The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 830. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, JULY 22ND, 1876. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY,
WATCHMAKER, EBCHESTER.

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

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

ROBERT MORGAN,
DIPTON.

BRANDY	4s. 0d.	4s. 6d.	5s. 0d.
Irish WHISKEY	2s. 6d.	3s. 0d.	3s. 6d.
Scotch WHISKEY	2s. 6d.	3s. 0d.	3s. 3d.
RUM	2s. 6d.	3s. 0d.	
GIN	2s. 3d.	2s. 6d.	3s. 0d.

Good ALE on Draught at 5d. per quart. 223g

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

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

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

E. BROOKS,
59, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

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

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

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

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

GEORGE WARD,
CARTWRIGHT, JOINER, AND UNDERTAKER,
KNITSLEY LANE, CONSETT,
(Adjoining Mr. Glendinning's, Blacksmith,)
AND MEDOMSLEY.

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has recently commenced Business at Consett, as above, and hopes, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit public support. Orders received at either of his establishments, will meet with prompt attention. 244g

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

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

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

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

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

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

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

NOTED FOR GENUINE ARTICLES.

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

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

Fine Gin (superior quality)	2s. 6d. per bot
Real Irish Whiskey	2s. 6d. and 3s. "
Fine Scotch Whisky	2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. "
Superior Rum	2s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. "
Excellent Brandy, 3s. 6d., and the very best quality	4s. 6d. "

☞ A trial is respectfully solicited.

THE NOTED BOOTS AND SHOES.

THOMAS CRESSWELL,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, and surrounding District that, in order to supply the increasing demand for
HIS NOTED BOOTS AND SHOES,
He has OPENED SHOPS in
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT;
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL;
AND
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

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

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

Business Announcements.

SMOKE

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

STARS AND STRIPES FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

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

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 REMODELED and made to Fit the Mouth, thus ensuring true comfort and mastication.
Single Tooth from 5s. to 10s.; Sets from £2 10s. to £12.
Established at 40, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, A.D. 1832. 586g

NEW MUSIC WAREHOUSE.

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

PIANOS, Harmoniums, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Drums, and all Instruments in the Music Trade.
Depot for Messrs. T. BESSON and Co.'s celebrated Instruments and all kinds of Appurtenances.
Bands supplied with Instruments and all Requisites in any quantity, and on special terms of payment.
Pianos, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., Tuned and Repaired. Brass Instruments Repaired and Regulated on the premises. 552g

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

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

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

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

THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT with the AWARDED ROADS, QUARRIES, WELLS, WATERING PLACES, &c., set out by the Commissioners by their Award, dated 13th June, 1871; also a note of the various
CUSTOMS OF THE COPYHOLD OF MANORS OF THE SEE OF DURHAM.
Edited and Compiled by ROBERT JACKSON, for upwards of thirty years Managing Clerk in the Copyhold Office, Durham, and late Bailiff of the Manor.
The whole of the remaining copies of this useful work, which was published at 3s. 6d., having been purchased by ROBERT JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett, he has determined to reduce the price to *Three Shillings* per copy (post free) in order to effect a speedy clearance.
Also on hand a few copies (being an exact facsimile) of the *Original* LANCHESTER COMMON ACT, recently published by Mr. JOHN CLEVERT, 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 Gold-in Casket presented to the Empress 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 (specially appointed).
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 Trade; 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 consistent 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, Chronometres, 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 consigned 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, 5s. 6d.; Gilt, 6s.
CAUTION.—The Public are cautioned against misrepresentations and attempts to sell Spurious Imitations. 608g

Business Announcements.

THE SECRET OF OUR SUCCESS.

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

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

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

C. ROUGIER,
PERFUMER AND DEALER IN TOILET REQUISITES, ORNAMENTAL HAIR, &c.,
29, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE,

NOW invites special attention to his handsome STOCK, just received from Paris and London. The HAIR-DRESSING and BRUSHING SALOONS are represented by French and London Artistes; and Ladies can be attended to by Female Artistes, at Counter and Rooms, in all kinds of Hair and Head-dressing and Ornaments.
WHOLESALE HOUSE, YORK. 851g

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 flavour, well matured. 4 years old at time of bottling	1/9	21/
Castle B	PORT *from Portugal* A fine full-flavoured fruity Wine, well matured. 8 years old at time of bottling	2/6	28/
Castle 1	SPANISH PORT A fruity Wine of good body, from the north-east of Spain. 8 years old at time of bottling	1/8	15/
Castle 2	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	26/
Castle VP	*Pale* MARSALA *from Sicily* A delicate flavoured 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	1/6	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, Pints 1/3	25/, 14/6
Castle SAUMUR *Gold Foil*	A Sparkling dry Champagne, with fine flavor, great delicacy and age	Quarts 2/6, Pints 1/5	30/, 17/

SPIRITS

		Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle UP	GIN Distilled from the best unmalted Corn, and highly rectified at our own Distillery. Strength, 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 PO	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 fragrance and much of the fine flavor of Cognac. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle PROOF BRANDY	Possessing the wholesome fragrance 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 PO	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	3/3	39/

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES AT REDUCED PRICES

Castle 1	CHAMPAGNE A pure Sparkling Wine for ordinary use, from the Champagne District	Quarts 2/2, Pints 1/3	26/, 16/	Castle 2	CHAMPAGNE A class of Champagne usually sold as special brands and at high prices	Quarts 3/6, Pints 1/11	42/, 22/

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

NOTICE.

WILLIAM KNOX
HAS much pleasure in announcing that he has entered upon his NEW PREMISES, at MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, where he intends carrying on Business as HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, &c., and trusts, by strict attention thereto and keeping a staff of good Workmen, to merit a share of Public support.
N.B.—Estimates given for general Repairs. Shop Fronts, &c. 617f

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.

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.

JOSEPH MCINTOSH,
BOOK AND TRACT DEPOT,
28, WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

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. 177f

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. Special Value in Coffees, 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

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

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

Business Announcements.

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

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PAPER HANGINGS. 691g

JOSEPH HOWARD,
SHARE AND MONEY BROKER, INSURANCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT
BLACKHILL, CO. DURHAM.

MONEY advanced upon approved security. 367g

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

☞ Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 227

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

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

Agent for the Royal Life and Fire Assurance Company and the Union Permanent Building Society. 772g
Agent for the Sale of Pianofortes and Harmoniums.

NOTICE.

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

NEWCASTLE BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE.

J. BLENKINSOP AND SON,
LEATHER MERCHANTS AND BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS,
113, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE, AND
4, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

HAVE now on hand a large variety of Gentlemen's Boots from 8s. 6d., Ladies' do. from 5s. 6d., and Children's do. at exceedingly low prices.
Repairing done on the premises. 759g

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JOHN DAWSON,
PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,

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

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, 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.

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 PRESTON, Stationer, Leadgate; Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, Grocer, Tow Law; Mrs. MYERS, Grocer, Cornsay; and Mr. WM. DAVISON, Castleside. 370g

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

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

LIST OF PRICES.

SPIRITS.

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THE GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1876.

THE CHRISTIANS OF TURKEY.

Things are getting peculiarly mixed in Turkey, and cannot be deemed in a satisfactorily state either by the few friends that the Turks may still possess in this country, or by that presumably much larger section of our population that give their sympathy to the Christians. As long as it was a question of Russian in lieu of Turkish domination in the East no doubt British antipathy was generally against the Russians, although there might not be much sympathy for their opponents; but when Russia agreed to the proposal of "hands off," and to leave the Turks and Christians to fight out their own difficulties, British sympathy naturally inclined to the latter. If it could be that a great Christian empire, or even a confederation of quasi—independent states, could be formed in a large corner of Europe too long befouled by the Turks, it would be a consummation that ought to be devoutly desired by all Christian peoples. Even at the expense of transporting four millions of Turks back to the Asian continent that they ought never to have been permitted to leave Europe would be well rid of them; or even the shutting of them up in a moderate-sized territory around Constantinople would have been a very fair alternative. But we are afraid there is no present chance of either solution of a problem that puzzles and afflicts Europe. There are eleven millions of Christians in European Turkey, not to mention another million of supposed sympathizers in Greece. But these peoples outnumbering the Turks by threefold, are actuated by all sorts of conflicting influences. They are divided into three great sections—the Greeks, principally located southward and westward; the Sclavonian races across the centre; and the Roumanians in the north. Mr Arthur Arnold has recently pointed out, in an able letter to the press, how the Greeks of the kingdom, and consequently those of Turkey are intimidated and kept down by the near presence of an English fleet, and there is, no doubt, some truth in this assertion. At the same time, we may well ask if Roumania in the north is not dominated and compelled to inaction by the neighbourhood of Russia on one side and of the Hungarian portion of the Austrian empire on the other. But it would be in vain to speculate what might happen if three such incompatible races as the Greeks, the Sclaves, and the Roumans could be united against the Turks, since these races have very divergent views or ambitions as to their own future; and if the first and the last-named did go into the field, it would be for their own territorial aggrandisement, and not to help the Sclaves to independence. The more pertinent question is, how are these latter people getting on in their own strength against Turkey? We do not so much mean in a military point of view, since the intelligence is as yet too confused and conflicting to give us a clear idea of the precise state of affairs. Turks and Christians alike claim victories which may mean little or nothing in the ultimate decision of the strife; but how about a community of reselute purpose? The reader will remember that Bosnia and the Herzegovina were in insurrection, when Bulgaria also revolted, and the almost independent principalities of Servia and Montenegro declared war in aid of their fellow Sclaves or Serbs. As the Turks had been so long in trying to suppress an insurrection in two provinces, it would require the most authentic and definite information to convince us that, even with the aid of semi-barbarous Asiatic and African troops, they could make much headway against the combined onset of the Christians, if these only had a single and resolute purpose in view. But in this "if" lies the weakness on their part. The Christians of several of the provinces of European Turkey went over to the Roman from the Greek Church years ago, because they were jealous of the influence exercised upon them by the Porte through the patriarch of Constantinople and a large following of Greek ecclesiastics; and now the Greek and the Roman Christians are about divided as Cristians and Turks. Servia had scarcely gone to war for a week in aid of the insurrection, when Bosnia declared that she would rather be annexed to Roman Catholic Austria than be attached to Servia. It was thought that Austria would have to be dismembered in forming a new Sclavonian Kingdom but it is now seen that she has her sympathetic friends among the Christian population of Turkey as well as Russia having hers. If anything were wanted to stimulate the feud between the two Christian creeds of Turkey, it was the attitude taken up by the Papacy, or by its journalistic organ the *Osservatore Romano*, while recently throw in the weight of its moral influence on the side of the Turks in preference to the schismatic Servians. So that there are all sorts of influences, religious, political, national, and social—now distracting the energies of the Christian opponents of the Turks, and it is impossible yet to fore-see what is likely to be the end of the chaotic struggle.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The fortune of war is proverbial; but as yet she has shown herself as inconstant and freakish as the veriest member of the Peace Society could wish. She has not smiled on the Servians: the tide of victory has flowed into the Turkish camp and then the other way. But the best judges are those who hazard no confident assertions on either side. General Tchernaieff is not to be snuffed out by a phrase as some of our dailies, which are too decidedly Turkish, are attempting to do. He is probably repeating in Bervia the tactics which were only too successful in Turkestan. His only fault then was that he carried the Russian arms so far that Russia, for diplomatic reasons, had to disavow him, and dismiss him the service, with, however, a sword of honour to console him. It is not improbable that he has taken a leaf out of his past experience, and this time is going more cautiously to work.

Hobart Pasha has written a letter to the *Times* in which he contradicts the statements made a little while ago by Mr. Brassey in disparagement of the Turkish navy, and declares his belief in its efficiency —at least so far as his own squadron is concerned. The Pasha is a son of the octogenarian Earl of Buckinghamshire. He was a Post Captain in the English navy, but accepted command under the Turkish Government about eight years ago. He has risen to high honour, and is now Admiral. He is permitted by license of Her Majesty, to wear the insignia of the order of Medjidie, and I believe he has recently been restored nominally to his rank in the English navy. His career has certainly been a singular one, and it is curious that both his elder brothers made a reputation in the East. The eldest, Lord Hobart, was a governor of Madras.

George I. of Greece, formerly known as Prince Christian of Denmark, arrived in town early on Wednesday morning. The Prince and Princess of Wales were at the station before 6 a.m. to meet him. The Prince was only eighteen when he accepted the crown of Greece, and the offer was not a very high compliment, for, before it was made to him, it had already been refused by our own Prince Alfred and by the Prince Consort's brother, the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha. Prince Christian belonged in his boyhood to the Danish navy, and I should think, if the truth were known, he would prefer being a Post Captain, like the Duke of Edinburgh, to governing the ruffianly Hellenes. Queen Olga will join her husband in a few days. The Prince and Princess of Wales with the King and Queen of Greece are going to visit the Crystal Palace on Wednesday next. King George was made a knight of the Garter a few hours after his arrival.

Mr. Albert Grant has rehabilitated himself by one of the most extraordinary speeches ever heard in a court of justice. He has gone far to prove that, so far from a man being a counsel in his own case being a mistake, it is the right course to take. No fee which he could have paid could have retained for him an advocate as eloquent as he was in his own cause. In fact, he triumphantly proved his case—that he had only acted as promoter, and that as soon as he saw the scheme was a failure, he did all he could to wind up the company. The cheers with which he was greeted after the trial may not mean more than English admiration of pluck and love of a stand-up fight, but those notes of admiration have their financial value, and no one knows better than the astute Baron how to turn them into notes circular. We shall hear of him again.

Londoners are proverbially fond of flowers, and many a dingy court and dismal alley is lighted up by a few geraniums. The Rector of Bishopgate has done much to promote floricultural under difficulties, and his work has been well worthy of a clergyman. About two years ago he organized a flower-show in the Bishopgate Church-yard—that truly charming little oasis in a desert of offices and warehouses. Numerous prizes were given to amateur cultivators; and the thing has become so popular that it is necessary to remove the show to Finsbury Circus. This year the Duchess of Teck distributed the prizes, with her accustomed grace and good-humour. She was asked to undertake the duty as the wife of the President of the Royal Botanical Society, and the selection was fitting. The Duke of Teck, of course, was present. A children's flower-show was also held on Wednesday in the gardens of Grosvenor House, the Duke of Westminster's residence. The Duchess of Wesminster gave away the prizes, and Lord Shaftesbury and Mr Gladstone delivered addresses.

This is the hottest July which the volunteers at Wimbledon have ever passed through. It has registered anything you please from blood-heat to boiling point; and though blood boils—unfortunately for human nature—at a much lower figure than it ought to do, I am not sure that we cool down the sooner in consequence. One good thing has resulted from the tropical heat: it has brought into request stalls or open booths for the sale of summer-drinks. I have noticed several in the Westminster Roads. The effect of the hot weather in the parks is very perceptible. The falling-off in the drive is very marked, and even the King of the Hellenes must wish himself back in Athens, where, if he dwells in a great white sun-baked barracks of a palace, he has at least cool mountain and sea breezes, which we sigh for in vain in London.

If Messrs Agnew have not become rich, they have at least become famous by their reputed loss of the Beautiful Duchess. The photograph of the stolen Gainsborough in every shop window; the lovely Georgiana is now set to music, and there are Fair Duchess waltzes and polkas. Does the world know that this was the fair cheek which consented to be kissed by a Westminster butcher who would vote for Fox on no other terms? If the face is an index of the mind, we can understand the story. It is beauty, but of a bold—almost defiant—form. She would have been the heroine of the Italian romancers who represented their Clorindas and Bradamantes clad in complete armour, and their sex only discovered when they fell wounded to death by the hand of some cruel knight for whom they were consumed by a secret passion which they durst not disclose.

Mr Sothern retires from the management of the *Haymarket*. He has every reason to be sick of his recent experience of managerial responsibilities. It is some time since the *Haymarket* "paid" I believe Miss Hodson will hold the reins in the immediate future.—Mr H. Forrester presently leaves London for a starring tour. His *Iago*—the best that has been seen for a generation—will therefore be seen by the provincials. Mr Forrester will probably add *Mephistophcles* to his repertoire.—Mr C. Warner "wants a place." He will not be without one for long, I should imagine.—Mdlle. Beatrice has opened for a short season at the *Globe*.—At the neighbouring house, the *Opera Comique*, "Theo" is—at last—drawing the town. She is considered the best French opera bouffe artiste we have seen in London: with all the *chic* of Schnieder and none of that lady's coarseness. Unfortunately however, she, lacks a voice.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

On Saturday last, a conference of the representatives of the various co-operative societies of Durham and Northumberland was held in the National Schools, Consett. There was a good attendance of delegates, the following, amongst others, being present:—Mr. E. Jamieson, Jarrow; Mr. Thirlaway, Gateshead; Mr. T. Herdman, Newcastle; Mr. Robinson, Shotley Bridge; Mr. Monks, Durham; Mr. Richardson, Durham; Mr. Hall, Mr. Curry, Mr. Carr, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Hamond, Mr. Shotton, Mr. Thomas Watson, Mr. Phillips, Rev. F. Steggall, Consett; Mr. Thomas Roberts, Jarrow; Mr. Fairbairn, Annfield Plain; Mr. Surtees, Gateshead; Mr. Rule, Gateshead; Mr. Spottiswood, Blaydon; Mr. H. Atkinson, Wholesale, Newcastle; Mr. H. R. Bailey, Wholesale, Newcastle; Mr. Curry, President of the Consett Society, was called upon to preside.

The Chairman, having tendered a hearty welcome to the delegates, said that the town of Consett would perhaps be new to some of them. He could remember when there was not a house where the town of Consett, or, as it was termed by some, Berry Edge, now stood, but now its houses could be counted by hundreds, and its population by thousands. Latterly, great improvements had been made in the district, and one of the surest signs of progress was the headway that had been made by the co-operative movement. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Curry then gave a brief history of the origin, rise, and progress of the co-operative movement at Consett. It was, he said, just thirteen years since the movement was commenced in that town. The men connected with them were nothing but ironworkers, and the tradesmen predicted that the movement would collapse in three months, but, added the chairman, these croakers did not turn out to be prophets, and what was stranger still, the tradesmen who then predicted their failure, were, with one or two exceptions, no longer in the provision trade. When they first started business they did so with some sixty members, but now the number was 1,442. (Applause.) They started with a capital of a few pounds, their present capital was £21,153. (Renewed applause.) During the thirteen years they had been in existence their total profits amounted to £39,129, and they had paid in dividends the sum of £31,989, which showed what ironworkers could do when united together, and with a proper object in view. (Applause.)

Mr. Rogers then read a paper on "Adulteration." He proceeded to say that from the revelations that had been made during the last few years the subject of his paper had not received due attention at the hands of the public. It was true that some of the early co-operators saw the importance of this matter, for one of the first of their rules said—"one of the objects of this Society is to get pure food for its members." This, Mr. Rogers observed, was a high and noble object, but he feared that sufficient efforts had not been put forth to secure it, because adulteration still existed, and to a greater extent than they seemed to be aware of. The manufacturer, the wholesale and the retail dealer, had been more or less guilty of adulterating the goods which they sold. He might have given a few cases, but thought it was not necessary, as his hearers would be acquainted with some of the many cases that had come to light from time to time through the newspapers. But, to show the ingenuity displayed by some tradesmen in the "mixing" business, he would quote the following from the *Anti-Adulteration Review*, in reference to a sample of tea. The report said—"On examining the above-mentioned article we found it to be coloured with Prussian blue, and weighted with sand and gum water to make the one stick to the other, that they might appear to the uninitiated to be of one family." It is, continued the speaker, of the greatest importance that we should give more than a passing glance at this subject. We are men, and we eat and drink to live, and the quality of our living must to a very great extent depend upon the quality of our eating, and if it depends upon that then when our eating has been of an impure quality what may not have been the result? Does it not seem to us very probable that some of those complaints whose cause have baffled the skill of our best medical men to trace, may have been caused by the impure eating and drinking? Again, when we go down to feeble childhood and thoughtfully consider that the proper development of their bodies depend to a certain extent upon the purity of what we eat and drink, (and we all know that health and well developed frames are amongst the greatest physical blessings of a working man's family), is it not sad to contemplate a tiny child climbing up its father knee to joyously share his evening meal, and that meal to consist partly of the afore-mentioned abominable stuff called by the name of tea, and the other parts to be bread with alum, butter with tallow, and sugar with sand or something worse, thus bringing upon them a weakened organisation, and dwarfing their powers through the whole period of their lives, be they long or short? Then, again, it has its demoralising tendency; for it is like the letting out of water, we knew not where it will stop. I have no doubt that many a tradesman has set out in business with noble aspirations to carry it on upon true and right principles, but because of the usages of business and the influences and wants of society he succumbs to them, and we very soon find him upon the low level of getting money as he can, heedless of the consequences. And unless we, as co-operators, step forward and do something in the future that we have not done in the past we shall find ourselves running in the same groove and submitting to the same influences, and permitting ourselves to be moulded by the same circumstances instead of us making the circumstances. I say, make the circumstances, for we have the power in our own hand to do so. It is true that we have a law that comes down upon us very strong for selling adulterated articles, and if we do not look out and get ourselves put in order we will very probably find it too strong; but this need not be, for we have the ball at our feet, and have nothing to do but to move it along. Let us be true to our principles and be co-operators in deed and not in words only. If we have discovered that we have gone from first principles, let us go back to them and have that grand old rule (purity), that has been buried by the modern co-operators, resurrectionised, and put into its proper place, that is, at the commencement of our rule-book, and not have it there as a dead letter. Let us look after it, and do our best to have it carried out, and then as we profess to be true and earnest in the business let us be loyal to each other, and have all our goods to pass through one channel. That channel ought to be the Wholesale. Most of us, however, have some little channel of our own that we float our own individual ability and ambition in; thus, we have a multiplicity of them, and we cannot guard them all, but if we had but one we could guard it as the small Highland clan guarded the mountain pass. We seem to shut our eyes and open our mouths and let those who supply us pitch anything down our throats. Horniman can guarantee the purity of his tea, somebody else their cocoa upon Dr. Hassall's authority; and the Newcastle powers can tell you on Mr. Pattinson's authority that neither their gas nor water is pure. The consumers of the above articles know what they are getting, but we do not know what we eat and what we drink. Mr. Fern says there have been thirteen different adulterations discovered in bread, twelve in tea, six in cocoa, twelve in coffee, six in butter, and others in beer and tobacco, but these two latter are of no consequence. (Laughter.) The speaker, in conclusion, impressed upon his hearers the necessity that existed for having pure food in their stores, and to this end he suggested that the Wholesale should employ an analytical chemist.

The Vicar of Consett (Rev. F. Steggall) said he would like to make a few observations on the paper just read. Whilst it was but too true that the various articles enumerated by Mr. Rogers were adulterated, yet he considered it was partly owing to the public that they were so. His experience showed that people liked the whitest flour (generally a sign of adulteration), they would eat nothing but the whitest sugar, although it was well known that dark sugar contained the greatest quantity of saccharine matter, and when he happenen to be in a butcher's shop he usually heard people ask for lean meat. It was the same with regard to what we drink. People were not content to have the pure juice of the grape; unless wine was rendered intoxicating people would not drink it. There was, he said, a demand for adulterated food, and he thought the only way of checking it was by showing the people the difference between the genuine and the adulterated article. (Applause).

Mr. Watson, Consett, also thought the people ought to be educated in this respect. It was a well-known fact that many persons in making their purchases, instead of considering whether the articles they bought would be conducive to health, merely tried to please the palate. (Hear, hear.) At the Iron Works there was an analytical chemist to determine the quality of the iron-stone, coal, &c., which the Company used, and he thought it would be equally easy for the Wholesale to ascertain the quality of the goods which they sold. (Applause).

Mr. Atkinson, from the Wholesale Society, said the paper was one upon which there could be no diversity of opinion. To buy articles that were adulterated was against the principles of co-operation, and inconsistent with all common sense principles. There was one point of the paper that he fully believed in, and that was that it was the duty of co-operative stores to get all their goods through the Wholesale. (Laughter and applause). With regard to the employment of an analytical chemist, he might say that this subject had already occupied the attention of the committee who recommended that the services of a chemist should be obtained in order that they might insure pure goods to their customers. (Applause.)

Mr. Shotton, Consett, said he was afraid that hitherto the quality of the goods they sold had been lost sight of in their endeavours to get into a good position and to pay a large dividend. He looked upon the action of the Wholesale as a step in the right direction, and hoped the time was not far distant when co-operators would become their own producers.

Mr. Monks, Durham, said he was glad to hear that the Wholesale Society were about to engage the services of an analytical chemist. This, he considered, was the only way to obtain pure food, and he was only surprised that the Wholesale had not taken a step in this direction earlier. Nothing was more desireable in co-operation than to have pure food. (Hear, hear). The remarks of Mr. Rogers with regard to the societies dealing with the Wholesale he considered very much to the point, he felt at a loss to understand how it came to pass that so many co-operrtive stores dealt with private merchants when they had a Wholesale Society that could supply goods as low in price and as good in quality as any other house in the country. (Applause). The Society that he (the speaker) was connected with had dealt with the Wholesale for years, and during this time their dividends had always been high, whilst the goods they supplied always gave satisfaction. Of course there were times when things did not exactly suit them, but they all knew that it was impossible to get everything up to the mark. He hoped that those who were not dealing with the Wholesale would give them a trial, as he was positive that they would get the best things for their money from this Society. (Applause).

Mr. Phillips, Consett, said he would like to make a few observations respecting the difficulties that stood in the way of educating people on the subject of adulteration. One difficulty was tobacco and the other was drink. They might, observed the speaker, educate a man in arts, science, mathematics, and chemistry., but if you give him drink and tobacco you take his taste away, and he is then unable to tell whether food is adulterated or not. (Laughter).

Mr. Jamieson, Jarrow, said he was not going to make a speech on teetotalism. With regard to the subject of the paper read by Mr. Rogers, he considered it was one that greatly affected them as co-operators, as under the present system of buying it was almost impossible to tell whether the article purchased was good or bad. With regard to buying he thought managers of Co-operative Societies ought to have more power in this respect. The buying was in some places done by the committee, but of the managers were left to go to the Wholesale he believed it would be to the benefit of the societies. Referring to what had been said about the colour of flour, the speaker said the Jarrow people had become so accustomed to white flour that they refused to take anything else. People were continually scheming to cheaper food, and this was the chief cause of adulteration. It was impossible to get good and pure food without they paid a proper price for it. They had heard a great deal about buying from the Wholesale. He was of opinion that it was the duty of all societies to deal with the Wholesale, but some of the committee of the society which he represented believed in getting their goods elsewhere.

Mr. Monks said he would like to make a few remarks in reference to what had been said by the last speaker about empowering managers of societies to make the purchases. The Durham societies had been in existence fifteen years, and it had always been the custom for the committee to buy everything. They had nothing to do but to send in their order to the Wholesale, and if anything did not suit them it was immediately returned. He had known instances where managers of co-operative societies, who dealt with private merchants, were paid a percentage upon all the goods they bought.

Mr. Jamieson said he too was in favour of buying from the Wholesale, but he thought that the manager of a Society was more likely to know more of the requirements of his customers than a committee.

Mr. Robinson, Shotley Bridge, said he believed the Wholesale Society was the source from which the district societies ought to procure their goods. In that locality they had always endeavoured to get pure food, and price was not so much with them as quality. Some societies went to the cheapest market, but it was questionable whether they got the best article for their money.

Mr. Spottiswood, of Blaydon, said with regard to the purity of food, the society which he represented always took credit for endeavouring to furnish its members with the best class of articles. Reference had been made to flour, but he thought that the flour was not always to blame for bad bread. He had good reason for believing that the fault very often lay with the women. (Laughter).

Mr. Hamond, Consett, said if they got good corn, good flour and bread would follow as a natural consequence. He did not think the women was to blame in the matter, but rather thought the fault rested with the officials of the Flour Mill, who in order to get a dividend, sent out seconds and thirds and charged first price for them.

Mr. Fairbairn, Annfield Plain, said he was on the Flour Mill Committee and he wished to state that Mr. Hamond was stating what was incorrect when he said the Flour Mill charged first price for second and third samples of flour. With regard to the quality of the flour supplied at the Derwent Flour Mill he might say that it was pure. It was not perhaps of the whitest, but if their customers preferred it this way, the manager was quite prepared to make it white, on condition that he was allowed to add 10 per cent. of rice flour to it. He quite approved of what had been said by a previous speaker, that managers of co-operative societies ought to be entrusted with buying. He argued that if they could not be trusted with the purchasing of goods, they were not fit to sell them.

Mr. Surtees, of Gateshead, also spoke on the adulteration of food, and said that one of the chief causes was the amount of competition that existed amongst tradesmen.

Mr. Richardson, Durham, advised the societies to deal with the Wholesale, remarking that the goods obtained from the latter were as good, and in some instances better than could be purchased elsewhere.

Mr. Carr, Consett, moved a resolution to the effect that it was advisable the Wholesale Society should appoint an analytical chemist to examine the various articles of faod supplied to the societies in the country.

The Chairman said they had heard that a committee of the Wholesale had already decided upon having one.

Mr. Carr thought his resolution would be the means of strengthening the hands of the committee.

The motion was then seconded and carried unanimously.—A vote of thanks was afterwards accorded to Mr. Rogers for his paper.

The Chairman said Mr. Dover had arranged to read a paper on "Individualism," but there was a meeting at Chester-le-Street at five o'clock that evening, and Mr. Dover was unable to attend Consett.

Mr. Bailey read a paper on "Co-operation v. Individualism," written by Mr. Robert Kyle, and read at the conference held at Glasgow recently. The paper went to show that co-operative principle was antagonistic to individualism. Working men would do well to remember that the system of individualism would never elevate them in the social scale. It might benefit a portion of society, but it could never meet the wants and requirements of the industrial classes. Individualism, the paper continued, being the bane of our civilisation, we believe that co-operation is the antidote. The sons and daughters of toil must work together in a collective capacity for their mutual benefit; and by helping one another they would most effectually benefit themselves. If they would display the same ardent devotion to the extension of co-operative principles as they have done to the support and maintenance of trades unions, the day of their redemption from their present degraded position would not be far distant. In order that we may be properly understood, we will compare the two systems together. A man, by industry and skill and business habits, accumulates capital, so that he is able to engage the labour and skill of a thousand hands. After paying his workers the current wages of the trade, he receives the entire profits of their workmanship. Of course he is only getting what belongs to him, but it requires no laboured argument to show that this system keeps the worker comparatively poor, while it tends to keep the wealth of the country in a few hands. The following illustration will suffice to prove the truth of this proposition:—A thousand co-operators invest £20 each in a manufacturing establishment: this would be £20,000 of capital. The business is prosperous, and realises a profit of 15 per cent annually. This gives the co-operators the sum of £3,000 to be divided amongst them over and above their wages. One of the fundamental principles of co-operation is, that no member can hold above a certain number of shares; this law is a safeguard against the encroachments of individualism. To make productive co-operation successful requires devotion, energy, skill, and capital. And the promoters of this scheme should feel as much happiness in its success, individually, as the employer of labour does when he rejoices over the gains of his large commercial establishment.

At the close of the paper, there was a short discussion, after which, a vote of thanks having been tendered to the chairman for presiding, the meeting broke up. The delegates were subsequently entertained to a substantial tea.

Messrs Monkhouse, Goddard, Miller, and Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Middlesbrough-on-Tees, West Hartlepool, and Barrow-in-Furness, members of the Institute of Accountants, have been appointed by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, public auditors for the county of Durham, under the Friendly Societies Act, 1876.

Literary Notice.—The publishers of the *Christian Globe*, have just completed arrangements by cable, with Dr. T. de Witt Talmage, whereby they are now enabled to produce his sermons in Great Britain, simultaneously with their publication in New York. Dr. Talmage's sermons are supposed to have over two millions of readers in Great Britain and America.

One of the last complaints against French servants is that they hire themselves out during their masters' absence. This was discovered the other day by a gentleman who happened to be dining out. "Jean" was there as waiter. Great was the astonishment of master and man when they met face to face. "Jean" apologised by saying "it was so dull at home alone!"

A young man having preached for his bishop, was anxious to get a word of applause for his labour of love. The bishop, however, did not introduce the subject, and his younger brother was obliged to bait the hook for him. "I hope, sir, I did not weary your people by the length of my sermon to-day?" "No, sir, not at all, nor by the depth either!"—*American paper*.

Did anybody ever hear a gushing young lady tell what she thought about anything extraordinary? Well, that's nothing to what they write. We have analysed a short story written by one of them, and find that "splendid" occurs 64 times; "beautiful," 77; "delightful," 61; "nice," 611; "delicious," 205; and "lovely," 63. Of course she was writing about courtship.—*American paper.*

A wag entered a smoking car on the Grand Trunk a few days ago while the train was in motion, and in an earnest and sympathetic tone said—"There is a lady in the next coach fainted away. Has any gentleman here any liquor for her?" Twenty-eight gentlemen in that car immediately rose to their feet, each with a flask in his hand. A more eloquent expression of sympathy could not be conceived.

Curiosities.—A fence made from a railing of a scolding wife. A plate of butter from the cream of a joke. The small coins in "the change of the moon." The original brush used in painting the signs of the times. The hammer which broke up the meeting. Buckle to fasten a laughing-stock. The animal that drew the inference. Egg from a nest of thieves. A bucket of water from "All's Well."

At a railway station two gentlemen belonging to the district were warming themselves in the waiting-room, when a son of the Emerald Isle, "rather out at the elbows," entered the room. One of the gentlemen, characteristically humorous, said to Pat: "I'll be after giving you my chair to warm yourself for a sixpence." "Will you?" was the reply. "I'll be after letting you keep it for a shilling; and its meself that has much need of one just now."

Poetry: Original and Select.

MARY'S HOLIDAY.

No, ma'am; I never goes to races,
To hoppins, dances, or such places;
But my young man the other day
Resolved to have a trip away.
The place agreed was Warkworth Feast,
Although folks said the wind was east;
Tom's mind was firm: He still would go,
He did not care how it might blow;
Then what was worse, he would make me,
Altho' I'd never been at sea.
Well; off we went all smartly dress'd,
In fact we all were in our best,
If we were not the smartest there
We really look'd a genteel pair.
Tho' some tried hard to act the "swell,"
And others aim'd at being the "belle."
'Midst all the show, the sham, the pride,
My young man sat close by my side;—
The sun burst forth in golden light,
The Tyne, and all around were bright,
That as we steam'd, and rush'd away,
Bespoke a merry pleasant day.
The thriving hives—down to the sea,
Astonish'd, nay, bewilder'd me,
And, as I gazed with wondering pride,
My Tom sat smiling by my side.
At length quite weary of the sight
Of works, and ships, both left and right,
I long'd for green hills, trees and fields
When Tom cried look! there's "canny Shields."
Had it not been for smoke so famed,
Would not been seen by me; or named.
But Tynemouth! Oh thou queen of queens!
Enthroned upon the stream of streams,
What heart but feels a glowing pride
When viewing thee; wash'd by the tide?
What "Sailor" home-bound from the sea
But leaps with joy, at sight of thee?
Even now thou art a lovely scene,
Whate'er in days gone by thou'st been;
Yea as I linger on thy praise,
My mind reverts to other days.
Farewell ye stately rocks and piers,
Away my sickly feel, and fears—
When, oh! ma'am, a great bouncing sea,
Came splashing over Tom and me!
At which some of the party laugh'd
And grinn'd like fools, as really daft;
They hoped that we'd not got a fright,
Once cross the bar, we'd be all right.
But ma'am! we were wet to the skin,
Just fancy the plight we were in,
My gown, my shawl, my new trimm'd hat,
Drench'd like a dish-cloth or door mat.
I was that grieved, I could have cried,
And then, where were we to get dried?
And Tom, poor lad, he look'd so white,
I never saw him such a sight,
He laid his head upon my knee,
Said hinny Mary let me be;
Thou hes my heart, oh! a'm thy lad,
But jewell, oh! I'm awful bad;
Aw feel a choking pain within,
Hes thou not brought a drop of gin?
Ma'am, I'd forgot when on the quay,
That spirits was required at sea.
Just then a young man from the Tyne,
Came kindly with a glass of wine.
Which made Tom rise and smack his lip,
But worse than all, he turned quite sick,
Oh ma'am! he retch'd, he belch'd, he threw,
Until he turned both black and blue;
And if you'd heard him sigh and groan,
Your heart would bleed, if hard as stone.
Yet onward, forward, still we went,
Until the steam seem'd fairly spent—
When, to my horror and dismay,
Some nervous souls began to pray;
While others stretched along the deck,
Made me think we were then a wreck.
For what with steam and smoke and wet,
And every kind of dirt and ket,
The scene I will not try to paint,
For if I did, might make you faint.
Then spray and seas wash'd o'er the boat,
She trembled; still she kept afloat,
When Oh! I heard a wailing shout,
Oh! captain, turn the boat about,
Turn back,—turn back,—Oh how they groan'd,
Turn back—they sigh'd and doleful moan'd.
Turn back they roared, they blared, they cried
I thought some really would have died.
Of which the captain seem'd afraid,
For he the summons soon obey'd
He said, "Amen, so let it be,"
We'll run her in for Cowpen Quay.
No sooner was the good news spread,
Than all arose as from the dead,
From cabins, bunkers, or the hold,
Some tried to laugh and look quite bold,
They strutted and look'd large as life,
Each joking with his lass or wife;
I heard them say 'twas quite a spree;
But I thought—no more such for me;
And if I only was on shore,
On sea they'd never get me more.
Then keep in mind we still were wet,
And such a mess I'll not forget.
All could with equal force, now chaff—
Or pointing at each other—laugh.
Well, thankful, we got 'tween Blyth piers,
Our fright was gone—we dried our tears,
My Tom felt better—soon awoke
Declaring he was fit to choke,
He soon made way, and handed me
Along the plank, on to the quay.
Then O! the rush—they stormed the place—
Nor had they time to say their grace—
One brute—with neither knife or fork—
Went tearing at a joint of pork;
And scarcely dare we look about,
For fear of corks from pop and stout—
O! had you seen the eggs and ham,
The tea cakes, marmalade, and jam—
The beef and mutton—roast and boiled—
The ropes of sausage, lying coiled,—
The saveloys—the fruit and pies—
Why ma'am! you would turn'd up your eyes.
Suffice; they drank to "Warkworth Feast"
Altho' the wind was still north east—
Declar'd, "all work without some play"
Would be night's darkness without day.
They sang the praise of "Coally Tyne,"
They joined in chorus, "Auld lang syne"
Well pleased they all were safe on land—
When lo! behold a German band
Was soon secured for the day—
For us; and no one else to play.
Now had you seen the jigs and reels,
And viewed them flinging up their heels—
You would enjoy'd the fun and games
With smart young folks and sober dames,
The music ma'am; you know its power,
The whole day seemed just like an hour;
Nor did Tom keep me far behind,
We waltz'd and danc'd till almost blind,
And at the end they all confess'd,
That Tom and me, beat all the rest.
Then evening drew around her shades,
And homewards "trained" the youths and maids
But old and young—nay all declar'd
Of "Sea Trips" they'd got fairly scar'd.
The boat returned with fair wind light,
Without one, soul on board; as freight;
Thus finish'd ma'am, our trip on sea;
To Warkworth—no! to Cowpen Quay.

NORTHUMBRIA.

Clervaux Terrace, Jarrow-on-Tyne.

Josh Billings, talking of his experience in love matters, says: "The golden rule is, fill her above the brim with love of herself, what rins over she will giv you. There is a grate menny rules also to make married life comfortable, but the golden one is this: Go slow, and giv each other haff of the road. This rule is as simple and easy az milking a cow on the right side, and will be found as usephul az ile to avoid hot journals and dri axles."

A case of chronic laziness is reported. A young man appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury Department was conducted to his desk, and informed what his duties were. The chief of the department discovered him, a short time after, comfortably reposing in his seat, with his feet characteristically resting on his desk. "Hullo!" said the chief, "don't you expect to do any work?" "Work be hanged," exclaimed the astonished youth; "I had to work hard enough to get here!"

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THE OLD, OLD STORY.

Miss Marchmont, our governess, was a pretty looking girl, of (as I now suppose) three or four and twenty. Then, we thought her decidedly aged.

I think we had been rather troublesome pupils before she came, and no one would have supposed, to look at her, that she was likely to exercise a very rigorous sway. But insensibly we yielded to her will, and very soon, I believe, were not only well disciplined, but had conceived the most warm attachment for her, and would have done anything rather than grieve or disobey her.

She was so bright and cheerful with us, always finding plenty of amusement, as well as instruction, and would often join in our games of play as merrily and heartily as if she were a girl of our own age; yet sometimes I remember how, though I daresay, we did not notice it then, a very grave, even sad look crossed her face, and between, the enthralling stories she told us, or when we, on rare occasions, left her to herself, her expression and figure became melancholy, almost drooping, and when any one who took the trouble to watch her might have been sure that, for all her bright ways, her heart was not without a trouble of its own. Flossie and I were sharp enough, even then, to think that she had attracted the particular notice of our uncle John, a young brother of mamma's, who had always been in the habit of spending much of his bachelor time at our house, and who, certainly, became a still more frequent visitor after Miss Marchmont came to us. He often made excuses to come into the schoolroom, and invited himself into our special domain in the garden, where he most kindly superintended our small gardening operations, or swung us to a glorious height under the great cherry tree, till naturally enough his back ached and he was forced to rest on the seat where Miss Marchmont, relieved from her immediate care of us, was reading or working. I suppose he thought her very pretty, and she certainly was pretty. She had a sweet oval face, with bands of smooth brown hair, drawn back from her white forehead, and her eyes were of that large gazelle-like expression that have so much of appealing tenderness in them. She was pale, and seldom gained colour, unless after a breezy run with us in March winds, and Flossie and I used to wonder that she never blushed when uncle John paid such manifest attention to her. Of course it did not occur to us that there was any doubt, at least as far as she was concerned, as to the result, and we used to speculate with much interest on the turn events would shortly take, and how it would be when Miss Marchmont became "Aunt Bessie."

I believe we made her rather uncomfortable, when once or twice we could not resist a little pleased titter, or made use of some signs to each other, supposed to be quite hieroglyphical, to denote our sagacity and appreciation of the weighty matters that were passing before us. But there certainly was never on Miss Marchmont's part a sign of nervousness or excitement at Uncle John's approach, though I believe she liked him very well, for he was a pleasant merry fellow, and could talk sensibly, too, as he often did when they began discussing some subject on which perhaps they did not agree.

I don't know what our parents and the elders of the family thought about it. I think our governess was rather a favourite with them, more perhaps because of her quiet, unobtrusive ways and lady-like manners than for any more positive reason; but whether they would have been as ready as Flossie and I were to welcome her as a member of the family remained a doubt, and indeed does so to this day.

The first summer after her coming to us was drawing to a close, and perhaps the approach of autumn, with it fading beauties, had some effect upon Miss Marchmont; but I am sure that at that time she was growing troubled and perplexed—perplexed, of course, about Uncle John; the trouble that lay down in her heart, and that now sometimes forced a sigh from her, and gave a very sad and yearning look to her eyes, was hidden from us. She had been home for the holidays, but very dreary holidays we thought they must have been, for they were spent as usual with her old grandmother, who was almost bed-ridden, but for whom she seemed to have a strong love, and than whom she had no other near relative.

We had gone for a walk one afternoon when lessons were over, and had wandered to the edge of a wood, where beneath the tall trees there grew sufficient brushwood to make it a good place for hide and seek. But we were not going in to-day. The evening shadows were lengthening, and we were strolling leisurely along the road, when suddenly Miss Marchmont caught my arm, and, with a quick exclamation, drew us into the wood, we having to jump a narrow ditch as we did so. We looked at her in surprise, as she hurried us on, and making some excuse of fatigue, sank down on the dry leaves behind some bushes that screened us from the road, though we were only a few yards from it.

Her face was very pale, and she was visibly trembling, so that we thought she was ill; but she shook her head and kept gazing with eager eyes towards the road we had left. We had noticed no one near, but presently a gentleman passed slowly. If it was from him she was escaping she succeeded, for he evidently had not seen us. In a few minutes she got up, and said it must be time to go home. She was rested now, and we emerged from our retreat; but all the way home she was unusually quiet, and accounted for her heavy-eyed looks to our mother the next morning by the excuse of a headache.

It was not many days after this that in walking again, we came quite suddenly and without any warning upon a gentleman whom Flossie and I recognised as the one who had passed the wood. There was no escaping him this time. Miss Marchmont stopped short, and without raising her eyes after the first glance, gave him her hand, which he seemed to us to hold a long time, while he said something of his delight at seeing her, and the long time he had been in ignorance of her whereabouts. The colour mounted to her face; *now* we saw for the first time that she could blush. She evidently was oblivious of our presence. She tried to draw her hand from him, and said with a sudden piteous appeal in the liquid eyes she raised to him,

"It was hardly kind to seek me out—I have been very quiet and happy here."

"I did not seek you," he hastily assured her—"it was by chance I have been here two or three times lately. Of course I knew where to find you at your grandmother's, but I have been abroad again, and have only returned a few weeks. How can I help my happiness at finding you? Do not look so reproachfully at me."

"Oh, no," she said, recovering herself with a smile, and then, seeing us patiently waiting, "Good-bye," she added, with a sort of resolution in her voice, "I must go now. Remember I have been very happy here, and I hope you will be always." She seemed to be mastering herself with a great effort, and when they had parted walked on quite briskly, holding each of us by the hand; indeed, she went at such a pace that we were all quite out of breath when we reached home.

After this she seemed to try and avoid Uncle John, and seemed almost frightened when he came and wanted to sit with us in the old way. Flossie and I putting our heads together, began to wonder whether after all she would be Mrs. John Pinder, and to feel a little disappointed at the possible collapse of our privately made plans for the wedding which we had arranged entirely to our own satisfaction, with bridesmaids and dresses complete, and an unlimited holiday to follow. We wondered much who the strange gentleman was, and whether we should see him again. Flossie could form no opinion about Miss Marchmont feelings. She contended that she always used to seem pleased when Uncle John came, and that she was sure she did not like our new acquaintance. She looked quite sorry to meet him, and hurried away so quickly. I had doubts as to the truth of this, and only felt in a vague way that Uncle John was all very well, but that though she would evidently have escaped this other suitor if she could, it was not because she disliked him.

It was perhaps a week after the encounter of which I have spoken that we children had a half-holiday, and the day being fine, we determined to spend it in improving and finishing a sort of arbour, which we called a wigwam, that our brother Tom had helped us to erect when he had last been at home. We were old enough to take care of ourselves, so that the opportunity was as much a holiday to Miss Marchmont as to us. I have said that our garden was large; it also had pleasant shrubbery walks, and a clipped yew hedge which had grown to a great height and thickness, and from one end of which a small wooden door or gate which could only be opened by a key, led into the lane that bounded the grounds at that side. We had built our wigwam behind the thick screen formed by the yew hedge and not far from the gate, and having finished its decoration, we had on this particular afternoon fetched our little chairs, with dolls and other belongings, to settle ourselves to the full enjoyment of the rustic house.

Presently we heard the sound of the key in the gate, and peeping through, we saw a lady's dress, and in a moment became aware that it was Miss Marchmont's, and that she was accompanied by a gentleman. Not Uncle John, we could tell from the voice. Flossie and I looked at each other, and I suppressed a laugh on her part, for I was old enough to feel some interest in the little romance that was working itself out before our eyes.

Miss Marchmont and Mr. Anson (for that was the name that we caught, as it fell from her lips) having closed the door, began to walk up and down the narrow path, and though we could not hear or understand all they were saying as they paced to and fro, we caught some fragments, and I am sure it never occurred to us that in staying there we were guilty of anything mean or underhand.

"It is so hard, so galling, to be tied hand and foot," said Mr. Anson, "and yet I was a fool ever to give in or think that I could be happy in a marriage mapped out and chosen for me. You see, she was an only child, and there were some business arrangements connected with the estate which made the parents on both sides think a union between us would be the happiest and most convenient thing in the world. I was so young then, I liked Augusta well enough, and never had the sense to calculate that when I saw a little more of the world I might find a girl far more loveable than she, or one with whom I might 'fall in love,' as I had never done with her. It is long, long since I first saw you, Bessie, but the moment our eyes met I knew that I could never marry Augusta, at least with a whole heart. And yet they will not free me. I cannot, I will not, do anything dishonourable, but they must know by my long delaying, by many hints, that I have no wish to carry out an arranangement foolishly made for us by those who ought to have been wiser than to bind us in this way.

"But there," we heard him saying, as the figures approached us, in an impatient tone, "I have told you the story before, and there seems no mending it. I sometimes think I will break through all restraint, and declare I cannot fulfil the engagement, and yet I shrink from such a course. Does Augusta care for me? Ah, if I were sure that she did it might make a difference. I suppose I ought to give up any happiness of my own rather than cause her real pain—but I don't believe she has *that* feeling for me. She is very proud, and will not acknowledge to herself that she is not first with me, as in the early days of our engagement, and I think at any sacrifice of happiness both to herself and me, she would hold me to my vows."

The voices died away in the distance, and as Mr. Anson and Miss Marchmont came near us again, they were quite silent. Then suddenly he stopped and began speaking hurriedly, "But it cannot always go on—surely it would be treachery to my own heart to marry this girl without any love to give her. But, Bessie, may I have one thought to cheer me in this miserable state of things? I know I must be banished from all the hopes or happiness that would make life so bright; but if things were different, if I were released, or were a free man to choose and have where I would, could you love me, Bessie? Could you really trust me, and give your young fresh life into my tender keeping? I would not say this, darling, had not so much passed between us already, and perhaps I should have been wiser to stay away from you altogether; but how can I resist the sweet pleading of those eyes that call me to your side again? May I go away and remember that where I have given my heart I have a little love in return? Then I shall be strong to bear a great deal. One word of bliss for me, Bessie?" he begged.

But to all this appeal there was only silence on Bessie's part. Yet for a long time they stood still together, and she did not move away from his side, or from the protecting arm that was round her.

"It cannot always last," he said, again. "I will try to wait patiently; Augusta may suddenly change her mind; and meantime the waiting will not be so dreary and hopeless. After to-day I shall carry a light heart about, which will sing all day, 'My Bessie loves me,' whatever else happens. And Bessie will not be sorry that she has told me her secret?"

They were at the gate now leading into the lane, and a few minutes later we heard the key turned in its lock, and our governess came slowly back between the yews, and walked up and down where she and her lover had just been treading. But both Flossie and I were somewhat tired of these tender scenes by this time; indeed Flossie had already wandered away to pick up fallen chesnuts, and I was not sorry to follow her example, and soon we were deep in the invention of various things out of brown shells to forget, at least for the time, what had so deeply interested us a few minutes before.

The summer and autumn passed away, and I think Miss Marchmont must have felt glad that at this time Uncle John had to go away for some weeks or months on business, and she was left free to indulge the happy thoughts that would often light up her face with a tender smile and blush, as she sat at her work, or played fragments of sonatas, or airs out of old ballads, for our enjoyment as the dusk began to draw on. For some time after the meeting in the garden she was evidently rather nervous, and would often start at the sudden ringing of a bell or the postman's knock, or when in our walks a footstep behind us, or the unexpected vision of some innocent pedestrian, perhaps m de her think that Mr. Anson was seeking her again. But, as far as I knew, she met him no more—the time passed on, and there appeared to be no further sign of him, either personally or by letter, for she gradually ceased to be interested in the arrival of letters, and settled down into the dear Miss Marchmont that she had been before the little episode of the summer weeks ruffled her calm brightness. We became more and more fond of her every day, and were very full of grief for her when, just before Christmas, her grandmother died, leaving her, as she told my mother, very desolate and friendless. She spent those holidays with us, having now no home to go to. Late in the winter, one very cold day, we had come into the drawing-room, as we often did after our early dinner, for a little interval before lessons began again. I think Miss Marchmont was explaining some new pattern of embroidery to mamma, and I was fidgetting about without anything more definite to do than teazing the cat, till at a series of mews from that unfortunate animal my mother bade me get up and find something to read till school time. The first sheet of the *Times* was lying on the table, and I took that up and began reading names of the babies that had come into the world, through the medium of that influential organ, and then I went on to the marriages. "What a grand affair," I exclaimed. "Ever so many clergymen; it takes up six lines," and I read aloud, "On the 12th, at St. Mary's, by the Rev. So-and-so and so-and-so, &c., &c., William, son of Sir William Knight, Bart., to Augusta, only child of Marcus Braden, Esq., and grand daughter, &c., &c., &c." Miss Marchmont started so that she shook the table and made us look up. Her face was colourless, and she put her hand to her side as if she could not breathe.

I don't know what she said in explanation of her manner to mamma, but as the colour came back with a painful rush to her face she excused herself and left the room.

Whether she confided in my mother I don't know, but nothing more was said before us. It was only the next morning, however, that a letter was handed to her, which made her hand tremble, and a bright glow mantle on her cheeks, and before the day was over we discovered that Miss Marchmont was "engaged!" She had been called away to go to mamma early in the afternoon, and when we went down to tea, after wondering vaguely why we were left so long to ourselves, we found Mr. Anson, the identical gentleman of the yew walk, sitting beside our governess, and both looking as brimful of happiness as two people could do, though their course of true love had not hitherto run very smooth.

So we were Miss Marchmont's bridesmaids after all, though she did not become through our assistance an aunt. She stayed and taught us as before till the midsummer holidays, only there was always such a radiance about her face, and such an unconscious gladness in her voice, that she was sometimes hardly like the same creature.

And then we had another governess, for in the bright July days, at a very happy but quiet wedding, she became Mrs. Anson, and it was only the enjoyment of our bridesmaids' attire that prevented our crying our eyes out at her loss. Whether Uncle John cried his out, I don't know. He stayed away for some time; but he is married too, now, though Flossie and I sometimes say that we would rather have called his wife Aunt Bessie than Aunt Ann.

THE END.

GEORGE III AND HIS WINE MERCHANT.—Mr. Carbonell, the wine merchant, was a favourite with George III., and used to be admitted to the royal hunt. Returning one day from the chase, his Majesty affably entered into conversation with his wine merchant, and rode a considerable way *tete-a-tete* with him. Lord Walsingham was in attendance, and watching an opportunity, he took Mr. Carbonell aside, and whispered to him. "What's that? what's that?" said the King, "Walsingham has been saying to you?" "Please you, sire, I find I have been guilty of unintentional disrespect; my lord has just informed me that I ought to have taken off my hat whenever I addressed your Majesty; but your Majesty will please to observe that whenever I hunt my hat is fastened to my wig, and my wig is tied to my head, and I am riding a very high-spirited horse, so that if anything goes off we must all go together." The king laughed heartily at this whimsical apology, which he good-naturedly accepted, and continued to chat with his wine merchant without endangering his falling off his horse.

During a case which was tried before the late Justice Maule, a witness twice, in the course both of examination and cross-examination, declared that there were only two things in the world which he admired—women and horses. At the conclusion of the trial the judge asked that the witness who had made this statement should be brought before him. "I think, sir," said the judge, "that I understood you to say that in your opinion there are only two things in the world worthy of admiration—women and horses; is that so?" "Yes, my lord; I said that, and I'm not ashamed to stick to it." "Very well," said the judge, solemnly; "now I will give you a piece of advice. When you go home get an honest solicitor, if you can find one—I never could—to make your will for you, and have a clause inserted instructing your executors to have your skin tanned after your death, and have a lady's saddle made out of the leather." "But, my lord," exclaimed the amazed witness, "what can ——" "Don't you see?" said his lordship, interrupting him. "Why, then you will have the satisfaction of knowing that after you are dead you will constantly be between the two objects of your admiration!"

THE HOME OF THE BRONTES.—Haworth village, whose parsonage was so long the residence of the Brontës, is in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and situate only a few miles from three towns of considerable importance—Halifax, Bradford, and Keighley. The friend of Charlotte Brontë has endeavoured to give some idea of the appearance of the district but even she fails to depict it as it existed in the early part of the present century. In addition to the dull, monotonous stretch of moor land, with here and there a "beck" or crag as the sole variation for the weary eye, there was a population to be met with which in some respects exhibited no advance whatever over that of the Middle Ages. Nor is this scarcely to be wondered at, for within the knowledge of the present writer, to whom the locality is perfectly familiar, there were living a few years ago individuals who had never beheld one of the foremost powers of civilisation—the railway. Great natural shrewdness undoubtedly was a characteristic of the inhabitants of the riding, and in many cases a rough kind of *bonhomie* was added, which, however, was frequently made more offensive than positive rudeness. Add to this that there was very little opportunity afforded to the poor for culture—twelve, fourteen, and sixteen hours per day being their constant labour at the factories—and the imagination will have little left to do in forming an estimate of the exoteric existence of the Yorkshire character. The people were, and indeed now are, hard-fisted, but scarcely so much so as the reader of Mrs. Gaskell would gather; for many have a passion for personal adornment, whilst others will spend considerable time and money in attaining proficiency in music, for which they have a natural talent beyond that possessed by the inhabitants of any other county in England. They are good friends and good haters. The misers, mostly, are to be found in the type of small manufacturers or cotton spinners, who, bereft of many of those graces which adorn the human character, set themselves with dogged persistency to the making of "brass," as they term wealth. With some the passion is carried to a lamentable, and at the same time amusing, excess. A characteristic story is told of a person of this class, who was tolerably rich, and had been seized with illness soon after taking out his policy. When the doctors made him aware of his hopeless state, he jumped up delighted, shouting, "By jingo! I shall *do* the insurance company! I always was a lucky fellow!" Another trait in people much poorer in station than those just referred to was the fixedness of their religious principles. The doctrine of election had firmer root in their minds—and indeed has now in those of their successors—than is found to be the case elsewhere. The factory hands would stand at the loom till nature yielded to consumption or to the hardness of the burdens it was called upon to bear, but in the hour of dissolution, as in every hour of sentient existence in the past, would be apparent the conviction that as surely as the sun rose in the morning, so surely were they themselves predestinated to a triumphant salvation, of which it was an impossibility they could be rifled by the combined powers of the universe. Amidst this stern and unyielding race, then, was the lot of the sisters cast, and it would have been strange had not their genius been directed in its moulding by such distinctive surroundings.—"*Poets and Novelists*," *by George Barnett Smith.*

AN ECONOMICAL BETHROTHED.—"And you think, darling, you could be content to share my humble lot and live in a quiet way with love and me?" queried the blissful lover as he looked fondly into her translucent blue eyes. "Why, yes, precious; you have no idea how economical I am. Pa gave me 100 dollars last week to buy a new silk, and I saved enough out of it to purchase four pairs of six buttoned kids!" The last heard of that young man the doctor had ordered him to the Black Hills for his health.

Dr. Parr, the friend of William Hone, and an eccentric, liberal, but not a bad Churchman—his times taken into consideration—was very proud of his peal of bells and his choir, and always encouraged the latter to sing a long hymn or an anthem before the sermon, during which he used to steal into the vestry and get his pipe. When they had done the clerk informed him, and if the doctor had not finished, he would say—"John, tell them to sing the last two verses over again; my people love singing and I love smoking."

A well-regulated contemporary, in its chronicle of those interesting events, "Births," divides them into two classes, "Of Sons," and "Of Daughters." We feel sure that if the idea were carried a step further, and under the head "Married," information was afforded the public whether the alliance was contracted "For Money," "For Title," "For Beauty," "For Position," "For Convenience," or—put it in small caps—"FOR LOVE," the paper must speedily become "the observed of all observers."—*American paper.*

In the course of a trial, a witness was asked whether he had not assisted at a funeral where there was nobody to bury. On cross-examination he admitted that he had helped a friend in the funeral trade, who, being anxious to impress his neighbourhood—a suburban one—with the ability with which he could conduct funerals, and also to convey the idea that he had received a good order, had a hearse and mourning coaches, with twenty men, to leave his shop, and after an absence of some hours, return as if from the cemetery.

ALCOHOLIC AND NON-ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS.—At the present time scientific opinion is divided as to whether stimulants are to be properly classed as food or not. In this regard the much larger series of stimulants denominated alcoholic is that alone which is generally alluded to. As yet, the food value of alcoholic fluids is by no means exhaustively determined, and although we incline to the opinion that the important part played by alcoholic fluids in the process of nutrition must be sooner or later generally admitted, still the food value attributed to the so-called non-alcoholic stimulants, tea, coffee, and cocoa, has been frequently overrated. Without attributing to each of these articles the power of injury which the ignorant and excessive use of the first two indubitably entails, if from no other point of view than that a larger attention has been devoted to the subject of cocoa in these chapters, it must be recorded in favour of that article, that no evidence at present exists of its having caused nervous irritability, and deterioration of tissue consequent upon that state, which have followed as certainly upon the misuse of tea as upon that of opium or ardent spirits.—"*Notes on Food and its Effects*," *by G. Overend Drewry, M.D.*

DESPISING £1000.—A circumstance is related of Robert Leighton's life which shows how little this good man cared for the riches of this world. He had inherited about £1000 of the money which his father had received in compensation for the indignities to which he had been subjected; and as it was in the hands of a private person, his brother-in-law advised him to go to London, and get it safely invested. In his reply, he said, "Any pittance belonging to me may possibly be useful and needful for my subsistence, but truly if something else draw me not, I shall never bestow so long a journey on that I account so mean a business. Shortly afterwards, the merchant who had charge of the money failed, and it was utterly lost. The same friend wrote to Leighton again, advising him to take steps to try and recover some of it, but he said, "I confess it is the wisest way to trust nobody, but there is so much of the fool in my nature as carries me to the other extreme, to trust everybody; yet I will endeavour to take the best courses I can in that little business you write of. That little that was in Mr. B——'s hands hath failed me; but I shall either have no need of it, or be supplied some other way; and this is the relief of my rolling thoughts, that while I am writing this, this moment is passing away, and all the hazards of want and sickness shall be at an end."—*From "The Later Christian Fathers," in the "Quiver."*

AN EXPERIMENT IN CO-OPERATION.—In 1872 a large manufacturing firm in New York called its workmen together, and announced that after a certain date every man would receive over and above his wages a share in the profits of the business, be they more or less, according to the sales. The men received the statement with incredulity, and returned to their work. Six months passed, and the firm announced that it had 4000 dollars to divide among the men in proportion to their wages. The immediate result of the actual division of the money was gratifying to all concerned. The men resumed work with remarkable animation and industry. Everyone became jealous of his neighbour's work, everyone became his fellow's overseer. No idleness now, no "one-handed work," no shirking and dilatory pipe-lighting, no guards to watch for the foreman, no waste of material and time. Never before had so much work been performed in a day; never had such skill, economy, aptitude, and intelligence been shown at the benches, and never had better goods been made. The men were apparently satisfied, and the firm was more than compensated for the increased outlay by the improved quality of the goods. Several months passed, and the house announced that in a few weeks it would have a surplus of ten thousand dollars to divide among the workmen. Suddenly led away by some epidemic of unreason, the men struck for a reduction of time to eight hours. The proprietors would not consent to this, and, as a consequence, for two weeks the shops were closed. In vain were the men shown the money coming to them; in vain was it demonstrated that they were making more than men in the same line in other shops. They persisted in the strike till they could hold out no longer, and then resumed work as before. The firm declined to proceed further with the co-operative experiment, and what had been fair with promise was thus brought to a disastrous end.—*Charles Barnard, in Scribner's Monthly.*

THE PORTICO OF CREMONA.—In the course of the past year France has gained, while Italy has lost, one of the most richly endowed relics of ornamental sculpture bequeathed to the latter by the closing fifteenth century—the Porta di Stanga, or di Cremona. During the five centuries since the creation of this masterpiece, it has remained unimpaired essentially in beauty, although the tint of its marble has been mellowed by time. It constituted the entrance portico to the grand *façade* of the palace of the noble Stanga family, from whom it passed to the Marchesf di Rossi San-Secondo. In the dull decay of Cremona it became comparatively overlooked, until it appeared that its quietude was seriously menaced by the proximity of a relentless railway's utilitarian intrusion. Many became then awake to the necessity of making an effort for its conservation. Among these was a French gentleman, M. Vaisse, a financier of Marseilles, and moreover an accomplished amateur, who, becoming fully awake to the value of the treasure that was about to come into the market, and feeling how it would embellish the Louvre as an asylum, put himself forward with decision as its purchaser. He was met, however, by the municipality of Cremona, on an asserted right of pre-emption. He gained his point, nevertheless, by committing himself to an engagement to have a faithful cast taken for them of the complete structure. In a word, that undertaking was fulfilled, and the Porte de la Palais Stanga, bidding adieu to its *alma mater*, Italy, entered France with a hearty welcome, and in Paris was submitted to the notice and scrutiny of the *Beaux Arts* authorities, who, without a second interview, came to terms with M. Vaisse, and transferred his precious property to the Louvre. What the price thus settled is has not as yet transpired, but both parties to the transaction seem quite satisfied, and the public voice acknowledges that, with regard to economy, here was an occasion for a free hand.—*Art Journal.*

Business Anncuncements.

JOHN STREET AND PITT STREET

ALE AND SPIRIT STORES, CONSETT.

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

H. NICHOLSON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER.

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

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

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE
VILLA AND OTHER BUILDING SITES
FOR SALE,
IN LARGE OR SMALL PLOTS,
ON THE BENFIELDSIDE ESTATE.

APPLY TO
WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, VALUER, SURVEYOR AND COMMISSION AGENT,
BLACKHILL,
CO. DURHAM.
278g

UNION PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE NEXT SUBSCRIPTION MEETING of the Consett Branch of this Society will be held in the LIBRARY, BLACKHILL,
On MONDAY EVENING, 24TH JULY, 1876,
at Seven o'clock.
A member can subscribe from 2s., 4s., 6s., 8s., or 10s., to any amount per calendar month.
Preference Shares of One Pound each may be taken up on application to the Local Agent, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 19th June and the 19th December in each year.
Further information may be obtained at the HEAD OFFICE, 19, Nun Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, or of the LOCAL AGENT—MR. JAMES PALLISER, Blackhill.

THE PUBLIC SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

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

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

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

COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION:—
MAJOR DE WINTON, South Norwood.
DR. J. STEELE, 18, Bloomfield Road, Maida Hill.
LIEUT.-COL. T. R. H. DRUMMOND-HAY, Lee, Kent.
MAJOR-GEN. T. B. CREAGH, Hanover Square Club.
BANKERS:
THE CITY BANK, 34, Old Bond Street.
SOLICITOR:
JOHN WATERHOUSE, Esq., 28, Austin Friars, E.C.
AUDITORS:
MESSRS. GRIFFITHS AND GRIFFITHS,
15, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
SECRETARY:
J. A. MORICE, Esq.

This Association is founded to provide for the Public all the advantages of the other Stores, without the restrictions imposed by these institutions.
All have endured the annoyance and inconvenience of being compelled to fill up their orders will appreciate the abolition of this system.
The Public will receive the same prompt attention as in the best retail establishments.
For economy of time Order Clerks will be appointed in each Department.

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

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

In the Civil Service, Army and Navy, and other Trading Associations, the privilege of purchasing is restricted to Shareholders and Members.
In this Association the Public can Purchase at the Stores at the Fixed Tariff.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES OF SHAREHOLDERS.
FREE DELIVERY OF GOODS within the postal district of London to Shareholders holding ONE fully paid-up Share.
FREE DELIVERY OF GOODS to any Railway Station within 25 miles of London to Shareholders holding two fully paid-up Shares.
FREE DELIVERY OF GOODS to any Railway Station within 50 miles of London to Shareholders holding four fully paid-up Shares.
FREE DELIVERY OF GOODS to any Railway Station within 100 miles of London to Shareholders holding five fully paid-up Shares.
FREE DELIVERY OF GOODS to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom to Shareholders holding TEN fully paid-up Shares.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION OF THE PUBLIC SUPPLY ASSOCIATION,
Regent Street, London, W.,
Notify the Opening of the following Departments at an early date:—
The Grocery Department.
The Oil and Italian Department.
The Tin and Canned Goods Department.
The Fruit Department.
The India and China Tea Department.
The Butter, Cheese, Egg, and Poultry Department.
The Bacon, Ham, and Game Department.
The Wine and Spirit Department.
The Ale and Porter Department.
The Perfumery, Drug, and Patent Medicine Department.
The Tobacco and Cigar Department.
The Stationery Department.
The Jewellery and Fancy Goods Department.
The Leather Goods Department.
The Watches, Clocks, and Plate Department.
The Miscellaneous Household Department.
The Household and Domestic Implement Department.
The Brush and Turnery Department.
The MacIntosh and India Rubber Goods Department.
The Coal Department.
Other Departments, in most branches of trade, will be opened up without delay and duly announced.

P. S. A., LIMITED,
340, 342, Regent Street, and 23, 30, 31, Warwick Street, Regent Street, London.
All Communications to be addressed to the Manager.

PRICE LISTS WILL BE ISSUED.
HOURS OF BUSINESS FROM 9 A.M. TO 6 P.M.
April 8th, 1876. 781g

Public Notice.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

DISTRICT OF BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

DISTRICT AUDITOR'S SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 25TH MARCH, 1876.

7, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 18th July, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,—I have Audited the Accounts of your Board for the year ended the 25th March last, and herewith send Summary of Receipts and Payments.
The Expenditure has been very considerable; but no particular observation occurs to me thereon.
The Books, Accounts, Vouchers, and Official Papers are in very regular order, and compare favourably with other Boards in my District.
I am, Gentlemen, very faithfully yours,
JAS. RADFORD, District Auditor.

To the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Members of the Benfieldside Local Board.

DR.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance due from Collector			0 0 2½
RECEIPTS.			
District Rate, made 17th March, 1875, on houses, £11,652, at 1s. 4d., ..		776 16 0	
On land, £2,617, at 4d., ...		43 12 4	
		820 8 4	
Add recoverable arrears		7 6 6	
		827 14 10	
Less void property	3 11 3		
,, decrease in composition	54 1 4		
,, poverty	1 1 4		
,, not recoverable	1 12 8		
,, recoverable	5 0 0		
		65 6 7	
			762 8 3
Private improvements			10 18 3
Balance of Highway Rate			2 14 0
District Rate, made 21st July, 1875, on houses, £11,650, at 8d., ..		388 6 8	
On land, £2,607 10s., at 2d., ..		21 14 8	
		410 1 3	
Add recoverable arrears		5 0 0	
		415 1 3	
Less void property	0 10 3		
,, decrease in composition	27 5 9		
,, poverty	0 10 8		
,, recoverable	1 18 6		
		30 5 2	
			384 16 1
			10 15 6
To private improvements			
District Rate, made Nov. 17th, 1875, on houses, £13,006, at 1s., ..		650 6 0	
On land, £2,901 10s., at 3d., ..		36 5 4½	
		686 11 4½	
Add recoverable arrears		1 18 6	
		688 9 10½	
Less void property	1 19 11½		
,, decrease in composition	54 10 10½		
,, poverty	0 6 0		
,, not recoverable	0 16 4		
,, recoverable	16 2 10		
		73 15 8	
			614 14 2½
Private improvements			1 18 0
Balance due to Treasurer			88 13 4
			£1,876 17 10

CR.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance due to Treasurer		181 9 5
PAYMENTS:		
Highways	219 6 9	
Breaking stones	70 16 4	
Cartage	213 13 0	
Public lighting	223 18 7	
Stone account	218 10 8	
Mason work	2 1 6	
Sewerage water pipes	26 16 0	
Tools and implements—Road scraper ..	5 0 0	
,, Two Snow ploughs	3 10 0	
,, ,, Sundries	0 11 4	
	9 1 4	
Election expenses	8 0 0	
		992 4 2
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Contributions to Durham Road	15 0 0	
Law expenses	39 4 3	
Making rates and copies of rates	10 7 4	
Making plans, &c.	11 14 0	
Architect's commission, &c.	26 0 0	
Levelling instruments, &c.	11 3 0	
Fees for auditing	6 6 6	
Repairing tools	2 9 7	
Stamps	1 16 0	
Sundries	1 18 0	
Fire brigade	5 5 6	
Bank interest and commission	1 19 10	
		133 3 6
ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES.		
Printing and stationery	7 16 9	
Salaries—including Medical Officer's ..	188 10 10	
Advertising	6 15 3	
Rents	7 10 0	
		210 12 10
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.		
Edging footpath Snow's Green, Dixon ..	13 2 5	
Blackhill culvert ,, ..	244 12 0	
Derwent Street kerbing and channelling..	21 0 0	
Level crossing, Mill Street.. ..	0 6 0	
Taking down and re-building coal-house wall	8 5 0	
St. Mary Street, Blackhill	13 1 6	
Drain at Springfield..	3 2 0	
Lobley Hill footpath	10 15 4	
Mary Street and Derwent Street level crossing	0 15 0	
		314 19 3
PRIVATE IMPROVEMENT.		
Ash pit &c., Mrs. Glancey's property ..	5 4 9	
Drain for ,, ..	1 13 4	
Making Tin Mill Street, Mrs. Reed ..	22 3 6	
St. Mary Street, Blackhill, Finn's property	7 11 0	
Cutting drain, 1 Cross Street, Blackhill, Rev. T. Smith and Consett Iron Co. ..	6 0 10	
		42 13 5
Balance due Collector		1 16 3
		£1,876 17 10

JAS. RADFORD, District Auditor. 960g

July 18, 1876.

Business Announcements.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN

Beg respectfully to announce that they are now showing the

LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL LINES IN FANCY DRESSES AND STUFFS.
,, ,, MUSLIN, LACE, AND LENO CURTAINS.
,, ,, MILLINERY, BONNETS, AND HATS.
,, ,, LADIES' COLLARS, SCARFS, AND BOWS.
,, ,, LADIES' FANCY AND WHITE SKIRTS.
,, ,, PRINTS AND DRESS HOLLANDS.
,, ,, MEN'S SHIRTS, SCARFS, AND TIES.
,, ,, MEN AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,

15, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 840g

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER, LEADGATE AND CONSETT.

PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED ON CONTRACTED FOR.

THE ADVANCE PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society confidently relies upon a large measure of Public support from the many advantages it offers to all desirous of Purchasing or Erecting Property, and special attention is called to some of its leading features:—
Members can join at any time.
No entrance or management fees.
Investors not subject to fines.
All Members share in profits.
Six per cent. charged on yearly balances of advance.
Five per cent. allowed on repayments.
Very low legal charges.
Sums as low as Sixpence taken.
Rules, Balance Sheets, and all information required can be obtained at the Chief Office: 65, Church Street, West Hartlepool; or, from the Resident Agent: Mr. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer and Accountant, Consett.

The next FORTNIGHTLY SUBSCRIPTION MEETING will be held at the House of Mr. GEORGE BROWN, RAILWAY TAVERN, CONSETT, on MONDAY, July 24th, 1876, from Half-past Seven to Half-past Eight o'clock in the Evening. 672g

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THOMAS ROWE,
THE CHEAP DRAPER,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,

HAS been enabled, owing to the great depression in trade among the large Manufacturers in Manchester, Glasgow, and other places, to buy for READY CASH, several Hundred Pounds' worth of General DRAPERY GOODS, Plain and Fancy DRESS GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., at a discount of 20 per cent. off makers' prices.
If you want cheap Calicoes, Flannels, Hollands, &c., Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Staffs, Fancy Dresses, Winceys, &c., Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Prints, Sheets, Sheetings, &c., Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Shirtings, Shirts, Scarfs, Ties, &c., Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Moleskin or Cord Trousers, Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Millinery, Trimmings, Buttons, &c., Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Silks, Yarns, Fingerings, Worsteds, &c., Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Hats, Caps, Hosiery, Stays, Corsets, &c., Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Ready-made Clothing of any kind, Go to ROWE'S.
If you want a cheap parcel of good and useful Draperies, go to THOMAS ROWE'S, the Cheap Draper and Working Man's Friend.

Observe the Address:—
THOMAS ROWE,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

R. GRAY AND SON,
OXHILL,
HORSE SHOERS AND GENERAL SMITHS.

STEEL PICKS LAID, DRILLING GEAR LAID AND REPAIRED. 983g

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENTAL, and PLATE GLASS INSURANCES effected through the following First-class Offices:—
The London Assurance Corporation—Fire and Life. Established 1720.
The Ocean, Railway, and General Accident Assurance Company.
The United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, for Mutual Assurance of Lives.
The Scottish Commercial Insurance Company—Fire and Life.
The London and County Plate-glass Assurance Company.
The Commercial Guarantee Society.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and other particulars may be had from Mr. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Valuer, and Accountant, Sole Agent for Consett and district. 392g

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

ANY Person or Persons found TRESPASSING or KILLING GAME upon Derwent Grange Farm, near Castleside, will be Prosecuted according to Law.
By order,
WILLIAM R. DICKINSON.
872g

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. 7132
July, 1875.

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.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

Public Notices.

DERWENT and WESTWOOD COLLIERS will hold their ANNUAL SPORTS on SATURDAY, July 22, 1876. Further particulars, see Bills. 964g

TOWN HALL, CONSETT.

ENTERTAINMENT
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY!
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, JULY 28 AND 29, 1876.
Reserved Seats, 1s.; Pit, 6d. 971g

BEAMISH, PONTOP, AND CONSETT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE above Society will hold their EIGHTH ANNUAL SHOW of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Dogs, Poultry, and Dairy Produce, at WHICKHAM, on WEDNESDAY, August 16th, 1876.
Prizes amounting to above £400, including thirty pieces of silver plate, will be offered for competition.
Prize Lists and Certificates of Entry may be had on application to the SECRETARIES. Entries close on Saturday, August 5th, 1876.
JOHN RICHARDS, } Secs.
GEORGE RIDLEY, }
Beamish, July 4th, 1876. 935g

LANCHESTER WESLEYAN CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.

ON SUNDAY, July 23rd, 1876, the REV. RICHARD PETCH (of York) will preach in the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LANCHESTER, in the Afternoon at Two, and in the Evening at Six o'clock.
On TUESDAY, July 25th, the REV. P. MCKENZIE (of Leeds) will preach in the same place of worship, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, after which TEA will be provided in the NATIONAL SCHOOL. Tea on the Tables at a Quarter-past Four o'clock. Tickets, One Shilling each.
In the Evening the REV. P. MCKENZIE will deliver his popular LECTURE on "The Tongue; its use and its abuse."
Chair to be taken at Half-past Six o'clock by JAMES SNOWBALL, Esq., of Gateshead.
Admission:—Front Seats, 1s.; Back Seats, 6d. Entrance to Front Seats by Vestry Door.
A Collection will be taken at each Preaching Service in aid of the Chapel Funds. 935g

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT, 1874.

THE following places and times have been appointed by the Registrar for the requirements of Registration:—
First TUESDAY in each Month, at MRS CHRISTOPHER'S, Blackhill, from Nine a.m. to Eleven a.m.
First TUESDAY in each Month, at the LOCAL BOARD-room, Consett, from Twelve noon to Two p.m.
First TUESDAY in each Month, at MR LAIDLOW'S, 119, Leadgate, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.
Second MONDAY in each Month, at MRS MARY ROBSON'S, Medomsley, from Nine a.m. to Ten a.m.
Second MONDAY in each Month, at MR STOKER'S, Westwood Colliery, from Eleven a.m. to Two p.m.
Second MONDAY in each Month, at MR WILLIAM CHARLTON'S, Ebchester Hill, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.
Second TUESDAY in each Month, at MR POTTS' Castleside, from Two p.m. to Four p.m.
First FRIDAY in each Month, at MR WILSON'S, Batley, from One p.m. to Three p.m.
Second FRIDAY in each Month, at MR THOMAS HUNTER'S, Annfield Plain Wood Cottages, from Ten a.m. to Twelve noon.
Third MONDAY in each Month, at MR JACKSON'S, National School, Holmside, from Eleven a.m. to One p.m.
First MONDAY in each Month, at MR THOMAS WAUGH'S, Hill Top, from Eight a.m. to Ten a.m.
First MONDAY in each Month, at MR COCKERILL'S, Quebec, from Eleven a.m. to One p.m.
First MONDAY in each Month, at MR SIDDELL'S, Old Cornsay, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.
At my OFFICE, Lanchester, on WEDNESDAYS, from Eleven a.m. to Four p.m.; and SATURDAYS, from Eleven a.m. to Four p.m.
It is now compulsory for all persons to attend on the Registrar under pain of prosecution.
JOHN JAMES THOMPSON,
Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Sub-district of Lanchester.

Public Notices.

THE BAND will PERFORM in the Spa Grounds To-DAY (Saturday). 980g

LADIES' SCHOOL, WEAR TERRACE, BISHOP AUCKLAND.

PRINCIPAL:—MRS. CLEMINSON.

SEVERAL of the Pupils have passed the Local Examinations of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, in English, French, and Drawing. School duties resumed (D.V.) the 3rd of August, 1876.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

ON FRIDAY, the 29th inst., an EXCURSION TRAIN will leave Newcastle for Darlington at 7·40 a.m.
Third Class.
Fare (there and back) ..... 2s. 6d.
The Return Train will leave Darlington at 7.50 p.m. the same day.
For further particulars, see Special Bills.
Newcastle, July, 1876. 966g

MEDOMSLEY CRICKET CLUB.

THE MEMBERS of the above Club intend holding their ANNUAL SPORTS, on SATURDAY, August 5th, 1876, when the following Prizes will be competed for:—110 Yards Handicap Flat Race—1st Prize, £5; 2nd, £1 10s.; 3rd, 10s. Entrance, 1s., to close on July 27th. Acceptance, 1s., to close August 1st. All entries to be made to R. Beattie, Sec., Medomsley, Lintz Green. Wrestling, £3. Quoits, £2 5s. Throwing the Hammer, 10s. Walking Handicap, £1 10s. Leap Frog Race, £1 10s. Foot Race for Boys under 17 Years—1st, a Cricket Bat; 2nd, Belt; 3rd, Cap. Foot Race for Boys under 14 Years—1st, a Cricket Bat; 2nd, Belt; 3rd, Cap. Roundhand Bowling, 10s. A GRAND BALL at Night, when Prizes will be given for a Singing Contest. 969g

DIPTON POULTRY, PIGEON, AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Under the Patronage of
Sir GEORGE ELLIOT, Bart, M.P.
CHAS. M. PALMER, Esq., M.P.
ROBT. DICKINSON, Esq., Shotley House.
W. R. DICKINSON, Esq., Priestfield Lodge.

President:—Mr. J. W. HODGSON, Bradley Lodge.
Treasurer:—Mr. JOHN MADDISON.

Vice-Presidents:—
Mr. J. Maddison, Dipton. | Mr. M. Adamson, Burnopfield, Dipton.
Mr. T. Fenwick, East Pontop House. | T. Pringle, Esq., Tanfield Lea.
Dr. Benson, Stanley. | Dr. Muller, Dipton.
Mr. W. Ridley, Dipton. | T. Sopwith, Esq.
Mr. C. Holmes, Dipton. | Dr. Hunter, Dipton.
Mr. J. M. Bevan, Dipton. | Mr. B. Shipley, Dipton.
Mr. J. A. Curry, Dipton. | Mr. G. Murray, Dipton.
G. Wailes, Esq., Pontop Pike.

THE above Society will hold their ANNUAL EXHIBITION at DIPTON, on SATURDAY, Sept. 16th, 1876.
JOS. ROBINSON, JUN., } Hon. Secs.
974g WM. COWARD, }

Contracts.

TENDERS are wanted for the MASON, CARPENTER, and PLASTER WORK required in the REPAIRING of Lanchester Parish Church. Plan and Specification may be seen with Mr. JOHN REED, Grocer, Lanchester. Tenders to be sent in not later than 31st July, addressed to Mr. JOHN CUMMING, Langley West House, Witton Gilbert. 965g

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

TO LET, the BUILDING of Four DWELLING-HOUSES, situated near Dchill, with or without material. Plans and Specifications may be seen, and Tenders received up to WEDNESDAY, 2nd day of August, 1876, by Mr. JOHN SMITH, Tanfield Lea, Lintz Green. No pledge is given to accept the lowest or any Tender.

SCHOOL BOARD FOR THE TOWNSHIP OF KYO LAWS, IN THE PARISH OF LANCHESTER, CO. DURHAM.

THE above Board invite Tenders for the several Works required in the ERECTION of Schools, Class Rooms, &c., for 200 Children, at West Kyo, and for Schools, Class Rooms, &c., for 200 Children, and Master's House at Oxhill.
Drawings, Specifications, &c., may be seen at our Offices, where Tenders (sealed and endorsed) will be received up to August 5th, 1876.
The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
JOHN SMITH and SON, Architects.
Shotley Bridge, July 10th, 1876. 959g

To Let.

TO LET, a MARQUEE, 80ft. by 30ft. with Tables. Price, £2 for One Day; £3 for Two Days.—Apply to G. WHITFIELD, Sun Inn, Chilton, Chester-le-Street. 953g

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP in Newmarket Street, Consett.—Apply to JOSEPH MURRAY, Middle Street, Consett. 944g

TO LET, LEASE, or SELL, a Seven-roomed HOUSE, with every convenience. Large Garden. Pleasantly situated at Catchgate.—Apply, POSTMASTER, Annfield Plain. 956g

NOTICE.

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

TO LET, the SHOP situated in the centre of Annfield Plain, now occupied by Shaw and Atkinson. A splendid Show-room attached, with winding stairs. No one need apply who is not prepared to buy fixtures and fittings, which will be sold reasonably.—Apply to SHAW and ATKINSON, Middle Street, Consett. 801g

TO LET.

THE ANNFIELD PLAIN AND DISTRICT MARQUEE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE MEMBERS of the above Company will LET their Marquees on the most reasonable terms, in sizes from 30 feet by 30; 45 feet by 30; 84 feet by 30; or 105 feet by 30. Also, they have a small Refreshment Tent, which can be let on favourable terms.—For particulars, apply to Mr. ROBERT HENDERSON, Catchgate, *via* Lintz Green. 760g

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a Strong Cart HORSE.—Apply to W. AYNSLEY, Middle Street, Consett.

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

TO BE SOLD BY TENDER, the GRASS GROWING in a Field, Leadgate, with or without the POG. Tenders to be sent to JOHN MILBURN, or before July 26th, 1876. 976g

FOR SALE, 1 GRASS CUTTER, by Samuelson; also, 1 CORN CUTTER, by Ord and Maddison, both nearly new.—Apply to MAIN and ROBINSON, Millwrights, Gibson Street, Consett.

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, 32cwt.; a Moray and Whitechapel Dog Cart; a gentleman's Brake; also several Brakes, Landaus, Cabs, Wagonettes, side-light Carriages to close and open; one and pair-horse Omnibus, very suitable for Hotels and livery stables. An excellent assortment of single and double harness. Drawings and particulars sent on naming the kind of carriage required.—Apply to ATKINSON and PHILIPSON, Northern Counties Carriage and Harness Repository, 15, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 584g

Sales by Auction.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE whole of the STOCK of GROCERIES, DRAPERIES, and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to Mr. ROBERT STOKER, Dipton, will be SOLD BY AUCTION on July 31st and August 1st. Also a PONY and CART.

Particulars next week. 978g

By Mr. Adam Brodie.

SALE OF DRAPERY, GENERAL MERCHANDISE, and MISCELLANEOUS EFFECTS in the THAFALGAR SALE-ROOMS, CONSETT. Mr. ADAM BRODIE, will SELL BY AUCTION, in the above Sale-rooms, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, August 7th and 8th, 1876, a quantity of useful Drapery, General Merchandise, and Miscellaneous Effects. The whole to be sold without reserve. Full particulars in Bills. Sale to commence at Seven o'clock each Evening.

☞ Any description of Goods for absolute Sale only may be included in the above. 961g

By Mr. T. Wetherell.

CONSETT, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the COMMERCIAL INN, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9th, 1876, at Two o'clock punctually,

MR. THOMAS WHITFIELD'S INCREASING VALUE of LAND in the locality, make this a highly-desirable investment.

A FREEHOLD FARM, known as CARRIBERS FARM, situate near Consett, in the County of Durham, containing 200 ACRES, of which upwards of 40 ACRES are covered with PLANTATIONS of full growth.

The Farm immediately adjoins the Knitsley Station (Consett Branch), and is in a high state of cultivation. Its close proximity to the populous and thriving town of Consett, and the rapidly increasing value of land in the locality, make this a highly-desirable investment.

Portions of the estate adjoining the main road to Consett, and which are well fenced by belts of Plantation, are well adapted for Building Purposes.

Mr. WILLIAM TEMPERLEY, the Tenant, will show the Property, and further particulars, with Plans and Conditions of Sale, may be had on application to

Mr. JOHN BOOTH,
Solicitor,
968g Durham and Shotley Bridge.

By Mr. John Jenkins.

TRAFALGAR STREET SALE-ROOMS, CONSETT.

MR. JOHN JENKINS will hold his fortnightly SALE at the above Sale-rooms, on MONDAY, July 24th, he will sell, for competition, a valuable assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to various parties leaving the neighbourhood, comprising Drawers and Sofas; Easy Chairs; Couches; Desk and Press Bedsteads; Iron and Wood Bedsteads; Feather and Flock Beds; Fenders and Fireirons; together with a large quantity of other Articles. Also, 2 Baths.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 967g

DIPTON.

MR. J. JENKINS will SELL BY AUCTION, at the house of Mr. R. CLEM, SPORTSMAN'S ARMS INN, DIPTON, on SATURDAY, July 29th, 1876, the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE belonging to JAMES IMPORT (of Hill Top) and another Person, who are leaving the neighbourhood, comprising 1 Desk Bedstead; 1 Couch; 1 Easy Chair; 7 Kitchen Chairs; 6 Cane Chairs; 3 Iron Bedsteads; 2 Pairs of Mattresses; 1 Feather Bed; 1 Down Bed; 2 Flock Beds; Kitchen and Tea Table; 1 Dressing Table; 2 Clocks; a large assortment of Pictures; 1 Washstand; 2 Looking Glasses; Fenders and Fireirons; together with a large quantity of useful Articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at Five o'clock p.m. 970g

CONSETT.

MR. JOHN JENKINS is instructed by Messrs. WATSON, BOOTHMAN, and SHIELDS, CONSETT (who have dissolved partnership), to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at CLARENDON HOUSE, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT, on TUESDAY, July 25th, 1876, a large quantity of BUILDING PLANT and BUILDING MATERIAL, consisting of Memel Balks, 16-in. by 16-in.; do., 8-in. by 8-in., of different lengths; Battens, 7-in. by 2½-in.; three-quarter rough Deals; several pieces of Larch; Wood Tubs; Iron Piping; a very long Rope, 1¼in. diameter; 4 Casks of Cement; several first-class Snatch Blocks; 300 feet of quarter Chain, nearly new; 300 feet of Hewed Stone, consisting of Hearth Sills, and Mantles; Nails, &c. Also, there will be sold at the same place, 2 first-class Couches, in Hair-seating; 2 New Four-poled Bedsteads; 1 first-class Clock; 1 Rocking Chair. Together with a large quantity of other Goods belonging to other parties.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 981g

By Mr. March.

NEW DWELLING-HOUSE AND SHOP FOR SALE, AT PELTON, NEAR CHESTER-LE-STREET.

MR. MARCH has been honoured with instructions to SELL BY AUCTION, at the ENGINE INN, PELTON, near Chester-le-Street, on WEDNESDAY, August 2nd, 1876, at Three p.m. all that new and most substantially built DWELLING-HOUSE and BUTCHER'S SHOP, situated in the village of Pelton aforesaid.

The House contains Eight Rooms and Two Ceiled Attics, all finished off in first-class style. The Shop is large and well fitted up, with a convenient Back-yard, Two-stalled Stable, Cart Shed, Slaughter House, and other conveniences, all enclosed.

This Property having been specially built for business purposes, will be found on inspection to be the *beau ideal* of an active tradesman's situation in the midst of a dense population.

References—SHAFTO ROBSON, Esq., Solicitor, Gateshead; the AUCTIONEER; and the owner, Mr. WM. WILSON, Pelaw Grange Sawmills, who will show the property.

Houghton-le-Wylam, July 20th, 1876. 982g

By Mr. William Raw.

DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL.

MR. WILLIAM RAW, honoured with instructions from Mr. ANTHONY RICHARDSON, who is about to leave this neighbourhood, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr. RANDALL'S, STATION HOTEL, BLACKHILL, on WEDNESDAY, August 2nd, 1876, at Four o'clock, all that Valuable, Commodious, and Substantially-built Corner Block of COPYHOLD PROPERTY, situate in Durham Road, Blackhill, now in the occupation of the owner, who is disposing of the Furniture and Hardware Business. The Property consists of Two good Houses and Shops. The one contains excellent Front Shop, with large and Lofty Cellar beneath, Back Shop, Wash-house, &c., with good Sitting-room, well finished, and Three Bed-rooms on the second floor. The other Shop contains Front Shop and Kitchen, which are now in one large Show-room, and Three good Bed-rooms on the second floor; together with a Two-stalled Stable and Hay-loft, excellent Joiner and Cabinet-maker's Shop, which, if required, at a little expense, might make two good Cottage Houses; also, large Store-rooms and Timber Yard.

This is a rare opportunity for a safe investment, being well adapted for a Builder, as well as any other kind of Business, having 42 feet of Frontage in Durham Road and Alma Street, and 140ft. in Wesley Street.

The Possession is now on the premises, and there is every probability of it remaining, if the Purchaser is suitable and wishful.

Further particulars can be had on applying to the Owner, on the premises, or the Auctioneer.

Sale-office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 972g

Wanted.

WANTED, for a working family, a HOUSEKEEPER.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office.

WANTED, Tenders for REFRESHMENT STAND at Ebchester Floral and Horticultural Show, held on August 10th, 1876.—THOS. WILSON, Secretary, Black Horse Inn, Ebchester. 964g

FARM SERVANT WANTED, immediately; a good steady man, one capable of managing horses and stock.—Apply to W. COWARD, Stationer, Dipton, *via* Linn Green. 843g

Lost.

LOST, between Hamsterley and Ebchester, on SUNDAY, the 16th of July, 1876, a FOX TERRIER BITCH, Black and Tan Face and Ears, White Body, answers to the name of "Vena." Anyone returning the same to M. ADAMSON, Burnopfield will be rewarded, and anyone detaining her after this notice will be prosecuted.

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.	,,

All orders for advertisements in the *Guardian* should state the number of insertions for such advertisement. When this is not stated the insertion of the advertisement will be continued until an order to stop the announcement is received, up to which time it will be charged for.

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.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

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

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

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

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

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JULY 22ND, 1876.

Local and District News.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT DERWENT COLLIERY.—On Wednesday, a hewer named David Edgar was killed by a fall of stone at the above pit. An inquest was held on the body before John Graham, Esq., on Thursday, but the inquiry was adjourned until next Friday for the attendance of the Inspector of Mines.

BLACKHILL PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.—Services in connection with the anniversary of the above place of worship were held on Sunday last. Mr. J. Wrightson, of Blackhill, preached in the morning, and the Rev. J. Young, of Newcastle, in the afternoon and evening. On Monday Mr. Young delivered a very interesting lecture. Subject, "Mission Scenes in Ireland." Mr. R. Telford presided.

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, lic 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.

BRADLEY COTTAGES PRIMITIVE METHODIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—The anniversary of the above school was held on Saturday and Sunday last. On Saturday an excellent tea was provided in the meeting-house. Mrs. Parlot and Miss Bramley presided over the tables. After tea, a public meeting was convened. Mr. P. Lloyd occupied the chair. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. J. Henderson, A. S. Coates, A. McKean, and J. Richers (Walbottle). On Sunday, the latter gentleman conducted three out-door services, when several of the scholars sung and recited pieces selected for the occasion.

THROAT IRRITATION.—The throat and windpipe are especially liable to inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use glycerine in the form of jujubes. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. 6d. and 1s. boxes (by post for 14 stamps), labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, London." Selling agents in Durham: Scawin and Burns, 19, Market Place. 621g

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A JOINER.—On Saturday last, J. Graham, Esq., coroner, held an inquest at Mr. Thomas Lowson's, Railway Tavern, Annfield Plain, touching the death of William Wheatley Dodds, joiner, who came to his death by falling down a new pit shaft at West Shield Row Colliery, the property of Messrs. Dickinson and Co. Deceased was employed putting some boarding into the pit shaft, and on the morning of the 14th July he got into a "kibble" to ride from the bottom of the shaft to the top to get something to eat, and when about fourteen fathoms from the bottom he fell and was killed. He was thirty-nine years of age and leaves a widow and five children.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CHILD AT CASTLESIDE.—An accident of a singular and fatal character happened at Castleside recently. It appears that a little boy named Nicholas Robert Potts, eighteen months old, son of the landlord of the "Smelters' Arms," was playing in the yard with his brothers and sisters when a piece of timber, which was standing upon its end, was upset and fell upon the deceased, fracturing his skull. The accident took place at noon, and the child only lingered until the following morning.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* 152g

PRIMITIVE METHODIST ANNIVERSARY AT LINTZ GREEN.—On Saturday last a public tea party was held, when upwards of 150 persons partook of tea. The tables were gracefully presided over by the following ladies:—Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Clements, Mrs. Nevins, Mrs. Armstrong, and Misses Clements, Matthewson, Hudson, and Knotts. After tea, a public meeting was held, presided over by Mr. Geo. Hall, and addressed by the following speakers—Messrs. Dunn, Jackson, Riddell, Reay, and George Reay, of Newcastle. On Sunday, the anniversary services were held, conducted by Mr. G. Crow. The children recited portions of scripture, poetry, and dialogues in a very praiseworthy manner. The choir sang some excellent music, Mr. R. Palliser presiding at the harmonium.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.—The six young ladies from Mrs. Cleminson's School, Wear Terrace, Bishop Auckland, who were examined at the Newcastle centre last May, have all passed—two seniors and four juniors. Miss Colley and Miss Hendy, in the various English subjects, and both young ladies are marked as having shown superior proficiency in drawing. Miss Colley passed in French. Miss Forrest, first-class honours, English. Misses Braithwaite and Cunningham, third-class honours, English. All three young ladies in second-class honours, French. All passed in drawing. Miss Braithwaite marked as having been distinguished in drawing. Miss Auburn passed in English, French, and drawing.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Indigestion.—How much thought has been bestowed, and what ponderous volumes have been written upon this plague of every household, which is with certainty and safety dispelled, without fear of relapse, by a course of this purifying, soothing, and tonic medicine! It acts directly on the stomach, liver and bowels—most indirectly, though not less effectively, on the brain, nerves, vessels, and glands, and commands such order throughout the entire system, that harmony dwells between each organ and its functions. Dyspepsia need no longer be the bugbear of the public, since Holloway's Pills are fully competent to subdue the most chronic and distressing cases of impaired digestion, and to restore the miserable sufferer to health, strength, and cheerfulness.

TOW LAW LOCAL BOARD.—The usual meeting of this Board was held in the office on Thursday last, the members present being Messrs. D. Thomson (chairman), A. Robinson, J. Ridley, A. Robinson, W. R. Teasdale, J. Trainor, and J. Kirk. The Inspector's report stated that there was general improvement in the district, but at the same time there were several cases of neglect.—The Medical Officer's quarterly report was read. The deaths were twenty-six and the births forty-three, eleven of the deaths being of children under five years of age. There was an entire absence of zymotic disease. The Medical Officer having intimated his intention to emigrate, the Clerk was instructed to correspond with the Local Government Board on the subject of a successor.—The Surveyor reported that the first section of the private improvement expenses had been paid by the persons liable.—Plans for four houses for the North-Eastern Railway Company were allowed, on condition of the drainage being properly laid and the back street being the proper width.—A proposal for the Board to become the owner of the Gas Works was considered, and the owner was to be asked to name some lower sum than £3,000, so that negotiations might be entered upon.—Tenders for channelling Bridge Street were opened, and Mr. T. Westgarth's, being lowest was accepted.—A pay bill amounting to £138 7s. 1d. was allowed. The Board then separated.

SPECIAL SERVICES AT DIPTON.—On Sunday last the people of Dipton had a great treat. The trustees of the Primitive Methodist Chapel having resolved to reduce the debt remaining upon their neat little chapel, secured the services of a noble veteran in the cause, viz., Rev. R. Fenwick, of Middlesbro', a name well known in Primitive Methodism. On Saturday, a tea meeting was held, but which was not so well attended as we could have wished, owing to other outside attractions, but on Sunday the congregations were good. The Rev. R. Fenwick preached in the morning and Mr. Wood in the afternoon. Mr. Fenwick was announced for evening service, but owing to the prospect of a large gathering, the brethren wisely desirmined to hold the services in the open air, a field being readily obtained from Mr. John Fenwick. On the notice, he (an uncle of the rev. gentleman), where, shaded by a wide-spreading and sheltering tree, the rev. gentleman preached a plain, practical, and telling sermon to a large congregation from the parable of the Prodigal Son. Mr. Fenwick also delivered a lecture on Monday evening, entitled, "Intellectual culture and moral activity required by the present age." The Rev. H. Yooll occupied the chair.

CASTLESIDE SCHOOL BOARD.—The monthly meeting of the School Board for the united districts of Castleside and Rowley was held on Monday afternoon. Mr. Muse (chairman) occupied the chair, and the other members possent were Mr. Walton, Mr. Lee, and Mr. W. J. Scott.—After the transaction of some routine character, the Clerk (Mr. Ward) intimated that he had, as directed by the Board, written to the Vicar, Mr. Frrrar, asking him if "he was wishful to transfer the present School to the School Board, and on what terms." The letter, he added, was sent on the 30th June, but there was no reply from Mr. Farrar.—Mr. Scott thought Mr. Farrar was not treating the Board very courteously.—The Chairman observed that it was chiefly through the Vicar that the School Board had been formed. When the School Board question was first brought forward. Mr. Farrar expressed his willingness to give up the School if a School Board was formed, but on no other condition.—Mr. Lee said it certainly seemed that Mr. Farrar's part to treat the Board as he was doing.—Mr. Walton: Is Mr. Farrar the proper person to write to about the Schools?—The Chairman: Yes.—Mr. Walton: Didn't Mr. Farrar want us to meet Archdeacon Prest personally with respect to the transfer of the present School to the School Board?—Mr. Lee: Yes.—The Chairman said they could not meet Archdeacon Prest without first having a meeting. Private members could not undertake to represent the Board in an official capacity.—Mr. Scott said the Board had better do its business officially. He for one objected to private negotiations with Archdeacon Prest or anyone else.—Eventually, on the motion of Mr. Walton, seconded by Mr. Lee, the Clerk was instructed to write to Mr. Farrar in reference to the subject mentioned in his previous letter, and in the event of no reply being received by the next meeting the Clerk was authorised to communicate with the Education Department, asking their advice as to what steps should be taken to provide the necessary school accommodation for the parish.

Local Police Courts.

CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, July 13th.—Before A. TOWN, Esq. (chairman), J. CLAVERING, Esq., and J. PRIESTMAN, Esq.

IMPUDENT THEFT OF GARDEN PRODUCE AT DIPTON.—Edward Murphy, miner, Medomsley Cottages, was charged with stealing garden produce at Dipton. William Ambler, greengrocer, Dipton, stated that his garden had been repeatedly plundered. On Saturday night he watched it until half-past eleven o'clock, and on the following morning found that a quantity of lettuces and a couple of white rootcrops had been taken away. He traced the lettuce along the road until he got within a short distance of the house where defendant lived with his father. On the Monday morning the complainant found the rocket produced planted under the window of the house where defendant lived. He would swear to the plant. He sent into Bedfordshire in March last for two dozen of them, and he had twenty-two of them growing in his garden at the present time. There was only another man (Wm. Robinson) who had one like them in that neighbourhood.—Sergt. Morland stated that on the 3rd ult., in consequence of information he received from the last witness, he went to the house where defendant lived, and found the plant produced growing in the garden under the window. He afterwards examined the defendant's boot, and on comparing it with footprints in Ambler's garden, he found that they exactly corresponded. There were five big nails on the outside of the left boot.—Defendant said there were six nails on the boot referred to.—Sergt. Morland said there were only five, and on the boot being examined it was found that the number stated by the officer was correct.—For the defence, the defendant called James Conroy, who said he was with defendant on Saturday night when the plant was alleged to have been taken from Ambler's garden. As they were coming up the road near Allison's house, Murphy found a "posy," similar to that produced by Sergt. Morland, lying on the roadside. The defendant carried it home with him.—In answer to the Bench, the defendant said the spot where he found the plant was about a hundred yards from where he lived.—Ambler said that from Allison's to the defendant's house was a distance of 250 yards.—Ambler, in answer to the Bench, said the lettuce was scattered about the road, as if the parties had not been able to get their arms round it.—The magistrates said they were of opinion that defendant took the plant, and he would be fined 20s. and costs.

CHARGE OF USING THREATENING LANGUAGE AM CONSETT.—Robert Winter was charged with using threatening language to Dinah Skelton at Consett. Complainant said she lived in Puddlers' Row. On Saturday last she was at her own door when the defendant came up and began to abuse her. He held his fist up to her face and threatened to "knock her brains into a thousand pieces."—Defendant denied the charge *in toto*, and called a young woman, who said that Mrs. Skelton abused defendant and his sisters. —The case was dismissed.

ANOTHER THREATENING LANGUAGE CASE.—Rose Ann McCourt was charged with using threatening language towards Margaret Conville. The parties are sisters, and it was alleged that Mrs. McCourt threatened "to do for her if she got her outside."—After hearing the evidence, the magistrates dismissed the summons.

CONSETT POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, July 17.—Before A. TOWN, Esq.

DRUNKENNESS.—James Dixon, a tailor hailing from Tantobie, was charged by P.C. Holt with being drunk at Consett on Saturday night. He was fined 5s. and costs.——Peter Dunne, a labourer employed at the new Brick Works, was charged by the same officer with a similar offence on Sunday evening. Fined 5s. and costs.

DRUNK AND ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—John Thornton, *alias* Halfpenny, was placed in the dock on two charges of being drunk and assaulting Sergt. Thornton.—Defendant was remanded until Thursday.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, July 20th.—Before M. KEARNEY Esq. (chairman), E. T. SMITH, Esq., J. CLAVERING, Esq., and the Rev. J. P. DE PLEDGE.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—John Steward, miner, was charged by P.C. Tranmer with being drunk and disorderly at Oxhill. He was fined 5s. and costs. He was also summoned by P.C. Kendrew for being drunk and creating a disturbance at Craghead. Fined 10s. and costs.

HIGHWAY ACT.—Mark Armstrong, farmer, was summoned by P.C. Straker for a breach of the Highway Act. The officer said on the 28th June he was near defendant's house and saw a mare and foal, which belonged to Armstrong, on the highway. He watched them for an hour and a half and previously cautioned defendant. Fined 2s. and costs.

ASSAULT ON A FEMALE.—William Robson was charged with assaulting Frances Child, a young woman. Complainant said she was a servant at Hamsteels Farm, near Esh. The defendant was a hind at the same place. On Wednesday, the 12th July, her mistress, Mrs. Love, sent her to the stable, where the defendant was with his horses, and whilst she was there defendant attempted to commit rape upon some straw and also put his hand under her clothes. The complainant added that this was the second time defendant had acted rudely towards her. A fine of 20s. and costs was imposed.

ASSAULT AT CORNSAY COLLIERY.—William and Thomas Brown, brothers, were charged with assaulting William Johnson, at Cornsay Colliery. Dr. Carr defended. Complainant said on Saturday evening he left his house for the purpose of bringing in his child when he heard Thomas Brown bad language. Complainant thought the language was not intended for him, and returned to his doorway. Thomas then rushed up and threw his coat off, and William also came up and both of them dashed him against the wall.—Evidence having been heard in corroboration, Dr. Carr, for the defence, said on the day in question the defendants, one of whom was overman and the other deputy-overman at Cornsay Colliery, were at Durham Market, and found the house in charge of a servant. On their return home they were told by another girl that Mrs. Johnson had induced the servant to leave the house. Complainant called the attention of the servant, and he at once came out of his house, and after saying he would not have his wife blamed, struck Thomas Brown on the face. The learned doctor then called Ann Kirkley, a little girl, but after hearing what she had to say, the Bench said that they could not believe a word she said.—Mrs. Brown, wife of Thomas Brown, said she lived next door to Johnson. Witness was at Durham Market with her husband and his brother, and on returning home, and whilst a little girl was telling them that Bell, the servant had gone, the complainant came out of his house and struck her (witness') husband.—The Chairman said they thought a very unprovoked assault had been committed upon the complainant, and it was very much aggravated by the defence that had been set up. They did not believe either of the witnesses. Defendants were then fined 20s. each and costs.

THIRTEEN CHARGE AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.—George Forster, miner, Pontop Cottages, was summoned on three charges of being drunk and disorderly, assault, and refusing to quit. On Saturday night defendant was in Hodgson's beerhouse at Annfield Plain, and quarrelled with a man. Mrs. Hodgson got hold of him to put him out, and was thrown down by the defendant. He refused to leave, and the assistance of P.C. Reay had to be obtained.—He was fined 5s. and costs in each case.

BREACH OF COLLIERY RULES.—John Rogers, a putter, was summoned by the owners of Hamsteels Colliery for infringing the rules of the above colliery. Mr. John Patrick, jun., prosecuted on behalf of the Colliery. From the evidence it transpired that defendant went through the cage-hole, and thus endangered his life.—He was fined 2s. 6d. and costs.

STEALING TIMBER AT PONTOP COLLIERY.—John Dobbin, a respectable-looking elderly man, was charged with stealing a piece of timber belonging to Messrs. Bowes and Partners. Mr. John Patrick, jun., defended. John Cawthorne said he was engineman at Pontop Colliery. The defendant was what was known as a shifter, and was employed at the same colliery. On Thursday morning, the 13th inst., P.C. Reay went to his house and gave him the piece of timber produced, and from what was told to witness he reported the matter to Mr. Mitchinson, the manager of the colliery. The piece of timber produced was a "crowntree," and was worth 6d. A number of pieces like that produced were kept on the pit heap, to be sent down the pit when required. Witness neither gave away the piece of timber, nor leave to take it away. The same morning, about nine o'clock, the prisoner came to see when I was on the railway a few yards from the colliery. He said he had taken a piece of timber, and would see Mr. Mitchinson, the manager, about it. On the Wednesday evening, when I was down the pit, the prisoner asked me for a piece of timber. I told him I would neither give him nor any other man timber of that class. The piece of timber produced is similar to the timber that was on the pit heap on the Wednesday night. Dobbin admitted to me that he had taken the piece of timber.—Joshua Reay, police-constable, stationed at Annfield Plain, said about a quarter-past twelve o'clock on Wednesday night, the 12th July, he was on duty near Pontop Colliery when he met the prisoner, who was leaving Pontop Colliery and going in the direction of Greencroft Cottages, where he lives. He was carrying a piece of timber which I produce. I asked him where he got it, and he replied, "Cawthorne gave it to me before I went down the pit." I got prisoner's name, and told him that I should take charge of the timber and would see Mr. Cawthorne. Defendant then said "will you allow me to take it back to the pit?" He asked me the same question several times as I was on the way to the colliery. On Tuesday, the 18th inst., I served a summons on the prisoner, charging him with stealing a piece of timber on the 13th July. He replied "No one saw me steal it. I found it on the foot-road."—Defendant was found guilty, and sent to Durham Gaol for fourteen days.

CHARGE UNDER THE HAWKERS ACT.—A travelling jeweller named Zallewsky was charged with appropriating to his own use a gold watch entrusted to his care by a pitman named William Phillips. Mr. Patrick, of Durham, defended. Defendant carries on business at Sunderland. In December last he received from Phillips a gold watch to repair, but he failed to return it, though repeatedly asked for it.—Prisoner said he had been in difficulties with his creditors, but was willing to give up the watch, which was in court.—The case was dismissed, but dismissed, the Chairman, remarking, however, that the defendant's conduct was somewhat suspicious.

POACHING.—An old man named Wm. Hall, hailing from the neighbourhood of Cornsay Colliery, was charged with using a gun for the purpose of taking game, on land belonging to E. T. Smith, Esq., J.P. On the morning of the 15th July, about half-past three o'clock, the defendant was seen by Mr. Webb, the gamekeeper, to shoot a rabbit. Mr. Brignall, for the defence, said since the affair happened the defendant had a paralytic stroke.—Defendant, who had previously been fined for his sporting propensities, was ordered to pay £3 and costs, the Chairman remarking that if the offence had been committed an hour earlier, he would have been sent to prison for three months. Mr. Smith retired from the Bench whilst the above case was being heard.

REFRACTORY WORKMEN.—George West, John Howe, and Daniel Jones were summoned under the Employers' and Workmen's Act for leaving work contrary to their agreement. The defendants are putters at Hamsteels Colliery, and on the 4th July they seem to have left their work, which caused a serious loss to the owners, the hewers having to "put" their own work. It was stated that the putters were in the habit of leaving work in this way, and the owners wished to make an example of the defendants. They were ordered to pay the amount of compensation claimed, 5s. 2d. each, and the costs.

SAVAGE ASSAULT ON A POLICE-SERGEANT AT CONSETT.—A dirty-looking fellow, named John Thornton, *alias* Halfpenny, was charged with assaulting Sergt. Thornton, at Consett. The evidence went to prove that defendant visited Consett at the latter part of last week. He became intoxicated, and when Sergt. Thornton first saw him he was throwing stones at people in the street. He was taken into custody, and on the way to the lock-up he kicked and beat the Sergt. on various parts of the body and also bit his hand.—A long list of previous convictions was put in, from which it appeared that defendant was well known to the Consett police. In sending him to Durham Gaol for three months with hard labour, the Chairman said the prisoner was only fit for the society of cannibals.

SECOND COURT.—Before J. CLAVERING, Esq.

DRUNKENNESS.—John Kling, Joseph Ashburn, Patrick Burke, John Mitchell, and John Newman, miners, Hedley Hill, were charged by P.C. Straker at the above place on the 8th July. The cases were proved by P.C. Scaling. Ashburn was fined 10s., Burke was discharged, Newman was fined 2s. 6d., and the others were fined 5s. and costs.——John Cunningham, Peter Cunningham, Robert Moor, John Smith, Richard Bunton, John Carruthers, and Patrick Muckalhatton, of Hedley Hill, miners, were charged by the same officer with a similar offence on the same date. Burton and Carruthers were fined 10s. and the others 5s. and costs.—Jeremiah Burke, charged by Sergt. Nattress with being drunk at Cornsay Colliery, on the 15th inst. Fined 5s. and costs.—J. Lambton, charged by P.C. Forster with a similar offence at Lintz Park, on the 15th inst., was ordered to pay a similar fine.——M. Shanley, miner, Greencroft Cottages, charged by P.C. Edgar with being drunk on July 15, was fined 5s. and the costs.—Simpson Birtley, miner, Pontop Cottages, and Patrick Keough, Cornsay Colliery, were summoned for being drunk at Annfield Plain. Birtley was fined 5s. and Keough 10s. and costs. P.C. Reay proved the cases.

GAME TRESPASS.—Wm. Williams and Joseph Lister, of Edmondsley, miners, were charged by John Cumming with trespassing in pursuit of game on land in the occupation of Joseph Brown, on the 10th July. Fined 20s. and costs each.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—William Hughes, of Hedley Hill, miner, was charged by P.C. Straker with committing a breach of the peace by fighting on the 18th inst. Bound over in the sum of £5 to keep the peace for three months and ordered to pay costs.——John Smith, Thomas Smith, and Frank Rogers, charged by the same officer with a similar offence on the 15th July, were also ordered to find sureties for their good behaviour and ordered to pay the expenses.——Edward Bell and George Brown, charged by P.C. Reay with committing a breach of the peace by fighting on the 30th June, were bound over to keep the peace for three months and also ordered to pay the costs.

WILFUL DAMAGE.—Robert Alker, of Cornsay Colliery, was charged with damaging wood and bricks belonging to Messrs. Ferens and Love, at Cornsay Colliery, on the 10th July. Fined 1s. and costs and the damage, 1s.

THREATENING LANGUAGE AT CORNSAY COLLIERY.—Bridget Love, married woman, was summoned for using threatening language to Bridget Love, at the above place. The defendant threatened to split the complainant's head open. Bound over to keep the peace and ordered to pay costs.—Mary Mooney, married woman, Cornsay Colliery, charged by the complainant in the last case with a similar offence on the same occasion, was also bound over to keep the peace and ordered to pay the costs.

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

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

From J. C. M——, A——, Feb. 2nd, 1875.

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

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

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

London, 16th January, 1875.

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

A. R. Jenkins

Bedminster, Bristol, 6th January, 1875.

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

Yours truly,

T. Burston.

Royal Artillery, Cobb House Fort, January 4th, 1875.

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

Yours truly,

Gunner S. Baker, R. A.

Rodstock, near Bath, January 4th, 1875.

Having used one Bottle, new hair has made appearance.

Jacob Seymour.

Tranmere, Birkenhead, January 4th, 1875.

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

E. D. Griggs.

1, La Motte Street, Jersey, December 28th, 1874.

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

Geo. Marett.

Ayr, Scotland, 11th December, 1874.

The PILOSAGINE improved the growth of. Whiskers.

W. Crean

South Shields, Nov. 5, 1874.

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

Yours respectfully,

J. D. Hackworth.

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

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(Incorporated pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

Capital, £528,645, in Shares of £5 each.

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

The remaining 40,000 shares to have 10s. per share paid up, beyond which sum no call can be made, unless authorised by a resolution of the shareholders. A goodly number of shares are held by officials of the Company. The first £25,000 of Capital issued, was taken up by nearly 250 shareholders.

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Supervisor of Foreign Business:
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Auditors:
Messrs. HEALD, CARLING, & Co.

Secretary:
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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.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMPANY.

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

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND TO BE INVESTED IN CONSOLS.

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

NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE OF THE COMPANY.

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

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

DIVIDENDS TO POLICYHOLDERS IMMUTABLE.

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

ADVANTAGEOUS ARRANGEMENT WITH THE FOUNDERS OF THE COMPANY.

The founders of the Company have agreed to leave the question of remuneration for their services entirely in the hands of the Shareholders; and they have further agreed that no remuneration shall be voted to them until the Company has paid a dividend of 10 per cent. to both Shareholders and 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.

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

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

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

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

Responsible, Energetic, and Efficient Agents required

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

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

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THE PROFITABLE NATURE OF FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IS WELL KNOWN.

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

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

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OPINION OF THE PRESS.

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

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

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(Bart., F.R.S., late Surgeon to H.M. the Queen.)
HENRY HOLLAND
(Bart., M.D., F.R.S., Physician to H.M. the Queen.)
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"I am satisfied that he is an honest, earnest, labourer in the field of science, and I think that he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the Profession and from scientific men."

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NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

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

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

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Gateshead, 3; Felling, 8; Pelaw, 15; Hebburn, 20; Jarrow, 25; Tyne Dock, 30; and High Shields, 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 2·20 p.m.

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARROW AND NEWCASTLE.

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

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

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

On Saturdays

Relief trains leave Jarrow for Newcastle at 1·55 3·18, 8.23, 9·23, and 10·43 p.m. calling at all intermediate stations.

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

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

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

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

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND JARROW.

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

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

Leaves Jarrow (Week days).—5·25 7·13, 7·52, 8.18, 9·22, 10·18, 11·18, 12 8, 12·53, 2·33, 3·23, 3·53 24·28, 5·28, 6·28, 7·33, 8·28, 9·58, 11.23,

Leaves Jarrow (Sundays)—6·33, 8·23, 10 3, 2·23, 5·23, 7·33, 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, 12·45, 1·15, 1·45, 2·30(†), 3·5, 4·10, 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(†), 1·15, 2·0(†), 2·15, 3·0(†), 3·15, 4·0, 5·0, 6·0, 6·35(†), 7·0, 7·35(†), 8·0, 8·45, 9·15.

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

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

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

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

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

c.—The 11·30 p.m. train stops at intermediate 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, 5d. 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, 1·40(*), 1·50, 3·0, 3·30, 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, 1·45, 3·0, 4·0, 5·0, 5·45, 6·0, 6·35, 7·0, 7·45, 8·0, 8·45, 9·0, 10·0, 10·15.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—North Shields 3, Percy Main 9, Howdon 11, Wallsend 15, 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.

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·[illegible]0
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· 5	2·55	5·55
Darlington		8·55	3·35	6·25
Stockton	"	9·25	4· 5	7·15
Middlesbro'	"	9·35	4·15	7·30
Saltburn	"	10·10	4·50	8· 7

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Saltburn	dep.	5·45	11·10	4·30
Middlesbro'	"	6·22	11·45	5· 5
Stockton	"	6·34	11·55	5·15
Darlington	"	7·15	12·30	5·55
Bishop Auckland	"	7·48	1·16	6·25
Crook	arr.	8·12	1·40	6·45
	dep.	8·15	2·20	6·48
Tow Law	"	8·27	2·32	7· 0
Burnhill Junction	"	8·42	2·45	7·15
Rowley	"	8·52	2·55	7·25
Benfieldside	arr.	9· 5	3· 5	9·35
Newcastle	arr.	10·0	4·52	9·40

CONSETT BRANCH

TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	9·40	12·30	2·30	5·35
Scotswood	"	5·52	9·47	12·37	2·37	5·42
Swalwell	"	5·59	9 54	12·43	2·43	5·49
Rowland's Gill	"	6· 9	10· 4	12·53	2·54	5·59
Lintz Green	"	6·15	10·10	12·59	2·[illegible]9	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		4·49	6·35
Knitsley	"	6·54	10·49		4·[illegible]2	6·47
Lanchester	"	7· 3	10·58		5· 1	6·55
Witton Gilbert	"	7.10	11· 9		5 12	7· 7
Durham	arr.	7·25	11.20		5 25	7·20

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

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

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·[illegible]2		
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	5·36
Ebchester	"	8 59	5·[illegible]
Lintz Green	"	9· 9	5·49
Rowland's Gill		9·15	5·[illegible]
Swalwell	"	9·22	6·[illegible]
Scotswood	"	9·29	6· 9
Newcastle	arr.	9·40	6 20

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE	a.m.	p.m.	LEAVE	a.m.	p.m.
Newcastle	7·30	7·15	Benfieldside	8·35	8·20
Scotswood	7·37	7·22	Shotley Bridge	8·40	8·25
Swalwell	7·44	7·29	Ebchester	8·44	8·29
Rowland's Gill	7·54	7·39	Lintz Green	8·54	8·39
Lintz Green	8· 0	7·45	Rowland's Gill	8·59	8·44
Ebchester	8·13	7·58	Swalwell	9· 8	8·51
Shotley Bridge	8·19	8· 4	Scotswood	9·14	8·59
Benfieldside (ar.	8·25	8·10	Newcastle (arr).	9·25	9·10

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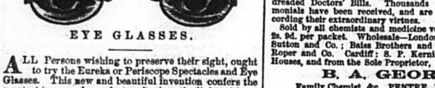
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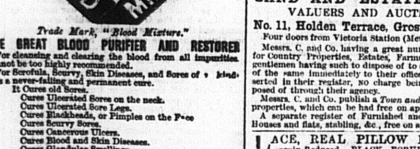
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LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

On Wednesday afternoon sen., the monthly meeting of the above Board was held at the Reading-room, Leadgate, under the presidency of Mr. R. W. Shaw. Messrs. Teaney, Thompson, Parker, Cheesman, Nicholson, and Hedley were also present.

THE LATE RAINS.

The Surveyor (Mr. Longstaff) reported that the roads had sustained part damage by the late heavy rains. In Iveston Bank the road was rendered impassable. He had had two additional grates put down in the latter place, but he feared the road would never be in proper order so long as the channel remained as at present—in many places above the level of the road. The Surveyor also said that the road in Stockerley Bank had suffered from the same cause.

Mr. HEDLEY thought it was very discreditable to the Surveyor that extra provision was not made for occasional heavy showers. If deeper channels or gutters were provided they would carry off the water referred to by the Surveyor, and in the end it would be a great saving to the ratepayers, because under the present system, the roads were very much damaged. Mr. Longstaff was not singular in not providing proper and sufficient channels for carrying off the surface water, however, for he found that there was a general failing amongst the surveyors in this respect.

THE ENCROACHMENT QUESTION.

Mr. HEDLEY, convener of the committee appointed to consider this matter, said they had had a meeting, but as the details had not been fully considered, they they had thought it best to hold another meeting, the results of which he would lay before them when the Board again met.

THE FOOTPATHS AT IVESTON.

A letter, signed E. Jane Anderson, was read, calling attention to the footpath which had been stopped up by Mrs. Shearer at Iveston. The inhabitants, the writer went on to say, were fully convinced of their right to the footpath in question, and they were very desirous that the matter should be settled. It was stated that the path was at present blocked up and that the barricades were besmeared with coal-tar.

Mr. NICHOLSON: Is this a road at all? I understood that we had opened out Bland's footpath for the convenience of the public on account of the footpath through Shearer's property being blocked up.

Mr. HEDLEY: You are beggaring the question. It is not assumed that the public have no right to the road through Mrs. Shearer's property.

The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Bland admitted that there was a path through his premises, but Mrs. Shearer said there was no footpath through her premises marked upon the Lord of the Manor's plan.

Mr. CHEESMAN: Was there not something said at the last meeting about the Clerk looking into the matter?

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Coupland was going to Durham on his own business, and he promised, if he had time, to look at the awarded plan. The Clerk, however, found that he had not time, and that is the reason nothing has been done.

Mr. HEDLEY: Somebody said something last meeting about Mrs. Shearer having received a letter from the landlord's agent.

Mr. TEANEY: It was said that the agent had sent Mrs. Shearer a letter telling her to take down the barricades. It was an ancient footpath, and he (Mr. Teaney) thought the public ought to have access over it.

Mr. PARKER said it was somewhat singular that there should be so many footpaths in that particular locality. There was the Green Lane, Bland's, and Mrs. Shearer's all within 200 yards of each other.

Mr. HEDLEY said it was true that the paths spoken of by Mr. Parker came to one point, but they all started from different parts of the village, thus clearly showing that they were separate footpaths.

Mr. NICHOLSON said it certainly seemed desirable to have the matter settled.

Mr. TEANEY thought it was only awkwardness on the part of Mrs. Shearer.

The CHAIRMAN supposed it was possible to get a look at the awarded plan at Durham.

Mr. HEDLEY said if the footpath through Mrs. Shearer's property did not happen to be on the awarded plan, that was not conclusive evidence against it being a public footpath. The public had a right to the path from usage.

The Clerk said Mr. Kearney had known the footpath ever since he came to the district, and the public had always had the use of it.

Mr. HEDLEY said if the Board would pay whatever cost might be incurred in looking at the awarded plan he would undertake to send one of his draughtsmen to Durham to take a copy, in order that they might settle the question.—This suggestion was adopted.

SANINARY CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT.

The Medical Officer reported that the past month had been the healthiest that the district had experienced during the preceding twelvemonths. There had been no scarlatina, no enteric fever, and but two very mild cases of measles—a state of things, added Dr. Renton, as satisfactory as it is new to the district.

MR. FOREMAN'S PLAN AGAIN.

On this subject again coming before the Board, Mr. HEDLEY said after looking at the awarded plan his impression was that the ground Mr. Foreman wished to build upon was waste ground on the side of the highway.

The CHAIRMAN: Supposing it is waste land, and is not included in the 60ft. of highway, have we the custody of it?

Mr. HEDLEY said if the Chairman referred to the Lanchester Common plan he would find the ground proposed to be built upon marked roadway.

It was decided that the Clerk should look at the plan on his visit to Durham in reference to the question of footpaths.

ALLEGED DAMAGE BY SEWAGE.

The following report was read:—

GENTLEMEN,—A complaint having been made to your Inspector by Mr. John Wilson about some damage done to his property by Dyke Row sewer, your Committee, along with Mr. Longstaff, visited the same, and, after a careful inspection of the reported damage, found as follows—1st. That no damage had been done until reaching the old waggon-way which crosses Mr. Wilson's field. 2nd. That Mr. Wilson had diverted the usual course of the sewerage without the knowledge of your Inspector. 3rd. We consider that had Mr. Wilson not diverted the sewerage he would not have had cause of complaint.—Signed, R. W. SHAW, G. NICHOLSON.

There was no other business of importance before the Board.

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

The ordinary meeting of the Benfieldside Local Board was held on Wednesday afternoon. The following members were present—Mr. James Annandale (chairman), Mr. Carss, Mr. John Dickinson, Mr. Wheatley, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. George Eltringham.

THE WATER FROM THE TIN MILL.

The Surveyor (Mr. Heslop) reported that he had had more complaints about the cellars being flooded in Derwent Street. He suggested that the Consett Board should be called upon to divert the drain, as it would have to be taken along Ridley Street, which was in Consett township. The Surveyor added that Mr. John Robinson could not use his cellar as it was always damp by being flooded.

Mr. MARSHALL remarked that Mr. Green's cellar was in a similar condition. Both Mr. Robinson and Green had complained to him about the matter. He supposed the cellars were flooded by the backwash in the drain.

The Surveyor said the sewer was not large enough to contain the water that came from the Tin Mill.

Mr. DICKINSON: What is the size of the sewer?

The Surveyor replied that it was an 8in. pipe.

Mr. DICKINSON: Does the water from the Tin Mill more than fill it?

The Surveyor: Yes.

Mr. DICKINSON: I very much question that. An 8in. pipe will carry a large volume of water.

Mr. MARSHALL said he supposed that 5000 gallons of water was discharged from the Tin Mill every day.

Mr. DICKINSON said he had never seen as much water come from the Tin Mill as would fill a 4in. much less an 8in. pipe. If the sewer was too small to carry off the water during the flood they ought to put down a larger one.

Mr. ELTRINGHAM said when there was a heavy flood it flooded the cellars. On Saturday evenings, when the boilers at the Tin Mill were emptied, the sewers were too small to carry off the water, and the cellars were occasinally flooded with hot water. He had been in Mr. Robinson's house when the steam made its way out of the cellar into the kitchen. He had also seen Mr. Robinson's cellar flooded with water during a storm, when a 9-in. pipe would not have been sufficient to carry away the water.

The Surveyor said the cellars were always flooded when the boilers at the Tin Mill were sludged.

Mr. ELTRINGHAM said it was evident that the present pipe was not large enough.

After some further discussion, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. CARSS, seconded by Mr. ANNANDALE, to write to the Consett Local Board requesting them to abate the nuisance arising to the cellars from the overflow of water.

NUISANCES AT BLACKHILL.

The following letter, addressed to the Clerk, was read:—

DEAR SIR,—I am obliged by your note of the 24th instant, with copy of your recent resolution as to our co-operating with your Board Inspector in keeping down nuisances. The Consett Iron Company are doing all that is reasonable to improve the sanitary condition of your township, and if your Inspector finds that the tenants will not act reasonably in keeping their premises clean, I really think he must not trouble us in such a matter. If householders will not do what is proper, your Inspector is the officer to put this right. We do all we can, but, if the tenants continue to put nuisances, let your Inspector take the matter up, and warn the tenants; and, if they decline to abide by his instructions, he has the law at his elbow, and he should compel them. My idea of a Local Board Officer is that he should be active, and do all he can to keep the neighbourhood clean. The perfection of the whole business will be that the whole district should have a proper town scavenger, and the Inspector should devote his time to carry out proper sanitary measures. I feel it rather hard that enormous sums of money should be expended, and, after doing this, that we should be called upon to do what I consider the duty of the Local Board and its Inspector. You may rely, however, that all that we can do as landlords, in urging the people to be clean, shall be done.—Yours truly,

W. JENKINS.

Mr. DICKINSON said it was the duty of the Inspector to summon the people, who created nuisances, before the magistrates.

Mr. MARSHALL observed that if the Inspector went round the place occasionally he would soon be able to find out the persons who threw slops upon the streets.

Mr. CARSS said the object of the Board writing to the Iron Company was to convey a warning to the people. The sewers had only recently been put into the back streets, but the people, who had been in the habit of throwing their slops upon the front street, refused to be at the trouble to go to the back of their premises.

Mr. WHEATLEY said some of the householders did not take the trouble to go outside with their slops. They walked half-way across the floor, and discharged vessels through the doorway, to the danger of persons passing.

Mr. ELTRINGHAM said the Inspector had full power to act in these cases and ought to use his authority.

Mr. DICKINSON said the Inspector of Nuisances at Consett was very strict in this respect, and the Benfieldside Inspector ought to follow his example.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The following report was read:—

GENTLEMEN,—So free has your district been from infectious diseases during the last six months, that not a single death from any of them has been registered in that period. Indeed, the death-rate from all causes in the last quarter (namely, thirteen per thousand per annum) has been as low as ever I remember. Although the mortality is unusually low, we cannot account for it from any diminution of the population, as the number of births are quite equal to the average rate. It is only, then, fair to assume, that the present healthy state of the district is in some measure due to improved sanitation. The outbreak of enteric fever in West Row is rapidly subsiding.—I remain, your obedient servant,

W. M. RENTON, Officer of Health.

BUILDING WITHOUT SUBMITTING PLANS.

A letter was read from Mr. Turner, of Blackfine, stating that at the time he commenced building a stable he was not aware that plans were requisite. Mr. Turner added that he had, since receiving the Board's communication, furnished a plan to the Building Committee.

The Surveyor (in answer to the Board) said the stable was finished.

The CHAIRMAN said it was still competent for the Board to make Mr. Turner alter the building if they thought proper, or they might compel him to pull it down altogether.

Mr. CARSS thought the Board had better adjourn *sine die*. It was little use meeting there if they had to be set at defiance in that way.

Mr. DICKINSON said he would recommend everybody to put up their buildings before submitting plans. (Laughter.)

Mr. ELTRINGHAM: If we take no notice of what Mr. Turner has done, other people must be allowed to do the same.

Mr. MARSHALL understood that Mr. Turner had received notice to desist building.

The CHAIRMAN (to the Surveyor): When did Mr. Turner finish the stable—before or after he received Mr. Booth's note?

The Surveyor: After.

The CHAIRMAN: Then he didn't desist.

Mr. CARSS: He never desisted at all.

Mr. ELTRINGHAM said Mr. Turner had made a footpath over the footpath. Had a plan of the building been submitted it was probable that the Board would have ordered him to put in a crossing.

PLANS.

The following plans were passed:—Three-roomed house, &c., for Mr. R. Murray, proposed to be built on the north side of the Cemetery; Temperance Hall, Shotley Bridge; two four-roomed houses in Benfieldside Lane for Messrs. Brown and Coulson; one four roomed house, in Dixon Street, Blackfine, for Mr. John Dixon, sen.; a five-roomed house in Cemetery Road, for Mr. John Dixon, jun.; and a plan of proposed alterations and and additions intended to be made at Blackhill for Mr. G. Winter.

CEMETERY ROAD.

On the recommendation of the Finance and Highway Committee a special rate of 8d. in the pound on houses and 2d. on land was ordered to be levied to carry out the private improvements in Cemetery Road and elsewhere.

GAS.

The Finance and Highway Committee recommended that the Gas Company should be written to about the supply of gas for next season.

The recommendation was adopted.

Mr. DICKINSON said it had been stated by Mr. Carss at the late inquiry that the Benfieldside Board burnt 5ft. of gas per hour, whilst the Consett Board burnt only 3ft. per hour. Now, he wished to state that this was a downright falsehood.

Mr. CARSS: Other people have eyes as well as Mr. John Dickinson.

Mr. DICKINSON: I have eyes as well as Mr. H. Carss, and I know what is right.

The meeting then adjourned.

The hotel robberies still go on as brisk as ever in the North of England. The money is left very often on shelves and in drawers, the proprietors' movements are watched carefully by an interested party, who seizes the first opportunity to bolt with the proceeds of a week's business. A good fire-proof safe can be bought of J. R. HALL, St. Nicholas'-square, Newcastle, for £5, which would prevent the loss of hundreds. 626

WEEK DAY RAMBLES.

EBCHESTER.

I wonder if Doctor Johnson was ever in Derwent Valley. I think he must have been, when Boswell wasn't looking, and stolen the description of it for his Happy Valley in Rasselas. We can fancy the brave old lion, pursued by the anxious shades of old world Chroniclers, pooh-poohing their contending theories as if they were the affairs of yesterday. How learnedly he would have discoursed on Roman fortifications, how relentlessly he would have tramped on the toes of his too communicative friends! Such a day as this he would have chosen for his pilgrimage, although, to keep up his reputation for discontent, he would have complained most bitterly of the heat. And with good reason. The sun is pouring forth fierce beams in his noon-day strength, beating down upon the hard and dusty roads, bathing the wide and sparsely sheltered lawns in a flood of silvery light. All along the valley a thick and mellow haze is spread, and a drowsy murmuring, almost stiller than silence, hangs over the verdant slopes, breathing in sweet accordance with the general harmony of the scene.

All along the road from Shotley to Ebchester, the air is filled with the rich and mellow fragrance of the new mown hay. The merry cries of the haymakers float along from far and near. Ever and anon we get a glimpse of them through the trees, or, far up the slopes, glancing through the fields like a troop of children let loose from school. Straggling rose bushes, brilliantly enamelled, skirt the road sides, and banks of primroses nestle pensively underneath.

We have now reached the quiet village of Ebchester, and as we saunter up the silent street, never did it look more solemn and quiet than now. The very air blows reverently past, as if loath to disturb the historic images which cluster so richly round it. Stepping off the high road, we enter the Village Churchyard, where the click of a mason's mallet warns us that we will not find the solitude we seek. All is confusion here just now. The old Church, built more than seven centuries ago on the site of an old monastery, has been unroofed and dismantled, and is undergoing restoration and repair. The venerable walls are ruthlessly pulled down, though by hands more gentle than those of the "impious Danes," the fear of whose brutality caused the fair founder and her followers to tremble and despoil themselves of their virgin charms. By the courtesy of the Vicar we are permitted to wander round the Church and between the dismantled walls; and first of all our attention is drawn to a Roman altar, which has just been dug up from the foundation. The altar is about 36 inches high by 14 inches broad. There is no inscription visible on the face, but on one side the carving of an eagle and a sacrificial knife is distinctly seen. Other carved Roman stones have also been found in excavating the walls, and a central arch has been laid bare, while broken pieces of Samian pottery are sprinkled here and there among the ruins.

The tendency to undervalue the work of the antiquarian, and the comparative indifference with which his researches are allowed to pass, forms one of the most striking and ignoble features of the present age. The ploughman guides his share through the uneven traces of Roman fortifications, without a thought of Agricola or Vespasian. The stone-breaker wields his hammer against the mossy face of some Druidic slab, as if it were a block newly cut from the quarry. The farmer despoils the ruined fane of its carven glories, and bears away choice remnants of pillar or architrave or column to fill up a gap in some adjacent barn or out-house. Everywhere are the noble relics of early art and industry slighted and destroyed: Nay, no conception of their value can possibly be formed; from ignorance, from want of sympathy, from want of taste. More especially in such a locality as this is this influence at work. With us the voice of labour is louder then the voice of God. Work the means is work the end. The exertion of mechanical force is deified and becomes a tyrant more exacting than Tarquinius of old; and the pulse of a self-existent and self-dependent activity is ever at work. In such circumstances the mind gets narrowed to the limits of present need; the imagination, never very strong, by inaction expires: And our sympathy with former modes of life, and, in fact, the whole faculty of curiosity gradually resolves itself into nothing more than a vague, dim, indefinite idea of the superiority of our age to all other ages; of the superiority of our nation to all other nations; and of the superiority of ourselves, individually and collectively, to all those miserable fellow-worms who have not the sublime privilege of crawling in the dirt and mud of this enlightened neighbourhood. The very possibility of such a narrow creed proves it to be false. The very existence of such an absurd distinction proves its basis to be the dull and rotten strata of ignorance and unmeaning self-complacency.

But a single glance at the history of our intellectual development will show us the important part played by this quality of veneration for antiquity in the formation of the British mind. Scarcely one of our great authors or orators but has been influnced by it. Think of Walter Scott, with his grave and kindly face, sitting beside the peat fire in some humble cottage, drinking in from the withered lips of some aged carle or crone those rich stores of ancient Ballad poetry with which he delighted the world in his "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." And think of Byron, standing on the shores of Greece, with the memories of Marathon and Thermopylae, and all the glories of Athenian art rushiug like a torrent upon him. How his eyes would flash, and face would glow, and pride and pity would contend in his breast, with fierce tumult, for the mastery: Pride that such days have been, pity that such days can be no more. What would we have done without this passionate love of the past? What would we have been without it? It awakened reflection. It aroused sincerity and earnestness. It called forth a terrible vigour of conception. It bound his feelings and sympathies with the cords of conviction to the car of liberty, and enshrined his grave with all the glory and romance of a Hellenic hero.

Such are our meditations as we wander through the desolated Church, and saunter out again into the Village Street, to a pleasent tea-table with unexpected friends.

Correspondence.

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

CASTLESIDE SCHOOL BOARD.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Will you kindly oblige me by inserting the following correspondence in your next issue. It should have appeared in the report of the School Board meeting at Castleside this week, had it not been for the delay explained therein.—Truly yours,

W. FARRAR.

July 19th, 1876.

[COPY.]

Castleside Vicarage, Blackhill, Durham,
July 18, 1876.

To the Members of the Castleside School Board.

GENTLEMEN,—I seem to have been guilty of a breach of courtesy in not giving an earlier reply to your letter, but you will see the cause of delay on reading the accompanying letter, a copy of one addressed by me to the Education Department. I have been awaiting a reply from their lordships, which only reached me on Monday, although I wrote a second time asking for their earliest attention.

I regret that I did not know your meeting was to be held on that day, as I should have endeavoured to have sent this in time for it, that my answer might have appeared in your report. But I will send a copy to be inserted in this week's issue of the *Consett Guardian*. And to avoid further delay it might be well to call a special Board meeting to consider the matter in question. The enclosed letter fully expresses my views and decision, and I shall be happy to communicate further with you upon the latter part of it, as you will see the necessity of some arrangements being made.—Faithfully yours,

W. FARRAR, M.A.,
Vicar of Castleside.

[COPY.]

Castleside Vicarage, Blackhill, Durham,
June 30th, 1876.

Castleside C. E. School.
Healeyfield and Cold Rowley.
E. A. N.—2592.—Durham.

To the Secretary of Education Department.

SIR,—Will you kindly inform my Lords of the Education Department that, as Manager of the above School, I have been advised (and have also come to the same conclusion myself) that, under existing circumstances, my right course to pursue is contained in the following resolution—"That, when the new Board School be built for the district, *mine* will cease to be conducted as a Public Elementary School."

It will be necessary for me to send a formal notice to the School Board before they commence building or making their arrangements, but will await a reply from their Lordships, before doing so, as to the following—

Is it desirable that I should acquaint, at the same time, with the fact that my school *must* be closed at the end of the school year—that is, after the next examination and receipt of grant? If I were to carry it on after that time, and the Board School to be opened during the year as a rival, the *attendances* could not possibly be made up, and therefore my master would not receive the Government grant for that year, without which he could not make a living.

Rather than the children should be left *without a school* for a short time, I would allow the Board the use of *my* school during the interval of *mine* being close and *theirs* opened; providing, of course, it be not for too long a period, and they agree to certain arrangements.

Trusting I have been explicit, and awaiting a reply at your *earliest* convenience,—Believe me to remain, very faithfully yours,

W. FARRAR, M.A.,
Vicar of Castleside.

MR. BURT AND THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—It appears that a number of gentlemen intend visiting the Philadelphia exhibition, amongst whom is Mr. Burt, M.P. for Morpeth. Now, sir, I have no objection to Mr. Burt going, providing he had been his own master, or had had a private fortune. Then he might have gone independently of anyone, and without wronging his master. But the way in which he is situated, deriving his income from the miners of Northumberland, and being in their employ, makes me think that he would be better at home. It may be asked why? Well, for these reasons. He holds the office of secretary to the Miners' Union, at a salary of £300 per year, or 16s. 5½d. per day; then, when he was elected Member for Morpeth, his income was increased to £500, or £1 7s. 4¾d. per day, in order that he might be able to attend to his Parliamentary duties. At least that was published in the local papers. He is clearly, therefore, in the employ of the Union, and I ask, is it right that he should take a trip to Philadelphia and leave the miners without any guidance, should difficulties arise between them and their employers? Mr. Burt has a great influence over them. He is trusted by them, and they will take his word before that of any one else on matters relating to their industrial well-being. Therefore, in times of depression like these, when reductions are taking place all over the country, when it is taking all the foresight of leaders of unions to carry them on—I say, in the face of this, is it a proper time for Mr. Burt to go away on a pleasure trip? Who can tell what may happen during the time he is away? The masters might propose something the men would not accept, and in all probability a strike ensue; where, if Mr. Burt had been on the spot, the disagreeableness might have been averted. No doubt it will be very gratifying for him to go to America at other people's expense, but he ought to remember that his income comes out of the bones of the miners. He should be within easy reach in case any difficulty arose. The men pay him, and have a right to his personal advice and services, which they cannot have while he is at Philadelphia.

Castleside. X Y Z

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' GALA.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I was much pleased on reading your report of the Friendly Societies' demonstration at Consett. Mr. Jenkins came out well on many points, and so did his subordinate, Mr. Hammond. The latter did well on most of the subjects he advanced, but on two I consider him partial. Respecting registration, he ought to have stated that there were fixed days for registration at Consett. Practically, no inconvenience was ever felt by me, who, on more occasions than one, have had the common sad rites of humanity to observe. Does Mr. Hammond wish to infringe on all long-vested rights, and compel the public of the extreme boundaries of our Union to come to Consett when they are so circumstanced? Mr. Hammond, with good intentions, no doubt, has been a chief agent in localizing fifty middling tradesmen under one roof—"the Store"—and, under these circumstances, I think it would have been better taste not to have twitted a bydy of men (whom he has done all in his power to reduce to as few in number, and render insignificant in power) with want of sympathy with trades' unions. Sympathy with trades' unions is an excellent thing, better even than building fine houses and cultivating land at £2 an acre, worth 2s., so that the man of money may eke on and eke on at 5 per cent. until he sees a grand change to purchase some more cheap shares in the Consett Store, talks tall at public meetings, and call upon the tradespeople to do what—catch him doing himself. Yet there are people actually foolish enough to think that it would be better to give larger dividends, so that when a working-man is obliged to draw out he may have more to receive. What reasoning? Stores are advantageous to all. A large merchant, where a Co-operative flour-mill exists, told me that the flour trade was so good with him that he thought shame to take less, because he was 3s. a sack below the Store. I could tell, if I had time, as creditable a tale of the beef and bacon.—Yours truly,

LOOKER-ON.

Consett, July 16th, 1876.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I was completely taken in with the nature of the meeting, so ably reported by you, lately held at Consett. I knew there had been one last year, but as to details I never enquired, as I have done this year. What especially gratifies me is the truly Conservative (genuine John Bull) principles announced by two of the speakers, by whatever political name they choose to designate themselves. I was well aware of what great counteracting provisos there happily was, having read with great interest all the articles of the Thunderer of Printing House Square for a few years after the passing of the iniquitous Poor Law Bill. The eloquence of *The Times*, the thorough English hearts of our magistracy (in all things but the Game Laws, which are genuine Norman), and the humane disposition generally shown by our Guardians have acted like balm to many an unfortunate poor man. The word pauper is a disgrace to our language, as my recent reading (for many weary hours for an object) has revealed afresh, and intensified my convictions, that not a landowner in England—prince or squire—has half the right to England's soil as the original English peasant. It is the only unalienable right acknowledged (nay, insisted on) in the great Charter, as existing in all previous time. Not the right of class appropriation, I mean, but the right of support. I am not inclined to the meanness of flattery, but I never knew a body of Guardians so popular as those of Lanchester. Our local members—Messrs. Balleny, Jenkins, Collinson, Calvert, Dickinson, and Annandale—are credited with that prudence and humanity they so well merit. Mr. Hammond spoke well and sensibly at the above meeting, but he omitted one thing, which was this: The support he personally, as a leading Store man, would give to his suggested aid. I am an old housekeeper, did at one time a fair provision trade, and was a member of Consett Store. I speak advisedly when I say that the Store can better afford subscriptions than any score of shopkeepers—not for numbers, but from the fact that they have the general profits of the shop, in addition to the dividends. To be sure there are the interest of large investors to protect.—Yours truly,

JOHN TAIT.

July 26th, 1876.

Cricket.

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

MEDOMSLEY v. TANFIELD.

This match was played on the ground of the former, and resulted in a victory for the home club. Appended is the score:—

MEDOMSLEY.		TANFIELD.	
J. Noble, b Temple	5	G. Horner, b Beattie	3
W. Palliaser, b Temple	0	G. Robson, b Beattie	0
R. Beattie, b Temple	8	R. Atkinson, c Noble, b Beattie	0
W. Kay, c Horner	7	H. Bates, b Noble	1
W. Bell, c Ridley, b Temple	0	D. Temple, hit wicket	0
J. Carrick, b Batey	6	J. Ridley, b Bell	10
J. Curry, c Atkinson, b Laidler	7	J. Laidler, b Beattie	2
M. Gibson, b Bates	1	A. Temple, c Beattie	0
R. Cawthorne, c Horner, b Temple	1	W. Tweddle, c Gibson, b Bell	0
P. Milburn, not out	4	H. Atkinson, not out	0
S. Lingea, b Laidler	3	A. Frazer, c Milburn, b Bell	0
Extras	26	Extras	10
Total	68	Total	26

Markets.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of English wheat, and little from abroad. The trade, influenced by the extremely fine weather, ruled very dull, and the little business done in either English or foreign was at a decline of 1s to 2s on the prices of this day week. Barley, beans, and peas dull at about late rates. Malt 1s down. Oats and maize 3d to 6d cheaper. Flour flat at a reduction of 1s per sack.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—Small supply of grain at market, wheat selling slowly at late rates. For barley high prices were asked, and trade ruled dull. In oats no change in value; the supply was larger than last week, but still below an average.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 106 beasts and 2,263 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, a portion of the Irish cattle were again remarkably good, otherwise there is little or no change to notice. The supply of beef comprised 1,714 head. The number of sheep and lambs was 9,052. Pigs: 322 were shown. Beasts, prime heifers, per stone, 10s 9d to 11s 0d; secondary sorts, 9s 3d to 10s 0d; good oxen, 10s 3d to 10s 6d; middling, 9s 3d to 9s 9d; cows and inferior, 8s 0d to 9s 0d; pork, large, 5s 6d to 7s 6d; do. small, 8s 0d to 9s 0d; sheep, good vendable wedders, per lb., 10d to 10½d; middling, 8d to 9d.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land hay, 125s to 165s; this year's growth, 100s to 150; new land hay, 140s to 170s; this year's growth, 115s to 160s per ton; wheat straw, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; barley straw, 3s 7d to 3s 10d; cat straw, 3s 4d to 3s 9d per thrave.

DURHAM PROVISION, Saturday.—Oats, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; barley, 8s 3d to 9s 6d; wheat, 12s to 13s 6d; beans, 13s 0d; peas, 11s 0d to 11s 6d per boll. Beef, 9d to 1s; mutton, 9d to 11d; veal 10d to 11½d; bacon, 5d to 7½d; hams, 7½d to 8d; pork, 8d to 10d per lb. Chickens, 1s 6d to 3s 0d; ducks, 2s 0d to 3s 0d; hens, 1s 6d to 2s 6d each; butter, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per lb.; eggs, 10 to 11 for 1s; onions, 2s 6d per peck. Cherries, 4d to 6d per lb; gooseberries, 4d per quart.

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

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A GROOM AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—On Thursday, J. Graham. Esq., coroner, held an inquest at the Bridge Inn, Shotley Bridge, touching the death of Robert Johnstone, a groom in the service of Robert Dickinson, Esq., of Shotley House. It appears that on Monday afternoon, the deceased was exercising a horse in the vicinity of Shotley Bridge, and whilst cantering quietly along the road, the animal was seen to shie, and immediately afterwards deceased fell violently upon the road. On being picked up it was found that he had received severe injuries to his head, it being afterwards discovered that his skull was fractured across the top.—A verdict of accidental death was returned.—The deceased was a native of Dunse, near Berwick-on-Tweed, whither the body was conveyed on Thursday night for burial.

CONSETT RUNNING GROUNDS.—The trial heats of Messrs Dodd and Blake's 110 yards handicap were run off on Saturday, in the presence of a large concourse of people. Prior to the handicap, McCready, of Consett, and R. Brown, of Blackhill, ran a match for £40 over the hundred yards course, Brown conceding a yard to his opponent. A good deal of money changed hands on the result. They were despatched to a clever start, Brown catching his man at forty yards. McCready then drew out, and finally won easily by a yard. Mr. J. Pattinson was pistol firer, and Mr. C. White acted as referee. The following was the result of the running in the handicap:—First heat—C. Cornforth, 18, 1; G. Summerbell, 14, 2; J. Stewart, 12, 3; G. Langcake, 17, 3. Won by a foot. Second heat—J. Davison, 20, 1†; J. Pattison, 22, 2†; H. Applegarth, 19, 3; J. Potts, 14, 4. Won by half-a-yard after a dead heat. Third heat—J. Tilly, 21, 1; T. Barron, 20, 2; T. Finnigan, 18, 3; P. Phanth, 15, 4. Fourth heat—H. Callendar, 15, 1; G. Spouse, 18, 2; H. McGee, 18, 3; F. Brownlee, 18, 4. Won by a yard. Fifth heat—M. Wigham, 15, 1; A. Paul, 22, 2; G. Wilson, 19, 3; S. McDonald, 19, 4. Won by a foot. Sixth heat—J. Burnup, 15, 1; J. Wigham, Westwood, 14, 2; T. Pearson, 11, 3; G. D. Siddaway, 11, 4. Won easily. Seventh heat—H. Quigley, 21, 1; R. Williamson, 23, 2; W. Redshaw, 22, 3; J. Alexander, 23, 4. Won by two yards. Eighth heat—T. Minks, 18, 1; G. Wilkinson, 19, 2; T. Leonard, 21, 3; J. Farrer, 22, 4. Won by a yard. Ninth heat—H. Quigley, 17, 1; T. Cresswell, 20, 2; J. Kirkup, 21, 3; G. Wilson, 19, 3. Tenth heat—G. Longhurst, 17, 1; M. Clarke, 21, 2; J. Howard, 20, 3; L. Moore, 20, 4. Eleventh heat—M. Parker, 14, 1; H. Cunningham, 19, 2; T. Davison, 22, 3; Chapman, 23, 4. Won by a yard. Twelfth heat—J. Crawford, 19, 1; T. Batey, 15½, 2; McNally, 19, 3; J. Tunagan, 19, 4. Won easily. Thirteenth heat—J. Sullivan, 19, 1; G. Hickford, 15, 2; T. Wilkinson, 21, 3. Won by a yard. Fourteenth heat—E. Lennox, 15, 1; W. Wilkinson, 20, 2; L. Clark, 17, 3. Won easily. Fifteenth heat—J. McDonald, 18, 1; J. Telford, 16, 2; J. Barron, 20, 3. Won easily. Sixteenth heat—J. Gibson, 24, 1; J. Wilkinson, 31, 2; J. Wilson, 21, 3. Won on the post. The final heats will be run to-day (Saturday).

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

SOUTH PONTOP COLLIERY—On the 15th inst., the wife of H. Greener, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LANCHESTER—At the Register Office, on the 15th inst., Thomas Leadbitter to Jane Ann Hall, both of Shotley Bridge.

On the 17th inst., John Laidler to Charlotte Frazer, both of Cornsay Colliery.

Same day, John Robert Brodie, Consett, to Jane Stokoe, Blackhill.

MORPETH—At the Register Office, on the 6th inst., Thomas Snowdon, late of Tantebie, to Mary Richardson, Chopington.

DEATHS.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE—At Westwood House (the house of her brother-in-law, Mr. M. Coupland), on the 16th inst., aged 47, Anne, wife of Mr. P. Osborne.

DIPTON—On the 17th inst., aged 6 months, Mary Brown.

Printed and Published by ROBERT JACKSON, at the Steam Printing Works, Front Street Consett, Saturday, July 22nd, 1876.