The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 832. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, AUGUST 5TH, 1876. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY,
WATCHMAKER, EBCHESTER.

J. BATES
HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, UNDERTAKER, HARDWAREMAN,
HARVEY STREET, CONSETT. 675S

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

JOHN JENKINS,
AUCTIONEER,
OUSE AGENT, AND APPRAISER,
THAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.

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

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.

NOTICE.
THE SEXTON OF BENFIELDSIDE CEMETERY
BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Blackhill and surrounding district that he can supply HEADSTONES, TOMBS, and MONUMENTS, in Stone, Marble, and Granite; also, TOMB-RAILING in great variety. For Designs and Prices, apply at the above address. 855g

E. FARNSWORTH,
Wholesale and Retail
FRUIT AND POTATO MERCHANT,
NEWMARKET AND VICTORIA STREETS,
CONSETT,
HAS always on hand an excellent supply of FRUIT in season. Fresh BUTTER and EGGS and CHEESE of excellent quality. Fresh RABBITS daily. Licensed Dealer in TOBACCO and GAME. Garden Seeds and Flower Seeds.

GEORGE WARD,
CARTWRIGHT, JOINER, AND UNDERTAKER,
KNITSLEY LANE, CONSETT,
(Adjoining Mr. Glendinning's, Blacksmith,)
AND MEDOMSLEY,
RESPECTFULLY announces that he has recently commenced Business at Consett, as above, and hopes, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit public support. Orders received at either of his establishments, will meet with prompt attention. 244g

MAIN AND ROBINSON,
MILLWRIGHTS AND ENGINEERS,
GIBSON STREET, CONSETT,
BEG to announce that they have commenced business as above, where they are prepared to execute all Mill Work, together with the Manufacture of Crushing Machines and Circular and Endless Saws, Thrashing Machines, Roaping Machines, together with every description of Agricultural Implements. All orders promptly attended to. 687d

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.

A. RICHARDSON,
CABINETMAKER, FURNITURE BROKER,
IRONMONGER, &c.,
POST OFFICE, 56 AND 58, DURHAM ROAD,
BLACKHILL,
HAS always on hand the largest, cheapest, and best made Stock of Furniture in the Locality.
Iron and Brass Bedsteads in great variety.
Feathers, Flocks, Rabbit Down, Mattresses, and Bed Ticking.
Perambulators, Wringing and Mangling Machines, Hardy's Patent Picks, Hardware, and Fancy Goods.
Paraffin Lamps, newest designs.
A. R. would specially call attention to the new Patent "Deity" Lamp. The most superior Lamp that has been invented and gives a light equal to sixteen sperm candles and more brilliant than gas, while it consumes no more oil than an ordinary Lamp. 72g

NOTED FOR GENUINE ARTICLES.

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

THE NOTED BOOTS AND SHOES.

THOMAS CRESSWELL,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, and surrounding District that, in order to supply the increasing demand for
HIS NOTED BOOTS AND SHOES,
He has OPENED SHOPS in
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT;
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL;
AND
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.
At any of these Establishments parties can at all times rely upon being supplied with a good Article at a moderate price.

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

Business Announcements.

SMOKE

DICKINSON'S	Rough Cut Returns	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Bird's Eye Returns	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Best Returns	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Golden Bar	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Irish Roll	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Bird's Eye	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Virginia	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Nail Rod	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Black Bess	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Brown Roll	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Pure Turkey	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Cut Cagmilah	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	"Our Mutual Friend"	TOBACCO

STARS AND STRIPES FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

MANUFACTORY:— 822g
BIGG MARKET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

THIRD YEAR OF ATTENDANCE AT CONSETT.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
MR. R. I. MARKHAM, DENTIST, attends at DR. SAVAGE'S SURGERY, MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, from Eleven a.m. till Three p.m., where Persons who have been imposed upon by Unskilled Pretenders to Dentistry may have their ARTIFICIAL TEETH REMODLED and made to Fit the Mouth, thus ensuring true comfort and mastication.
Single Tooth from 5s. to 10s.; Sets from £2 10s. to £12.
Established at 40, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, A.D. 1832. 586g

NEW MUSIC WAREHOUSE.
THOMAS WOODS,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF ALL KINDS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
22, COLLINGWOOD STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
PIANOS, Harmoniums, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Drums, and all Instruments in the Music Trade.
Depot for Messrs. T. BESSON and Co.'s celebrated Instruments and all kinds of Appurtenances.
Bands supplied with Instruments and all Requisites in any quantity, and on special terms of payment.
Pianos, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., Tuned and Repaired. Brass Instruments Repaired and Regilded on the premises. 552g

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.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND THE CITY OF LONDON. His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia has conferred on Mr. J. W. Benson the appointment of Goldsmith to the Imperial Court, in appreciation of Mr. Benson's artistic production of the Golden Casket presented to the Emperor by the Corporation of the City of London.
J. W. BENSON, To the Queen and Royal Family.
To H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (special appointment).
Inventor and Manufacturer of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all great races are timed. Prize Medals: London, Dublin, and Paris.
Show Room, Factory and City Show Rooms:
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.
J. W. BENSON invites attention to the unequalled advantages which he is enabled to offer to purchasers by the use of steam power and the employment of a large staff of skilled English and foreign workmen. The highly satisfactory performance of his Watches and Clocks is recognised as an established fact by His Fame; whilst the rapidly augmenting demand, both at home and abroad, affords satisfactory evidence of increasing appreciation by the public. The prices charged, in every instance, are the lowest compatible with sound workmanship and high finish.
NOVELTY.—English Clocks, far superior to foreign, designed by English artistes, manufactured on the premises, and to be obtained only at the above establishments. Clocks made to harmonize with the architecture of mansions, country houses, &c., and with their furniture.
CLOCKS.—1 to 1,000 Guineas. Carriage, Church, House, Presentation, Office, and Shop.
WATCHES.—From 2 to 200 Guineas. Chronographs, Chronometers, Keyless, Levers, Presentation, Repeaters. Railway Guards, Sailors, Soldiers, and Workmen's Watches (of extra strength).
JEWELLERY.—Special Novelties for Presents. New designs at moderate prices. Bronzes, &c.
PLATE.—Household, Presentation, Prize, and Regimental (designs and estimates furnished), &c.
Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen.
Old Jewellery, Silver, and Watches exchanged.
Watches sent free to all parts of the country.
Merchants and Shippers supplied.
The new Pamphlets on Turret and Church Clocks (with testimonials), Watches and Clocks, Jewellery and Plate (profusely illustrated), sent post free each for two stamps.
J. W. Benson's New Work, "Time and Time-Tellers, published by Hardwicke, Piccadilly. Plain, 2s. 6d.; Gilt, 3s.
CAUTION.—Public are cautioned against misrepresentations and attempts to sell Spurious Imitations. 602g

Business Announcements.

THE SECRET OF OUR SUCCESS.
THE people who don't use our Indian Tea, wonder at our success and even doubt the extent of our transactions. The people who use it, cease to wonder as soon as they sip the first draught of this life-sustaining cup of pleasure. We would have been surprised had the people not appreciated this, our great effort, to secure for them the greatest luxury in the world. Years ago, when Indian Tea was little known and its cultivation little understood, we discovered in the Native Tea Plant of India a great future for the Tea Trade in that Empire. At first, the Growers were cautious and slow. Year after year New Parcels were shown in our Markets, which were readily bought by those who could appreciate real worth. At that time the supply was so limited that we could not offer this Tea alone; we, therefore, commenced by mixing Indian and China Tea together. Demand set in—English enterprise and capital stepped forward to aid the new country and opened fresh Tea Gardens. The sharpest competitors existed among the new Growers, their great ambition being to produce the finest quality. This healthy competition has secured a supply of the finest Tea in the world. (We write this advisedly after 30 years' experience as Dealers in Tea.) To support the views of the Growers, we resolved to sell the finest quality only and no other. This we fixed at 4s. per lb., a high price we admit. We had confidence in our judgment and faith in the public. You will think we trusted confidently when we inform you that last year we sold 136,337 lbs. of Tea. We believe, we are now doing the largest Indian Tea Trade in England. We are now in direct communication with the Indian Tea Growers. Years of careful observation have made us acquainted with most of the Tea Gardens under cultivation on the hills or in the valleys of India. The extent of our sales has made it to the interest of Growers and Importers to forward us samples under offer of the finest Teas, as soon as they arrive in England. These advantages are not lost sight of by us. After we have written all this about the development of our Trade, we must now answer the question as to the secret of our success. We answer, it has taken us many years of careful study to learn the peculiar character of the produce of every Tea Garden, and, what is more, we are still learning. This knowledge helps us to combine in our present 4s. Indian Tea, the produce of 17 Tea Plantations, each having a distinct character. The combination only known to ourselves, is the Tea that charms and makes the evening meal an hour of pleasure to thousands of the tea-drinking public. We should like you to set aside your prejudice and test the correctness of our judgment as to the strength, lasting power, and economy of Indian Tea.
WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT, 33, GRAINGER STREET,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 33, SANDHILL,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 32, MOSLEY STREET,
SUNDERLAND BRANCH, CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET. } NEWCASTLE. 644

COMB AND BRUSH MAKER TO THE QUEEN.
V. R.

C. ROUGIER,
PERFUMER AND DEALER IN TOILET REQUISITES, ORNAMENTAL HAIR, &c.,
29, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE,
NOW invites special attention to his handsome STOCK, just received from Paris and London. The HAIR-DRESSING and BRUSHING SALOONS are represented by French and London Artistes; and Ladies can be attended to by Female Artistes, at Counter and Rooms, in all kinds of Hair and Head-dressing and Ornaments.
WHOLESALE HOUSE, YORK. 851g

ENGLISH AND MILBURN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRAPERS,
HATTERS,
MILLINERS,
HOSIERS,
GLOVERS, and
GENERAL HABERDASHERS,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
AND
FRONT STREET, DIPTON. 902g

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

NOTICE.
TO THE AFFLICTED.
MR. JOHN MAUGHAN, residing at the Old Toll Bar House, near Edmondbyers, by Blackhill, undertakes to Cure the following Disease:—Erysipelas, Ringworm, Wildfire, Jaundice, Cholera, Scurvy, Piles, Gravel, and Diabetes.
References can be given in the locality. Terms on application. 998g

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 Tea 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

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. 617f

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, CO. DURHAM.
178g

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

R. GRAY AND SON,
OXHILL,
HORSE SHOERS AND GENERAL SMITHS.
STEEL PICKS LAID, DRILLING GEAR LAID AND REPAIRED. 983g

JOHN STREET AND PITT STREET
ALE AND SPIRIT STORES,
CONSETT.
SPARKLING EDINBURGH & BURTON ALES (Family Casks, 9, 12, and 18 Gallons).
A FINE SELECTION OF SPIRITS.
DUNVILLE & CO.'S WHISKEY,
3s. per Bottle, or 35s. per Dozen.
653g

H. NICHOLSON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER.

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENTAL, and PLATE GLASS INSURANCES effected through the following First-class Offices:—
The London Assurance Corporation—Fire and Life. Established 1720.
The Ocean, Railway, and General Accident Assurance Company.
The United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, for Mutual Assurance of Lives.
The Scottish Commercial Insurance Company—Fire and Life.
The London and County Plate-glass Assurance Company.
The Commercial Guarantee Society.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and other particulars may be had from Mr. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Valuer, and Accountant, Sole Agent for Consett and district. 302g

JOHN W. DAVISON,
CABINETMAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
AND CATCHGATE,
HAS now on hand the largest and best made Stock of FURNITURE in the district.
IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety, from 16s. 6d. upwards.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.
A large Stock of New Patterns in PAPER HANGINGS.
PERAMBULATORS. HARDWARE.
Agent for the HOME WASHER and MANGLING MACHINES.
BURY'S and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS. 673S

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
BEFORE YOU FURNISH,
GO TO
WILLIAM WILKINSON'S
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, AT CATCHGATE.
THE Largest and Cheapest Stock of HOUSE FURNISHINGS in the District always on hand.
Well-seasoned Household Furniture; Brass and Iron Bedsteads, in great variety, from 14s. 6d. upwards; Flocks, Feathers, and Rabbit Down; Ready-made Ticks; Paraffin Lamps, from the best makers; and Paraffin Oil.
Agent for the Home Washing and Mangling Machines and Hardy and Bury's Patent Picks.
Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and other Musical Instruments; also, Clocks, Watches, and Jewellery at wholesale and retail prices.
☞ ADDRESS:—
CATCHGATE, OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL.

Business Announcements.

JOHNSON ROBSON,
PAINTER, GLAZIER, PAPER-HANGER, &c.,
40, DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PAPER HANGINGS. 691g

JOSEPH HOWARD,
SHARE AND MONEY BROKER, INSURANCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT
BLACKHILL, CO. DURHAM.
MONEY advanced upon approved security. 267g

P. OSBORNE
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
FRONT STREET,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
☞ Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 237

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

JAMES PALLISER,
FAMILY GROCER, PROVISION MERCHANT, AND COMMISSION AGENT,
AND 6, FOUNDRY ROW, BLACKHILL.
Agent for the Royal Life and Fire Assurance Company and the Union Permanent Building Society. Meeting night, on Monday Evening, August 21st, 1876.
Agent for the Sale of Pianofortes and Harmoniums.

JOHN AITCHISON & CO.'S CELEBRATED
SCOTCH AND INDIA PALE ALES,
Office and Stores—
LISLE STREET, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
JOHN BORTHWICK, Agent.

NEWCASTLE BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE.
J. BLENKINSOP AND SON,
LEATHER MERCHANTS AND BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS,
113, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE, AND 4, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
HAVE now on hand a large variety of Gentlemen's Boots from 8s. 6d., Ladies' do. from 5s. 6d., and Children's do. at exceedingly low prices.
Repairing done on the premises. 760g

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.
FOR CLOVER, GRASS, and TURNIP SEEDS of every description, including HOBSON'S Celebrated MIXTURES for PERMANENT PASTURE, which have been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturists of the County, apply to
GEORGE HOBSON,
MILLER, SEEDSMAN, &c.,
HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS.
WAREHOUSE:—CATCGATE, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.
ESTABLISHED 1817. 716g

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

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 B. Imrie, Chemist, Front Street, Consett; J. A. Curry, Grocer, Dipton; T. J. Muse, Castleside; and Joseph Robinson, Chemist, Stanley.

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 POSTAN, Stationer, Leadgate; MRS. WILLIAMSON, Grocer, Tow Law; MRS. MYERS, Grocer, Consett; and MR. WM. DAVISON, Castleside. 370g

JOHN COALE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
ALE, PORTER, AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.
BEGS to return thanks to his friends and the public for their kind patronage during the time he has been in business, and hopes, by continuing to supply them with WINES, SPIRITS, ALES, &c., of the best quality, to still merit a continuance of their favours.
J. C. having laid in a large Stock of the Best Brands of SPIRITS, is prepared to compete with any house in the trade.

LIST OF PRICES.
SPIRITS.

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

ALES, &c.
Sparkling Edinburgh Ales, on Draught, 5d. per quart.
Burton Ale, 6d., usually sold at 8d.
Bottled Ale and Porter, from 2s. 3d. per Dozen Pints.
Bottled Ale and Porter, from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per Dozen Quarts.
Families Supplied with ALE in Nine, Eighteen, and Thirty-six Gallon Casks on reasonable terms.
☞ Orders by Post punctually attended to, and delivered free of charge by J. C.'s own Waggon. 710g

THE GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1876.

THE STRUGGLE TO LIVE.

EVERYBODY is declaring that we live in hard times, that we are suffering from the too rapid pace to which existence has been brought, and that every day the struggle of competition takes away much of the pleasure and also much of the social sweetness of life. Indeed, "sweetness and light" are, it is said, incompatible with the eager feverishness with which we pursue our avocations, in the almost breathless effort to secure a competency, or even to maintain our families in a style which our grandfathers would have regarded as extravagant, if not demoralising. It is doubtful whether we shall mend matters by preaching economy and greater simplicity. The preachers themselves follow the multitude, and it is possible that the present rate at which we are hurried along makes a certain degree of luxury inevitable. We have learned to be expensive, not so much because the national taste for show and feasting has increased, as because the country itself has been prosperous, and the luxuries of a century ago have become the necessities of to-day. Demand has followed supply in many cases; and on the other hand, in order to keep up the pace at which we have to work, a stimulative treatment has been adopted all round.

If we are to judge from the present aspect of trade, we shall have a little time for reflection, however—unless, as may be possible, we still keep panting on, lest even during a slack time we should be over-ridden and left behind in the race. It is the fashion now for manufacturers in slack times to seek by over-production to save something on the cost of wages and machinery, and so increase stocks while there is no demand. The result too often is, that they exhaust their capital, and afterwards have to make forced sales at a loss, or at such a minimum of profit that they are half ruined, and succeed in ruining other people also by this kind of competition. This practice illustrates the course that has been pursued all round for some time past and is still carried on. We are never prepared to slacken speed—to rest for a time, and to take an opportunity for reflection. The cry is always "Onward!" not to any definite goal, or with settled purpose, but, "Keep moving, lest the crowd behind should pass you." We are like a throng of street boys, who, if they see two or three people running ahead of them as if with some earnest object, will immediately begin to run also, as hard as they can pelt, without knowing or staying to enquire what it is all about. Now some of us begin to see that it was not worth while to take so much out of ourselves. It would have been better to stop and look round. With workmen demanding impossible wages; with foreigners—many of whom are protected against competition—coming into our free markets, and swamping them with manufactured goods while they sweep them of raw material; with the nations who were once the great customers of England developing their own resources, and, by lower wages and patient assiduous labour, doing for themselves and for us also the work which we fondly thought belonged to Britain alone; with luxurious habits grown out of vast incomes, and not easily relinquished now the time of adversity is threatening; with feverish unrest, and yet with the contemplation of blown-out furnaces, silent workshops, idle manufactories, and great bodies of mechanics and labourers refusing to pursue their callings—there is reason for us to bethink ourselves what is to be done if we are to hold our own. The people who derive their money from productive industries or speculative investments were those who kept the ball rolling; and that both productive industries and speculative investments are at a low ebb, the effects are felt at once. There are thousands of horses for sale in London-thousands of carriages. The agents for letting furnished houses in the metropolis have, as they say, half London on their hands. A whole army of servants are out of place, and the trades which to a certain extent depend on wealth and luxury are in a very poor way indeed. Not only the loss of invested capital, but the collapse of industries by which large incomes were derived from capital spent in machinery and factories, leaves the great spending class aground; and it will be some time before they are fairly afloat again. Even where people have not lost their fortunes, they have become terrified at risky speculations, and so have transferred their investments to safer securities—even to the docking half their annual incomes. The result is, not collapse, but great diminution of trade. The jewellers, the upholsterers, the cabinet-makers, the cigar and wine merchants, find but a slack market for their more expensive goods; and the tailors, the hatters, and the bootmakers, cannot expect above half the business which follows the extravagance of more prosperous times. The result is, that the economies of the customer compels the tradesmen to submit to lower-priced and contracted dealings, which of course mean smaller profits and by no means quicker returns. It will be well if it causes a diminution in that sort of competition which has for some time past been much too prominent in the race for wealth—in the practice of using false registers of measures, adulterating mixtures, and, what is little less fraudulent, the unscrupulous imitation of trade marks, and stealing of other men's ideas and inventions. To such a pitch has the latter evil been carried, that our patent laws are scarcely any protection; and after the cost and difficulty attending the registration of a new invention the chances of an evasive imitation are so numerous that people care about taking out a patent at all.

It will be a good thing if the lesson of hard times should be a reformation in these respects—a good thing if the temporary difficulties of living should teach us to hold calmer and quieter minds, and to practise a reasonable economy; for the present condition of things can only be temporary, even though it may not be immediately changed. A year of depression is serious, but not fatal. The country at large is not suffering desperately or dangerously; but the comfortable classes are anxious, the spending classes cautious, and those who are dependent on the custom of both are inclined to be despondent. The question is, What will be the best way of counteracting the present irregularities in future? It is not easy to answer. A whole wealthy section of a community does not learn a lesson of social economy in a year of enforced retrenchment, any more than a whole working community learns political economy in a strike or a lock-out. There are people who seem to see in the system of national education an antidote to many of the evils which afflict society; and it is possible that the teaching of economic science and political economy in our board schools might in another generation effect something. At the Commercial Travellers' Schools the other day, Mr. FORSTER said that if the commercial position and character of England were to be maintained, it was essential that her people should have as good an education as existed on the Continent. It was difficult, for instance, to overestimate the loss to England though her commercial men not knowing French and German. For himself, he would almost sell all that he had acquired at school for the knowledge of those two languages. Between Bradford and Germany and Bradford and Russia there was a considerable trade. Bradford made the goods which Germany and Russia bought. Some one had to arrange the exchange of those goods. There was no reason in the world why those people should not be English. Generally speaking, they were, however, Germans. Why? Because the young men of Germany received such an education that they were able to conduct complicated bargains in a foreign country. Both German and French should be learnt in England. Germany had now become a more important country than it was before. When he was in America he was struck with a remark made at an enormous school in New York—perhaps the largest training school for girls in the world. He was told that the pupils all learnt either French or German. He said, "Most of them French, I suppose?" The reply was—and here was shown the practical American—"About two-thirds learnt French before the battle of Sedan, but about nine-tenths learnt German now." But he did not want them to judge of success in that way—or to forget that France was a grand country, with an industrious people, who possessed a magnificent literature. He had observed that the scholars had a great knowledge of the Bible. It was by the acquaintance with its precepts and study of the life of Him with whom it dealt, that they would be good men and good women—that they would succeed as men of business, and be able to bear up against domestic suffering and disaster. The last portion of the honourable gentleman's remarks should have weight in any consideration of the causes and cures of "hard times." Not alone by political and social economy—not alone by education of the intellect and business faculty—but by the practical observance of that morality which is the outcome of religious influences, can we look for a true solution of the difficulties which frequently follow a period of prosperity and success.

THE REVENUE.—The Exchequer accounts to the 22nd of July show the following results:—Revenue, £22,605,844; expenditure, £27,383,571; balances, £1,679,176. Last year the receipts were, £22,697,316; expenditure, £27,406,728; and the balances, £1,449,187.

ASSAULT ON THE POLICE AT CONNOR.—At the Durham County Petty Sessions, last Saturday, William Walker, a well-known character, was charged with being drunk and riotous, and with assaulting Inspector Liddell, at Conhoe, on the 21st inst. The charges were proved and the prisoner was fined 10s. and costs, or fourteen days for being drunk and disorderly, and for the assault on Inspector Liddell he was sent to gaol for six weeks' hard labour.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

It is now nearly certain that Parliament will be prorogued on the 12th. Is it design or accident that the first day of grouse should be the last day of legislation? The same shot which wings the first bird wings also the last of the two-legged unfeathered tribe of parliamentary bores. The Prison Bill has been given up as hopeless, and the University Bill is also among the measures which practice of using false registers of measures, are to wait for their turn next session. The heat of this July has fairly killed all parliamentary eloquence. If it had not been for Lord Sandon's ill-advised attempt to suppress school boards in the agricultural districts, the session would have gone out as a lamb. As it is, it has flared up in one expiring flame of energy on the part of the Liberals to resist reaction, and that over, we may say that its end will be peace.

Since the court cannot deal with this nuisance of corporations like the city of London or of Dublin sending deputations at the expense of the ratepayers to present useless addresses to the Queen, it is time that the matter were taken up by the press. The other day there two deputations of this kind at Osborne, presenting a congratulatory address to the Queen on the safe return—two months ago, or more—of the Prince of Wales from a trip to India. I should like to know what the journey of those worthy aldermen of Dublin has cost the ratepayers of the worst-governed municipality in the world after New York. It is time that public opinion came in to chastise this kind of cheap loyalty—cheap and worthless in itself, but costly out of all proportion for those who pay the travelling expenses of those municipal "tufts."

The evidence in the Bravo case is so interminable and diffuse that some are asking for a daily digest of the whole affair, like the summary of the debates which is the first column we turn to in the *Times*. In this hot weather, when one is tempted to take off one's flesh and sit in one's bones, any kind of boiling down would be grateful, if only as a counter-irritant to the heat. It would be a kindness in this way to condense all the cross-questioning and leave out all the irrelevant remarks; and, since some people must have it *in extenso*, could there not be an arrangement to give us our daily dish of sensation in two shapes—an expanded form, for those who have nothing else to think of, and a contracted edition, for those who must run and read?

It has been said that barristers virtually form a trade-union, and certainly they are pretty closely bound together by the ties of professional etiquette. This fact has just been shown by a resolution passed at a meeting of the bar, at which all the circuits were represented. Formerly it was the rule that no person could take a brief on any other circuit but his own under 100 guineas, and no senior of the bar under 300 guineas. It has now been agreed, however, that any "silk gown" may go off his circuit for 100 guineas, and any junior member for 50 guineas. This arrangement has been arrived at owing to the changes effected in our law courts and on circuits by the new Judicature Act, and the new system will be convenient to the bar and a benefit to the public.

The Jews are not a proselytising people. We have a society for the promotion of Christianity among the Jews, and several other associations with a similar object; but who ever heard of a society for promoting Judaism among the Christians? It would seem, however, as though the Jews were obeying the primeval command "increase and multiply," and that the children do not forsake the religion of their fathers. We have at least a fact tending to these conclusions so far as London is concerned. Arrangements are being carried out for the erection of three more synagogues in the metropolis. It is worth noting, by the bye, that not one of these additional places of worship will be in the east of London.

It would seem, from a decision by Mr Ingham, the late magistrate at the Hammersmith police-court, now chief magistrate at Bow-street, that if a soldier deserts from his regiment and strikes and kicks his wife, he can ill-treat her with impunity, and is simply sent to the House of Detention to be dealt with by the military authorities as a deserter. This is extraordinary lenity. This brave soldier, it appears, came home drunk after being out all night. His wife sat beside him, and putting her hand in his pocket pulled out a woman's chignon. On her making the very natural inquiry, what is this? this gallant defender of our hearths and homes "laughed and struck her in the eye, and blackened it; he also kicked her." But the magistrate took no notice of this humorous cruelty to a wife, but merely sent the scoundrel to prison till his colonel should claim him. Mr Ingham, however, followed this up by the extraordinary remark, "If you desert again, I will give you six months for assaulting your wife." I am astonished that a man of Mr Ingham's magisterial experience should talk like this. The man might desert half a dozen times more and never be brought before the same magistrate, and even if he were, Mr Ingham must know that the fellow could not be tried twice for the same offence.

This summer has been a season of monster fires in London. We have had an unusual number of conflagrations for this time of the year; but some of them have been of exceptional size, and the aggregate amount of property destroyed must be enormous. The arrangements of the Metropolis Fire Brigade have been greatly improved during the last few years, but it is evident that they are still far from adequate to the constant recurrence of fire. I think we want more stations, more engines, and more men.

I believe there is no means of ascertaining what is the consumption of beer, ale and stout, on the one hand, or of lemonade, ginger-beer, soda-water, and aerated drinks, on the other; but "from information which I have received," as the police say, I have no doubt that during the last month or two the sale of malt liquors has considerably lessened, while that of the non-intoxicating drinks referred to has considerably increased. The manufacturers of the latter are now doing an enormous trade, and the working staff employed in making, bottling, and delivering them are busy almost night and day. The consumption of claret and the light wines of Germany has also largely increased. Putting all these facts together, the result is one on which the public may be congratulated. The lower classes still love their beer, and during the hot weather they drink it in large quantities; but many of them have the good sense to refrain from it, knowing that its effects are undoubtedly injurious during excessive heat, and resort to ginger-beer—which can be had of fair quality at a penny a bottle—and other refreshing and uninticating drinks. Among the upper and middle classes the consumption of malt liquors greatly falls off as soon as the warm weather sets in, and the brewers on the whole find their trade very slack just now. Without entering on the merits of teetotalism, I think those who advocate it might do more than they now do in promoting the sale of non-intoxicants.

The *World* of last week told us a strange tale of the sea, or, rather, from across the sea. The stolen Duchess had turned up, it was said, in America, and Messrs Agnew were invited to buy back their own property. The best of the joke was that, since there is no extradition treaty with America at present, nor likely to be for some time, Messrs Agnew would be able to do so without compounding a felony. It is not surprising that the same town gossips who had hinted that there had been a collusion all through, and that like the Rape of the Sabines, the fair Duchess was carried off from her owner with his connivance, should exocgitate this second story. It is contradicted, however, by the Messrs Agnew, and is a pure invention, from first to last.

Miss Thompson has not turned Roman Catholic, for the same reason as she has not changed her sex. She is a Roman Catholic already, though it would be a piece of impertinence to mention this, her matter of private belief, but for the absurd addition to the story that having become a "nun" (by the way, did not at once add a nun I do not know), she was going to abandon battle pieces, and try her hand on saints and madonnas. The one rumour is as absurd as the other; but the world has a craze on the subject of "nuns." Mr Orby Shipley, who is in Rome, has gone over to Rome: be it so, I should add; that is Mr Orby Shipley's affair. All this idle gossip is not worth retailing, unless that it gives Evangelicals in country circles the opportunity of saying, "We knew it would be so," and the Ritualists of retorting that it is all the result of the Public Worship Act.

GREAT SHOPKEEPERS.

In *Scribner* for July, Dr Holland says that A. T. Stewart's "business was one which he did not do, and could not do, without a depressing influence upon all who were dependent upon the same business for a livelihood. His great establishment was a shadow that hung over all the others in the town. The man with ten or twenty thousand dollars; the man with a hundred thousand dollars; the man with one thousand dollars each, alike, was obliged to compete with this man, who had millions outside of the business of his enormous business. The hosier, the hatter, the woman in her thread-and-needle shop, the milliner, the globe-dealer, the carpet-dealer, the upholsterer, all were obliged to compete with Stewart. If he had followed a single line of business, it would have been different; but he followed all lines. Wherever he saw a profit to be made, in any line of business that was at all congruous with dry goods, he made it. He thus became a formidable competitor with half the shopkeepers in New York. His capital made it possible for him to ruin men by the turn of his hand—to fix prices at which everybody was obliged to sell at whatever loss. However proud the New Yorker of the success of his wonderful establishment—and there is no doubt that it was pretty universally regarded with pride—it is easy now to see, in this period of unexampled depression, that our business men at large would be in a much better condition if that establishment had never existed. If all the money that has gone to swell his useless estate had been divided among small dealers, hundreds of stores, now idle, would be occupied, and multitudes of men now in straitened circumstances would be comparatively prosperous. But it is said that he employed a great many people. Yes, he did; but did he pay them well? Would they not have been better paid in the employ of others? The necessities of his position, and his ambition, compelled him to pay small prices. The great mass who served him worked hard for the bread that fed them, and the clothes that covered them. The public bought cheaply; the outside dealers suffered: the employes laid up no money, and Mr. Stewart got rich. Under the circumstances and under the necessities of the case, was it desirable that he should get rich? We think not; and we think that the final result of this great shop-keeping success is deplorable in every way. It has absorbed the prosperities of a great multitude of men and women. New York would be richer, happier, more comfortable, more healthy in all its business aspects, if the great store at Tenth Street had never been built. Five hundred men to invest their little capital in the varied lines of business, and pay their modest rent, and devote their time to their affairs, content with profits that give them and their families a fair living and a few savings for a rainy day, are certainly better for a city than a single steward, who absorbs their business and leaves them in distress."

JEWISH DEVELOPMENT.—Let their history be known and examined; let the seed be sifted, let its beginning be traced to the wred of the wilderness—the more glorious will be the energy that transformed it. Where else is there a nation of whom it may be as truly said that their religion and law and moral life mingled as the stream of blood in the heart and made one growth—where else a people who kept and enlarged their spiritual store at the very time when they were hunted with a hatred as fierce as the forest-fires that chase the wild beast from his covert? There is a fable of the Roman, that swimming to save his life he held the roll of his writings between his teeth and saved them from the waters. But how much more than that is true of our race! They struggled to keep their place among the nations like heroes—yea, when the hand was hacked off, they clung with the teeth; but when the plough and the harrow had passed over the last visible signs of their national covenant, and the fruitfulness of their land was stifled with the blood of the sowers and planters, they said, "The spirit is alive, let us make it a lasting habitation—lasting because moveable—so that it may be carried from generation to generation, and our sons unborn may be rich in the things that have been, and possess a hope built on an unchangeable foundation." They said it and they wrought it, though often breathing with scant life, as in a coffin, or as lying wounded amid a heap of slain. Hooted and scared like the unowned dog, the Hebrew made himself envied for his wealth and wisdom, and was bled of them to fill the bath of Gentile luxury; he absorbed knowledge, he diffused it; his dispersed race was a new Phœnicia working the mines of Greece and carrying their products to the world. The native spirit of our tradition was not to stand still, but to use records as a seed, and draw out the compressed virtues of law and prophecy; and while the Gentile, who had said, "What is yours is ours, and no longer yours," was reading the letter of our law as a dark inscription, or was turning its parchments into shoe-soles for an army rabid with lust and cruelty, our Masters were still enlarging and illuminating with fresh-fed interpretation. But the dispersion was wide, the yoke of oppression was a spiked torture as well as a load; the exile was forced afar among brutish people, where the consciousness of his race was no clearer to him than the light of the sun to our fathers in the Roman persecution, who had their hiding-place in a cave, and knew not that it was day, save by the dimmer burning of their candles. What wonder that multitudes of our people are inorant, narrow, superstitious? What wonder?—*Daniel Deronda. George Eliot.*

THE POLLUTION OF RIVERS BILL.

Mr. Selater-Booth, replying recently to a deputation from the Sanitary Institute, respecting the Pollution of Rivers Bill, expressed his belief that the bill would become law this session.

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY DIVIDEND.

The directors of the Midland Railway Company have decided to recommend to the proprietors a dividend on the Ordinary Stock, for the half-year ending the thirtieth of June last, at the rate of five per centum per annum.

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

In the Divorce Court on Tuesday application was made in the Mordaunt divorce case, that certain allowances as final settlement should be made to Lady Mordaunt and her child, under the bond of Sir Charles Mordaunt. The counsel stated that difficulties had unexpectedly appeared, and the matter was postponed for a week.

LOSS OF A LIVERPOOL SHIP AND TWENTY-EIGHT LIVES.

Intelligence was received in Liverpool on Tuesday of the loss of the iron ship Geltwood, which sailed from Liverpool on the 23rd March for Melbourne. She was wrecked off Cape Northumberland, and all hands were lost. There was a crew of 27, including five apprentices, and there was one passenger on board. The Geltwood was a new ship, and this was her first voyage.

BIRMINGHAM TOWN COUNCIL AND THE AMERICAN CENTENARY.

At a meeting of the Birmingham Town Council, on Tuesday, the following letter from President Grant, in reply to an address sent him by the Council, was read:—

"My good friends,—I have received the address which you have been pleased to communicate, congratulating me and the nation of which I am Chief Magistrate on the celebration of the first centenary of the independence of this country. I thank you for the sympathies which you express for our trials and for your joy in our prosperity. It is one of the main purposes of the International Exhibition to which you advert to enable its visitors to compare the various productions of mankind. There is reason to hope that that comparison will tend to promote commercial intercourse and strengthen friendly relations. The reception given by me to your countrymen, to which you refer, was due to their personal characters, and to their eminence in their callings at home. I acknowledge, however, the strength of those ties of kindred and interest which connect the United States and Great Britain. I cordially hope that these may be improved in every needful way, as an example of righteousness, peace, and good-will to all nations.—U. GRANT."

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.

James Parris, the Eyarsh murderer, convicted at the last Kent assizes of the cold and deliberate murder of a little boy, named Orouch, was hanged at Maidstone gaol on Tuesday morning, Marwood being the executioner. The convict committed the crime in June last, and immediately afterwards surrendered himself to the police, adducing as his only reason for that dreadful act revenge for the failure on the part of the mother to keep an assignation with him. At the trial the defence of insanity was set up. Since his conviction the unhappy man has evinced much unconcern for his crime, and has admitted the justice of his punishment. He has, however, maintained a very calm demeanour, especially in the interviews with his relatives; and he has listened attentively to the exhortations of the Rev. Mr. Harrison, the prison chaplain. He passed a good night's rest, and was visited early on Tuesday morning by the chaplain, who administered the Holy Communion. Shortly before nine o'clock, the convict was pinioned in the condemned cell by Marwood, and the procession at once started for the scaffold, the chaplain reading the burial service. The unhappy man was firm to the last, and as the clock struck nine the drop fell. Death resulted instantaneously, almost without a struggle. A six-foot fall was allowed. Immediately the drop fell the black flag was hoisted. There were but few people outside the gaol walls.

ATTACK ON A GLASGOW STEAMER BY AFRICANS.—A Madeira telegram to Lloyd's states that the steamer Sultan of Sodbotton, of Glasgow, which trades between the different ports on the West Coast of Africa, when going up the Brass river, broke a hawser stretched across the river to obstruct the navigation, eleven miles above Brass, and was obliged to disembark at the mouth of the Niger. The vessel was fired upon, and one man was killed and sixteen wounded. The vessel herself is reported to be riddled with shot.

Mr. George Jacob Holyoake, whose health is now re-established, has undertaken the editorship of a new paper, to be entitled the *Secular Review*, which professes to be a new organ for new subjects, testing familiar questions by a new principle, divesting that which is secular from complicity with that which is atheistic, and generally aiming to recast old forms of propagandism in moral, social, and political affairs, that now exhaust energy without producing the fruit of advancement.—*Athenæum.*

IMPORTATION OF HORSES FROM CANADA.—The *Liverpool Courier* says:—"A new trade—the exportation of horses from Canada to England—has sprung up within the last few weeks, and bids fair to be carried on under conditions which will enable it to become a recognised branch of Transatlantic trade. During the past week sixteen fine animals have arrived at Liverpool in the steamer Memphis, and have been sold for prices averaging £60 each. These are to be followed by several large shipments. Hitherto the superfluous horses bred in Canada have been sent to the Eastern States of America for sale; but by United States law an *ad valorem* duty of about 20 per cent. is imposed, and it is found that this amounts to more than the cost of freight and charges of shipment to England, while the price obtained in Great Britain is considerably higher than that given in the United States. The Canadian Government are actively promoting the horse trade, and have commissioned an agent, who is now in this country, to take steps for its establishment.

MALVERN COLLEGE.—Last week the annual recitation of speeches was held before a large and influential company. The Beauchamp, Smith, Council, Habington, and other prizes were distributed by G. W. Hastings, Esq., member of the College Council, and Chairman of the Worcester School Board. The Head Master, the Rev. Arthur Faber, was able to congratulate the College on the large increase of numbers since the preceding year, and on the liberality with which additional house-room had been provided by Lord Beauchamp. The list of honours, which included five open scholarships, was then read, and the following speeches recited:—1. H. R. Johnson. "Opening Address," H.O.C. 2. H. B. S. Fowler and H. H. Johnson, "The Rivals," Sheridan. 3. W. H. Hadow, C. R. McCod, J. M. Stewart, W. B. Tyndale, T. Baxter, A. DuBuisson, Greenway, and W. Pike. "The Acharnians," Aristophanes. 4. A. J. Cripps. "The North-West Passage," H.O.C. 5. H. D. Thomas, C. H. Bruce, E. S. W. Johnson, and W. H. Hadow, "Amphitruo," Plautus. 6. E. W. Elliott, "Greek Prize Verse." H.O.C. 7. C. R. McLeod, A. D. Winton, J. Chartres, and H. Huntington, "Le Barbier de Seville," Beaumarchais.

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 1d 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 & SON, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

THE BLACKBURN MURDER.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

William Fish, indicted for the murder of Emily Holland, at Blackburn, on the 28th March, was tried last week, before Mr. Justice Lindley, at the Liverpool Assizes. Mr. Higgins, Q.C., who, with Mr. Pope, Q.C., and Mr. Addison, prosecuted, in addressing the jury, asked them to dismiss from their minds all that they had heard about the case, as it was impossible for them not to have heard about it. He detailed the circumstances of the case, which are already well known, and stated that the prisoner made a confession which, if true, left no doubt of his guilt, and he proposed to prove the truth of the statement by independent evidence, including the mother and father of the deceased, several police-officers, and some acquaintances of the prisoner, on various points connected with the discoveries made, tending to prove that, independent of his confession, Fish was the culprit. The father and mother were examined, and said they identified from various marks the portions of the body which had been found as the body of their deceased child; and it was also shown that on the evening when the parcel of remains was found at Cunliffe Farm, Fish was noticed coming from that direction. Other circumstances were that his shop was closed earlier than usual on the evening of the 28th, and that a bright light was observed through the chinks of the shutters coming from the fireplace. Evidence was also adduced as to the employment of the bloodhound Morgan, and the discovery of some of the remains of the murdered child upon the premises of the prisoner. Pieces of cloth and clothing which were attached to the various portions of the remains were identified by relations of the deceased. Medical evidence was given to show that various members which had been discovered all belonged to one body, and that over the body were a number of short hairs of different colours and quality, such as might be found in a barber's shop.—Dr. Maitland said he had examined the prisoner and saw nothing to indicate insanity. It was a fact, however, that at times outbursts of mania occasionally took place without any warning, but some traces of such outbreak always remained afterwards. He thought the prisoner knew what he was doing at the time of the murder.

Mr. Higgins summed up the evidence for the defence, and Mr. Blair addressed the court for the prisoner, contending that the very atrocity of the crime proved that the prisoner was not in his right mind. He also dwelt upon several circumstances, which he argued were not the acts of a sane man.

The Judge summed up, and said it was not because a man was possessed of the devil and did something hideously wicked that it was to be assumed that he was irresponsible.

The jury, without leaving the box, found the prisoner guilty of murder, and he was sentenced to death.

The condemned man manifested little emotion, and was at once removed.

SIGNOR GAVAZZI ON THE REFORMATION IN ITALY.

In addressing a meeting at Pendleton, a few days ago, Signor Gavazzi said he now had little to do with politics in Italy, because, having known his duty in past years in helping to make Italy one, he left it to others to keep it and prosper it. He was glad to say, in a general way, that in Italy they were really prospering, and especially grateful that in last March, after sixteen years of patient expectation, they had obtained at last a really Liberal Government. In the few months that had elapsed since that Government took power they had made more way towards the real political and social liberties of Italy than in the previous sixteen years. He believed that at the present time Italy was in a better condition than any other new nationality on the continent of Europe. He was now more interested in the religious prospects of his country; and he was glad to say that, whilst in this country there were dozens, and perhaps hundreds, of perverts from Protestantism to Rome, in Italy there were hundreds and thousands of converts from Romanism to the glorious liberty of Evangelical Christianity—so that the balance of power was very fairly maintained. (Laughter and cheers.) Previous to 1848 there was not a single place of free Christian worship recognised in Italy; but now, thanks to his friend and General Joseph Garibaldi—(cheers)—religion was free in Italy, and the Free Evangelical Church alone, to which he belonged, numbered some time ago 8000 members, and was still increasing. The English and American Protestant denominations, especially the Methodists, had also missions there, and the Waldensian Church was making healthy progress. It might be asked what the Presbyterians and Congregationalists were doing. He replied that they were the best friends of free evangelical Christianity in Italy, because, while they contributed freely of their means, they did not interfere with Italian evangelisation, but left the local committees to do their work according to their own judgment, and left the Italian Church free to evangelise Italy Italianly, and not Englishly or Scotchly. (Cheers.) They enjoyed the full probition of the law, and that was all. They did not ask, and should never ask, the Government's patronage. (Cheers.) Signor Gavazzi then sketched, with great vigour and humour, the history of the struggles of the Evangelical Church in Italy with Romanism, and concluded with an earnest appeal to English Protestants for sympathy and help in a work which, on account of its essentially aggressive and diffusive character, was still one of great difficulty. The Church in Italy was at present in the face of an urgent need, and, but for English help, would be compelled to contract its system of agencies.

THE ATROCITIES IN BULGARIA.

(From the *Times*.)

PARIS, July 31.—A special correspondent of the *Figaro*, furnished with an Imperial Firman has been to Philippopoli and Adrianople, from thence to Sofia, whence he has sent a letter dated the 11th of July, which appeared on the 29th. If only a small part of the story of these massacres, pillagings, hangings, burnings, drownings, and ravishings is true, it is enough to make people, in the name of humanity, insist on an end being put to such proceedings, not only for the present, but also by guarantees for the future. I will mention some of the acts which the writer professes to have beheld, or to have learnt from eye-witnesses. At Adrianople, he says, he has seen a Bulgarian hung up by the Zaptiehs on the awning of a shop, and these same Zaptiehs drove along with their muskets two other Bulgarians, whom they pretended to want to hang before some of the finest shops, the owners of which gave the soldiers drink-money to induce them to hang them elsewhere. The poor wretches were thus led through the whole town, amid hooting, insult, and maltreatment—all this in execution of a sentence which had simply condemned them to be hung. The writer alleges that he has seen Peroutchitza, a Christian village of 350 houses, between Philippopoli and Pazarchyk. Of this village, one of the most flourishing in Bulgaria, not a wall is left standing, and of its 2000 inhabitants there only remain 150 old people and children:—"Not an able-bodied man or woman is left. All the men have been killed, and all the women who escaped the massacre have been led into slavery beyond the Balkans by the Christian renegades, more ferocious than the Mussulmans themselves, who hastened to the prey. The children who wandered abandoned about the country, have been taken and sold at an average price of 50 piastres, rather more than 11f.; the little girls, those who were pretty, have been taken to Constantinople to be disposed of in the secret markets which still exist."

I pass by what the writer reports on the authority of others as to 120 villages having been served in the same way, and will notice only what he asserts he has himself seen. Speaking of the prisoners at Philippopoli, he says:—"There are still 1200 of them. They have been scattered about, a strong chain running from one to the other, and being fastened to the wall at intervals. Their whole food consists of 15 centimes worth of bread. They have never been allowed to change their linen, and live amid great filth. Relatives bring them a little food, and are then sometimes chained with the others. The fact occurred during my stay. A woman in tears came to complain at the Consulate of her second son having been kept with an elder one, to whom he had gone to take a little food begged in the town. The Governor has firmly refused to let the Consuls visit these improvised prisons."

AN ENGLISH "MISS" ABROAD.—In a young lady's book of travel we find Cologne called the "scentimental city."—*American paper.*

BROWN PERPLEXED.—Mrs. Brown tells her husband not to sit in his shirt sleeves or he will catch cold. How can a man sit in his shirt sleeves?

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, M.P., AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

A meeting of the "Four Hundred" of the Birmingham Liberal Association was to have been held this week to discuss a proposal by Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., to agitate for the introduction into this country of the Gothenburg system of dealing with the liquor traffic. On account of Mr. Chamberlain's ill-health, the discussion has been postponed until the autumn, when Mr. Chamberlain will explain his plans and bring forward certain resolutions.

THE TRAGEDY ON THE CASWELL.

Christos Baumbos, the Greek, was put on trial again at Cork assizes, on Monday, for participation in the Caswell murders. Application was made for postponement on account of the absence of a witness for the defence examined last week, but Judge Lawson thought the testimony perfectly immaterial, and the trial proceeded. McGregor, the carpenter, detailed the incidents of the mutiny, and swore that prisoner took an active part in the murders. After twenty-five minutes' deliberation the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and Baumbos was sentenced to death. The execution was fixed for August 25th.

A NEW TORPEDO.

A torpedo of extraordinary size has been manufactured in the Royal Laboratory Department, Woolwich, and is now under trial. It is formed on the model of the fish torpedo, the main object of increasing its dimensions being to obtain an accelerated rate of speed, the department having been called upon to produce one of these aggressive engines which shall travel through the water at the rate of twenty miles an hour. One of the marvels of the new torpedo is the air-engine which works its screw-propeller. It weighs only 40lb, and yet exercises a 40-horse power. The blades of the screw are very broad, but very thin, and consequently as light as possible, the reduction of weight in every part of the machine being an essential principle. In the trials already made the torpedo has displayed a remarkable degree of speed, and is expected fully to realise the required condition of twenty miles an hour.

RESIGNATION OF MR. CARTER, M.P. FOR LEEDS.

The *Leeds Express* has the following:—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Leeds Liberal Association, held on Monday afternoon, the following letter from Mr. Carter, senior member for the borough, was read:—

Leeds, July 31st, 1876.

Dear Sir,—Finding that pressing business engagements are continually requiring my personal attendance and attention in Leeds, I have resolved to resign my seat in Parliament. Will you kindly communicate this, my determination, to the Liberal Association, together with an expression of my sincere regret that my parliamentary connection with the Liberal party of this borough, which has now existed for nearly eight years, should be severed.—I am, yours faithfully,

R. M. CARTER.

Alderman Barran, President of the Leeds Liberal Association.

ALLEGED OFFER OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND TO THE EARL OF WHARNCLIFF.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—"It appears to be understood in Conservative circles that the desire of the Duke of Abercorn, long since intimated, to be relieved of the duties of Viceroy of Ireland has at length been acceded to by the Government, and that the appointment of his successor will shortly be announced. It will be remembered that on the formation of a Government by Mr. Disraeli in 1874 the Duke declined to resume this office, which he had held with so much approval from 1866 to 1868; but upon its being also declined by the Duke of Marlborough, to whom the Premier then offered it, his Grace was prevailed upon to reconsider his decision, and ultimately again undertook the management of the sister country. It is now believed that Mr. Disraeli has again endeavoured to persuade the Duke of Marlborough to accept the appointment, but again without success; and that in consequence he has offered it to the Earl of Wharncliffe, who, it is rumoured, has signified his consent to be nominated."

BREACH OF PROMISE.

At the Liverpool assizes, last week, the case of Miller v. Thompson was tried. It was an action for breach of promise which had been tried at a previous assize, and was now sent down from the High Court of Justice for a fresh hearing.

The plaintiff, Mrs. Harriett Miller, is a widow, living in Pike lane, Bolton, getting her living by letting lodgings and by clear starching. The defendant lives in the same locality, and having been for many years servant to two old ladies, named Crowe, he was left by them a competency, and was known to own several cottages and to have boasted that he was worth £2000. Shortly after the death of the plaintiff's husband, in June, 1873, she formed the acquaintance of the defendant, and the plaintiff alleged that soon afterwards he proposed marriage The promise was disputed, and, as the learned counsel explained, there being no letters or any of the usual elements of amusement in the case, evidence corroborative of the promise was required. On the strength of this evidence the case would depend. According to his instructions the corroboration was ample.

Plaintiff was then examined. She said that she was 37 years of age, and the defendant 47. After they had been acquainted some time they were walking home at night from West Houghton, and at parting he kissed her very affectionately and wished her good night.

His Lordship: Suppose that, instead of these skirmishes, we come to the engagement. (Laughter.)

On the 4th April, 1874, defendant visited her at her own house, and promised to marry her in a few months. They also discussed the question where they should live. He proposed one of his cottages, but she said it was too small; and he objected to lodgers. He afterwards sent her some linen, a pair of sheets, two pillow-slips, and a bolster-slip. She said she would keep them till they were married, and he assented. They continued to take walks together until the 14th June, 1874, after which he began to cool; and shortly afterwards he said she might go to h——.

His Lordship: Then he did not intend that you should get cool. (Great laughter.) He had attempted to take liberties with her, and on her resisting he began to grow cooler towards her.

In answer to his Lordship, plaintiff said that she had been very ill after the defendant broke off the engagement, and had had to break up her business. She acknowledged that after the defendant had behaved improperly to her she went to him and asked him to marry her, but he replied that he would not tie himself yet. It was after that he told her she might go to another place. Plaintiff was asked by his Lordship why it was the defendant did not marry her, and she replied that she did not know. His Lordship: I suppose he didn't like you. Don't you think it was much better he didn't marry you?

Plaintiff: I would rather he had married me.

His Lordship: What! A man who did not like you! Is it not better for you both that you should not have been married?

Mr. Russell: The legitimate conclusion to that remark is that this kind of actions should be abolished.

His Lordship: It would be a good thing in the majority of instances if they were. Men are goaded into marrying women whom they don't like, and then there are unhappy marriages.

Plaintiff's sister and other witnesses were called, and gave evidence in corroboration of the promise.

The defendant was sworn, and denied having promised the plaintiff marriage. Notwithstanding that he had kissed her often and walked out with her, he had never intended marriage.

A large number of witnesses were called to show that, so far from the defendant courting the plaintiff, the plaintiff courted the defendant.

The jury found for the defendant.—At the last trial the plaintiff received a verdict for £100.

FATAL FIGHT BETWEEN POACHERS AND GAMEKEEPERS.

A fight took place early on Saturday morning between a party of Sir Henry Broughton's gamekeepers and a gang of poachers at Haslington, near Crewe. One of the latter was shot, and after lying in a ditch 30 hours was discovered by a farmer, but died shortly afterwards.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE PLUMSTEAD COMMON QUESTION.

The leaders in the Plumstead Common agitation having written to Mr. Gladstone, asking his assistance, and stating that the lease entered into by Lord Cardwell was fraudulent and collusive, have received the following letters from Mr. Gladstone:—

"Henley Court, July 20th, 1876.

"Dear Sir,—Your letter raises a question of importance in which I understand you desire my aid in undoing the arrangement made by the Government of which I was chief. I am not able to gather from it the manner in which the question comes forward, neither am I aware whether the arrangement was objected to, and the objections brought to my knowledge at the time, or whether it is in consequence of facts newly ascertained or newly established by the judgment of Lord Hatherley. I must ask you to observe that it could only be under very peculiar and unusual circumstances that I could properly take part in unsettling what has been done by the War Office under Lord Cardwell.—I remain, dear sir, your faithful servant, "W. E. GLADSTONE.

"E. Kimber, Esq."

In reply to this letter, the requisite information was forwarded to Mr. Gladstone, who acknowledged its receipt as follows:—

"Dear sir,—I have to thank you for your letter, and my next step will be to communicate with Sir Charles Dilke upon the subject.—Yours very faithfully,

"W. E. GLADSTONE."

IRISH SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

An extraordinary assault case was heard before Mr. O'Donnell, at the Dublin Police-court, last week. Mr. John Baggot, J.P., a Roscommon gentleman, residing at Merville, near Dublin, was summoned by Mrs. Alice Baggot, daughter of the late Sir Richard Verner, and sister of the present baronet for assault and threatening language. The plaintiff is married to Mr. C. Neville Baggot, brother of the defendant. Mrs. Baggot, who is a young lady of prepossessing appearance, deposed that when she married, in 1874, she had a fortune of £10,000. Her husband was very rich. They had lived on affectionate terms until her husband was made jealous by his brothers after the marriage. She was staying at Kingstown. The defendant came to visit them at the hotel, and prevented her from seeing her husband. She was at length obliged, on the 8th of January, to get into his rooms by means of a ladder placed against the wall. She proceeded:—When I got into my husband's room through the window, I found defendant and Dr. Buckley with him. I showed my husband a letter, and asked him to read it, and tell me what it meant. The defendant said he should not read it, and ordered me out of the room. I refused to go, and he then knocked me down into the fireplace and pushed me violently and threw me on the ground. The doctor and the defendant then dragged me from the room, Mr. John Baggot remarking that I should not go into my husband's room. My dress was torn, and I was covered with bruises, which I showed to my servant the next day. The following day, when I again went to see my husband, the door of his room was locked. I sat outside for seven hours, but failed to get admission. The following day I saw him for a couple of minutes, having gained admission by the ladder. My husband used insulting language to me and left. We continued to reside in Kingstown until the 22nd of June. During the interval I saw my husband a few times, but always in the presence of Mr. John Baggot or some third party. On the 20th June I accompanied my sister to Chester on her return to London, and when there I heard that my husband had been removed by his brothers. My sister and I having returned and discovered that he had been taken to a place called Merville, near Booterstown, I went there on the 22nd, but was refused admittance by my husband's servants. The next day I returned to Merville with my child and maid, but the door was closed in my face. After some time I got into the house through the kitchen and took possession of an unoccupied bedroom. Mr. John Baggot afterwards entered the apartment and said I should not have it because he had selected it for himself. I said I intended to remain where I was. He said he would soon put a stop to that, called on my maid to pull off his boots, undressed, and went to bed, and commenced to laugh at what he had done. He said he would kick me and my maid downstairs, that he would kick the life out of me, and that his friends would not know me, I was so disreputable. During the first month that I resided at Merville, I did not see my husband, but I have seen him four times since the 23rd June. His room door is kept locked. It is guarded by the defendant, and even the windows are barred. I had no sitting room there, and was obliged to speak to lady visitors from my bedroom window. On the 15th of July I heard a noise in the room adjoining mine which had previously been kept locked, and I asked what was being done. One of the servants replied, "Putting up a bed for a woman that Mr. John Baggot is bringing here." I said that should not be, and asked some men to bring up my piano with the view of converting the room into a sitting room. Mr. John Baggot interposed, threatening the men, and cautioning them not to obey me. The men left, and the defendant locked my maid and me into the bedroom, saying, "Now, if you wish to get out, try the window." When we were let out my maid assisted me to remove the piano upstairs, but defendant again interfered and pushed us both about, and called me a Jezebel, a hyena, and a pantry boy, and addressing the strange woman whom he brought into the house said, "This is the mistress of the house, she will take you for a laundrymaid if you want a place after I turn you out of this." He said that my long crane neck would very soon be broken, and that he would take good care to see it done. We were locked up from three to six o'clock, when I forced the door with a chisel. I went into town on the 17th, and on my return I found a police-constable in the house. He had been brought in to put us out of possession, but when I told him that I intended arranging the matter by a summons the officer left. Cross-examined: On the 3rd of Aug., 1874, I was married in a registry office in London, but I don't know where it is; I was brought there by my husband. There were two witnesses I do not know present. I returned to my own house after the ceremony, and continued to reside there until I was again married from my mother's residence, and in the Alexandra Hotel on the 8th August, 1875. At the time my husband was paralysed, but could walk with assistance; my family did not know of the first marriage. My child was born on the 22nd October, 1875. Did your husband complain shortly after you were married that you neglected him?—Never. He never complained that I went out without his permission, and as a matter of fact I never did go out alone. My husband never gave me any reason for his behaviour. He once said it was because of my conduct, but what that meant I did not and do not know. On my way to Chester with my sister I was met by two officers of the 17th Lancers, but I was then under the escort of my cousin. Lord Longford received a letter suggesting a separation, and when I asked an explanation defendant and the doctor dragged me out of the room. I did not know that the woman defendant brought to Merville was my husband's sister. I did throw her things out of the window and some downstairs, because I did not understand a stranger introduced to the house and put in a room which I had been refused the use of. When defendant said, "Stretch my neck," he did not say that would be the consequence of my conduct to my husband. He said I was unladylike, and would soon be infamous, and might go out on the streets if I liked. About two hours after this he did tell me that my conduct was little short of murder. My brother, Sir W. Verner, and his valet are staying at Merville. I telegraphed to him to come and protect me, and he came from Norway. At the conclusion of the cross-examination of Mrs. Baggot, the further hearing of the case was adjourned.

The case was again brought up on Saturday, but was adjourned for a week, it being understood that an arrangement between the parties would probably be come to.

A man named Dennis Bancroft, with two or three *aliases*, who had published attractive advertisements in the newspapers, offering to lend money at 7 per cent., but after receiving various fees from applicants never made the advances, has been committed to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour by the assistant judge at the Middlesex Sessions.

AN AWKWARD FIX.

At a London inquest on Monday, on a woman named Hull, the foreman of the jury was absent, he having been convicted of fraud. The inquiry was adjourned, in order that the Coroner might apply to the Home Secretary for instructions.

A BRITISH BARQUE SUNK IN COLLISION. TEN LIVES LOST.

Information from Gibraltar, dated July 28th, reports a serious collision having taken place between the barque Dinorah, bound from Shields to Brindisi with a cargo of coal, and the steamer Dorunda, bound from London to Calcutta. The former sank, with ten of her crew; the remainder were landed at Gibraltar. The steamer proceeded; damage unknown. The Dinorah was 367 tons burthen, was built at Sunderland in 1860, and was under the command of Captain Spratt. Her registered owner was Mr. Dryden, of North Shields. The Dorunda is a screw steamer of 2900 tons, built last year at Dumbarton, and owned by Messrs. M'Neil and Co., of Glasgow.

MURDER AT LIVERPOOL.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

At the Liverpool Assizes a young man named Richard Thompson, a labourer, was indicted for having at Liverpool, on the 15th of April last, wilfully murdered another young man, named John Henry Blundell. It appeared that the deceased had forbidden the prisoner to visit a young woman who lodged at his house, and a good deal of illfeeling was the result. On the night of the 15th of April the prisoner met the deceased in the street, and without the slightest provocation stabbed him no fewer than a dozen times in various parts of the body. The wounds penetrated to the lung, and death ensued two days afterwards. There was evidence to show that at the time of the occurrence the prisoner was in drink. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and Mr. Justice Lindley sentenced him to death.

"I am not in mourning," said a young lady frankly, to a querist, "but as the widows are getting all the offers now-a-days, we poor girls must do something to protect ourselves."

Challenging lawyer to a coloured juryman in Clinton, Louisiana, "Do you know what a verdict is?"—No, sah." "Did you ever see one?"—"No, sah! I nebber was at a show in my life."

As Mr. Chambre, Clerk of Arraigns on the western circuit was riding from Bristol station to Clifton on Monday, a runaway horse ran into and upset his cab, and Mr. Chambre was thrown out. He received a severe shock but no serious injury.

MINERS' WAGES IN WEST CUMBERLAND.—The arbitrators between the coalowners of West Cumberland and their men have decided that the wages of hewers, trappers, and drivers shall be reduced 8 per cent., and all others employed underground 10 per cent.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Within a short distance of the spot where the Flying Dutchman left the rails, a goods truck mounted the metals on Monday and got off the line, the train was soon stopped and the truck righted. The up line was blocked for about an hour, but no great amount of damage was done.

PARISIAN POLITENESS.—There existed once, according to the popular English idea, a sort of golden age in France, when every chance companion by road or rail might be called an acquaintance. It was not only lawful, but a matter of perfectly good taste, to enter offhand into conversation with every stranger into whose company one might be thrown, and the neighbour at a *table d'hôte*, on a coach, or even at a restaurant, became in the course of a half-hour's talk quite an old-established friend. It is true that the memory of those who are best acquainted with France does not carry them back to any such pleasant days. Nevertheless, every one must admit that a certain change has come over the manners of the nation, and especially of the Parisians, in this particular. The frank urbanity which established formerly a relation at least of friendliness, if not of actual friendship, between fellow-travellers or fellow-diners has been replaced by a coldness of demeanour detracting far more from the sociality of life than it adds to the dignity of the individual concerned. It became some few years ago quite "the thing" to affect the insular reserve for which our countrymen long since established a sombre reputation. And now the French traveller of good tone is specially and absurdly anxious to avoid being entangled in anything like a conversation with anyone to whom he has not been formally introduced. An anecdote just reported from the Palais Royal illustrates rather forcibly the new idea of good manners. A gentleman takes a vacant place very near to another without addressing a word to him. The two sit silent until the new comer, in manipulating his syphon of iced seltzer, spurts a drop by accident over the cutlet of his neighbour. He omits to apologise, and the latter instantly calls the waiter and orders a fresh cutlet. This is too much at last for the equanimity of the intruder, who takes out his purse, and for the first time addressing the other says, "I shall pay for your cutlet, sir." The ice might seem to be broken, and a reconciliation half effected. But the offended is still equal to the occasion. "I should hope you would, sir," he laconically replies, and relapses into orthodox silence.—*Globe.*

JAMES I. AND HIS MOTHER.—Queen Elizabeth, after a reign of more than forty-four years, died on the 24th of March, 1603; and on the 5th of April, James VI. of Scotland left Edinburgh, and proceeded to London, to take possession of the English crown as the great-grandson of Margaret Tudor, and he had the good fortune to quash the claims of several rivals without public disturbance. Though he was now thirty-seven years of age, he made the journey with all the glee of a schoolboy released for a holiday, and scattered honours about him in indiscriminate profusion. Utterly devoid of those graces of form and manner which characterised his mother, wanting also the dignity and gallant bearing of his great kinswoman and predecessor, he yet received a frank and harmonious welcome from his new subjects. Strange and romantic incidents had marked his infantine years. Born in the castle of Edinburgh on the 19th of June, 1566, he was baptised in the chapel of Stirling Castle on the 15th December of the same year. His father, Darnley, though he was living at the time in the Fort, was not present at the service, which was held by torchlight, but the Protestant Bothwell, so soon to be wedded to his mother after the Kirk-o'-Field tragedy, of which he was a chief promoter, did the honours on the occasion. His baptismal font of gold, weighing 300 ounces, and a present from Queen Elizabeth, was sent shortly after by his mother to the mint, to be turned into cash, in order to provide payment to "the bloody cut-throats" that formed her body-guard at the time of her marriage to that worthless and desperate ruffian by whom she was so bewitched as, for his sake, to renounce the Catholic faith, and renew the prohibition of the Mass, according to the enactment of 1560. She was wedded in her "dule weeds as a widow," and the marriage was celebrated, not in the chapel, but in the council-chamber of Holyrood, none of the lords living in Edinburgh at the time deigning to be present at the fatal nuptials. Political events were rushing with tremendous rapidity; and Mary having, in her islet prison, signed her abdication on the 24th of July, 1567, her son was, four days afterwards, solemnly consecrated king, at Stirling, when he was thirteen months old, his head being put for a moment into the great Bruce's crown, and his hand being made to touch the sword and sceptre, while through his sponsors, Lord Hume and the Earl of Morton, he took the oath, "I, James, Prince and Steward of Scotland. . . ." The mystic ceremonial being over, the Earl of Mar carried the anointed babe back to its nursery. Before he was two years old he was, by another representative—the Regent Murray—fighting against his mother; and her defeat at Langside by her son, through her half-brother, sent her a swift fugitive across the Border, to a long imprisonment and a terrible end.—*The English Bible, by Dr. Eadie.*

A politician, in the hope of pleasing his Irish constituents, declared that he should "whitewash all his ceilings green."

A real estate owner, having let all of his houses but one, was asked if that unlet house was his last. "Yes; last, but not leased," was his reply.

A member of Parliament declares that "philanthropy has become so energetic, it requires a deal of influence to get hanged in England now-a-days."

A negro insisted that his race was mentioned in the Bible. He said he heard the preacher read about how "Nigger Demus wanted to be born again."

When an Irish girl was asked a few days since where her mistress, who had gone to a water-cure establishment, was, she said, "She has gone to soak."

A little boy having broken his rocking horse the day it was purchased, his mamma began to scold, when he silenced her by inquiring, "What is the good of a horse till it's broke?"

Sheridan, at a public dinner, was unexpectedly called upon to say grace, when he acquitted himself as follows:—"What! No clergyman present? Thank God for all things!"

Smart woman: "Doctor, what do you think of women for doctors?" Doctor: "They are invaluable, madam, to our profession. We derive two-thirds of our income from them."

Watermore is a strict teetotaller, and just a little bald on the top of his head. Imagine, then, his horror on being asked by the barber who was cutting his hair whether he ever applied stimulants to it.

A horse in Wisconsin, having kicked and killed a book-agent, the citizens got up a donation party for the horse, and he now has oats enough to last him a year.

The farmer who hung up an old coat in his field to frighten birds away and afterwards found a young brood in one of the pockets has lost faith in scarecrows.

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

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

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For the Home, Office, the Shop, or Warehouse.
N.B.—Money returned if not satisfactory.

H. BUCKLEY, 123, High Street, Stalybridge.

YOUR FUTURE.—Questions answered by Astrology on COURTSHIP, MARRIAGE, Employments, Sickness, and all matters of interest. Four questions 13 stamps; single questions, 6 stamps; lifetime, 30, stamps. State age.—Address J. ROSE, 225, Wapping Road, Bradford, Yorks.

GLASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS.

Royal Route via Crinan and Caledonian Canals, by Royal Mail Steamer "Iona"

FROM GLASGOW Daily at 7 a.m., and from GREENOCK at 9 a.m., conveying Passengers for the North and West Highlands. See bill with Map and Tourist Fares, free by post from

DAVID HUTCHESON and CO.,
119, Hope-street, Glasgow.

Messrs. Cressell & Co.,
LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS,
VALUERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 11, Holden Terrace, Grosvenor Gardens,
Four doors from Victoria Station (Metropolitan), London.

Messrs. C. and Co. having a great number of applications for Country Properties, Estates, Farms, &c., would thank gentlemen having such to dispose of to send full particulars of the same immediately to their offices, which will be inserted in their register, NO charge being made unless disposed of through their agency.

Messrs. C. and Co. publish a *Town and Country Register* of properties, which can be had free on application or by post.

A separate register of Furnished and Unfurnished Town Houses and flats, stabling, &c., free on application.

LACE, REAL PILLOW LACE.—Prices again Reduced.—BLACK, ECRUE, or WHITE, from 3½d. per yard. MALTESE, BLACK POINTS, SILK YAKS, DUCHESSE, LINEN, and other Pillow Laces, at Half Price. Patterns Free. Address, GEORGE PESTELL, Gibaraltar, near Aylesbury, Bucks.

ONE YEAR'S GOOD SCHOOLING for BOYS in London, with gentlemanly companions, at ALBION COMMERCIAL INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE, South Hackney. Established 1823. Terms, from 7 Guineas Quarterly, inclusive. Recommended by Editors of "London Review," "Christian Herald," Professor Fawcett, &c. *Address, G. J. Knight & Sons, Principals.* English pupils practice languages with foreign pupils from France, Germany, Spain, &c.

BEAUTIFUL CURLS.—A Lady who has had great experience in getting-up Ladies' and Children's hair in high circles, possesses an infallible METHOD to make the HAIR CURL as soon as applied, imparting exquisite beauty, and keeping it wavy, soft, glossy, and in curl in all weathers, even if it has no natural tendency to do so. The cost will be 1d. per week, and one application will be successful. Materials and directions free for 13 stamps. Address, Miss A. M., Mr. Savill's, Bookseller, Dunmow, Essex.

WORMS—LLOYD'S WORM LOZENGES. Most children and many adults suffer from Worms, causing fœtid breath, paleness, grinding the teeth, disturbed sleep, fits, &c. This long-established and pleasant remedy is purely Vegetable and perfectly harmless. The results are often REALLY MARVELLOUS.

Sold only in boxes, 1s. 1½d. each, by all Chemists, or sent direct by post for 15 stamps, from the Patentee, Mr. J. W. LLOYD, Chemist, Liverpool.

The Rev. John Rees, of St. Davids', wrote in 1862—"The Lozenges execute their work nobly," and likewise, Rev. T. Hulme, Wesleyan Minister, Pembroke Dock, on Nov. 14, 1862: "We have found your Lozenges very effectual."

Wholesale Agents, London—Barclay & Sons; Sanger,

JOHN D'ARCY AND SON,
BREWERS OF
PORTER AND STOUT.
Pronounced by Dr. Cameron, Analyst to the Dublin Corporation,
"Free from all kinds of impurities, and contains a larger amount of food substances than is found in any kind of wine."
ANCHOR BREWERY, DUBLIN.
(Largest Brewery but one in Ireland.)
Ask for D'ARCY'S PORTER AND STOUT.
Purchasing Agents required in unrepresented Towns.

Business Announcements.

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER, LEADGATE AND CONSETT.
Pic-Nics and Tea Parties Supplied or Contracted for.

ART UNION OF KENT, UNDER GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY.

TWENTY-THIRD Season. One Shilling per Share. Many Hundreds of Prizes, ranging in value to £100. See Prize Lists. Purchasers of Ten Tickets entitled to large Photograph. The Committee present to purchasers of Forty Tickets and upwards (in the event of their not gaining a prize) a Picture to the value of half their subscriptions. Drawing, September 9th, 1876. Tickets—One Shilling—may be had of local Agent,

MR. R. JACKSON,
"GUARDIAN" OFFICE, CONSETT. 1h

ADAM BRODIE,
AUCTIONEER, VALUER, AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
OFFICES, TOWN HALL, CONSETT,

UNDERTAKES the Sale, either by Auction, Tender, or Private Treaty, of every description of Real and Personal Property, including Houses and Land, Farming Stock, Household Furniture, Merchandise, and Sundries of every kind, on reasonable terms. Accountancy in all its branches. Wills and Common Agreements of all kinds drawn. Valuations made for Probate, Dissolution of Partnerships, &c. Punctuality and exactitude may be relied on in all cases. First-class references.

THE ADVANCE PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society confidently relies upon a large measure of Public support from the many advantages it offers to all desirous of Purchasing or Erecting Property, and special attention is called to some of its leading features:—

Members can join at any time.
No entrance or management fees.
Investors not subject to fines.
All Members share in profits.
Six per cent. charged on yearly balances of advance.
Five per cent. allowed on repayments.
Very low legal charges.
Sums as low as Sixpence taken.

Rules, Balance Sheets, and all information required can be obtained at the Chief Office: 65, Church Street, West Hartlepool; or, from the Resident Agent: Mr. Adam Brodie, Auctioneer and Accountant, Consett.

The next FORTNIGHTLY SUBSCRIPTION MEETING will be held at the House of Mr. George Brown, Railway Hotel, Consett, on Monday, August 7th, 1876, from Half-past Seven to Half-past Eight o'clock in the Evening. 672g

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THE PUBLIC SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

THE Distribution of all Household Requirements from the Stores.
Free Delivery (to Shareholders).
Shareholders and the Public not required to write out their own Lists or Invoice Notes.
The Annoyance of producing Membership Tickets entirely dispensed with.
Prompt Attention, as in the Best Retail Establishments.
Order Clerks in each Department.
The Public may Purchase at the Stores at the fixed tariff.

CAPITAL, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, IN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES OF ONE POUND EACH.

Ten Shillings per Share on Application, and the remainder, if required, in calls not exceeding Five Shillings per Share, at intervals of not less than three months. Shareholders may pay up in full, or in part, receiving interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the amount paid in excess of calls.

Committee of Direction:—
Major DE WINTON, South Norwood.
Dr. J. STEELE, 18, Bloomfield Road, Maida Hill.
Lieut.-Col. T. R. H. DRUMMOND-HAY, Lee, Kent.
Major-Gen. T. B. CREAGH, Hanover Square Club.
Bankers:
THE CITY BANK, 34, Old Bond Street.
Solicitor:
JOHN WATERHOUSE, Esq., 28, Austin Friars, E.C.
Auditors:
Messrs. GRIFFITHS and GRIFFITHS, 15, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
Secretary:
J. A. MORICE, Esq.

This Association is founded to provide for the Public all the advantages of the other Stores, without the restrictions imposed by these institutions.

All have endured the annoyance and inconvenience of being compelled to fill up their orders will appreciate the abolition of this system.

The Public will receive the same prompt attention as in the best retail establishments.

For economy of time Order Clerks will be appointed in each Department.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

May be opened, in sums of not less than £5, to save the trouble of making remittances through the post. These accounts will be debited with the amount of each order, and balanced quarterly, 5 per cent. per annum being allowed on the minimum quarterly balances.

Every Class of Household Requirements will be represented at the Stores, and all Articles guaranteed of the Best Quality.

In the Civil Service, Army and Navy, and other Trading Associations, the privilege of purchasing is restricted to Shareholders and Members.

In this Association the Public can Purchase at the Stores at the Fixed Tariff.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Free Delivery of Goods within the postal district of London to Shareholders holding one fully paid-up Share.
Free Delivery of Goods to any Railway Station within 25 miles of London to Shareholders holding two fully paid-up Shares.
Free Delivery of Goods to any Railway Station within 50 miles of London to Shareholders holding four fully paid-up Shares.
Free Delivery of Goods to any Railway Station within 100 miles of London to Shareholders holding five fully paid-up Shares.
Free Delivery of Goods to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom to Shareholders holding ten fully paid-up Shares.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Committee of Direction of the Public Supply Association, Regent Street, London, W., Notify the Opening of the following Departments at an early date:—

The Grocery Department.
The Oil and Italian Department.
The Tin and Canned Goods Department.
The Fruit Department.
The India and China Tea Department.
The Butter, Cheese, Egg, and Poultry Department.
The Bacon, Ham, and Game Department.
The Wine and Spirit Department.
The Ale and Porter Department.
The Perfumery, Drug, and Patent Medicine Department.
The Tobacco and Cigar Department.
The Stationery Department.
The Jewellery and Fancy Goods Department.
The Leather Goods Department.
The Watches, Clocks, and Plate Department.
The Miscellaneous Household Department.
The Household and Domestic Implement Department.
The Brush and Turnery Department.
The MacIntosh and India Rubber Goods Department.
The Coal Department.

Other Departments, in most branches of trade, will be opened up without delay and duly announced.

P. S. A., LIMITED,
140, 142, Regent Street, and 29, 30, 31, Warwick Street, Regent Street, London.
All Communications to be addressed to the Manager.

PRICE LISTS WILL BE ISSUED.
Hours of Business from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
April 8th, 1876. 781g

Public Notices.

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.

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

CONSETT BRITISH SCHOOLS.

A GRAND
AMATEUR CONCERT
Will be given in the above Schools,
On MONDAY EVENING, August 7th, 1876,
For the
Benefit of Charles Panton.

Admission—Sixpence and One Shilling. 41h

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

CO-OPERATIVE FESTIVAL.

ON Saturday, August 12th, the Members of the Consett Industrial and Provident Society intend holding their Thirteenth FESTIVAL in a Field near the Consett National Schools (entrance from West Victoria Street).

In the Afternoon, at Three o'clock, TEA will be Provided in a Spacious Marquee, after which a PUBLIC MEETING will be held, when Addresses will be given by Dr. Rutherford, of Newcastle; Wm. Jenkins, Esq., Manager of Consett Iron Works; Rev. F. Steggall, Vicar of Consett; and other Friends.

MUSIC will be supplied at intervals by the Blackhill Teetotal Brass Band.

Tickets can be had at the Places of Business, and from any of the Committee. Prices as follows:—Tea and Field, One Shilling; Field only, Threepence; Children under Twelve years of age, Half-price.

Every Member is entitled to one Free Ticket, which can be had by applying at the Office, and producing the Share Book, any time during business hours, up to the 11th of August. 996g

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BEAMISH, PONTOP, AND CONSETT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE above Society will hold their EIGHTH ANNUAL SHOW of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Dogs, Poultry, and Dairy Produce, at Whickham, on Wednesday, August 16th, 1876.

Prizes amounting to above £400, including Thirty Pieces of Silver Plate, will be offered for competition.

The following of which, including the Dog and Poultry Prizes, 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 Agricultural Mares or Geldings.
A Piece of Plate, value £5 5s., for Brood Mares for the Field.
A Piece of Plate, value £10 10s., for Hunters equal to carry 12 stones.
A Piece of Plate, value £5 5s., for Cobs or Ponies, not exceeding 14 hands.
A Piece of Plate, value £5 5s., for Harness Horses of either sex.
A Piece of Plate, value £10 10s., for Leapers.

Prize Lists and Certificates of Entry may be had on application to the Secretaries. Entries close on Saturday, August 5th, 1876.

JOHN RICHARDS, } Secs.
GEORGE RIDLEY, }
Beamish, Chester-le-Street, July 26th, 1876. 2h

THE LICENSING ACTS, 1872-1874.

ADDITIONAL EXCISE LICENSES.—BEER AND SPIRITS OFF.

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, JAMES TURNBULL, now residing at the Leazes, near Burnopfield, in the Township of Tanfield, in the County of Durham, Wholesale Spirit and Beer Dealer, 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 23rd day of August next, for an additional Excise License to Sell, by Retail, at a house situate at the Leazes, near Burnopfield, aforesaid, Beer to be consumed off the Premises, in pursuance of the Acts, 26th and 27th Vic., cap. 33, sec. 1. Also, an additional Excise License to Sell, by Retail, at a house situated at the Leazes, near Burnopfield, aforesaid, Spirits to be consumed off the Premises, in pursuance of the Acts, 24th and 25th Vic., cap. 21, sec. 1, of which said Premises I am the Owner, and which said Premises are now in my Occupation.

Given under my hand this Twenty-fourth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six.
997g JAMES TURNBULL.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT, 1874.

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

First Tuesday in each Month, at Mrs Christopher's, Blackhill, from Nine a.m. to Eleven a.m.
First Tuesday in each Month, at the Local Board-room, Consett, from Twelve noon to Two p.m.
First Tuesday in each Month, at Mr Laidlow's, 119, Leadgate, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.
Second Monday in each Month, at Mrs Mary Robson's, Medomsley, from Nine a.m. to Ten a.m.
Second Monday in each Month, at Mr Stoker's, Westwood Colliery, from Eleven a.m. to Two p.m.
Second Monday in each Month, at Mr William Charlton's, Ebchester Hill, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.
Second Tuesday in each Month, at Mr Potts' Castleside, from Two p.m. to Four p.m.
First Friday in each Month, at Mr Wilson's, Satley, from One p.m. to Three p.m.
Second Friday in each Month, at Mr Thomas Hunter's, Annfield Plain Wood Cottages, from Ten a.m. to Twelve noon.
Third Monday in each Month, at Mr Jackson's, National School, Holmside, from Eleven a.m. to One p.m.
First Monday in each Month, at Mr Thomas Waugh's, Hill Top, from Eight a.m. to Ten a.m.
First Monday in each Month, at Mr Cockerill's, Quebec, from Eleven a.m. to One p.m.
First Monday in each Month, at Mr Siddell's, Old Cornsay, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.
At my Office, Lanchester, on Wednesdays, from Eleven a.m. to Four p.m.; and Saturdays, from Eleven a.m. to Four p.m.

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

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

Public Notices.

LOOK OUT for the PRIMITIVE OPEN-AIR CONCERT and GALA, on Saturday, August 5th, 1876. 985g

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THE LICENSING ACTS, 1872—74.

Notice of Intention to Apply for Justices' Certificate.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Greencroft, 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, INGRAM GILL, now residing at Stoney Heap, in the Township of Greencroft, in the County of Durham, Labourer, 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 Twenty-third 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 Stoney Heap, in the said Township, of which Premises I, the said Ingram Gill, of Stoney Heap, am the owner, and which said Premises are now in my occupation.

Given under my hand this 24th day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six.
6h INGRAM GILL.

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, Beerhouse-keeper, 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 Twenty-third 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 aforesaid, 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 24th day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six.
7h MATTHEW HETHERINGTON.

"THE WINE AND BEER HOUSE ACT, 1869."
32 and 33 Victoria, cap. 27, sec. 7.

Notice of Intention to Apply for Justices' Certificate.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, and to the Constables thereof, and to all whom it may concern.

I, MATTHEW HETHERINGTON, of Burnopfield, in the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, Beerhouse-keeper, do Hereby Give Notice, that it is my intention to apply to the Justices assembled at the General Annual Licensing Meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the Petty Sessional Division of the West Division of Chester Ward, to be holden in pursuance of an Act of the session of the ninth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, chapter 61, intituled, "An Act to regulate the granting of Licenses to keepers of Inns, Ale-houses, and Victualling-houses in England," at the Justice-room, in Lanchester, on Wednesday, the Twenty-third day of August next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the Forenoon of the same day, for a Certificate under "The Wine and Beer House Act, 1869," for a License to Sell Wine by Retail, to be consumed on the premises, at a House situate at Burnopfield aforesaid, in the said Parish of Lanchester, belonging to Matthew Hetherington, of Burnopfield, and of which said House and Premises I am now the occupier.

Given under my hand this 24th day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six.
8h MATTHEW HETHERINGTON.

THE LICENSING ACTS, 1872—74.

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, JOHN CHARLTON, now residing at Stanley, in the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, Beerhouse-keeper, 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 Twenty-third 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 Stanley aforesaid, in the said Parish, of which Premises I, John Charlton, of Stanley, am the owner, and which said Premises are now in my occupation.

Given under my hand this 28th day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six.
11h JOHN CHARLTON.

THE LICENSING ACTS, 1872—74.

Notice of Intention to Apply for Justices' Certificate.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Conside and Knitsley, 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, THOMAS DUNNE, now residing at Mount Pleasant, Consett, in the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, Retailer of Spirits, Wine, and Beer, 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 Twenty-third day of August next, for a Liscense 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 Mount Pleasant, Consett, in the said Parish, of which Premises I, Thomas Dunne, of Mount Pleasant, Consett, am the owner, and which said Premises are now in my occupation.

Given under my hand this 24th day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six.
10h THOMAS DUNNE.

"THE WINE AND BEER HOUSE ACT, 1869."
32 and 33 Victoria, cap. 27, sec. 7.

Notice of Intention to Apply for Justices' Certificate.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, and to the Constables thereof, and to all whom it may concern.

I, THOMAS DUNNE, of Mount Pleasant, Consett, in the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, do Hereby Give Notice, that it is my intention to apply to the Justices assembled at the General Annual Licensing Meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the Petty Sessional Division of the West Division of Chester Ward, to be holden in pursuance of an Act of the session of the ninth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, chapter 61, intituled, "An Act to regulate the granting of Licenses, to keepers of Inns, Ale-houses, and Victualling-houses, in England," at the Justice-room, in Lanchester, on Wednesday, the Twenty-third day of August next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the Forenoon of the same day, for a Certificate under "The Wine and Beer House Act, 1869," for a License to sell Beer, Ale, Porter, and Cider (and Wine), by Retail, to be consumed on the premises, at a House situate at Mount Pleasant, Consett, in the said Parish of Lanchester, belonging to Thomas Dunne, of Mount Pleasant, Consett, and of which said House and Premises I am now the occupier.

Given under my hand this 24th day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six.
9h THOMAS DUNNE.

Public Notices.

REMEMBER EBCHESTER FLORAL and HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, on Saturday, August 19th, 1876. Full particulars in next week's advertisement. 14h

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THE LICENSING ACTS, 1872—1874.

Notice of Intention to Apply for Justices' Certificate.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Conside and Knitsley, 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, HEDLEY NICHOLSON, now residing at Consett, in the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, Wholesale Beer-dealer, 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 Twenty-third day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License to sell by Retail, at a Shop, Wine, to be consumed off the House or Premises thereunto belonging, situate at Consett aforesaid, in the said Parish, of which said Premises I, Hedley Nicholson, of Consett, am the owner, and which said Premises are now in my occupation.

Given under my hand this 24th day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six.
33h HEDLEY NICHOLSON.

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, JOHN MOORE, now residing at Blackhill, in the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, Beerhouse-keeper, 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 Twenty-third 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 Blackhill, is the owner, and which said Premises are now in my occupation.

Given under my hand this 24th day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six.
34h JOHN MOORE.

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 Township of Medomsley, in the County of Durham, Beerhouse-keeper, 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 Twenty-third 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 Township, of which Premises William Moore, of Blackhill, is the owner or lessee, and which said Premises are now in my occupation.

Given under my hand this 24th day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six.
12h 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 Parish of Lanchester, 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, JOHN MECHAN, now residing at Consett, in the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, Beerhouse-keeper, 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 Twenty-third 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 Consett, in the said Parish, 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 17th day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six.
19h JOHN MECHAN.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, cap. 94, sec. 48.

Notice of Intention to Apply for Justices' Certificate.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Lanchester, 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, JOHN MOORE, now residing at New Elvet, in the Parish of St. Oswald, in the County of Durham, Joiner, do Hereby Give Notice, that it is my intention so apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice-room, in Lanchester, on the Twenty-third 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 Parish of Lanchester, 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 17th day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six.
20h JOHN MOORE.

"THE WINE AND BEER HOUSE ACT, 1869."
32 and 33 Victoria, cap. 27, sec. 7.

Notice of Intention to Apply for Justices' Certificate.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Lanchester, 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, THOMAS BIBBINS, of Blackhill, in the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, Retailer of Beer, to be consumed off the Premises, do Hereby Give Notice, that it is my intention to apply to the Justices assembled at the General Annual Licensing Meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the Petty Sessional Division of the West Division of Chester Ward, to be holden in pursuance of an Act of the session of the ninth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, chaper 61, intituled, "An Act to regulate the granting of Licenses, to keepers of Inns, Ale-houses, and Victualling-houses, in England," at the Justice-room, Lanchester, on Wednesday, the Twenty-third day of August next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the Forenoon of the same day, for a Certificate under "The Wine and Beer House Act, 1869," for a License to sell Beer, Ale, Porter, and Cider (and Wine), by Retail, to be consumed on or off the premises, at a House, situate at Blackhill, in the said Parish of Lanchester, belonging to William Turner, of Blackfine, and of which said House and Premises I am now the occupier.

Given under my hand this 24th day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six.
35h THOMAS BIBBINS.

Public Notices.

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, in English, French, and Drawing. School duties resumed (D.V.) the 3rd of August, 1876.

THEATRE ROYAL, CONSETT.

MR. DAVID JENKINS having secured the above Theatre for a lengthened period, it is now OPEN EVERY EVENING under entirely New Management.

Great Success of Mr. J. O. STEWART and his First-class DRAMATIC COMPANY.

NEW SCENERY by Mr. C. VERE.

SPLENDID WARDROBE by Miss WILSON.

On Monday, August 7th, there will be produced, with splendid Scenic Effects, THE HOME WRECK.

BURNOPFIELD FLOWER SHOW.

THIS Annual EXHIBITION will be held at the Leazes, Burnopfield, on Saturday, August 19th, 1876.

The usual Grand SPECIAL PRIZES, consisting of Electro-plate, and the ordinary MONEY PRIZES, greatly increased, will be offered for competition.

CRICKET PLAYING (for a Bat and Ball given by the Society) during the day.

Entrance to the Show—from One till Three o'clock, One Shilling; from Three o'clock till Dusk, Sixpence.

A BAND of MUSIC will play during the day.

STEEPLECHASING, with HURDLE LEAPING will commence at Six o'clock. First Prize, £3; Second, £1 10s.; Third, 5s. Entry fee, 5s. After which, there will be a DONKEY RACE for a New Bridle. Entry fee, 6d., to be paid at the Gate.

In the Evening, a GRAND BALL will be held. Entrance—Gentlemen, One Shilling; Ladies, Sixpence. See special bills. 17h

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TANFIELD FLOWER AND POULTRY EXHIBITION will be held on Saturday, August 26th, 1876.

A Grand STEEPLECHASE will take place. First Prize, £5; Second, £2 10s. Entrance, 5s.

There will also be a FLAT RACE.

The following SPECIAL PRIZES will be given:—
Best RETRIEVER, Dog or Bitch—First Prize, £1; Second, 10s. Entrance, 1s.
Best RABBIT, any variety—First Prize, 5s.; Second, 2s. 6d.
WRESTLING, Young Men not exceeding 14 years—First Prize, 9s.; Second, 4s.; Third, 2s.

There will also be a CRICKET MATCH between Tanfield and Burnopfield Clubs.

Entries for Poultry close on Saturday, Aug. 19th. Applications to be made to

JOHN BREWIS, Secretary,
Tanfield Lea,
22h By Lintz Green, Newcastle.

THE LICENSING ACTS, 1872—1874.

ADDITIONAL EXCISE LICENSE.—BEER OFF.

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, THOMAS WARD, now residing at Medomsley Road, Consett, in the Township of Ebchester, in the County of Durham, Wholesale Beer-dealer, 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 Twenty-third day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six, for an additional Excise License to sell, by Retail, at a House, situate at Medomsley Road, Consett, aforesaid, Beer, to be consumed off the Premises, in pursuance of the Acts, 26th and 27th Victoria, cap. 33, sec. 1, of which said Premises Richard Murray, of Benfieldside, is 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-six.
28h THOMAS WARD.

THE LICENSING ACTS, 1872-1874.

Notice of Intention to Apply for Justices' Certificate.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Conside and Knitsley, 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 Consett, in the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, Beerhouse-keeper, 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 Twenty-third day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six, 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 Consett aforesaid, in the said Parish, of which Premises William Shell, of Consett, is 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-six.
27h JOSEPH WALTON.

THE LICENSING ACTS, 1872—1874.

Notice of Intention to Apply for Justices' Certificate.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Kyo, 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, RICHARD MURRAY, now residing at Benfieldside, in the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, Ale and Spirit Merchant, 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 Twenty-third day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six, for a License to hold an Excise License to sell by Retail, at a Shop, Wine, to be consumed off the House or Premises thereunto belonging, situate at Annfield Plain, in the said Parish, of which Premises William Aynsley, of Consett, is the owner, and which said Premises are now in my occupation, in pursuance of the Act 23 Victoria, cap. 27, sec. 3, and Acts amending the same:

Given under my hand this 1st day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six.
26h RICHARD MURRAY.

THE LICENSING ACTS, 1872—1874.

Notice of Intention to Apply for Justices' Certificate.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Conside and Knitsley, 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, THOMAS BROWN, now residing at Delves Lane, Consett, in the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, Beerhouse-keeper, 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 Twenty-third 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 Delves Lane, Consett, aforesaid, in the said Parish, of which Premises William Thompson, of Viewley Hill, Tow Law, 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-six.
25h THOMAS BROWN.

Public Notices.

RE-OPENING of DIPTON WESLEYAN BAZAAR on MONDAY, September 4th, 1876, and following days. Particulars in Circulars and Bills shortly. 23h

NOTICE.

THE DRAWING at EDMONDBYERS will be put back till SATURDAY, September 16th, 1876, when the Winning Numbers will be advertised in this Paper. W. ALLISON. 18h

NOTICE.

ANY Person found TRESPASSING in Pursuit of Game, Gathering Mushrooms, Brambles, &c., on the Grounds of Mr. THOMAS HILBURN, Low Bradley, will be Prosecuted as the Law directs.
July, 1876. 16h

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the SHOTLEY BRIDGE BRANCH is appointed to be held in the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on Seven o'clock in the Evening of MONDAY, the 7th of August next. GEORGE T. EDWARDS has engaged to attend as a Deputation.
Dated 25th July, 1876. 15h

SHOTLEY BRIDGE FLOWER SHOW.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26TH.

The Magnificent
BAND OF THE FIRST LIFE GUARDS,
From London; and the Splendid
BRASS BAND,
From Benfieldside. 21h

THE CONSETT WATERWORKS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Consett Waterworks Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, CONSETT, in the County of Durham, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of August, 1876, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, for the transaction of General Business.
The Books for the Registration of Transfer of Shares will be closed from the 10th to the 20th of August instant, both days inclusive.
Dated this 4th day of August, 1876.
JOHN WATSON, CHAIRMAN.
37h JOHN GLEDSTONE, SECRETARY.

MEDOMSLEY CRICKET CLUB.

THE MEMBERS of the above Club intend holding their ANNUAL SPORTS, on SATURDAY, August 5th, 1876, when the following Prizes will be competed for:—110 Yards Handicap Flat Race—1st Prize, £5; 2nd, £1 10s.; 3rd, 10s. Entrance, 2s., to close on Aug. 1st. Entries to be made to R. Beattie, Sec., Medomsley, Lintz Green. Wrestling, £3. Quoits, £2 5s. Throwing the Hammer, 10s. Walking Handicap, £1 10s. Leap Frog Race, 10s. 10s. Foot Race for Boys under 17 Years—1st, a Cricket Bat; 2nd, Belt; 3rd, Cap. Foot Race for Boys under 14 Years—1st, a Cricket Bat; 2nd, Belt; 3rd, Cap. Roundhand Bowling, 10s. A GRAND BALL at Night, when Prizes will be given for a Singing Contest. 969g

Contracts.

BENFIELDSIDE BURIAL BOARD.

THE above Board invite TENDERS for the Works required in ENCLOSING SEVEN ACRES of LAND for New Cemetery, near Benfieldside Station.
The Contract will include Excavating for Foundations, Providing Materials, and Erecting Boundary Walls, Gate Pillars and Gates, and about 75 lineal yards of Wrought Iron Palisading, &c.
Drawings, Specification, and Conditions of Contract may be seen at our Offices, Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, where Tenders (sealed and endorsed) will be received up to Ten o'clock in the Forenoon of Tuesday, the 8th day of August, 1876.
The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
JOHN SMITH & SON, ARCHITECTS.
Shotley Bridge, June 22nd, 1876. 986g

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. John Jenkins.

TRAFALGAR STREET SALE-ROOMS, CONSETT.

MR. JOHN JENKINS will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, August 5th, 1876, the STOCK-IN-TRADE, belonging to a Gentleman who is declining the Grocery Business, which has been removed to the above Sale-rooms for convenience of sale. Sale to commence at Four o'clock. 36h

By Mr. T. Wetherell.

CONSETT, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the COMMERCIAL INN, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9th, 1876, at Two o'clock punctually, Mr. THOMAS WETHERELL, AUCTIONEER, A FREEHOLD FARM, known as CARLIBERS FARM, situate near Consett, in the County of Durham, containing 200 ACRES, of which upwards of 40 ACRES are covered with PLANTATIONS of full growth.
The Farm immediately adjoins the Knitsley Station (Consett Branch), and is in a high state of cultivation. Its close proximity to the populous and thriving town of Consett, and the rapidly increasing value of land in the locality, make this a highly-desirable investment.
Portions of the estate adjoining the main road to Consett, and which are well sheltered by belts of Plantation, are well adapted for Building Purposes.
Mr. WILLIAM TEMPERLEY, the Tenant, will show the Property, and further particulars, with Plans and Conditions of Sale, may be had on application to
Mr. JOHN BOOTH,
Solicitor,
968g Durham and Shotley Bridge.

By Mr. Adam Brodie.

THE SALE of Drapery and General Merchandise in the Trafalgar Sale-rooms, Consett, on Monday and Tuesday, August 7th and 8th, 1876, by Mr. A. BRODIE, Auctioneer, is unavoidably POSTPONED on account of important engagements elsewhere. Future date will be given in subsequent Advertisement and Bills. 31h

DESIRABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR INVESTMENT OR OCCUPATION, SITUATE IN MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the House of Mr. GEORGE BOWES, Railway Hotel, Consett, on THURSDAY, August 10th, 1876,
Mr. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer,
All that Desirable, Newly-erected, and Commodious FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSE, situate in MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT (and immediately adjoining the Premises occupied by Mr. John Bates, Builder), containing Kitchen, Parlour, and Sitting-room; Three good Bed-rooms; and Spacious and Lofty Ceiled Attic, with Dormer Window, suitable for Servants or Children's Bed-room; together with Large Yard, Pantry, Scullery, and all other Conveniences.
Sale to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock in the Evening.
☞ Attention is directed to the above Property, which is situate in an improving locality, is substantially built, and, being furnished with every modern convenience, is well worthy the notice of intending purchasers of house property.
Further particulars may be had from Mr. J. BATES, Builder; or from the AUCTIONEER, at his Office, Town Hall, Consett.

Wanted.

WANTED, a General SERVANT.—Apply to Mr. JOHN ATKELEY, Middle Street Consett. 994g

WANTED by a Young Girl, a SITUATION as GENERAL SERVANT.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office.

WANTED, Two or Three Good HOUSE JOINERS.—Apply to JOHN ROUTLEDGE Gilsett Street, Consett. 38h

CONSETT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE for the Grocery Department.—Applicants to meet the COMMITTEE on THURSDAY EVENING, the 8th of August, at Seven o'clock. 965g

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a DOG CART and SPRING CART.—Apply to W. GREEN, Butcher, Tantobie. 3h

FOR SALE, an Excellent COW; to Calve Sept. 4th.—Apply at SATLEY VICARAGE. 37h

FOR SALE, a Well-bred INCALVING HEIFER.—Apply to GEO. HETHERINGTON, Iveston. 13h

FOR SALE, at CASTLESIDE, a fine Litter of YOUNG PIGS, turned Six Weeks old.—Apply to JOHN CARRUTHERS. 30h

FOR SALE, a PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 2 h.p., in excellent condition, having been in use only a short period.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office. 5h

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, a HORSE, 16 hands high, quiet in all harness; 2 Strong SPRING CARTS; and 2 Sets of HARNESS, belonging to WILLIAM AMBLER, Greengrocer, Dipton. 24h

SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

A Clarence, a Brougham, a small Miniature and a Victoria Brougham; a large medium and miniature Landau; a Landau Wagonette and Omnibus Wagonette a pair-horse and also a light one-horse Wagonette; a Victoria; an Albert Park, with folding heads; a Mail, and a light Sterling Phaeton, with folding heads; a back to back Phaeton and a light T Cart; an Albert, Sociable, Denmark, and Sociable Pony Phaeton; a light Pony Phaeton, 32cwt.; a Moray and Whitechapel Dog Cart; a gentleman's Brake; also several Brakes, Landaus, Cabs, Wagonettes, side-light Carriages to close and open; one and pair-horse Omnibus, very suitable for hotels and livery stables. An excellent assortment of single and double harness. Drawings and particulars sent on naming the kind of carriage required.—Apply to ATKINSON and PHILIPSON, Northern Counties Carriage and Harness Repository, 15, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 584g

To Let.

TO LET, at CASTLESIDE, Two FURNISHED ROOMS—a Sitting-room and Bed-room.—Apply to JOHN CARRUTHERS. 29h

NOTICE.

TO LET, a First-class MARQUEE TENT, 75 feet by 45 feet; will hold from 300 to 400 persons; charges very moderate; distance no object.—Apply to D. LOGAN, Hat and Feather Inn, Medomsley, or Lintz Green. 743g

TO LET, the SHOP situated in the centre of Annfield Plain, now occupied by Shaw and Atkinson. A splendid Show-room attached, with winding stairs. No one need apply who is not prepared to buy fixtures and fittings, which will be sold reasonably.—Apply to SHAW and ATKINSON, Middle Street, Consett. 991g

TO LET.

THE 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 30 feet by 30; 48 feet by 30; 84 feet by 30; or 100 feet by 30. Also, they have a small Refreshment Tent, which can be let on favourable terms.—For particulars, apply to Mr. ROBERT HENDERSON, Catchgate, *via* Lintz Green. 760g

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

I C U—Your letter arrived too late for insertion this week.

Our account of an unusual pressure on our space we are compelled to hold over Lanchester Police cases, a report of a presentation to Mr. John Jenkins, and other matters.

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 5TH, 1876.

ALBERT ROAD.

ANOTHER act in the Albert Road Drama was performed on Wednesday afternoon. It is said that the more a certain substance is stirred up the dirtier it becomes, and certainly this remark seems to apply to the Albert Road dispute. We had cherished a hope that the matter, which has been before the Consett Local Board for several years, and has during that time caused no end of contention and ill-feeling amongst the members, would have received its quietus at the last meeting of the Board, but there is just a possibility of the slight skirmishing periodically indulged in by individual members developing itself into a general encounter. The more the question is probed and discussed the more complicated it becomes. First of all we find the Board deciding to make the road out of the rates, next it is resolved to do something else, then Messrs DICKINSON and the Consett Iron Company are said to have notice to make the road, it is afterwards made by the Local Board, who charge the same as private improvement expenses, after a lapse of time Mr. DICKINSON is appealed to and offers to pay what he conceives to be his proportion of the cost, this offer is rejected by the Board, counsel's opinion is eventually taken as to who ought to bear the cost of forming the new road, the gentleman appealed to is in favour of the private owners, and the upshot of the whole affair is that the ratepayers bear the cost of the greater part of the new road. Most of the members of the Local Board seemed to be in favour of a total cessation of hostilities, but Mr. CALVERT and Mr. HUDSON, both of whom have consistently opposed the making of the road out of the public money, refused to accede to a reconciliation, and on Wednesday there was a rehearsal of the whole dispute. Previous deliberations on this subject have not been characterised by that unanimity of feeling so essential to the administration of local board matters, and it is questionable whether a continuance of these debates, in which so much rancorous ill-feeling has been shown, will be conducive to the public good. We hope Mr. CALVERT will have the good taste to let the matter drop.

THE WATER WE DRINK.

WE give prominence this week to a report made to the Consett Local Board by its Medical Officer, together with a discussion thereon, respecting the water supplied by the Consett Water Company. The report will no doubt startle a good many of our readers, but to others the unpleasant facts are perhaps already well known, as the most casual observer cannot but have failed to notice the unwholesomeness of the water supplied through the Company's mains during the recent hot weather. For several days together it has been of a brownish colour, and after standing a few moments in a glass it needed no microscope to reveal what Dr. RENTON describes in his report as "living organisms." The reader will perhaps have a better idea of what the Medical Officer means on perusal of the report which will be found in another column, where it is stated, on the authority of Mr. JENKINS, that he had seen things jumping about the water like crickets, whilst another member testifies that he has observed "things settle at the bottom of the glass, and then suddenly giving their tails a swing had ascended to the top!" Many of our readers might be led to look upon these statements as exaggerations, but for the fact that at Wednesday's meeting it was conclusively proved that the water abounds in animal life. We are told that a glass of water, fresh from the main, was submitted to the meeting, and after being allowed to stand a few minutes it was found to contain living animalcules, but of what genera, or whether they propelled themselves by their tails as described by Mr. COLLINSON, or jumped about like crickets, we are not told. The fact remains, however, that the "living organisms" were present, and when we are told they exist in abundance it at once becomes apparent that something must be done either to improve the quality of the water, or, as was suggested by Mr. COLLINSON, to look out for a supply from a purer source. The water, Dr. RENTON tells us, is highly charged with peat, decomposition has been set up by the recent tropical weather, and the germ contained in the vegetable matter has been developed into the living animal, rendering the water unfit for human consumption. Dr. RENTON suggests that a filtering bed should be provided, and this seems to be the only way of meeting the difficulty. We dare say the water supplied by the Company is pure when it enters the immense reservoir where it is stored, but the bottom being of a peaty nature the water speedily becomes charged with organic matter, and is consequently deleterious to the health of those persons using it. Mr. CALVERT seems to look upon the scheme for purifying the water as impracticable from an engineering point of view, but anyone with the slightest knowledge of such matters will at once perceive that the supposed obstacle is purely imaginary. It is true that water, without mechanical power, will only rise to its own level, but this does not in any way affect the construction of a filtering bed. There is plenty of land near the present reservoir, of an equal altitude, which might be utilized for filtration, and nothing would be simpler than to pump the water from the storage reservoir to such filtering pond. At Durham the water is taken from the river, and after being filtered near to its source is lifted by mechanical means to a reservoir 200 or 300 feet above the level of the filtering beds. Pure water is essential to good health, and it behoves the Consett Local Board and the other sanitary authorities of the district, and the inhabitants generally, to bestir themselves in the matter. The Consett Board have agreed to bring the subject before the Water Company, but we are afraid, judging from what has taken place in former years, that very little good will result from this step. What is required is a thorough investigation into the matter, and the only way to bring this about, and to insure pure water to the consumers, is by representations to the Local Government Board in London, which body, if put in possession of the facts of the case as stated by the Medical Officer and backed out by the individual experiences of such gentlemen as the CHAIRMAN and Mr. COLLINSON, would speedily send down an Inspector.

Local and District News.

The County Court Office, Shotley Bridge, will be closed on Monday, the 7th day of August, 1876.

At a Sunday-school anniversary in the neighbourhood the preacher put the following question to the scholars: "Do any of you boys know what Solomon was?" Sharp Boy: "Please sir, he was a mason." "How do you know that?" "Because he built the temple, sir."

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE HAY FIELD.—On Wednesday, Mr Coroner Graham held an inquest at the house of Mr. Thomas Seymour, Consett, on the body of Edwin Harrison, a boy. On the 21st of last month the deceased was riding on a hay-sweep when the machine jumped over a stone, causing his leg to slip amongst the machinery, and inflicting such severe injuries that he died on Monday last. A verdict of "accidental death" was returned.

Our readers will observe, by an advertisement in another column, that a concert is to be given in the British Schools, Consett, on Monday evening next, for the benefit of Charles Panton, who happened a very serious accident some time ago while following his employment at the Ironworks. The object is a deserving one, as Mr. Panton has a wife and several children depending upon him for support, and we trust that there will be a large company to listen to the concert.

THROAT IRRITATION.—The throat and windpipe are especially liable to inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use glycerine in the form of jujubes. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. 6d. and 1s. boxes (by post for 14 stamps), labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 170, Piccadilly, London." Selling agents in Durham: Scawin and Burns, 19, Market Place. 621g

BENFIELDSIDE UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The above was celebrated on Saturday last, when the children were regaled with fruit cake and tea. After which a public meeting was held, presided over by Mr. J. Moorhead, Seaton Sluice. Able addresses were given by Messrs. J. Proud and H. Bowes to a respectable audience. On Sunday, three services were conducted by Mr. Moorhead, when the children recited several dialogues, poetry, &c., and sang select pieces of music in a most creditable manner, to large audiences. Great credit is due to Mr. Moorhead for the able manner in which he conducted the services, the whole being a success. Although in the midst of a depression of trade, the collections exceeded those of last year.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT MEDOMSLEY.—John Graham, Esq., coroner, held an inquiry at the house of Mr. William Robinson, Medomsley, on Friday evening, touching the death of William Green, seven years old, who was killed on the afternoon of that day by being run over. The deceased, whose father is gardener to Mr. Cockin, Vicar of Medomsley, was attempting to cross the railway at a point where it crosses the highway near Medomsley, when he was caught by a number of trucks which were being drawn by a wire rope to Derwent Colliery, and so severely mangled that he died in ten minutes. When the accident occurred the crossing-keeper was employed at the opposite side of the railway keeping some cattle back. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Any dyspeptic sufferer aware of the purifying, regulating, and gentle powers of these pills, should permit one day to one to cloud his judgment or to warp his course. With a box of Holloway's Pills, and attention to its accompanying "Directions," he may feel thoroughly satisfied that he can safely and effectually release himself from his miseries without impairing the appetite or distressing his digestion. By aiding natural nutrition, this excellent medicine raises the bodily strength to its extreme limits, and banishes a thousand annoying forms of nervous complaints. An occasional resort to Holloway's remedy will prove highly salutary to all persons, whether well or ill, whose digestion is slow or imperfect, a condition usually evidenced by weariness, listlessness, or despondency.

CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH AT WESTWOOD.—On Friday evening, John Graham, Esq., coroner, held an inquest at the Chapel, Westwood Colliery, on the body of William Nicholas Walton, aged four years, whose death resulted from scalds. The facts of the case are very painful. It seems that Mrs. Walton was washing. She put some boiling water into the "posstub," and then went into the pantry. In his mother's absence the little fellow appears to have got a chair, which he placed alongside the tub, and whilst leaning over the latter for the purpose it is thought of getting hold of the staff it is conjectured that he must have overbalanced himself and fallen amongst the hot water. The poor little fellow was dreadfully scalded and died eleven hours after the accident. The above facts having been elicited, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

EDMONDBYERS WESLEYAN CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.—On Saturday last a tea meeting was held in the above chapel, when a goodly number of persons partook of an excellent tea. In the evening a public meeting was held, presided over by Mr. Little, of Allen's Head. There was a large attendance. The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, referred to the various advantages of the sanctuary. "When the pilgrim to Zion was distressed and downcast, when earthly comforts failed; when enemies seemed to triumph over him, even then, with the Psalmist he could exclaim: "How amiable are Thy tabernacles, O Lord of hosts, blessed are they that dwell in Thy house: they shall be praising Thee." Interesting addresses on the duties of christians were given by Messrs. R. Johnson, Blanchland, and F. Raine, Shotley Bridge. On Sunday, two edifying sermons were preached by Mr. J. Bell, Consett. An efficient choir, under the leadership of Mr. H. Bell, rendered select pieces of music, while Master Bell presided at the harmonium. At the close of each service liberal collections were taken in aid of the trust fund.

LUCKY CAPTURE OF NIGHT POACHERS AT CONSETT.—On Monday morning, two poachers, named Walker and Reather, were brought before Mr. Priestman, at Consett Police Court, to answer a charge of night poaching. The defendants are two of a gang of poachers who infest the neighbourhood of Consett. On Sunday morning the police received information that the gang were in the Woodland preserves, and between one and two o'clock Sergeant Thornton, P.C. Minto, and an engineer named Wild, concealed themselves in a plantation on the Dyke Nook side, adjoining the Woodland estate. After waiting a few minutes they saw a "lurcher" dog ranging, and immediately afterwards two men appeared in sight. They were at once pounced upon by the officers, Sergeant Thornton tackling one and P.C. Minto the other, while Mr. Wild secured the dog. The men were quickly overpowered, and on being searched a number of stones were found in their pockets, and the officers also succeeded in finding a number of hares and rabbits. Both prisoners were remanded. They applied for bail, but it was refused, Mr. Priestman remarking that it was a serious case.—Prisoners were brought before the Lanchester Bench on Thursday and sent to prison for three months, and also ordered to find sureties for their future good behaviour.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF MILITIAMEN.—A disgraceful outrage is alleged to have been committed on Saturday night by a number of men, members of the North Durham Militia. The latter body has for some time past been encamped at Redcar, but the course of training having expired on Saturday, the men were dismissed on that day. Fifty or sixty of the men belong to Consett and Blackhill, and on Saturday night these took train at Durham and proceeded to Benfieldside. As soon as Durham was left behind, the men, many of whom were drunk, became exceedingly violent. In one of the carriages, where about a score of the ruffians were seated, was a woman, whom they are said to have abused on her way to Witton Gilbert. She held a ticket for the latter station, but she was prevented getting out of the carriage, and was carried on to Lanchester. Shortly after leaving Witton Gilbert the woman, who was under the influence of drink, was seen to open the door of the carriage and attempt to get out, but she was pulled back by the men, whom she alleged outraged her on the way to the next station. On reaching Benfieldside Station the men were met by a crowd of friends, and a scene of the utmost disorder ensued. The carriages used by the men were in a disgustingly dirty state, and one man, who was found lying insensibly drunk at the bottom of the carriage, had to be placed on the porter's barrow and wheeled along the platform.

THE SUPPLY OF WATER.

The ordinary meeting of the Consett Local Board was held on Wednesday, when the following report was submitted by the Medical Officer:—

GENTLEMEN,—It is again my pleasure to report favourably of the health of your district, only one death having been registered from the zymotic class of diseases in the quarter ended 30th inst. The mortality in the same period from all causes has been at the annual rate of seventeen per thousand. The births, however, have been rather below the estimated average. The present healthy state of the district cannot be long maintained unless we are supplied with more wholesome drinking-water than we have been having for some weeks past. I have recently had numerous complaints of the dirty appearance of the water, and several specimens have been shewn me for examination. In some of the samples, especially those shewn me soon after the recent long succession of tropical days, I found living organisms (bacteria) in abundance. Other specimens, after the subsidence of the heat, revealed a quantity of offensive vegetable looking matter—probably peat. Indeed this vegetable matter is almost always present, which, on settling at the bottom of the vessel exhibits a thick blackish brown deposit. The water in either of these conditions is certainly unfit for human consumption. The one I am persuaded is a product of the other. The water being highly charged with vegetable matter, rapid decomposition has been set up by the action of the continued heat of July, developing the germs contained in the peat into the living animal we have seen with the naked eye. When the water is passed through an ordinary carbon filter all these impurities disappear. And if the water at its source was passed through proper filtering beds it would be second to none in the kingdom, and until this is done I cannot consider it, in the summer months at least, fit for human consumption.—Your obedient servant,

W. M. RENTON, Medical Officer of Health.
Consett, August 2nd, 1876.

Mr. DUNNE said he thought the Water Company ought to be charged with adulteration of food. (Laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Jenkins) said that several complaints had been made to him, as Chairman of the Local Board, respecting the quality of the water used for domestic purposes. He had been also submitted to him, containing this blackish water spoken of by the Medical Officer, and in more than one bottle living matter was visible to the naked eye.

Mr. CALVERT suggested that a glass of water should be brought into the room. A tumblerful of water was then produced by Mr. Dawson, the Surveyor, and after standing some time several living bodies, resembling small maggots, were found at the bottom of the glass.

Mr. DUNNE asked if the Board could not insist upon having pure water.

Mr. COLLINSON thought if the Water Company refused to give them a pure supply it was the duty of the three local boards to amalgamate in obtaining it from an independent source. He himself had seen living things amongst the water, and on more than one occasion he had observed things settle at the bottom of the glass, and then suddenly giving their tails a swing had ascended to the top.

Mr. CALVERT said the recent dirty colour of the water had had the consideration of the Water Company. Respecting filtration, he asserted that supposing the Company erected filtering beds the heat of the sun would still germinate the animalcules spoken of by Dr. Renton.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you mean to say that filtration would not free the water from these substances?

Mr. CALVERT: No.

The CHAIRMAN thought that Mr. Calvert was altogether wrong.

Mr. CALVERT said if any member got a quantity of water and submitted it to the heat of the sun for two or three days living matter would be found in it.

Mr. COLLINSON said the Company might supply them with pure water with allowing it to go into the reservoir. It was possible to get it direct from the springs.

The CHAIRMAN: The doctor says that when the water is passed through an ordinary carbon filter the impurities disappear. The same thing would occur if the water passed through proper filtering beds at its source.

Mr. CALVERT: The water after being filtered, if exposed to the sun, would still be full of animal life.

Mr. DUNNE disagreed with the last speaker on this point. As the Chairman had observed, if the water were filtered at its source it would not require to be pure.

Mr. HUDSON said the best spring water often contained animal life.

Mr. DAVISON asked if there was anything in the Reservoir that was likely to create animal life.

Mr. DUNNE: The Medical Officer attributes it to the presence of peat.

The CHAIRMAN said in one of the bottles brought to him he had seen things jumping about the water like crickets.

Mr. DUNNE said the quality of the water had previously occupied the attention of the Board. Representations had been made to the Water Company, but the latter did not seem disposed to effect any change for the better.

Mr. COLLINSON said it was a matter requiring serious attention. He thought the Water Company ought to be asked to supply pure water, and if they failed then it would be for the three local boards in the district to get a fresh supply.

Mr. CALVERT did not think it was possible to filter the water. If the Company were to erect filtering beds they would have to be constructed on a lower level than the main reservoir, consequently the water would not reach the latter parts of the town.

The CHAIRMAN said the consumers paid for pure water and they ought to have what they paid for.

Mr. COLLINSON said the question of the quality of the water had several times been discussed at that Board, and they were led to believe that as soon as the Reservoir was completed the supply would be free from impurities.

The CHAIRMAN said during the last three weeks the water had been entirely unfit for human consumption. He thought a copy of the doctor's report ought to be sent to the Water Company.

Mr. COLLINSON: And failing to obtain any redress, I think we ought to look after a fresh supply.

The CHAIRMAN: I am afraid that is hopeless.

Mr. DAVISON observed that some time ago there was some correspondence with the Water Company respecting the kind of water provided for the consumers. At that time the Water Company said the quality of the water was such that it not require filtration and they were given to understand that filtering beds would not be constructed.

The CHAIRMAN: Two years ago we had this question before us, and the end of it was that the Company said they were not called upon to filter the water and we were not to expect it.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. ROUTLEDGE, the Clerk was instructed to forward a copy of the Medical Officer's report to the Water Company.

TOW LAW LOCAL BOARD.—The monthly meeting of this Board was held in the Office, on Tuesday evening. Present—Messrs. W. Ridley (chairman), J. Hunter, H. Walsh, A. Robinson, J. Kirk, and W. R. Teasdale. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The Inspector's report was read, and was of the usual nature. One death from cholera was reported to have occured. There had been eight deaths and twenty-nine births during the month. The Medical Officer having resigned, it was resolved that a successor be duly advertised for, the appointment to be for one year. The Surveyor's report stated that nearly all the private improvements, for which notice had been given, were finished, and asked for a Committee of inspection to see what further should be done. The Board did not further entertain the scheme of purchasing the Gas Works. A plan for a workshop in Castle Bank was allowed. The amount of cash in treasurer's hands was reported to be £170 3s. 6d., and a pay-bill of £85 9s. was passed, which terminated the business.

PILOSAGINE FOR WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES, BALDNESS, &c.

PRICE ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE. BY POST EIGHTEEN STAMPS.

PILOSAGINE contains neither oil nor grease, but is a liquid extracted from various extremely scarce productions of the vegetable world, and contains no mineral extract whatever. It therefore will not injure the most delicate skin, and its success is daily being testified to by hundreds of unsolicited testimonials from all parts of the globe.

PILOSAGINE being absorbed by the skin is invisible immediately when applied; it can therefore be used with perfect comfort at any hour of the day.

Full directions for use are enclosed with each Bottle, the size of which has just been enlarged Each Bottle contains the words,

PILOSAGINE, WRIGHT & COMPY., HULL,

impressed on the glass, without which none are genuine.

PILOSAGINE *versus* Beardless Faces.
PILOSAGINE for Whiskers and Moustaches.
PILOSAGINE for Thin and Falling Hair.
PILOSAGINE prevents and cures Baldness.
PILOSAGINE removes Scurf, Dandrif, &c.
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Speedily produced, and
BALDNESS CURED BY
WRIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGINE

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Is proved by thousands of unsolicited Testimonials to be the only producer and restorer of hair, and the only certain remedy for Baldness. After a few applications it will cause Baldness to give way to a luxuriant growth of hair; new hair will soon be seen to start around the margin of the bald places near the permanent hair, and extending upwards until the entire bald place is covered with a fine hair, the growth of which will be most rapid, and will present the colour and appearance of youth.

WRIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGINE.

A few recent Testimonials are appended, and a large assortment will be sent gratis and post free to any gentleman sending his address to WRIGHT AND CO., PILOSAGINE MANUFACTORY, HULL.

From J. C. H——, Aston, Feb. 2nd, 1875.

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

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

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

LONDON, 16th January, 1875.

Allow me to state that the PILOSAGINE I had o you a short time ago has been attended with marvellou effects; I have now a moderate-sized Moustache an Whiskers. You are at liberty to make what use yo please of this, as it will perhaps induce others to try

A. R. JENKINS

BEDMINSTER, BRISTOL, 6th January, 1875.

I received your PILOSAGINE and applied it to my face, but for a fortnight could not see any difference and was beginning to despair when I observed a lot of little hairs beginning to shoot out, and followed it up and they are now getting quite strong. I am recommending it to my friends.

Yours truly,

T. BURSTON.

ROYAL ARTILLERY, COBB HOUSE FORT, January 4th, 1875.

I find your PILOSAGINE answers my purpose, and have recommended it to my comrades.

Yours truly,
GUNNER S. BAKER, R. A.

ROBSTOCK, NEAR BATH, January 4th, 1875.

Having used one Bottle, new hair has made appearance.

JACOB SEYMOUR.

TRANMERE, BIRKENHEAD, January 4th, 1875.

The last you sent me works well, and I shall take the pleasure of introducing it to others.

E. D. GRIGGS.

1, LA MOTTE STREET, JERSEY, December 28th, 1874.

Enclosed I forward Eighteen Stamps. Please send me a packet of your PILOSAGINE. I have already had some three weeks since, which I find is improving the growth of my hair.

GEO. MARETT.

AYR, SCOTLAND, 11th December, 1874.

The PILOSAGINE improved the growth of Whiskers.

W. CREAN

SOUTH SHIELDS, NOV. 5, 1874.

The PILOSAGINE I received from you I was very much satisfied with. My upper-lip had not the semblance of a hair before I received it. I only used half the bottle and now I have a fair show of hair on my upper lip. My age is sixteen years.

Yours respectfully,

J. D. HACKWORTH.

WRIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGINE.

WRIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGINE

WRIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGINE.
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Price One Shilling and Sixpence of Chemists. By Post Eighteen Stamps.

Note the Address—

WRIGHT AND CO.,
PILOSAGINE MANUFACTORY, HULL.

AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAN OF FIRE INSURANCE.

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

THE GOVERNMENT
SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

(Incorporated pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

CAPITAL, £628,645, IN SHARES OF £5 EACH.

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

The remaining 40,000 shares to have 10s. per share paid up, beyond which sum no call can be made, unless authorised by a resolution of the shareholders. A goodly number of shares are held by officials of the Company. The first £35,000 of Capital issued, was taken up by nearly 250 shareholders.

Managing Directors:
MESSRS. MARTIN & CO.

Trustees:
THE RIGHT REVEREND BISHOP JENNER, D.D.
THE HONOURABLE JOHN COLBORNE.
THE HONOURABLE CHARLES D. BUTLER.
THE HONOURABLE I. MAR-ERSKINE.
WILLIAM ARCHER REDMOND, ESQ., M.P.

Supervisor of Foreign Business:
The COUNTE EDOUARD DES FRANCOIS DE PONTCHALON.

Auditors:
MESSRS. HEALD, CARLING, & Co.

Secretary:
JOHN J. BLAKE. ESQ.

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

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

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

WIDE FIELD FOR A NEW COMPANY.

That there is ample room for a new Fire Office may be assumed from the following facts:—It has been proved in the House of Commons, and has been again and again confirmed by statistics, that two-thirds (amounting to £3,000,000,000 sterling) of the destructive property of the United Kingdom is not covered by Fire Insurance; and it is estimated that this description of property is increasing at the annual rate of £200,000,000.

INSURANCE SHARES A VERY PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

It is believed that no other description of Public Securities produce more satisfactory results than that of an Insurance Company, which consequently is one of the very best channels for permanent investment; in fact, it would be difficult to find any class of investments presented by Joint Stock Companies comparable to a properly conducted Fire Insurance Company. The shares of some of the older Offices have increased in value from 1, 09 to 7,000 per cent., and even younger Institutions are at premiums ranging from 80 to 200 per cent.

Upon taking fifty of our Insurance Companies and comparing the present market price of the shares with the amounts called-up, such total share capital stood at a premium of no less than £24,928,000 or a profit of nearly £25,000,000.

The Dividends paid by Fire Insurance Companies are as high as 82½ per cent per annum.

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

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMPANY.

The Company is established on the principle of limited liability, accompanied by such guarantees as will ensure the confidence of the public, and the interest of both Shareholders and Policyholders. It is intended that not more than ten shillings per £5 share shall be called upon £200,000 of the Capital, so that from this source alone there will remain a reserve capital amounting to £180,000 available to meet the engagements of the company.

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND TO BE INVESTED IN CONSOLS.

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

NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE OF THE COMPANY.

In any year after a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum on the Share Capital, the profits will be applied towards payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum to the Policyholders on the amount they have paid in premiums in the year in which such profits were made. After providing the dividend of 10 per cent. to both Shareholders and Policyholders, all further profits will be apportionably rateably amongst the Shareholders and Policyholders. It is provided that no Policyholder who shall make a claim against the Company, in respect of a Policy, shall be entitled to rank for dividend in the year in which such claim be made. By this new and important feature the Policyholder will reap all the advantages of a Mutual Office, without incurring the liability which at present attaches to Insurers in a Mutual Company.

The premium charged for the risk is made dependent on the individual features of the property to be protected instead of an arbitrary assessment of the class of interest to be insured.

DIVIDENDS TO POLICYHOLDERS IMMUTABLE.

An important fact connected with this dividend given to Policyholders is, that it is a contract entered into by the Company, and part of its constitution, and, therefore neither Directors or Shareholders can upset it at any time.

ADVANTAGEOUS ARRANGEMENT WITH THE FOUNDERS OF THE COMPANY.

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

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

BUSINESS.

The Company has commenced Business and, as far, the results are highly satisfactory.

This Company has over every description of Property against Loss or Damage by Fire, the Rates of Premium being regulated irrespective of the Tariff Association, and made dependent on the nature of the Buildings and Trades carried on therein, commencing at 1s. 6d. per cent.

Household Furniture, in first-class private houses, insured in One Sum at 2s. per cent.

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

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

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

Responsible, Energetic, and Efficient Agents required to aid in making this popular Institution one of the most successful Fire Insurance Companies in existence.

"IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH."

CHURCH AND EMPIRE
FIRE INSURANCE FUND,
LIMITED.

Incorporated pursuant to Acts of Parliament, 25 and 26 Vict., cap. 89, and 30 and 31 Vict., cap. 131, whereby the liability of each Shareholder is limited to the amount, if any, unpaid on his shares.

REGISTERED CAPITAL AND AUTHORISED GUARANTEE FUND, £250,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL AND AUTHORISED GUARANTEE FUND, £500,000.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the new issue of Capital, amounting to £25,000, in Shares of £1 each, to be fully paid up on allotment, thereby relieving the holders of such shares of any further liability.

"The first Capital was quickly and cheerfully subscribed." * * * Therefore at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company it was resolved to increase the Capital to the extent of £25,000, in £1 Shares, in order to "meet the demand for shares that were constantly coming in."

Committee.
REV. SYDNEY C. BEAUCHAMP, M.A.
REV. EDWARD CARR, M.A.
REV. THOMAS CHARLES COX, M.A.
REV. FREDERICK HAMMOND, M.A.
REV. THOMAS MACNALLY, M.A.
REV. HAYWOOD MORRIS, M.A.
REV. W. ROBINSON MORRIS, M.A.
REV. WILLIAM P. VINCENT, M.A.
REV. EDWARD THOMAS WIGG, M.A.
General Managers.
MESSRS. E. B. INGHAM AND H. C. STANLEY.
Secretary,
GORDON SUTHERLAND MUNRO, ESQ.
Assistant Secretary.
GEORGE J. WALKER, ESQ.
Chief Offices.
2, 3 and 4, TIMES CHAMBERS, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The results of the Company's business is highly satisfactory, and exceedingly promising so far as the future is concerned.

The Founders of this Company gave their services gratuitously, therefore no Promotion Money was paid to anyone.

THE PROFITABLE NATURE OF FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IS WELL KNOWN.

The following Table shows the Dividends paid by the Insurance Companies viz:—

Name of Company.	Dividends Paid. Rate per cent. per annum.
Union	82½ per cent
Norwich Union	66 "
County	40 "
Yorkshire	30 "
Caledonian	30 "
North British	30 "
Royal	25 "
London	24 "
Imperial	20 "
Lancashire	20 "
Law	20 "
Northern	20 "
Royal Exchange	20 "

£3,000,000,000 Sterling.

of the destructible property of the United Kingdom, is not at all covered by the protective aegis of Fire Insurance, thus showing that there is ample room for the very profitable operations of a new Company.

SHARES.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares, and all information may be obtained on application to the General Managers, or the Secretary, at the Head Offices, 2, 3, and 4, TIMES CHAMBERS, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

AGENCIES.

Active Agents required in Towns where the Office is unrepresented. Terms Liberal.

OPINION OF THE PRESS.

"The Company has evidently made a good beginning, and there is an ample and unfilled field of work ready to its hand."

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHARLES LOCOCK
(Bart., F.R.C.P., Physician to H.M. the Queen.)
WM. FERGUSON
(Bart., F.R.S., late Surgeon to H.M. the Queen.)
HENRY HOLLAND
(Bart., M.D., F.R.S., Physician to H.M. the Queen.)
J. RANALD MARTIN
(Bart., C.B., M.D., F.R.S.) &c. &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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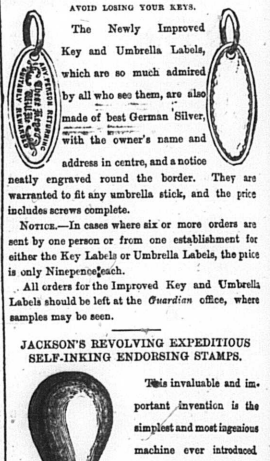
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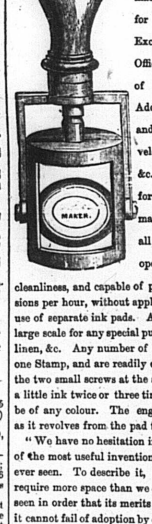


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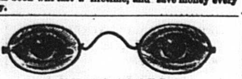
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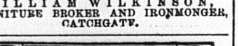
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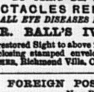
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IT ECLIPSES ALL THE CHEAP SAUCES.
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CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

The monthly meeting of the members was held in the Local Board Room, on Wednesday afternoon. There were present—Mr. Jenkins (chairman), Mr. Routledge, Mr. DcDenald, Mr. Davison, Mr. Collinson, Mr. Hudson, and Mr. Calvert.

WATER TROUGHS.

It having been suggested that a water trough should be obtained for the east part of the town,

Mr. CALVERT said the trough they already had at the end of Middle Street, was very inefficiently managed. The ball tap was not in order, the children tampered with it, and the water escaped.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE said the water trough at the end of Middle Street was a great boon to that part of the town.

The CHAIRMAN said it was pretty generally admitted that troughs of this description were a boon to horses and dogs, and if they did not cost much he thought one might be put up in the Mount Pleasant district.

Mr. COLLINSON said it was originaly intended to erect a hydrant as well as a trough at Mount Pleasant. The people at this place were sometimes without water, and it was thought that a public hydrant would be beneficial in times when the general supply was cut off.

Mr. CALTERT: If there was a scarcity of water at the top of the town the water would also be short at Mount Pleasant.

Mr. DUNNE: It would be so unless we got a separate main from the Consett Reservoir.

Mr. CALVERT said he did not see any necessity for having a water through at Mount Pleasant, seeing that they had one at the end of Middle Street.

Mr. DUNNE thought a trough was more required at Mount Pleasant than it was in Middle Street, as horses using Pasture Drift Bank were usually much fatigued on reaching the top.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE said a trough would be very useful at the spot indicated by Mr. Dunne.

Mr. CALVERT said where one horse would drink at Mount Pleasant, twenty would drink at the present trough.

The Surveyor (Mr. Dawson) in answer to the Board, said the Board paid 12s. 6d. a quarter for the supply of water to the trough and three urinals.

The CHAIRMAN said the sum paid for the water was a mere acknowlegment, and he thought they had better have a second trough.

It was then decided on the motion of Mr. HUDSON, seconded by Mr. ROUTLEDGE, to have an additional trough, the site to be fixed upon by Mr. Collinson and Mr. Dunne.

THE PRICE OF GAS.

The Clerk (Mr. Elliett) intimated that he had, as directed at the last meeting, written to three places asking them the amount paid for lighting the public lamps. The Consett Local Board were at present paying £3 per lamp for 1600 hours, and from 1865 to 1670 the price for the same number of hours was £2 10s. He had ascertained that the Spennymoor Local Board, who had a similar district to their own, were only paying £1 15s. per lamp, this including lighting and keeping in repair.

The CHAIRMAN said it seemed strange that the Company should charge them 20 per cent more now than they did in 1870.

Mr. CALVERT said the Company alleged that they had a large area of mains and this was the reason they charged higher than other places.

Mr. COLLINSON believed their chief argument for maintaining their present rate was the high price of labour.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE said that some years age the Benfieldside Local Board obtained a list of the prices paid for gas by the respective local boards in this and the adjoining county, and it was then found that Benfieldside was paying 75 per cent above the average of the other boards.

The Clerk, in answer to a question, said the lighting cost the Consett Board £500 per annum.

Eventually a deputation was appointed to wait upon the Gas Company.

TWO TENANTS IN ONE YARD.

The Building Committee having at the previous meeting objected to a plan presented by Messrs Brodie, tailors and drapers, for a house at Rose Mount, on the ground that there was a stable at the rear and that the yard would be used by two tenants, Mr. Brodie waited upon the Board and explained that his father and mother desired to live in the same house. It was virtually one house, the upstairs rooms being approached by a separate staircase. The yard had an area between 300 and 400 feet.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE and Mr. DAVISON said it was most objectionable to have two tenants in the same yard. The difficulty might be met by Mr. Brodie giving an assurance, in case the house was let to different tenants, that he would remove the stable and divide the yard by a wall.

Mr. HUDSON said the Board had already passed plans where there was more than one tenant using the same yard. Mr. Brodie's was only one house, and he had a perfect right to let part of it if he thought proper.

The plan was than passed, an assurance being given by Mr. Brodie that the stable would be removed, if it should at any future time become a nuisance, and that he would make two yards in case the house was made into tenements to be occupied by different families.

ALBERT ROAD.

The Clerk reported that he had written to Messrs. Dickinson with respect to the above road, and in reply to his communication the Board was referred to a previous letter, wherein they offered to give up their gight of way over the site of the present road on condition that it was formed at the expense of the Local Board. The Clerk added that this offer was accepted by the Board, and there was a motion to that effect in the minute book.

Mr. CALVERT said it was somewhat strange that the Board should have agreed to make the road and then ask Messrs. Dickinson to pay for their portion. He denied, however, that the Board had ever accepted Messrs. Dickinson's offer, in the sense that they wished to make out, namely, that the road should be made out of the rates on condition that Messrs. Dickinson gave up their right of way over the land.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE said Mr. Dickinson himself could not have intended the Board to make the road, seeing that he had offered to pay for a portion of it.

Mr. DAVISON said Messrs. Dickinson appeared to repudiate their liability now, and he thought the matter had better drop.

Mr. COLLINSON said Mr. Dickinson had already offered to pay for the road as far as his buildings went.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the Board refused to take the money, and having done so they had put themselves into a very awkward box.

Mr. CALVERT said the motion authorising the making of the road was not legally carried, and in support of this view he read the following clause of the Public Health Act, 1875: "Any urban authority may agree with any person for the making of roads within their district for the public use through the lands and at the expense of such person, and may agree that such roads shall become, and the same shall accordingly become on completion, highways maintainable and repairable by the inhabitants at large within their district: they may also, with the consent of two-thirds of their number, agree with such person to pay, and may accordingly pay, any portion of the expenses of making such roads." The road in question was not made with the sanction of two-thirds of the Board, consequently it was not legally made. He contended that those members who were in favour of the road being made ought to be surcharged.

The CHAIRMAN said he never anticipated that the road would have given cause to so much wrangling and hostility, otherwise the Company would not have given up their portion of the land.

Mr. CALVERT said the Company were never asked to do so.

The Clerk said Mr. Calvert was mistaken. The Board asked the Company to give up the land and they agreed to do so. It was decided to accept the land and there was a proposition to that effect.

Mr. CALVERT said they all knew how the proposition was carried.

The CHAIRMAN said it was no use entering into the matter afresh. The road had been made, and it had benefited the public.

Mr. COLLINSON said it was undoubtedly an improvement to the place, but at the same time he thought the road ought to have been made by the adjoining proprietors, and not out of the rates. However, they had taken counsel's opinion, that was against the Board, and they would have to abide by it.

Mr. CALVERT said the Consett Iron Company had as much right to form their own roads as other private individuals in the place.

The CHAIRMAN said the road was not made for the convenience of the Iron Company. It was thought that the road would be a public convenience.

Mr. CALVERT: It was said by you and Mr. Chatlton and otners.

The CHAIRMAN: It was said by a majority of the members of the Board.

Mr. CALVERT: The members of this Board objected to the road.

Mr. COLLINSON: And the ratepayers also objected.

Mr. CALVERT: The motion was not carried legally.

Mr. HUDSON thought, in justice to the ratepayers, that those members who signed the cheques ordering payment for the road, ought to be surcharged.

The CHAIRMAN said he was sorry to see so much feeling imported into the matter. They had far better let bygones be bygones.

Mr. CALVERT said nobody but Messrs. Dickinson used the road.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the road was used by the public generally.

Mr. DAVISON said the road was largely used by people passing from one part of the town to the other.

Mr. HUDSON said the road was principally used by Messrs. Dickinson.

Mr. CALVERT said if the Board had decided to make the road, why was a notice served upon Messrs. Dickinson to do so?

The CHAIRMAN thought it was no use discussing the question further. They had accepted Messrs. Dickinson's offer, and how were they to get over this fact? It was unfair to say that Messrs. Dickinson were the only persons using the road, as this was not a fact.

Mr. CALVERT: They are the principal parties using it.

The CHAIRMAN said Messrs. Dickinson had contributed their portion towards the formation of the road, and they had a right to use it as much as they thought proper.

Mr. HUDSON said if all the streets had been made out of the rates it would have been a different matter. It was hard upon those ratepayers who had had to form the streets in front of their respective properties.

The CHAIRMAN said they might have committed an error in making the road as described by Mr. Hudson, but they ought to look at the great benefit accruing to the travelling public.

Mr. CALVERT remarked that he did not object to the road; what he was opposed to was its being made out of the rates, instead of being formed by the adjacent owners of property.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE said Mr. Calvert seemed to be desirous of having all the roads formed by private individuals, with the exception of Sherburn Terrace and Medomsley Road, which he was willing should be made out of the rates. He (Mr. Routledge) thought they ought to act consistently.

Mr. CALVERT said it appeared to him that roads and footpaths could be made in particular places to meet the wishes of particular persons. For instance, a footpath had been formed between Blackhill to the Works, past Mr. Siddell's house, which was not required half so much as one was needed in Sherburn Terrace.

The CHAIRMAN said where one person passed along Sherburn Terrrace, a hundred used the road between Blackhill and the Iron Works.

Mr. COLLINSON thought that more people passed along the latter road in a day than went along Sherburn Terrace in a twelvemonth.

Mr. CALVERT expressed his surprise to hear Mr. Collinson make such a statement. He contended that a footpath was as necessary in Sherburn Terrace as between Blackhill and the Works.

Mr. COLLINSON was of opinion that one was more required in the Tin Mill Road than in Sherburn Terrace.

Mr. HUDSON said as many people travelled along Sherburn Terrace in a day as used the other road in half-a-week.

The CHAIRMAN said 1,500 hands were employed at the forges and other places, and these, together with their wives and families, used the Tin Mill Road every day.

Mr. CALVERT observed that people passed along Sherburn Terrace at the rate of one a minute.

After some further discussion of a similar character,

Mr. HUDSON said the general body of the ratepayers were opposed to the road being made.

The CHAIRMAN said it was not true that the ratepayers opposed the formation of the road. The ratepayers were the householders of Consett. The Consett Iron Company had about 400 householders, and out of that number 339 would have voted for the road, had they been asked.

Mr. CALVERT: How do you know that?

The CHAIRMAN: I have reason to believe it. They came and asked for it.

Mr. CALVERT: If they came to you they would have to do so.

The CHAIRMAN: That is a very ungenerous remark to make, Mr. Calvert. It is a most diabolical statement. I have heard it stated at Consett that certain pressure has been brought to bear upon the workmen of the Consett Iron Company to suit the interests of the directors, but I deny that as a foul calumny, and I deny Mr. Calvert's statement as being equally foul. Mr. Calvert ought to be ashamed of himself for making such an assertion.

Mr. CALVERT: I did not say that you had done so.

The CHAIRMAN: You have just said that if the men came to me they would *have* to vote for the road. I consider that it was a very ungenerous statement. Mr. Jenkins added that he represented 400 householders, but the latter never spoke at all, as they were not rated directly.

Mr. CALVERT said they were not rated at all.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the householder paid rent, and they were as much entitled to consideration as those who were directly rated. He repeated that it was unfair and ungenerous on the part of Mr. Calvert to assert that the Company tried to influence their workmen.

Mr. COLLINSON said they had no reason to believe that the Company had done anything of the kind.

The CHAIRMAN: I have seen it stated in the newspapers that the Consett Iron Company were exerting pressure upon their workmen for purposes of their own. It was a most infamous statement.

Mr. CALVERT: I remember on one occasion a meeting was held in this room, which was crammed full of the Consett Iron Company's workmen who were not at all interested in the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN: Who brought them here?

Mr. CALVERT (leaving his seat and walking towards the door): I don't know.

The CHAIRMAN said it was too bad for a gentleman to go there, and after setting the place on fire, walk about the room as Mr. Calvert was doing.

Mr. COLLINSON said there was no chance of getting the money from Messrs. Dickinson, and he thought the matter had better drop.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE said the Board could not recover for the road unless they had served a proper notice upon Messrs. Dickinson.

Mr. HUDSON said if the notice was not a proper one, the members who caused it to be served ought to be surcharged.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE characterised Mr. Hudson's remarks as ridiculous. Mr. Hudson, he said, was present at their deliberations, and had never raised his voice against the notice.

Mr. HUDSON said he did protest against it.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE said the Board decided, by a majority of one, to make the road.

Mr. HUDSON said the Board could decide some questions by a majority of one, but in the formation of a street it required a majority of two-thirds. As he had already stated, he thought the members who sanctioned the making of the road ought to be surcharged.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE said it was outrageous to think of such a thing.

Mr. HUDSON did not think that they were honourable members unless they did so.

The CHAIRMAN did not think that one member was more honourable than another. If Mr. Hudson set himself up as being more honourable than him (the speaker) he was at issue with him at once.

Mr. HUDSON said he did not dispute the honour of any of the members.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that their honour had just been called in question by Mr. Hudson. He hoped that they were "all honourable men."

Mr. HUDSON reiterated his opinion that the only way to act justly to the ratepayers was by surcharging the members.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE said he believed that Mr. Hudson himself signed the cheques, and he would be one of those to be surcharged.

Mr. DUNNE said he understood from what Mr. Calvert had said at a previous meeting that the members were not to be surcharged. In fact, there had been a tacit understanding amongst the members to that effect.

After some further discussion.

The CHAIRMAN said they had better forget the past, and not conduct themselves like children.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE said it was true that the Board had got into a muddle about the road, but he thought that no advantage would result from continuing the discussion.

Mr. CALVERT: Will the rest of the members acknowledge that there has been a muddle? If they will make a public acknowledgment I will drop the matter at once.

The CHAIRMAN: I will acknowledge that there has been a legal muddle, but we are all liable to mistakes. Legally speaking, he believed they had made a mistake in passing Mr. Brodie's plan, but it was not always practicable to carry out the strict letter of the law; they were there to exercise judgment and do to the ratepayers what was fair and reasonable.

Mr. CALVERT said Brodie's was not a case entailing expense upon the ratepayers.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the matter should be allowed to drop, and Mr. DAVISON also expressed himself in favour of this course being adopted.

Mr. CALVERT repeated the he would let the matter drop if the members admitted that they had got into a muddle.

Mr. DAVISON said a mistake had been committed, but it was not a muddle.

Mr. COLLINSON also thought that the matter ought to be allowed to drop.

Mr. CALVERT intimated that he would not let the matter rest.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE said the members ought to submit to a majority, otherwise they should resign their seats.

Mr. DAVISON then proposed and Mr. COLLINSON seconded, that all matters relating to the Albert Road be abandoned.

Mr. HUDSON moved as an amendment that the matter be carried forward. He pointed out that there were only eight members present, and he thought that the matter had better be discussed by a full Board.

The motions were then submitted to the meeting. For the amendment only two voted, namely the proposer and seconder, the whole of the other members supporting the motion in favour of allowing the matter to drop.

BENFIELDSIDE SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION.

The Education Department has ordered a School Board to be elected for this township. The usual notices have been posted, and the following gentlemen have been nominated as candidates:—

Rev. John Welford, Cemetery Road, Primitive Methodist minister (Nonconformist).
Mr. Henry Carss, Cutlers' Hall Road, assistant overseer (Nonconformist).
Rev. F. B. Thompson, Vicarage, clerk in holy orders (Churchman).
Mr. Jonathan Priestman, Derwent Lodge, coalowner (Churchman).
Mr. John Annandale, St. Cuthbert's Lodge, paper manufacturer (Churchman).
Rev. Thomas Smith, Blackhill, Catholic priest.
Mr. Charles Wilson, Shotley Park, gentleman (Nonconformist).
Mr. Joshua Lax, Shotley Bridge, ironmonger (Churchman).
Mr. William Wilson, Oak Street, Shotley Bridge, grocer.
Mr. William Jenkins, Consett Hall, general manager, iron works (Churchman).
Mr. James Annandale, jun., Snow's Green House, paper manufacturer (Churchman).

Mr. Welford and Mr. Carss are the working men's candidates, deputations, it is said, having waited upon them asking them to allow themselves to be nominated. The township has been divided into districts, and a canvass made.

WAGES DISPUTE AT CONSETT IRON WORKS.

The proposal of the pig iron manufacturers of the North of England to reduce the wages of the blastfurnacemen 10 per cent., although agreed to at most of the Cleveland works, was attended with serious consequences at Consett. Throughout the whole of last week the men refused to listen to any assurance given to them that the reduction was universal, and the consequence of the obstructive spirit shown by the workmen was the damping-down on Saturday morning of the blastfurnaces, which as usual was attended with very serious cost. In the present deplorable prostration of trade there can be no question that blastfurnacemen must, like the malleable ironworkers, assent in a reasonable manner to a proper adjustment of their rates of wages, and it is sad to think that hundreds of pounds have had to be spent in a total cessation of work before men of this class can be persuaded to fall in with the necessity of the times. In the north country district malleable ironworkers have had their wages reduced very considerably; and as an example it may be stated that puddlers who were a few years ago earning 13s. 3d. per ton are now receiving only 8s. 3d. per ton, and even at the latter low figure we have the sad fact before us that nearly two-thirds of the puddling furnaces of the North of England are idle. The prospects of the finished iron trade are worse than ever, and all seems to be in a state of discouragement and uncertainty. In January last year it was proved to the blastfurnacemen that they were earning higher wages than the average of the north country district, and at that time the men amicably agreed to a reduction of 5 per cent., it being a distinct bargain between the men and their employers that such reduction was to assimilate the Consett wages with the general average. The men, however, now wished to make the January reduction an instalment of the 10 per cent. reduction, but the employers refusing to entertain this proposal, the blastfurnaces were, as already stated, damped down at an early hour on Saturday morning, causing a complete stoppage of the puddling forges, plate and rail mills, and other departments. On Saturday morning the men had a final interview with Mr. Jenkins, the general manager, the result of which is that they accept the 10 per cent. reduction.

Cricket.

All cricket communications intended for insertion must reach this office before mid-day on Thursdays.

LANCHESTER v. CONSETT.

A match between the above clubs was played at Consett on Saturday, and resulted, after an exciting game, in the victory of the Lanchester team. The bowling of Messrs. McLauchlan and T. Swainston, on the Consett side, and of Messrs. Smith and Dixon on behalf of the Lanchester team, was particularly effective. The batting was on the whole good, the best scores being obtained by Messrs. Lidster, Smith, and Marshall Lawson (Lanchester), and Messrs. Almond, Templeton, and Park (Consett). Annexed is the score:—

LANCHESTER.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
R. Lidster c Park	13	run out	2
W. Smith, c Shell	0	b McLauchlan	15
M. Lawson, c Kidd	0	run out	17
T. Dormand, b McLauchlan	0	b McLauchlan	0
H. Dixon, run out	2	b McLauchlan	4
W. Wilson, b McLauchlan	1	b McLauchlan	3
J. March, b McLauchlan	2	c Swainston	3
J. Pallister, c Park	2	b Swainston	0
J. Clowes	0	c Park	5
J. Knight, b Swainston	5	not out	0
M. Lawson, not out	1	run out	1
Extras	7	Extras	22
Total	33	Total	72

CONSETT.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J. Kidd, b Smith	2	b Lawson	4
H. McLauchlan, b Dixon	6	b Smith	11
T. Swainston, b Dixon	0	c Dormond	0
R. Park, c Dixon	0	b Smith	16
S. Templeton, c Wilson	6	b Smith	1
E. Harris, b Smith	5	c Smith	5
C. Davison, b Spith	0	b Smith	1
C. Almond, not out	18	b Smith	0
W. Shell, st Lawson	1	c Dixon	6
C. Stelling, b Dixon	3	run out	0
T. Robinson, b Smith	3	not out	0
Extras	2	Extras	6
Total	46	Total	55

LIZZIE v. STANLEY.

On Saturday sen., the return match was played between the above clubs, which resulted in an easy victory for the Lizzie team. The following is the score:

STANLEY.		LIZZIE.	
J. Hunter, b b w	23	J. Ross, run out	20
E. Reay, b Forster	5	R. Olds, not out	17
J. Dixon, b Bell	0	R. Tindale, c Curry	14
J. Curry, b Forster	6	R. Bell, not out	11
W. Heslop, b Forster	4	Extras	15
I. Robson, c Bulmer	0		
I. Harkless, c Hooper	5		
I. Waugh, b Forster	6		
William Armstrong, c Lawther	0		
T. Curry, not out	4		
W. Sanderson, run out	5		
Extras	10		
Total	68	Total	77

LIZZIE v. STANLEY (SECOND ELEVENS.)

This match was played on Saturday last, on the ground of the former, and resulted in a victory for the Stanley team. Appended is the score:—

STANLEY.		LIZZIE.	
J. Sanderson, b Lauther	16	R. Lauther, b Sanderson	5
G. Armstrong, b Grainfull	0	R. Olds, l b w	27
Jos. Hogarth, c Robinson	14	J. Robinson, c Sanderson	4
John Hogarth, l b w	8	T. Wood, c G. Hogarth	0
W. Sanderson, c Olds	0	L. Simpson, b Sanderson	0
T. Ingles, b Grainfull	0	F. Hooper, c Hogarth	8
G. Hogarth, c Olds	4	R. Grainfull, b Sanderson	7
W. Christer, b Grainfull	0	J. Robinson, b Sanderson	4
J. Cooper, c Lauther	14	— Wiseman, run out	2
G. Toward, b Olds	19	J. Moss, not out	2
E. Sanderson, not out	0	T. Aruther, c Hogarth	0
Extras	22	Extras	5
Total	97	Total	64

MEDOMSLEY v. CRONIWELL.

This match was played at Croniwell, and resulted in a victory for the Medomsley team. Score:—

CRONIWELL.		MEDOMSLEY.	
J. Emmerson, c Smith	5	W. Palliaser, b Watters	2
T. Hepple, run out	0	W. Bell, run out	11
J. Holdin, run out	1	J. Carrick, c and b Emmerson	19
T. Billclough, b Cawthorne	4	W. Kay, run out	7
J. Fenwick, c Milburn	13	R. Beattie, b Allen	13
A. Waters, run out	15	J. Curry, c Hepple	0
R. Chaytor, not out	6	J. Noble, b Fenwick	10
J. Allen, b Bell	4	R. Cawthorne, c Allen	5
W. Steel, c Cawthorne	6	P. Milburn, not out	9
T. Anderson, c Palliaser	0	J. Gill, b Billclough	3
M. Goodwin, c and b Bell	4	T. Smith, c and b Billclough	0
Extras	2	Extras	17
Total	60	Total	96

BURNOPFIELD v. TANFIELD.

A match was played by the above clubs on Saturday last, on the grounds of the first-named team, and resulted in a somewhat easy victory for the Tanfield club. Appended is the score:—

BURNOPFIELD.		TANFIELD.	
G. Davis, c Temple	2	S. Smith, run out	2
T. Cuthbertson, run out	3	G. Ridley, c Davis	12
A. Davis, c Horner	9	W. Taylor, b Cuthbertson	5
R. Armstrong, b Laidler	4	G. Horner, run out	5
E. Turnbull, b Laidler	2	J. Laidler, b Minto	17
G. Cooper, c Temple	9	A. Temple, run out	2
R. Minto, c Jewitt	0	T. Jewitt, c Turnbull	0
W. Lamb, b Laidler	0	H. Bates, b Minto	4
G. Howey, b Temple	0	D. Temple, b Davis	0
R. Davis, not out	0	R. Atkinson, b Davis	2
M. Ovington, b Temple	1	T. Armstrong, not out	0
Extras	9	Extras	12
Total	39	Total	61

Correspondence.

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

SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION AT BENFIELDSIDE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I understand that a meeting of candidates was held last Wednesday, at Shotley Bridge, with a view of preventing the expense of a School Board Election in the Township. Seven members are required, and eleven are nominated. By four candidates retiring from the contest an election would be avoided, and the seven members take their seats unopposed. Well, it was a happy thought, but mark the result.

Three gentlemen, Messrs. James Annandale, Joshua Lax, and W. Wilson, volunteered to retire if Mr. Henry Carss would do the same. These three persons respectively being representatives of a considerable amount of capital, and Mr. Carss the least ratepayer in the eleven, the request was quite a reasonable one, but to my utter dismay I learn that this advocate of liberty and economy most emphatically refused. Thus, to gratify the ambition of one man, the Township is driven into the turmoil and expense of an election by the (*soi disant*) "poor man's friend."

We very naturally look for the cause of this stupidity. Can it be he fears the loss of wisdom to the School Board, or is he aiming at the world's esteem? It certainly seems most analogous to the latter. There are some men who believe themselves endowed with ability for anything, and Mr. Carss is evidently one of that school. Though he was the smallest ratepayer, his talents, I believe, are a versatile and splendid collection in his own eyes, but it is a great pity that so little of his common sense was at home on Wednesday, that he might have seen the force of saving the inhabitants of Benfieldside all this expense. He ought not to forget that the public bore the expense of getting him out of very hot water not long ago, and now for our favours we are getting gracefully repaid.

I hope the electors will use their judgment in this case, and not be victimised any longer.—I am, &c.

A BENFIELDSIDE RATEPAYER.

August 3rd, 1876.

CASTLESIDE SCHOOL BOARD.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—It appears that Mr. Farrar, the Vicar, has given offence to, and mortally wounded the dignity of, the members of the above School Board. What way has he offended the said members? By simply not answering a letter which the Clerk sent to him on behalf of the Board. And what was the reason the Vicar did not answer the letter within reasonable time? Because the Vicar was away from home and incapacitated for business for a fortnight, but as soon as he was able he wrote to the Education Department about the matter in question, and did not receive a reply in time for the next meeting of the Board, although he wrote twice to the Department about it. This, Sir, is the why and the wherefore about the meeting. I think that if the School Board had given the subject a little thought at their last meeting, they perhaps would not have used the rash expressions which they did. And "A Ratepayer," writing in your last issue, seems to think "his education ought to have taught him better manners," but if "A Ratepayer" had a little more education he would not ask the foolish question, "What have the Education Department to do with his Schools?" The School Board was very ready in charging Mr. Farrar with want of courtesy, but they treated a gentleman a great deal worse than what they charge the Vicar with doing. It was in this wise: Mr. Farrar wrote to the Ven. Arch. Prest (he being one of the powers that be) asking him to come to Castleside in order to make some arrangements, if possible, about the present School. The rev. gentleman wrote back, saying he would be at Castleside on a certain day, and confer with the members of the Board. Mr. Farrar apprised the Board of his coming, and on the day appointed he came, waited a time, but no members put in an appearance. The Vicar sent to the village and told one or two of the members that the Archdeacon had come and was ready to receive them. But what was the answer they sent? It was to this effect, "We, the members of the high, mighty, and self-elected School Board were not going to be dictated to!" They were going to have nothing to do with "priestcraft!" So the rev. gentleman had to return home again without having an interview with those masters of courtesy. There was nothing said then about not being able to meet until they had had a meeting. And those are the men who cry out so loudly about the Vicar's so-called discourtesy, forgetting that they themselves have sinned to a much greater extent.—I am, &c.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Castleside.

THE FRIENLLY SOCIETIES' GALA v. THE STORE, FLOUR, BACON, &c.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—The analogy of the above, so figuratively drawn by "Looker-on," leads me to consider that he must be suffering from some disease, and, by permission of our medical gentlemen, I would offer my humble opinion to treat him for "Store on the brain," and I would also advise them not to delay in their treatment, for the Store is increasing rapidly in its dimensions, consequently more time and greater skill will be required to combat this disease, which, if neglected, may cause the death of the patient from the already enormous weight of the structure. So much, Mr. Editor, for the analogy.

To come to the public part of the question, to which "Looker-on" took objection, I must candidly say that he seems determined to mislead the public or is ignorant of what he is writing about, for by the New Friendly Societies' Act of 1875 it is compulsory on the friends of those connected with friendly societies to obtain the Registrar's certificate before they can receive any funeral money, whether the deceased be father, mother, or child. Now, "Looker-on" says he has suffered no inconvenience. Possibly so; but why? The answer is simple—because he, being in affluent circumstances, does not see the need of entering a benefit society, and probably does not care about his fellow-men. Now, I must here join issue with Mr. Hammond in saying how few of the tradesmen in this neighbourhood patronise friendly societies which, throughout the length and breadth of the land, pay such an enormous amount of relief for sicknsss, death, and distress. The Manchester Unity of Oddfellows alone last year paid at the rate of £1,000 a-day throughout the country.

"Looker-on" asks—Will the Store and Mr. Hammond support the societies? I answer—Yes, they do; in the same way that Mr. Hammond in his speech at the Gala requested the tradesmen to do, viz., by becoming subscribing or honorary members. But I must also add here that some of the fault rests with the members of the societies themselves for not inviting the tradesmen to come among them. I am glad to say that in the Oddfellows Lodge at Consett there are about half-a-dozen Consett tradesmen.

To proceed, "Looker-on" makes reference to the registration days of once-a-month. "Looker-on" must have seen that, while they would suit in case of births, in cases of death, considering what I have previously stated, they are utterly useless, for I would remind "Looker-on" that it being not always convenient to die to suit the registration days, it can and ought to be that the registration office should be better situated for this teeming population, instead of, as at present, having to go to the insignificant village of Lanchester.

I might add, in conclusion, that I do not consider Mr. Tait's letter worth noticing, for, in my opinion, it is clearly an advertisement

I should have replied to "Looker-on" last week, but I thought some one more able than myself would have done so.

W. S. DAVIES.

Consett.

Markets.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of English wheat, but a good arrival of foreign, mostly American; fine samples were rather dearer than on this day week, but secondary sold slowly. Barley and oats 3d to 6d lower. Malt dull. Beans, peas, and maize unchanged. Flour in better demand, but at rather less money.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—Wheat still continues in small supply; the oats, however, was fully an average, and that of barley good. Barley sold at 21s per Hexham boll; Tartar oats, 20s to 22s per boll. Wheat unaltered in value.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 582 beasts and 788 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, generally speaking, every description of stock exhibited for sale was somewhat inferior for the time of year. The supply of beef comprised 1,518 head. The number of sheep and lambs was 8,572. Pigs: 413 were shown. Beasts, prime heifers, per stone, 10s 9d to 11s 0d; secondary sorts, 9s 3d to 10s 0d; good oxen, 10s 3d to 10s 6d; middling, 9s 3d to 9s 9d; cows and inferior, 7s 9d to 8s 9d; pork, large, 5s 6d to 7s 6d; do. small, 8s 0d to 9s 0d; sheep, good vendable welders, per lb., 9½d to 10d; middling, 7½d to 8½d; lamb, 9d to 11d.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land hay, 120s to 170s; this year's growth, 105s to 140; new land hay, 125s to 160s; this year's growth, 100s to 145s per ton; wheat straw, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; barley straw, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; oat straw, 3s 6d to 4s 3d per thrave.

DURHAM PROVISION, Saturday.—Oats, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; barley, 8s 3d to 9s 6d; indian corn, 7s 6d; beans, 11s 3d to 12s; peas, 10s 6d to 11s 6d per boll. Beef, 9d to 11d; mutton, 9d to 10½d; veal, 10½d; bacon, 6d to 7d; hams, 7½d to 8d; cheese, 6d to 8d per lb. Chickens, 1s 6d to 2s 9d; ducks, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; hens, 1s 6d to 2s 6d each; butter, 1s 5d to 1s 7d per lb.; eggs 9 to 10 for 1s; pigeons, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per couple. Red currants, 4d to 6d; black currntas, 6d to 8d; strawberries, 6d to 8d; gooseberries, 4d to 6d; rasps, 8d per quart. Cherries, 6d per lb. Green peas, 1s 6d to 2s 8d; onions, 1s 6d per peck.

NEWCASTLE POTATO, Saturday.—Scotch potatoes, 21s 6d per load; kidneys, 2s 0d per stone.

DURHAM POTATO, Saturday.—Potatoes, round, 1s 2d to 1s 6d; kidneys, 1s 6d to 1s. 8d. per stone.

Printed and Published by ROBERT JACKSON, at the Steam Printing Works, Front Street Consett, Saturday, August 5th, 1876.