTUNE.—When fortune caresse
much, she is apt to make a fool of h

A man's dearest object should be
alas! sometimes it is his wife's war

Why is true love like a Scotch pl
it is good stuff to wear though often

Many a thing which will adorn a
point a moral—a peacock's feathers

The young lady with "speaking
come quite hoarse in consequence
so much.

The individual who "stole a ma
put in the same cell with Procra
thief of time.

Which is the oddest, the one wh
tion or the one who answers? The
because he is the querist.

A DEAD CERTAINTY.—A quack a
fidently: "People never cough aft
bottle of my cough mixture."

ANOMALOUS.—They tell us that
young, and yet insurance statistics
that clergymen live to an average
years.

What is the difference between
his wife? The wife sets articles to ri
editor writes articles to set—in ty
paper.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?—"Sir,"
Grandee, "Do you ask 'What's in a
put it on the back of a promissory n
find out."

"What black eyes that beautiful
claimed a gentleman. "Yes," respo
"they are in mourning for the murd
committed."

A CHANCE.—"Two-thirds of the
Parliament," says a paper, "are
severe colds. Here's a chance for t
make a raid on the national cougher

"That's rather a bad fit you hav
a man to a friend with a new coat.
plied, "but I had a worse one yeste
possible!" "Not at all; it was epil

"I'm afraid it's mixed goods," sa
man. "Oh, no, madam; impossibl
polite gentleman; "all our camel'
are made of pure silk, direct from t

MOSTLY.—A Wiltshire dame, the
large family, was once asked the
children. "La, me," she replied,
to and fro, "I've got fourteen, mo
girls."

A minister who had twice marr
couple—a divorce ensuing between
riages—remarked that he didn't wis
pairing department to his busine
paper.

A schoolmaster told a young miss
"obligatory" meant binding, where
her head upon her hand, and after
tion, handed the teacher this sen
obligatory of my spelling-book is wor

On the south wall of Strath
there is a monument with the
scription: "Elizabeth, wife of
Hamilton, who was married forty-sev
never did one thing to displease her

Who would believe that the fashi
dress, 850 B.C., was very much the
now, A.D. 1876? But here is the
Hesiod. In his counsels on marriage

Let no fair woman tempt thy slid
With garments gathered in a knot

An old gentleman took up a pa
from a pile lying on a druggist's ce
same time asking the assistant, "A
tuitous?" to which the matter-of-fac
replied, "Why, no; them's almanac
read?"

A caustic old theologian once ob
appears on a casual view of the wor
were a greater number of souls ori
and intended for human bodies; but
distribution, some got three or fo
none at all."

A lady whose cook went to a w
notice by her a fortnight afterwards
going to be married. "Whom to
mistress. "Please, ma'am, to the h
corpse." "Why, does he love you?"
question. "Oh, yes, ma'am; he s
light of the funeral."

...ISTFREE CHURCHES.

ASSEMBLY.

...is assembly are continued ...reek at Louth. On Sunday ...were conducted in the towns ...g Louth by representatives. ...ng "fraternal greeting" was ...bly, signed by the president, ...an conference now sitting in ...nual assembly of the United ...hes, now meeting in Louth, ...raternal greeting to you, and ...y at the success which has ...ations, and for the steady ...n this country, and pray that ...h may favour your connexion ...re of spiritual power and ... The following reply has ...president of the assembly:— ... the United Methodist Free ...er,—We are directed by the ...dge the receipt of the cordial ... conveyed by telegram this ...ciprocate the kindly feeling ...ice with you in the success ...st year, has attended your ...s our own, and in the steady ... throughout this country. ... prayer that the Great Head ...ontinue to bless you with all ... that He may send forth upon ...n abundant outpouring of the ..., on behalf of the conference, ... B. Pope, president; H. W. ... The reply was received with ...by the assembly. Thirteen ... passed into full connexion on ...n the following evening the ... an address to them on the ...ities of the ministry. The ...has been re-elected general ... Two returned missionaries— ...in from China, and W. ...rra Leone, addressed the ...nmended in prayer to God by ...n. Reports of the institute, ...room, and the mission funds ... Connexional Committee has ...ions from the Newcastle dis- ...f Rev. W. M. Hunter, and ... Mayor of Tynemouth. The ...ns for this district:—

...unter, Joseph Jordan, Arthur ...ocking.
...r.
...h.
...kerlegge (for Bishop Auckland),
...aylor (supernumerary).
...ood.
...sley, Wm. A. Fryer.
...well, William Embleton, Robt.
...Alban Sayer.
...Wm. H. James.
...d Jones, Ralph Hebbron.
...ur Hands, Henry Umpleby.
...d.
...s Sherwood, W. H. C. Harris.
...w Crombie, John Lewis (to
...ter.
...rham Street—E. O. Perry,
...V. Reed (supernumerary).
... Street—John Elstob, Wm. G.
...(supernumerary).
... Street—John F. Barnard.
...bank Street—James Barker,
...de at Belle Vue).

...en, M.P., is preparing ... designed to be a history of ... last 30 years.—*Mayfair*.

...s, Bart., has appointed the ...ar of St Paul's, Stockton-on- ...Heworth, near Gateshead.

...sterday of the expenditure ...cution shows the total sum ... 19s. 4d. The jury received

... DIVIDEND.—We are in- ...rs have agreed to recommend ...he the rate of 6½ per cent. ...ed upon the North-Eastern ... year ending 30th June, 1877. ... fluctuations which the divid- ...ave undergone since 1871:—

...½ per cent. per annum.
... " "
... " "
... " "
... " "
... " "
... " "
... " "
... " "
... " "
... " "
... " "

...at the dividend just decided ...ent. below that of the corres- ...6, and is lower than any divi- ... the last six years.

...TERN BANKING COMPANY.— ...will be submitted to the share- ... company at the half-yearly ...in the head office, 20½, Grey ...-Tyne, on Saturday, 4th ...ctors have the satisfaction of ...at the result of the past half- ... been in all respects as favour- ...n expected in the present state ...s show that after making the ... the balance of profit is £5,724 ...unt it is recommended that ...riated to the payment of a ...inary shares for the half year ...e of Income-tax, being at the ...ent. per annum, and that the ...d. be carried forward. The ... Street, Newcastle, have not ...ion as soon as was expected; ... so near completion that it is ... head office on Monday, the ...ll be observed that the half- ...rtised to be held there. No ...epened during the past half- ...ught unadvisable to increase ... during the present depression

...RIEND—TODD'S QUININE ..., writing from the Crescent ...ve much pleasure in giving ...ficacy of Mr Todd's, Quinine ...valuable and pleasant mode on ...his valuable and renowned ...e English Quinine is the most ...emedy known for indigestion, ... of the stomach. The genuine ...by Joe Todd, chemist Carlisle, ... the Government stamp.

... AND HOARSENESS.—All suf- ... of the throat and hoarseness ...lieved at the almost immediate ... use of "Brown's Bronchial ...ous "lozenges" are now sold ... chemists in this country at ...ple troubled with a "hacking ..." or bronchial affections, can- ...s similar troubles, if allowed to ...ous Pulmonary and Asthmatic ...e words "Brown's Bronchial ... Government Stamp around ...ed by John I. Brown & Sons, ... Depot, 493 Oxford-street.

Poetry: Original and Select.

THE GUDE BROON COAT.

Draw on yer gude broon coat, auld John,
The blude turns cauld an' thin;
Tho' death has lang gaen by oor door,
He soon may stammer in.
Syne what's the worth o' cash or claes
When ower oor feckless pows
The goulin' storm may rave at will
That aft has beat oor brows.

Draw on yer gude broon coat, auld John,
An' tak' yer e'ain' blaw;
The weary doo maun fauld its wing,
When dark'ning shadows fa'.
We've seen life's bonnie morning wane,
An' spent its afternoon;
'Tis gloamin' noo—the nich will come,
We canna tell how soon.

Draw on yer gude broon coat, auld John,
For fifty years an' twa
We aye hae held the causey croon
Nor wrang'd the warld a straw.
Their hands wha shook thae withered hands
Beneath the sun and mune,
May shak' them ower again in heaven,
For ony ill they've dune.

Draw on yer gude broon coat, auld John,
We've aye a couthie hame;
Tho' a' thing round and round has chang'd,
Oor hearts are still the same.
That fond regard for ithers' weel
Is mellow'd mair an' mair;
E'en thro' that very love divine,
The purer spirits share.

Draw on yer gude broon coat, auld John,
Tho' whyles we've been but scant;
The bairns we've rear'd are leal an' true,
They'll never see us want.
Like sunbeams frae the lift aboon,
Their gifts are freely gien;
An' the blessin' on their heids will fa'
When baith oor graves are green.

Draw on yer gude broon coat, auld John,
Syne lay your loof in mine;
And we will pray this holy prayer,
E'en to the power divine.
To Him wha pours the balm o' love,
To smooth life's rugged road;
That they may trust (in wham we trust),
Their Saviour and their God.

Arbroath Abbey. G. W. DONALD.

FACETIÆ.

"The light of other days."—Flint and steel *Yorick*.

The most notorious eavesdropper ever known is —rain.

Between passion and lying there is not a finger's breadth.

An anomaly in the binding of books—Ancient calf.—*Yorick*.

The acme of impecuniosity.—A spiritualist without a rap.

When is courting like a battle? When it comes to an engagement.

FORTUNE.—When fortune caresses a man too much, she is apt to make a fool of him.

A man's dearest object should be his wife; but, alas! sometimes it is his wife's wardrobe.

Why is true love like a Scotch plaid? Because it is good stuff to wear though often crossed.

Many a thing which will adorn a tail will not point a moral—a peacock's feathers, for instance.

The young lady with "speaking eyes" has become quite hoarse in consequence of using them so much.

The individual who "stole a march" has been put in the same cell with Procrastination, the thief of time.

Which is the oddest, the one who asks a question or the one who answers? The one who asks, because he is the querist.

A DEAD CERTAINTY.—A quack advertises confidently: "People never cough after taking one bottle of my cough mixture."

ANOMALOUS.—They tell us that the good die young, and yet insurance statistics make it out that clergymen live to an average of sixty-five years.

What is the difference between an editor and his wife? The wife sets articles to rights, and the editor writes articles to set—in type.—*American paper*.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?—"Sir," said Colonel Grandee, "Do you ask 'What's in a name?' Just put it on the back of a promissory note, and you'll find out."

"What black eyes that beautiful lady has!" exclaimed a gentleman. "Yes," responded a friend, "they are in mourning for the murders they have committed."

A CHANCE.—"Two-thirds of the members of Parliament," says a paper, "are suffering from severe colds. Here's a chance for the doctors to make a raid on the national coughers."

"That's rather a bad fit you have there," said a man to a friend with a new coat. "Yes," he replied, "but I had a worse one yesterday." "Impossible!" "Not at all; it was epilepsy."

"I'm afraid it's mixed goods," said to a shopman. "Oh, no, madam; impossible," replied the polite gentleman; "all our camel's hair shawls are made of pure silk, direct from the worm.

MOSTLY.—A Wiltshire dame, the mother of a large family, was once asked the number of her children. "La, me," she replied, rocking herself to and fro, "I've got fourteen, mostly boys and girls."

A minister who had twice married the same couple—a divorce ensuing between the two marriages—remarked that he didn't wish to add a repairing department to his business.—*American paper*.

A schoolmaster told a young miss that the word "obligatory" meant binding, whereupon she laid her head upon her hand, and after a brief cogitation, handed the teacher this sentence: "The obligatory of my spelling-book is worn out."

On the south wall of Stratham Church, there is a monument with the following inscription: "Elizabeth, wife of Major-General Hamilton, who was married forty-seven years, and never did one thing to displease her husband!"

Who would believe that the fashion of a lady's dress, 850 B.C., was very much the same as it is now, A.D. 1876? But here is the evidence from Hesiod. In his counsels on marriage he says:—

Let no fair woman tempt thy sliding mind
With garments gathered in a knot behind.

An old gentleman took up a patent almanac from a pile lying on a druggist's counter, at the same time asking the assistant, "Are these gratuitous?" to which the matter-of-fact young man replied, "Why, no; them's almanacs. Can't you read?"

A caustic old theologian once observed:—"It appears on a casual view of the world as if there were a greater number of souls originally made, and intended for human bodies; but that, at the distribution, some got three or four, and some none at all."

A lady whose cook went to a wake was given notice by her a fortnight afterwards that she was going to be married. "Whom to?" asked the mistress. "Please, ma'am, to the husband of the corpse." "Why, does he love you?" was the next question. "Oh, yes, ma'am; he said I was the light of the funeral."

Notes and Queries.

[NOTE.—*All communications to this department which reach us up to Tuesday morning, will appear under ordinary circumstances, in our succeeding issue. Correspondents (who must in all cases give real name and address, though their papers may appear anonymously) are requested to write legibly and on one side of the paper only. This, and a reference to authorities, when quotations are made, will oblige.*]

NOTES.

SNUFF.

I copy the following extract on snuff, from an old book which will be read with interest by some of your readers:—"It takes about one year and a-half to convert tobacco into good snuff. The tobacco after being 'broken out' of the huge hogsheads in which it is bought, is stemmed, broken by a machine into pieces about four inches in length, and is soaked for twenty-four hours in strong brine. It is then hoisted up to great bins in the upper part of the factory, and there is left to ferment and cure at least six months. Then it is dried in a steam-heated room at a temperature of 240 degrees. For coarse Rappee the tobacco is not thoroughly dried. For Scotch and Irish Blackguard it is made thoroughly dry, and for the latter it is also toasted or parched, on a wire net close in front of a wide grate of glowing coals, where the heat is so intense that the leaves must be constantly stirred to prevent their bursting into flame. Grinding in cast-iron mills of peculiar construction follows, and the resultant powder, fine or coarse, is at length recognizable as snuff. In this condition it must lie in bins for months, then be packed into bladders, or jars which are hermetically sealed and varnished, and in this form is again packed away to lie for at least six months before it is deemed perfect and fit to be put on the market. All these processes are open to public knowledge; but there is one which is a secret, and is zealously kept as such. That is the manner in which snuff is perfumed. Attar of roses is known to be the material employed, but how it is applied is only known to tobacco men." JAMES.

ANSWERS.

26.—SALT.

Your correspondent, William Atkinson, is right in saying that "salt is continually evolved from animal bodies in various ways." So much the worse for the poor bodies, that they have continually to kick out that which is of no use to them, just like a man who smokes, he does not like the tobacco smoke, he takes it into his mouth, it cannot get down his throat, and is obliged to puff it out again. I know it is argued by many "that the body has the power to secrete or cast off any excess of earthy or other matter which may be taken in, and therefore we need not be mindful of the proportion of the elements taken, as all excess will be rejected by the organs of secretion." There is no doubt that the secreting organs carry off large quantities of earthy substances, but if they carried off *all* that was not required by the system there *could* be no *excess* to produce disease and the general ossification of decrepitude or old age. Excess, absolute of relative of some element or compound is the cause of every disease, and, unfortunately, mankind have too much evidence in the sufferings they endure that the body does not eliminate all the elements which exist in excess, and which have been ignorantly, accidentally, or wilfully forced upon it. It is to carry off some excess, to restore the balance of elementary compounds that medicine and other curative measures are employed, the very use of which is an admission that the body does not throw off *all* excess of itself but requires artificial assistance. J. C. Eno finds plenty of salt in fruit, sells a large quantity, therefore W. A. should eat plenty of ready cooked food from the hands of the Creator, where there is the right proportion of *salt*, and the quantity is so small that the body would not require the trouble to eliminate it. Fruits are the best diet a man can take, and pure brown bread, *i.e.*, obtain the whole wheat and grind it; it will make a man *strong*, "healthy, wealthy, and wise" (all other conditions being observed and strictly carried out). As to the Hindoo's hair *never* turning grey, this *assertion* goes to prove there is a possibility of keeping the hair in its natural colour for ever, and at once shows there must be some process yet to be made. How is this to be accomplished. The Hindoos using little else than rice and much fruit accounts in some measure for their hair being in such good condition, and also their other modes of social life, which here I need not go into—my previous letters have hinted the subjects. As to death and long life our friend must wait, and the wonder in his mind will cease. Now for your interesting correspondent J. P. I must have a word. All constitutions are alike under the same circumstances. The only difference as to how salt would act would be, a man born with a very strong constitution might take into his system much that the body can find no use for, and for a long time it might be eliminated, but it would nevertheless affect it so as to ossify and bring on decrepitude and premature change. As to the subject death, it is only temporary; it is only a brief reaction of nature, consequent upon resistance to the principle of life. Whenever this so-called death occurs decomposition speedily follows; the elements of the body are set at liberty, until by their several affinities they reunite into organic compounds, into other organisms, and live again in other forms. Life is inevitable! The elements must live in some form. Why not preserve our present *state* rather than die merely to live again in some other but unknown, and, may be, less desirable condition? All men *wish* to be right, and good, and happy, but there *is* no right, no goodness, no happiness with falsehood and disease and death. It is impossible for peace and goodwill to reign on earth so long as mankind are taught that they must of necessity die. The soldier, believing that death will necessarily one day overtake him, prefers dying in the excitement and tumult of battle rather than suffer a lingering illness, and die or change in the ordinary manner. Ignorance, pride, ambition, war, and tyranny will never leave the earth so long as death is looked upon as unavoidable. The multitude care not for intellectual, moral, and physical improvement, for a life which they believe can only last a few score years; they will ever cry "Let us eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow we die." Let it be seen that death is a natural evil, a sin against nature, and that it may be avoided, and it will immediately become the *first* and highest duty of every man and woman to preserve and improve the life which they now possess. It is a *boon* which they cannot prize sufficiently, and to neglect or fail to guard it in the *most sacred manner* is the deepest sin and the greatest insult he can offer to the Giver. As to the farmer and his horses, our esteemed friend must remember I quoted "bar accidents," and by *keeping up* the *balance* of the heat in the body, and living under right conditions, no disease, not even the *elements*, could affect the human body, we can *defy* all disease by the proper *modus operandi*. Then as to life there is only one life, that is the Supreme Ruler, the God of nature. We are only recipients of life. The passage properly translated would be, "God breathed into his nostrils the breath of *life*, and man became a living soul;" and my using the words "For the blood is the life" is simply an accommodation, and many passages in the "Word of God" would appear very contradictory if it were not for their inner meaning. We often say the sun goes down or the sun rises; *it is not so*; it appears so. Again, God is angry with the wicked every day. Who could conceive of an angry God, infinite in all things, infinitely angry. *Fury is not me.* We shall make many errors if, as our friend talks, that life is in the blood. *We have two bodies.* There *is* a natural body, and there *is* a spiritual body; not, there will be. The Bible is food for the latter. As to the miner and again the *accident*, all I can do is to refer our friend to the spiritual body. *Matter* is eternal; so is *life*. As to the resurrection of "dead bodies," that idea has long been exploded, and I am somewhat astonished that large numbers adhere to such unscientific thoughts. Poor Martha (an external woman) thought of her brother "rising again." Our Saviour soon corrected her by telling her good men *never* die. *Bad men* are in the grave for ever, and are only *dust* of the earth, and never are resurrected until God breathes into them the breath of life, and they become living souls. To be carnally minded is death. To be *spiritually* minded is *life* and peace. Any argument our friend can bring forward can be answered fairly by reason as to death not being a necessity. When I quoted "For the blood is the life," I was quoting from J. C. Eno, advertised in your valuable paper. Although in its *spiritual* sense it is highly instructive. You can keep the blood and the body *continually pure* by taking the right fuel and keeping up the right *fire*, and not give nature the trouble to eliminate. Keep a fire up and ashes from the grate and the fire will burn as brightly a thousand years hence as now (barring the grate). Our bodies have the power of continually renewing themselves. Our youth can be renewed, and the older we get the younger and stronger we shall be, provided always the *conditions are obeyed*. I must draw to a close by still making the offer as in my last, and in the course of a week or so I will name an umpire; but before doing so must *ask* his consent, thus the charity will not suffer.

EDWIN ROBSON, Newcastle.

62.—WHIG AND TORY.

In answer to W. R.'s query on the above terms, in your impression of the 21st, I send the following:—These terms originated towards the end of the reign of Charles II., and were originally nicknames indicative of insult to those to whom they were applied. Whig was of Scotch, Tory of Irish origin—the first appellation being fastened on the Presbyterians of Scotland, and afterwards transferred to those politicians who showed a disposition to oppose the Court, and to treat Protestant nonconformists with indulgence. The bogs of Ireland, at the same time, affording a refuge to Popish outlaws, much resembling those who were afterwards known as "Whiteboys." These men were then called Tories. The name of Tory was then given to Englishmen who refused to concur in excluding a Roman Catholic prince from the throne. Whig is not whey, but the slightly acidulated serum of buttermilk, and this being the most insignificant part of the milk, the name was applied in contempt by the Tories to their political opponents. BEDA, Jarrow.

66.—IMPRESSON OF PLANTS.

In answer to the query of Wm. Chadwick, of Newcastle, I beg to give the following directions for taking leaf impressions. Hold oiled paper in the smoke of a lamp or pitch until it becomes coated with the smoke; to this paper apply the leaf of which you wish an impression, having previously warmed it be ween your hands that it may be pliable. Place the lower surface of the leaf upon the blackened surface of the oiled paper, that the numerous veins which are prominent on this side may receive from the paper a portion of the smoke. Lay a paper over the leaf, and then press it gently upon the smoothed paper with the fingers, or with a small roller (covered with cloth, or some similarly soft material), so that every part of the leaf may come in contact with the oiled paper. A coating of the smoke will adhere to the leaf. Then remove the leaf carefully, and place the blackened surface on a sheet of white paper, not ruled, or in a book prepared for the purpose, covering the leaf with a clean slip of paper, and pressing upon it with the fingers or roller as before. Thus may be obtained the impression of a leaf, showing the perfect outlines, together with an accurate exhibition of the veins which extend in every direction through it more correctly than the finest drawing. And this process is so simple and the material so easily obtained, that any person, with a little practice to enable him to apply the right quantity of smoke to the oiled paper and give the leaf a proper pressure, can prepare beautiful leaf impressions, such as a naturalist would be proud to possess. There is another, and, I think, a better method of taking leaf impressions than the preceding one, and which I can recommend with great confidence having used it myself with advantage. The only difference in the process consists in the use of printing-ink instead of smoked oil paper. I enclose a specimen impression taken by the last-named process, hoping you will give your opinion of it.—VOLO NON VALEO.

[The sheet of specimens referred to by our correspondent, and procured by the process named, is one which we can recommend.—ED. *J.G.*]

68.—ST. SWITHIN.

In answer to the query by Santa, of Willington Quay, on the above, I beg leave to give the following from the "National Encyclopædia":—"St. Swithin, or Swithun, seventeenth bishop of Winchester, was born in the early part of the ninth century. He was chaplain to King Egbert and tutor to his son. He was also entrusted with the education of Alfred, whom he accompanied to Rome. His services were rewarded in 852 by his elevation to the see of Winchester. He is supposed to have procured the first Act of Wittenagemot for enforcing the universal payment of tythes. He died July 2nd, 862. His last request was that he should be buried in the churchyard at Winchester; but within a century afterwards, his name having been admitted into the calendar as that of a canonized saint, it was resolved to transfer his remains to the cathedral, and to place them in a magnificent shrine which had been prepared for the purpose by King Egbert. The translation which was to have taken place on the 15th of July, was delayed for forty days in consequence of the rainy weather which occurred, and hence arose the well-known tradition that if it rains on St. Swithin's day it will rain for forty days successively, or if it be fair it will continue fair for forty days. A similar belief prevails in France with respect to the fete days of St. Medard (June 8) and St. Gervais and St. Prolais (June 15), while in Holland it is connected with St. Godelieve (Chambers' 'Book of Days"). The festival of St. Swithin in the Roman mythology is July 2, the day of his death; but in England it was celebrated on July 15, the day appointed for the translation of his relics to the cathedral of Winchester." VOLO NON VALEO.

QUERIES.

73.—CUCKOO SPIT.—Can any reader of Notes and Queries give me any information concerning the froth that is found on grass, with an insect in it, commonly known as cuckoo spit?—J. J.

74.—CAXTON, THE PRINTER.—I have been very much interested, and I may say instructed, by reading a short speech made at one of the Caxton festivals on the art of printing and its introduction into England by the immortal Wm. Caxton. But the brevity of the account given of its founder, viz., William Caxton, has left me rather anxious to know more of him, and would, therefore feel much obliged if any of your numerous correspondents would favour me with an account of this great man's life and doings. As I think that the memory of men like Caxton, who have done so much for the improvement of society (and no one can deny the fact that the art of printing has been one of the greatest boons, nay, we may say blessings, ever conferred upon society at large) under these circumstances cannot fail to stimulate the minds of young men to acts of usefulness which may tend to the elevation of mankind. I trust that this appeal will not be in vain.—VOLO NON VALEO.

75.—RAILWAY SPEED.—I should be pleased to know some instances of high railway speed.—P., Jarrow.

76.—HAIR.—It is said that hair is an indication of numerous traits of character. Perhaps a reader would kindly inform me if such is the case.—ZONA, Walker.

77.—"HIP, HIP, HURRAY."—Could anyone inform me how the above exultant cry originated?—JAS. WILLIAM, Consett.

78.—AUTOMATA.—I believe many clever machines have been invented to imitate a number of the movements of human beings. An account of the earliest of these would oblige.—P., Jarrow.

79.—DURHAM CATHEDRAL.—The date (and partilars) when the building of this ancient edifice wa commenced would be read with interest?—J. K. Jarrow.

80.—LEANING TOWER OF PISA.—Having heard a few days ago of a tower, or as it is more properl y called, campanile or leaning tower, which is 183 fee t high and 53 feet at the base, which deviates from th e perpendicular line about 14 feet, I would like t o know if the above statement is a fact, and if s o, what is the cause of it leaning to one side so muc h, and if there is no danger of its coming down alt o-gether.—VOLO NON VALEO, Jarrow.

81.—KEEPING WATCH AND WARD.—The *Newcastl e Daily Chronicle* of July 30th contained the followin g paragraph:—"The ancient custom of keeping watc h and ward was observed at Alnwick Castle la st night." Will any of your correspondents expla in what the custom of keeping watch and ward consis ts of and what it is to celebrate.—JOCELYNE, Jarrow.

82.—Will any of your numerous readers info rm me through the medium of your valuable Notes a nd Queries how electricity passes along the telegra ph wire and by whom the telegraph was first invente d?—JOCELYNE, Jarrow.

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

ENERGY AND PHYSIQUE.—There are persons of a nervous temperament who seem to be always upon wires. Nature has given them energy; but their physique is in many cases inadequate to supply the demands made upon it. The steam is there, but the boiler is too weak. Duke d'Alva, according to Fuller, must have been of this nature. "He was one of a lean body and visage, as if his eager soul, biting for anger at the clog of his body, desired to fret a passage through it." The same thought was wittily expressed by Sydney Smith when he exclaimed: "Why, look there, at Jeffery; and there is my little friend ——, who has not body enough to cover his mind decently with; his intellect is improperly exposed." Now these are just the sort of people who should not kill themselves, for though wrapped in small parcels, they are good goods. They owe it as a duty to themselves and others not to allow their fiery souls "to fret their pigmy bodies to decay"—not to throw too much zeal into trifles, in order that they may have a supply of life-force for things important. He who desires to wear well must take for his motto "Nothing in excess." Such a one, as we have had occasion more than once to urge, avoids dinners of many courses, goes to bed before twelve o'clock, and does not devote his energy to the endurance of over-heated assemblies. When young men around him have got athletics on the brain, he keeps his head and health by exercising only moderately. He is not ambitious of being in another's place, but tries quietly to adorn his own. "Give me innocence; make others great!" When others are killing themselves to get money, and to get it quickly, that with it they may make a show, he prays the prayer of Agur: "Give me neither poverty nor riches," for he thinks more of the substance than of the shadow. This is the truly wise and successful man. — *Chambers's Journal*.

REVELATIONS OF THE MICROSCOPE.—In all creatures the eye is a striking object, but as seen through this instrument the eyes of insects are so peculiar as to excite our highest admiration. On the heads of beetles, bees, common flies, butterflies, and other insects, may be perceived two protuberances, which contain a prodigious number of small transparent hemispheres, placed with the utmost regularity in lines crossing each other like lattice-work. These are a collection of eyes, which, like so many mirrors, reflect the images of surrounding objects. In some insects there are many thousands of them. The farina of flowers looks to the naked eye like simple dust, but when magnified it is seen to be finely constructed, and of great variety according to the character of the plant to which it belongs. Leaves are amongst the most delicate and gorgeous forms in nature. The leaf of the box is supposed to contain upon its two sides as many as 344,184 pores; and the back of a rose tree leaf looks as if diapered with silver. The cross-cut slices of plants or trees exhibit the most variegated and wonderful arrangement. A piece of human skin is marvellous in its mechanism. Ten thousand of the fine threads of a spider's web are not so thick as a human hair—a fineness this which is beyond our conception. But we must desist, although examples might be indefinitely multiplied. A small needle, highly polished, when viewed with a high magnifying power, appears neither round nor flat, but full of holes and scratches, and as broad and blunt at the point as the end of a poker. On the other hand, the sting of a bee, or the proboscis of a butterfly or a flea, appears, when examined by the microscope, to be formed with the most surprising beauty and regularity. The sting of a bee shows a polish without the least flaw, blemish, or inequality, and ends in a point too fine to be discerned. On submitting to the microscope the edge of a very keen razor, it appears as broad as the back of a very thick knife, and is rough and full of notches. The finest cambric or silk that human skill can produce resembles ill-made twine or rope, and seems scarcely fit to be used as a door mat, whereas the silkworm's web appears perfectly smooth and shining, and everywhere equal.—*Good Things*.

BURIED ALIVE IN A COAL MINE.—Hours passed, and no relief came; The air was heavier and more oppressive than when first the shelf was cut and sealed, and the matches which at intervals old Jabez lighted, and held at arm's length beneath him, burned dim and blue, and soon became extinguished. There had been some complaints of hunger amongst the men and lads, and a handful or two of the tobacco which some of them had in their pockets had been distributed, that the chewing of it might assuage the craving for food. But Jabez, as well as the curate, refused this solace. "I want to keep clear-witted, if a chance come," said the old miner gruffly; "you chaps 'll need all the life you've got presently." And, indeed, there was gradually forced upon the most thoughtless there a conviction that the vital energy had to fight hard, and might have to fight harder, against the baneful influence of the vitiated air. The lungs laboured fitfully, the heart throbbed with a slow uncertain beat, the blood coursed slowly and more slowly through the veins, as the atmosphere changed gradually for the worse. "Twon't be clemming. We'll ne'er live to know real hunger, as when I were in Clackstone Pit Low Level thirty year agone," muttered old Jabez; "and, as I said, the lasses 'll last it out the longest." It was, indeed true that May and Laura surpassed in endurance any of the male companions of their captivity. Digby, the curate, by far the most powerful and robust of all the men there shut up, felt a strange feebleness stealing over him and benumbing every limb, while his brain still remained clear. "'Tis the choke rising; we mun e'en die," said Jabez Bartram, at length, with a touch of rugged dignity. "God have mercy on us in next world, for we've don wi' this, and wild and bad our lives hev been, some of us—but I be no preacher. Parson, canst say a bit prayer? 'Twould be a sort o' comfort." Digby, thus invited, repeated the words of a short and simple prayer, and sobs and broken exclamations echoed what he said. Then all was still again.—*From "Paul Knox, Pitman," in "Cassell's Family Magazine."*

THE PEASANTRY OF THE TYROL.—The orderly and courteous Tyrolese peasants, too, moving on feast-days in groups along the roads, dressed in their picturesque attire, and halting at each of the innumerable shrines which skirt the way to bend or uncover, are agreeable objects in the landscape. Not one, male or female, ever passes you without a salutation, I saw among them very little mendicancy, and heard very few complaints of poverty. It is to be hoped that they do not think themselves poor, in which case nine-tenths of the pain of privation will be escaped; but they certainly are, to our appreciation, miserably provided. All goes well enough as long as summer lasts; but it is impossible not to think of the long and terrible winter, of which a reminder is seen in the little stock of indispensable fuel stacked near each cottage. But the cottages themselves do not seem to promise protection against severe weather, and could hardly be made thoroughly comfortable if firewood were attainable by their inhabitants in unlimited quantity, which probably it is not. At Berchtesgaden, as in the more northern parts of Germany, beer is the prevailing beverage, and makes its appearance in the great glass mugs—not being in this latitude rivalled by the *vin ordinaire*, as is the case further to the south. The young children are pictures of rosy health, but the same pleasant aspect is little seen in those who have lived beyond their childhood. The hard life tells sadly against freshness and beauty. The male costume is calculated to set off a lithe graceful figure, and its many colours are generally harmonious and pleasing; but the fashion of the female is to distort her figure by aiming at what sailors call breadth of beam. Wonderful protuberances are seen laterally below the women's waists; and I have even heard it said that, like the rings of straw in the rim of the plaster's hat, the length of the transverse axis indicates the worldly wealth of the wearer. The short dresses leave very little concerning ankles *et supra* to be imagined; and no imagination would ever figure anything so horrible as the sub-structure of ninety-nine peasant women out of the hundred.—From *Blackwood's Magazine* for March.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT.—It has been said that none of mortal birth ever went through such an ordeal as Alexander the Great; and Arrian insists on certain points which ought not to be forgotten in forming an estimate of his hero. He was the son of the able and unscrupulous Philip, and of the violent Olympias. He was brought up in a court notoriously licentious. He was a king at twenty—the greatest monarch of the world before thirty. A general who never knew defeat, he was surrounded by men vastly inferior to himself, who intrigued for his favour and flattered his weakness. Thus inheriting a fierce and ambitious temper, and placed in circumstances calculated to foster it, it would have been little short of a miracle had Alexander shown a character without alloy. To stand on a pinnacle of greatness higher than man had ever reached before, and to be free at the same time from vanity, would have required a combination of virtues impossible before Christ, perhaps never possible. Alexander was, beyond question, vain, impulsive, passionate, at times furious; but he had strong affections, and called out strong affections in others. A man of energy and ambition, he was the hardest worker of his day both in body and mind. Incapable of fear, he foresaw difficulties or combinations which others never dreamt of, and provided against them with success. Amid endless temptations this son of Philip remained comparatively pure. Unlike his fellow-countrymen, he was (says Arrian) no great drinker, though he loved a banquet and its general flow of conversation. On one point in his character Arrian dwells with an admiration in which we heartily join. Alexander, he says, stood almost alone in his readiness to acknowledge and express regret for having done wrong. That in his latter days, and when he had succeeded to the position of the Great King, he adopted the Persian dress and costumes, may be ascribed to the same motive which induced him to marry, and to press his officers and soldiers to marry Asiatic women, a politic desire not indeed to ape the ways of foreigners, but to amalgamate his diverse subjects into one body. And if over and above this, he went so far as to claim divine honours as the son of a god, we may remember that of all men Greeks were most easily thrown off their balance by extraordinary prosperity, as were Miltiades and Alcibiades, Pausanias, and Lysandros, and that few men of his day or country were more susceptible to the charm of heroic and legendary associations than was Alexander. Elated, therefore, by success, and genuinely wrought upon by the legends which were as the air he breathed, he set an extravagant value on obtaining a public recognition of the superhuman nature of his powers, in which, perhaps, he had even come to believe himself.—*The Macedonian Empire, by M. Curtis*.

BIOGRAPHY AND ITS INTEREST.—The lessons of biography are many and various. It has all the attractions of fable, with the additional advantage that its moral is worked out before our eyes with that solidity of experience which is more telling than any logical deduction. The struggles which end in success or failure, the manner in which one after another takes or misses that tide in the affairs of men which leads to fortune, the effect of external influences and of natural temperament upon that serious work of existence, which so often puts out our best calculations, should be much more effectually shown in the books that narrate the real life of our predecessors or contemporaries, than in any other description of literature. One of the greatest charms of fiction is when it supplies this picture of life, or rather of living, with such seriousness and power as to impress the reader as by a real record. But the actual chronicle itself, when simply set forth, is more impressive still. The effect produced, however, is seldom in accordance with the rigid yet easy conclusions of the formal moralist in whose hands the virtuous are always remunerative. Goodness is not always rewarded, nor patient merit vindicated from the spurns of the unworthy, in those disclosures of actual existence; nor is luck dismissed altogether, as it ought to be, from the list of those agencies which procure advancement. At the same time, many of those delicate compensations of poetry and sentiment which we are apt to shake our heads at as imaginary do actually come in to counterbalance, as they may, the hard sentences of fact. The life that is hardest in the living is often the most delightful, the most instructive, to posterity; and all the pleasures a man has enjoyed sink into unimportance before some incident which probably was the most painful in his life—some struggle which leaves traces in all his after-history. Prosperity is a delightful thing in itself, and few real men and women ever weary of its pleasant conditions, though sometimes it pleases a capricious fancy to imagine this impatience in some vaporous young head, hero or heroine of fantastic fiction; but it is very apt to weary the reader, to whom records of wellbeing are monotonous. Genius itself can do little for the wealthy and happy. At the very best they must be threatened with trouble or suffering before we can take any particular interest in them; and the magician who could make a man's struggles against the simplest elements of misery, want, or weakness, into something half divine is compelled to dwell lightly and with brevity upon the reward of his hero's virtue when attained. The record of the conflict may be as minute as he pleases, but one line is enough for the victory. Paradise itself is dull to the human reader; and not even Danté can make the eternal shining and singing of the blessed anything but monotonous. Had Eve been superior to the temptation of the apple, what would have become of poetry and human song?—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—'By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bill. It is by the 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 well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled—" JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

Todd's Quinine Wine is prepared with genuine Quinine.

Todd's Quinine Wine is efficient, safe, and pleasant.

Business Announcements.

WILLIAM TODD'S
EASY SHAVING AND FASHIONABLE HAIR-CUTTING ESTABLISHMENT, FRONT STREET, LEADGATE. 579h

J. PARKER,
JEWELLER, &c.,
2, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
CLOCKS and WATCHES Cleaned and Repaired. Country Orders attended to.

FURNITURE, HARMONIUMS, PIANOS, SEWING MACHINES, &c., supplied, and payment taken by easy instalments to suit the convenience of all classes.—For prospectus, enclose addressed envelope to Hire Company (Limited), Strawberry House, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 81k

JAMES FROSDICK,
50, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
BELLMAN AND BILL POSTER FOR CONSETT AND DISTRICT.
LESSEE of all the Principal and Largest Posting Stations in the District, upon which no one else is allowed to stick Bills. 917h

HENRY AMOS
RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Public that he will commence Business as HORSESHOER and GENERAL SMITH in the old-established Shop at the foot of Church Bank, Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday, August 15th, 1877, and hopes by strict attention to Business to merit a share of their patronage. 156k

J. FAIRBURN,
MEDICAL HERBALIST, ANNFIELD PLAIN,
WISHES to announce to the Public of Annfield Plain and District that he is now in a position to supply Roots, Barks, Herbs, &c., at Leeds and Newcastle Prices, and hopes, by strict attention to Business, to merit a share of their patronage and support. 160k
Hours of Attendance:—From 1 p.m. till 8 p.m.

SINGLE PAIR OF BOOTS AT WHOLESALE PRICE.
J. BLENKINSOP AND SON, Boot Manufacturers, 4, Middle Street, Consett, are now Selling their Home-made Boots and Shoes, in Single Pairs, at Wholesale Price.
Central Establishment:—
113, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE.

STALLIONS AT WOODLANDS STUD, KNITSLEY STATION.
"Macgregor," at 15gs., thorough-bred Mares only.
"Idus," at 10gs., half-bred Mares, 5gs.
"Argyle," at 10gs., half-bred Mares, 6gs.
"Stentor," at 10gs., half-bred Mares, 6gs.
For pedigree, and full particulars, apply to Stud Groom, Woodlands, Consett. 83lh

DRAPERY AND MILLINERY.
H. THOMSON
BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Consett and Neighbourhood that he has Opened the premises formerly occupied by Mr. J. Proud, in Front Street, with a Stock of MILLINERY and DRAPERY.
N.B.—Straw Hats and Bonnets, Cleaned, Dyed, and Altered into present Fashions. 888h

HAYMARKET COACH WHEEL WORKS.
GEORGE HOGG,
COACHBUILDER AND CARTWRIGHT.
ALL kinds of Cabs, Dog Carts, and Spring Carts made to order, repaired, painted, and done-up. Springs and Patent Axles made to order and repaired. Lancewood Shafts and Bent Timber always on hand. The largest Spring Cart Works in the North of England.
All orders punctually attended to. 929h
HAYMARKET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

QUEENSLAND EMIGRATION.
SAILINGS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.
The next Ship for Queensland will sail from Glasgow on the 20th August, and from Queenstown on the 25th August.
Female Domestic Servants free.
Apply to the Local Agent, J. T. Appleton, Auctioneer, Spennymoor; or to the Agent-General for Queensland, 32, Charing Cross, London, S.W. 844h

BUY SCOTTER'S BOOTS.
ADMITTED by thousands to be the Cheapest and Best Boots ever offered to the Public. To be had only at his own Shops,
3, SHAKESPEARE STREET, CONSETT;
23 and 14, Nun Street, and 46, Dean Street, Newcastle; 103, High Street, Gateshead; 121, Bedford Street, and 13, Union Street, North Shields; Station Road, South Shields; 58, Ormonde Street, Jarrow; 7, South Street, Middlesbrough; and Bridge Street, Morpeth. 32k

THOMAS RAINE,
JOINER AND CABINET-MAKER,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL,
BEGS to thank his Friends for their support during the past Three Years, and wishes to intimate that he has taken his brother CUTHBERT into Partnership.
T. and C. RAINE have also pleasure in announcing to the Public that they have secured the commodious workshops lately occupied by Mr. A. Richardson, where they intend to carry on the business of Contracting, Joinering, and Cabinet-making. Furniture of every description always on hand, or made to order. Orders will be thankfully received, and promptly executed. Workshops immediately behind the Post-office, Durham Road. Show-rooms, Derwent Street. 835h

IMPORTANT!
THE attention of the Public of Consett and Neighbourhood is drawn to the large Stock of Ladies' Quilted Skirts, Fashionable Long Jackets, &c., as manufactured by J. GREEN and Co., which for style and neatness cannot be surpassed; also, a large assortment of Dress Materials very cheap, and Draperies of every description at very low prices. Patterns, &c., can be seen at Mr. SIMON TURNBULL'S, Cort Street, Blackhill. All Orders left there will have prompt attention.

J. GREEN AND CO.,
DRAPERS, &c.,
HEBBURN NEW TOWN. 114k

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

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
ALEXANDER MOLTENI,
CABINETMAKER, UPHOLSTERER, &c.,
76, PILGRIM STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,
HAS made special reductions in the price of his large Stock of WELL-SEASONED FURNITURE, so that parties furnishing during this term will save considerably by purchasing at this establishment.
A very large choice of splendid Mahogany and other Chairs, in a great variety of patterns; fine Sideboards; Dining Room and Drawing Room Wardrobes, and Bedroom Suites; every description of Brass and Iron Bedsteads kept in stock. Also, a very fine choice of Mantel Mirrors and Toilet Glasses, the whole of which will be sold at 20 per cent. below the regular prices.
A. M. begs to inform all his friends and the public generally of not being able to find purchasers for his business, so he intends to keep it on himself, and, at the same time, he must return his most sincere thanks to all the liberal support that he has received for the last years in Pilgrim Street. By strict attention to all orders entrusted to him, in future he hopes for a continuance of their patronage.

Business Announcements.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN
Wholesale and Retail
DRAPERS, HATTERS, MILLINERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, HABERDASHERS, &c.
The Latest Novelties in every Department.

Hawkers and the Trade supplied at Manufacturers' List Prices.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT; AND FRONT STREET, DIPTON 991h

WONDERS NEVER CEASE.

RE-OPENING OF THE SHOP,
15, NEWMARKET STREET,
ON PAY FRIDAYS AND MONDAYS AND EVERY SATURDAY,
WITH A LARGE STOCK OF PROVISIONS, WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

LAKE'S WONDERFUL TEA AT 1s. 6d. PER LB.
Better than Prize Tea, at 3s. per lb.

To be had at the Central Tea Shop, 6, MIDDLE STREET, or at the Branch Shop, 15, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

22k JAMES LAKE, PROPRIETOR.

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING.

WE intend offering on Saturday First, July 21st, and following days up to August the 18th, an enormous STOCK of READY-MADE CLOTHING of every description, suitable for Men and Boys.

Our main object in holding this Sale, is in consequence of being considerably over-stocked in this particular department, owing to closing our Branch Shops at Annfield Plain and Front Street, Consett, which has thrown us into about £1,500 more Stock than is necessarily required; therefore, we would strongly recommend our Customers and the Public in general to take advantage of this rare opportunity of getting Clothing at a mere nominal price.

N.B.—We have just finished Stock-taking, and are, therefore, in a position to give almost the exact quantities we have on hand.

COATS.
63 Black Doeskin and Super Coats, bound and double-stitched, from 15s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. Those at 27s. 6d. are equal to bespoke which would probably cost 50s.
225 Tweed Coats of every description, and almost any shape, prices ranging from 12s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. All sizes in Stock
A lot of Blue and Black Diagonals and Satarras, with or without Velvet Collars, at a great reduction.
250 Pilot and Beaver Jackets, left over from last Winter, will be offered at about half their original price.

COATS AND VESTS.
35 Men's Brown and Black Velvet Coats and Vests, fashionably made and extra good quality, original price, 39s. 6d., will be offered at 29s. 6d.

MEN'S SUITS.
We have just received 25 Men's Tweed Suits of a new style, which look very graceful, and suitable for either summer or winter wear, price only 30s. All sizes and splendid patterns.
50 other Suits of different makes, which will be disposed of cheap.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SUITS.
In this Department our variety and amount of Stock is something enormous, and we are determined to clear out whatever we possibly can, and if temptation in price will be any inducement to purchasers buying freely, we may depend upon a speedy clearance.
Boys' Suits in all the different styles, including the Cheltenham, Danish Kilt, and other styles, from 3s. 11d. to 19s. 9d.
Youths' Suits in all sizes and different makes of cloth, at prices from 14s. 6d. to 39s.

MEN'S TROUSERS AND VESTS.
75 Men's Light Fancy Trousers and Vests, newest shapes and all wool, to be cleared at 15s. 11d., worth 26s.
25 Grey Doeskin do., splendid quality, former price, 28s. 6d., reduced to 22s. 6d., very cheap.
About 850 of other different kinds, from 12s. 6d. to 19s. 6d., must be cleared.

MEN'S TROUSERS.
25 Pairs of light all-wool Trousers, good patterns, at 11s. 6d., worth 18s. 6d.
A lot of Bedford and Worsted Cords from 8s. 11d. to 13s. 6d., lined or unlined.
Black Trousers, 9s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.
550 Dark Fancy Trousers, from 6s. 11d. to 14s. 6d., splendid range.
A large quantity of Men's Partridge Printed Moles and Drab Cords. Drab and White Moleskins, &c.

BOYS' TROUSERS AND JACKETS.
55 Boys' Dark Cloth Trousers at 3s. 6d. per pair, worth double, a great bargain.
165 Boys' best quality Cloth Trousers, 4s. 11d. to 9s. 6d.
Boys' Drab and Partridge Cords, Drab Moleskin and Printed Trousers, &c.
Boys' Brown and Black Velveteen Jackets and Vests, all sizes.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Men's Linen Jackets and Trousers; Cotton, Swansdown, and Flannel Drawers; Hats, Caps, Shirts, Hosiery, Scarfs, Collars, Braces, Pit Flannels, &c.

N.B.—We keep a large Stock of Fashionable Woollen Cloths, Diagonals, Worsted, Coatings, Serges, Doeskins, Superfines, &c., of which Patterns can be sent to any address on application, and have also a Practical Cutter and an efficient Staff of Workmen on the the Premises to execute the bespoke department.

SHAW AND ATKINSON,
THE FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS,
22, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

READ THIS.

Let woman be evermore grateful
For the age, with its blessings untold,
For its bountiful harvest of stitches,
More precious than jewels or gold.
In this, our delightful transition,
Every woman is more than a queen,
And at pleasure is covered with stitches,
With her beautiful Sewing Machine.
Long flounces all gracefully fashioned,
With ruffles and trimmings untold,
Adorn all conditions and figures,
Which are shaped to the comeliest mould.
Then be grateful to "Howe" and to Singer,"
Pioneers in the race they have run;
For, when poverty stared at their windows.
Their genius still battled and won!
The "Wheeler and Wilson" soon followed,
With well-founded claims for a share;
The "Willcox and Gibbs" and the "Florence,"
Are gems of mechanical care.
The "Grover and Baker" and "Cyclops,"
The "European," inflated with zeal,
The "Europa," the "Belgravia," and others
To our confidence warmly appeal.
Then let us be evermore grateful,
When all can be decked like queens
With the changes and charms of the season,
By William Hall's Sewing Machines.

READ ON.
W. HALL begs to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has Removed from his old place to the Shop, lately occupied by Mr. Stark, next door to Dr. Benson's Surgery, Dipton, where any of the above mentioned Machines may be had at the Lowest Prices, with a Liberal Discount for Cash. Also all Parts and Fittings for any kind of Sewing Machine, together with Needles, Oil, Oil Cans, &c. Agent for The Home Washer, Coventry Bicycles, Mangles, Wringers, &c. Sewing Machines exchanged. 85k

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
IT is FIVE Years since Mr. MARKHAM'S first attendance at Consett, and during that time he has Re-modelled and made to Fit the Mouth 218 Sets, and partial Sets of Artificial Teeth, which have been obtained from unskilled pretenders to Dentistry, who seek to give no satisfaction but to get payment, not caring whether the Teeth Fit or not. Sufficient testimony can be given by some of those patients, who would not scruple to make answer for the manner in which they have been imposed upon.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH FROM 5s.; OR FULL SETS FROM £2 10s.

Attendance every Monday, from Eleven until Three o'clock, at the Surgery, Mount Pleasant, Consett, and at 40, Northumberland Street, Newcastle, where Mr. W. MARKHAM has been established Forty-seven Years. 126k

Business Announcements.

The favourite 3d. Cigars are the Duke of Wellingtons and Lord Nelsons, both registered brands.
Only to be had Wholesale at
JOHN TELFER & SONS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR MANUFACTURERS,
33, CLAYTON STREET, AND 11, NUN STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Try Telfer's Dark London Shag, fine cut, 4d. per oz.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, &c., left at J. PATON'S, after the 8th August, 1877, may be had at J. WOOD'S, 17, Newmarket Street, Consett.

EMIGRATION.—The Canadian Government grant assisted passages to Canada.—For particulars, apply to GEORGE LEADBITTER, Accountant, Catchgate, Agent for the Government of Canada. 144k

D. DOVER,
RESPECTFULLY intimates to his Friends and the Public that he has Opened a New Shop, near to Dr. Benson's Surgery, Wesley Terrace, Dipton. Jewellery, Watches, and Clocks sold, cleaned, or repaired. Dealer in Hardware, Books, and Stationery. Agent for "Stokes" on Memory."

BUY SCOTTER'S BOOTS.
ADMITTED by thousands to be the Cheapest and Best Boots ever offered to the Public. To be had only at his own Shops,
3, SHAKESPEARE STREET, CONSETT;
23 and 14, Nun Street, and 46, Dean Street, Newcastle; 103, High Street, Gateshead; 121, Bedford Street, and 13, Union Street, North Shields; Station Road, South Shields; 58, Ormonde Street, Jarrow; 7, South Street, Middlesbrough; and Bridge Street, Morpeth. 32k

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

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BLACKHILL.
JON. C. WYLIE, MASTER.
DAY-SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on Monday, July 30th, 1877; Evening School, August 15th.
Terms from 6d. per week upwards.
To Young Men, Sunday-school Teachers, &c.—Conferences and Discussions every Wednesday Evening, on Literature, History, Politics, and Theology. As Standards of Appeal, Mr. WYLIE'S Library of a thousand volumes will be open. 133k

Public Notices.

THE LICENSING ACTS, 1872—1874.
NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.
To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Medomsley, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may concern.
I, EDWARD LOVAT, now residing at Medomsley, in the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, Beerhousekeeper, do Hereby Give Notice, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice-room, in Lanchester, on the 22nd day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License or Licenses, to Sell by Retail, under the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, 1828, all Intoxicating Liquors, to be consumed either on or off the House or Premises thereunto belonging, situate at Medomsley aforesaid, in the said Parish, of which Premises William Moore, of Blackhill, gentleman, is the Owner, and which said Premises are now in my occupation.
Given under my hand this 31st day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven.
178k EDWARD LOVAT.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, cap. 94, sec. 40.
NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.
To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Esh, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may concern.
I, DANIEL KNOX, now residing at Cornsay Colliery, in the Township of Esh, in the County of Durham, do Hereby Give Notice, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice-room, in Lanchester, on the 22nd day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License or Licenses, to Sell by Retail, under the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, 1828, all Intoxicating Liquors, to be consumed either on or off the House or Premises thereunto belonging, situate at Cornsay Colliery, in the said Township, of which Premises Joseph Johnson, of the City of Durham, is the Owner or Lessee, and which said Premises are now in my occupation.
Given under my hand this 28th day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven.
176k DANIEL KNOX.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, cap. 94, sec. 40.
NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.
To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Ebchester, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may concern.
I, JOSEPH WALTON, now residing at Medomsley Road, Consett, in the Township of Ebchester, in the County of Durham, Beerhousekeeper, do Hereby Give Notice, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice-room, in Lanchester, on the 22nd day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License or Licenses, to Sell by retail, under the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, 1828, all Intoxicating Liquors, to be consumed either on or off the House or Premises thereunto belonging, situate at Medomsley Road, Consett, in the said Township, of which Premises Joseph Johnson, of the City of Durham, is the Owner or Lessee, and which said Premises are now in my occupation.
Given under my hand this 28th day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven.
177k JOSEPH WALTON.

WORKHOUSE MASTER, MATRON, AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINER.
THE GUARDIANS of the POOR of the Lanchester Union intend to appoint a MASTER, MATRON, and INDUSTRIAL TRAINER for the Union Workhouse. The Master must be fully competent to keep the Books and Accounts, and to perform all the duties required of him by the regulations of the Local Government Board and the Guardians, and to manage and superintend the discipline and employment of the paupers. The Matron must be able to superintend all the domestic arrangements of the Workhouse, and the employment of the female paupers. The Industrial Trainer will have to take charge of the children when not at school, to keep them clean and well cared for, and instruct the girls in the industrial occupation of sewing and household work, and otherwise generally to make herself useful under the direction of the Matron. The salary of the Master will be £50, the Matron £30, and Industrial Trainer £20 per annum, together with rations, washing, and apartments in the Workhouse. The appointments will be subject to the approval of the Local Government Board. Applications in the handwriting of the candidates, stating age and occupation, accompanied by testimonials of recent date, to be sent to me on or before Wednesday, the 15th of August next. Candidates required to attend on the day of election will be previously written to, and personal application to the Guardians is not allowed.
WM. HENRY RITSON, Clerk.
Lanchester, July 28th, 1877. 179k

Public Notices.

A MEETING of the Creditors of the late Dr. G. Hunter will be held at Mr. Clarkson's, Commercial Inn, Stanley, on Monday, the 13th of August, 1877, at Seven p.m. 187k

TO TRESPASSERS.
AS the GAME upon East Farm, Medomsley, and Allendale Farms is strictly Preserved, Trespassers will be Prosecuted. 880h

NOTICE.
ANYONE found TRESPASSING on the Estate of Medomsley, belonging to Miss ALLGOOD, will be Prosecuted according to Law. 973h

MISSION SERVICES, DIPTON.
ON Sunday Afternoon, August 12th, 1877, a Special SERMON will be preached by the REV. BLYTHE HURST, Ph.D.
Service to commence at Three p.m.
A Collection will be made. 195k

TANFIELD FLOWER and POULTRY EXHIBITION will be held on Saturday August 25th, 1877. Good Prizes given for Quoit-playing, Three-legged Race, and Wrestling (Men not exceeding 12 stone weight).
Special Prizes given for best Greyhound, Dog or Bitch—First Prize, 15s.; Second Prize, 10s.; Third Prize, 5s. Entrance, 2s. Entries close August 18th.
Grand BALL at Seven o'clock p.m.
Efficient Bands in attendance during Afternoon and at the Ball. 192k

THE TREAT to Castleside Church Day-school.

Amount of Subscriptions, ...	£5 17 9	
How Disbursed.		
To providing Tea, ...	£2 14 9	
,, Bats, Balls, &c., ...	1 12 5	
,, Buns, &c., ...	1 10 7	
	£5 17 9	

191k J. T. M., Auditor.

CONSETT WESLEYAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL.
EVA: an Illustrated Musical Service, compiled and arranged from "Uncle Tom's Cabin," will be given by the Scholars of the above School, assisted by the Choir, in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett, on Monday Evening next.
Admission:—Reserved Seats, 1s.; Unreserved, 6d. Books of Words with Music—4d. each—may be had at the Door. 201k

SCHOOL BOARD FOR BENFIELDSIDE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT—
1.—The above School Board have (subject to the approval of the Education Department) made certain Bye-laws, in pursuance of the powers given to the School Board by s. 74 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.
2.—A printed copy of the proposed Bye-laws will continue deposited, for inspection by any Ratepayer, at the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, the Offices of the said School Board, for one month from the date of the publication of this notice.
3.—At the expiration of the said month, the said proposed Bye-laws will be submitted to the Education Department for approval.
4.—The School Board will supply a printed copy of the said proposed Bye-laws gratis to any Ratepayer.
R. GRENFELL BARCLAY, Clerk.
July 28th, 1877. 146k

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.
BENFIELDSIDE DISTRICT.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Accounts of this Board will be Audited on Friday, the 24th day of August, 1877, at the Office of the Board, in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon.
A Copy of the Accounts, together with all Rate-books and other matters mentioned or referred to in the Accounts, will be deposited at the Office of the Local Board, in the Town Hall aforesaid, and will be open during Office Hours to the inspection of all persons interested, for Seven Days before the Audit.
By order,
JOHN BOOTH, JUN.,
Clerk to the Board.
Shotley Bridge, July 23rd, 1877. 142k

TANFIELD and DISTRICT FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' GALA, at Tanfield, on Saturday, August 11th, 1877. Prizes will be given for the following:—
Steeplechase.—Open to all.—First Prize, £5; Second, £2. Entrance Fee, 7s. 6d. each.
Steeplechase.—Open to all.—First Prize, £5; Second, £2. Entrance Fee, 7s. 6d each.
Steeplechase.—For Ponies of 14 hands and under.—First Prize, £3; Second, £1. Entrance Fee, 5s. each.
Consolation Scramble for Beaten Horses and Ponies.—First Prize, £1 10s.; Second, 10s. Entrance Fee, 2s. 6d. each.
N.B.—There must be three entries in each of the above, or no Second Prize will be given. The winners of each Race will be excluded from running in any of the succeeding ones.
Cricket.—First Prize, £1; Second, 10s. Entrance Fee, 2s. 6d. each Club. Three to enter or no Second Prize.
All Entries to be made to the Secretary, Mr. A. Robinson, Tanfield, Lintz Green, on or before August 11th, 1877. 184k

THE LICENSING ACTS, 1872—1874.
NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.
To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Tanfield, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may concern.
I, MATTHEW HETHERINGTON, now residing at Burnopfield, in the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, Beerhousekeeper, do Hereby Give Notice, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice-room, in Lanchester, on the 22nd day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License or Licenses, to Sell by Retail, under the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, 1828, all Intoxicating Liquors, to be consumed either on or off the House or Premises thereunto belonging, situate at Burnopfield, in the said Parish, of which Premises, I, Matthew Hetherington, of Burnopfield, am the Owner, and which said Premises are now in my occupation.
Given under my hand this 1st day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven.
204k MATTHEW HETHERINGTON.

BEAMISH, PONTOP, AND CONSETT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
THE above Society will hold their NINTH ANNUAL SHOW of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOGS, POULTRY, and DAIRY PRODUCE, in the Spa Grounds, Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday, August 15th, 1877.
Prizes amounting to above £400, including 15 pieces of silver plate will be offered for competition.
The following of which, including the Dog, Poultry, and Prizes for Dairy Produce, are open to the United Kingdom:—
A piece of Plate, value £10 10s., for Bulls above Two Years old.
A piece of Plate, value £10 10s., for Agricultural Brood Mares.
A piece of Plate, value £10 10s., for Pairs of Draught Mares or Geldings.
A piece of Plate, value £12 12s., for Hunters equal to carry 12 stones.
A piece of Plate, value £7 7s., for Hackneys suitable for ladies.
A piece of Plate, value £7 7s., for Hackneys.
A piece of Plate, value £5 10s., for Single Harness Horses.
A piece of Plate, value £10 10s., for Leapers.
£5 5s. for Brood Mares for the Field.
£5 5s. for Cobs or Ponies not exceeding 14 hands.
£3 3s. for Colts or Fillies for the Field, of any age under Four Years.
£5 5s. for Highland Ponies not exceeding Four Years old, under 10½ h.h.
Prize Lists and Certificates of Entry may be had on application to the Secretaries, or to Dr. Geo. Renton, Benfieldside, and Mr. M. Richley, 26, Durham Road, Blackhill, by whom Entries will be received.
Entries close on Saturday, August 4th, 1877.
JOHN RICHARDS, } Secs.
GEORGE RIDLEY, }
Beamish, Chester-le-Street, July 18th, 1877. 131k

Public Notices.

LOOK OUT for CASTLESIDE
Saturday, August 11th, 1877.

THE BENFIELDSIDE UNITED
FREE CHURCH will hold a CAM
on Sunday, 5th August, 1877, in a
Cemetery, Blackhill.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILW
NORTHUMBERLAND AGRICULTU
AT NEWCASTLE.
ON Thursday and Friday, August 9th a
a SPECIAL TRAIN, by which
and Return Tickets will be available, will
side at or about Nine a.m.
The Return Train will leave Newcastle
each day.
Newcastle, July, 1877.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILW
BANK HOLIDAY.
LATE TRAIN TO BENFIELDS
ON Monday, August 6th, 1877, an AD
TRAIN, conveying First, Second
Class Passengers, will leave Newcastle for
at 7·30 p.m., stopping at all intermediate S
Newcastle, July, 1877.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PRIMITIVE M
CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY
ON Sunday, August 5th, 1877, SERM
preached (D.V.) in the Town Hall, Sh
in the Afternoon at Two and Evening at Si
the Rev. S. ANTLIFF, D.D., of London.
A Collection after each Service in aid of
Funds.
On Monday, August 6th, Dr. ANTLIFF
a LECTURE in the same place. Subjec
Australia and other Lands recently visited."
Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock p
PRIESTMAN, Esq., Derwent Lodge.
Admission by Ticket—Reserved Seats, On
Area and Gallery, Sixpence—may be had at

THE LICENSING ACTS, 1872—1
NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY
JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.
To the Overseers of the Poor of the Townsh
fieldside, in the County of Durham,
Superintendent of Police of the West
Chester Ward, in the said County of D
to all whom it may concern.
I, JOSEPH DODDS, now residing at B
the Parish of Lanchester, in the County
Beerhousekeeper, do Hereby Give Notice, th
intention to apply at the General Annual
Meeting, to be holden at the Justice-room, in
on the 22nd day of August next, for a Lice
any Excise License or Licenses, to Sell by R
the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, 1828,
cating Liquors, to be consumed either on
House or Premises thereunto belonging,
Blackhill aforesaid, in the said Parish, of whic
William Turner, of Blackfine, is the Owner,
said Premises are now in my occupation.
Given under my hand this 23rd day of
Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven
197k JOSEPH D

To Let.

TO LET, at Templetown, a HOUSE,
Four Rooms and every Convenience.—
Mr. A. MAXWELL, Templetown.

TO LET, a TENT, 120 Feet by 30 Feet
For conditions, apply to Mr. EDWAR
Medomsley.

TO LET, a Butcher's SHOP and HOUSE,
the foot of Front Street, Consett.—App
Guardian Office.

TO LET, for Entertainments, the Co-opera
Dipton.—Applications to be addresse
SECRETARY.

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, situate i
Street, Consett.—Apply to M. MCGURK
Wellington Inn, Consett.

TO LET, at Templetown, a HOUSE, contain
Rooms and every Convenience.—Apply t
DICK, Templetown.

TO LET, by Tender, a HOUSE and SHOP
with Two-stalled Stable, being 13, Midd
Consett. Tenders will be received up to Au
1877, by Mr. P. MATTHEWS, at the above add

TO LET, and entry at August Term, a HOU
taining Six Rooms and other Convenience
in Delves Lane, Consett.—Apply to WILLIA
Auctioneer, Blackhill.

TO LET, a Well-accustomed BEERHOUS
at Kyo, now in the occupation of Robt. S
Apply to RICHARD MURRAY, Wine Mercha
fieldside.

TO LET, new TENTS, 120ft. by 30ft. and
30ft., on reasonable terms.—For con
letting, apply to EDWARD LOVAT, Medomsley,
Green.

TO LET, or FOR SALE, at Templetown, a p
situated HOUSE, containing Five Rooms
Convenience.—Apply to WILLIAM KNOX, Jo
Mount Pleasant, Consett.

TO LET, a HOUSE, SHOP, STABLE,
Conveniences, situate in Front Street,
now occupied by Mr. W. Tait, Watchmaker.—
ticulars, apply to Mr. HENRY POSTLE, Fro
Leadgate.

TO BE LET, with immediate possessio
House, with Garden and Stable. Rent, £2
House is situate near the village of Dipton,
Two Miles from Lintz Green Station.—Fur
ticulars may be known by applying to Mr. W
Woodkeeper, Burnopfield; or, Messrs. T. and
STRONG, 5, Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle-on-

NOTICE.
MARQUEE TENT TO LET, 60ft. by
hold about 300 at Tea.
D. LOGAN, of the "Hat and Feather"
Medomsley, will Let his Marquee Tent on the
terms:—£1 10s. per each time out. Parties
the above will have no trouble with it, as th
carts it to the place of erection, puts it up, and
down for the above charge.

TO LET.
ANNFIELD PLAIN AND DISTRICT MA
COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Members of the above Company will
Marquees on the most reasonable Terms
from 30ft. by 30; 48 by 30; 84 by 30; or 100 by
they have a small Refreshment Tent, whic
LET on favourable Terms.—For particulars,
ROBERT HENDERSON, Catchgate, *via* Lintz G

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a WATER BARREL.—
THOMAS WATSON, Butcher, Stanley.

FOR SALE, a WHITECHAPEL CONVE
used only a few times.—Apply to JOH
Delves Lane, Consett.

FOR SALE, New and second-hand
VEYANCES of every description.—App
ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Consett, or to JOHN
Jun., Shotley Bridge.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRA
immediate possession, a SODA WATER
and PORTER BUSINESS. Patent Machine
appliances necessary for the trade.—Apply
DODDS, Proprietor, Blackhill.

FOR SALE, all that Excellent FREEHO
PERTY, being 9 and 10, Gibson Stree
consisting of Two DWELLING-HOUSES, c
Four Rooms each, with Out-offices; also,
WORKSHOP with JOINER'S SHOP above
18ft., and a Piece of LAND adjoining, the same
ing 495 square yards. The above Property is
and substantially built, and will be Sold on a
one of the parties going abroad.—For particula
on the premises.

Public Notices.

LOOK OUT for CASTLESIDE SPORTS, on Saturday, August 11th, 1877. 202k

THE BENFIELDSIDE UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH will hold a CAMP MEETING on Sunday, 5th August, 1877, in a Field near the Cemetery, Blackhill. 188k

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

NORTHUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT NEWCASTLE.

ON Thursday and Friday, August 9th and 10th, 1877, a SPECIAL TRAIN, by which Single Journey and Return Tickets will be available, will leave Benfieldside at or about Nine a.m.

The Return Train will leave Newcastle at 7·30 p.m. each day.

Newcastle, July, 1877. 182k

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

BANK HOLIDAY.

LATE TRAIN TO BENFIELDSIDE.

ON Monday, August 6th, 1877, an ADDITIONAL TRAIN, conveying First, Second, and Third Class Passengers, will leave Newcastle for Benfieldside at 7·30 p.m., stopping at all intermediate Stations.

Newcastle, July, 1877. 181k

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.

ON Sunday, August 5th, 1877, SERMONS will be preached (D.V.) in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, in the Afternoon at Two and Evening at Six o'clock, by the Rev. S. ANTLIFF, D.D., of London.

A Collection after each Service in aid of the Chapel Funds.

On Monday, August 6th, Dr. ANTLIFF will deliver a LECTURE in the same place. Subject:—"South Australia and other Lands recently visited."

Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock p.m., by F. PRIESTMAN, Esq., Derwent Lodge.

Admission by Ticket—Reserved Seats, One Shilling; Area and Gallery, Sixpence—may be had at the Door.

THE LICENSING ACTS, 1872—1874.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Benfieldside, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may concern.

I, JOSEPH DODDS, now residing at Blackhill, in the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, Beerhousekeeper, do Hereby Give Notice, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice-room, in Lanchester, on the 22nd day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License or Licenses, to Sell by Retail, under the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, 1828, all Intoxicating Liquors, to be consumed either on or off the House or Premises thereunto belonging, situate at Blackhill aforesaid, in the said Parish, of which Premises William Turner, of Blackfine, is the Owner, and which said Premises are now in my occupation.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven.

197k JOSEPH DODDS.

To Let.

TO LET, at Templetown, a HOUSE, containing Four Rooms and every Convenience.—Apply to Mr. A. MAXWELL, Templetown. 194k

TO LET, a TENT, 120 Feet by 30 Feet or less.—For conditions, apply to Mr. EDWARD LOVAT, Medomsley. 809h

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

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

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, situate in Victoria Street, Consett.—Apply to M. MCGURK, Duke of Wellington Inn, Consett. 23k

TO LET, at Templetown, a HOUSE, containing Five Rooms and every Convenience.—Apply to Mr. R. DICK, Templetown. 167k

TO LET, by Tender, a HOUSE and SHOP, together with Two-stalled Stable, being 18, Middle Street, Consett. Tenders will be received up to August 7th, 1877, by Mr. P. MATTHEWS, at the above address. 186k

TO LET, and entry at August Term, a HOUSE, containing Six Rooms and other Conveniences, situate in Delves Lane, Consett.—Apply to WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer, Blackhill. 207k

TO LET, a Well-accustomed BEERHOUSE, situate at Kyo, now in the occupation of Robt. Smailes.—Apply to RICHARD MURRAY, Wine Merchant, Benfieldside. 196k

TO LET, new TENTS, 120ft. by 30ft. and 60ft. by 30ft., on reasonable terms.—For conditions of letting, apply to EDWARD LOVAT, Medomsley, *via* Lintz Green. 33k

TO LET, or FOR SALE, at Templetown, a pleasantly-situated HOUSE, containing Five Rooms and every Convenience.—Apply to WILLIAM KNOX, Joiner, &c., Mount Pleasant, Consett. 937h

TO LET, a HOUSE, SHOP, STABLE, and other Conveniences, situate in Front Street, Leadgate, now occupied by Mr. W. Tait, Watchmaker.—For particulars, apply to Mr. HENRY POSTLE, Front Street, Leadgate. 165k

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, Stobb House, with Garden and Stable. Rent, £20. Stobb House is situate near the village of Dipton, and about Two Miles from Lintz Green Station.—Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. WM. SCOTT, Woodkeeper, Burnopfield; or, Messrs. T. and R. ARMSTRONG, 5, Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NOTICE.

MARQUEE TENT TO LET, 60ft. by 30ft., will hold about 300 at Tea.

D. LOGAN, of the "Hat and Feather" Inn, near Medomsley, will Let his Marquee Tent on the following terms:—£1 10s. per each time out. Parties engaging the above will have no trouble with it, as the Owner carts it to the place of erection, puts it up, and takes it down for the above charge. 832h

TO LET.

ANNFIELD PLAIN AND DISTRICT MARQUEE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Members of the above Company will LET their Marquees on the most reasonable Terms, in sizes from 30ft. by 30; 48 by 30; 84 by 30; or 100 by 30. Also, they have a small Refreshment Tent, which can be LET on favourable Terms.—For particulars, apply to ROBERT HENDERSON, Catchgate, *via* Lintz Green.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a WATER BARREL.—Apply to THOMAS WATSON, Butcher, Stanley. 168k

FOR SALE, a WHITECHAPEL CONVEYANCE; used only a few times.—Apply to JOHN POTTS, Delves Lane, Consett. 896h

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

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, with immediate possession, a SODA WATER and ALE and PORTER BUSINESS. Patent Machinery and all appliances necessary for the trade.—Apply to J. F. DODDS, Proprietor, Blackhill. 205k

FOR SALE, all that Excellent FREEHOLD PROPERTY, being 9 and 10, Gibson Street, Consett, consisting of Two DWELLING-HOUSES, containing Four Rooms each, with Out-offices; also, a large WORKSHOP with JOINER'S SHOP above, 37ft. by 18ft., and a Piece of LAND adjoining, the same measuring 495 square yards. The above Property is quite new, and substantially built, and will be Sold on account of one of the parties going abroad.—For particulars, apply on the premises. 53k

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. P. Osborne.

EBCHESTER HILL AUCTION MART.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday, August 9th, 1877, at Two p.m., a consignment of CATTLE from Ireland, consisting of 20 In-calvers and about 30 Bullocks and Heifers.

206k Mr. P. OSBORNE, Auctioneer.

By Mr Joseph Oley.

CHOPWELL WOODS.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, honoured with instruction, from Mrs. M. J. THOMPSON, who is removing will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the above place, on Monday, August 13th, 1877, part of her HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MILK COW, and other Effects, comprising 2 Four-poled Bedsteads and Mattresses; Camp Bedstead and Mattress; Mahogany Dining and other Tables; Kitchen and Bed-room Chairs; valuable Dresser and Shelf; 24-hours' Clock, in Mahogany Case; Washstands; Shower Bath; excellent Mangle; Metal Pots and Pans; Tin and other Ware.

The DAIRY UTENSILS comprise Barrel Churn; Butter Tub; Butter Scales and Weights; Milk Dishes; Butter Basket, &c.; large Pickling Mug; Flour Bin; Waggonette; Lady's Side Saddle; Long and Short Ladders; Dog Kennel; 3 Garden Vases; 2 Rustic Garden Chairs; 40yds. of Fence Wire Netting; Sheep and Pig Troughs; large Hay Shed; Wheelbarrow and Grindstone.

Also, a valuable Young Milk Cow, in Calf, and a lot of Hand Implements. 199k

Sale to commence at Two o'clock in the Afternoon.

By Mr. John Jenkins.

MR. JOHN JENKINS is instructed by Mr. RICHARD MURRAY, to SELL BY AUCTION on Monday, August 6th, 1877, at Five for Six o'clock p.m., in the Field situate between Benfieldside Edge Road and the notorious Footpath on Benfieldside Farm, about 60 Pikes of Well-won New-Land HAY.

Consett, July 31st, 1877. 190k

TOWN HALL SALE-ROOMS, CONSETT.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday First, August 6th, 1877, a large assortment of Valuable Modern HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other Effects, belonging to several parties, and removed to the above Sale-rooms for convenience of Sale.

MR. JOHN JENKINS, Auctioneer,

Comprising—Mahogany Press; 2 Mahogany Lobby Drawers; Ash Press; Painted Press; 2 Mahogany Drawers and Bookcases; Birch Desk Bedstead; Mahogany Sofa, in Hair-seating; 6 Mahogany Chairs, in Hair-seating; Easy Chair; Kitchen and Bed-room Chairs; Centre Table; Washstand and Dressing Table; Swing and Mantlepiece Mirrors; French and Tester Iron Bedsteads; excellent Feather Bed; Down Bed; Fenders and Fire Irons; Stair Rods; 17yds. of Brussels Carpet; 14yds. of Kidderminster Carpet; Perambulator, with Cover; with a quantity of Pans, Pails, Kettles, Crockery Ware, &c.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 200k

By Mr. Robert Sewell.

SOUTH MEDOMSLEY COTTAGES, DIPTON.

MR. R. SEWELL, honoured with the confidence of Mr. J. GRAY, who is about to Emigrate to New South Wales, will SELL BY AUCTION, on Monday, August 6th, 1877, the whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 162k

ANNFIELD PLAIN.

MR. ROBERT SEWELL, instructed by Mr. J. CRESSWELL, will SELL BY AUCTION, on Saturday, August 4th, 1877, at the House of Mr. LOWSON, Innkeeper, Annfield Plain, 1 Pony; Phæton; Set of Harness; 4 Lever and other Watches; Jewellery; and a quantity of Household Furniture. See Bills.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock. 174k

By Mr. Adam Brodie.

VICTORIA SALE-ROOMS, CONSETT.

Important Sale of First-class LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY, belonging the Estate of W. J. MCCLELLAN, 46 and 48, City Road, Bradford, in Liquidation.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed by Mr. THOS. WILSON, of Harrogate, to remove the entire Stock of LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY belonging the Estate of W. J. MCCLELLAN, of 46 and 48, City Road, Bradford, amounting at Cost or Stock Book Prices to £1,002 6s. 8½d., as taken down by Messrs. A. and W. Morris and Co., Accountants, Manchester, and offer the whole for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, in lots to suit Purchasers, in the Victoria Sale-rooms, Consett, on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, August 4th, 6th, and 7th, 1877.

ORDER OF SALE:—Sale to commence at Seven o'clock each Evening, and to be continued on the Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday of each week until the whole is cleared out. Particulars in Bills. 116k

TEMPLETOWN, CONSETT.

Sale of Superior and nearly New Mahogany FURNITURE, BEDS and BEDDING, &c., belonging to Mr. Jos. PATON, Clock and Watchmaker, who is about to emigrate.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the Premises at Templetown, on Monday, August 6th, 1877, the whole of the Superior and nearly New Mahogany and other HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BEDS and BEDDING, and Miscellaneous Effects, full particulars of which will be given in Bills.

Sale to commence at One o'clock, exact time.

11, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SUPERIOR CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed by Mr. JOSEPH PATON, Clock and Watchmaker (who is about to Emigrate), to SELL BY AUCTION, on the Premises, 11, Middle Street, Consett, on Saturday, August 4th, 1877, the whole of his Stock of Superior CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES.

Sale to commence at Six o'clock in the Evening, exact time. Particulars in Bills. 171k

TO FARMERS, GRAZIERS, AND OWNERS OF LIVE STOCK.

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

Contracts.

WANTED, Tenders for Field and Ball to be held at South Moor Vegetable Show, on the 15th of September, 1877. Tenders to be sent to WM. WELSH, South Moor. 203k

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

THE RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY of the LANCHESTER UNION are prepared to receive Tenders for the EXCAVATION, FINDING, and LAYING of about 800 Yards of PIPE SEWERS for the Village of Lanchester.

Plans and Specification may be seen on application to Mr. WM. GROUND, the Surveyor.

Sealed and Endorsed Tenders must be sent to the undersigned on or before Wednesday, the 8th August next.

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

WM. HENRY RITSON, Clerk.

Lanchester, July 23rd, 1877. 143k

Found.

FOUND, on Monday, July 23rd, 1877, a SETTER DOG. The Owner can have it on paying expenses.—Apply to W. SANDERSON, Shield, Muggleswick.

Wanted.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL for a Stationer's Shop.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office. 115k

WANTED, a Strong, Active GIRL, as GENERAL SERVANT.—Apply personally to Mrs. JOHN POTTS, East Parade, Delves Lane, Consett. 158k

WANTED, Stints for the EATAGE of 600 Acres of WOODLANDS. Terms very moderate.—Apply to JOHN BOLAM, Chopwell; or to Mr. R. JEWETT, Chopwell Mill. 193k

WANTED, a FRONT SHOP, with spacious Yard or Premises behind, in a good position in Consett. Address, stating rent and other particulars, to E.S.H., Post-office, Gateshead. 82k

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

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

VOMAR.—Next week.

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

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

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4TH, 1877.

Local and District News.

The Clown Cricketers were at Tanfield on Friday and Saturday.

BANK HOLIDAY.—On Monday next the various Banks in the district and the County Court Office, Shotley Bridge, will be closed.

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

CONSETT IRON COMPANY, LIMITED.—We understand that the directors of this company will recommend to the general meeting to be held on Saturday, September 1st, the payment on September 3rd to the members registered in the company's books on September 1st, of a dividend of 15s. per share.

ERRATA.—In our last impression it was stated that Sergt. Thom and P.C. Smith visited Dodd's beerhouse at Blackhill at twenty minutes past eleven. This was a typographical error. It should have been ten minutes past. In our report of the temperance bazaar we stated that No. 2 stall was presided over by Mrs. Snaith and Miss Longstaff. It ought to have read Mrs. Snaith and Mrs. Lax.

PRESENTATION AT STANLEY.—On Wednesday evening sen., at the usual practice of the Stanley Wesleyan Choir, Mr. R. W. Pearson was presented with a beautiful tune book. Mr. Robinson, in making the presentation, spoke in eulogistic terms of Mr. Pearson's services, and said he was glad the members had shown their appreciation of his labours, and hoped he would long be spared to act as their harmoniumist. Mr. Pearson, in feeling terms, responded, and thanked his friends.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Health or Wealth.—No sane person would hesitate an instant in the choice between these two conditions. Now is the season to secure the former either by restoring or confirming it. These Pills expel all impurities from the system which fogs, foul vapours, and variable temperatures engender during winter; this medicine also acts most wholseomely upon the skin by disgorging the liver of its accumulated bile, and by exciting the kidneys to more energetic action; it increases the appetite for food and strengthens the digestive process. The stomach and liver, with which most disorders originate, are fully under the control of these regenerative Pills, which act very kindly yet most efficiently on the tenderest bowels.

THE PLANT AND MACHINERY SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.—This Association has been established "to supply all kinds of machines, implements, tools, &c., of whatsoever nature may be required, to farmers, manufacturers, artizans, mechanics, and others, under what is now popularly known as the 'three years' or 'purchase-hire' system, thus enabling all persons of limited capital to obtain, at a very slightly mireased cost, the best machinery from any makers, by easy periodical payments, extending, at the hirer's option, over one, two, or three years." The authorised capital is £20,000 in £2 shares. Such an Association, properly conducted, ought to prove sufficiently remunerative to investors, while the advantages it places within the reach of small capitalists are invaluable. See column 2 of page 7.

ANNFIELD PLAIN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY—ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual re-union of the members of the above Society took place on Saturday. The Society, if we may judge from the last balance sheet, is in a flourishing state. There are close on 500 members on the books. The total receipts for goods sold during the quarter amounted to £5,228, and the net profits, after all the working expenses were deducted, realised a sum of £715, which is highly creditable to all concerned. Saturday's proceedings consisted of a tea in the afternoon, followed by a public meeting at night, both being held in the Society's Hall. The tea tables were presided over by Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Robson, Miss Maddison, Miss Lee, Miss Tindle, Miss Scott, Miss Smith, Miss Johnson, Miss Trueman, Miss Charlton, Miss Hill, Miss Wilson, and Miss Gibbon. The meeting in the evening was largely attended, the room being crowded in every part.—The Rev. R. Tuson, Curate of Collierley, presided, and, in the course of a few introductory remarks, said although he was not a member of the Co-operative Society, he approved of the principles of co-operation.—Mr. Bell (secretary) read the seventh yearly report, from which it appears that the Society commenced business in May, 1870, with a capital of £100, and a membership of nineteen. At the end of the first year the Society was £14 to the bad, but since then it had steadily prospered, and the last year's profits, after paying £246 interest on share capital, amounted to £2,374.—Mr. Telford, of Shotley Bridge, addressed the meeting, pointing out the benefits of co-operation to the working classes, and warning them against paying large dividends. He said there was a popular belief that co-operative stores were formed for the purpose of putting down tradesmen, but he thought this view of co-operation was a mistaken one. The formation of Co-operative Societies had made the working classes more honest, and tradesmen were now benefiting by the ready-money system.—Mr. Holmes, of Edmondsley, read a paper on "Co-operation, and its prospects in the future," after which Mr. Robinson (Shotley Bridge) addressed the meeting. Their balance sheet, he remarked, was highly creditable to them, and he hoped they would all continue to work steadily together.—Mr. Robt. Tindle, President of the Society, also made a few remarks, after which the proceedings terminated by the Doxology being sung and the Chairman pronouncing the Benediction. The Primitive Methodist Choir was present, and sang several melodies with taste and precision. Mr. Maughan conducted, while Mr. Blackburn presided at the harmonium.

LOOK OUT for HARPERLEY GALA, on Saturday, August 18th, 1877. 139k

ROWLANDS GILL PRIMITIVE METHODIST ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.—On Saturday last the anniversary services in connection with the Primitive Methodist Chapel, were celebrated by a public tea, at which about 200 persons sat down, the tables being presided over by Mrs. Dodds, Miss Robinson, Miss J. S. Perkins, and Miss Woolcock. After tea a public meeting was held in a spacious tent erected for the purpose, and was largely attended. The Rev. James Young, of Newcastle, presided, and delivered a spirited and very interesting address on Sunday-school work. He was followed by Mr John Dinsdale, of Whickham, who sought to stimulate those present to greater exertions in the work. The Rev. M. P. Davidson, of Blaydon, then spoke on the duties and qualifications of the Sabbath-school teacher. Various votes of thanks having been heartily accorded, the meeting was brought to a close. On Sunday services were held in the afternoon and evening, conducted by the Rev. M. P. Davinson, at which the scholars recited poetry and dialogues, under the guidance of Mr George Smith, upon whose training they reflected great credit. At all the services the children sang appropriate hymns, under the able leadership of Mr. Nicholson, of Burnopfield, who also presided at the harmonium. There were very large companies, and liberal collections were taken in aid of the funds of the school. The field was kindly granted for the occasion by J. Cowen, Esq., M.P.

CHARGE AGAINST A GAMEKEEPER.

On Thursday, John Bell, gamekeeper, Mosswood, and John Spence, coachman, Shotley Bridge, were summoned before the Lanchester magistrates for wilful damage to a fox-earth on the Hole House Farm, belonging to John Greenwell, Esq., of Broomshields Hall, on the 11th of May. There was a second summons against the defendants charging them with trespassing in pursuit of game on the same occasion. Mr. Dickinson prosecuted. On the charges being read over to the defendants, they pleaded not guilty. The Chairman (Mr. Kearney) asked why such a time had been allowed to elapse since the commission of the alleged offence.—Mr. Dickinson said Mr. Greenwell had been at Cambridge, and they had been unable to communicate with him.—The Chairman: Oh, I see.—Mr. Dickinson proceeded to say that the charge of wilful damage seemed a trivial one, but the facts were serious. The defendant Bell was gamekeeper to Mr. Graham and Mr. James Annandale, and also had charge of The Sneep, where, as their worships would remember, a number of foxes had recently been found poisoned. Spence was coachman to Dr. Renton, and on the day in question appeared to have gone with Bell to Bale Hill, a few fields from Hole House. They were seen by Mr. Drummond's son, who, on going towards them, found that they were digging into a fox-earth. They had several dogs with them, and on Drummond asking what they were doing Bell said there were some foxes, having, as he alleged, seen one go across the water with a trap attached to its foot. Bell also told Drummond that the occupier of the farm (Mr. Drummond) had given him permission to get the foxes, but this statement, added Mr. Dickinson, was utterly untrue, as no leave had been given or asked for. Bell and Spence then dug out a vixen fox and a couple of cubs, which they put into a sack and carried away. It was not an ordinary case of trespass, and he asked the bench to inflict the utmost penalty which the law allowed. With regard to the charge of game trespass he would prove that there were rabbits in the holes which the defendants entered.—Mr. Henry Smith: Do you mean that the rabbits and foxes were in the same hole?—Mr. Dickinson: There are several holes, and the foxes were in one of them.—George Drummond was then called and examined by Mr. Dickinson. He said he lived with his father at Hole House. On Friday evening, the 11th May, about six o'clock, he observed two men in a field near his father's house. On going up to them he found that they were digging in a rabbit hole. They had a spade, and were accompanied by three or four dogs. Witness spoke to Bell, who said he had leave from witness's father, and on this account he did not interfere with them. Bell also told him that he had seen a fox come from the other side of the water with a trap attached to it. They dug into the earth, and took out a vixen and two cubs, which they put into a sack and took away in the direction of Allansford. When they were leaving, Bell gave witness a couple of shillings, telling him to "hap up the earth and say nothing about it."—The Rev. J. P. De Pledge said the witness must have known, after defendants gave him the money and told him to say nothing about it, that they were doing wrong.—Mr. Dickinson said the witness was under the impression that his father had given them leave.—Mr. Watson (magistrates clerk): Is your father here?—Witness: No.—The Chairman: Is your father Mr. Greenwell's tenant?—Witness: Yes.—Mr. Henry Smith: Why is he not here?—Witness he was not told to come.—The Chairman: Has your father the game on the farm?—Witness: No.—Mr. Dickinson: I sent Mr. Greenwell instructions to have Drummond here, but by a mistake the note did not reach him till ten o'clock last night.—The witness, in answer to Bell, said he had one dog and admitted assisting to take the foxes out of the hole. It was not a fact that witness told Bell that the foxes had worried his father's poultry, although he admitted saying they were very near the place. Mr. Dickinson had not been to him about the case. It was Mr. Greenwell that had got him to appear that day.—Mr. Dickinson said he had never seen the witness till that morning.—The witness, in answer to Mr. Henry Smith, said when Bell dug out the foxes he (witness) said they might perhaps go to his father's poultry.—Bell: Did you ask me what I was going to do with them?—Witness: Perhaps I might.—Bell: Didn't you ask me if I was going to kill the old one?—Witness: No.—Bell: Did you say that I was to kill the old one?—Witness: No; I never said anything about killing them.—Bell, in answer to a question, admitted that he had not leave to go over the water to get the foxes. He followed the old fox across because she had a trap fastened to her foot.—The witness Drummond said when he saw the fox she had no trap on her foot.—Mr. Dickinson: Did you see any marks on her leg as if she had been in a trap?—Witness: No.—Mr. Dickinson: Was a trap found in the earth?—Witness: I never saw one.—Bell said he did not deny getting the foxes. Mr. Dickinson, he said, had represented him all over the country as being a fox destroyer, and had tried to do him all the harm he possibly could.—Mr. Dickinson said he had received his instructions to prosecute from Mr. Greenwell. He might say that they did not wish to press the charge against Spence, but would be content to withdraw the case against him if he paid the costs.—The Chairman, after consultation with his colleagues, said the charge of game trespass would be dismissed. The magistrates did not see how they could convict in the other case in the absence of the farmer, but if Mr. Dickinson preferred he could have a fresh summons.—Mr. Dickinson said he would do so.—The Chairman said the only penalty they could inflict was the amount of damage, 2s. 6d., although personally he was very sorry they had not power to impose a severe penalty, and under these circumstance was it worth Mr. Dickinson's while to take out a fresh summons? Bell's conduct, he thought, had been very bad, and the publication of the case would perhaps be sufficient punishment.—Mr. Dickinson said he would prefer taking out a fresh summons, as he wished for a conviction.—Mr. Henry Smith: Bell admits that he is a fox destroyer, and —— Bell: No, I don't. What I said was that Mr. Dickinson has represented me as a fox destroyer, which is not true.—The Chairman said both cases would be dismissed, and Mr. Dickinson could take out a fresh summons, which he did.

LOOK OUT for HARPERLEY GALA, on Saturday, August 18th, 1877. 139k

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

On Wednesday afternoon, the ordinary meeting of the members of the Consett Local Board was held at Consett. There were present Mr. Jenkins (chairman), Mr. Siddell, Mr Dunne, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Routledge, Mr. Davison, and Mr. Collinson.

A NUISANCE IN SHERBURN TERRACE.

The Inspector (Mr Dixon) reported that there was an objectionable outbuilding behind the old lodging houses in Sherburn Terrace. Mr. Dixon also said that the house, No. 11, was still occupied. It being understood that the owners were negociating for the sale of the property, it was resolved that Passmore should be allowed to occupy his house for another month, and that the owners or agent should be requested to remove the nuisance referred to by the Inspector.

THE FENCE IN PASTURE DRIFT ROAD.

The Surveyor, in answer to the members, said there would be 250 yards of fencing required in the above named road, which would cost between £40 and £50. Mr Dixon was instructed to do half of the work at present and the remainder at some future day.

LIGHTING DERWENT STREET.

It was stated that the Shotley Bridge Gas Company refused to erect gas lamps in Derwent Street, on the ground that the latter had not been dedicated to the public and was a private road. On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Routledge, the Clerk was instructed to write to the Gas Company asking their reasons for declining to erect lamps.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The following highly-satisfactory report was read:—

GENTLEMEN,—The registered number of births in your district during the three months ended June 30th, is seventy-three, and the deaths twenty-three. The deaths represent an annual ratio of 12·2 per 1,000 upon an estimated population of 7,500. This is the lowest recorded mortality in Consett of any quarter since the establishment of your Board. The birth-rate is also very encouraging, as it is quite up to the average of the corresponding periods of the last seven years. The deaths from all causes during the quarter have been—From diseases of the respiratory organs, ten; of the digestive system, five; tubercular disease, three; convulsions, one; premature birth, two; enteric fever, one; and heart disease, one. In proof that much has been done in Consett for the public health during the last seven years, I have introduced the following statistical table, showing how sensibly the death-rate has diminished, and, more particularly, how materially the deaths from zymotic or so-called preventable diseases have declined.—I am, gentlemen, yours obediently,

W. M. RENTON, Officer of Health.

	No. of Births.	Rate per 1,000.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths from zymoticdisease.
1871	214	35·8	151	25· 3	34
1872	279	44·6	175	28·03	56
1873	284	43·3	146	22· 2	30
1874	288	42·1	176	26· 8	42
1875	270	39·5	138	19· 1	11
1876	312	42·5	143	19· 5	16
1877	280	37·3	108	14· 3	7

BENFIELDSIDE SCHOOL BOARD.

The monthly meeting of the members of the above Board was held on Friday afternoon. There were present—Rev. F. B. Thompson (chairman), Mr. Priestman, Rev. J. Welford, Mr. Henry Carss, Rev. T. Smith, Mr. John Annandale, Mr. Charles Wilson, and Mr. Barclay (clerk).—A committee had examined the plans and site of the proposed new Schools, and they now intimated that a considerable saving might be effected if the Board agreed to the alterations suggested in their report.

Mr. ANNANDALE remarked that their Board Schools were going to cost about £14 per child, while other schools in the district had been built for £7 and £8. The ratepayers, he said, were grumbling, and appeared to have an impression that the Board had acted with too much precipitancy.

Mr. WILSON said all the members were desirous of curtailing the expenditure as much as possible. The committee had carefully examined the plans, and the report which they had prepared would, if adopted, effect a saving of several hundred pounds.

The report was then considered. The first proposition, that a large flat window should be substituted for a bow-window in the Board-room, was agreed to, although the whole of the members agreed that the latter class of window looked better and was more serviceable. The next proposition was that gables shoul be substituted for a hip-roof at the ends of the centre building, but on the feeling of the meeting being tested, it was found that there was a majority against the motion. The committee reported that a sum of £270 would be saved if the Board lathed and plastered instead of boarded and varnished the ceiling. This recommendation was agreed to. The next suggestion was that the mullions of the small windows should be of wood instead of stone. It was said that the saving by this change would amount to £20 or £30.

Mr. SMITH was opposed to wood, which he said required painting periodically.

Mr. WELFORD also preferred stone for its durability.

A motion in favour of stone was carried.

The committee thought that stone might be found in the neighbourhood of the school site, and the architects (Messrs. Smith and Son) were instructed to examine the ground. It was decided to substitute privies for water-closets, thus effecting a saving of between £40 and £50, and sheds for the use of the infants, which were estimated to cost about £200, were disbanded. Various other alterations suggested by the committee were also agreed to. It was considered that £800 was too large a sum for the schoolmaster's house, and it was suggested by Mr Wilson that this matter should be allowed to stand over for further consideration.

Mr. CARSS thought the most judicious course was to face the matter and endeavour, if possible, to reduce the estimates.

Mr. ANNANDALE thought that a good house might be built for about £400.

Mr. SMITH (architect) said it was impossible to build a house to meet the requirements of the Education Department for the sum named.

Mr. ANNANDALE said he had been told by Mr. Oakeley, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, that £800 was far too large a sum to expend over a master's house.

The members were willing to expend £500 over a dwelling for the master, and the architects were instructed to prepare plans on the understanding that this sum was not to be exceeded.

CASTLESIDE CHURCH.—The anniversary services of the Sunday-school in connection with this Church, were held last Sunday afternoon and evening. The service in the afternoon began by the choir and children singing the well-known children's hymn, "We are little children weak." The sermon was preached by the Rev. F. W. Barker (curate in charge) in an eloquent and telling manner, and was based upon the text—"Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you he shall in no wise lose his reward." The evening sermon was preached by the Rev. R. Tuson, of Collierley, and the congregation could not fail to be delighted with the simple and impressive manner in which he specially addressed the children from the words—"And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of Hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels." The congregation in the afternoon was not so large as might have been expected, but in the evening the Church was full. The collections, which amounted to £4 11s. 6d., will go toward the Sunday-school funds.

CHEAP BOOKS AT

ALLEN'S, 62, DEAN STREET; 26, COLLINGWOOD STREET; and 26, BLACKETT STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

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All handsomely bound in cloth, 5s each; for 4s 2d.

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

REV. CHARLES KINGSLEY'S Westward Ho!—Hypatia—Hereward the Wake—Two Years Ago.

Published at 6s; for 5s.

TALMAGE'S SERMONS. First, second, and third series. Three Vols. Published at 2s each; for 1s 8d each.

Of Dr. Talmage's Sermons a Reviewer says:—We believe that for originality, power, and splendour, these sermons will bear comparison with the greatest pulpit production of any age or country, but for knowledge of human life, intellectual, emotional, moral, practical, and for the power of applying their truth, we know not his equal.

Mr Spurgeon says:—"Dr. Talmage's sermons lay hold of my inmost soul."

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PRINTS FOR SCREENS:—Flowers, Landscapes large and small Heads, and general subjects.

Also, small Stamped-out Heads, Flowers Birds, Butterflies, &c., in great variety.

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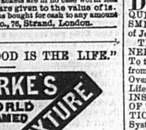
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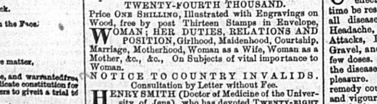
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ROYAL DEVON SERGE for LADIES' DRESSES woven of pure wool only for SPRING and SUMMER WEAR. The Court Circular, Myra's Journal, The Milliner and Dressmaker recommend it as the best, the cheapest, the most durable. Prices from 1/3 per yard. Send for Patterns direct to the FACTORS, SPEARMAN & SPEARMAN, PLYMOUTH. IT IS ALSO WOVEN FOR BOYS' HARD WEAR & GENTLEMEN'S SUITS.

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Railway Time

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AN[D]
Leaves Newcastle (Week days)—
9·0, 9·55, 10·55, 11·50(*), 12·
4·5, 5·5, 6·5, 7·10, 8·5, 9·35, 1
Leaves Newcastle (Sundays)—6·1
7·10, 8·10, 9·30.
These trains leave intermediate
Gateshead, 3; Felling, 8; Pelaw
Jarrow, 25; Tyne Dock, 30;
minutes after the above times, arri
about 40 minutes after the time th
* First, second, and third-class exp
Gateshead at 3 minutes, Jarrow at
Dock at 18 minutes after the ab
South Shields about 25 minutes aft
Newcastle.
Relief Trains leaves Newcastle for
at 7·5, 8.0, 9·30, and 10·50 p.m
On SATURDAYS ONLY, a relief
for Shields at 2·20 p.m.

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARROW
Leaves South Shields (Week d
8·30(*), 9·0, 10·5, 10·40, 11·
3·50(*), 4·15, 5·10, 6·15, 7·15,
Leaves South Shields (Sundays).
5·0, 7·15, 8·20, 9·35.
These trains leave intermediate
High Shields, 3; Tyne Dock, 8;
19; Pelaw, 24; Felling 30; and G
after the above times, arriving at
minutes after the times they leave
ON SATURDAY
Relief trains leave JARROW for
3·18, 8.23, 9·23, and 10·4
intermediate stations.
* First, second, and third-class ex
Tyne Dock, Jarrow, and Gateshead
minutes after the above times, ar
about 25 minutes after they leave S
Fares from South Shields to Hi
Dock; First, 3d.; second, 2d.; thi
Jarrow: First, 8d; second, 6d.;
Pelaw, Felling, Gateshead, or
second, 9.; third. 6.
SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH SHIE
Leaves Sunderland (Week days).—
9·55, 11·5, 12·15, 1·40, 3·5,
8·5, 9·5, 10·25.
Leaves Sunderland (Sundays).—6
4·50, 7·5, 8·10, 9·25.
These trains leave intermediate st
Cleadon Lane, 7: Tyne Dock, 13
minutes after the above times, arriv
about 20 minutes after the time they
Passengers between Sunderland
carriages at Tyne Dock.
Fares from Sunderland to Clead
second, 6; Third, 3d.; Tyne Dock
8d. third., 6d., High Shields and
10d.; second, 8d.; third, 6d.;
second, 1s.; third 7½d. Return tick
2s. 3d. second, 1s. 8d. third, 1s. 2d

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AN
Leaves Jarrow (Week days).—5·2
10·18, 11·18, 12·53, 2·33, 3·2
7·33, 8·28, 9·58, 11.23,
Leaves Jarrow (Sundays)—6·33, 8·2
7·33, 3·33, 9·53.
These trains leave intermediate Sta
South Shields 4, High Shields 7, T
Cleadon Lane 16 minutes after the
arriving in Sunderland in about 24 mi
Fares from Jarrow to South Shields
6d.; third, 3½d.; High Shields: first
third, 3d.; Tyne Dock, first, 6d.;
Cleadon Lane, first, 10d.; second,
Sunderland, first, 1s. 4d.; second,
Return tickets to Jarrow, first, 2s. 3d.
third 1s. 2d.

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMO[UTH]
Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(
6·10(*a*), 7·0, 8·10, 9·0(*), 9·15, 9·
12·0, 1·0, 2·0, 3·5, 4·0 4·45(†)
6·45, (†), 7·0, 8·10, 9·0, 10·0, 10·
Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—
(*a*), 9·0, 10·5, 1·0, 2·0, 3·0, 4·30,
These trains leave intermediate stat
Manors 3, Heaton 7, Walker 11, Wall
21, Percy Main 25, and North Shields
above times, arriving at Tynemouth
leaving Newcastle.
* First, second, and third class expre
only at North Shields.
† These trains stop only at Ma
Shields Stations.
a.—This train stops at intermediate
quired, to set down passengers arriving
either the 4.38 or 5·58 a.m trains.
b.—The 6·45 p.m. train from New
all Stations on Saturdays and reach T
p.m.
c.—The 11·30 p.m. train stops at inte
when required, to set down passengers
3d.; third, 2d.; Walker, first, 6d; se
Fares from Newcastle to Tynemout
second, 1s., third, 8d. Return, firs
1s. 6d., third, 1s.
North Shields, first, 1s., second, 9d.,
first, 1s. 8d., second, 1s. 3d., third, 10d
Percy Main: First, 10d., second,
Return, first, 1s. 6d., Second, 1s. 2d.,
Howdon: First, 10d., Second, 8d.,
first, 1s. 6d., second, 1s. 2d., third, 9d.
Wallsend: First, 8d., second, 6d., th
first, 1s. 2d., second, 10d., third, 7d.
Walker: First, 5d., second, 4d., thi
first, 9d., second, 7d., third, 5d.
TYNEMOUTH TO NEWCA[STLE]
Leaves Tynemouth (Week days)—5
8·30 (*), 9·0, 9·30 (*), 10·0, 10·3
12·45, 1·50, 3·0, 4·0, 5·0,
6·30(*), 7·0, 7·30(*), 8·0. 9·15,
Leaves Tynemouth (Sundays)—7·
3·0, 4·30, 6·0, 7·0, 8·0, 9·0, 10·
These trains leave intermediate stat
North Shields 3, Percy Main 9, Howdo
Walker 19, Heaton 23, and Manors 30 m
times, arriving at Central Station, N
minutes after leaving Tynemouth.
* First, second, and third class expre
only at North Shields and Manors sta
a.—The 6·40 a.m. train stops at inte
to take up passengers booked to the Ce
b.—The 10·50 p.m. train stops at
including Walker on Saturdays, and c
Central Station until 11·20 p.m.
Fares from Tynemouth to North Sh
second, 3d.; third, 2d.; Percy Main,
4d.; third, 3d.; Howdon, first, 8d.; s
4d.; Wallsend, first, 10d.; second, 8d.;
first, 1s.; second 9d.; third, 6d.; H
second 9d.; third, 6d.; Newcastle (Ma
first, 1s. 3d.; second, 1s.; third, 8d.

CONSETT BRANC[H]

TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS

STATIONS.		1,2,G.	1,2,G.
		A.M.	A.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45..	9·40..
Scotswood	„	5·52..	9·47..
Swalwell	„	5·59..	9·54..
Rowland's Gill	„	6· 9..	10· 4..
Lintz Green	„	6·15..	10·10..
Ebchester	„	6·23..	10·23..
Shotley Bridge	„	6·34..	10·29..
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr. / dep	6·42..	10·37..
Knitsley	„	6·54..	10·49..
Lanchester	„	7· 3..	10·58..
Witton Gilbert	„	7.10..	11· 9..
Durham	arr.	7·25..	11.20..

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK D[AYS]

STATIONS		1,2,G.	1,2,G.
		A.M.	A.M.
Durham	dep.	7·30..	
Witton Gilbert	„	7·42..	
Lanchester	„	7·55..	
Knitsley	„	8·7 ..	
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr. / dep	8·20..	9·10..
Shotley Bridge	„	8·25..	9·15..
Ebchester	„	8·29..	9·19..
Lintz Green	„	8·39..	9·29..
Rowland's Gill	„	8·41..	9·39..
Swalwell	„	8·52..	9·42..
Scotswood	„	8·59..	9·49..
Newcastle	arr.	9·10..	10· 0..

Railway Time Tables

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

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

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

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

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

Relief Trains leaves Newcastle for Jarrow on SATURDAYS at 7·5, 8.0, 9·30, and 10·50 p.m.

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

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARROW AND NEWCASTLE.

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

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

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

ON SATURDAYS

Relief trains leave JARROW for NEWCASTLE at 1·55 3·18, 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.; Gateshead, or Jarrow: First, 8d; second, 6d.; third, 3½d.

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

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND JARROW.

Leaves Sunderland (Week days).—4·45, 6·50, 7·50, 8·5 9·55, 11·5, 12·15, 1·40, 3·5, 4·5, 5·0, 6·5, 7·5 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, 5; Third, 3d.; Tyne Dock, first, 10d.; second 8d. third., 6d., High Shields and South Shields first, 10d.; second, 8d.; third, 6d.; Jarrow, first, 1s 4d.; second, 1s.; third 7½d. Return ticket to Jarrow first, 2s. 3d. second, 1s. 8d. third, 1s. 2d.

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

Leaves Jarrow (Week days).—5·25 7·13, 8.18, 9·23, 10·18, 11·18, 12·53, 2·33, 3·23, 4·28, 5·28, 6·28, 7·33, 8·28, 9·58, 11.23,

Leaves Jarrow (Sundays)—6·33, 8·23, 10·3, 2·23, 5·23, 7·33, 3·33, 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)—4·50 6·10(*a*), 7·0, 8·10, 9·0(*), 9·15, 9·45, (*c*), 10·15, 11·0, 12·0, 1·0, 2·0, 3·5, 4·0 4·45(†), 5·0, 5.50(†), 6·5, 6·45, (†), 7·0, 8·10, 9·0, 10·0, 10·40, 11·30.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TYNEMOUTH TO NEWCASTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONSETT BRANCH

TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	9·40	12·30	2·30	5·35
Scotswood	,,	5·52	9·47	12·37	2·37	5·42
Swalwell	,,	5·59	9·54	12·43	2·43	5.49
Rowland's Gill	,,	6·9	10·4	12·58	2·54	5.59
Lintz Green	,,	6·15	10·10	12·59	2·59	6·5
Ebchester	,,	6·28	10·23	1·12	3·12	6·18
Shotley Bridge	,,	6·34	10·29	1·18	3·18	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.			1·25	3·25	
	dep	6·42	10·37		4·40	6·35
Knitsley	,,	6·54	10·49		4·52	6·47
Lanchester	,,	7·3	10·58		5·1	6·56
Witton Gilbert	,,	7.10	11·9		5·12	7·7
Durham	arr.	7·25	11.20		5·25	7·20

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2 G. A.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·30		11·45	3·40*	8·0
Witton Gilbert	,,	7·42		11·57	3·52	8·12
Lanchester	,,	7·55		12·10	4·5	8·25
Knitsley	,,	8·7		12·22	4·17	8·36
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.				4·23	
	dep	8·20	9·10	12·35	3·35	8·50
Shotley Bridge	,,	8·25	9·15	12.40	3·40	8·55
Ebchester	,,	8·29	9·19	12·44	3·44	8·59
Lintz Green	,,	8·39	9·29	12.54	3.54	9. 9
Rowland's Gill	,,	8·41	9·39	12·59	3·59	9·15
Swalwell	,,	8·52	9·42	1·7	4·5	9·22
Scotswood	,,	8·59	9·49	1·14	4·14	9·29
Newcastle	arr.	9·10	10·0	1·25	4·25	9·40

FIRST ISSUE OF £20,000 CAPITAL

PLANT AND MACHINERY SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, PURCHASE-HIRE SYSTEM.

Incorporated Pursuant to Act of Parliament, by which every Shareholder's Liability is Limited to the extent of his Shares.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £20,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £2 EACH, with power to increase.

Payable: 10s. on application, 10s. on Allotment, and Balance as may be required by Calls, not exceeding 10s. per Share, at intervals of not less than Three Months.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Arkell, Esq., Archery Road, Leamington, Warwickshire.

George H. Byers, Esq., Merchant (of the firm of Gray and Ayers), 81 and 82, Great Western Arcade, Birmingham.

Thomas Brown, Esq., Mining Engineer and Contracter, 100, King Street, Manchester, and Cliff House, Manchester.

The Hon. John Colborne, Dart House, near Totnes Devon

Earnest Collins, Esq., Engineer (of the firm of Collins and Thompson) Deck Hill Engine Works, Middlesbro'-on-Tees, Yorkshire.

Capt. T. C. Belmore St. George, Brown's Hill, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, and Army and Navy, Club, London.

BANKERS.

Lloyd's Banking Company, Limited, High Street Birmingham

SOLICITORS

Messrs E. S. & G. Gidney 82, Cheapside, London E.C.

AUDITORS.

Messrs Haines and Hill, Public Accountants, 118, Cannon Street, London. E.C.

MANAGER.

Mr Fredrick Sandell

SECRETARY.

Mr Isaac Snead.

HEAD OFFICES.

52 & 53. Great Western Arcade, Birmingham.

Various Branches will be established as may be found necessary.

PROSPECTUS.

This Association has been formed to carry on the business of General Machinery Merchants, more especially to supply all kinds of Machines, Implements, Tools, &c., *of whatsoever nature may be required*, to farmers manufacturers, artisans, mechanics, and others, under what is now popularly known as the "THREE YEARS," or "PURCHASE HIRE" system, thus enabling all persons of limited capital to obtain, *at a very slightly increased cost* THE BEST MACHINERY FROM ANY MAKERS, BY EASY PERIODICAL PAYMENTS, EXTENDING AT THE HIRER'S OPTION, OVER ONE, TWO, OR THREE YEARS. It must be noted that the Association does does not manufacture or keep in stock any Machinery

The principle on which the Association's businesss will be carried on, has for some years been most successfully and profitably applied by many first-class firms to the sales of Pianofortes, Sewing Machines, and Household Furniture, and still more recently the system has, to a limited extent, been applied by a London firm to Machinery, with good success.

Of the popularity of the system there can be no doubt, and, as a proof, attention is drawn to the fact that the Singer Manufacturing Company have sold OVER THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION of Machines, on this system. It will therefore be seen that this is *no risky experiment*, and the easy method of payment causes such a large demand for goods, and there is no doubt that the further issues of capital will be required after the first year; for, although the system is very profitable to the Association, it is also highly beneficial to the customer, because it affords him the only possible means by which he can become the possessor of such expensive goods as Steam and other Machinery.

The profits of the Association are derived from two sources.

1st. The well-known large discounts allowed by the manufacturers to *the trade* but which are not allowed, even for cash, to other purchasers.

2nd. The amount charged to the customers for interest.

Whilst it must be born in mind that the constant re-investment of deposit premiums and periodical payments greatly contributes to the results achieved by the working of this system.

From evidence carefully collected from various sources, a dividend of at least 15 PER CENT. may safely be relied upon.

The public press unanimously express the highest opinion of the practicability and simplicity of the system. *Vide* the following:—

A better mode of investing capital than that proposed by this Association cannot be imagined, as the business is singularly free from the usual risks of ordinary trading, because the goods remain the property of the Association until a purchase fee of One Shilling is paid after the completion of the Hiring Agreement; and it must be remembered also that in the great majority of instances the articles lent by the Association will be implements of trade, and therefore not distrainable for rent if in use at the time, or if there be sufficient other goods on the premises. In a case tried at Birkenhead, the County Court Judge held "that a Sewing Machine, being an implement of trade, was not distrainable and he made an order *that a landlord who sold for rent a machine which his tenant had hired*, SHOULD INDEMNIFY THE OWNERS."—*Vide* "The Globe." 31st May, 1876.

Attention must also be drawn to the Act 24 and 25 Vic. cap. 96, sec. 3, which provides "that the bailee of any chattel who shall fraudulently take or convert the same to his own use or the use of any person other than the owners thereof, shall be guilty of larceny." In a case tried at the Surrey Sessions, before W.F. Harrison, Esq., on the 19th October, 1876, a man and woman were charged with obtaining a sewing machine on this system and selling it to a furniture dealer; being found guilty they were sentenced to TWELVE MONTHS IMPRISONMENT WITH HARD LABOUR. *Vide* "The Standard." 20th October, 1876.

Further it must be be borne in mind that the goods are not lent to men of small means only, but to men of wealth and position, who do not want to disturb good investments, or who would otherwise take in a partner or borrow capital; but the Association having the great advantage of undisputed right and title to the goods does not require that detested instrument, a bill of Sale; and this joined to the fact that the Association charges less by way of interest than money lenders, ensures an amount of business that can hardly be calculated.

It is also necessary to point out the great fact that the Press have noticed, viz., the important benefits to the country. 1st. Every £100,000 invested by the Association calls over £140,000 worth of Machinery into existence. 2nd. Every £140,000 worth of Machinery will add double treble—aye, in many cases five times—its cost to the products of the kingdom. Thus the Association is not only a good and sound investment, but its operations are eminently of a high class and philanthropical character, inasmuch as a helping hand will be lent to struggling Manufacturers, Farmers, Tradesmen, or Mechanics, to purchase Machines, Implements, or Tools, or to replace others that have been burnt, destroyed, lost, or worn, out, not as a favour or a charity, but a purely business transaction; and, *en passant*, attention must be drawn to the fact that, almost without exception, the many excellent plans that have been devised for the benefit of the industrial bees of England, have failed because they have been *charities*, and not commercial undertakings, whilst those that have been of the latter class have invariably exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the projectors.

Thus the Association can, with the greatest confidence be recommended to both investors and philanthropists: to the first on account of the splendid dividends that must be realized, and to the second because of the undeniable benefits conferred on the deserving portion of the poorer class of our wealth producers.

It is calculated that ultimately £500,000 may be successfully employed; and in order to give the original subscribers the benefit of the premium at which the Shares must shortly stand, the Articles of the Association provide that upon any increase of capital the new Shares shall be offered at par to the registered holders of original Shares.

All the forms and documents used by the Association have been submitted to and approved by Counsel, and are registered copyrights.

All the calculations have been certified by the Accountants.

Should no allotment be made, the deposit money will be returned in full; and should a less number of Shares be allotted than applied for, the surplus money will be returned or applied to paying up future calls as may be agreed upon between the applicant and the Directors.

The Articles of Association and all Agreements may be inspected at the Offices of the Association.

Propectuses, Form of Application for Shares, and all information may be had of.

Messrs E. S. and G. GIBNEY, *Solicitors.*
Messrs HAINES and HILL, *Accountants.*
Or at the Head Offices of the Association, 52 and 53 GREAT WESTERN ARCADE, BIRMINGHAM.

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

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

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BY
CAPTAIN FRED BURNABY,
Royal Horse Guards,

Page 13 says:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were also taken; and for physic—with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some quinine, and Cockle's pills, the latter a most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medical man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

SEE
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Page 13.

A GOOD FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST with a prudent use, has saved many a life; and so we think the idea might be improved upon, and reduced to a more simple form. Take some good compound, such as

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,

and we find that the desired end may be obtained without scales and weights, or little mysterious compartments or enchanted bottles, with crystal stoppers. Others might be used, but

COCKLE'S PILLS,

as tested by many thousands of persons, and found to answer their purpose so well, may be set down as the best.—*Observer*

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BOWLING
At MEDOMSLEY CRICKET CLUB SPORTS
To-day, Saturday.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST ANNIVERSARY AT BLACKHILL.

The Primitive Methodists of the above place celebrated their anniversary services on Sunday and Monday last. On the former day the Rev. A. Latimer preached in the chapel in the morning to a good congregation, while the afternoon and evening services were conducted by Mr. Foster, of Doncaster, formerly a local preacher in the Shotley Bridge Circuit. On Monday afternoon, the annual tea was held, and was partaken of by upwards of 200 persons. The tables were provided by the following ladies—Mrs. Bainbridge, Mrs. Jos. Brodie, (Blackhill), Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Sanderson, and Mrs. Harrison, who were assisted by Miss Turner, Miss Esther Turner, Miss Sanderson, Mrs. Williams, and Miss Brodie. After tea a public meeting was held. There was a good attendance of friends from Consett, Shotley Bridge, and Leadgate, and at the close of the proceedings a liberal collection was made.

The chair was occupied by Mr. R. Telford, of Berry Edge Farm, who put the audience into a good humour by his droll allusions to their past anniversaries, remarking that this was the best one they had had, and the tea was so excellent that he had drunk three cups instead of the usual quantity, which was two.

The Rev. Mr Foster had been announced to deliver a lecture on "Martin Luther, the Monk that shook the world," and on being introduced to the meeting the lecturer said before proceeding to speak of the work that Luther accomplished it would be neccessary to refer to the times in which he lived. Hard, but truthful, statements would be made about Popedom and Popery, but it was impossible to speak of Luther without doing so. Mr. Foster spoke of the early pioneers of the Reformation, the first being Peter Waldo, founder of the sect of Waldenses, who, having seceded from the Church of Rome, was, together with his followers, persecuted by the church. One hundred years afterwards came John Wicliff, the "morning star of the Reformation," who translated the Bible into English, and openly preached against the corruptions of the Roman Church. Wicliff escaped the fate of those who professed heresy, but forty-two years after he was buried his bones were taken up and burnt by order of the Council of Constance. Erasmus and Hutten, the former a Dutch and the latter a German writer, were also pioneers of the Reformation, but Erasmus had not the courage to express himself fully, and along with Hutten, fled into Switzerland. It was Luther, however, the son of the Eisleben miner, who brought about the Reformation. After describing Luther's early days, the lecturer said at the beginning of the sixteenth century Luther was sent to the University of Erfurt to study philosophy and civil law. While walking in the fields one day with a fellow-student the latter was struck by lightning. Luther was much affected by this circumstance, and shortly afterwards entered a monastery. It was here that he found a Latin Bible, which opened his eyes to the difference between the doctrines of the Gospel and the practices of the Roman Church. Reference was made to the selling of what were known as "plenary indulgences," the purchasers of which obtained forgiveness of all sins. They were sold in Germany by the Dominicans, but the iniquity of the odious traffic having been exposed by Luther, the latter was cited to appear at Rome, but declined. Mr. Foster then referred to the Pope's formal condemnation of the Reformer, to the latter's visit to Worms, where he refused to retract his opinions or promise submission to the Pope, and to the efforts he made to propagate religious truth and to bring about a reformation.

At the close of the lecture,

Mr. Wrightson, referring to the Ritualists of the present day, said they were, by their mummeries attempting to undo the work of the Reformation.

Mr. Warren also referred to the practices of the Ritualistic party, and to the errors promulgated by the Romish Church. It was not, he said, the policy of the latter to work openly; they worked in the dark, and their deeds were dark.

The Rev. A. Latimer, in referring to the lecture, advised those of his hearers who had not read the brillant and thrilling history of the Reformation, to do so as soon as possible.

The Rev J. Welford also offered a few remarks on Church history, observing that he was very glad that his young friend had got the principles of the Reformation so thoroughly engrafted into his mental system.

Votes of thanks having been warmly accorded to the lecturer, the Chairman, and the ladies who presided at the tea tables, the proceedings were brought to a close in the usual manner.

Markets.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of English wheat, the arrivals coastwise being mostly transhipments of Egyptian from Hull. The trade, with fine weather, ruled very dull, and late rates were only obtainable for a few small lots of very fine thrashed south country, the business doing being extremely limited. Barley, beans, and maize firm. Peas 6d higher. Oats of choice quality steady but other sorts very flat. Flour slow and the turn lower.

Hexham Corn Market, Tuesday.—At our market this morning there was only a small supply of grain, and a limited amount of business was done. Wheat made 66s per qr; barley 24s per Hexham boll. Oats were very little inquired after.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 187 beasts, and 454 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle varied, while sheep and lambs were middling. The supply of beef comprised 1,800 head. The number of sheep and lambs was 8,240. Pigs: 637 were shown. Beasts, prime heifers, per stone, 10s 6d to 10s 9d; secondary sorts, 9s 0d to 9s 6d; good oxen, 10s 3d to 10s 6d; middling, 8s 6d to 9s 0d; cows and inferior, 6s 9d to 7s 9d; pork, large, 4s 9d to 6s 0d; do. small, 6s 9d to 7s 9d; sheep, good vendable welders, per lb., 9½d to 10d; middling, 8½d to 9d.

Newcastle Hay and Straw, Tuesday.—Old land hay, 95s to 130s; this year's growth, 85s to 104s; new land hay, 100s to 135s; this year's growth, 80s to 105s: wheat straw, 3s 9d to 4s 6d; barley straw, 3s 0d to 3s 9d; oat straw, 3s 0d to 4s 0d per thrave.

Durham Provision, Saturday.—Oats, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; barley, 7s 9d to 8s 6d; Indian corn, 7s 3d; beans, 9s 6d to 10s 6d; peas, 10s to 11s per boll. Beef, 8d to 11d; mutton, 9d to 11d; veal, 10d to 11d; bacon, 5d to 6½d; hams, 6½d to 7d; cheese, 7d to 8d per lb. Chickens, 1s 6d to 2s 6d; ducks, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; hens, 1s 6d to 2s 3d each; butter, 1s 3d to 1s 4d per lb.; eggs 10 to 11 for 1s; pigeons, 1s 4d per couple. Apples, 4s; onions, 3s per stone.

Newcastle Potato, Saturday.—Scotch potatoes, 20s to 23s per load of 20 stones. New potatoes, round, 1s 6d per stone; kidneys, 1s 9d per stone.

Durham Potato, Saturday.—Potatoes, round, 1s 0d to 1s 4d; kidneys, 2s 0d per stone.

Shotley Bridge Agricultural Show.—We beg to remind the readers of *The Guardian* that the entries for this show will close to-day (Saturday). The premium list to which we referred some time ago, is a very liberal and varied one, containing a number of good premiums open to the united kingdom, and from the popular character of the Beamish, Pontop, and Consett Agricultural Society, as well as the attractive site at Shotley Bridge Spa, selected by the Committee for holding the show, we feel sure the entries will be numerous, and that it only requires favourable weather to ensure the perfect success of the show on the 15th instant. We understand the North-Eastern Railway Company will run special trains from Newcastle on the show day, and every other arrangement will be made by the Committee for the comfort and convenience of exhibitors and visitors.

RUNNING
At MEDOMSLEY CRICKET CLUB SPORTS,
To-day, Saturday.

Correspondence.

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

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—In the *Guardian* of July 21st, 1877, a letter appears, signed "Lawyer." The writer puts the question of law fairly. Mr. Simpson had no need to refer to my election as a member of the Benfieldside Local Board. I am a member of the Leadgate Local Board, and have made the declaration of qualification for that Board. If he doubts my qualification why does he not dispute it according to law? I hold he has rendered himself subject to legal proceedings by indirectly charging me with non-qualification and insinuating that I was not elected in an honourable manner. Perhaps Mr. Simpson may hear a little more on that head. If he will commence an action in the County Court to recover £50 and costs then I will gratify him with the knowledge that I am qualified to sit on the Leadgate Local Board. Then, to play at quits, I shall gratify myself in another form, and teach Mr. Simpson knowledge in the opposite direction.—I am, yours truly,

Henry Carss.

Benfieldside, July 25th, 1877.

SCHOOL BOARD FOR CONSETT.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—I observed and perused with pleasure a very excellent and able letter in your paper of the 28th July last, signed "John Routledge," on education. It expressed with strength and delicacy of mind what every intelligent person must acknowledge to be true, and I trust will not on that account be less useful. Education is the best gift of parents to their children, and without it, all the advantages of fortune are only evils in disguise. Its great objects are to inspire young people with noble, elevated, and generous sentiments; to teach them to despise everything mean and dishonest; to understand their true interest; to regulate the passions; and to cultivate the affections of the heart. Whenever we see a man misconduct himself in life, let us ask how he was brought up, what care was taken to form his mind, and nine times in ten it will be found that his errors arise from a bad education. Learning is only a means of education, though it is frequently mistaken for the end, and without the dispositions above mentioned, it is a useless ornament both to the possessor and to society. The great difficulty in writing upon the subject of education is to lay down precepts suited to all ranks. This, indeed, is almost impossible, for there are so few things which can be common to all; yet there are some things common to all men, namely, sobriety, temperance, moderation, honesty, and economy are equally suited to all ranks and characters. These are not relative but positive virtues; they are equally the interest, and tend to promote the happiness of the rich and poor; they are adapted to all times and seasons, and can never be out of place. The cultivation of the mind by those virtues which are common to all ranks, and by the pursuits which are adapted to different stations, is the great art of education, and without this is duly attended to, everything else is either culpable or ridiculous. I think the commencement of education ought to be much earlier than many parents imagine, for though the dispositions of the mind depend in some measure in the temperament of the body, yet they are much more affected by external objects than is generally supposed. The sensitive faculties are formed by nature in the formation of the body, but chance or instruction directs their particular destination. Whoever commences and continues the great work of education, with a due regard to these different operations, will be more likely to succeed in what he may attempt than he who leans entirely either on the one or the other. It is of consequence that we provide in the first instance for the health of our children by proper food, cleanliness, clothing, and flannel as an article of clothing is one of the best preservatives of health at all ages, and in childhood particularly. Our children may, like savages, be the mere creatures of imitation, and go right or wrong as chance directs, but education, by early and constant attention to the impressions they receive, remedy this, and they can by such education arrive at that degree of excellence of which their nature is capable. The two great springs of action are the appetites and the passions, which it is the business of reason to regulate and control. We cannot, therefore, too early teach our children to set bounds to their desires, and learn to bear disappointment. To fatigue the minds of children at an early age is both cruel and dangerous, and makes them dull and stupid. The artificial wants of life are so numerous, that we hardly have any idea how few and simple are the things requisite for health and comfort. The one thing I wish to impress is, that education generally begins at the wrong end—that is, we often teach children to read and write, and do other things by rote, before we teach them to think and explain to them the reasons and meaning of what they are learning. Now, I am convinced from experience, that in order to form the minds of children, we should reason with them, and explain and elucidate the lessons they are learning, and by this method their reasoning powers will be much more benefited by this sort of instruction than if deferred to a later period. Some people, as teachers, indulge in giving blows. A very common mode of correction, when children do not understand their lessons, is to box their ears, which is of all others the most dangerous and unjustifiable. Children corrected with cruelty often become cruel themselves, and nothing can show so little command of temper, or so much low breeding, as to strike a child hastily and severely when a word of rebuke and firmness would much better serve the purpose desired. To be severe with children for trifles, and constantly finding fault, is a sure method to spoil their tempers and make them dislike the persons that are guilty of it. Parents ought, if they wish to be loved by their children, to avoid it. If I may give a word of advice, a child ought never to be forced to spell words to which it can affix no meaning. The most absurd custom of making children repeat by heart long pieces of poetry and prose, like a parrot, which they cannot possibly understand, has a most dangerous tendency, for by that means they acquire words without ideas, and learn to talk before they learn to think. Teaching them languages before they are of an age to comprehend them has the same unhappy effect; it pleases the vanity of their parents, which is often the only thing considered, yet these early little wonders seldom become useful men and women; they acquire a fluency of words, a ready habit of prating, but generally skim the surface of things and never examine anything to the bottom. The evils inevitably attendant on public education are considerably increased by negligence of parents in their choice of masters and the improper method of teaching adopted in schools. But government schools have remedied this in a great measure, therefore the lower classes of children are protected from this evil. It is surprising with how little consideration many parents trust their children to be educated by the most illiterate pretenders. A ruined gamester having nothing to do to make a fortune by, sets up a school or an academy, to ask an immoderate price for their instruction as the test of his merit and learning, and public fame will bear testimony to their success. My advice is to avoid these evils, and as much as possible supervise the tuition of your children—if you have time and are capable—yourselves, and teach them to be truthful, wise, and virtuous. I now conclude by begging you to accept the importance of this subject in your district as my apology for this long letter, hoping to induce some few of mankind to adopt more liberal principles of conduct, and my intentions will be fully answered. Sensible of the little it is in my power to perform, but feeling that no effort for the public good, however small, can finally perish.—I am, sir, yours &c.,

Thos. W. Welford, Sen., Solicitor.

Benfieldside Cottage, Shotley Bridge,
August 1st, 1877.

IS A SCHOOL BOARD FOR CONSETT DESIRABLE?

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Dear Mr. Editor,—Before giving my reasons for objecting to a School Board, permit me to answer the query at the head of this letter by stating that, in my humble opinion, a School Board is *not* desirable at Consett. According to those persons who are likely to be in a position to know, there is already ample school accommodation to meet the requirements of the Consett township, consequently the advocates of the school board system cannot say that the education of our youth is suffering from a lack of bench room. Neither can it be maintained that the education of the children would be conducted with greater efficiency by the present schools being placed under the supervision of a School Board. It is to the interest of school teachers to get the children under their care up to a certain standard. Moreover, if a

WALKING
At MEDOMSLEY CRICKET CLUB SPORTS
To-day, Saturday.

School Board were established to-morrow have we any assurance that Mr. Steggall, Father Smith, or the Iron Company will hand over their schools? If, as the first-named gentleman recently told the ratepayers, his schools are a source of revenue to him, it is not at all likely that he would be willing to allow them to be worked by a School Board, nor is it probable that Father Smith, for reasons which will be apparent to every intelligent reader, would give up his schools. It could not be expected that they would do so. Both would have to stand the chance of an election, and in these days of party feeling the chances are that neither would be returned. To talk about there being no religious dissent in Consett is all nonsense. The late ratepayers' meeting, when Catholic and Protestant were very nigh breaking each other's head, was a proof to the contrary. Having, as I hope, shown that a School Board will be of no advantage to the township for the purposes I have named, let me ask Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Steggall, Mr. Siddell, and the other members of the Local Board of Consett how the adoption of the Education Act can possibly benefit Consett. No doubt they will say for attendance purposes a School Board is preferable. This plea will not hold water, however. The Attendance Committee is composed of gentlemen well known for their integrity and impartiality in all public matters, and the School Board agitators seem to forget that three of our most prominent public men, namely, Messrs. Jenkins, Steggall, and Collinson sit as members of that Committee, and are fully qualified to look after the interests of the township, and to see that the schoolwarden does his duty in looking after the Arabs who are said to prowl about our streets. In regard to the question of payment of school fees, who are likelier than our priests and overseers to distinguish between those householders who are able and those who are not able to pay for the education of their children? I wonder very much indeed that Messrs. Collinson, Steggall, and Jenkins should have expressed themselves dissatisfied with the present mode of carrying out the requirements of the Education Act in this district. They are part and parcel of the system which they condemn, and to my mind they appear to be condemning themselves, or their own incompetency. Other reasons for opposing a School Board occur to my mind, but I am afraid that I have already trespassed too far on your valuable space.—I remain, your obedient servant,

Anti-School Board.

Consett, August 1st, 1877.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—As a ratepayer of the Local Board district of Consett, permit me to ask Mr. Elliott, through the medium of your journal, the following question: Is it a fact, at the time the Education Department issued orders respecting the school accommodation that was required in the district, that that portion of Ebchester, which is now annexed to the township of Conside and Knitsley for School Board purposes, was included in the School Board area, mentioned by the Department as a contributory portion for School Board purposes? If, as I suspect, this was the purport of the notice, then my opinion is that the late ratepayers' meeting ought to have been a meeting of the ratepayers of the township of Conside and Knitsley and that portion of Ebchester referred to in the Educaiton Department's notice. This question, I may add, is not put with any hostile feeling, and I trust Mr. Elliott will answer it in the same spirit.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

Adam Brodie.

Town Hall, Consett, August 3rd, 1877.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—I am sorry that the ratepayers of this township displayed such a large amount of indifference in the poll which took place on Monday as to whether it was expedient to form a School Board or not. There are, I have been told, over 1,000 ratepayers in the Local Board district, but as only 169 of these have expressed a decided opinion, it cannot be said by those who advocated a School Board that the majority of the ratepayers are in favour of one being adopted. The present agitation, I believe, has been brought about by a few gentlemen who are at present left out in the cold at Lanchester, or cannot have things their own way, and by others who wish to get into office. We have already been put to the expense of a contest, and it remains to be seen whether the Local Board, several of whose members are constantly keeping the word "economy" before the ratepayers, will be able to get the School Board system into working order without putting the township to the expense of another contest. I am afraid that a few of the members will be disappointed and disatisfied if they are not allowed to have a hand in the pie.—Your obedient servant,

A Ratepayer.

Consett, 1st August, 1877.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—There is much need for vigilance on the part of the ratepayers of the Lanchester Union to be exercised in relation to the expenditure of the Union fund. The following facts will demonstrate the truth of this statement. About eleven months ago, a woman, named Mary Ruddy, was received into the Workhouse with three children, Ruddy alleging that she had been deserted by her husband, a warrant was obtained for his apprehension, but the search proved fruitless, for the simple reason that he was in Australia. It is supposed that Mary knew this, and was using this as a *ruse* to throw dust in the eyes of the Guardians. By-and-bye a passage ticket to Australia arrived to convey Mary and the children from Plymouth, but no means to convey her and the children to Plymouth. Mary was equal to the task, however. She applied to the Guardians, who ordered a month's money to be advanced, amounting to, I am informed, £3 14s 8d; eight pairs of boots to be made for Mary and the children, and clothing estimated to cost about ten pounds, so that Mary Ruddy will have cost the Union as follows:—11 months at £3 14s 8d per month, £41 1s 4d; 1 month's advance, £3 14s 8d; 8 pair of boots at 6s per pair, £2 8s; outfit £10; total £57 4s 0d. Surely the ratepayers will pay some attention after this to the election of persons who represent them on the Board of Guardians. I have no hesitation in saying that if any decent working man had applied for an outfit to enable him and his family to go to Australia, he would have been ordered out of the Board-room in the most peremptory manner, if not taken by the cuff of the neck and handed out quick. I wonder if this is the latest dodge for getting *out*? A man wishful to emigrate need not after this be deterred from going on the ground of poverty. Let him sell off what little furniture he has, leave his wife and family with a friend until he gets clear of the coast of Great Britain, then let her go into the Workhouse; the Guardians will fit her and children out, and send them after him. If they do that for John Ruddy they must do it for John Cuddy. I am, sir, yours respectfully,

A Ratepayer.

July 31st, 1877.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—I see in your issue of the *Guardian*, dated July 28th, under the head of Lanchester Board of Guardians, a report of the Visiting Committee. The Committee report that the inmates, more especially the children, were in a very neglected state, no less than sixteen children being in the Hospital suffering from the itch, through neglect. As this is a very serious charge affecting my character as Matron of the Workhouse, I respectfully ask permission, through the columns of the *Guardian*, to give the statement an emphatic denial. Permit me to state that it is the duty of the doctor to the Workhouse to visit the inmates every day. It is the duty of the Master or the Matron to report every appearance of disease in any inmate, which has been regularly done. In case of any infectious disease occurring the doctor ought to order the patient to be isolated from the rest of the inmates and be placed under proper treatment. Some time ago I observed several of the children to be uneasy, and I reported the matter to the doctor, who immediately ordered several of them to be separated from the rest and a woman to wait on them. They remained so separated for a fortnight, when the doctor ordered me to bath them, which were done a month ago. So that the statement that there were no less than sixteen children in the hospital is false. Those of your readers who know anything about the administration of the poor law, know the class of persons who are received suffer from many diseases of the worst character, itch being a very common one, insomuch that the house can with great difficulty ever be kept clean of that disease. A person may also be affected with it and conceal it for some time, and I am afraid infect the other patients, nothwithstanding the greatest care exercised by the Master or Matron. I must also deny the general charge of neglect relating to the other inmates of the house, and complain of the injustice of the Guardians in making such a report without affording me an opportunity of denying it, or justifying myself. Hoping you will oblige me with the insertion of this letter.—I remain yours,

Margaret Thompson.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—I am a regular reader of your little paper, and, being a ratepayer of this Union, naturally take an interest in all matters connected therewith. I was sorry to hear that one of the officials, whom I have known personally for upwards of twenty years, during which time he has borne an irreproachable character, should have been guilty of conduct which has resulted in his dismissal. The charges on which the Master's dismissal was based are, I see, not mentioned in your report, further than that he is said to have been guilty of misconduct with some of the inmates. I also observe from your report that the inquiry into the Master's alleged misconduct was conducted with closed doors, therefore your reporter would not, I presume, be able to write

WRESTLING
At MEDOMSLEY CRICKET CLUB SPORTS
To-day, Saturday.

his report from actual observation, but from what he was able to gather, or was told, at the close of the investigation. This is most unsatisfactory. I have not seen or spoken to Mr. Thompson since his dismissal, but have been told that not only does he deny the allegations brought forward against him, but that he actually desired the Guardians to allow your representative to remain in the room while the alleged misconduct on his part was being considered, but that they refused. Now, sir, I do not come forward as a champion of Mr. Thompson's, but I do maintain that the public have a right to know something of the facts (whether they are true or not I don't pretend to say) that led to his dismissal. Unpleasant rumours have been circulated this week about certain transactions of the Guardians, and their lavish expenditure of public money, but as I only speak from hearsay it would be an injustice to those Guardians concerned to more particularly refer to those matters. I hope, for the credit of our Board of Guardians, for whom, as a collective body, I have the greatest respect, that those rumours have no foundation in fact. I enclose my card, and beg to subscribe myself.

X Y Z.

August 1st, 1877.

THE BLACKHILL FOOTPATHS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—The proceedings of the "obstructive" parties at Blackhill has, I sincerely trust, reached a climax. On the one side a few of the ratepayers have stated that the ancient footpath was to be preferred to the road much more conveniently situate, and better in every respect, popularly known as "Ritson's Road." On the other hand, the proprietors of the lands adjoining the ancient footpath and "Ritson's Road" have taken a somewhat questionable mode of settling the dispute between themselves and the ratepayers by blocking up both roads. There are those who contend that the steps taken by those parties are illegal in both instances. I have no desire to obtrude my opinion upon the ratepayers, but my own impression is that if a little moderation had been displayed by both parties some agreement might have been arrived at by which the ratepayers would have been benefited. At present, the ratepayers are the sufferers, and the proprietors, by their precipitate and ill-advised action have earned for themselves the bad opinions of their neighbours. I am not with those who desire the old road in preference to the new one. I have a strong impression that at an early date one of the roads will have to be given up to the public, and the sooner arrangements are made to deliver up quietly the better for both parties. I have no doubt as to the result of the deputation's visit to Durham being in favour of the ratepayers; meanwhile I would counsel quiet, lawful, and persistent efforts by the ratepayers to recover their rights. The late Mr. Davison, of Greencroft, once stated: "The township of Benfieldside is the most famed township in the Lanchester Union; it had many advantages which were not conferred on other townships, but the inhabitants of the township had allowed one after another of their privileges to be filched from them." If the ratepayers of Benfieldside are alive to their interests they will be united and resist any attempt in the future to despoil them of their privileges.—Yours, &c.,

Justice.

Shotley Bridge, 31st July, 1877.

Cricket.

[The results of matches played on a Saturday ought to be posted in time to reach this office not later than Tuesday morning. Care ought to be taken to write both the christian and surname of the players, and these should be written as legibly as possible.]

CONSETT YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION v. BENFIELDSIDE.

The first match of the season between the Consett and Benfieldside elevens was played on Saturday last, in the beautiful grounds of the Spa Well, Shotley Bridge. Neither team played their full strength, Benfieldside missing Tom Brown, and the Consett club having to do without the services of their captain, Mr. Park. The Consett men having won the toss, Templeton elected to go in, and sent in Dr. Morris and Kidd against the bowling of Dr. G. Renton and Mr. H. E. Richardson. The game opened badly, Dr. Renton disarranging Kidd's centre stump with his first ball. Dr. Morris and C. Davison gave the game a more lively aspect, Davison playing the straight balls with great judgment, and hitting the loose ones with considerable freedom. At last he was unfortunately run out for a capitally played 13, which would probably have been more had he not slipped and fallen in the centre of the pitch. Templeton followed, and Morris was soon after bowled by Richardson, after which Templeton was joined by Thompson. The hitting became very lively, and runs came with great freedom. Several changes of bowling had to be resorted to, Ridley and Urwin among others being tried; but not until Templeton had put on 18 in admirable style could any change be effected, when he fell a prey to Richley off Urwin. Of the remaining batsmen Swainston made 8, and the innings closed for 73, of which 16 were extras. Benfieldside then went to the wicket, and were opposed by Templeton and J. T. Routledge, who bowled throughout. The first batsmen were Waugh and Urwin, and the faces of the Consettonians bore an aspect of delight when the former batsman's wicket was upset, as well as his calculations. This was a great blow to Benfieldside, but like all good batsmen, Waugh smilingly accepted his fate, and returned to the pavilion, mentally determining, no doubt, to make up for it next time. Richley followed, and made 12 in admirable style, but none of the other batsmen made any stand against Templeton's really splendid bowling, and the innings closed for 48, or 25 less than their opponents. There were several good catches made, one each by E. Harris and Dr. Morris being especially deserving of notice. The return match will be played on the 1st September, when an exciting struggle may be expected. Appended is the score:—

Consett.		Benfieldside.	
Dr. Morris, b H. Richardson	5	M. Urwin, b Templeton	3
J. Kidd, b Dr. Renton	0	T. Waugh, b Templeton	1
C. Davison, run out	13	M. Richley, b Routledge	12
R. Thompson, b Richley	11	Dr. G. Renton, c Morris, b Templeton	3
S. Templeton, c Richley, b Urwin	18	H. Richardson, b Routledge	1
E. Harris, b Urwin	0	M. Carr, c Harris, b Templeton	6
J. Richards, run out	2	J. Welford, b Templeton	3
T. Swainston, l b w, b Urwin	8	J. Muir, not out	4
W. Shell, b Richley	0	J. Muse, b Templeton	0
C. Stelling, run out	9	T. L. Gledstone, b Templeton	2
Extras	16	Extras	13
Total	73	Total	48

BLACKHILL STAR v. ALBION CLOWNS.

A match between the above teams was played at Blackhill, on Saturday sen., and resulted in a victory for the "star" club. Appended is the score:—

BLACKHILL STAR.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J. Kirkup, b J. Tucker	0	b J. Tucker	0
R. Lowes, c J. Richards	8	c J. Tucker	7
H. Richardson, b J. Tucker	0	c J. Tucker	2
R. Walton, b J. Tucker	1	c J. G. Atkinson	0
T. Jones, run out	6	b J. G. Atkinson	0
T. Kirkup, b J. Tucker	8	b J. G. Atkinson	4
J. W. Kirkup, b W. Atkinson	8	c J. Tucker	0
W. Kirkup, run out	1	b J. Tucker	4
E. Richardson, not out	3	run out	5
M. Wigham, run out	0	not out	0
Extras	5	Extras	6
Total	40	Total	28

ALBION CLOWNS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J. Robson, c J. W. Kirkup	3	run out	1
W. Stoker, c Lowes	2	b R. Lowes	8
J. Tucker, b J. W. Kirkup	8	b R. Lowes	0
J. G. Atkinson, c W. Kirkup	2	b R. Lowes	0
W. Atkinson, b W. Kirkup	1	run out	2
J. Welsh, b W. Kirkup	0	b R. Lowes	0
J. G. Tucker, run out	7	b R. Lowes	0
J. Richards, c J. W. Kirkup	1	run out	0
T. Jackson, run out	5	b R. Lowes	5
J. D. Kirkup, not out	2	not out	1
Extras	10	Extras	5
Total	41	Total	22

QUOITING
At MEDOMSLEY CRICKET CLUB SPORTS
To-day, Saturday.

BENWELL v. BENFIELDSIDE.

A match between these two clubs was played on Saturday last at the Shotley Spa Grounds, and resulted in an easy victory for the Benwell team. Subjoined is the score:—

Benfieldside.		Benwell.	
W. Urwin, b Hutton	9	F. Logan, b Temple	4
A. Temple, b Maughan	1	F. B. Dunford, run out	18
R. Smith, b Hutton	8	W. Maughan, not out	76
T. Waugh, b Hutton	4	J. Dick, b Oliver	1
M. Richley, c Armstrong, b Maughan	1	J. Hutton, c Temple, b Bell	14
Dr. Renton, l b w, b Hutton	5	J. Harvey, b Bell	3
J. Bell, b Maughan	0	G. Levick, b Richley	0
J. Archbold, b Hutton	0	R. Armstrong, run out	0
H. E. Richardson, b Hutton	2	W. Beck, c Richardson, b Waugh	18
J. Muir, c Levick, b Hutton	0	J. McDonald, c Richardson, b Waugh	1
W. Oliver, not out	3	C. Oliver, hit wkt, b Richley	4
Extras	5	Extras	24
Total	38	Total	163

LINTZ ALBION v. GATESHEAD BETHESDA.

This match was played on Saturday between the above clubs, and resulted in an easy victory for the former. The following is the score:—

Lintz Albion.		Bethesda.	
I. Booth, run out	26	T. Beach, run out	2
G. Stobs, not out	38	J. H. Hutchinson, b Booth	0
D. Bismore, b Horncastle	4	J. Young, b Booth	0
R. Platten, run out	7	J. McParion, b Booth	0
J. Fugerson, b Horncastle	0	T. C. Patterson, c and b Booth	3
P. McGuire, b Horncastle	1	J. Gradle, b Stobs	4
M. Stobs, b Horncastle	0	M. Brasen, b Booth	0
R. Nevins, b Brasen	9	J. Metcalf, c Booth, b Stobs	3
W. Fugerson, run out	0	J. Storey, not out	3
J. York, c Gradle, b Brasen	2	E. Horncastle, b Booth	3
B. Harrison, b Horncastle	1	T. Milburn, b Booth	0
Extras	18	Extras	6
Total	106	Total	24

PONTOP PIKE v. MEDOMSLEY.

A match between these clubs (the former being an amalgamation of the Dipton and Hare Law Clubs) took place at Pontop Pike on Saturday sen., and resulted in an easy victory for the first-named team. Appended is the score:—

Pontop Pike.		Medomsley.	
R. Tindall, c Cooper, b Cawthorne	5	W. Kay, c Armstrong, b Brown	0
F. Hooper, st and b Noble	5	W. Bell, c Murray, b Brown	3
J. Storey, b Beattie	15	P. Gibson, c and b Storey	0
Rev. R. Tuson, b Noble	1	J. Beattie, st Berkley, b Storey	0
C. Cowen, run out	2	J. Noble, b Brown	1
R. Arthur, c Gibson, b Cawthorne	8	J. Curey, b Storey	2
F. Brown, c Noble, b Bell	5	J. Carrick, c Murray, b Brown	4
T. Berkley, c and b Beattie	27	M. Gibson, b Brown	1
J. Wood, b Beattie	6	R. Cawthorne, b Storey	4
T. Armstrong, not out	5	G. E. Milburn, b Storey	5
A. Wood, b Beattie	3	J. Cookson, not out	4
Extras	16	Extras	5
Total	98	Total	29

ALLENDALE v. EBCHESTER.

This match was played on the ground of the former, and resulted in an easy victory for the home team. The following is the score:—

EBCHESTER.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
O. Clark, b Graham	1	not out	15
J. Ions, run out	1	st Beadling	1
F. Richardson, b Harper	1	run out	3
J. Storey, b Graham	5	run out	1
R. Clark, st Graham	0	not out	0
W. Jameson, run out	1	run out	1
J. Ward, b Graham	3	c Beadling, b Harper	4
T. Snowdon, st Harper	2	c Page, b Graham	1
J. Anderson, st Beadling	0	b Harper	0
G. Graham, not out	0	run out	0
T. Jameson, b Graham	0	c and b Graham	2
Extras	3	Extras	1
Total	17	Total	29

ALLENDALE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
T. Graham, c Richardson, b Clark	3	run out	2
J. T. Harper, c Jameson, b Clark	0	run out	3
G. W. Beadling, c Clark, b Richardson	15	c Jameson, b Clark	2
W. Page, b Richardson	2	b Clark	4
J. Miller, c Jameson, b Clark	1	b Ions	5
G. W. Robson, c and b Clark	0	st Clark, b Ions	8
R. Dent, c Clark, b Richardson	0	st Ions, b Clark	0
W. Fenwick, c Jameson, b Clark	0	run out	1
T. Heslop, b Richardson	0	b Ward	2
G. Heslop, run out	0	st Wood, b Clark	0
W. Beck, not out	1	not out	1
Extras	4	Extras	4
Total	26	Total	32

Blackhill United Methodist Free Church.—The Sunday School Anniversary of the United Methodist Free Church, Benfieldside, was celebrated on Saturday last, by a public tea, when a goodly number partook of the good things provided. In the evening a public meeting was held, and addresses were delivered by Mr. H. Harvey, Leadgate, and Mr. S. Little, Mickley. Mr. J. Moorhead, ably presided. On Sunday, three services were ably conducted by Mr. Moorhead, when the children recited pieces of poetry and sang several pieces of music in a creditable manner. Master Joseph Caygill presided at the harmonium, and Mr. Jos Little assisted creditably on the bass fiddle. Collections were taken in aid of the school funds.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

MARRIAGES.

Lanchester—At the Register Office, on the 28th ult., John Wilkinson to Mary Ann Jameson, both of Leadgate.

On the 2nd inst., John W. Pickles to Margaret Rees, both of Blackhill.

DEATHS.

Blackhill—On the 27th ult., aged 2 years, Effie Louisa, daughter of William H. Maddison.

At 8, Bessemer Street, on the 1st inst., aged 51, Chas. Horatio Barnett, deeply lamented. Interment at Benfieldside Cemetery to-day (Saturday) at Three o'clock. Friends are kindly invited.

Benfieldside—At the Station Hotel (the house of her brother-in-law), on the 31st ult., Lilias, wife of Mr. C. G. Randall, of Chester-le-Street, late of the Commercial Inn, Shotley Bridge.

Burnopfield—At the Sun Inn, on the 30th ult., aged 60, George Bailes.

Kyo—On the 27th ult., aged 51, John W. Blackburn.

Rotherham—At Clifton Bank, on the 29th ult., after a long and severe illness, aged 55, the Rev. George Whitehead, Baptist minister. Friends will please accept this intimation.

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