The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 856. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, JANUARY 20TH, 1877. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

E. BROOKS,
59, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

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

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

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.

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

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

NOTICE.

WILLIAM KNOX

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

LADIES' SCHOOL, WEAR TERRACE, BISHOP AUCKLAND.

PRINCIPAL:—MRS. CLEMINSON.

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

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.

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, 1876. 24

NOTED FOR GENUINE ARTICLES.

JOHN MADDISON,
GROCER, PROVISION DEALER AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
DIPTON,

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Dipton and surrounding district for the liberal support accorded to him during the many years he has been in business, and begs to intimate that he has now on hand
SPIRITS OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
Which he purposes to dispose of at the following moderate rates:—
Fine Gin (superior 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.

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

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

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY,
WATCHMAKER, EBCHESTER.

T. SKELTON,
WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,
4, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

ALL kinds of Watches and Clocks Cleaned and Repaired on the Shortest Notice, and Warranted for Twelve Months.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery of all kinds kept in Stock or made to order. Watch Glasses and Keys fitted. Jewellery of all kinds repaired.
WEDDING RINGS.
Note the Address:—
4, FRONT STREET, CONSETT. 204h

THIRD YEAR OF ATTENDANCE AT CONSETT.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MR. R. L. 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 MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WAREHOUSE.

THOMAS WOODS,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF ALL KINDS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
22, COLLINGWOOD STREET, NEWCASTLE.

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

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

GEORGE HOBSON

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

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

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

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 maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all great races are timed. Prize Medals: London, Dublin, and Paris.
Steam 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 the Press; 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. Clock Cases 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.—The Public are cautioned against misrepresentations and attempts to sell Spurious Imitations. 606g

Business Announcements.

IT IS A REMARKABLE FACT

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

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

W & A GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS—The undermentioned WINES & SPIRITS, bottled by W & A GILBEY, and bearing their Seals and Labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at Head Establishments.
From W & A GILBEY'S List of 200 varieties two descriptions of each class of WINES and SPIRITS are quoted below, one on account of its moderate price, and the second for its fine quality combined with greater age

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

WINES

	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle 1A PORT *from Portugal* A good-bodied Wine with excellent flavor, well matured. 4 years old at time of bottling	1/9	21/
Castle B PORT *from Portugal* A fine full-flavored fruity Wine, well matured. 8 years old at time of bottling	2/4	28/
Castle 1 SPANISH PORT A fruity Wine of good body, from the north-east of Spain. 2 years old at time of bottling	1/3	15/
Castle 3 SPANISH PORT The finest Red Wine produced in the north-east of Spain. 5 years old at time of bottling	1/9	21/
Castle 1A *Pale* SHERRY *from Spain* A pure Spanish Sherry suitable for Luncheon or Dinner. 3 years old at time of bottling	1/6	18/
Castle C *Pale* SHERRY *from Spain* A good type of nutty Spanish Sherry, moderately dry. 6 years old at time of bottling	2/4	28/
Castle VP *Pale* MARSALA *from Sicily* A delicate flavored Luncheon or Dinner Wine. 3 years old at time of bottling	1/4	16/
Castle C *Pale* MARSALA *from Sicily* The finest dry and delicate Wine produced in Sicily. 7 years old at time of bottling	1/8	20/
Castle A CLARET *from France* A pure sound Medoc Wine; an excellent beverage at all meals. Upwards of a year in bottle	1/	12/
Castle C CLARET *from France* A fine-flavored and well-matured Medoc Wine, possessing bottle character	1/6	18/
Castle SAUMUR *Silver Foil* A Sparkling dry Champagne, with fine flavor and delicacy — Quarts	2/1	25/
— Pints	1/3	14/6
Castle SAUMUR *Gold Foil* A Sparkling dry Champagne, with fine flavor, great delicacy and age — Quarts	2/6	30/
— Pints	1/5	17/

SPIRITS

	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle UP GIN Distilled from the best unmalted Corn, and highly rectified at our own Distillery. 33 per cent. under proof	2/	24/
Castle PROOF GIN Distilled from the best unmalted Corn, and highly rectified at our own Distillery. Strength, proof	2/10	34/
Castle UP IRISH WHISKEY Distilled from fine Malt, and matured in our own Bonded Stores. 33 per cent. under pf.	2/3	27/
Castle DO IRISH WHISKEY The finest old Dublin Whiskey, matured in our own Bonded Stores. Strength, proof	3/3	39/
Castle UP SCOTCH WHISKEY Distilled from fine Malt, and matured in our own Bonded Stores. 33 per cent. under pf.	2/3	27/
Castle SO SCOTCH WHISKEY The finest old Scotch Whiskey, matured in our own Bonded Stores. Strength, proof	3/3	39/
Castle UP BRANDY Possessing the wholesome qualities and much of the fine flavor of Cognac. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle PROOF BRANDY Possessing the wholesome qualities and much of the fine flavor of Cognac. Strength, proof	3/	36/
Castle D COGNAC An excellent Brandy of fine flavor, from the Champagne districts of Cognac. 33 per cent. under pf.	3/	36/
Castle FO COGNAC The finest Champagne Brandy, well matured by great age. Strength, proof	4/9	57/
Castle UP JAMAICA RUM A well-matured Jamaica Rum, and of a soft mellow flavor. Strength, 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle JO JAMAICA RUM The finest Jamaica Rum, well matured by great age. Strength, proof	3/2	39/

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES AT REDUCED PRICES

		Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle 1 CHAMPAGNE A pure Sparkling Wine for ordinary use, from the Champagne district	Quarts	2/2	26/
	Pints	1/3	15/
Castle 3 CHAMPAGNE A class of Champagne usually sold under special brands and at high prices	Quarts	3/6	42/
	Pints	1/11	23

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

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

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

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

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

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING.—Amusing, Instructive, and Remunerative PRINTING-PRESS, to print 9in. by 7in., with Type, Ink, Ink-roller, Type-case, and other requisites, altogether forming a complete Amateur Printing Office. Price £1 10s.
Hundreds in present use. First-class references and every information can be obtained on application to W. WIGHTMAN, Wholesale Fancy Stationer, &c., Leeds.

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 BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

J. BLENKINSOP AND SON,
LEATHER MERCHANTS AND BOOT MANUFACTURERS,
4, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
And Central Establishment—
113, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE,

BEG to inform the Trade that they have made arrangements to supply Leather, Boot Uppers, and every description of Shoe Grindery at the lowest market price. 344h

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

ORDERS for the Daily Delivery of Newspapers punctually attended to

PICTURES FRAMED AND BOOKS BOUND
At reasonable charges. 452h

ROBERT FRASER,
GROCER, &c.,
SHAKESPEARE STREET, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced BUSINESS in Premises near the Local Board Office, Consett, and trusts by keeping GOODS of the best quality, at reasonable prices, to merit a share of support.
A Trial is solicited. 432h

WILLIAM HALL,
MACHINE AGENT, DIPTON.

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

THOMAS SMITH,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
BURNOPFIELD,

BEGS to announce that he has on hand a superior STOCK of WINES and SPIRITS at the following prices:—

	Per Bottle.
Scotch and Irish Whiskey, ...2s. 6d., 3s. 0d., 3s. 6d.
Rum, ...	2s. 6d., 3s. 0d.
Gin, ...	2s. 6d., 3s. 0d.
Brandy, pale, ...	4s. 0d., 5s. 0d.
Brandy, brown, ...	3s. 6d., 4s. 0d., 5s. 0d.
Port Wine, ...	2s. 6d., 3s. 0d.
Sherry Wine, ...	2s. 0d., 2s. 6d.
Claret, ...	1s. 6d., 2s. 0d.
Ginger Wine, ...	1s. 6d.

Real good Whiskey at 3s. per Quart. 365h

ROYAL LIVER FRIENDLY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1850.
Chief Office:
16, PRESTON STREET, LIVERPOOL.
The Annual Premium income exceeds £225,000.

THIS Society is now admitted to be the largest and and wealthiest Institution of its kind in the United Kingdom, having an accumulated capital of nearly half a million, of which sum £36,407 9s. 9d. was saved during the year ending December, 1875.
WANTED, Respectable and Energetic Men, as Agents throughout the United Kingdom, also an unlimited number of COLLECTORS and CANVASSERS. Very liberal commissions and emoluments allowed, and upon furnishing evidence of ability to develop business, a salary will be given.
An excellent opportunity for those having spare time on hand to increase their incomes.
Apply to the Chief Office as above,
WILLIAM ATHERTON, Chairman. 414h

Business Announcements.

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

P. OSBORNE,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER
FRONT STREET,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 227

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

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PAPER HANGINGS. 6919

PERFECTION IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH AND PAINLESS DENTISTRY AT MODERATE CHARGES.

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

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

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

Agent for the Royal Life and Fire Assurance Company and the Union Permanent Building Society. Meeting night, on Monday Evening, Feb. 12th, 1877.
Agent for the Sale of Pianofortes and Harmoniums.

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:—CATCHGATE, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.
ESTABLISHED 1817. 716g

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
91 & 93, BLACKETT STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

JAMES JOHNSON, Family Grocer and Tea Dealer. Teas, Coffees, and Spices of the Choicest quality. Good Useful Teas from 2s. per pound. Coffees, 1s. per pound. Household Soaps from 3d. per pound. All kinds of Drysaltery Goods cheap and of the best quality. Hotels and families supplied at wholesale prices.
TERMS—CASH. 879a

TO DRAPERS, MILLINERS, CLOTHIERS, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOSHUA LAX,
IRONMONGER,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

BEGS respectfully to call the attention of his many Friends and Patrons to the fact that the SINGER SEWING MACHINES, for which he has the Sole Agency for this District, have been greatly REDUCED IN PRICE; so much so, indeed, that they now come within the reach of people of most humble circumstances: Hand Machine, £4 4s.; New Family Do., £5 5s., formerly £6 10s.; Medium Do., £6 10s., formerly £7 10s.; No. 2 Tailoring Do., £7, sold before at £8.
J. L. is able to sell at the above list on easy terms, or give 5 per cent. Discount for Cash; Delivery and Instruction Free.
These prices merit the particular attention of purchasers, as the mechanical parts of the Singer Machines are made of Steel. Many of the comparatively worthless imitations are made simply of good iron.
J. L. also wishes to state that he has at present a large Stock of the Celebrated EUREKA and PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES on hand. 297h

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

What with long-protracted anxiety with reference to the Eastern Question, coupled with a keener and more bitter division of opinion on the subject than has been experienced in this country for many years, even with regard to home politics, what with a threatened conflict with a foe more hateful and destructive than either Russian or Turk can be, and whose victims have far exceeded the massacres of Bulgaria or Khiva—the dreaded scourge of small-pox, and what with floods more long-continued and excessive than any within living memory, the opening of the year has proved anything but exhilarating. It is cheering to reflect that there can come no second Deluge, although we are not very far from having accomplished the forty days during which the windows of heaven were opened in order to swamp the world. Indeed, it is said that in the year 1763 there was all but incessant rain for three months, and yet "our tight little island" was not washed away. In 1875 the water was half a foot higher in the Thames than it is at present, but then there was an unusually high tide; now, on the contrary the tide is unusually low; and yet streets and railway lines are lying under water, and in many quarters all traffic is suspended. This morning we have been considerably refreshed by a fine specimen of London Fog. It is seldom one hails a fog with delight; but I certainly did to-day. It is, at any rate, a relief from the monotony of carrying an umbrella and drying or changing one's clothes. To-day's fog has been somewhat remarkable in colour. It was not the bluish grey of the provincial fog, it was not the traditional yellow of the metropolis; it was absolutely brown—the hue of bad coffee after it has been "let down" for a third cup. There is nothing more lugubriously solemn than such an atmosphere. It makes one think of Pluto's gloomy reign, or of the unhappy shores of the dark Cimmerian land. Under the oppression of its influence busy men of the City move about like wandering and listless spectres. There is something chilling to one's blood in the heavily-muffled rumble of the streets, whilst diseased and sickly-looking hansoms and ommibuses loom on you from a distance, with their oil-lit eyes, like horrid goblins in a fairy tale, and then glide by as though they bore a cargo of melancholy ghosts for Hades.

The most contradictory rumours are still flying about concerning the Conference: in fact, we do not know what to believe, and, in the end, act on the advice which is given to engine-drivers in a fog when you cannon see the signals, to call a halt. The last report is that Lord Salisbury is coming home so disgusted at the result of the diplomatic failure, and at finding his hands tied by the Derby-Beaconsfield combination, that he intends to break with the Ministry and become a cross-bench man. This session, indeed, is expected to see many additions to the cross-benches in the Upper House, if our Premier persists in raising Baron Rothschild to the peerage. Enough has been done, in all conscience, for the Rothschilds', who netted £30,000 commission on the Suez Canal shares, without adding a cornet.

Backshish is the word dinned in your ear from the day you land till you leave the East. At last, however, it seems that *backshish*, like the plague, comes to us from the East wrapped up in Hind Turbans. The revelations made with regard to the Nawab Nazim of Bengal are so damaging to certain organs of the Press that the sooner the incriminated journals purge themselves the better it will be for them. Dr. William Russell has lost no time in doing so, and in the most emphatic and circumstantial way has denied all connection, direct or indirect, with this Nabob and his *mussurs*. There is this consolation, that the giving of this money away that it is almost as great a waste of money as the drunken sailor's frolic of poaching watches instead of eggs. The newspapers, in fact, which are worth anything cannot be treated, and those which can are not worth buying. Hence the business does not pay, as the Nawab Nazim now knows to his cost.

But if *backshish* to the Press does not pay, it appears as if our playwrights are not above inserting a puff for enterprising tradesmen. It is noticed this year that the puff business has been gone into more ostentatiously than ever, and the managers have, it is said, more than recouped themselves in this way for the losses arising from the inclemency of the weather. As an instance, I have heard that the proprietor of a certain sport has paid £100 for two lines in one Pantomine. This is almost as good as the New York dry-goods merchant who opened negotiations with Macaulay to inmortalize him by inserting him in his History of England. How it was to be done was of no importance, provided only that the store-keeper was there. I should like to have seen Macaulay's reply. It must have been "a gem of purest ray serene"!

The *Echo* has struck out a speciality of its own, which it is surprising has not been thought of long ago. The New York Press do it, and so, also, in Plymouth and other provincial towns the practice is growing of giving Monday sketches of Sunday sermons. Betweens pews and pulpit there has been nothing like reciprocity: the pulpit has criticized the pews, and it were time that it got it back again, or, at least, were paid out in its own coin. It has now a chance of this, if the sketches of Metropolitan preachers is done with anything like point and spirit. The first of the *Echo* sketches was Stapford Brooke, the second is Dr Evans of St. Mary-le-Strand, as noted a High-Churchman as Mr Brooke is a Broad. It will next be the turn for a Low-Churchman; but such is the modesty of the men or the obscurity of the party that it is not easy to pitch on any Low-Churchman of sufficient mark to justify his being dragged out of obscurity as a representative man in any sense.

The Slade Appeal is to come on on the 22nd inst., and it may be expected to last three or four days. In the meanwhile the Spiritualists are busy. They have petitioned the Home Secretary; they have held meetings in Great Russell Street; and, like the anti-vaccinationists and a great many other people, they have written to Mr Gladstone. Mr Gladstone replies politely—probably within the limits of a post-card of the cheaper and less-substantial species—that he does not understand the action of the Treasury in the matter, but "reserves his opinion" upon the whole question. It is pleasing to find that the ex-Prime Minister has learnt some little discretion in the wording of his correspondence; but vague as his words are, they appear to afford some encouragement to the Spiritualists.

The first of Charles Dickens's books, his feeble Life of Grimaldi, has re-appeared, an unerring sign that the copywright period protecting his novels from "piracy" is drawing to a close. We shall presently have new editions galore of "Sketches by Boz," and in due time the others will follow. As a matter of curious fact, several of the leading publishers in the Row have for some years past been preparing to produce editions of the novels of the great humorist when time shall permit. Talking about new books and editions, I happen to know that the Leopold Shakspeare which has been announced by Messrs Cassell, Petter, and Galpin will cantain some of the very finest drawings that have emanated from the pencil of Mr Fred Barnard. And magnificently engraved! In fact, I question whether we possess such an edition *de luxe* of the works of the bard as the Leopold promises to be.

Rumour is once more busy with the names of these artists who are most likely to be added to the list of Associates of the Royal Academy when the next election shall take place. Which be they? Messrs Auless, P. R. Morris, L Fildes, Peter Graham, Prinsess (who is now in India), Boughton, Marcus Stone, and at least a score of others stand forward, and, if merit of the highest possible class—especially with regard to the first I have mentioned—go for anything, ought to be cordially admitted. The Scotchmen have had their turn, and the St John's Wood clan theirs: it is high time cliques were put on one side and unadventitous ability honoured. As for Mr Auless, nobody would think of disputing *his* claim. He is unequalled in his line. Nay; more; he is perhaps the greatest poriait-painter England has produced since Sir Joshua Reynolds. He ought to be vouchsafed the privilege of writing A. R. A after his name at once, if he in the least cares for such a questionable distinction.

THE IRISH ECHO

CAUGHT BY "O'DONNELL ABU" FOR THE READERS OF THE *GUARDIAN*.

DUBLIN, Thursday.

Through some hitch in the Crown and Haniper Office, the Waterford Election does not take place until next week. In the meantime, the popular candidate, Mr. Esmonde is appealing to the electors openly by addressing them in public meeting assembled. The English "bag-man," Mr. Lehmann, has "put-up" at Lismore Castle, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire. On Friday, the tenants of his Grace received "instructions" to attend a meeting at the castle, when, I have no doubt, the "law" was laid down to them. What is the manner in which the rejected "Middlesex Candidate" is seeking the suffrages of Waterford? Why, by simply buttonholing the landlords, in the hope that they will be able to induce their tenants, as in the days of old to be false to Ireland. But—thanks to the Ballot—they can laugh in their sleeves at their landlords, and act with perfect safety in giving effect to their convictions.

The Electors of Waterford, will, as I said last week, prove equal to the occasion. Their Bishop and their Clergy are on the side of "Esmonde and Home Rule." The Council of the Home Rule League has sent down a spirit-stirring address to the electors, in which they say:—

"Your suffrages are sought for by two candidates—one pledged to the Great Cause of Self-Government for Ireland; the other opposed to your National Rights. If you desire that Irishmen should manage their own affairs in their own Parliament, give your votes to Esmond and Home Rule! If you wish to see contentment, prosperity and freedom in Ireland, vote for Esmonde and Home Rule! If you are content to leave your children the inheritance of a discontented and impoverished country—if you wish the degradation of Ireland to be perpetual, give you votes for Lehmann, Coercion, and English Mis-rule. Every circumstance that can stir to action every one who has the instincts of manhood, the spirit of an Irishman, surrounds this contest. Mr. Esmonde is an Irishman, sympathising with your feelings, acquainted with your wants, selected in a free and open meeting, approved of and supported as the Candidate of the People by your truly Patriotic Bishop and all the Clergy of the County. The man who is so chosen takes up no opinion to suit the purposes of this canvass. He has been from the origin of the movement the steady and consistent advocate of Home Rule; he has worked with us a member of this Council from its earliest formation, and in the great National Conference he took a prominent part. Against him your votes are sough for an entire stranger, utterly unknown in your county, recommended to you by no human being in whom you place the slightest trust, with no advocate or representation but the agents he employes, with no knowledge of your feelings or your wants, thrust upon your county by the managers of an English Faction, putting forward no claim to your votes except that he has wealth enough to buy you, the complete impersonation of that alien system of Goverment that is crushing down this noble land."

As I observed in my "Echo" last week, Mr. Lehmann will have to remain outside the representation of Waterford on this, and ever other like occasion. The spirit of Irish Nationality is not to be bought by the weight of English gold! The men of Waterford will not forget that seven hundred years ago the soil of their county was invaded by England, when an attempt was made to put down Irish freedom! If they treat the nominee of an Anti-Irish Whig clique in the same manner as they met the English some years ago, all will be well.

The vacancy in the representation of Sligo caused by the lamented death of Sir Robert Gore Booth must be filled on Friday next. Captain King-Harman is, at the time I write, the only candidate, and, according to present appearances he will be returned unopposed. This gallant gentleman was the first to use the expression "Home Rule," and he was the first to raise the banner of Home Rule on the election platform. Captain King-Harman has already had two hard-fought battles against Saxon Whiggery and English ascendancy. The small cry which he was the first to raise politically in Longford has grown to be a great measure, and has forced itself on the English Parliament in a way that the Irish Nation could not have hoped for in so short a time. The gallant captain is the right man in the right place, and I have not the slightest fear that even should he be opposed by the Whigs—which he will not—he would gain the complete suffrages of the Men of Sligo; but, as I said before, there is not the slightest sign of any opposition.

Mr. Butt has addressed the following circular to the Home Rulers:—

"Dublin, January 6th, 1877.

"DEAR SIR,—I am sure I am acting in accordance with the general wish of the members of the Home Rule party, and the desire and expectation of the country, in requesting a Conference of the Home Rule members before the commencement of the session, similar to that which assembled last year with such satisfactory results. I trust it will not be inconvenient for you to attend such a Conference at Morrison's Hotel, on Wednesday, the 31st of this month, at the hour of 12 o'clock. As matters of very great importance will be brought before the Conference, it is of importance that there should be as full an attendance as possible. Hoping that this arrangement will meet your convenience.—I remain, dear sir, yours very faithfully,

"ISAAC BUTT."

The Conference last year did a world of good, and was of inestimable profit to the cause of Ireland. Mr. Butt no doubt has had practical experience of the benefits it conferred. And I am sure the public here—whatever thy may think in England—are delighted at the prospect of the Irish members meeting in Dublin on the last day of this month. This bringing together of Irish members in their own land must conduce to a unity, from which strength must eminate, to say nothing of the freedom of opinion on Irish questions and Irish policy which can be indulged in with confidence. All "friends" of Ireland will look forward with not a little interest the deliberations of the Conference which is so shortly to meet, and many will be the hopes expressed that their deliberations may be wise, their resolutions spirited and suitable to coming opportunities.

Under the title "Scottish Home Rule," the Edinburgh *Daily Review* publishes in its editorial columns, and in editorial type a letter which is worthy of notice as a sign of the times. Taken in conjunction with several recent utterances of the same kind, it indicates that Scotland is moving toward Home Rule. The writer of the letter claims for his country a right of self-government, and the bulk of his letter is occupied with Scotland's claim to determine for herself what shall be her own system of national education, and what the institutions that shall give effect to the system. Here are some of his remarks:—

" . . . . Great Britain and Ireland form a United Kingdom, and it is right and fitting they should remain so. The people who inhabit the United Kingdom are not, however, and cannot be one people. They are three. Their history, their religion, and their character are diverse, and are likely to remain so. It is not desirable it should be otherwise. . . . . If the peoples of the Britains are diverse in genius, in character, and history, then a wise Government would nourish that genius and character by appropriate institutions for directing the national movements and life when it could not be controlled from the one centre. Take for example, the matter of education. Had we even a Prussian ministry of education, controlled by Prussian Arnolds and Frazers, by wise, trained, scientific educationists, nursing, developing, and utilising to the full the universities and educational institutions of the country—which, you will admit, is a very bold supposition, considering our amiable young Lord Sandon and his board of Government clerks—it would not follow that it would be a wise policy to commit the education of the United Kingdom even to such. The Prussian Army actually nurses its peculiarities, because it knows their power in war. Equally valuable, it would be easy to show, are they in education, and in other movements which constitute a nation's life. Our Scottish education must, then, be controlled at home—a committee of privy council would only degrade it, as it has partly done already, with its convict revised codes."

The writer concludes this portion of the letter by saying: "I don't think we need be ashamed to speak out and even shout about Home Rule for Scotland;" and he points with emphatic respect, to what the Repeal and Home Rule agitations have already done for Ireland. He says:—

"Fifty years ago their country, in its laws and government, could furnish a terrible indictment against the wisdom and common sense of the British people. Now the measures which an enlightened government passed—one of them on land tenure, after asking questions of all Europe, and another in disestablishing a Church which was a terrible satire on Christianity—are coming to disturb the lymphatic mental shallowness and waken the drowsy conscience of English agricultural members. Justice is the same in England and Scotland as in Ireland, and, notwithstanding the ulta-timidity, the cold unforgetfulness of self, and the conventional proprieties which are the prevailing characteristic of Scotch members, both tenant-right and disestablishment willnot remain on the western side of the Irish Channel. Home Rule, too, will yet bear its fruits. Tenant-right and disestablishment for long were things to be spoken of in Scotland emancipated from the regime of the Dundases, and with all the timidity of emancipated people—in whispers and with bated breath, as Home Rule is spoken of now. But Home Rule has as good a *raison d'etre* as either of them."

It is true he has not the courage to ask for a Domestic Parliament for Scotland. The Scotch mind is not yet ripe for the doctrine. Great ideas like great bodies, move slowly, and with so cautious and tenacious a people as the Scotch, they move, perhaps, more slowly than elsewhere. The Scotch writer evidently understands the wants of his own country, and in pleading for Home Rule for Scotland he has got hold of the right stick by the right end.

A great many tenant-right meetings have been held during the week. Another great demonstration was held in the County Kerry. Mr. Blennerhasset, M.P., Mr. M'Carthy Downing, M.P., and Mr. O'Donoghue, M.P., were the principal speakers. The resolutions set forth the failure of the Land Act of 1870 to prevent eviction, and the necessity which exists for the passing of a measure which will secure the tenant in his holding at a fair rent, with the right to sell his interest, and that provision should be made for the allocation of plots of groud to *bona-fide* farm labourers. At the meeting of the Cork Farmers' Club, on Saturday, the county and city representatives attended and delivered addresses on the land question. Both gentlemen demonstrated the necessity for further and prompt legislation for the protection of the tenants. Mr. M'Carthy Downing read a copy of a lease which had been forced upon tenants by a landowner in the county, that contained clauses which rendered the Gladstone Act totally inoperative; and Mr. Shaw declared that, in his capacity as managing director of the Ulster Bank, he became painfully aware of the cruel exactions made by many landlords in the south on their tenants. Farmers seeking assistance from the bank on the security of their leases could not obtain it for the all-sufficient reason that their landlords had confiscated all their interests in their holdings; that they were just as much at their landlord's mercy as if they never held a lease at all. Ye Farmers of England that live at home at ease, what think ye of this? Do you not see that English statesmen are incapable of legislating for the wants of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone's (1870) Land Act was going to do all and a good deal more for the Irish Tenant. But after the evidence of the Member for Cork, is any more convincing proof wanting that the Gladstone Act has simulated landlord robbery.

I wonder what the French tenant-farmers think of the Irish system of "fixity" of tenure. In that country, landlords are as scarce as are tenant proprietors in Ireland. The rapidity of the recovery of France from the desolating war of a few years ago—though unprecedented in history—is traceable to this fact. The cost of the war, including the indemnity paid to Germany, amounted to the fabulous sum of three hundred and seventy million pound sterling. That has been paid long ago, and so sound is the condition of the country that its present revenue is the largest *ever raised* by any nation in time of peace. The revenue of France for the present year is £109,000,000—exceeding that of England by £30,000,000—and it is paid without any distress whatever. It was thought that the German exactions would crush France for a long period of years, but so far from that being the case, as I have said, she has already paid off the costs of the war, and, notwithstanding that she lost two provinces, her condition is more sound than before the war. The reason of this is obvious: France has a population of peasant proprietors who share the fruits of their industry with no profligate, debauched, absentee proprietors, and they are consequently able to live not only comfortably and earnings, out of which they can contribute their happily, but to lay by the surplus produce of their quota towards the defrayal of the national expenditure, without feeling the contribution as in any sense an exaction. If Ireland were similarly circumstanced she would not only be as prosperous, but, allowing for the price of produce, more so.

The *Freeman's* London correspondent says:—"I hear that there is a great hubbub at the Admiralty over the Goshawk adventure. Mr. Ward Hunt having pretty nearly lost his senses when the facts were reported to him. It is now currently rumoured—and I believe correctly rumoured—that the telegram was no hoax, but a blunder, the responsibility of which rests between the Secretary of the Sea Lords and the Admiralty telegraph clerk. Either the caligraphy of the former or the geographical knowledge of the latter must be defective. The secretary, it is said, wrote Galway, but the clerk interpreted it Gibraltar, and forwarded his version to Queenstown. Further information being required by the naturally irate First Lord, the officials admitted that they knew the little vessel was shortly to proceed to a second Irish station, and they appear to have been in doubt as to whether Gibraltar might not be somewhere in Bantry Bay."

Mr. Frederick Falconer, the Recorder of Dublin, not only lays down the law, but has a way of calling "a spade a spade." On Tuesday, when opening the Spring Quarter Sessions, at Green Street, he delivered an eloquent oration upon the miseries of the poor, and suggested several remedies in allenia-tion of their wretched condition. "The simple God's truth," said he, "is that whilst the homes of the people in our great cities, and notably in this city, remain, as they have been, our boast of progress is fantastic and our talk about our Christianity is almost profane." I wish we had a few more recorders on the bench like Mr. Falconer.

I see that a countryman—Mr. Rathbone, M.P. for Liverpool—has been giving a piece of sound advice to a number of working men in an address, which he delivered before the Liverpool Trade Societies on "The National Responsibilities of Working Men," which I commend to the same class of readers. He said: "The working classes were as much interested as any other class in maintaining and increasing the national prosperity. Having regretted that so much money was spent in drink, and pointed out that we were now subjected to the keen rivalry of Germany and France, he argued that habits of industry and thrift were necessary if we wished to retain our command of trade."

Far away in the south-west corner of Kerry, far beyond the cincture of picturesque mountains which surround and are so faithfully reflected on the bosom of Killarney's beauteous Lakes; away at the head of Kenmare's noble estuary, stands the world-famed Convent of the Poor Clares. Celebrated alike for the rigid austerity of the order, for the sanctity of its pious inmates, and for the numerous invaluable works—devotional and historical—which have issued from the pen of the illustrious "Nun of Kenmare" within the past few years, with a prolificness surpassing even that of Lope de Vega. Anything relative to that holy community cannot fail to interest every Irishman. On Wednesday last was celebrated with extraordinary pomp and splendour, in the magnificent church of Kenmare, a ceremony now happily of frequent occurrence in our country—the reception of two young ladies into the community of the Poor Clares. The favoured two were Miss Agnes Cusack (in religion Sister Mary Xavier Joseph) daughter of Mr. Michael Cusack, of Mitchelstown, and niece of Captain Cusack, of Philadelphia, U.S; and Miss Courtenay (in religion Sister Mary Theresa Joseph), daughter of Mrs. Courtenay, of Kenmare, and sister to the Mother of Novices. His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry, officiated on the occasion. A large number of clergymen were present, also many of the *elite* of the district. After the ceremony the good ladies entertained the friends of the newly-received Nuns at a sumptuous *dejuner*. Wonderful has been the amount of good done by the Poor Clares amongst the people of the district since their arrival on the banks of the Roughty sixteen years ago. They educate the children, clothe the naked, they feed the hungry; and it is a remarkable fact, that each Christmas a larger quantity of prime beef and bread is distributed amongst the poor of the district than by the Queen to the dependants on her bounty. The fame achieved by an humble Nun in Kenmare—Miss Cusack—is world wide. As an authoress she ranks amongst the ablest of the day. His holiness has congratulated her on the remarkable success of her literary labours. Bishops have approved of her devotional works and recommended them to their flocks. The most distinguished Irishmen have spoken in glowing terms of her pure patriotism when writing on Ireland or on national subjects; even a Press bitterly hostile to Catholicity and to Ireland have been forced to bestow its praise on the labours of the "Nun of Kenmare." Yet, quite indefatigable, she still writes in the seclusion of her cell, and all for the poor of Christ.

EXTRACTS FROM "PUNCH."

THE "CONFIDENCE TRICK.—Jonathan: "Guess I have come into a deal of money lately under an award, and I don't know what to du with it all! So jest to show my confidence in yew, I was calkelatin' to tote yew over a couple of millions!!!" (John Bull fancies he has read of this sort of thing in the police reports).

SEASONABLE ADVICE TO FARMERS.—Make hay in wet weather. Take opportunity to store water. In the midst of rain remember drought.

TOO CANDID BY HALF.—Visitor (to newly-married friend).—"I was admiring your little carriage, Mrs. McLuckie, so." Mrs. McLuckie.—"Oh, the brougham. Yes, you've no idea what a comfort I find it."—Mr. McLuckie.—"Ch, aye. Its gey handy. We're jist jobbit the cab for the coorse weather!"

KISSING GOES BY CLASSES.—Guard (to old lady taking leave of her daughters).—"Now then, mum, jump in if you want to kiss, you must go by a Parliamentary."

AT THE COUNTY CATTLE AND DOG SHOW.—"Haw, by-the-bye—a—Lady Mawiah, I don't see your sistahs, Lady Wachel and Lady Fwedewica?" "They're gone to the dogs, Sir Wabert." "Haw! So sawwy!!".

STARTLING RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A punctual train.

INCIDENTS OF TAXATION.—Collectors and summonses.

HISTORICAL PARALLEL.—Mrs. Malaprop declares that the courage of Mr. Tooth reminds her of Cæsar's when he stepped over the Rubricon."

The American papers by the last mail record among the victimes of the railway disaster at Ashtabula Mr. Bliss, author of "Hold the Fort" and other hymns, rendered popular in this country by the singing of Mr. Sankey. Mr. Moody, in a letter from Chicago, appeals to the Sunday-school children of America for subscriptions to erect a monument to Mr. Bliss. Mrs. Bliss was also killed.

THE DURHAM JOINERS.—The strike in the Durham building trade still continues, without any prospect of a speedy settlement. On Monday night the men met at the Griffin, Durham, to talk matters over, and to learn if anything had been communicated to any of the men by the masters. None of the men had anything to communicate; nor was there the slightest disposition on the part of the men as a body to return to work at the reduced rate. An idea seems to prevail amongst the men that the masters will ere long give way, hence none of them are seeking employment elsewhere.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF A MOTHER AT JARROW.

On Saturday morning, the infant child of John Carroll, puddler, Monkton Road, Jarrow, died under circumstances requiring a coroner's inquiry. An inquest was held upon the body on Monday afternoon, at Mr. H. McGrorty's, Monkton Road, before Mr. Coroner Graham. The first witness called Margaret Carroll, the child's mother, who said that deceased was a month old on the previous night. He was her second child, and died on Saturday morning. She suckled it; he was a small child when he was born, and had grown only a little. She was attended by a Mrs. McLean, a midwife, when it was born. It had not caught cold, and it was well enough till Friday, when it got a "dulness," and took fits at night. She did not send for a doctor, as she did not think it was so ill. It was very low and weak on Saturday morning, and was not taking the breast. It had no more fits on Saturday; but was very weak, and died quietly about ten o'clock. The description of the fit was that the child would go into a slumber, then start up and "screech," and work with its hands. It tried to cough and had done the same on Thursday. Its nose seemed stuffed up. On Saturday morning, at eight o'clock, she took the child to Father Meynell to be baptized.—The coroner said it was a most extraordinary thing that the mother should have taken on a cold morning to be baptized, and she not to look after a doctor for its body. The mother had done a most foolish thing.—Witness said she did not know what to do. The midwife had told her, after the child was dead, that the child had been taking "inward convulsions." She went to her to borrow a shawl to take it to the priest, and she told her it was ill. Her husband "stood turns." Her other child died of whooping-cough at fourteen months.—John Fagan, labourer, said Carroll and his family had lodged with him two months. On Wednesday evening, he noticed that deceased could not breathe well, as it was stuffed. They got nothing for it, and the child got worse, but the woman was in such poverty that he did not say anything about a doctor.—Dr. Whamond said he did not see deceased till that afternoon. It looked as if it had been fairly nourished, though it was so small. He would say that the child had died from bronchitis, leading to congestion of the lungs. Death would be accelerated by neglect to obtain medical aid and by exposure to cold. The Coroner suggested that Father Meynell should let it be known to mothers that he would go to their houses and baptize infants in cases of emergency. It was a case of gross ignorance, but there was no wilful intention.—A verdict was returned in accordance with the medical testimony, after which the mother of deceased was called into the room and severely censured by the coroner. He told her that it was her carelessness that killed the child.

A NEW IRONCLAD.

There is, we believe, every probability of a new Inflexible being constructed to carry two or more of the monster guns which it is proposed to build in emulation of the 100-ton guns with which the Duilio and Dandolo will be armed by the Italian Government. There has been some talk about placing one 160-ton gun in each of the turrets of the Inflexible at Portsmouth, instead of two 81-ton guns, for which she was originally designed; but if such a change was ever intended by the Constructive Department of the Admiralty, it would now appear to have been abandoned as impracticable. The turrets are being proceeded with on the old lines, and the shot racks are being prepared to accommodate multiples of 15in., the diameter of the projectile which is fired by the 81-ton gun. Indeed, it would be impossible to place in the ship any guns of higher nature than the 81-ton gun, seeing that while the length of the piece is 27ft, the inner diameter of the turrets in which it is to be fought does not exceed 28ft. In action the space within the turrets for working the guns will be increased by the thickness of the wall of the turrets 2ft. 11in., *plus* the breath of the well or gutter that intervenes between the turrets and the raised deck which covers the hydraulic rammer. But it must be remembered that while the 81-ton gun measures 27ft. in length, the Italian 100-ton gun measures 33ft., so that the 160-ton gun, would be probably 40ft. long, the 200-ton gun, which has also been mentioned as being about to be commenced at Woolwich, being necessarily much larger, probably 50ft. in all. To enable the present Inflexible, therefore, to carry heavier ordance, would require the structure of the ship to be in a great measure remodelled. As it is, the turrets of the Inflexible stretch from the middle line to the inner side of the citadel armour. Their diameter could not consequently be increased. They might, it is true, be provided with an elliptical overhang to accommodate the greater length of the gun; but this alteration would require a complete readjustment of the loading covers, and a probable heightening and broadening of the firing ports. The additional weights of the ship, too, involved by increased size of guns and gearing, and the accumulated augmentations of projectiles and power charges, would bring the vessel down between 8in. and 12in. Taking all these things into consideration, the Admiralty have apparently determined to make no alteration in the orignal design of the ship. A new Inflexible has accordingly, we hear, been resolved upon, to carry the gigantic ordnance of the future. What shape the monster will take it is impossible to say, but it is clear that she will not be broader than the present Inflexible, as the country does not possess a dock which can accommodate, either for construction or for completing for sea, a ship of a broader beam than the Inflexible. Nor can the powerful shears which have been erected at the end of the new fitting basin at Portsmouth plumb a boiler or other heavy weight a distance from the coping stones of more than the middle line of our largest double-turret ship. To give her the necessary buoyancy, therefore, it would be requsite to give the new Inflexible greater vertical depth, which would so increase her draught as to preclude her from following ships of lighter build. Besides, before laying down the keel of a new monster turret ship, it is expedient to ascertain practically what the affect would be of firing the 81-ton gun in couples or fours upon the ship carrying them, and upon the heaviest armour with which it is possible to protect men-of-war. The simultaneous discharge of the 38-ton guns in the fore turret of the Thunderer broke the skylights and gear faces, while some of the T-iron beams that support the superstructure were loosened from the bolts which secured them to the sides of the ship, and cracks were produced in the welding at the ends. In like manner there is every reason to fear that the enormous concussion of the pairs of 81-ton guns on board the Inflexible will tear up the deck-plating, when firing end-on, and probably rip up the sides of the superstructure. The fact is, nothing can yet be predicted of the effects of firing these tremendous guns on board ship. Mr. Barnaby purposes, we understand, to settle the question practically by firing the guns from a floating platform resembling the deck of the Inflexible, and until this experiment has been made it is premature to think of constructing ordnance of greater power. At the present time the 81-ton guns are capable of penetrating any armour afloat, and with battering charges they would probably be sufficient to disintegrate the ponderous plating of the Italian monitors themselves.—*Times.*

At an early hour on Friday morning, Whiteworth Hall, which for a number of years, has been the family residence of Mr. R. D. Shafto, was almost totally destroyed by fire. The hall, which is of very ancient structure, is situated a little over a mile from Spennymoor, closely adjacent to the road leading to Page Bank; and for the past two years, although handsomely furnished, it has been unoccupied.

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Occasional Papers.

THE *DAILY TELEGRAPH* ON MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROPOSITION.

A few days ago the junior member for Birmingham submitted to the Town Council of that borough the following resolution:—"That local representative authorities should be empowered to acquire by fair compensation, under a principle to be fixed by Parliament, all existing interests in the retail sale of intoxicating drinks within their respective districts, and carry on the trade for the convenience and on behalf of the inhabitants, but no private individual to have any interest in the sale or derive any profit therefrom." This was carried by a majority of thirty-six—only ten members of the corporation voting in the minority. To ascribe such an obviously favourable reception to the popularity of Mr. Chamberlain,—as the *Telegraph* seems to do—or to his eloquent pleading is, when the composition of Birmingham Town Council is considered, purely inadmissible.

Most persons, whether teetotal or otherwise, are ready to admit that the extraordinary dimensions of intemperance call for some special remedy, and the contention seems to be concerning the means to be employed. There probably never was a reform attempted but the battle cry of "Liberty of the subject" was raised, and had this at times received other than superficial attention, England to-day could not boast her supremacy. When education was about to be made compulsory there were not wanting those who resented it, on the ground that parents having children employed in factories and down coal-mines would suffer very material loss by removing them to the school-room, and this without compensation. Rational minds, however, made justifiable such interference with "individual rights" on the ground that the prosperity of our country imperatively demanded it. Liberty no doubt is a grand thing, but only when the possession of it conduces to good. In several of the states of America (the vaunted land of freedom) liberty is so far strained as to enable a man to marry any number of wives, so long as he makes this a religious tenet, but in England monogamy only is permitted as being best suited to our social and national existence. That a man should be allowed to exercise his free-will under the most of circumstances is much to be desired, but only so long as his actions are consistent with the welfare of the community. In dealing with the drink question the same rule ought to be observed: That the good of the commonwealth, and not a section of it, ought to be the basis of all general legislation.

There seems to be three distinct ideas as to how the traffic should be conducted, and out of these spring the numerous reform measures now before the public. The first, and the one which now obtains is, that being a dangerous trade it ought to be under the supervision of the State, the latter to grant licenses to fit and proper persons for the conducting of the same. The second principle is that of free trade; but the impracticability of this has been demonstrated in Liverpool, where a few years ago the experiment was tried. Nor need we be astonished at such a result, for I quite concur in the view that free trade can only be beneficial where free competition will secure the best possible articles at the least remunerative prices. The third and more recent opinion is that embodied in Mr. Chamberlain's proposal, or in other words, the Gothenburg system.

For reasons best known to itself the *Daily Telegraph* has already consigned this to the limbo of Utopias. Although no exception to those who regard intemperance as a "nuisance," going even as far as to dub it a "plague," it by no means advocates legal enactments as calculated to diminish the evil. "It is surprising," observes that journal, "that the gravest practical barrier in the way of such a measure becoming law does not seem to have been even hinted at by the gentleman whose name is most prominently associated with it, or by any of those who took part in the discussion at Birmingham." I confess when I read this I nervously expected the blow which would crush in a moment the project and the hopes of all its supporters, but was instantly relieved on finding the incontestable interrogation coming out of the mouth of an imaginary member of the House of Commons, and to the following effect: "How is the vast sum of which your system would deprive the Exchequer to be replaced?" That there are honourable gentlemen "practical" enough to ask such a question we do not for a moment doubt, but why the query should be pronounced the "gravest practical barrier" is more than I can understand, especially when the most effectual reply is to be found in the very article to which I am taking exception. Intemperance is rightly termed by the *Telegraph* writer a nuisance, "and when," adds he, "its relation to pauperism is traced, it may be almost regarded as a plague." Now as five-sixths of the crime and pauperism are the outcome of intemperance, and are, moreover, a source of expense to the Exchequer, it follows that a diminution of intemperance would imply a corresponding diminution of pauperism and crime; and thus while a deficit in the excise duties would be manifest on the one hand, there would be a smaller demand on the expenditure for criminals and paupers, with the accumulating moral wealth to boot. Nor in the event of the gain not equalling the loss—although logically I do not see how this could occur—need we begin to dream of extra taxation, for would there not be the enormous profits accruing from the sale in each and every borough at the disposal of the authorities?

It is rather strange that the *Standard* of the same date, 5th ult., contained a leader on the same subject, but opposing it in a less ingenious manner,—admitting, indeed, what the *Telegraph* denies. This is all the more singular when we remember the perfect unanimity of mind displayed by these two "great powers" on the Eastern Question. The *Standard* describes with poetic fancy the city wherein this measure is operating, and assures us that it did, "in the course of a few years, pretty thoroughly reform the police, the health, and the morals of the thriving community." We are further informed that "the results were so satisfactory, and have been by this time so thoroughly tested," that no wonder others should seek to repeat the experiment in their own counties. Compare these remarks of a Conservative organ with the utterances of a Radical newspaper. "It is also unfortunate for the end Mr. Chamberlain has in view," says the *Telegraph*, "that the ratio of drunkenness in Gothenburg has disappointed the anticipations of the original authors of the experiment, for the increase of the vice in question during the past twelvemonths in that city has been at the rate of 26 per cent." But the disappointment must be considerably allayed when it is found that drunkenness in other towns in Sweden, not under similar arrangements, has increased 100 per cent! Thus the latter hints that the application of the Gothenburg scheme to England would produce similar unfortunate effects, assuming that Swedes and Englishmen are very much alike in politics and love of drink. The *Standard* on the other hand, while admitting the success of the measure, doubts very much whether the same effects would follow were it operating here, evidently assuming and seeking to show that Englishmen are so different.

But the fact is that the purchase of the monopoly of the drink-sale by the corporation is the very thing needed, and the wonder is that the subject has not been taken up and debated with ardour before now. While Mr. Chamberlain's project ignores free trade, it also keeps clear of the opposite extreme—a huge monopoly from which large fortunes are amassed. Neither can it be shown that that most delicate of creatures, the moderate drinker, will in the least degree be inconvenienced; and the remark of the *Standard* that the occupiers having no interest or profit in the sale would be tempted to be disagreeable, "inasmuch as the fewer people they entertained the more easily they would earn their salaries," is a degrading view of human nature, and painfully exhibits the poverty of its argument. On the contrary, a well-meaning council,—and these can be made by the public—would see that what the customer pays for is produced free from adulteration or fraud of any kind. House comforts, said to be the attraction of the inn, could be even more effectually secured, and even intellectual recreation added. The public-house would then resemble the ideal workman's club-room of John Bright rather than the maudling dens many of them now are. J. R.

THE ARMSTRONG GUN.

In 1854, while war was raging in the Crimea, the War Office was solicted by many inventers to make trial of new forms of cannon and projectiles. Mr. Armstrong was one of the number. He attracted the attention of the authorities, and was employed to make explosive apparatus for blowing up the ships sunk at Sebastopol. This led him to consider improvements in ordnance, and he invented a new form of breech-loading cannon, which combined many peculiarities, both in its structure and its action, He was encouraged to make a few field-pieces on his new method, and did so. In the progress of his invention he made many careful and lengthened experiments on the strength of iron and steel, on the relative merits of cast and wrought iron, on the most convenient modes of loading at the breech of the gun, on the best means of lessening the recoil, as well as on the form and structure to be preferred in shot and shells, and on the fuses best suited for igniting the shells during their flight. The earlier experiments were mostly made with guns throwing 6lb. and 18lb. shot and shells, and, subsequently, 32lb. shells. The last-named gun was built up piecemeal, to avoid flaws or faults, and to ensure strength. Bars of wrought iron two inches wide were heated to whiteness, twisted spirally round a steel bar or core, and welded; other bars were twisted over these in a similar way, but with an opposite turn of the spiral; a third, and perhaps a fourth, were added, according to the thickness and strength required. Another heating to whiteness preceded a thorough welding of all the layers of bars by a steam hammer. The ends of two of these 3ft. pieces were then nicely trimmed and adjusted, placed in contact, and bound together by the enormous pressure of a wrought iron ring shrunk on while at a white heat. By varying the number and length of these sections, a gun of any length could be made. The core was then removed, and the bore of the gun rifled by exquisite machinery. The rifle-grooves were so small and close as to be upwards of forty in number, their pitch or twist being such that it made a complete circuit in a gun ten feet long. Those of our readers who are least acquainted with guns need to be reminded that smooth-bored guns, both in the case of small arms and of cannon, have, from many reasons, less accuracy of aim than those which are rifled. The spiral rifling gives to the bullet or ball, which exactly fits it, a rotation which is rapid in proportion to the force of the explosion and the sharpness of the twist in the spiral. This revolution of the bullet on its own axis keeps that axis, gravity excepted, in the line in which it leaves the piece, and so secures thorough correctness of firing and aim. The breech of the gun was wholly distinct, and constructed in a different way. It could be drawn backwards by unscrewing, and had a hole through its centre for introducing the shot or shell and the charge. At first the inventor adopted at steel interior for his gun, but afterwards preferred the toughest wrought iron. The projectile employed with this weapon might be solid shot, shell case-shot, or canister-shot but the shell, in shape like an oak nut, and not like a boy's marble, could be fired from a gun of much smaller calibre than if it were spherical. The shell was built up of about fifty separate pieces of cast iron very accurately fitted and enveloped in an iron sheath. Outside of it were two bands of lead, soft enough to be forced into the rifled grooves of the gun, thus to acquire the rotatory movement by which the straightness of flight is so much secured. The actual results obtained by such a gun are marvellous. An ordinary long 32-pounder weighs fifty-seven cwt. The former requires ten pounds of powder as a charge; for the latter five pounds will suffice. The former will send a shot or shell 3,000 yards; the range of the latter exceeds 9,000 yards. The fuses attached to the shells are so nicely adjusted that the shell can be made to burst either directly on leaving the gun, or half-way on its path, or when it strikes an object. In the last-named case, even a sack of shavings will afford the necessary concussion, and yet so close is the structure that an uncharged shell has been fired completely through nine feet of solid oak without the pieces separating. Guns of gradually increasing power have continued to be made on this system.—3, 5, and 12 pounders; then 18, 25, 32, and 40 pounders; then rapidly increasing in calibre until at length a 600-pounder was produced, weighing upwards of twenty tons.—*Good Things for January.*

A New Ironclad for Turkey.—Another of the fleet of powerful ironclad ships built for the Turkish Government by private shipbuilding firms in this country, from the designs furnished by English naval architects, has just been completed, and in the course of a few days will be put through her speed trials at the measured mile, Maplin Sands. Her name is the Memdonizi, and she is undoubtedly one of the most powerful vessels, both for offensive and defensive purposes, possessed by any of the great naval Powers of the world. Orders have been sent to Chatham by the Admiralty that the stokers and other hands belonging to the Alexandria are to be transferred to the Memdonizi, for the purpose of doing duty on board that vessel during the time she is undergoing her official trials.

At the sitting of the Conference, on Monday, Lord Salisbury, after communicating the last proposals of the Powers, announced that if the Sublime Porte did not agree to the proposals, he had instructions to withdraw, and Sir Henry Elliott also stated that he was likewise directed by his Government to leave Constantinople, and intrust the business of the embassy to the hands of the charge d'affaires. Thereupon all the other Plenipotentiaries successively made a similar declaration, some of them laying stress upon the fact that it was to the interest of the Porte to accept the proposals. Safvet Pasha asked for time to refer the matter to the Sublime Porte, adding that he did not think it possible for the Turkish Government to yield upon the two points relating to the Commission of Supervision and the appointment of Governors. The Grand Council of the State will be convoked to decide upon the final answer of the Porte.

The Cattle Plague.—A supplement to the *London Gazette* was published on Tuesday night, announcing that the Lords of the Council have been advised that the cattle plague has been detected in a cargo of cattle brought from Hamburg, and landed at the Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford, in the Port of London. This announcement is followed by an Order of Council, taking effect from Wednesday, that all the Regulations of the fourth schedule of the Act of 1869 should apply to sheep and goats brought to Great Britain from any port or place in the German Empire, and landed in Great Britain; and such sheep and goats shall not be landed, except at a landing-place within the respective defined parts of the following ports:—Gool, Grimsby, Hartlepool, Hull, Little Hampton, London, Middlesbrough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Plymouth, North Shields, Southampton, and Sunderland. All such sheep and goats shall be slaughtered within ten days of the landing thereof, exclusive of the day of landing; but this article shall operate subject to the special provisions of the Order of Council defining parts of he port of Southampton, dated 5th June, 1875.

Local and General News.

A special meeting of the English Church Union was held on Tuesday night, to consider the ease of the Rev. Mr. Tooth. Resolutions were adopted, denying that the secular powers had authority in matters purely spiritual.

Lawrence, the spiritualist, was on Tuesday convicted at the Middlesex Sessions and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, as a second-class misdemeanant. The Judge refused a case for the superior court, on the ground that he had rejected the evidence of witnesses as to the nature of the spiritual manifestations.

Four men were drowned on Monday night at Weston Zoyland, near Bridgwater, by the capsizing of a boat, in which they were proceeding along the flooded turnpike road, the water being five or six feet deep for a distance of two miles. All four were married men with families.

At Aston, Birmingham, on Tuesday, Mary Saunders, the widow of a publican, who has been been living with a barman named Frederick Baker as his wife, was found dead in their residence, with her throat cut. No instrument stained with blood was found. Baker is missing. Jealousy is said to have been the cause of the crime.

Singular Scene in a Cattle Market.—Much excitment was caused in the Newcastle cattle market on Tuesday by an order issued by the cattle inpector, Mr. Hedley, and the market keeper, Mr. Bell, that no cattle were to be removed from the market until further orders were given. On inquiry it was ascertained that some of the Continental cattle were suffering from foot and mouth disease. Two veterinary surgeons were sent for, and all the beasts were carefully examined, business in the meantime being almost at a standstill. Whilst the inspection was being made policemen guarded the gate of the market, and prevented all egress of cattle. Eventually, after the lapse of about an hour, it was announced that seven of the foreign beasts had foot and mouth disease. They were isolated, and ordered to be slaughtered as speedily as possible. The business of the market then went on as usual. Opinions were freely expressed by the butchers and dealers that the examination of the cattle at the sanitorium could not have been of so strict a character as is directed by Government, but no doubt proper inquiries will be instituted, and the matter made clear.

The Old Bread Act.—This Act was brought into operation at York on Saturday. It appears that by the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 37, s. 7, it is enacted "that any baker or seller of bread, or his journeyman, servant, or other person carrying out or delivering bread in or from any cart or other carriage without being provided with a correct beam and scales, with proper weights and other sufficient balance or other weights, shall be punished according to law." This provision of the law has been ordered to be enforced by the Chief Constable of the East Riding, and the bakers in the Riding have been apprised of the intention of summonsing those offending. The first case under the Act came before the East Riding bench at York, on Saturday, Mr. W. H. R. Read and Capt. Less being the magistrates, when Mr. Wm. Whittaker, baker, of Castlegate, York, was charged with acontravention of the Act. He was delivering bread at Fulford, near York, and had not necessary scales in his possession. His defence was that, after the intimation from the Police he had got scales, but his lad had neglected to fetch them home. The defendant is a person doing a very respectable business in York, and the bench, thinking the offence was simply an oversight, inflicted the mitigated penalty of 10s. and costs.

Novel Action for False Imprisonment.—On Tuesday, at the Durham County Court, before Mr. E. J. Meynell, judge, an action for damages for false imprisonment was brought by James Hennessey, miner, Houghton-le-Spring, against William Leigh, overman, New Herrington Colliery, near Houghton-le-Spring.—Mr. Patrick, instructed by Mr. W. H. Patterson, miners' agent, appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Mackenzie, of Sunderland, represented the owners of the colliery.—On the 5th of August last the plaintiff was working as a hewer on the back shift at New Herrington Colliery. He went to work at half-past seven that morning, and took up his position in one of the two compartments of the cage, ready to be sent down. Each compartment held twelve men, and when there were eleven in that in which plaintiff was, it was lowered several fathoms down the shaft. The other compartment was also partly filled, but, owing to a man named Rigby, who was alleged to be a "blackleg," being with them, the man in it refused to go down and the requisite number would not get in. The banksman refused to lower until the full complement of men had got into the compartment, and the consequence was that things came to a standstill, and plaintiff and his companions, who had been up to this time suspended in the shaft in the lower compartment of the cage, remained there for two hours and twenty minutes. The compartment being only four feet high, they had to continue in a crouching position, and their cries for release were unheeded. Ultimately when they were let down, all were so fatigued that they had to be brought up again, and they could do no work that day. It was now sought to recover £1 for less of work and false imprisonment. The defendant, as overman, had been requested to order the brakesman to lower the cage, but he refused, on the ground that it was not his duty to give such an order.—The certified mananger, Mr. Tait, was called, and he said that so far as his experience went, the overman had no control over the brakesmen. — His Honour observed that it was clear that the persons who were primarily answerable for the delay were the banksman and the brakesmen, and he directed a nonsuit.

In London.—To arrive in the greatest city of the world under any circumstances is an interesting incident, and notwithstanding my weariness of all things, I could not fail to be impressed with the evidence of greatness and individuality presented to the mind. It is a wonderful place, this London. There is nothing of old-world wonder about it; nothing of romance; nothing of mediæval quaintness; but it is no less impressive on that account. It embodies the Anglo-Saxon genius. It is the home of the greatest nation the world ever saw, excepting only that marvellous, God-selected race which rose to glory by the shores of the Mediterranean in the far East; but there is no comparison between the Hebrew genius and the English. Of course all nationalities who have received the descendants of Abraham with open arms have benefited by the contact with the wondrous mental vigour and energy of the chosen race; but the English Jew is much the same as the American Jew at bottom. Always an alien, and only great so long as he preserves his individuality and seperate existence. The Englishman is the most marvellous of all created beings. Pushing his might and his vigour all over the world, England is for ever his home, and London invariably the pride of his heart. Whatever home attachments may speak in praise of the shore of Sussex, the moors of Yorkshire, the soft, genial clime of a fairy-faced Devon, vanishes in the far-off lands. England is the country as a whole, and the man who thinks of his greatness as an Englishman, has London and London's wonders and solid magnificence in his heart when he extols his country. And London has done well to deserve its position. Nations may become temporarily great through individual and ofttimes meretricious genius; but permanent reputation for a nation, as for an individual, is only to be won and preserved by the union of many qualities which go to make up excellence in a race or a man. That which is to endure must be worthy of endurance. Nature has decreed it so, and does not preserve the aspen with the same solicitude as the oak.—*Promethia, in St. James's for January.*

M. Brix, the Danish Socialist leader, has been sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

An Appropriator of Others' Books.—Dr. Duncan Forbes had a way of collecting books. He simply stole those he wanted, or, as Mr. Thomas Constable daintily puts it, "he regarded the appropriation of books . . . as a justifiable spoiling of the Philistine." On one occasion he complained to Archibald Constable that his library had been plundered during his absence from home. "Ah, Doctor!" was the rejoinder, "if we all had our own your library would be still smaller!" Dr. Duncan Forbes was not the only visitor at Constable's whose conscience was debauched by the sight of a coveted book. An anonymous individual is noticed, of whom Thomas Constable says, "that whenever he appeared my father received this warning, 'The gentleman with the brown great-coat is in the gallery.'" Other men who were connected with Constable figure unpleasantly among honester colleagues. One of these was John Pinkerton, that "Ishmael among archæologists," whose moral standard was pitched at the lowest level. He not only suppressed but misquoted authorities, had as much audaucity as mendacity, passed off a modern ballad for a genuine antique, and, in his preface to his "Dissertation on the Scythians or Goths," had the cool impudence to remark that "In Germany or Scandinavia, if an author were to quote falsely he would go near to bear the character of a scoundrel or a liar."—*Athenæum's Review of Constable's Memorial.*

A Wet Morning in an Omnibus.—Railway travelling on a wet day is paradise compared with the miseries of travelling by omnibus. How soon they become filled inside, and how long the time seems while waiting at the corner of the street for one after another as they pass! You may hold out your umbrella and cry "Hi!" till you are wearied. On they rattle, without any notice of your gesticulations, save an ironical thumb pointing to the knifeboard. When at last you are fortunate enough to obtain a seat, what squeezing and pushing before you are settled. When the man in the corner has squared his legs a bit, and the old lady with a large parcel has, with a frown like a thunderstorm, placed it on her lap, and the young lady has finally determined on which side of her you may sit, somehow you get wedged in. But you feel guilty—as though everybody in the 'bus thought you an intruder—and it takes you a few minutes before you can calmly look them in the face. But perhaps it is even worse when there are five on each side, and you desire but one seat. Did you ever know any one to make room for you with a smile, as though they were pleased to do you a trifling courtesy? You may wait, up-standing, holding on by the straps, eyeing one side and then the other, yet no one attempts to move. You can read it in their countenances—"Why should *we* move? Let the other side get closer together." At last you make a grand effort, and, offending or not, you take your rightful seat. An extra sullenness at once pervades your fellow-seat-holders, which is enlivened only by an occasional grunt until the next passenger comes, and then of course the other side *must* make room; and if it be a stout old gentleman or a woman with a bundle, there is actually a thrill of savage pleasure felt on "our side." Depend upon it, if you are in a 'bus with five on each side on a wet day, and a passenger of small dimensions seeks a seat, it is policy to make room at once, for ten to one but the next comer will be a "whopper." The atmosphere of a crowded 'bus on a wet morning is not stimulating. Damp umbrellas do not emit a refreshing odour, nor soaked leather a perfume to be coveted. Each by itself might be tolerated, but the amalgamation seems against nature, it is so repugnant. In tramway cars, where there is more space, there is much more comfort. I suppose it is nothing but right that conductors should ask the simple question, "*Will* any gentleman oblige a lady?" It seems so rude to refuse, especially if you happen to be singled out as the recipient of the beseeching look of the lady; and perhaps there is no more pitiable sight than a wet old lady with a dripping umbrella wanting a seat in an omnibus. There are three ways of meeting the difficulty: You may harden yourself and be stoical, and pretend to look another way; or you can avail yourself of the box seat, wet cushions as well, and enjoy the drippings from the driver's waterproof cape, and so bring on rheumatism or other dire complaint; or you can jump out with alacrity, pay your fare, receive a thankful look, and—*hire a cab.*—*The City Press.*

Anecdotes of Beaumarchais.—His affair with Clavijo, in 1764, has become famous, as well by his own melodramatic recital, as by being made the subject of a drama by Goethe. Two of his sisters were settled in Madrid—one married to an architect, and one unmarried, but betrothed to a Spanish man of letters, named Clavijo. They were to be married as soon as the gentleman should obtain an employment which he was soliciting, but when this preliminary was fulfilled, and the bans published, he suddenly broke off the engagement in a manner calculated not merely to affect the happiness of the lady, but her fair fame. On being apprised of what had taken place, Beaumarchais hurried to Madrid, and by a combination of energy, coolness and tact, compelled the recreant lover to clear her honour at the expense of his own; nay, frightened or persuaded him into an overture for a reconciliation; and there seemed a fair chance of the marriage coming off after all, when Beaumarchais discovered that the treacherous Spaniard had been intriguing against him, and by accusing him of a criminal plot had obtained a government order for his arrest and expulsion from Madrid. He had an interview with the minister, managed even to get access to the king, procured the dismissal and disgrace of his enemy, and ended by marrying his sister, with her reputation repaired, and her heart, it is to be hoped, not irremediably damaged, to a fellow countryman. The importance of the episode, which was over in a month, lay not so much in the circumstances of the direct result as in its bringing him to Madrid, where he stayed a year, engaged in a succession of speculations or projects, commercial or political, and accumulating the materials for the character, manners, and machinery of his plays. He wrote to his father in January, 1765:—"If you have heard of me from any inhabitant of Madrid, you would be told, 'Your son is amusing himself like a king. He passes all his evenings at the Russian ambassador's or at Lady Rocheford's; he dines four times a week with the commandant of engineers, and drives about Madrid in a carriage drawn by six mules. He wines every day with the French ambassador, so that his journeys are charming, and cost him very little.' * * It is in good company, for which I am born, that I find my resources (*moynes*); and when you see the products of my pen you will agree that it is not walking, but running to one's object." Among other products of his pen were memoirs on commercial concessions, with plans for suppl ing all the Spanish colonies with negroes, and all the cities with white bread; for colonising the Sierra Morena, and provisioning the Spanish armies in every quarter of the world.—These schemes sound so wild that it is difficult to conceive how they could have been seriously entertained; yet it is clear from the diplomatic correspondence of the period that he was living the life he describes, in constant communication with the ministers, and a favoured guest at the Russian, French, and English embassies. It was no idle boast that he was born for good company, for, whenever it fell in his way, he was received into it, and shone in it as easily and naturally as if he had never known any other. With so many irons in the fire, it is no wonder that he sometimes burnt his fingers; "but he returned richer than he himself was aware, for he carried in his head the lineaments of those so strongly marked and original figures of Figaro, of Rosine, of Almaviva, of Bartholo, of Basile, which, some day or other were to make the glory of his name.—*The New Quarterly.*

According to a despatch from Lord Lytton to Lord Carnarvon, the area of the districts threatened with famine include a population of nearly eighteen millions in Madras, and of eight millions in Bombay. The distress is expected to increase until April, when relief may be required for one million.

Advices from Cape Town, to the 27th Dec. states that the news from Zululand is of an alarming character. Cetewayo declines to give his assent to the occupation of the disputed territory by British troops, and is reported to have returned unopened a letter from Sir Theophilus Shepstone.

Suicide of a Methodist Minister.—The Rev. John Gubbins, United Methodist Free Church minister, for two years stationed at Sheffield, where he was considered a young man of unusual promise, committed suicide at Bodmin. Having exhibited suicidal tendencies, he was removed last month to Cornwall Lunatic Asylum, where he was specially watched. He managed, however, to purloin an attendant's knife which he concealed in his bed, and on Saturday morning cut his throat, causing instant death. The previous evening he remarked to the attendant he was much better, having got over one delusion, namely, that it was his destiny to eat the world.

Mr. Carlyle on the "Gospel of Dirt."—The *Ardrossan and Saltcoats Herald* publishes the following extract of a letter written to a friend by Mr. Carlyle:—"A good sort of man is this Darwin and well-meaning, but with very little intellect. Ah, it's a sad, a terrible thing to see nigh a whole generation of men and women, professing to be cultivated, looking around in a pur-blind fashion, and finding no God in this universe. I suppose it is a reaction from the reign of cant and hollow pretence, professing to believe what in fact they do not believe. And this is what we have got to. All things from frog spawn: the gospel of dirt the order of the day. The older I grow—and I now stand on the brink of eternity—the more comes back to me a sentence in the catechism which I learned when a child, and the fuller and deeper its meaning becomes, 'What is the chief end of man? To glorify God and enjoy Him for ever.' No Gospel of dirt, teaching that men have descended from frogs through monkeys, can ever set that aside." Our temporary adds—"Some time ago Mr. Carlyle was heard to say that he was seeking his way back to the simple faith of his childhood, convinced that there was more in that than in all the wisdom of the *illuminati.*"

American Incivility.—There is, most uncoubtedly, something in the political equality established by American institutions, which interferes with the development of civility among those who occupy what are denominated the lower walks of life. It is hard to see why this should be so. One would suppose that political equality would breed reciprocal respect among all classes and individuals, no less than self-respect. Certainly, there could hardly be a better basis of good manners than self-respect and respect for others; yet, with everything in our institutions to develop these, together with a respect for woman which is entertained in no other country with which we are acquainted, it is not to be denied that among the workers of the nation politeness is little known and less practised. A man who steps into Washington market, with a good coat on, looking for his dinner, will receive the utmost politeness of which the stallkeeper is capable, and this will consist of calling him "boss"—a boorish concession to civility for the sake of trade. The courteous greeting, the "sir," and the "madam," the civil answer, the thousand indescribable deferences and attentions, equally without servility or arrogance, which reveal good manners, are wanting. It all comes, we suppose, of the fear of those who find themselves engaged in humble employments, that they shall virtually concede that somebody somewhere is better than themselves. It is singular that they should voluntarily take a course that proves the fact that they are so unwilling to admit to themselves and others. The man who undertakes to prove that he is as good as a gentleman, by behaving like a boor, volunteers a decision against himself; while he who treats all men politely builds for himself a position which secures the respect of all whose conduct is not condemned by his own. The American is a kinder man than the Frenchman, and better natured than the Englishman, but the humble American is less polite than either. One of the charms of Paris to the travelling American grows out of the fact that it is one of the first places he visits, and that then, for the first time in his life, he comes into contact with a class of humble people, who have thoroughly good manners. He is not called "boss," or "hoss." He is himself put upon his good behaviour by the thoroughly courteous treatment he receives among railway officials, shop-keepers, waiters at cafe and hotel, cab drivers, &c. The "bien! monsieur," and "bien! madame," which responds to one's requests in Paris, is certainly very sweet and satisfactory after: "All right, boss; you can bet on't." Where the cure of our national trouble is coming from it is hard to tell. There was a time, fifty years ago, when there was a degree of reverence in American children, and at least a show of good manners. Great respect to those of superior age and culture was then inculcated, and at least formal courtesy exacted.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

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

W. J. Mallet, Esq., M.D., of Burlington Street Manchester, says:—"I have prescribed Todd's Quinine Wine, and consider it in many cases an agreeable and efficacious way of administering quinine." This pleasant and popular medicine is the safest and most certain remedy known in all cases of indigestion, 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.

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

Fits.—Epileptic Fits or Falling Sickness. A certain method of cure has been discovered for this distressing complaint by a physician, who is desircus 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

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

Business Announcements.

MUSIC.

J. SURTEES,
ORGANIST OF CHRIST CHURCH, CONSETT,
GIVES LESSONS on the Pianoforte and Harmonium and in the Theory of Music. Terms on application.
Pianofortes and Harmoniums from the best makers.
Sheet Music at Half the marked price.

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

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

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.
Every Alternate TUESDAY, 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.
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 FRIDAY in each Month, at Mr. SIDDELL'S, Old Cornsay, from Ten a.m. to Eleven a.m.
First FRIDAY in each Month, at Mr. W. ALLISON'S, Cowsley Cottages, from Twelve Noon to One p.m.
First FRIDAY in each Month, at Mr WILSON'S, Satley, from Two p.m. to Four 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.

DURHAM DISTRICT
PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

OFFICES—No. 6, SADDLER STREET, DURHAM.
Established 8th May, 1863.
PRESIDENT:
MR. GEORGE WALKER.
TRUSTEES:
MR. GEORGE WALKER.
MR. ALDERMAN FOWLER.
MR. COUNCILLOR GRADON.
MR. GEORGE FORSTER.
MR. ALDERMAN WATSON.
BANKERS:
MESSRS. BACKHOUSE & Co.
SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. WATSON & SMITH.
SHARES.
FIRST CLASS £100 MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION 10s 0D.
SECOND CLASS £50 „ „ 5s 0D.
THIRD CLASS £25 „ „ 2s 6D.

DIVISION OF £568 BY WAY OF BONUS.
REPORT.

THIS Society has now been established upwards of thirteen years, and a valuation of its Assets and Liabilities has recently been made by the eminent actuary, ARTHUR SCRATCHLEY, Esq., of Plowden Buildings, Temple, London, who Reports that (after setting aside £580 9s out of the past profits earned, as full compound interest provision towards the ultimate realisation of the unadvanced Shares in force, and after making a reserve deduction of £5 per centum on the value of the mortgages in the assets account)

	£	s.	d.
The ASSETS of the Society on 9th April, 1876, Amount to	7,012	0	11
The LIABILITIES	5,943	19	2
Leaving the handsome surplus available for division amongst the Members of	£1,068	1	9

PERMANENT GUARANTEE FUND.
Out of the above surplus the Trustees, acting on Mr. Scratchley's advice, have set aside £500 as the commencement of a PERMANENT GUARANTEE FUND—an essential element in all Building Societies as a protection against the usual contingencies.
GREAT BONUS ALLOTTED.
The Balance, £568 1s 9d, has been allotted by way of Bonus amongst the Shareholders.
FUTURE PROFITS.
In making the Reserves above-mentioned, the Trustees have been guided not only by the consideration of maintaining unimpaired the stability of the Society, but also of apportioning the profits in such manner as that the existing members shall all in due time, as their Shares become realised, be able to anticipate a corresponding Bonus to that which has been allotted to the Shares recently completed.
Fortified with Mr. Scratchley's Valuation and flattering Report, the Trustees can with every confidence recommend the Society to the patronage of the public.
That it is in a flourishing condition will be seen from the following:—
EXTRACT FROM MR. SCRATCHLEY'S REPORT.
"I beg to Report on the position of the above Society at the close of its 13th financial year, on the 5th of April, 1876, having carefully valued its Liabilities and Assets at that date.
"The Annual Balance Sheets issued since the Society's establishment in 1863 show that its operation during the thirteen years of its existence have been very satisfactory.
"With regard to the mortgages, I observe—as a circumstance which evidences that care has been exercised in their selection, and in looking after them—that the Arrears of Repayment Subscriptions outstanding thereon are small, and that there are no Properties in possession of the Society through the Borrowers' default.
"It is also creditable to the management that the Society has only sustained one loss since its formation, which was of a trifling amount.
"The result of my investigation enables me to express my opinion that the Society is in a strong position, and has been prudently and economically managed."
ADVANCES made on real securities for terms of years to suit the convenience of Borrowers.—£2,955 have already been advanced.
The MEETINGS of the Society for the payment of subscriptions are held on the first WEDNESDAY of each month, at Half-past Seven o'clock in the evening, at the Society's Offices, 6, Saddler Street, Durham, where Shares can be taken up, and Members enrolled at any time without making back payments.
The Society has Branches at the following places, where Shares can also be taken up and Members enrolled, viz.:—
CONSETT—Mr. JOHN GLEDSTONE, Post Office, Agent.
THORNLEY—Mr. WILLIAM BINKS, Agent.
Further particulars may be obtained on application to
ALFRED O. SMITH, Secretary.
6, Saddler Street, Durham, Oct., 1876. 354h

Business Announcements.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN'S
GREAT ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
WILL COMMENCE
ON FRIDAY FIRST, JANUARY 19th,
AND
CONTINUE FOR TWENTY-ONE DAYS.

EVERY ARTICLE REDUCED DURING THE SALE.

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

SPECIALITIES! SPECIALITIES!!

SHAW AND ATKINSON
Have great pleasure in intimating their Large Arrival of
NEW GOODS FOR AUTUMN WEAR,
Which consists of the undermentioned Special Lines.

FANCY DRESSES.
LADIES' BEAVER JACKETS.
CHILDREN'S WHITE FUR JACKETS.
LADIES AND GIRLS' HYDE PARKS.
COSTUME CLOTHS.
FUR BOWS.
MUFFS AND COLLARETTES.
SILK AND BRAZILIAN UMBRELLAS.
WOOL SHAWLS.
COSTUMES.
INFANTS' COATS AND CAPES.

STAYS AND CORSETS
LEATHER BAGS.
MILLINERY.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
WOOL DAMASKS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS in great variety.
BLACK SILKS.
EIDER DOWN SKIRTS.
COLLARS AND COLLARETTES.
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS.
TULLES AND LACES.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

An enormous Assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
For Men and Boys.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS.

N.B.—We keep a Staff of TAILORS upon the Premises, and any Orders which are entrusted to our care may be relied upon being executed in a prompt and proper manner.

LADIES' JACKETS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., can be ALTERED to the satisfaction of the Purchaser in a few minutes.

SHAW AND ATKINSON,
22, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 109h

C. ROUGIER,
29, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE,
FOR COMBS,
PERFUMERY, AND
ORNAMENTAL HAIR.
WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE: YORK. 458h

HAVE YOU SEEN THE NEW TEA SHOP
IN MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

THIS question has repeatedly been asked during the last few days. Rest not satisfied with seeing, but determine at once to

VISIT THE NEW TEA SHOP
AND
PURCHASE A SAMPLE PARCEL OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

The Proprietor respectfully announces that, owing to his greatly increased business, he has removed to
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
Where he has on hand a
FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
And all who pay him a visit may rely on securing
A GOOD ARTICLE AT A MODERATE PRICE,

☞ PLEASE OBSERVE THE ADDRESS:—
THE NEW TEA SHOP,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.
416h JAMES LAKE, PROPRIETOR.

MISS ARMSTRONG,
CO-OPERATIVE TERRACE, TANTOBIE,
BEGS to announce to the Inhabitants of Tantobie and surrounding Neighbourhood, that she will commence to teach Music (on the Pianoforte), on Monday, January, 22, 1877. Terms on application at the above address. 473h

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

Public Notices.

CONSETT AND DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

MR. H. McLAUGHLAN, of the *Sunderland Echo*, will read a paper in the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, on Thursday, January 25th, 1877. Subject:—"The English Court in the Reign of George the Fourth. A Valedictory Meeting to the late Secretary will also be held. Chair to be taken at Half-past Seven by Dr. MORRIS. 483h

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Members of Stanley Poultry Show will be held on Saturday, January 27, 1877, at the house of Mr. J. FORSTER, Stanley. All Members are requested to attend. 484h

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

THE Inhabitants of Shotley Bridge and the Neighbourhood are invited to attend a Meeting for Worship, to be held at the request of RUFUS P. KING, a Minister of the Society of Friends from the United States of America, in the Meeting House, Snows Green, on Monday, the 22nd instant, at Half-past Seven o'clock in the Evening.
18th of 1st Month, 1877. 481h

THEATRE ROYAL, CONSETT.
Lessee, ...Mr. DAVID JENKINS.
Acting manager........Mr. G. BURNETT.
LAST TWO NIGHTS.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY,
(Benefit of Mr. C. C. VERE, under the Patronage of W. JENKINS, Esq., J.P.,)
MIRIAM'S CRIME,
AND
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.
SATURDAY, January 20th,
THE STREETS OF NEWCASTLE
AND
THE SCOTTISH CHIEFS.
Doors open at Seven; to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock. Saturdays, half-an-hour earlier.
ADMISSION:—Pit, Sixpence; Balcony, One Shilling.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a Black RETRIEVER DOG; a good watch.—Apply at 5, Siemen's Street, Blackhill.

FOR SALE, a FREEHOLD HOUSE, containing Five Rooms and every convenience, situate at Medomsley Road, Consett.—Apply to JOHN ALLISON, Sherburn Terrace. 443h

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

TO LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS, DRAPERS, UNDERTAKERS, &c.

A HEARSE, Two Mourning Coaches, and a One-horse Mourning Coach, with Coffin Box below; also a Pair-horse Cab, a Landau, a Brougham, a Brake, and a Waggonnette, sent in FOR SALE by a Cab Proprietor giving up the business. Will be Sold together or separately. To be seen at ATKINSON and PHILIPSON'S, Carriage and Harness Manufactory, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 198h

IMPORTANT TO DRESSMAKERS AND OTHERS.

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

TO JOINERS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, all the PEWS, PULPIT, PANEL DOORS, FRAME WORK, PARTITIONS, and Fittings generally, belonging to the said Pews, &c., recently taken out of the old Wesleyan Chapel at Dipton, all of which are good and substantial, and in excellent condition. The Frame-work, or Partitions of Pew Backs, about 9ft. long each, would make excellent Counter Fronts for Tradesmen. Also, the Metal Rails and Gate, and one Pair of very nice-dressed Stone Gate Pillars, at present at entrance of old Chapel. The above can be seen by applying to Mr. E. WILKINSON, who will show them.
Tenders for the same will be received up to the end of this month by Mr. J. URWIN, Secretary. 480h

SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

A Clarence, a Brougham, a small Miniature and a Bijou 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 Stanhope 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, 3½cwt.; 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

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Adam Brodie.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, at the house of Mr. George Brown, Railway Hotel, Consett, at an early date, all that Well-built and Commodious FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE, situate in Derwent Street, Consett, immediately adjoining the Local Board Office, as occupied by Mr. PETER FOSTER.
Particulars and date in future advertisement.

TRAFALGAR SALE-ROOMS, CONSETT.
RE R. J. SHORTER, BRADFORD.

MR. ADAM BRODIE will SELL BY AUCTION, as above, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in addition to the Goods advertised above, the entire Stock of best Wool Shirts and Shirtings, Woollen Cloths, Umbrellas, Muslin Goods, and General Drapery of all kinds.
☞ Sale at Seven o'clock each Evening. By order of the Trustee. 486h

TAKEN FOR DEBT.
TRAFALGAR SALE-ROOMS CONSETT.

MR. ADAM BRODIE has been instructed to remove and SELL BY AUCTION, in TRAFALGAR SALE-ROOMS, CONSETT, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, January 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, 1877, a large quantity of very superior Linen and Woollen Drapery, Dress Goods, Woollen Cloths, Ready-made Clothing, Blankets, and sundry Lots of First-class quality, and amounting to upwards of £300, the whole of which will be sold without reserve. Sale to commence at Seven o'clock each Evening. Particulars in Bills. 464h

TO FARMERS, GRAZIERS, AND OWNERS OF LIVE STOCK.

MR. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Town Hall, Consett, respectfully informs the Agriculturists of the district of the Derwent and surrounding Country that, in order to open up a connection as SALESMAN OF FARMING STOCK AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, he has entered into a Partnership with Mr. ROBERT HEDLEY, Butcher and Cattle Salesman, Middle Street, Consett, and trusts, that from the extensive knowledge of the latter in reference to all kinds of Live Stock, together with his own experience of the routine of an Auctioneer's business, to merit their Patronage and Support.
Messrs. HEDLEY and BRODIE, Agricultural Auctioneers and Live Stock Salesmen, Consett, are now open to accept commissions, as above, and in soliciting the patronage of Farmers, and others, can assure them promptitude in the execution and settlement of all commands with which they may be entrusted.
Insurances on Farming Stock of every description through the London Assurance Corporation (Established 1720).
Offices: Town Hall, Consett. 471h

By Mr Joseph Oley.

CROOKED OAK.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY has received instructions from Mr. HENRY STOBS, who is declining Farming, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, January 20th, 1877, at CROOKED OAK, near Allansford, all his FARMING STOCK, FARM IMPLEMENTS, DAIRY UTENSILS, part of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising—Useful Mare, good in all Harness; Short-horn Milk Cow, Three Years old, One Month Calved; Short-horn Milk Cow, Five Years old, Six Weeks Calved, a capital Milker; Cow, in Calf, time 1st April; Incalving Heifer, Two Years old, time first week in April; Milk Calf, ready for the butcher; Brood Sow, in Pig, time week after sale; 20 Hens; 3 Ducks and Drake; light Oak Cart, with Seat; 2 Sets of Cart Harness; 2 Pairs of Trace Chains; Warwick Chain; Wheelbarrow; 7 Cow Bands; Rakes, Forks, Spades, Shovels, &c., with all the Dairy Utensils, including Barrel Churn; Butter Scales and Weights, &c., with part of the Household Furniture. Also, about 4 Tons of excellent Hay and 4 Hives of Bees.
Sale to commence at One o'clock in the Afternoon.

By Mr. John Jenkins.

TRAFALGAR STREET SALE-ROOMS, CONSETT.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, January 22nd, 1877, a large quantity of Valuable New and Second-hand HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to several parties, and removed to the above Sale-room for convenience of sale,
Mr. JOHN JENKINS, Auctioneer,
Comprising—Mahogany Drawers and Bookcases; Mahogany and Ash Presses; Mahogany Lobby and Bed-room Drawers; Mahogany Sofas, Chairs, and Centre Tables; Wood and Iron Bedsteads; Feather and Down Beds, with a large quantity of other Household Goods too numerous to mention.
Sale to commence at One o'clock. 485h

To Let.

TO LET, Two COTTAGES, with Four Rooms each, situate in Delves Lane, Consett. Possession 14th February.—Apply to WM. THOMPSON, Satley. 478h

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

TO LET, and may be entered immediately, a SHOP and HOUSE (containing Four Rooms and other conveniences), situate in Newmarket Street, Consett.—Apply to Mr. P. COYLE, Mount Pleasant Hotel. 294h

TO LET, a HOUSE with Seven Rooms, Front and Back Shop, with Double Windows, suitable for Tailor, Drapery, or Grocery Business, situate at 8 and 9, Tinmill Place, Blackhill.—For particulars, apply on the Premises. 186h

Contracts.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE CONSETT LOCAL BOARD are prepared to receive Tenders for the FINDING and LAYING of about 70 Yards of 12-in. Sanitary Pipes at Blackhill.
Plan and Specifications may be seen at the Board-room on and after Monday, the 22nd inst.
Tenders, addressed to the Consett Local Board, endorsed "Sewer," will be received up to February 6th.
The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
By order of the Board,
JOHN ELLIOTT, Clerk.
Local Board Office, Consett,
January 19th, 1877. 476h

Lost.

LOST, at Annfield Plain, a Fawn and White GREYHOUND BITCH PUP; answers to the name of "Meg."—Anyone finding the same and returning it to Mr. W. WHITTAKER, Consett, will be rewarded; or anyone detaining it after this notice will be prosecuted.

Wanted.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the PAINTING, GLAZING, and DECORATING BUSINESS.—Apply to JOHN THIRLWELL, Shotley Bridge. 479h

WANTED, APPRENTICES to the DRESSMAKING.—Apply personally to Miss TINDLE, Foundry Row, Blackhill. 461h

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN
AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF 40 COLUMNS.
PRICE ONE PENNY.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON
AT FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
where Advertisements are received up to Nine o'clock that morning.

TO ADVERTISERS.
SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

1 insertion	4d.	per line per insertion.
2 to 6 insertions	3d.	„
7 to 12 „	2½d.	„
13 „	2d.	„
26 „	1½d.	„
52 „	1d.	„

Advertisements are not charged less than 1s. each insertion. Paragraph Advertisements, Government Advertisements, Parliamentary Notices, Prospectuses of Public Companies, Local Board, School Board, and Parochial Electors are charged double the above rates.
Parties forwarding advertisements in manuscript may calculate EIGHT words to a line, and when they wish their notices displayed, they should specify (in inches) the space they desire them to occupy.
☞ Advertisements from a distance should be sent through our agents; where this is not convenient, HALFPENNY Postage Stamps to the amount should accompany the order.

AGENTS FOR THE *GUARDIAN*.

Allandale Cottages	Mrs Harbottle, newsagent.
Andrew's House	Mr Robt. Stokel, newsagent.
Annfield Plain	Mr John Lee, newsagent.
	Mr. G. P. Metcalf, newsagent
Bantling Castle	Mr John Lee.
Blackhill	Mr John Proud, newsagent, Highgate.
	Mr S. Walker, newsagent, Derwent Street.
	Mr. A. E. Turner, Tailor, Durham Road.
Bradley Cottages	Mrs. Postle, newsagent.
Broomhill	Mr Wm. Charlton, innkeeper.
Burnhope	Mr Wm. Gray, grocer.
Burnopfield	Mr Wm. Hopper, newsagent.
Burnopfield Colliery	Mr. J. Crawford, newsagent.
Byermoor	Mr Robt. Stokel, newsagent.
Castleside	Mr W. Bainbridge, newsagent.
Catchgate	Mr John Lee.
Causey Row	Mr Robt. Stokel, newsagent.
Clow Dene	Mr Robert Stokel, newsagent.
Collierley Dykes	Mr Wm. Coward, newsagent.
Consett	Mr G. Atkinson, newsagent, Shakespeare Street.
	Mr J. Cockburn, newsagent, Front Street.
	Guardian Office, Front Street.
Cragghead	Mr. W. Gray, grocer.
Crookhall	Mrs Postle, newsagent.
Crookgate	Mr Wm. Hopper, newsagent.
Cutlers' Hall	Mr John Proud.
Derwent Cottages	Mrs Harbottle, newsagent.
Dipton	Mr Wm. Coward, newsagent.
Dowlais Cottages	Mr Wm. Coward, newsagent.
East Castle Colliery	Mr John Lee.
Ebchester	Mr G. Moody, grocer.
	Miss Rutherford.
Esh	
Edmondbyers	Mr. Bell, Grocer.
Flint Hill	Mr Wm. Coward.
Friarside	Mr W. Hopper.
Gibside	Mr W. Hopper.
Greencroft	Mr T. Thompson, newsagent.
Greencroft Cottages	Mr G. P. Metcalf, newsagent.
Gateshead	Mrs. Dow, bookseller, High Street.
Hamsterley	Mr J. McGuire.
Happy Land	Mr T. Thompson, newsagent.
Harperley	Mr W. Hopper.
Hare Law	Mr John Lee.
Havanna	Mr Joseph Whaley, newsagent.
Healeyfield	Mr. W. Bainbridge.
Hedleyhope	
Highgate	Mr John Proud, newsagent.
Hill Top	Mr Wm. Coward.
Iveston	Mr T. Thompson.
Kip Hill	Mr Joseph Whaley.
Kyo	Mr John Lee.
Lanchester	Miss Minns, newsagent.
Leadgate	Mrs Postle, newsagent.
Lintzford	Mr. J. Crawford.
Lizzie Colliery	Mr John Lee.
Loud	Mr John Lee.
Marley Hill	Mr Robert Stokel.
Medomsley	Mr Peter Gibson, shoemaker
Newcastle	Mr T. Allan, bookseller, Dean Street.
Oakey's Cottages	Mr. Joseph Whaley.
Oxhill	Mr Joseph Whaley.
Pontop	Mr Wm. Coward.
Rowlands' Gill	J. Parkins, stationmaster.
Satley	Mr Wm. Craggs.
Shield Row	Mr Robert Stokel
Shotley Bridge	Miss Leslie, newsagent.
South Medomsley	Mr Wm. Coward.
South Moor	Mr. Joseph Whaley.
South Pontop	Mr John Lee.
Stanley	Mr Joseph Whaley.
Street Gate	Mr Robert Stokel.
Sunniside	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tanfield	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tanfield—East	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tanfield Lea	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tantobie	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tow Law	Mr Wm. Allison, newsagent.
	Mrs Barlow, newsagent.
	Mr John Dodd, stationmaster.

To Let.

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2½d. "
2d. "
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Mr. A. E. Turner, Tailor, Durham Road.
....Mrs. Postle, newsagent.
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....Mr John Lee.
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....Mr Robert Stokel, newsagent.
....Mr Wm. Coward, newsagent.
....Mr G. Atkinson, newsagent, Shakespeare Street.
Mr J. Cockburn, newsagent, Front Street.
Guardian Office, Front Street.
....Mr. W. Gray, grocer.
....Mrs Postle, newsagent.
....Mr Wm. Hopper, newsagent.
....Mr John Proud.
....Mrs Harbottle, newsagent.
....Mr Wm. Coward, newsagent.
....Mr Wm. Coward, newsagent.
....Mr John Lee.
....Mr G. Moody, grocer.
Miss Rutherford.
....Mr. Bell, Grocer.
....Mr Wm. Coward.
....Mr W. Hopper.
....Mr W. Hopper.
....Mr T. Thompson, newsagent.
....Mr G. P. Metcalf, newsagent.
....Mrs. Dow, bookseller, High Street.
....Mr J. McGuire.
....Mr T. Thompson, newsagent.
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....Miss Minns, newsagent.
....Mrs Postle, newsagent.
....Mr. J. Crawford.
....Mr John Lee.
....Mr John Lee.
....Mr Robert Stokel.
....Mr Peter Gibson, shoemaker
....Mr T. Allan, bookseller, Dean Street.
....Mr. Joseph Whaley.
....Mr Joseph Whaley.
....Mr Wm. Coward.
....J. Parkins, stationmaster.
....Mr Wm. Craggs.
....Mr Robert Stokel
....Miss Leslie, newsagent.
....Mr Wm. Coward.
....Mr. Joseph Whaley.
....Mr John Lee.
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....Mr Wm. Allison, newsagent.
Mrs Barlow, newsagent.
....Mr John Dodd, stationmaster.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20TH, 1877.

LOCAL NOTES BY "PHIZ."

I wish to put my readers up to a wrinkle in rails way travelling. At some of the railway stations, a is well-known, the company's servants are not too cival, and in some cases they altogether refuse to tender an answer to a question, no matter how civilly put. While travelling between Newcastle and Durham the other evening I had occasion to make an enquiry of one of the officials, a porter, but this individual, with hands in pocket, paid no attention to my repeated calls of "porter." Changing my tactics as well as my voice, I bawled out "guard" to the gentleman in corduroy, who was at the window in a trice, and your humble servant's servant to command. It was my turn now, however and in answer to his enquring looks, I quietly apologised to him for having mistaken him for the *guard*. The poor fellow seemed to realize his situation in a moment, and quickly left the vicinity of the carriage amid the laughter of my fellow-travellers. Human nature is only human nature, and to be called guard was too much for the poor fellow. I hope my readers will take the hint.

When are we to have a Mechanics' Institute at Consett? There has been a great deal of talk first and last about the desirability of having such an institution connected with the town, but practically the realization of such a scheme is as remote as ever. Mr. Jenkins, on the part of the Iron Company, offers £500, and thinks the people of Consett ought to raise whatever additional sum may be required in the formation of an institution of this kind. The question is, how is the money to be raised—by subscription or by the formation of a limited liability company? I have discussed the matter with several gentlemen this week, and the prevailing feeling seems to be that the money ought to be raised by subscription. I have no doubt that sufficient money could be raised for the purpose. What is wanted is somebody to take the initiative in the matter. The Vicar has already shown us what can be done in Consett by voluntary effort. A friend of mine suggests that Mr. Douglas, of the Iron Works, might prepare plans and furnish an estimate of the probable cost of a Mechanics' Institute.

There seems to be a likelihood of the long-pending dispute as to the liability of coalowners for damaging highways by their colliery workings being settled in the course of the next few weeks. The Benfieldside Local Board and the Iron Company have agreed on a case, which will be argued in one of the Superior Courts, and the decision is likely to settle th question of pit-falls generally.

Local and District News.

We have received a letter from Mr. Carss, on "Rating Inequalities in the Lanchester union," which will appear next week.

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

BURNOPFIELD.—An amateur pigeon shooting took place in a field adjoining the village on Wednesday last, between Mr. Irwin, Newcastle, and Mr. Nichol, Burnopfield, *v.* Messrs. Cuthbertson and Baker, Burnopfield. After some splendid shooting from both sides, the two first gentlemen won by two birds. The company retired to Mrs. Adamson's, Black Horse Inn, and partook of a splendid supper, and spent a most enjoyable evening.

I.O.G.T.—WEST STANLEY.—The members of the Hope of Stanley Lodge gave a grand public entertainment on Saturday night last, in the Primitive Methodist School-room, West Stanley. Brother George Waid presided. After some very appropriate remarks from the chairman, the meeting was enlivened by readings, recitations, and melodies from different members of the Order. Miss Summerbell, who possesses a fine soprano voice with excellent compass, sung with her usual ease and sweetness, and was greatly applauded. The meeting terminated at a reasonable hour with a hearty vote of thanks to brother Waid, for presiding.

RE-OPENING OF LANCHESTER CHURCH.—On Sunday sen. the fine old Church at Lanchester was re-opened after undergoing considerable repairs and restorations, which have made it necessrry to close it for some months past. The morning and evening services were attended by large congregations, that in the evening being so crowded that many were obliged to stand. The Methodists had kindly put aside their own services in order to afford their people an opportunity of being present. The ser i e in the morning was performed by the Vicar, assisted by the Rev. H. B. Tristram, M.A., Canon of Durham, who preached an eloquent and appropriate sermon on Heb. xiii., 9. In the evening the prayers were read by the Rev. J. W. Mitchell, M.A., Vicar of Leadgate; and an energetic sermon, suitable to the occasion, was preached by the Rev. E. Lee, LL.D., Vicar of Esh, from 2 Chron. xxiv., 12, 13. Collections towards defraying the cost were made after each service amounting in the morning to £7 17s., and in the evening to £7 9s.; total, £15 6s. The work has been carried out under the direction and superintendence of Mr. John Cumming, of West House, the vicar's churchwarden, who entered upon it soon after his appointment at the last Eater meeting, and has been unwearied in his exertions to bring it to a satisfactory conclusion. He has been assisted by a committee, among whom Mr. Logan, the viewer of the Consett Iron Company's Colliery at Langley Park has rendered valuable service The expense of the undertaking has been chiefly provided for by subscriptions from the gentry and others interested in the place, among whom may be mentioned Lord Durham, J. Fawcett, Esq., J. Clavering, Esq., of Greencroft Park, and Mrs. Greenwell, of Broomshields. The Church was efficiently warmed by a hot water apparatus, which has been kindly given by G. Hedley, Esq., of Burnhopeside Hall. The renovation of the drapery of the Church had been entrusted by t'e churchwardens to Mrs. Gee of Lanchester Lodge, who, with the assistance of several of the ladies of the parish, had efficiently carried out that part of the work, raising the goods for it among their friends and the inhabitants. The principal improvement consists in the removal of the large and heavy gallery at the west end of the Church, so opening out its whole length to the tower. This improvement has been effected with scarcely any loss of Church accommodation, as nearly an equal number of new seats have been provided under the tower. The plaster has also been removed from the pillars between the nave and isles; the shafts of which on the north side are found to consist of single stones. The fine stone-work of the arches has also been uncovered, and the stones re-dressed. The old gravestones in the churchyard have been restored to their proper position, and various other improvements made n the interior of the Church.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—It is admitted by everyone who has personally tried these noble remedies for any eruptions, sores, bad legs, &c., or who have witnessed their purifying and healing effects on others suffering from such maladies, that these medicaments possess every property which the invalid could desire. The Ointment relaxes the swollen muscles, diminishes inflammation, assuages pain, and always alleviates dangerous maladies which may have lasted months, or even years. Holloway's excellent preparations are effective singly, resistless in combination, and have been recommended by grateful patients to be resorted to as alternatives when all other means of regaining health have failed. Their action is temperate, not violent or reducing.

FUNERAL SERMON AT MUGGLESWICK.—On Sunday last, the Rev. J. Cundill preached a funeral sermon at Muggleswick, on the death of Mrs. Baty, of Waskerley. The rev. gentleman took for his text Philippians i, 21: "For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain." He first showed the desirability of life by many things of this world, and how many lived for this world alone, as if there was no future world. He then stated how some in a fit of passion, or by extreme troubles, had put an end to their existence, and where even true Christians had desired death under trying circumstances, such as Job and Elijah. The rev. gentleman then gave an excellent description of the Apostle Paul, who, although in prison, yet rejoiced in having to suffer for the truth he preached for his Saviour, Jesus Christ. The Apostle, he said, well knew that to depart and be with Christ was far better, yet he rejoiced in his Saviour's works on earth, though often having to endure persecution. What, he asked, were we to understand by the Apostle's words "For me to live is Christ." If he had said "For me to live is for Christ," we could have understood it much as we understood any man working for his master. What the Apostle meant, however, was something more than that. The preacher then brought forward many Scripture passages, such as "Abide in Me and I in you," &c., to show the union with Christ as the Head, and all true believers as members of His body; and to prove that all who die in the Lord Jesus Christ is gain, both in respect of their souls at death, and more so at the resurrection of the dead. He quoted passage after passage of Scripture to show that death to the righteous is their eternal gain. In concluding an able discourse, the rev. gentleman said they had lost from amongst them a dear friend, whose loss they all felt very dearly. They were not, however, to be sorrowful as those without hope, for he believed the loss to them of their kind christian friend was to her eternal gain.

CATCHGATE, ANNFIELD PLAIN, AND DIPTON DISTRICT PLOUGHING SOCIETY.—The second annual ploughing matches of this society took place on the Loud and Fines House Farms, near Catchgate, on Wednesday sen. The weather was very unfavourable during the greater part of the day, but, notwithstanding this fact, there were a great many visitors, and the competition was very keen. In the champion class, the first prize being £5, there were thirteen competitors. The double-furrow class and the boys' class were not very well represented as regards numbers, but the ploughing was all that could be desired. In class 4, for swing ploughs, only nine local men contested for the prizes, and made some excellent work. The judges were—Mr. R. Weatherburn, Plawsworth Mill; Mr. John Wilkinson, Morrow Field; and Mr. Bellerby, Newcastle. Their awards gave general satisfaction, and were as follows:—Class 1, open to all England—first, W. W. Coxon, Plawsworth; second, Thomas Burn, with Mr. Ironsides, Kibblesworth; third, George Storey, Black Boy Colliery, Bishop Auckland. Class 2, double furrow ploughs—first, J. Trolley, with Messrs. R. Hornsby and Sons, Grantham. Class 3—first, J. Speedy, High Stables; second, Joseph Potts, with Mr. Hobson, Harperley Mill; third, William Turnbull, with Mr. G. Wailes, Pontop Pike. Class 4, for swing ploughs—first, G. Steele, Usworth Colliery; second, John Turnbull, with Mr. Robert Brown, Tantobie; third, G. Storey, with Mr. Buckham, Lanchester. Class 5, for boys under eighteen years of age—first, John Turnbull, Twizell; second, W. Barron, High Stables. In the evening, about fifty gentlemen partook of an excellent dinner, provided by Mr. Joseph Lumley, Annfield Plain. After the removal of the cloth, Mr. George Hobson, Harperley Mills, was called upon to preside, and Messrs. G. Wailes, Edward Wilkinson, and Thomas Hodgson, Stanley Burn, occupied the vice-chairs. Amongst those present were—Messrs. Cuthbertson, Joseph Urwin sen., Jos. Urwin, jun., G. Gibson, R. Henderson, H. Handcock; John Wilkinson, Wm. Bellerby, R. Weatherburn, R. Wolfe (Messrs. Hornsby & Sons), R. Brown, —Laws, — Watson, G. Henderson, Jos. Liddell (Hobson and Liddell), John French, W. H. Ritson, — Watts (Messrs. Ransome, Sims, and Head), John Moore, — Dring (Messrs. Colegranes), J. Trolley, Wm. Hill, &c. The usual loyal toasts were proposed and drunk. Mr. John French read the report of the proceedings, and explained the financial position of the society. A very enjoyable evening was spent. Several of the company being excellent singers nothing was wanting to pass the evening away.

LECTURE ON "FOOD."

Dr. W. Cameron Morris, M.R.C.S., of Consett, recently delevered a lecture on the above subject before the members of the Consett and District Young Men's Christian Association. The lecture was divided into three heads, the first part being devoted to some of the varieties of food, the second part treated of the comparative digestibility of different kinds of food, while the third portion of the lecture pointed out the most economical methods of preparing it. Speaking of the different kinds of flour, Mr. Morris said that which was known as "seconds" was the best for domestic use. The tests for good flour were its sweetness, and its freedom from musty or acid flavour. Bread should not contain more than 36 or 38 per cent of water, and 133 to 137lbs. of bread might be taken as an average result of 100lbs. of flour. Twenty-four hours should elapse between the construction and destruction of a wheaten loaf, and if by absence of family or want of appetite the loaf should become "stale," enclosure in a vessel and subjection to a heat of about 212 deg. would restore it to its pristine state of indigestibility. After referring to oatmeal, rice, peas, beans, and other cereals, Dr. Morris spoke of the succulent vegetable foods, heading the list with the potato. The most digestible were the mealy varieties, and the least digestible those which were most waxy and closest in consistency. Turnips, carrots, artichokes, onions, cabbages, &c., had all about the same nutritive value, and ripe fruits were chiefly valuable as anti-scorbutics. Dr. Morris then took the man in his carnivorous aspect and spoke of animal foods. In this series milk took the first position. It contained all the elements of food required by the very young; and in many of our hospitals patients who require easily digested diet were comfortably kept for weeks on nothing else. Examined microscopically, milk was seen to consist of globules of butter floating in a clear liquid. On standing, these globules rise to the surface and form cream. The lecturer recommended those who kept cows to reserve the last milking for home consumption, for that was always the richest. In speaking of meat, Dr. Morris said that meats differed in nutritive value according to the amount of lean and fat which they contain. The lean of all meat, if digested, was of about the same value; and the fatter meat was, the less of nitrogenous substance was present, and the more of carbonaceous. The quality of meat depends on the intimate admixture of fat with the muscular tissue or lean. The amount of bone in meat was about 8 per cent in the neck, and brisket about 10 per cent, and in shins and legs it amounted to about 50 per cent. the most economical parts of beef were the round, and thick flank. Should the housewife be late in arriving at the butchers, and find these gone, he recommended her to fall back on the brisket or the sticking-piece. In mutton the leg was most profitable, and then the shoulder, and, added the lecturer, if you are unwise enough to eat pork, you cannot do better than select the same parts. Bacon was an almost universal article of food, and had perhaps gained this position through its handiness, and tastiness combined, as an adjunct of the morning's meal. English bacon was better than American, because the American pigs were allowed to run wild and feed largely on acorns and oily matters. Fish did not easily satisfy hunger and was quickly digested, and on this account perhaps it was not more extensively used by people who had to labour. It contained about 18 per cent. of nitrogenous matter, and was therefore not by any means to be despised as an article of diet. Shell-fish were as a rule indigestible, the most digestible being oysters. Eggs contained 26 per cent. of solid matter; in the yelk is the fat or carbonaceous part, and in the white is the nitrogenous portion. On the whole, eggs were deficient in heat-producing material, hence, by a sort of natural instinct, there was a yearning in many of our hearts after "bacon and eggs" at breakfast, the excess of fat in the former being nicely counterbalanced by the deficiency of fat in the latter. Of liquid articles of diet, beer and porter ranked highest, but when he told them that in 100 parts only 9 parts were solids, and that of these parts 9½ are sugar and gum, they would see that there was not much to boast of. The nutritive value of tea and coffee was insignificant. The second part of the lecture was confined to the comparative digestibility of foods. Mr. Morris said the principal digestive fluids were those of the salivary glands (saliva), of the stomachic glands (gastric-juice), of the pancreas (pancreatic fluid), and of the liver (bile). The saliva acted almost exclusively on the starchy matters, changing them into sugar, the gastric-juice acted on the nitrogenous matters, and the pancreatic fluid and bile on the fatty and starchy matters. Under the third division of his lecture, Mr. Morris noticed the amount of food necessary to support life, the times of meals, and methods of preparing and cooking foods. The following directions for the diet of children, more especially for those who are early in life reduced to the mercies of the "feeding bottle," will be read with interest by those who are married or who intend taking upon themselves the estate of matrimony. For the first six or seven months milk, diluted with about one-third of its bulk of water and sweetened with sugar of milk or glycerine, should be the constant food. Of this mixture two to three pints a-day would be sufficient. From the seventh to the twentieth month farinaceous matter may be mixed with the milk, and these should first be well baked and then thoroughly dissolved by boiling. Between the twentieth month and third year this diet may be continued in the shape of puddings, to which a little egg may be advantageously added. Bread and butter may also be eaten, and, as the end of the third year approaches, mashed potatoes with the gravy of meat will not be amiss. From the third to the fifth year a little meat may be eaten, and that the usual food of the family, milk, however, always forming a greater or less proportion of its diet. With regard to the times of taking meals, the lecturer said until comparatively recent times the meals were two a-day—dinner and supper. At the present time, however, the custom of four meals per day seemed to be predominant, although three meals were really scientifically and experimentally sufficient. Breakfast came in to supply the long fast and the waste of the night-hours, dinner to support the system under the fatigue of ordinary labour, and tea or an early supper to carry on the functions during the night. Late suppers he most strongly condemned. Dr. Morris next referred to the methods of preparing and cooking food. After describing the ordinary methods of making bread, he spoke of the potato, which, he said, was best cooked in its "jacket," as the waste was then only about 3 per cent., or ½ oz. in a pound; whereas, by subjecting them to the cooking process divested of their "jackets," they lost about 14 per cent., or 2¼oz in the pound. Infusions of tea and coffee, he remarked, should always be made with boiling water, but they should never afterwards be boiled, for the aromatic principle was very volatile and would be thus lost. Mr. Morris then went on to describe the different processes of cooking meat. He said that to boil meat properly it was necessary that the joint be immersed, not into cold water, but into water which was already boiling, and that the boiling be kept up for a few minutes. The pot was then to be placed in a warm situation, so that the temperature of from 158 to 165 degrees was sustained. The effect of this was that the boiling water coagulates the albumen and tissue upon the surface of the meat, forms a crust, and does not permit the juice of the meat to flow out, nor the water to penetrate into the meat. If, added Mr. Morris, the meat be set upon the fire with cold water and then slowly heated to boiling, the flesh undergoes a loss of soluble and savoury matters, while the soup becomes richer in the same; so it is obvious that you cannot have both good soup and good joint. To roast meat well required a strong fire, and afterwards this might be reduced, though the temperature should never fall below that of boiling water, in order that the parasites of the meat might be killed. As in the boiled meat, a crust was formed externally, and the central part of the meat was not dried up, or, in the language of cooks, not "burnt to a cinder." In conclusion, the lecturer said of the four methods of cooking, boiling, baking, roasting, and frying, the first was undoubtedly the most economical, though some joints were not suited for that process.

THE CRISIS IN THE EAST.

FAILURE OF THE CONFERENCE.

THE EUROPEAN PROPOSALS UNANIMOUSLY REJECTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, THURSDAY, 4·35 P.M.

The Grand General Council met to-day. Several speeches were made, and an animated discussion took place. Perfect agreement, however, prevailed amongst the members. It was unanimously decided to reject the propositions of the European Plenipotentiaries as being contrary to the integrity, independence, and dignity of the Empire.

BERLIN, WEDNESDAY.

A circular despatch has been issued by Prince Gortschakoff to the Russian representatives abroad in view of the impending failure of the Conference. In this circular Russia forsees that the Porte—knowing that the powers will confine themselves to recalling their ambassadors at Constantinople without proceeding to extreme measures—will definitively refuse the proposals of the Conference, Russia has no desire to go to war alone, for, being exclusively influenced by humane views she has succeeded in her object of making the situation of the Christians in the East a European question. England is desirous of withdrawing, and leaving Russia with Turkey, but Russia—knowing that Europe will not be with her in a policy of aggression, and the war will bring her neither material nor political advantage, and apprehensive on the other hand that the opening of a conflict might create the opportunity for the formation of a European coalition against herself—will, as far as possible, hold aloof from warlike complications, which she can have no interest to provoke unsupported.

BERLIN, WEDNESDAY.

The late formidable announcement that Russia will attack Turkey if Turkey does not give in is no longer met with in the Russian Press. Meanwhile, preparations to cross the Pruth actively continue.

THE ASSAULT IN DELVES LANE.

At Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday, before Mr. Kearney and a full bench of magistrates, Mr. William Dickinson, solicitor, acting on behalf of Pattinson, Carr, Hawdon, and Sherman—the men in custody on a charge of unlawfully wounding Joseph Humble, at Consett, on the 1st of January—applied to have the accused admitted to bail. The prisoners, he said, had now been in custody nearly three weeks, and he held a certificate, signed by Dr. Morris, the gentleman who was attending Humble, showing that the latter was now out of immediate danger.—The Chairman said the magistrates had unanimously come to the conclusion that they could not accept bail.

MINEOWNERS AND HIGHWAYS.

Want of space prevented us giving more than a brief summary of the discussion that took place on this subject at the meeting of the Leadgate Local Board last week. The following is the discussion that ensued after the reading of the correspondence respecting the Iron Company's willingness to allow the Benfieldside Local Board case to decide the question generally.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Shaw) said from the frequency of pitfalls in the district and the damage that was being done, it behoved them, as custodians of the roads, as well as for the protection of the public, to get the matter decided as soon as possible.

Mr. JENKINS said their first duty was to protect the public. When a pitfall occurred it was the Board's duty to repair the road without delay.

The CHAIRMAN observed that if the road became damaged by the Company's workings and any person got injured, the Board in the first instance would be liable, and it would afterwards resolve itself into a trial between the Board and the Iron Company, as to whether the latter were liable or not. He was of opinion that it was the Board's duty to repair the roads as soon as they became damaged.

Mr. BROWN remarked that the pitfall in question was a most dangerous one. He thought that in future the Surveyor ought to be empowered to repair the roads as soon as practicable. Of course this could be without prejudice to any dispute that might be pending between the Board and the Company.

Mr. TEANEY thought the Board had better fight the matter out with the Company, and not rely upon anything that might happen between the Company and the Benfieldside Board. The damage by colliery workings was becoming alarming, and he was afraid a calamity would sooner or later happen near Redwell Hills. He knew a man that had inspected the workings under the road near his own premises, and who found that there was scarcely anything left to support the road.

Mr. JENKINS said the point at issue between the Benfieldside Local Board and the Iron Company was the liability of the latter to repair roads damaged by their workings. The Benfieldside case seemed to be identical with their own, and he thought they ought to be guided by it.

Mr. TEANEY remarked that the cases might not be identical. The ratepayers were becoming alarmed, and it would give more satisfaction if the Board fought the matter out independently of any action that might be taken by the Benfieldside Board.

Mr. JENKINS said it was simply a question whether the Board should, as Mr. Teaney had suggested, proceed against the Company separately, or abide by the decision in the Benfieldside case. The Company, he might say, were quite willing to hang their case on the case pending between the Company and Benfieldside.

Mr. TEANEY said he was not interested in the matter more than the other members, and perhaps they would give their opinion as to what course should be pursued.

Mr. NICHOLSON said Mr. Teaney's idea was not a bad one, but he added that it would perhaps be best to abide by what took place between the Company and Benfieldside.

The CHAIRMAN said if they waited for the decision in the Benfieldside case it would cost them nothing. If, however, the Board decided on fighting the Company, it would be a costly affair.

Mr. NICHOLSON said they had better do nothing in the matter.

Mr. SIMPSON said it was quite clear that the Company had let down the road in Stockerley Lane, and he thought their best course would be to proceed at once against the Company for damaging the road. There was evidence, he said, to prove that the road had been wilfully let down.

Mr. JENKINS said that was a very reckless charge to make. He would like Mr. Simpson to substantiate his remarks.

Mr. PARKER remarked that what Mr. Simpson had alluded to was something that had taken place outside.

Mr. SIMPSON replied that the statement had been made in that room. The Surveyor would corroborate what he had said.

The Surveyor said Mr. Hudson was standing near the spot where the road fell in, when a miner made his appearance and said that he had been "drawing the timber, and that there would be a pitfall there shortly." He (the Surveyor) had reported Mr. Hudson's statement to the members at the adjourned meeting.

Mr. HEDLEY said the place where the men had removed the timber was a considerable distance from the road.

Mr. PARKER said Mr. Hudson had made a similar statement to him about drawing the timber. The man who told Mr. Hudson said that "there would be a big hole there in a day or two."

Mr. JENKINS said the Company were as desirous of having the matter settled as Mr. Teaney or anybody else. He would be the last to suggest that the Board should not have fairplay in the matter, but they were not to forget that they lived in a district where they got their bread and cheese by the getting of coal. He was afraid Mr. Simpson, in wishing to proceed against the Company, was too fierce in the matter. Mr. Simpson's bread and cheese, he said, depended on the getting of coal.

Mr. SIMPSON said he got his bread and cheese before the Iron Company was established, and he was quite independent of them or the coal. There is, added Mr. Simpson, far too much of the Consett Iron Company at the Board.

Mr. JENKINS: I deny it.

Mr. SIMPSON: The Iron Company have far over much to say on the Board. I would take the case up and try it.

Mr. TEANEY said it would not be to the disadvantage of the Iron Company if the Board took the matter up as well as Benfieldside.

Mr. JENKINS said the Company were as desirous of having the matter settled as anybody. The Company, he said, only wanted what was right, and he might add that they could appreciate what was fair and right as much as Mr. Simpson.

Mr. SIMPSON repeated that if the Board took his advice they would fight the matter out at once. He could prove that the road had been wilfully let down.

Mr. NICHOLSON then proposed, and Mr. PARKER seconded, that the Board should abide by the decision in the case pending between the Benfieldside Board and the Company.

Mr. CHEESMAN said in case the case went against the Company, he supposed the latter would refund all moneys expended by the Leadgate Board on the roads damaged by their colliery workings.

Mr. NICHOLSON: Oh, yes.

The Surveyor, in answer to Mr. Jenkins, said the repairs in Stockerley Lane had cost £1 8s. 6d.

Mr. JENKINS said it was a trifle to make such a lot of bother over.

Mr. PARKER said it was not the sum, but the principle that was involved.

The Surveyor having been instructed to fill up the pitfalls as they occurred, the subject dropped.

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

The monthly meeting of the members of the Benfieldside Local Board was held in the Town Hall Buildings, Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday afternoon. Present—Mr. Jenkins (in the chair), Mr. Carss, Mr. W. Wilson, Mr. Eltringham, Mr. Wheatley, and Mr. Smith.

THE ROADS.

The CHAIRMAN, referring to the minute made last meeting authorising the Surveyor to employ the necessary labour to fill up the ruts in the roads, said it was a most admirable resolution, but the ruts still existed.

The Surveyor (Mr. Heslop) said the weather had been unfavourable for out-door work.

The CHAIRMAN said the greatest defect in the roads was the want of proper channelling to carry off the surface water. It was true that the roads were occasionally "scratched," but the material gathered together in this way was seldom removed.

IMPROVEMENTS AT BLACKHILL.

The CHAIRMAN reported that the Iron Company were negociating for the purchase of land for the completion of the road in West Row.

The Highway Committee reported that they had visited Bottle Bank, and they recommended that that portion opposite Sir Thos. Tancrid's property should be kerbed and channelled and the footpath formed. The Committee failed to agree as to the best course to be adopted with regard to the street.

Mr. SMITH explained that there were three or four privies in the middle of the street, and as there was but little traffic he and Mr. Wilson, two of the members of the Committee, thought that a covering of ashes would be sufficient. Mr. Carss, however, was in favour of slag.

Mr. CARSS said the Consett Iron Company had made an excellent footpath on the opposite side of the street, but Sir Thomas Tancrid had done nothing to improve his property, although he had been served with a notice to do so. The street was in a deplorable state, and to cover it with ashes was simply a waste of money. The street was on a hillside, and ashes would be swept off and thrown into the channel in front of the houses below. He thought that there ought to be a foundation of 3in. of slag, otherwise the street would always be in its present abominable condition.

Mr. ELTRINGHAM said that a covering of ashes would be a great improvement on the present state of the street.

It was ultimately decided to give Sir Thomas Tancrid notice to form the footpath, and cover his portion of the road with 4in. of ashes. Mr. Carss approved of the first part of the resolution, but dissented from that portion having reference to the road.

The Highway Committee recommended that Walton's Row should be formed according to the plan and specifications prepared by the Surveyor. They also recommended that Back Murray Street should be formed of 6in. of slag and a covering of 4in. of ashes, and that a footpath should be made on one side of the street only. The Committee also suggested that Saw Mill Street should have a covering of 9in. of slag.—The recommendations of the Committee were adopted, and the necessary notices were ordered to be issued.

A COMPLAINT FROM BLACKHILL.

A letter was read from Mr. Daniel Harris, complaining of the condition of the street at the rear of his premises. The letter was referred to the Highway Committee.

A PERSONAL MATTER.

The CHAIRMAN said there was a matter to which he wished to call the attention of the Board. Their Surveyor, as they all knew, was the owner of a quarry, and was in the habit of supplying stones to contractors under the Board. He need hardly remind them that this was not a proper state of things. Not only did the Surveyor supply the stones to the contractor, but he had to inspect his own material.

Mr. CARSS said the Highway Committee was always in the habit of seeing that the material supplied was in accordance with the specifications.

The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Heslop, as their Surveyor, had to draw out specifications as to the sizes of stones, &c., he then supplied the material, and also had the supervision of it while it was being put down. He contended that that was not the proper way of doing business.

Mr. CARSS said the Finance Committee had all the specifications through their fingers, and there were men on the Committee who knew as much about the price of stone as Mr. Heslop or any other person.

The CHAIRMAN said he had no desire to continue the subject if the rest of the members were satisfied.

Mr. CARSS said as far as he was personally concerned, he was perfectly satisfied.

The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Carss had attempted to get out of the matter by saying that the Finance Committee looked at the specifications. The Finance Committee, he thought, had nothing to do with it. What he complained of was that Mr. Heslop, as their surveyor, supplied material to the Board through a contractor. The principle of the thing, he contended, was bad.

Mr. ELTRINGHAM thought the difficulty, if one existed, might be got over by the Board offering a salary to a man who would devote the whole of his time to the three offices of the Board, namely, surveyor, inspector, and collector. They only paid their surveyor £35 a-year, and he was bound to do something else to make a living. With regard to Mr. Heslop's quarry, it might be that the contractor went to his quarry because the stone obtained there was cheapest.

The CHAIRMAN said no official had a right to be directly interested in any bargain between the Board and its contractor. The law was quite clear on that point.

Mr. CARSS said the same law would apply to Mr. Dickinson, who was in the habit of supplying sanitary pipes to the Board through an agent. It might also apply to Mr. Jenkins, as the Company which he represented supplied ashes to the Local Board.

The CHAIRMAN said neither he nor Mr. Dickinson were paid officials of that Board. He repeated that the present system was bad. The Consett Iron Company were forming Cemetery Road. The contractor got his material for kerbing and channelling the footpath from Mr. Heslop's quarry. Mr. Heslop not only dressed the stone, but he was actually the person who had supervision of the work.

Mr. CARSS said the question raised by Mr. Jenkins had been before his mind long enough, and on that account he had always been exceedingly careful, as a member of the Finance and Highway Committee, to have everything carried out according to plan and specifications.

The CHAIRMAN said several people in the township had spoken to him about it, and he thought it would be more satisfactory were the Clerk to ascertain by next meeting whether the Surveyor could legally supply material to a contractor in this way or not.

Mr. SMITH thought it would be much better for the Board to know their true position in the matter.

Mr. CARSS said he for one would protest against the ratepayers' money being spent in obtaining legal opinion in the matter. He thought those who wanted the row ought to pay for it.

The CHAIRMAN asked Mr. Carss why he contemplated a row.

The Surveyor was in favour of the matter being settled in the way that had been suggested by Mr. Jenkins.

The CHAIRMAN said he was glad to hear Mr. Heslop say so.

Mr. CARSS said Mr. Jenkins was not the author of this affair. He was sorry to say that Mr. Jenkins had gone there to make the blaze for other people.

The CHAIRMAN said that was all twaddle.

It was then decided to take Mr. Booth's opinion as to the legality of the transaction.

Mr. CARSS said he objected to the ratepayers' money being spent so foolishly.

Railway Time Tables

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

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

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

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Gateshead, 3; Felling, 8; Pelaw, 15; Hebburn, 20; Jarrow, 25; Tyne Dock, 30; and High Shields, 36 minutes after the above times, arriving at South Shields about 40 minutes after the time they leave Newcastle.

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

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

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

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARROW AND NEWCASTLE.

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

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

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

ON SATURDAYS

Relief trains leave JARROW for NEWCASTLE at 1·55 4·18, 8.23, 9·23, and 10·45 p.m. calling at all intermediate stations.

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

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

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

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND JARROW.

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

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

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

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

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

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

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

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

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

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

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH.

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Week days)—4·50 6·10(*a*), 7·0, 8·10, 9·0(*), 9·15, 9·45, (*c*), 10·15, 11·0, 12·0, 1·0, 2·0, 3·5, 4·0 4·45(†), 5·0, 5.50(†), 6·5, 6·45, (†), 7·0, 8·10, 9·0, 10·0, 10·40, 11·30.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TYNEMOUTH TO NEWCASTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONSETT BRANCH

TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	2,G P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	9·40	12·30	2·30	5·35
Scotswood	„	5·52	9·47	12·37	2·37	5·42
Swalwell	„	5·59	9·54	12·43	2·43	5.49
Rowland's Gill	„	6·9	10·4	12·53	2·54	5.59
Lintz Green	„	6·15	10·10	12·59	2·59	6·5
Ebchester	„	6·28	10·23	1·12	3·12	6·18
Shotley Bridge	„	6·34	10·29	1·18	3·18	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.			1·25	3·25	
	dep	6·42	10·37		4·40	6·35
Knitsley	„	6·54	10·49		4·52	6·47
Lanchester	„	7·3	10·58		5·1	6·56
Witton Gilbert	„	7.10	11·9		5·12	7·7
Durham	arr.	7·25	11.20		5·25	7·20

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

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

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.		
Newcastle	dep.	7·10	4·0	5·25	7·30
Scotswood	„	7·17	4·9	5·32	7·37
Swalwell	„	7·24	4·15	5,39	7·44
Rowland's Gill	„	7·34	4·25	5·49	8·55
Lintz Green	„	7·40	4·29	5·55	8·2
Ebchester	„	7·53	4·42	6·8	8·16
Shotley Bridge	„	7·59	4·47	6·14	8·23
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·5	4·56	6·20	8·30
	dep.	9·20	5·10		
Knitsley		9·32	5·22	..	
Lanchester		9·41	5·31	..	
Witton Gilbert		9.52	5·44	..	
Durham	arr.	10·5	5·55	..	

STATIONS.		A.M.		P.M.
Durham	dep.			4·0
Witton Gilbert	„	8·5		4·12
Lanchester	„	8·18		4·25
Knitsley	„	8·30		4·37
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·45		4·48
	dep.	8·50		5·30
Shotley Bridge	„	8·55		5·35
Ebchester	„	8 59		5·39
Lintz Green	„	9·9	12·39	5·49
Rowland's Gill		9·15	12·44	5·55
Swalwell	„	9·22	12·52	6·2
Scotswood	„	9·29	12·59	6·9
Newcastle	arr.	9·40	1.10	6 20

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE	a.m.	p.m.	LEAVE	a.m.	p.m
Newcastle	7·30	7·15	Benfieldside	8·35	8·20
Scotswood	7·37	7·22	Shotley Bridge	8·40	8·25
Swalwell	7·44	7·29	Ebchester	8·44	8.29
Rowland's Gill	7·54	7·39	Lintz Green	8·54	8·39
Lintz Green	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rowland's Gill	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ebchester	8·15	[illegible]	Swalwell	[illegible]	8·51
Shotley Bridge	8·19	8·4	Scotswood	9·14	8·59
Benfieldside (arr)	8·25	8·10	Newcastle (arr)	9·25	9·10

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	12·30	2·30
Benfieldside	„	6·50	1·30	4·30
Rowley	„	7·0	1·40	4·40
Burnhill Junction	„	7·10	1·50	4·50
Tow Law	„	7·23	2·3	5·3
Crook	arr.	7·35	2·15	5.15
	dep.	7.38	2·25	5·25
Bishop Auckland		8·7	2·53	5·56
Darlington		8·35	3·35	6·25
Stockton	„	9·25	4·5	7·15
Middlesbro'	„	9·35	4·15	7·30
Saltburn	„	10·10	4·50	8·30

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Saltburn	dep.	5·45	11·19	2·30
Middlesbro'	„	6·22	11·45	3·7
Stockton	„	6·34	11·55	3·17
Darlington	„	7·15	12·30	5·5
Bishop Auckland		7·48	1·15	5·30
Crook	arr.	8·12	1·40	5·55
	dep.	8·15	2·20	6·0
Tow Law	„	8·27	2·32	6·15
Burnhill Junction	„	8·42	2·45	6·30
Rowley	„	8·52	2·55	6·40
Benfieldside	arr.	9·5	3·5	6·0
Newcastle	arr.	10·0	4·25	9·40

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ESTABLISHED 1869.

Incorporated under the New Act, 1874.

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

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

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

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

MONEY LENT.

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

SPECIALITIES!

ROBERT JACKSON,

"GUARDIAN" OFFICE,

FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

AND

GRANGE ROAD, JARROW,

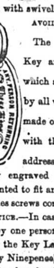
BEGS to announce that he has made arrangements by which he can supply the following articles (all of excellent quality and workmanship), at very moderate prices, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public generally.

JACKSON'S IMPROVED KEY AND UMBRELLA LABELS,

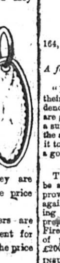
Which have gained for themselves so high a reputation, are invaluable to those who would avoid the trouble, delay, and expense caused by losing their keys, &c., and may be had at One Shilling each; or post free, on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

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

AVOID LOSING YOUR KEYS.



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



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

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

JACKSON'S REVOLVING EXPEDITIOUS SELF-INKING ENDORSING STAMPS.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*** SPECIAL ESTIMATES AND CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO.

ELECTION STAMPS.

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

ANY NUMBER OF FUTURE ELECTIONS.

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

☞ ESTIMATES AND SPECIMENS SENT ON APPLICATION ☜

THE PERFECT PRINTING FLEXIBLE STAMPS

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

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

AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAN OF FIRE INSURANCE.

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

THE GOVERNMENT SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

(Incorporated pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

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

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

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

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

Managing Directors:

MESSRS. MARTIN & Co.

Trustees:

THE RIGHT REVEREND BISHOP JENNER, D.D.
THE HONOURABLE JOHN COLBORNE.
THE HONOURABLE CHARLES D. BUTLER.
THE HONOURABLE J. MAR-ERSKINE.
WILLIAM ARCHER REDMOND, Esq., M.P

Supervisor of Foreign Business:

The COUNT EDOUARD DES FRANCOIS DE PONTCHALON.

Auditors:

MESSRS. HEALD, CARLING, & Co.

Secretary:

JOHN J. BLAKE, Esq.

Offices:

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

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

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

WIDE FIELD FOR A NEW COMPANY.

That there is ample room for a new Fire Office may be assumed from the following facts:—It has been proved in the House of Commons, and has been again again confirmed by statistics, that two-thirds (amounting to £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 1,000 to 7,000 per cent., and even younger Institutions are at premiums ranging from 80 to 200 per cent.

Upon taking fifty of our Insurance Companies and comparing the present market price of the shares with the amount paid-up, such total share capital stand at a premium of no less than £24,928,000 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.

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND TO BE INVESTED IN CONSOLS.

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

ADVANTAGEOUS ARRANGEMENT WITH THE FOUNDERS OF THE COMPANY.

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

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

BUSINESS.

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

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

Dated this 25th day of August, 1876.

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

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

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

READ DR. BARNES' NEW WORK, Just published for two Stamps, entitled

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL ADVICE IN ALL DISORDERS PECULIAR TO FEMALES.

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

IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Advice by Letter, Gratis.

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

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

WHY ARE THE YOUNG NERVOUS AND THE MIDDLE-AGED DEBILITATED? This is now explained in a Medical Work, and a safe mode of treatment for the restoration of health and vigour fully stated. Avoid Galvanic Appliances and Quackery. A single copy sent post free on receipt of stamped envelope. Address—"Secretary, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham." The Author, A. M. BUTTON, M.R.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.

TRADE MARKS REGISTRATION

FLINT AND COMPA

58, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

EVERY Trade Mark must be registered and the recent Act,

No existing Registrations at Stationers Hall where of any avail.

Apply at once to FLINT and Co.

Trade Marks registered in America, Germany and all continental countries.

No charge for Translations into any language.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

FLINT AND COMPA

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

COMMERCIAL INQUIRY OFFI

HEAD OFFICE—58, Cheapside, London, E.C.

STATUS INFORMATION.

The information supplied by these offices is of a so searching—positive—and decisive, as has never b attained,—while the attention to minutiæ and d been as nervously apprehensive and sympathetical sile, as if the stake and risk were ours instead of th ber's.

The manner in which our information has bee will be best understood when we state that the tu our subscribers from January to December, 1875, w SIX MILLIONS, FOUR HUNDRED AND SI THOUSAND AND THREE POUNDS.

£6,461,003.

☞ *Subscription*, £4 8s. 40 *Inquiries on Grea Cheque Books free*

£3 3s. Subscription, for Foreign Inquiries, an addition, as per tariff—to be had on applica

REFERENCES.

Mold Argood Colliery Company, Mold. "P surprized with the minute information."

Maconochie Brothers, Fish Factors, Lowestoft. " our subscription to One Hundred and Fifty Pounds

Wallace, Bailey & Wilkins, Tanner and Curr Long Lane, Bermondsey, London, S.E. "Inf most accurate—speedy.—Your office unquestionab first. Increase our inscription to Fifty Poun Member 6 years.

Slade, John and Co., Boot and Shoe Manuf Worcester. "Increase our subscription to Twenty £20]."

Briggs, Shera and Co., Oak Works, Horncastle. one instance have we been deceived—correct—relia

Huntley and Palmers, Biscuit Manufacturers, " Specialite—most valuable in removing doubt a position of parties. Members 11 years."

Dewhurst, Hoyle and Smethurst, Colliery Blackrod near Chorley and elsewhere. "When upon, your information perfectly safe in crediting bers 15 years.

Bell Brothers, Ironmasters, Middlesbro'. "Very tory—have availed ourselves for 10 years or more."

DEBT COLLECTING AND LEGA DEPARTMENT.

It is *surprising (something grievous)* every ye the amount of money—*good* money or *ought to is lost to Creditors* through their *inability to fol Debtor* (in consequence of *being unable or un afford the time to leave their business*, or

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Immediate application to Debtor; prompt re to Creditor.

Reports on unpaid debts every month.

Statement with every remittance, so that Cred post direct to his Ledger

– *Terms—5 per Cent. up to £50.* 2½ *beyond* Double this rate for Irish, Scotch and Foreign

DEBT COLLECTING ONLY, £1 1s. PER ANNUM, and Terms as above.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

☞ DEBTS COLLECTED FOR NON SCRIBERS, AT TEN PER CENT.

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Out of some THOUSANDS *he following are sele*

Gilson, Homan & Co., Bradford, SELVES v.— acknowledge receipt of cheque £390 16s. 1d.

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Pow & Fawcus, North Shields SELVES v.— acknowledge receipt of cheque £21 7s. 4d.

NOTICE.—All Accounts for collection, Che to Head office only.

THE GREAT YORKSHIRE MEDICI

CLAYTON'S

RESTORATIVE PIL

ESTABLISHED OVER TWENTY YEA

THESE Pills depend more upon a combination of the finest and best prod known, than upon the presence of any ingedient. The philosophy of their action cleanse the stomach and bowels of all supe matter, restore the digestive organs, supp deficiency of the various juices in the stomac well with the blood, open the pores of the sk restore health.

Thousands of persons can testify to thei qualities as a general Family Medicine, specially recommended to all who suffer Indegestion, Headache, Wind, Bilious A Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Sour Stomac General Debility.

In all diseases peculiar to females they p the most bland and salutary influences, irritability and depression, and cause the f pursue their natural course, materially streng and invigorating the constitution.

The celebrated CLAYTON'S OINTMEN excellent remedy for Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sores, &c., and when used in conjunction w pills, will be found very beneficial in Absces Breasts, Bad Legs, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Scrofu all diseases of the skin.

It removes the cause of torture, and rest affected parts to their wonted state of health.

No Family ought to be without these rem the house, as one trial will convince the ceptical of their remarkable curative powers.

BEWARE OF IMITATION

Sold in Boxes and Pots, at 1s 1½d, and 2s by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Ven send stamps to CLAYTON'S Restorative M Works, Leeds, and a box will be sent per po

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

Y NEW PLAN OF FIRE INSURANCE.

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OUARD DES FRANCOIS DE NTCHALON.
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Offices:
ORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

from the Opinions of the Press on this Company.
attention of all who desire to invest, with the prospects of good divi- * "The trustees and directors highest position, and thus present for the careful administration of pany." * * * "We recommend consideration of all who may desire r their money."

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SAFE AND SURE TREATMENT debilitating diseases, whether from S, VENEREAL or CONTAGIOUS l Climate. Dr. BARNES' treatment is ccessful practice in all cases of Debility roundless Fears, Muscular Relaxation, ove of Solitude, Impaired Sight and of Energy and Appetite, Palpitation Back, Timidity, Self-Distrust, Blush- ce and Limbs, and many other all bring the sufferers to an early
IAL FRIEND" contains valuable nation, Gout, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, es of the Nervous and Alimentary
ESCRIPTIONS for the alleviation of minor disorders, with full Instructions
HYGIENE, or the way to Preserve
testimonials from grateful patients to health through the Author's
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ALL DISORDERS PECULIAR FEMALES.
S, 48, Lonsdale Square, Barnsbury
COUNTRY PATIENTS.
by Letter, Gratis.
consulted personally or by letter, idential cases; and for the benefit of not visit him, he will on receiving , enclosing a stamped envelope for his opinion upon the nature of the of treatment necessary to effect a
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E YOUNG NERVOUS AND LE-AGED DEBILITATED?
in a Medical Work, and a safe the restoration of health and Avoid Galvanic Appliances and sent post free on receipt of dress—"Secretary, Institute of The Author, A. M. BUTTON, nd advice, free of charge, to all ails of their cases, and may be at Charles Street, Birmingham.

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Dewhurst, Hoyle and Smethurst, Colliery Owners, Blackrod near Chorley and elsewhere. "Where relied upon, your information perfectly safe in crediting. Members 15 years.

Bell Brothers, Ironmasters, Middlesbro'. "Very satisfactory—have availed ourselves for 10 years or more."

DEBT COLLECTING AND LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

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

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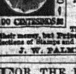
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3¼-inch ivory handles	per doz.	14	.	11	.	6	.
3½ " "	"	18	.	14	.	7	.
3½ " " to balance	"	20	.	15	.	7	.
3¾ " "	"	26	.	20	.	8	.
4 " "	"	30	.	22	.	8	.
4 " fine "	"	33	.	24	.	9	6
4 " " extra-large	"	36	.	28	.	10	6
4 " " African	"	42	.	35	.	13	6
4 " silver ferules	"	44	.	36	.	15	.
4 " silvered blades	"	48	.	35	.		
Do. electro-silvered handles	"	23	.	19	.	7	6

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Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 18th.—Before M. Kearney, Esq. (chairman), Henry Smith, Esq., J. Clavering, Esq., F. Greenwell, Esq., and the Rev. J. P. De Pledge.

A Disputed Case of Drunkenness.—Robert Jackson, clerk, was charged with being drunk on the 30th December.—Defendant said he wanted to have the case adjourned for a fortnight. The summons was only left at his house on Monday, and he had not had time to get his witnesses summoned.—The Chairman said it was not customary to adjourn cases of this description. The question was—was Jackson guilty of this charge or not?—Defendant said he was not guilty, and he could bring witnesses to prove the truthfulness of this assertion.—Supt. Oliver opposed the application. Jackson, he said, had had three clear days to get his witnesses.—Defendant said the summons was served on Monday morning, but he did not get it till the evening.—P.C. Tranmer, the officer stationed at Oxhill, was then sworn. He said on the 30th ult., about five o'clock in the evening, he was between Oxhill and Annfield Plain, and found the defendant on the railway which runs between those two places. Jackson was very drunk, and witness and P.C. Curren, who was with him, had great difficulty in getting him out of the way of an engine which was passing. Witness told Jackson that he was not to go along the railway, and defendant admitted that he was not. P.C. Curren and witness then led the defendant on to the road. As soon as they reached the highway, the defendant said he would go back to the railway. Witness replied that he could not, as if he did so he would get lamed. Jackson used a bad tongue and scuffled, and as soon as witness and the other officer left loose of him he fell down. Witness took the defendant to his (the officer's) own house and gave him a cup of tea. He remained a couple of hours, until he came round a bit, and then witness set him on to the road on his way home.—Defendant said he could produce four witnesses to prove that he was not drunk.—P.C. Tranmer, in answer to the Bench, said there was nobody present when he found Jackson on the railway.—The Chairman said Jackson's witnesses would avail him little, as none of them appeared to have been present.—Defendant said if he had been drunk he could not have walked from Oxhill to his own house.—The Clerk (Mr. Watson), said Jackson had had tea and a rest of a couple of hours before he commenced his journey.—P.C. Curren said he was with P.C. Tranmer on the evening in question. Jackson was very drunk.—Jackson, in defence, said he was not drunk, and he denied that he was on the railway. When the officers went to him he told them if he was drunk they had to take him to Lanchester, and he would abide by the result.—The Chairman said the evidence was quite clear. Defendant would be fined 5s. and costs.

THE GROSS OUTRAGE ON A GIRL NEAR BURNOPFIELD.

Joseph Thirlaway, a young man, was placed in the dock to answer a charge of rape. Mr. Dickinson, solicitor, prosecuted, the accused was represented by Dr. Carr, barrister-at-law.

Mary Jane Masterman, the prosecutrix, said: I am the daughter of Matthew Masterman, and live at East Tanfield. I am thirteen years old. On Monday afternoon, the 8th January, about one o'clock, I left my father's house and went to the Co-operative Store at Burnopfield. About half-past three I was returning home by the footpath leading from Burnopfield to Tanfield, and after I got over the stile leading into Hancock's Wood I saw the prisoner come out from amongst the trees. He came on to the footpath, and his trousers were then disordered. He seized hold of my clothes at the back and tried to push me into the wood. He flung me down and kicked me three times in the breast. I got away from him, but he followed and again dragged me into the wood, where he threw me down and kicked me on the eye. I shouted out, "oh dear," as loudly as I could. I told him I would give him a shilling if he would let me away, and he said he wanted neither my shillings nor my sixpences. He was then acting indecently towards me, and I was doing my best to prevent him. The prisoner then dragged me into a gutter in which there was water, where he held me down. He had his right hand on my head, which was in the water. He kicked me thrice on the left side. I managed to get on to my feet again. I had a bag containing pig-meat along with me, and this the prisoner picked up and threw over the stile in the direction of Burnopfield. I also had a basket, which was in the water in the gutter when I was down. I attempted to get over the stile to get my bag, when the prisoner knocked me down again, and took hold of my clothes. I was about to get up when he knocked me over with his fist. [The complainant here described what transpired while she was lying on the ground.] When I got up the prisoner asked me if I would tell who did it, and I said that I would say it was an old man. Prisoner replied that if I told who did it he would kill me as I came out of Church. Prisoner then got my basket and hat out of the water and gave them to me. He asked me if there was anything more, and I said there was my hair ribbon. Prisoner said he could not find it. I then went towards my own home, the prisoner following behind me. When I had got about three fields away from the wood, Mr. Hopper, the postman, overtook me. I was then crying. He spoke to me, and I told him what had happened. The prisoner was then walking across the field. The postman accompanied me as far as Tanfield Post Office, and I then went home. On the road between the Post Office and my father's house I met Mr. John Pringle, Miss Pringle, and Miss Hancock. I told them what had happened, and gave them the name of the man who had ill-used me. As soon as I got home I told my father and mother.—Cross-examined by Dr. Carr: She knew her age because it was in the Bible. She had known the prisoner about 4½ years, by the name of "Doggy Joe." That was the name by which the paisoner was generally known. She had frequently called him "Doggy Joe." The prisoner worked at the pits, but she never called the prisoner "Doggy Joe" as he was passing her father's house. She never spoke to the prisoner when she saw him in the wood. She cried, "oh, dear," three or four times. She offered him the shilling to let her away.

William Hopper, postman, residing at Burnopfield, said on the day in question he was near Barkas' Close and overtook the complainant. Witness asked her what was the matter, and she replied that "Doggy Joe" had nearly killed her in the wood. She said that prisoner had held her head down in the water. Her clothes were wet, she was without her bonnet, and her eye was cut across and bleeding. As witness went through the wood he noticed that the water in the gutter was disturbed and splashed on to the footpath, and that caused witness to hurry on, thinking that something unusual had taken place.—Cross-examined by Dr. Carr: When witness first saw the girl she was running, but prisoner was not running. She told him that prisoner had dragged her into the wood and nearly torn her to pieces.

Isabella Masterman, mother of the prosecutrix, said: I am the wife of Matthew Masterman, coke-burner, Tanfield Lea Cottages. On Monday afternoon I sent my daughter to Burnopfield Co-operative Store for some groceries. She returned about four o'clock. When she came in her hair was hanging down, she was bleeding from a cut on her right eye, and she was crying. Her clothes were as wet as if she had been dragged through a pond. She complained of having been ill-used in the wood. From what she stated information was given to the police and the prisoner was apprehended and charged with having ill-used my daughter.

Dr. Benson, of Stanley, deposed that on the evening of the 8th January he went to Masterman's house and examined the prosecutrix. He found a triangular wound on the right eye. There was a bruise on the right cheek, the under lip was bruised and cut inside, both hands were scratched, there was a bruise on the left ribs, and another on the left hip, and there was also a slight scratch on the left thigh. There must have been violence used to produce the marks he saw.

P.C. Stoner, stationed at Tantobie, said on the 8th inst., he received information that the prosecutrix had been ill-used at Barkas Close. He apprehended the prisoner and charged him with committing a rape on the prosecutrix, Mary Jane Masterman. Prisoner replied "I knocked her down and kicked her, and what I did after was done in the wood."

Prisoner was committed to take his trial at the next Durham Assizes on the charge of rape.—Dr. Carr applied to have the prisoner admitted to bail, but the application was refused.

A Row at Hanging Stone.—Catherine Boe, wife of a hawker of that name, was charged with assaulting Ann Borland, at Hanging Stone, on the 11th inst. Complainant said she was in the act of leaving her mother's house when Mrs. Boe seized her by the head and gave her a black eye. The complainant called witnesses who corroborated her statement as to the assault. The magistrates considered that an assault had been proved and fined Mrs. Boe 5s. and costs.——Catherine Borland, mother of the complainant in the last case, was then charged with an assault on Mrs. Boe. The Bench, after hearing the witnesses on both sides, dismissed the case, the Chairman remarking that he had no doubt Mrs. Boe was a very violent woman.—Mrs. Boe said she would not pay her fine, and was consequently locked up.

Assault at Lanchester.—James Moorhouse Proud, a young man, was summoned for an assault on George Parker, at Lanchester. Mr. Parker stated that on Saturday night, the 6th inst., he was proceeding homewards in company with Mr. Garthwaite, and in crossing the bridge at the low part of the village he saw the defendant and a number of men standing. The men jostled against them, and the defendant followed complainant and struck him on the breast.—Mr. George Garthwaite gave corroborative evidence. Defendant pleaded guilty, and expressed his regret for what had occurred. He said he was drunk.—The Chairman said defendant seemed to be very sorry for what had happened, otherwise the Bench would have inflicted a heavy fine. Under the circumstances a fine of 20s. and costs would be imposed.

A Warning to Cartmen.—Demon Patterson, cartman, Tow Law, was summoned for allowing a cart to stand on the highway, contrary to the Highway Act. Mr. Ralph Walton stated that about nine o'clock at night he was travelling along the road in a trap in the vicinity of Annfield Plain, when he ran into the defendant's waggon which was standing in the centre of the road. The horse attached to witness' conveyance took fright, and an accident was only averted by a man getting hold of the horse's head. Mr. Walton added that defendant had left his waggon on the road, and when the collision occurred Patterson was in a neighbouring house. It also transpired that defendant had given a fictitious name. A fine of 10s. and costs was imposed.

A Wife Beater Properly Punished.—Thomas H. Swinburne, mason, West Kyo, was charged with assaulting his wife, Annie Mary. Complainant, on entering the witness box, said she wished to withdraw the charge. The magistrates refused to accede to this course, and after a great deal of hesitation on the part of the complainant the following facts were elected—that he blacked her eye with his fist, knocked her down, and while she was in this position he kicked her till she became insensible.—Defendant said he was very drunk when this happened.—The Chairman said when Mrs. Swinburne applied for the summons her eye was very much discoloured. He also remembered her saying that defendant was in the habit of ill-using her.—Complainant, in answer to the Bench, said she had been married a year and five months. She had one child, and was *enciente*.—Mr. Smith said that was a good reason why defendant should not kick his wife.—The Chairman said defendant appeared to treat his poor wife very savagely. She appeared to be a very nice, respectable young woman, and Swinburne ought to feel proud of her instead of ill-using her. Defendant had been guilty of a most unmanly assault, and the magistrates felt that they would not be doing their duty unless they punished him severely. It was the worst case that had come before them for some time. They would send him to prison for a couple of months, and this would perhaps be a warning to him to behave better to his wife in future.

Theft from a Bar at Consett.—Three Youths on the Spree.—George Forster, Roger Hester, and William Panton, the latter of whom did not seem to be more than eleven years old, but who was said to be fifteen or sixteen, were charged with stealing a bottle of brandy and a bottle of wine belonging to Thomas Rawes, innkeeper, Consett.—The evidence went to show that on Thursday night, the 11th inst., Elizabeth Davis, the servant, placed a bottle of wine a bottle of brandy on a shelf in the back bar of the prosecutor's house. On the following morning the prisoners seems to have watched their opportunity, and while the inmates of the house were in the front part of the premises they entered the back bar and caried off the bottles already referred to.—Ann Hester, sister of one of the prisoners, said she kept her father's house in Princess Street. On Friday morning, the 12th, her brother and the other two prisoners entered her father's house. They had a bottle of wine in their possession, which they drunk in the house. While they were in the house one of the prisoners asked her (witness') brother what had made him break the bottle contaning rum, and her brother replied that it fell out of his hand. The prisoners were drunk, her brother being the most intoxicated of the three. Witness asked Panton where they got the drink, and he replied that they bought it.—Sergt. Thornton deposed to apprehending Hester on Monday last. On charging him with stealing a bottle of wine and a bottle of brandy from Mr. Rawes' bar, the prisoner said, "I took the brandy, and Panton took the wine." He also said that all three of them went to their house and drunk the wine, and that he (Hester) let the bottle fall which contained brandy, and that it was broken. He apprehended Forster the same day, and on being charged he admitted being in the bar and getting his share of the drink. Panton was apprehended on Tuesday. He said, on being charged, that it was Forster that made it up first to go into the bar and get some whiskey.—Prisoners pleaded guilty.—Panton was sent to prison for six months, and the other two were committed for two months.

Annfield Plain and District Marquee Company, Limited.—The shareholders of this company held a meeting at the house of Mr. Joseph Lumley, Annfield Plain, on Saturday last. After paying all demands against the company a dividend equal to 16½ per cent. was declared, while 5 per cent. was carried forward to the reserve fund.

Shotley Bridge Penny Readings.—On Saturday evening last the usual weekly meeting was held in the Shotley Grove School-room, under the auspices of the "Lily of Derwent" Lodge of Good Templars. Mr. C. Turner occupied the chair, and there was a large and appreciative gathering. Readings, recitations, and melodies were given by several members of the lodge, while Miss Nellie Unsworth, of Blackhill, sang an excellent solo, and was heartily applauded. Mr. J. Lax, in addressing the meeting, said that he was exceedingly pleased to find that the tone and aspect of their entertainments had been considerably improved during the past few weeks. In adverting to the various methods of securing the attention of an audience, the speaker dwelt on the importance of standing erect and, as far as possible, of maintaining a calm self-possession, and thus rising superior to that timidity and nervousness which so frequently prove fatal to young speakers. Mr. Lax then favoured the audience with a recitation on "The birth of Erin," for which he was demonstratively encored.

The Riddlers' Column.

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

109. ANAGRAMS, BY WILLIAM ANDERSON, COLLIERLEY SCHOOL.

I am a word of eleven letters. My 4, 10, 8 is a fish; my 1, 5, 3 means skill; my 4, 9, 10, 11 is a paradise; my 6, 7, 3, 4, 5 is a liquid; my 3, 10, 2 is a number; my 1, 2, 9, 4, 5 means beneath; my 3, 4, 5, 5, 7 means earth in latin; my 10, 9, 6, 7, 5, 9 is a boy's name; my 8, 7, 9 is a youth; my whole is a Swiss canton.

110.

I am a word of ten letters. My 2, 9, 7 is a small insect; my 4, 5, 7 is a cup or bottle; my 9, 6 is an adverb; 7, 8, 9 is to make into leather; 1, 2, 4 means to knock; my 7, 6, 4 is the head of anything; my whole is a name in India.

111. ANAGRAMS, BY T. G. S., CONSETT.

I am a word of eleven letters. My 1, 4, 9, 10 is an insect; my 3, 7, 10, 8, 11, 10 is a fatty substance; my 7, 2, 9 is an animal; my 5, 4, 6, 10 is a plot of land; my 5, 8, 3, 10 is a herb; my 11, 9, 2, 6, 10 is a division of land; my 8, 8, 11 gives a bright light; my 3, 7, 10, 2, 6 means large; you can get 6, 8, 7 at Shotley Bridge; never get in a 7, 2, 3, 10; my whole are often at Consett.

112.

I am a word of eleven letters. My 5, 2, 7 is a metal; my 3, 9, 10, 11 is a strong wind; my 8, 6, 1 is a liquor; my 8, 1, 9, 5 is an insect; my 4, 9, 5 is part of the dress; my 11, 2, 8, 4, 5 is a number; my 5, 11, 1 is also a number; my 2, 1, 7 is a place of refreshment; it is generally dark at 7, 2, 8, 4, 5; my whole is a bird.

113. ANAGRAM, BY B. H. ROBINSON, COLLIERLEY SCHOOL.

I am a word of thirteen letters. My 8, 9, 10 is a metal; my 9, 2, 3, 10 is another metal; my 4, 3, 1, 1, 13, 5 is another metal; my 4, 3, 6, 8 is a covering; my 13, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13 means property; my 17, 12, 3, 10, 13 is a pebble; my 2, 3, 3, 7, 8 is what all hens do; my whole means to delay.

114. ANAGRAMS, BY R. J. BRODIE, TOWN HALL, CONSETT.

I am a word of eleven letters. My 7, 8, 9 is a fowl; my 1, 2, 3, 4, 9 is of the nature of a devil; my 6, 4, 3 is a man's name abbreviated; my 1, 8, 9 is a sort of cave; my 9, 10, 11, 6 is the home of a bird; my 2, 9, 1 is the finish; and my whole is the name of a great orator.

115.

I am a word of seven letters. My 3, 2, 4, 7 is a piece of pastry; my 4, 5, 6, 7 is a tumult; my 4, 2, 3 is an animal; my 1, 6, 7 is a vessel; my 2, 4, 3 is artistic; and my whole is a lover of his country.

116. CHARADE, BY T. R., MEDOMSLEY.

The beginning of eternity,
The end of time and space,
The beginning of every end,
And the end of every place.

117. CHARADE, BY WILLIAM ANDERSON, COLLIERLEY SCHOOL.

My first is in Bolton, but not in Wear;
My second is in harness, also in gear;
My third is in Portsmouth, also in Dartmouth;
My fourth is in Worksop, but not in Louth;
My fifth is in Whitby, but not in Tyne;
My sixth is in Scheldt, but not in Rhine;
And my seventh is in Kincardine.
If you these letters place aright,
An English town will come to sight.

118. CHARADE, BY M. H., BLUE HOUSES.

Between two fields my first may be found,
I'm also part of the castle and cot;
In looking o'er the news each week,
Before your eyes my next you've got.
If in my first my whole is laid,
It makes my first appear
Much neater than without it, then
The answer must be clear.

119. CHARADE, BY J. SHIELD, LEADGATE.

My first is an animal in Consett oft seen,
My second's before you, at present, I ween;
My whole, you will find, is so dwarfish and small,
That really it's hardly worth mention at all.

120. CHARADE, BY B. H. ROBINSON, COLLIERLEY SCHOOL.

My first is in wall, but not in brick;
My second is in cane, but not in stick;
My third is in lake, but not in sea;
My fourth is in lock, but not in key;
My fifth is in gin, but not in ale;
My sixth is in selling but not in sale;
My seventh is in ring, but not in round;
My eighth is in lost, but not in found;
My ninth is in son, but not in sire;
My tenth is in oven, but not in fire.
If you these letters place aright,
A famous English general will come to sight.

121. CHARADE, BY G. D., EAST PONTOP.

My first's a fight I know,
An insect small is second;
Whole is engaged in first I trow,
If I have rightly reckon'd.

122. DECAPITATION, BY "DERWENT," EBCHESTER.

A well-known fruit if you behead,
A part of your frame you'll have instead.

123. TRANSPOSITION, BY B. H. ROBINSON, COLLIERLEY SCHOOL.

Eve rain ceth eme onwa sbo rn,
Wat erstid eha sown edhe rsway;
Man yati meha slu nawern,
Mist yvei lso fvap ourg ray.

124. TRANSPOSITION, BY M. H., BLUE HOUSES.

Transpose a wild beast,
And then you will see,
What the butcher knows well,
You'll all agree.

125. ARITHMOREMS, BY WM. ANDERSON, COLLIERLEY SCHOOL.

550 and sena, a French town; 501 and ern, a French town; 1000 and neynes, a French town; 1550 and ahe, an English town; 501 and norge, a French province; 550 and nagen, a peninsula; 550 and tocana, a peninsula.

If down my initials you read aright,
A French town will come to sight.

126.

50 and oboca, an Indian town; 500 and ruoa, a French river; 500 and newes, a country in Europe; 500 and aidhgnotn, a Scotch county; 1050 and rtaeno, a Canadian town; 1500 and nee, a Prussian town; 1000 and eor, an Italian town; 550 and genan, a famous country.

If down my initials you read aright,
An Indian town will come to sight.

127.

50 and leweysle, an island near the antipodes; 50 and ceua, a town in the antipodes; 51 and lrevopo, a Canadian town; 550 and noon, a Canadian town; 502 and nsna, an American state; 500 and avane, an American state; 50 and yawag, an Irish town; 1000 and htsea, a Canadian river; 1051 and yoap, a town in America; 50 and etscawne, an English town.

If down my initials you read aright,
A town in the antipodes will come to sight.

128. ARITHMOREM, BY B. H. ROBINSON, COLLIERLEY SCHOOL.

100 and ten, a coin; 500 and ore, a German river; 55 and ere, a European town; 1051 and oa, an Italian town; 5 and sreen, a French town; 1 and tan, a Scottish town; 550 and olyanh, a name for Palestine.

If you my initials read aright,
A town in Greece will come to sight.

129. ACROSTIC, BY B. H. ROBINSON, COLLIERLEY SCHOOL.

Small animals; a viper; to roam; a city in England; a word of affirmation; to exist; always. If you read my initials and my finals down two poets will come to sight.

130. PARADOX, BY A WIT.

By-the-bye, I'll have a try
To be a wit, or fool,
I will declare, that John did bare
A one and three legg'd stool.
When he came in with jolly grin,
To show his comic pegs,
But if you take the wooden *one*
You leave him with five legs.

131. SQUARE WORD PUZZLES, BY WM. ANDERSON, COLLIERLEY SCHOOL.

An American river; liquors; a place where birds are hatched; meaning quick.

132.

An Irish Cape; perfect in growth; thoughts; point of com pass.

133.

A German town; lazy; sort of deer; for fear of.

134. SQUARE WORD PUZZLES, BY B. H. ROBINSON, COLLIERLEY SCHOOL.

A branch; a Jewish measure; a stick; immediately.

135.

Slender; an animal; the rainbow; a place where birds are hatched.

136.

An island; to guide; a parcel; an Arabian town.

137. DIAMOND PUZZLES, BY W. ANDERSON, COLLIERLEY SCHOOL.

A vowel; a German town; European country; lake in the antipodes; a Belgian town; means colour; a consonant.

138.

A consonant; skill; American state; New Zealand town; European town; African tribe; English town; before; a consonant.

139.

A consonant; river in the antipodes; Indian river; Scotch city; Indian town; country in Asia; state in America; Irish mountain; European cape; European river; a man's name; verb of the past tense; a consonant.

140. DIAMOND PUZZLE, BY G. D., EAST PONTOP.

Within this diamond is concealed
A proverb which I want revealed.

H
T E
A I R
O L N N
S L R G O
E O S M
N T O
O S
S

141. DIAMOND PUZZLE, BY J. SHIELD, LEADGATE.

A vowel; this grows in India; not small; this means to wink; to pierce; a sort of chariot; a consonant.

142. DIAMOND PUZZLES, BY B. H. ROBINSON, COLLIERLEY SCHOOL.

A consonant; a liquor; a plant; an American state; to consider; a girl's name; a vowel.

143.

A consonant; a cooking utensil; heavy; a sort of cake; an English town; a sort of illness; a fluid; opposite to dry; a consonant.

144.

A consonant; what we all like; what children say; a town in Germany; opposite to falsehood; a period; a consonant.

ANSWERS TO CHARADES.

90.—East Castle. T. G. S., Consett, W. Anderson, Collierley School, M. and Matthew Bell, Consett, W. W., Roger Street, Blackhill, James Jeffrey, Foundry Row, Blackhill, J. G. Maddison, Tanfield, P. Osborne, jun., Shotley Bridge, R. W. Rippon, Victoria Street, Consett, O P O, Waskerley, Henry F. Suddes, Church Street, Consett, Blythe H. Robinson, Collierley School, J. S., Consett, correctly.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMA.

91.—Bee-hive. O P O, Waskerley, W. Bulman, Ebchester, P. Osborne, jun., Shotley Bridge, M. and Matthew Bell, Consett, correctly.

ANSWERS TO PARADOX.

92.—According to the Roman notation the number of legs is IV. By taking away the I the V remaining denotes five. Henry F. Suddes, Church Street, Consett, James Jeffrey, Foundry Row, Blackhill, and George Wade, Front Street, Consett, will see that their answers are not worked out according to the above solution.

ANSWERS TO ANAGRAMS.

93.—Arthur Wellesley. 94.—Calwatta. 95.—Telegraph. 96.—Accident. 97.—Mediterranean. O P O, Waskerley, 93, 95, 96, 97 correctly; William Bulman, Ebchester, 96 correctly; William Robson, Leadgate, 95, 96 correctly; W. Thirlwell, jun., Shotley Bridge, 93, 94, 95, 96 correctly; R. W. Rippon, Victoria Street, Consett, all correctly; George Wade, Front Street, Consett, 93 correctly; P. Osborne, jun., Shotley Bridge, all correctly; Alice E. Riddle, Tantobie, 95, 96, 97 correctly; J. Jeffrey, Foundry Row, Blackhill, all correctly; W. W., Roger Street, Blackhill, 93, 95, 96, 97 correctly; M. and Matthew Bell, Sherburn Terrace, Consett, 93 correctly; W. Anderson, Collierley School, 95, 96, 97, correctly; J. G., Waskerley, 94, 95, 96, 97 correctly; T. G. S., Consett, 93, 95, 96, 97 correctly; Phoebe Hannah Pescod, Havelock Street, Consett, 93, 95 correctly; F. W. Brodie, Sherburn Terrace, Consett, all correctly; Blythe H. Robinson, Collierley School, all correctly; Henry F. Suddes, Consett, 93, 95, 96, correctly; J. S., Consett, 93, 94, 95, 96 correctly.

ANSWERS TO ARITHMOREMS.

98.—Elswick, Aden, Southampton, Tantobie, Towlaw, Adrianople, Nineveh, Foundation, Isinglass, Eden, Lancaster, Durham—East Tanfield. 99.—Rhine, Oakham, Belgrade, Essex, Rome, Texas—Robert. 100.—Nevada, Arklow, Policastro, Indrawati, Eyria, Raleigh—Napier. 101.—Shoal, Himalaya, Alabama, Kingston, Elsinore, Silhet, Palk, England, Armagh, Revel, Edward—Shakespeare. F. W. Brodie, Sherburn Terrace, Consett, 99 correctly; Blythe H. Robinson, Collierley School, 98, 99, 101 correctly; T. G. S., Consett, 98, 99, 101 correctly; I. B., Tanfield, 99, 101 correctly (will our fair correspondent have the goodness to present her answers in full, same as they appear in the above solutiens); W. Anderson, Collierley School, 98, 99 correctly; W. W., Roger Street, Blackhill, 99 correctly; J. G. Maddison, Tanfield, 98, 99, 101 correctly; James Jeffrey, Foundry Row, Blackhill, 99 correctly; P. Osborne, jun., Shotley Bridge, 98, 99 correctly; George Wade, Front Street, Consett, 99 correctly; R. W. Rippon, Victoria Street, Consett, 99 correctly; William Robson, Leadgate, 99, 101 correctly; O P O, Waskerley, 98, 99 correctly; Henry F. Suddes, 98, 99 correctly.

ANSWERS TO CONUNDRUM.

102.—Because its always on the Spree. William Bulman, Ebchester, R. W. Rippon, Consett, W. Thirlwelll, jun., Shotley Bridge, George Wade, Consett, P. Osborne, jun., Shotley Bridge, J. G. Maddison, Tanfield, I. B., Tanfield, B. H. Robinson, Collierley School, Jas. Jeffrey, Blackhill, Henry F. Suddes, Consett, correctly.

ANSWERS TO SQUARE WORD PUZZLES.

103.—A R C O T
R A L P H
C L A R E
O P R E S—ROPES
T H E S E

104.—E L B E
L E A D
B A L E
E D E N

105.—S C A L P
C E L I A
A L T A R
L I A R S
P A R S E

F. W. Brodie, Consett, 104, 105 correctly; B. H. Robinson, Collierley School, 104 correctly; T. G. S., Consett, 104, 105 correctly; J. G., Waskerley, 104, 105 correctly; W. W., Roger Street, Blackhill, 104 correctly; J. G. Maddison, Tanfield, 104 correctly; James Jeffrey, Blackhill, 104, 105 correctly; P. Osborne, jun., Shotley Bridge, 104, 105 correctly; George Wade, Consett, 104 correctly; R. W. Rippon, Consett, 104, 105 correctly; W. Bulman, Ebchester, 104 correctly; J. G. Atkinson, Roger Street, Blackhill, 104, 105 correctly; Henry F. Suddes, Consett, 104 correctly.

ANSWERS TO DIAMOND PUZZLES.

106.—
L
P I P
B A S I L
L I S B U R N
C R U S E
A R T
N

107.—
P
L E H
A N N I E
P R E S C O T
P E N S A C O L A
C O N C O R D
R H O D E
A L E
A

108.—
C
C A T
L A S S O
C A S P I A N
B L I N D
M A T
N

Markets.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday.—At this day's market we had a very small delivery of wheat from the country. The arrivals coastwise are likewise small, and from abroad we have only a small parcel from Sweden. For all descriptions the trade ruled firm at last week's prices, with a moderate business passing. No change in barley. Oats quiet at late rates. Other spring corn unchanged. Flour steady.

Hexham Corn Market, Tuesday.—At our market this morning wheat was only in thin supply, and buyers holding out for advanced rates, checked sales. Barley a large show, and dull trade at late quotations. Oats a fair show, and value unchanged.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 287 beasts, but a decline of 170 sheep as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was only middling, time of year considered; while sheep were about an average. The supply of beef comprised 2,016 head. The number of sheep was 5,000. Pigs: 1,266 were shown. Beasts, prime heifers, per stone, 9s 9d to 10s 0d; secondary sorts, 8s 0d to 8s 9d; good oxen, 9s 6d to 9s 9d; middling, 7s 9d to 8s 6d; cows and inferior, 6s 0d to 7s 6d; pork, large, 5s 6d to 6s 9d; do. small, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; sheep, good vendable wedders, per lb., 10½d to 11d; middling, 8½d to 9½d.

Newcastle Hay and Straw, Tuesday.—Old land hay, 100s to 128s; new land hay, 105s to 130s; wheat straw, 3s 8d to 5s 0d; barley straw, 3s 9d to 4s 4d; oat straw, 3s 9d to 4s 4d per thrave.

Durham Provision, Saturday.—Oats, 7s 3d to 8s 3d; barley, 7s 9d to 8s 3d; Indian corn, 7s 6d; beans, 9s 6d to 12s; peas, 10s 6d to 11s 0d per boll. Beef, 9d to 11d; mutton, 9d to 11d; veal, 10½d; bacon, 6d to 9d; hams, 7d to 8½d; cheese, 6d to 8d per lb. Chickens, 2s 0d to 2s 4d; ducks, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; hens, 1s 0d to 2s 0d each; butter, 1s 9d to 1s 10d per lb.; eggs, 5 to 6 for 1s; pigeons, 1s 4d per couple. Grapes, 1s per lb. Apples, 2s to 2s 8d; pears, 2s to 2s 8d; onions, 1s per stone.

Newcastle Potato, Saturday.—Scotch potatoes, 12s 0d per load of 20 stones.

Durham Potato, Saturday.—Potatoes, 8d to 10d per stone.

Beamish, Pontop, and Consett Agricultural Society.—The annual meeting of the members of this society was held at Burnopfield on Wednesday sen., and was well attended. Mr. Bell, of Hedley Hall, was elected chairman of the meeting. The following report for the past year was unanimously adopted:—"The committee are happy to be able to report the continued prosperity of the society, the number of whose members continues steadily to increase. The society has held the usual annual competitions for stock—horses, dogs, poultry, and turnips, and have been enabled to offer a larger amount in premiums than on any former occasion. The total receipts for the year have amounted to the sum of £791 3s. 1d., and the payments to the sum of £638 14s. 2d., thus leaving a balance in hand of £152 8s. 11d. The show at Whickham on the 16th of August was very successful, both in the quality of the stock exhibited and in the number of visitors who attended the show; and although the receipts are slightly less than the two previous years, this is accounted for by members and subscribers being admitted free of charge. A new and revised code of rules has been adopted by the members during the year, which the committee hope will be advantageous in securing the future success of the society. The thanks of tne committee and members are due to the ladies and gentlemen who have acted as judges at the shows of the past year; also to the members and others who have so handsomely contributed to the special prize fund, and to the Rev. R. H. Williamson, of Whickham, for the use of his beautiful grounds for holding the annual show. The society has sustained a great loss in the death of the late Mr. John Murray of Consett, one of the founders of the society, and who has taken a deep interest in its success. The committee recommend that the accompanying balance sheet, with a copy of the new rules and list of officers and members, be printed and circulated, and they further rely upon the continued support of the members and others, to ensure the future prosperity of the society, so that its sphere of usefulness may be still further extended."—Col. Joicey, of Newton Hall, was unanimously re-elected president of the society for the ensuing year, with an efficient list of vice-presidents and committee. It was decided to hold the annual show of the present year at Shotley Bridge, on the 15th August next. After the transaction of some routine business, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

Blanchland—At the Crewe's Arms Inn, on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. Johnson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Lanchester—At the Register Office, on the 2nd inst., Mr. Joseph Curry, of Spennymoor, to Miss Sarah Thouburn, of Consett.

Blanchland—At St. Mary's Church, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. G. M. Gurley, vicar, Mr. Hugh Mackay, of Durham, to Hannah, youngest daughter of Mr. R. Taylor, Blanchland.

DEATHS.

Shotley Bridge—At Shotley House, on the 14th inst., Margaret, wife of Mr. Robert Dickinson.

Leadgate—At Pont House, on the 14th inst., aged 80, Mr. Michael Charlton.

Quebec—On the 16th inst., aged 45, Mrs. Ellen Dodds.

Water Houses—On the 7th inst., aged 26, Miss Georgiana Brown.

Printed and Published by Robert Jackson, at the Steam Printing Works, Front Street, Consett, Saturday, January 20th, 1877.

An ADVERTI[SER]
No. 857.
Business Announc[ements]
JOSEPH OL[...] AUCTIONEER AND A[...] 10, WOOD STRE[ET] SHOTLEY BR[IDGE]
J. BATE[...] HOUSE CARPENTER, JOIN[ER] TAKER, HARDWAR[E] HARVEY STREET, C[...]
JOHN JENK[...] AUCTIONEER HOUSE AGENT, AND A[...] TRAFALGAR STREET, C[...]
PARTIES leaving the Neighbour[hood] Furniture, &c., turned into Ca[sh] notice.
NOTICE. ANY Person or Persons found T[...] KILLING GAME upon Der[...] near Castleside, will be Prosecuted a[...] By order, 372g WILLIAM R.
HATS! HATS!! E. BROOK[...] 59, CLAYTON STREET, NE[...] LARGE ARRIVAL OF STO[...] PRESENT SEASON. Splendid FELT HATS at 3s. 6d.
SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONS[ETT] GAS COMPANY. ANY Person Removing, Altering, any Meter, Pipe, or other Pro[...] Gas Company, without first obtaining permission, will be prosecuted accord[ing] By order of the August 21st, 1875. M. RIC[...]
E. FARNSWO[RTH] Wholesale and Retai[l] FRUIT AND POTATO M[...] NEWMARKET AND VICTOR[IA] CONSETT, HAS always on hand an excellent in season. Fresh BUTTER CHEESE, of excellent quality. daily. Licensed Dealer in TOBACCO Garden Seeds and Flower[...]
MAIN AND ROB[...] MILLWRIGHTS AND ENGI[NEERS] GIBSON STREET, CONS[ETT] BEG to announce that they have com[...] as above, where they are prepa[red] Mill Work, together with the Manufa[cture] Machines and Circular and Endless Machines, Reaping Machines, toge[ther] description of Agricultural Impleme[nts] promptly attended to.
NOTICE. WILLIAM K[...] HAS much pleasure in announc[ing] entered upon his NEW PREM[ISES] PLEASANT, CONSETT, where he inte[nds] Business as HOUSE CARPENTER and trusts, by strict attention there to a[...] of good Workmen, to merit a share of N.B.—Estimates given for genera[l] Fronts, &c.
LADIES' SCHOOL, WEAR TERR[ACE] AUCKLAND. PRINCIPAL:—MRS. CLEME[...] SEVERAL of the Pupils have p[assed] Examinations of the Universities bridge, and Durham. The result of thi[s] tions—Six passed the various English first-class honours; five passed in French Prizes gained; and four passed Sc[...] Science and Art Department, one Prize
IMPROVED CONCRETE [...] JOHN DOVE & [...] 35, CLOSE, NEWCASTL[E] BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and with any quantity of PORTLA[ND] CEMENTS, PLASTER, HAIR, L[...] TACKS, &c. CONCRETE FLOORING exec[uted] Branches. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSE[TT] GAS COMPANY. NOTICE IS HEREBY GI[VEN] Person or Persons entering int[o] of any House, Shop, or other Buildin[g] has been supplied to the previous occ[upier] entry must first obtain the consent of the Company before consuming the Ga[s] said Company. In default therefore, u[...] use of the Gas, without first obtaining Person or Persons will be Prosecuted a[...] The Secretary can be seen daily at Office, Shotley Bridge, to whom all app[lications] made. By order of the Director[s] M. RICHLE[Y] Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1876.
NOTED FOR GENUINE A[...] JOHN MADDIS[ON] GROCER, PROVISION AND SPIRIT MERCHA[NT] DIPTON, RESPECTFULLY returns his sinc[ere thanks to the] Inhabitants of Dipton and sur[rounding district] for the liberal support accorded to him years he has been in business, and beg[s] he has now on hand SPIRITS OF THE FINEST Q[UALITY] Which he purposes to dispose of a[t] moderate rates:— Fine Gin (superior quality)........ Real Irish Whisky ....2s. 6d. Fine Scotch Whisky..2s. 3d., 2s. 6d. Superior Rum.........2s. 3d. and Excellent Brandy, 3s. 6d., and the ver[y] quality .... A trial is respectfully
TODD'S QUININE [...] THIS elegant and renowned Prepar[ation of] QUININE stands unsurpas[sed] Strength, and Flavour, and is univers[ally] the Medical Profession. It is the best, agreeable Remedy known for Indig[estion] Appetite, Nervousness, Tic or Ne[uralgia] Debility, Spasms, and all derangements The genuine is manufactured only b[y] Chemist, Carlisle, and bears his name ment Stamp. Sold by all Chemists, Gr[ocers] Merchants. Ask for and have only TODD'S QUININE W[INE] Agents—W. Aynsley, Grocer, Middl[...] Imrie, Chemist, Front Street, Consett Grocer, Dipton; T. J. Muse, Castle[side] Robinson, Chemist, Stanley.