The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 707. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, JULY 4th, 1874. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

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TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
22 AND 24, BIGG MARKET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 23b

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AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
FRONT STREET,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

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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, 70, Grainger Street. 9

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER, LEADGATE AND CONSETT.

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E. FARNSWORTH.
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,
LICENSED DEALER IN GAME and POULTRY of all kinds.

ALSO, Fresh RABBITS always on hand. Wholesale and Retail FRUIT and POTATO Merchant. Fresh BUTTER, EGGS, and CHEESE. Licensed Dealer in TOBACCO. 523c

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

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McEWAN'S CELEBRATED EDINBURGH ALES AND INDIA PALE ALE,
Are daily rising in public estimation.
Newcastle Stores and Offices—
FOUNTAIN HOUSE, Charlotte Square.
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A. RICHARDSON,
BUILDER, CABINET-MAKER, & GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHER,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL.
Feathers, Flocks, Rabbit Down, and Mattresses. 892a

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91 and 93, BLACKETT STREET,
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JAMES JOHNSON, FAMILY GROCER AND TEA DEALER. Teas, Coffees, and Spices of the Choicest Quality. Good Useful Teas from 2s. per pound. Coffees 1s. per pound. Household Soaps from 3d. per pound. All kinds of Drysaltery Goods cheap and of the best Quality. Hotels and families supplied at wholesale prices.

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VISIT ALEXANDER MOLTENI'S
NOTED
FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT,
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WHERE a large and excellent assortment of NEW and SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, &c., is always on hand to select from.

Also, PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS by the best makers, at exceedingly moderate prices.

All Orders punctually attended to. 172d

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FURNITURE BROKER & HARDWAREMAN,
CATCHGATE,

BEGS to inform his Friends of Catchgate and surrounding neighbourhood that he has OPENED his NEW PLACE OF BUSINESS, and is now prepared to do Business in all classes of Household Furniture, Flocks, Feathers, and Rabbit Down, Iron Beds, and Paper Hangings very cheap.

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OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL, CATCHGATE.

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

☞ Buyers of the above, within a radius of twelve miles, are allowed third-class railway fare 035a

Business Announcements.

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

OFFICE AND STORES—LISLE STREET, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

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IF YOUR WATCH STOPS
TAKE IT TO
A. MAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
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JOHN W. DAVISON,
CABINET-MAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,
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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in great variety.
IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN. HARDWARE
PARAFFIN LAMPS and OIL, best quality.
AGENT for the HOME WASHER and WRINGING MACHINES.
BURY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS. 574d

NEWCASTLE TEA WAREHOUSE.

EVERY PERSON THAT TASTES
OUR JUSTLY
CELEBRATED INDIAN TEA
AT FOUR SHILLING PER POUND,
ARE DELIGHTED WITH ITS PURITY AND FRAGRANCE.
COME AND GIVE IT A TRIAL!

THE ADDRESS—
NEWCASTLE TEA WAREHOUSE,
14, NEWMARKET, STREET, CONSETT.
JAMES LAKE, PROPRIETOR. 374

CASTILE OR OLIVE OIL SOAP.

FOR THE TOILET..................In Tablets.
FOR THE HOUSEHOLD AND LAUNDRY....In Bars.
FOR DYERS AND SCOURERS, &c........In Bars.

This Soap retains the pure natural scent of the olive, and is the best and cheapest in the market.

Is invaluable in the Laundry, as it does not rot or destroy Linen.

Is admirably adapted for Dyers and Scourers, and for Washing Pitmen's Woollen Clothes.

Is highly recommended for Cleaning and Dressing Leather, Saddlery, Harness, &c.

As a Toilet Soap it is unequalled in its delicate action upon the face and skin, and in retaining the bloom of the complexion.

Apply to the Manufacturers,
THE WALKER OIL SEEDS CRUSHING CO.,
26, GRAINGER STREET WEST,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Or to TAYLOR GIBSON, and Co., 30, Bigg Market, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; J. HOPE, Jun., Hexham; and all respectable Grocers and Druggists. 569d

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To the Queen and Royal Family;
To H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment);
And to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments, and Railway Companies.
Established 1749.

J. W. BENSON.
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER.
PRIZE MEDALIST OF THE LONDON, DUBLIN, AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS.

Maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all other Races and Great Events of the Day are timed.
MANUFACTORY AND CITY HOUSE—58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL.
WEST END ESTABLISHMENTS—25, OLD BOND STREET, AND 99, WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.

WATCHES.	CLOCKS.
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns. Lever, Vertical, Horizontal, Duplex, Chronometer, Chronograph, Keyless, Centre Seconds. Repeaters, Indian, &c.	*Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns.* Church, Turret, Carriage, Chime, Dining and Drawing-room, Hall, Shop, Library, Bracket, &c.

ENGLISH ORMOLU CLOCKS, designed by English Artists, and manufactured by J. W. BENSON, far exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this Establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental *ateliers* of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.

ARTISTIC GOLD JEWELLERY, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests, and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished Artists in the Precious Metals. Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of *bijouterie*, as supplied to Members of the Court and other Distinguished Personages.

PRESENTATION PLATE.—Testimonials of different sorts, Racing Cups, and Jewelled and others Boxes, as provided by Mr. BENSON for the Corporation of London and other Public Bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c., &c.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE is the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-Pate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficent coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilful workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., Exchanged. Merchants, Shippers, and Clubs supplied.

Illustrated Pamphlets, with full descripton of all kinds of Watches, Time-pieces, Jewellery, and Electro-Plate, with prices annexed, sent free by post upon application to J. W. BENSON, at either the above Addresses.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Plate sent to all parts of world.

Business Announcements.

A WORD ABOUT INDIAN TEA.

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

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

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

W & A GILBEY'S LIST OF LIGHT WINES FOR SUMMER USE.—Owing to the favorable recommendations of the medical profession, the increase in the demand for the Light Wines of France, Germany, Hungary, &c., has during the last few years been altogether unprecedented. The comparative failure of the vintage throughout France in 1873 caused a considerable increase in the price of Light Wines, but the extensive purchases which were made by W & A GILBEY during the Spring of 1870 at a time when, owing to the depressed state of France, high-class Clarets were disposed of at prices little above the value of Vin Ordinaire, have enabled them to maintain the fine quality of their various brands without any increase of prices. W & A GILBEY'S sale of Claret during 1873 exceeded 60,000 dozens, and they have at the present time a stock of upwards of 25,000 dozens of "Castle A Claret" alone, which has been more than a year in bottle. Light Wines will be found particularly agreeable and refreshing if diluted with water.

RED WINES	Per Bott.	Per Doz.	WHITE WINES	Per Bott.	Per Doz.
Castle A CLARET .. .. (*Upwards of a year in bottle*)	1/0	12/	Castle A WHITE BURGUNDY ..	1/6	18/
Castle B CLARET .. .. (*Upwards of a year in bottle*)	1/3	15/	Castle A SAUTERNE	1/3	15/
Castle C CLARET .. .. (*Upwards of a year in bottle*)	1/6	18/	Castle A WHITE HUNGARIAN ..	1/6	18/
Castle D CLARET .. .. (*Upwards of a year in bottle*)	2/0	24/	Castle A HOCK (*Still*)	1/6	18/
Castle 1 RED BURGUNDY ..	1/3	15/	Castle A MOSELLE (*Still*) ..	2/0	24/
Castle 1 BEAUJOLAIS	1/2	14/	Castle 1 SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE	2/5	29/
Castle 1 KARLOWITZ HUNGARIAN	1/6	18/	Castle 1 SPARKLING HOCK ..	2/9	33/
Castle 2 KARLOWITZ HUNGARIAN	1/9	21/	Castle 1 SPARKLING MOSELLE	2/9	33/

The above Light Wines can be had in Pints at 6d. per dozen Pints extra, except Sparkling Wines, which are 2/ per dozen Pints extra.

For particulars of higher-priced Light and Sparkling Wines see W & A Gilbey's Book of Prices

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

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

ROBERT JACKSON,
PRINTER, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, BOOKBINDER,
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EVERY description of LETTERPRESS PRINTING executed in the first style of typography, with accuracy and despatch, on the most reasonable terms.

SHOW CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, CONTRIBUTION CARDS, and TICKETS of all kinds.
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PROGRAMMES, BOOKS OF WORDS, and CONCERT BILLS in the most approved styles.
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HAND BILLS POSTING BILLS, PLACARDS, and WINDOW BILLS, of all sizes, in black and coloured inks, executed in a bold and effective style.
CIRCULARS, LETTER HEADINGS, and ORDER NOTES.
SERMONS, LECTURES, and all kinds of BOOK WORK neatly and quickly executed.
CHEQUE BOOKS of all descriptions made to order
and CLOTH and PARCHMENT TALLIES.
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BRASS and ZINC WINDOW and DOOR PLATES.
BOOKBINDING in all its Branches.

A large Supply of LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, MINUTE BOOKS, and every variety of STATIONERY

THE FOLLOWING ARE KEPT IN STOCK:—
OVERSEERS' COLLECTING AND DEPOSIT BOOKS.
HIGHWAY RATE BOOKS and HIGHWAY RATE RECEIPT BOOKS.
POOR RATE BOOKS and POOR RATE RECEIPT BOOKS.

BURRELL AND COMPANY,
METAL BROKERS & GENERAL DEALERS,
LANCHESTER. 21d

IMPROVED CONCRETE FLOORING.

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

PORTLAND AND ROMAN CEMENT supplied to CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, and others in any quantities.

CONCRETE FLOORING for COACH HOUSES, STABLES, KITCHENS, and OUT-HOUSES, done by experienced Workmen. Is not effected by Damp or Heat, more Durable than Flags and not more than HALF THE PRICE.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

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

B. MOODY
WATCH-MAKER, EBCHESTER. 708t

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

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

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THOMAS CRESSWELL,
THE NOTED BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
HAS COMMENCED BUSINESS IN
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL,

and hopes by supplying a good article at a moderate price, together with strict attention, to merit public support. A Large Assortment of Home-made
MEN'S STRONG SEWED BOOTS,
Always on hand.
REPAIRING DONE ON THE PREMISES. 342d

Business Announcements.

WILLIAM BEER,
(FROM MESSRS. REID AND SONS),
GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, WATCHMAKER, &c
16, COLLINGWOOD STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

IN sincerely thanking his Friends and the Public for their favours and support since he has been in business, begs to solicit a continuance, and invites attention to his NEW AND SELECT STOCK OF FINE GOLD JEWELLERY, including Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, Necklets, &c., &c.

Gold and Silver Watches, Guards, Chains, and Alberts. A variety of Silver and Electro-plated Articles suitable for Wedding and Christening Presents.

Electro-plated Spoons, Forks, &c., all guaranteed of the best quality and workmanship, at the lowest possible prices.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
16, COLLINGWOOD STREET, NEWCASTLE.

LANGDALE'S PURE LINSEED AND COTTON CAKES;
ALSO
COMPOUND CAKES.
LOCUST BEANS AND FEEDING MEALS
of all descriptions;
Sold by guaranteed Analysis.

MANUFACTURED BY
S. LANGDALE,
THE WALKER OIL AND CAKE MILLS,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 276d

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!

JOHN MOLE,
(Late of Castleside),
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, Shotley Bridge, Castleside, and district that he has OPENED a Ready-made Boot and Shoe Shop, at 7, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, with a well-selected stock of Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's Boots and Shoes, which he can confidently recommend, and trusts by careful and punctual attention to all orders entrusted to his care, to merit a share of their liberal patronage and support.

Boots and Shoes made to order and Repairs neatly executed.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
7, MIDDLE, STREET, CONSETT. 827d

BROOKS'
CHEAP HAT AND CAP SHOP,
59, CLAYTON STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

NO BETTER HATS AND CAPS in Newcastle than those Sold by BROOKS the Hat Manufacturer.

N.B.—*HATS MADE TO ORDER.* 495d

KIRTON & CO., CLOTHIERS,
BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD,
PROMISE TO
GIVE EVERY BOY A SHIRT
Who Buys a Suit.
Suits........................from 6s. 11d.
Top Coats.. .... „ 8s. 11d.
HATS, CAPS, SCARFS, COLLARS, &c.
Moleskin Trousers, home-made ......9s. 6d.
ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING.
THE LITTLE BOYS' CLOTHING DEPOT.

NORTHERN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Capital (fully subscribed)....£2,000,000.
Accumulated Funds......... 1,241,000.
Annual Revenue............ 413,000.

Farming Stock, Public and Private Buildings, Household Furniture, &c., Stock-in-Trade, and Goods of almost every description Insured on the most favourable terms. All Policies issued by the Company include the risk of *explosion by Gas*, without extra Premium. During the last 10 years the "Northern" has paid more than *One Million Sterling* for Claims under its Fire Policies. Life Assurances, Endowments, and Annuities granted. Tables and full particulars on application to the District Agents:

HOBSON & LIDDELL,
NEVILLE STREET (opposite the Central Station Hotel),
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 715

A. MAY,
PRACTICAL CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,
No. 4, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

LEVER AND GENEVA WATCHES at All Prices.
GOLD AND PLATED JEWELLERY in great Variety.
GOLD AND SILVER ALBERT CHAINS in the latest Style.
WEDDING RINGS.
English and Foreign Clocks and Watches of every description carefully examined, cleaned, and repaired, and the greatest care and attention is especially paid to that part of the business.
Jewellery neatly repaired and done up as new.
Work in the country promptly executed.

THE GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1874.

THE COMMUNISTS AND THE REPUBLIC.

The account which the *Times* gave on Saturday of the escape of the Communists from New Caledonia is a romance of real life which illustrates the old remark that truth is stranger than fiction. We shall not spoil the effect of it by adding any comments of our own. The narrative is evidently truthful—truthful in its very faults, and in the passion and prejudice with which these prisoners can see no good thing in their jailors, and so hate them with a hatred which in French character is as violent as their love. It is not for these Communists themselves that we wish to bespeak either interest or pity, but the reflection is forced upon us how much fine material of human character is here spoiled. We have no right, we are aware, to fling stones with a glass house of our own to look after. We have had to lodge Fenians in prison, and to deport Young Irelanders like so much rubbish to the Antipodes; and no one supposes that a hulk and a convict ship are a whit less horrible under the English than under the French flag. Still there is one point in which we had the advantage over the French. Our prisons are open to inspection, and when complaints were made in Parliament of cruelties alleged to be inflicted on Fenians confined at Milbank, a medical inspection was made, and the falsity of the charges satisfactorily disproved. But we do not rest on these things as any grounds of satisfaction, much less of our right to play the Pharisee over the French. What we wish to remark upon is the almost hopeless state of hostility between classes in France which this complaint of the Communists seems to betray. This is the saddest part of the whole affair. It is a wound which is incurable, because Sir Kenelm Digby's recipe of salving the sword instead of the wound is not applied. Under the old barbarous treatment of keeping wounds open, the suppuration killed as often as the first loss of blood from the original thrust. It then struck that quaint physician, half quack half mystic, that instead of applying the dressing to the wound that seemed to do more harm than good, he would reverse the process and anoint the sword, merely bandaging the wounds and leaving the rest to nature. The effect was magical in both senses of the word—whether the ointment mollified the rage of the sword and so by sympathy cured the patient, or that the earth bandage had some occult virtue in it, Sir Kenelm could not say. The fact was certain that salving the sword, and not the wound, seemed to do more good than when the wound was salved and the sword bandaged in its scabbard. If our political doctors would only follow Sir Kenelm Digby's recipe, we might hope for a perfect cure at last. Instead of that, they are tearing open from time to time wounds which had begun to scarify, and this suppuration caused by injudicious treatment may end in killing the patient. It is time to salve the sword instead, time to leave these wounds to nature and the mollifying effects of mutual forbearance and abstinence from irritating conflicts. If a Conservative Republic divides the least, surely it is time to recognize this fact. MacMahon at least spoke sensibly when he warned the Legitimists, that if the white flag were exhibited, "the chassepots would go off of themselves," and he could answer neither for order in the streets nor yet for the army. It is no use blinking this fact. One great peril has been escaped—the other of a Bonapartist Conspiracy is now nearly over. Let us hope that with the Republic safe even Communists may begin to think twice before they talk of another upsetting of society.

The Comet.—The comet now visible will be nearest the earth on July 22nd, and at present when viewed with the naked eye, has the appearance of a star of the fourth magnitude. It, perhaps, will be best seen to advantage during the first fortnight in July, when the comet will be in the constellation Lynx, where there are few stars. The comet appears to be rather more than 4,000 miles in diameter, and the tail about 4,000,000 miles in length.—*Graphic.*

Putting a Girdle Round the Earth.—From a report of the Austrian Government on the Vienna Exhibition we gather the following interesting particulars respecting the increase of means of communication in various parts of the globe, during the last six years. Lines of telegraph wire have increased from 57,165 to 77,000 geographical miles, and a complete line now runs from San Francisco across the continent of America and the Atlantic, through Europe and Siberia, to the mouth of the Amur on the eastern confines of Asia; while branch lines connect India, Japan, and Australia. The mileage of railways has increased during the same period from 24,500 to 37,300 miles; and a calculation has been arrived at that no less than four millions of people are daily conveyed by this species of locomotion. By means of the postal service it is calculated that 3,300 millions of letters circulate annually, or about nine-and-a-quarter millions a day, or 100 a second. In 1850 the value of the exports and imports over the face of the globe amounted, according to an Austrian statistician, Herr Kolb, to about 15,000 millions of florins, or 1,500 millions sterling; while ten years later, according to a French calculation, it had increased to 23,170 millions of florins, or no less than 54 per cent.—*Academy.*

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The Licensing Bill, or rather the Intoxicating Liquors Bill, as it reaches the House of Lords, is "a thing of shreds and patches." It has been so mangled and cut about in the Committee of the Commons and upon re-consideration in the House; so much has been added to it and so much abstracted from it, that it would be very desirable that their Lordships should undertake the task of licking it into shape. Unless this is done—unless the Lords make it read intelligibly, the Act will give immense trouble when an attempt is made to work it. Take, for example, the clause—and a most important one it is—which has reference to the hours of closing in connection with a "place." The interpretation clause on this subject is as follows "Populous place means any area which by reason of the number and density of its population not being less than 1,000, the County Licensing Committee may, by order, determine to be a populous place." What a strange definition clause! "The density of its population not being less than 1,000!" It is to be hoped that some of the law Lords will put into clearer English such wretched jumbles as this. Of course, it is natural that the licensed victuallers should, in spite of all its defects, give their qualified approval to a measure which undoubtedly relieves them from many restrictions, and therefore we can understand the opinion expressed at the meeting of their Defence League at Birmingham on Friday that the Bill, though not all that could be desired, was worth accepting. But what may be very good for the publicans may be very bad for the public.

The Liberal party found during the last general election that they lost considerably by want of organization and co-operation, and they have since then turned their attention to the consolidation of their forces. The proposed new Liberal Club at the West End is only one proof of this. This club—which is not, I believe, to be called the West End Liberal Club, as would appear from the Marquis of Hartington's circular to the Liberal members, but the National Liberal Club—is promoted by the Central Liberal Association, and will almost to a certainty be a success. And then there is the City Liberal Club and the Junior Reform Club, which are in process of formation; so that altogether the Liberal party—for be it understood that these are all to be strictly political clubs—may be said to be now fully alive to the necessity of organization.

Representations, I believe, have been made on the part of some of the London daily papers, to the Merchant Taylors' Company, as to the scandalous way in which the representatives of the press were treated at the banquet recently given to some of her Majesty's Ministers. The matter happens to be one of considerable public importance. Political speeches were made by eminent statesmen, and the public have a right to know what was said. The powers that be at Merchant Taylors' Hall do not seem to be alive to this fact. They graciously condescended to give two suitable places only to the reporters of the *Times* and the *City Press*, while the representatives of several important journals were snubbed and shunted by being placed where they could neither see nor hear well, and not one of the representatives of the press received the usual compliment of being asked to sit down to the banquet. Be it understood that these gentlemen—some of the finest reporters of the day—went in evening dress, and of course expected to be treated in the customary manner, and they naturally feel indignant at the way in which they were insulted—which is not too strong a word. Why, may I ask, should the *Times* be favoured with a good seat for its representative, while the *Standard* and *Telegraph* reporters, for instance, were stowed away behind the speakers? And why should a local weekly paper be honoured, while the representatives of daily papers of 50 times its influence were shelved? So far as the public is concerned, the effect has been that a great many serious inaccuracies characterise the majority of the reports that have been published.

A pamphlet is being sold in London which is of a very awkward character as regards the person principally concerned—a celebrated counsel whose name has during the last year or two been continually before the public. Considering the extravagant line of conduct that this gentleman has pursued, he has been on the whole, I think, very leniently treated; but he has latterly "laid about him," as Smollett would have said, so fiercely—especially in a weekly publication with which his name is identified—that it is not surprising that there has at last been some unpleasant retaliation. The pamphlet alluded to consists of the reprinted reports of a trial some years since, for cruelty to a child, out of which trial the learned counsel in question—not to put too fine a point upon it—certainly did not come scathless.

The seventeenth of next month will be the bicentenary of the birth of Dr Watts, who was born on the 17th of July, 1674, at Southampton. The event is to be commemorated something after the manner of the recent Bunyan commemoration at Bedford, but with this difference, that there will be no erection of a statue to the distinguished hymnologist and nonconformist divine, as one is already erected to his memory in his native town. Dr. Watts's hymns have to some extent been superseded, but the extent to which they still hold their ground more than a century and a half after they were written is a great fact. His "Logic" is not now held in such high esteem as it was a generation or a century since, and his "World to Come" finds now little favour, even among Nonconformists; but still his memory is dear to many thousands of Dissenters, and it is well that the 200th anniversary of such a man's birth should be fittingly celebrated.

An unusually interesting breach of promise case is diverting attention to the question why a gentleman should not bring an action for such a breach as well as a lady. It is being debated in more than one discussion club in the metropolis, and some curious opinions are elicited. I will only say that I have heard several ladies—*not* in these discussion societies—speak very strongly, as ladies generally do, in favour of the plaintiff and against the defendant in this case.

The Handel Festival was brought to a triumphant close on Friday, when "Israel in Egypt" was rendered in a magnificent manner, hitherto unequalled even at these triennial festivals. This oratoria is particularly fitted for the great performances at the Crystal Palace, as the strength of the work consists in its massive choruses, in which particular it even surpasses "The Messiah," taking both oratorios as a whole. Of course, I speak of "Israel" as performed at the Crystal Palace, with the omission of those interpolated florid airs and concertos, set to stilted verbiage which so ill accords with the grand language of Holy Writ. In its naturally severe and grand beauty, there is only limited scope for solo vocalists in this oratorio; but, with Sims Reeves a second time in his place, the solos and duets were rendered by the very first of the sacred singers of the day. The generalship of Costa, who has literally a great army of musicians, and singers to marshal, was splendidly manifested in the accuracy of the time and the expression of feeling observable in the grand orchestra, and the gigantic chorus. The strict discipline of this great musical commander never resulted in a more splendid effect, and the ovation which he received at the conclusion of the performance was richly merited. I must here also express my admiration of the perfection to which the accoustic arrangements have at length been brought, and my acknowledgment of the courtesy and consideration displayed by the Crystal Palace management towards members of the Press.

The no-fees' reform does not spread amongst the West-end Theatres, and, what is more, at one or two of them, from which fees are supposed to have been abolished, the attendants are by no means averse to receiving "tips." It is quite time a clean sweep was made of the disgraceful tax. All London has been rushing to hear Balfe's posthumous opera, "Il Talismans" (not a very remarkable or original work, by the way), and Mr Mapleson has made his patrons suffer for peeping, most emphatically. But, although it is bad enough to have to pay booking fees and increased prices, it is intolerable to have levied upon you a series of extortionate demands the which it is almost impossible to escape. Whether you will or not, your hat and coat and umbrella, are taken from you. You must pay for *their* custody. Then there are the bill of the play, and the book of words, the fee to the man who calls your cab, with other etceteras that altogether bring the cost of the passage from the main entrance to your seat, to the sum of half a guinea. Our friends the lessees should see to this.

I did not notice, during the proceedings of the Congress relative to cruelty to animals, or during those at the great meeting at the Albert Hall, any reference to the shameful cruelty practised by our fashionable pigeon-shooting clubs. While royalty and nobility were in this splendid hall denouncing cruelty to birds, beasts, and fishes, sprigs of nobility and fashionable fops were cruelly slaughtering or maiming poor little pigeons at the Hurlingham Club. Why should not the cruelty of our aristocratic "sportsmen" (!) be exposed?

CURIOSITIES OF MEMORY.

It is well known that, in the agony of drowning, the veil is sometimes stripped of the tablets of memory, and the inscriptions again made legible to consciousness. In the following case, narrated by Oliver Wendel Holmes, the revival of the impression led to a very practical result. A. held a bond against B. for several hundred dollars. When it became due, he searched for it, and could not find it. He told the facts to B., who denied having given the bond, and intimated a fraudulent design on the part of A., who was compelled to submit to the loss and the charge against him. Years afterwards, B. was bathing in Charles River, when he was seized with the cramp and nearly drowned. On coming to his senses, he went to his book-case, took out a book, and from between its leaves took out the missing bond. In the sudden picture of his entire life, the putting the bond in the book, and the book in the book-case, had been vividly represented. One's feelings of justice are only partly satisfied by learning that the bond was paid with interest. In a case mentioned by Dr. Abercromby, it would be difficult to give any feasible explanation of the revival of the impression, unless on the Hibernian assumption that a person may remember what he never knew. A boy, at the age of four, received a fracture of the skull, for which he underwent the operation of trepan. He was at the time in a state of perfect stupor, and after recovery retained no recollection either of the accident or the operation. At the age of fifteen, during the delirium of a fever, he gave his mother a correct description of the operation and the persons present at it, with their dress and other minute particulars. He had never alluded to it before, and no means were known by which he could have acquired a knowledge of the circumstances. The foregoing are samples of exaltation of memory under the conditions of injury or disease affecting the organ of thought. But these reproductions of the long-vanished forms of the past not infrequently take place in perfect health. In many cases the only thing wanted to revive an impression is some link of association, either of place or circumstance. The story of young Montague, whom a chimney-sweep had stolen, and whose aristocratic birth was at last discovered by his recognising his old nursery-room, into which he had descended, is an illustration, true to nature, of the recurrence of former impressions from associations of place. A very striking instance of the revival of an early impression, to all appearance wholly obliterated from the memory, through the person being placed in the situation which originally gave it birth, is mentioned by Dr. Haslam. A lady taken to the country in the last stage of an incurable disorder, requested that her youngest child, a girl of four years of age, might be sent for to visit her, which was accordingly done. The child remained with her mother about three days, and then returned to town. She grew up without any trace or recollection of the visit or of her mother, or of the name of the village in which she had last seen her. After growing up to maturity, she had occasion, along with Dr. Haslam, who had attended her mother in her last illness, to visit the house in which her mother died, without knowing it to have been so. On entering the room where her mother had been confined, her eye anxiously traversed the apartment, and she said. "I have been here before; the prospect from the window is quite familiar to me, and I remember that in this part of the room there was a bed, and a sick lady, who kissed me, and wept." An illustration from the realm of fiction will occur to the reader in the case of Bertram in "Guy Mannering." His return to the scenes of his childhood awakens a train of reminiscences which conduce to the development of his history and legitimate claims. But there are other associations equally powerful with those of locality to awaken the long-dormant forms of the past. A troop of cavalry which had served on the Continent was disbanded in York. Sir Robert Clayton turned out the old horses in Knavesmire, to have their run for life. One day, while grazing apart from each other, a storm gathered, and when the thunder pealed and the lightning flashed, they were seen to get together in perfect order, as if they had their old masters on their backs. The following case is hardly one of revived memory, but is given simply to illustrate the ludicrous effect of a malaprop presentation of an idea which had shortly before been strongly impressed on a mind perhaps slightly affected with post-prandial exaltation. It is related of Wharton, the Professor of Poetry in Oxford, that after partaking of a Sunday dinner with a friend, he repaired to his service at the church. On his way he was powerfully saluted with the cry of "Live mackeral!" During the singing of the psalm he slumbered in the pulpit, and on the organ ceasing, he arose, half awake, and instead of commencing the prayer, startled the congregation by giving in a loud voice a part of the cry still ringing in his ears: "All alive, all alive, O!"—*Chambers's Journal.*

DURHAM QUARTER SESSIONS.

The quarter Sessions for the County of Durham were opened on Monday morning at ten o'clock, by Mr J. L. Wharton (chairman.)

Margaret Whaling (36), married, pleaded guilty to stealing one gown, the property of James Davison, at Jarrow, on the 4th June, 1874. She also pleaded guilty to stealing two towels, one apron, and one tin pot, the property of Wm. Harvey, at Jarrow.—Sentenced to three months' imprisonment for each offence.

Mary Ann Evans (18), spinster, was indicted for stealing one gown, two pillows, and other articles, from the dwelling-house of Robert Cookepjke, at Jarrow, on the 21st May, 1874. She was further charged with stealing one quilt, two window curtains, and other articles, from the dwelling house of Edward Handyside, at Hebburn, on the 3rd May, 1874. Mr Milvain prosecuted.—The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to three months' hard labour.

Thomas Davis (42), labourer, was indicted for stealing a mare, the property of Thomas Davidson, at Gateshead, on the 30th May, 1874. Mr Steavenson prosecuted. Prisoner was found guilty, but was recommended to mercy. He had not been before convicted.—Sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Thomas White (27), sailor, pleaded guilty to stealing a coat, a vest, and other articles, the property of Francis Sheril Renton, at Bishopwearmouth, on the 2nd June, 1874. The prisoner handed in a statement to the Bench which, having been read, the Chairman said that their Worships thought they would not be doing their duty without they sent him to seven years' penal servitude.

George Alderson (38), pitman, pleaded guilty to stealing one silver watch, the property of Joseph Inskip, at Framwellgate on the 20th of May. The prisoner, against whom there were several convictions, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

Catherine Kelly (41), married, pleaded guilty to stealing a piece of beef, the property of Wm. Jones, at Sunderland, on the 20th June, 1874. The prisoner, against whom there were several previous convictions, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

John McGuire (24), labourer, was indicted for stealing one pound seven shillings, the money of Ann Doran, at Lanchester, on the 4th April, 1874. Mr Edge prosecuted. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Septimus Housten (31), shoemaker, was indicted for unlawfully attempting to carnally know Ann Taylor, a girl under the age of ten years, at Washington, on the 2nd May, 1874. Mr Steavenson prosecuted; Mr Hamilton defended. The prisoner was found guilty of committing an indecent assault, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

Elizabeth McMann (32), married, was indicted for stealing seven pounds of beef, the property of Mary Ann Robinson, at Brandon, on the 2nd May, 1874. Mr Fawcett prosecuted. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Edward Cashley (10), Oliver Huddleston (13), William Simpson (13), James McKie (13), John Donoghue (13), all labourers, were indicted for stealing four hundred weight of metal and fifty-three pounds weight of lead the property of Robert Imeary and others at Heworth on the 20th March, 1874. Mr Steavenson prosecuted. Prisoners were undefended. Huddleston was discharged, but the others were sentenced to two months' imprisonment each.

Charles Taylor, (27), watchmaker, pleaded guilty to stealing one watch, the property of Henry Seal, at Durham, on the 6th February, 1873.—Sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

John Rutherford (22), pitman, pleaded guilty to obstructing an engine used in working a mine, the property of George Elliot and John Johnasson, with intent to obstruct the working of such mine, at Washington, on the 7th April, 1874.—Mr Milvain stated that he was instructed, on behalf of the prosecution, to ask for a mitigated punishment. The man was a respectable and industrious workman, and it was hoped the Court would be as lenient as possible.—The prisoner was sent to prison for one month.

James Jones (40), hawker, was indicted for stealing a coat and strap, the property of Thomas Dundas Bruce, at Monkwearmouth, on the 23rd of May, 1874. He was further charged with stealing a portmanteau, containing a flannel shirt and other articles, the property of Andrew Scott, of Monkwearmouth, on the 25th of May, 1874; and also with stealing a silk handkerchief, the property of William Carter, Sunderland. The prisoner was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for each offence.

Isabella Wallace Morton *alias* Martin (21), domestic servant, was indicted for attempting to obtain, by false pretences, £39 10s 2d, in money, with intent to defraud the North-Eastern Railway Company, at Stockton, on the 26th of April, 1874. Mr Skidmore prosecuted, the prisoner being undefended. Prisoner was found guilty. She had been several times previously convicted. She was sentenced to penal servitude for seven years. On hearing the sentence the prisoner fell down in a swoon.

Thomas Robinson (on bail) was indicted for unlawfully wounding Henry Crelly, at Heworth, on the 27th May, 1874. Mr Steavenson prosecuted; Mr Blackwell defended. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

John Kamisky (27), labourer, was indicted for receiving certain quantities of metal and lead, the property of Robert Imeary and others, at Heworth, on the 21st March, 1874, from some boys, well knowing the same to have been stolen. Mr Steavenson prosecuted. Mr Hamilton defended.—The prisoner was found guilty. Sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

John Thomas Young (19), sawyer, and James Walter Bennywort (18), rivetter, were indicted for stealing one coat, four pairs of trousers, and other articles, the property of Frank Umpleby, of Stranton, on the 23rd of May, 1874.—Mr Luck prosecuted, and Mr Tefey appeared for the prisoners.—The jury found the prisoners guilty. Sentenced to penal servitude for seven years.

George Elliot (36), mason, was indicted for stealing one purse and £14 10s in money, the property of William Bateson, at Brandon, on the 2nd April, 1874.—Mr Granger prosecuted.—Prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

A GIRL SHOT DEAD BY A BOY.

On Saturday afternoon, William Derwentwater Ratcliffe, a boy only ten years of age, his head not reaching the top rail of the dock, was brought before Mr Bushby, at Worship Street, charged with killing Angelina Hoy, a servant girl, by shooting her with a revolver. The prisoner was brought up in custody of Inspector Chaplain, N Division, and from facts that have transpired, it appears that the boy was on a visit to Mr Louis De Saxe, surgeon and dentist, of Kingsland Road, whose nephew he is stated to be, having been in the house since Monday last. He has always shown himself a well-conducted lad, and was much liked. On Friday night, shortly after ten o'clock, the servant was sent upstairs to see the boy to bed, and in the bedroom the shocking affair took place. While the girl was engaged attending to the bed, the boy appeared to have, in looking curiously about the room, chanced to find a small revolver, which had been carelessly left on the mantel shelf. He picked it up, and, turning to the servant girl, pointed it at her. She was facing him at the time, and he pulled the trigger, without, as he said, doing anything to the pistol, inferring, therefore, that it was left cocked. The next second the girl was heard by her master exclaiming that she was shot. Within a quarter of an hour afterwards she died, it was supposed, from internal hemorrhage. The exterior appearance of the wound was that of only a small hole in the neck on the right side, and the bleeding was not great. On the police being called, Police-constable Hull, N division, arrived, and took the boy to the station. The pistol, on examination, was found to be a seven chambered revolver, two chambers of which had been left loaded, and one recently exploded. It belonged, it appeared, to a nephew of Mr De Saxe, Edward Henry Moxon, who assisted him in his business, and who is a volunteer. The prisoner was remanded.—At the inquest, on Monday, a verdict of "death by misadventure" was returned, with a caution to Mr Moxon, who left the pistol where the child found it.

TWENTY REASONS FOR REJECTING MORMONISM.

(By the Rev. T. W. P. Taylder, author of "Mormonism tried by its own Standards—Reason and Scripture.")

Seventh.—Because Mormonism denies the existence of a moral image, and therefore ignores the moral perfections of the Deity, as well as the moral nature of Adam, who was created in the image of God. They say, "There is no such thing as a moral image," and that Adam was made "not after God's moral image, but after the image of his person" ("Kingdom of God," part. i., p. 4), thereby denying the perfection of our first parents, and consequently their fall; and also the statement of the Apostle Paul to the Colossians (iii. 10), "Ye have put on the new man, which is renewed in knowledge, after the image of God that created him;" and to the Ephesians (iv. 24), "Ye have put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness." We reject it, then, because it in effect denies the fall of man, the necessity of renewal after the image of God; and, consequently, the necessity of the death of Christ, and the work of the Holy Spirit.

Eighth.—Because it is inconsistent with the Scriptures with respect to the doctrine of the Trinity. Mr. Orson Pratt says (part i. p. 5), "The Holy Spirit being one *part* of the Godhead, is also a material substance. It is the most *active matter* in the universe." We have then, according to this theory, *parts* in the Godhead all *material* and incapable of occupying the *same place* at the *same instant*, or of being in *two places* at the *same time*. Three *material* substances, all differing from each other, and not being as Christ himself assures us, when he says, "I and my Father are one," and degrading that Holy Spirit "who proceedeth from the Father." (John xv. 26.)

Ninth.—Because Mormonism denies the existence of mind, and makes man nothing but matter; thus reducing him to a mere machine, and taking from him all moral responsibility. We are conscious of an *existence* and of our own *identity*, and our *common sense* irresistibly forces us to believe in the existence of mind. We think, will, design, judge; and of these processes of the mind we are conscious, and it is on these grounds that we are held amenable to the law in civilized communities, as well as responsible to God for our conduct. Make man to be only an organization of matter, and all reward and punishment is ridiculous, because as a machine he can act only in accordance with that organization by a law of necessity; and hence all moral government is destroyed, and the civil power of the magistrate absurd and offensive. We reject it then, because it tends to the disruption and safety of society, and interferes with God's moral government of the universe.

Tenth.—Because Mormonism is debasing to the human mind and derogatory to God. When a system tends to bring the Divine Being down to man's fallen nature, and robes the High and Holy One in the garments of flesh and blood, limiting the perfections of God to the human standard, it takes away all salutary influence of the Divine presence, and leads to the supposition that God cannot be cognizant of all actions, and that escape from condemnation and punishment is possible. True religion elevates man above the corruptions which are in the world through lust, and makes him "a partaker of the Divine nature;" while false religions humble God and compass him about with infirmity, bring Him down to the level of man, and losing all reverence for that Being who inquires, "To whom will ye liken me, saith the Lord?"

Eleventh.—Because they arrogate to themselves the priesthood, announcing that they are the only legitimate officers in the Church, and boldly claim a priesthood which only Christ himself sustained. They say that none are priests unless called by "new revelation," and that those only who are thus called are entitled to baptize by authority; that because Melchisedek was such a great high priest, they must continue the order among them, to which all other offices are subordinate. But to sustain that priesthood they must possess the same attributes as He who filled it on earth, and has not as yet laid it aside in heaven. All his perfections were infinite and divine, and thus made the sacrifice offered efficacious and complete, and his intercession all-powerful "in the presence of God for us." (Heb. ix. 24.) The pretensions, therefore, of the Mormons tend to degrade that high office, because it thrusts feebleness and worthlessness into it; whereas in the person of Christ, our Great High Priest, we behold supreme dignity and every excellence, combined with the necessary divine qualifications. He, therefore, can have no rival as he can have no successor in his office, and for this reason we reject Mormonism.

Twelfth.—Because they impute an efficacy to the sacrament of baptism, as administered by their authorized officials, for which they have no warranty in Scripture. They believe that baptism is necessary to salvation, and that they only are "legally authorized to officiate in behalf of the candidate." Salvation is thus dependent on that which is a mere ordinance of religion, while at the same time it unchristianizes all those who receive not their faith and become members of their communion. They hesitate not to say that it is "a grievous sin in the sight of God for any one to baptize, unless God has authorized him by new revelation to baptize in his name." ("Kingdom of God," part i., No. 2, p. 6.) And yet Joseph Smith "was informed that his sins were forgiven" ("Remarkable Visions," p. 11, by Orson Pratt) before he was baptized, thus contradicting their own doctrine. But the Scriptures assure us that "we are saved by faith." "Being justified freely by his grace through the redemption which is in Christ Jesus." We are "justified by faith without the deeds of the law." (Rom. iii. 24—28.) "By grace are ye saved through faith." (Eph. ii. 8.) "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved," was the answer given by Paul to the Philippian gaoler, when he enquired, "What must I do to be saved?" In like manner they baptize for the dead, that is, for their own immediate ancestors, who, having died before "this latter day gospel" was preached, and those whose lives were in accordance with the light they received, but died before "this latter day," can be released from the sort of purgatory in which they are imprisoned by some Mormon being baptized as a representative. So their hymns run thus:—

"Departed souls will join the theme,
And shout the praises of the Lamb;
Who from their prisons shall be free,
When we for them baptized be."—Hymn 56—3.

"Through which the dead may hear his word,
And all his truth obey."—Hymn 277—3.

"And we for them can be baptized;
Yes, for our friends most dear."—Ibid. 5.

"Thus, then, the dead we do baptize."—
Hymn—102—6.

In this way, Washington and Franklin were translated from purgatory to the Mormon paradise, through the patriotic love of the American "saints." As there is no Scripture authority for such a doctrine, for the Apostle speaks of the resurrection in the passage which they adduce in support, viz., 1 Cor. xv. 29, and not of the baptism of the living for the dead; consequently the doctrine of baptism as held by the Mormons must be rejected.

Thirteenth.—Because they hold that anointing possesses peculiar power, when administered by a duly authorized person of their church. They hold that it is a medium of conveying supernatural gifts, and they think that by adopting it they restore the primitive custom. But the usage was not instituted by Christ or his apostles, and James does not say anointing shall heal, but "the prayer of faith shall save the sick." (James v. 14, 15.) Seeing, then, there are no Scriptural grounds to presume that mere anointing is efficacious in producing miraculous cures, we reject also this doctrine of Mormonism.

Poetry: Original and Select.

CHILDREN AT PLAY.

Down the far West with gorgeous colours glowing,
Sinks the red sun all splendid, and serene;
The dreamy river seaward calmly flowing,
Is gilded over with an amber sheene.

In green, and golden lines, the fields lie smiling,
All lustrous gleam the brown hills far away;
While dreamily an idle hour beguiling,
I watch a group of little children play.

Down in the hollow of a daisied meadow,
Where stands a solitary tall elm tree,
There underneath its friendly, cool green shadow,
Gambol, and romp, the younglings full of glee.

Circling its trunk huge, ivy grown, and hoary,
Hand joined in hand all merrily round they go;
Wee golden heads glint in the sunset glory,
Kissed by the wide spread branches bending low.

The music of their clear sweet voices ringing
Through the mild evening hush, to me appears
An old familiar melody, back bringing
Dear memories of childhood's happy years.

And like a dream, a musing deep comes o'er me,
Back a long lapse of years my fancies roam
For life's flower budding season, when before me
The world lay bright as heaven's cerulean dome.

Long slumbering thoughts within my soul are wakened,
Long vanished hallowed scenes, and forms, whose places,
Long in the dear home circle have been vacant,
Through the dim, misty past my mind's eye traces.

Then, oh rejoice, be glad ye little children,
While the bright morning of your lives doth last;
For soon will come the day, with cares bewild'ring,
That o'er your lives will many a shadow cast.

LABOURER.

Jarrow Paper Mill, 1874.

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

REASONABLE HOURS.—In the opinion of Mr Disraeli, half-past eleven in the House of Commons is "a time very favourable to the progress of business." But should not the House of Commons, by closing at a reasonable hour, set an example to other public houses?

EXTRAORDINARY VOCAL FEAT.—The orator continued speaking for three-quarters of an hour, after having expressly stated at the outset that he really had no voice in the matter.

A WONDERFUL PHENOMENON.—The *London Sun* professes to appear weekly. Those who have to live in London all the year round wish it kept up to its professions.

ALL THE CANDOUR OF YOUTH.—*Aunt Bella* (who has just read out aloud "The Burial of Sir John Moore"). "Now, then, which of the verses do you like best." *Jack* (with alacrity.) "O! *I* know—'Few and short were the prayers we said.'"

THE GREAT "TRICK ACT."—*Ring-Master* (Mr Cross.) "Now, then, Mr Wittler, stand out o' the way!" *Clown* (Little Wittler). "Oh ah, of corse! Of corse I gave 'er a leg-up, and chalk'd 'er shoes of corse, and of corse I'm to get nothing for it! That's what I call wittler's allowance!" [Exit, disgusted].

THE WEDDING TRIP (AT SEA).—*Angelina*: "O!—O!—Edwin! Kiss me, love! I'm going to be sick!"

STRANGE, IF TRUE.—An accident of a most unusual character recently happened to a Commentator on Shakespeare—*he stuck to the text.*

NEW BOOK FOR THE BAR.—Cross's *Public-house Closing Time Tables.* A companion work to Bradshaw's *Railway Guide.*

A PROFESSIONAL VIEW OF THINGS.—Not many hours ago, an eminent novelist was observed contemplating the outside of his house with earnest attention. He was thinking, so he told an anxious inquirer, that every story had its "tale" of bricks.

WORK FOR SOMEBODY.

Will somebody explain the present position of affairs in France, and the various parties in the Assembly?

Will somebody explain why Clergymen are the only class of men who wear comfortable hats?

Will somebody explain the twenty-fifth Clause?

Will somebody explain why blue-books are not published in a more attractive style?

Will somebody explain the Transit of Venus?

Will somebody explain the difficulty of cooking potatoes properly?

Will somebody explain the National Debt?

Will somebody explain why people always quarrel over Shakspeare?

Will somebody explain chinamania?

Will somebody explain the use of Convocation?

Will somebody explain the delays in erecting our public buildings and monuments?

Will somebody explain the weather?

Extracts from JUDY.

The man who in private conversation is always "taking higher ground," has at last had his proceedings put a stop to. He has taken some that did not belong to him, and been sent to the Penitentiary.

The arrangements for giving a complimentary banquet to M. Rochefort have been *suspended* for the present. Up to the time of going to press M. Rochefort had not. Great neglect this, on the part of somebody.

Extracts from FUN.

"IT'S VERY WARM."—Let it be known that the Scotch people, relieved from the bane of betting men, are learning to make jokes. Should our readers doubt this, as they very likely will, we can refer them to the *Daily Review* of June 16, in which, speaking of the weather, a picturesque as well as romantic reporter informs the world that "but for the warm sunshine, the temperature would have been much colder than is agreeable at this season." We pause in admiration, for it never before struck us how wonderful it is that warm sunshine should be the cause of warmth—even in Scotland.

KILL OR CURE.—The Congress of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been mainly occupied in discovering how to kill them. One cannot help thinking that a more appropriate object for its inquiry would be how to keep them alive. But men's stomachs are always larger than their hearts!

YOUTHFUL LOGIC.—*Kate*: "Oh isn't this orange cold, Lally?" *Lally*: "Oughtn't to be; I know they come from a warm place."

ANOTHER GUY!—The *Globe* observes that last year—"Coffee rose to an unprecedented figure."—This is not generous! The fallen monarch of Ashanti may be a figure, but it's not pretty to say so!

A GUARDIAN OF THE POOR.—*Old Mr Grummles*: "Green peas and new 'taters! Does your mother know that them sort o' things leads to the Work'us?" *Boy*: "Know? 'Curse she does! That's why she has 'em now, 'cos she knows she won't git 'em there!"

IN EARNEST.—A New company, limited, has been started in London entitled, "The Cremation and Urn Company." A good investment, for what it urns will be clear profit for the shareholders.

A STRANGE DOCTRINE (IN THE GREENHOUSE).—*Worthy Doctor*: "I say, William, isn't that where those rats come from?" *William*: "Aye, sir, that it be, too; just this bit of a hole here, sir. But you leave it to me, sir; I'll doctor 'em." *Worthy Doctor*: "H'm; how do you mean?" *William*: "Why! kill 'em to be sure."

Occasional Papers.

WORKING MEN'S OBSTRUCTIONS.
No. 2.

IN my last paper on this subject I urged the importance of self-respect and manly independence. Let us not, however, in striving after these mistake egotism for them, for egotism is nearly as contemptible and about as great a barrier to progress as the soulless mendicity I have been speaking of; and I am afraid we are so contradictory and eccentric that we are very much in the habit of cultivating both weaknesses. For while I have witnessed many, very many, painful exhibitions of this spirit of mendicity, I have also seen much, and that too in the same individuals, of a species of envious egotism, if I may so term it, which is equally to be despised and condemned. This usually manifests itself in the eulogy of working men as a class, in representing them as the "bones and sinews" of the nation—as that, and that only, on which the greatness of the country depends—that they, in fact, are the true aristocracy, and all others mere "drones"—"blood-suckers" and enemies of their kind. This is the chord upon which all our mob orators love to play, and it is one I have never heard touched in an assembly of working men without being cheered to the echo. Now no candid working man believes this to be true. The artisan who requires unskilled labourers to assist him would not only deny but indignantly repudiate the notion that such labourers were the tradesmen—the persons upon whom the honour and stability of the craft depended. A plater, for example, in a ship-building yard, usually requires three or four labourers, and, as a rule, they are very ignorant and illiterate, and it would be just as true and as wise in these poor labourers to meet together and cheer themselves with self-glorifications upon their being the real platers of the ship, as it is for the working men to giveutterance to, or greedily take in, fulsome eulogies of their being the most important class in the state. There would be no harm in the labourers meeting together to hear bombastic speeches in their own praise, and of the important part they play in ship-building, but if in magnifying their own office they not only detracted from the merit of others, but branded all who are better paid or less laboriously worked than themselves as "enemies," "robbers," and such like, then they are fostering in themselves a most unjust and ungenerous spirit towards those by whom they obtain their livelihood, and introducing an element of envy and discord into society, which, the more it is encouraged the more disastrous will be its results. It might be true that a good many of the labourers by observation and long experience would, if allowed to try, be able to perform the work of the plater but it would be ridiculous to say that platers' labourexs as a class are fit to assume the duties of the tradesmen so as to be put upon a footing of equality with them, and it would be equally absurd to cherish a feeling of implacable envy and hostility against them because of the superiority of their position. I would certainly be the last man to detract from the dignity, independence, and greatly accumulating power of the working man, or to counsel him to bend one iota beneath his true stature to any class; but I feel that much of the bitterness which is between us and those above us in society arises from misconception on this point, and I would urge upon my fellow-workmen to candidly consider whether there is reason or justice in the bitter invectives which they pour, and delight to pour, upon every class but their own. The idea that manual labour—the work of the many—is the most important is wholly an erroneous one; for, to continue the same illustration, the labourers of the plater do the most and the hardest work, but their labour is only useful as it is controlled and directed by the skilled workmen who employ them. The labourer, in fact, is only better than a machine, inasmuch as he can do something which a machine cannot. The superiority of the plater over him lies in the skill which he has acquired by education in his profession, and he again stands in the same relation to those by whom he is directed. To this portion of my subject I shall probably have again to recur; meantime, all I wish to inculcate is, that the egotism and bitterness of invective indulged in, in praising our own order and detracting from others, are not a whit more just or reasonable than for the unskilled labourer to do the same thing in respect to the tradesman. As a class we want education, we want the habits of self-denial, self-control and self-reliance, which characterise those above us, which we must greatly cultivate before we can join, on equal terms, in any race with them. The levelling-down process, which is the dream of many who have nothing to lose, and who consequently imagine that they must gain thereby, is a delusion. Though a perfect equality were established to-morrow, before a few months had elapsed we would again, as a class, be left behind. A few, possibly a good many, of the best of our order would rise rapidly and leave us, but the lower stratum would be found to consist of much the same persons as now, and until we acquire stronger habits of self-government it will ever be so. If we are to be freed from the thraldom and drudgery that oppress us it will only be by beginning with the reformation of ourselves. Without *that* all external helps are vain. Let us disabuse our minds of all foolish notions of our superior greatness and importance as a class, and above all things let us thrust from us all craving after anything having even the appearance of charitable help. We may acknowledge our poverty—

"Is there for honest poverty
Who hangs his head an' a' that,
The coward slave, we pass him by,
We daur be poor for a' that,"

—but let it be in the spirit that *dares* to be poor rather than dependent. Let us feel that when we are self-reliant we are self-sufficient, and that come what will we are equal to the task of raising and emancipating ourselves, and are determined to do it. The difference between us and the middle classes (the now real governing class) is not so great as comparatively a short time since subsisted between the lords of the soil and the merchants and the burgesses. The merchants in those days were held in supreme contempt; were taxed and tolerated, but their sturdy independence and persistent efforts to elevate themselves have long ago triumphed, and made them the real rulers of the empire; and the landed aristocracy are being gradually shelved as a thing of the past. We have much the same course to pursue, and to fight with much the same weapons for our full emancipation, and all we require to equip us for the contest are a thorough conviction that we are equal to the fighting of our own battles, and a real determination of losing no opportunity when we can prudently and intelligibly do so.—*Hebburn Monthly Illustrated Journal.*

ANOTHER CONTEMPLATED REDUCTION OF WAGES IN THE IRON TRADE.—The *South Wales Daily News* of Monday states that a meeting of the South Wales ironmasters will be held in London on Tuesday, to decide on a further reduction of wages, variously estimated at from 10 to 30 per cent. This proposal, if carried out, is likely to cause intense excitement, and may result in a strike of 150,000 colliers and ironworkers.

A SURGEON POISONED BY MISTAKE.—Early on Sunday morning Mr Baker, surgeon, of Junction Road, Upper Holloway, being restless and unable to sleep, went to his surgery in the dark to obtain a composing draught, but he unfortunately took a dose of carbolic acid by mistake instead. Soon afterwards Mrs Baker was awoke by the violent retching of her husband. He said he was very ill, and he should die. Dr Spencer was immediately sent for, and was soon in attendance, but too late to save Mr Baker's life. He endeavoured to revive the action of the heart by the application of the galvanic battery, but without effect. Dr Baker had practised many years in Upper Holloway, and was much respected in the neighbourhood.

NEWSPAPERS AND "POTHOUSE PROTESTANTISM."—Dean Cowie, in the course of a sermon which he preached in St. John the Baptist's Church, Hulme, on Saturday evening, made the following charge against the press:—"The characteristic of our day is boldly speaking falsehood. It is very seldom, indeed, that I read our local papers, but whenever I take them up I generally find, in articles which are not subscribed with any responsible name, the grossest falsehoods, the most abominable misrepresentations, and the most disgraceful ignorance of the points which are at issue among us." Further on the Dean spoke of what he called "pothouse Protestantism," which he defined to be "the vulgar, blatant, ignorant Protestantism of newspaper writers, hustings frequenters, and platform speakers."

Local and General News.

There has been discovered at Whitley Hill Heads, near North Shields, a valuable seam of household coal, which is selling at 7s 6d per ton.

The bicentenary of the birth of Isaac Watts at Southampton will be celebrated by the Congregationalists in that town on the 17th of next month.

The Right Hon. J. W. Henley, M.P., who was one of the guests at Merchant Taylors' on Midsummer day, dined with the same company on the occasion of the Jubilee of George III. in 1810.—*City Press.*

The Catholic bishops who met last week at Fulda have sent proposals to Berlin for reconciliation, and it will depend upon the answer they receive whether they will issue a collective pastoral or not.

A painful accident to the wife of Prince D'Oubril, the Russian Ambassador to the German Court, is reported from Potsdam. The Princess accidentally fell into the Jungfern Lake on Sunday evening, and though rescued almost immediately, she died from the shock on Monday morning.

At Goole, on Saturday, a man named Robert Birkhill was at work in the dockyard, when a large beam, weighing several tons, which was being lifted, fell upon him through the chain breaking. He was killed instantly.

On Friday, Saturday, and Sunday thunderstorms visited many parts of Yorkshire. Near Dewsbury a man, who had taken refuge in an uninhabited cottage, was killed by lightning; and near Thornhill a railway servant was injured by the electric fluid. In the neighbourhood of Pateley Bridge two cows were killed.

THUNDERSTORM IN WEARDALE.—A terrific thunderstorm passed over Weardale on Friday last from the north-west, commencing between four and five o'clock in the afternoon. At Warden Hill, near Wesgate, four valuable milk cows, worth at least £80, were struck by the lightning. They were huddled together, taking shelter beside a lime kiln, when they were killed. Two of them belonged to Mr. Hugh Faitless, and the others to Mr. John Walton and Mr. Charles Maddison, all farmers at Warden Hill.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"—The names and titles of his Siamese Majesty, as given in the treaty recently concluded with the Government of India, are: "Sombdetch Phra Parymindr Maha Chulalong Korn Bodindthong Depaya Mana Mongkut Parusaya Ratorerayara-wiwongse Varutmawongse Pribat Warakattrya Rajanikradom Chaduranta Parom Maha Chakrabantiray Sangkat Poremdhanan Mik Maharaja Dhiray Poromnat Pobit Phra-Chula Chom Klaw Chow Yuhua, Supreme King of Siam, fifth of the present Dynasty, who founded the Great City of Bangkok Amaratne Kosindr Mohindr Ayuthia."

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE ROBBERY BY A BOOKSELLER'S ASSISTANT AT SOUTH SHIELDS.—On Saturday night the South Shields police apprehended a young man named Robert Denholm, managing assistant with Mr W. D. Learmount, bookseller, stationer, and printer, King Street, South Shields, on the charge of stealing a large quantity of books and other articles of stationery. The prisoner had been in prosecutor's employment about three years, and it appears that during the past twelve months Mr Learmount has missed numbers of books and other articles from his premises. Suspicion falling upon the prisoner, he was apprehended. His lodgings were searched, and a quantity of the stolen property found.

FOUND DEAD.—Early on Sunday morning, George Irvine, living at Pleasant Row, North Shields, discovered the body of a man lying on his face beside an old pit heap in a field in the occupation of Mr Harrett, farmer, Chirton Dene, near to North Shields. The police were afterwards communicated with, and the body was identified as that of Mr William Beck, about 47 years of age, a fitter, living with Mr George Taylor, of Hope House, North Shields. The body was removed to the dead house at the Low Lights, to await an inquest. There is a scar on the mouth of deceased, and it is not exactly known as yet how he came by his death. It is surmised, however, that the deceased may have fallen down in a fit and been suffocated.

SUICIDE FROM WATERLOO BRIDGE.—Early on Friday morning a respectably dressed man was seen to enter one of the recesses of Waterloo Bridge, and look fixedly into the river, his elbows on the parapet and his head resting on his hand. In a few minutes he mounted to the parapet and plunged into the river, which was nearly at low water. His body was heard to strike against the pier in its descent. The wretched man struggled to his feet, and stood, with the water barely covering his shoulders, pressing his hands across his face, as though trying to clear his vision. While a boat was going to him his strength seemed to fail, and he slowly sank beneath the stream.

SUICIDE AT DARLINGTON.—On Monday afternoon, about twenty minutes to three o'clock, a woman named Jane Measham, forty years of age, wife of an ironworker, living in George's Square, Bridge Street, Darlington, was found by a woman named Mary Bowes lying in an upstairs room with her throat cut, a large piece of the windpipe being cut clean out with a razor. Bowes at once gave an alarm, and Dr Lawrence, of the Cottage Hospital, was sent for, but when he arrived life was extinct. She had been living in reduced circumstances for some time, and it is stated that she had lately been drinking heavily. She leaves several children.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT IN DURHAM.—A most brutal case of assault occurred late on Saturday evening, in a part of the city inhabited by Irish. Two Irishmen, named Patrick Madden and William Fury, who lodged together in a place called the Water Lane, commenced an argument which finally ended in a quarrel. Madden became exasperated at something that Fury said, and in a moment, in the presence of another lodger, he stabbed Fury with a pocket knife in the back of the neck. The injured man fell and was insensible for some time, notwithstanding that medical assistance was procured. Madden was taken into custody, and, in consequence of the dangerous condition in which the prosecutor now remains, the prisoner, who appeared before the borough magistrates on Monday, on the charge of cutting and wounding, was remanded for a week.

THE HARVEST OF 1874.—The *Standard* examines the reports from all parts of the world relative to the approaching harvest, and pronounces them extremely favourable. In our own country the reports of the condition of the corn are satisfactory all over the British isles. There is every promise of more than an average crop of wheat; and should the weather prove propitious, the yield will be much above the average. In the report of the Austrian Agricultural Department it is stated that the weather of the first half of the present month has had a most favourable effect upon the crops throughout Austria and Hungary. In most districts the yield is expected to be abundant, and nowhere is it likely to fall below the average. From Odessa, again, equally favourable reports have been received. Throughout the valley of the Danube and along the Black Sea, the promise seems to be excellent. Even more favourable is the intelligence from the United States. In the great grain-growing States of the West, and also in California—a great wheat State likewise—the prospect is said to be magnificent. Other kinds of corn also promise well. The fruit crop is stated to be in a backward condition. But the corn crops every where promise well, while the breadth of land under grain is said to be greater this year.

Serious complaints are made by the Church papers in Prussia of the decrease in the number of students of divinity at the German universities.

Viscountess Amberley died on Sunday afternoon, after a short illness. Her ladyship, who was born in April, 1842, was the fourth daughter of Edward John, second Lord Stanley of Alderley.

Frances Stewart, aged 42, who was convicted at the last sessions of the Central Criminal Court of the murder of her grandchild, a boy twelve months old, was executed on Monday morning within the gaol of Newgate.

On Sunday morning, during service, an owl flew into the Wesleyan Chapel, Malton, and alighted upon the organ. The bird, which was captured, was quite still during service, but became excited when the organ was played at the close.

At Stonehouse, near Plymouth, on Monday, a discharged marine named Macdonnell, having quarrelled with a woman with whom he lived, beat her to death with a bed-post and then swallowed poison and cut his own throat. He is expected to recover.

The *Augsburg Gazette* publishes a communication from St. Petersburg to the effect that Yakoob Beg, the ruler of Kashgar, is arming against Russia. It also states that a collision between Russia and China (said to be threatening the Russian frontier at Kuldja) is probable.

A cashier to a large ironworks at Burnley has disappeared, and it is believed that his accounts are wrong; it is impossible to say at present to what amount, as the audit is not completed. Rumour puts it at £1,500, but nothing definite can be known till the completion of the audit.

The annual meeting and demonstration of the members of the West Yorkshire Association of Miners was held on Monday in Peel Park, Bradford. It was estimated that upwards of 20,000 persons were included in the procession. Rain fell heavily during the whole of the proceedings in the park. Amongst the speakers were Mr Macdonald, M.P., and Mr. Burt, M.P.

LOCAL BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—We understand that the action which was pending in the Court of Common Pleas, and which was to have been tried on Monday, in which a widow named Turnbull sought to recover £10,000 from Mr Hedley, a colliery owner in the North of England, for breach of promise of marriage, has been compromised on payment of £2,000 and costs.—*Northern Daily Express.*

The march through the Midland and Northern Counties of the agricultural labourers commenced on Monday. One hundred locked-out men belonging to the National Union left the Newmarket district under Mr Taylor. They reached Cambridge about six in the evening, and were entertained by a member of the Town Council. The appeal for pecuniary aid is stated to have been liberally responded to on the route.

A delegate meeting, representing the whole of the members of the South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire Miners' Association, who number upwards of 20,000 persons, was held at Barnsley on Monday, when it was decided by a large majority not to submit to more than a reduction of 10 per cent. on the advances given since October, 1871. This is exactly one-half of the reduction proposed by the masters. In consequence of this decision it now seems almost certain that the men will cease work on the expiry of their notices, namely, the 8th inst.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER AT NORTH SHIELDS.—Thomas Desmond, seaman, belonging Wexford, living at North Shields, was on Monday remanded by the North Shields magistrates for attempting to murder his wife, Mary Jane Desmond. The parties quarrelled, when the woman rushed out of the house followed by her husband, who threatened to kill her. He drew from his pocket a clasp knife, with the blade of which he struck her in the breast, but fortunately it did not penetrate far, as the point was bent by striking the bone. The police came up and prevented further mischief.

CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH AT SUNDERLAND.—On Monday, at the Sunderland Police Court, Elizabeth Ellis was brought up on remand, charged with concealing the birth of her child. Mr J. Graham appeared for the prosecution. Margaret Sanderson, a washerwoman, who had been in the employ of Mrs Cooper, in Foyle Street, Sunderland, where prisoner had also been a servant, corroborated the statements already reported as to the appearance of the prisoner while at service in Foyle Street. After hearing the whole of the evidence read over to her, the prisoner, who had nothing to say in answer to the charge, was committed for trial, but admitted to bail in sureties, herself in £30, and two in £15 each.

THE IMPORTATION OF CHOLERA.—The port sanitary authorities, warned by the experience of last autumn, and, as we may suppose, strengthened in their efforts by the legislation of 1872, will, it is to be hoped, act unitedly this year in endeavouring to prevent the importation of cholera. We know that in 1873 isolated cases were introduced from Rotterdam, Hamburg, Caen, and Havre, into the ports of London, Liverpool, and Southampton. Each authority, guided in some soat of way by an Order in Council, did that which was right in its own eyes, and succeeded in stopping the disease. But it is notorious that no uniform plan of action has as yet been agreed upon by all port authorities. Some trust in the Customs for information, others make their medical officers inspect every suspected vessel, and a great many have done nothing at all. We may have cholera imported at any time from French, Dutch, Belgian, or North German ports, and Consul Bernal, of Havre, indicates, in his last official report, the hopelessness of getting early information from authorities in France as to the existence of any epidemic. The Dutch authorities are eminently open in such matters, and in Belgium and Germany the sanitary state of ports can be ascertained with comparative accuracy. Having regard, however, to the importance of concerted action, a meeting of port sanitary authorities in London, presided over by an "expert" from Mr Simon's department at Whitehall, would at the present moment be far more practically useful to us than an international congress at Vienna.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SERVANTGALISM AT WHITBURN.—At the Jarrow Petty Sessions, on Tuesday, Ann Newton, a domestic, who now resides with her parents at Westwood Colliery, near Ebchester, was summoned for contravening the Master and Servants' Act, on the 15th ult., by leaving the employ of Mr W. Turner, Wellhouse Farm, Whitburn. The young woman did not put in an appearance at court, and the case was heard in her absence. From the statement of the farmer, it would appear that the girl had informed her mistress on the 13th that she was going to have visitors—her sister and "a young man"—and she hoped there would be a good dinner prepared for them. Mrs Turner good-naturedly assented, and after the girl had entertained her guests, she again went to her mistress with the very modest request to allow the young man to sleep at the farm all night. The mistress could not think of such a thing; but the youth had not been "far afield" during the night, for he soon turned up next day. Unabashed at the first denial, Ann again went to her mistress on the Sunday night, and made the same request, but met with the same success, upon which she exploded, and made her exit by the window next morning. When Sergeant Snowden went to Ann with the summons, her mother refused to let him know of her whereabouts, and told him to burn it in the unmentionable place.—The Bench decided that defendant should forfeit her wages, and in addition be fined 20s. and costs.

It is reported from Jacmel that a deficit has been discovered in the Haytian Treasury of 190,000 dollars. The ex-Minister of Finance has taken refuge in the American Consulate.

The *Sun* hears on good authority that Mr. Gladstone will be in his place in the House of Commont to oppose both the Scotch Patronage Bill and the Archbishop's Bill.

On Monday afternoon, two little boys, while playing in the Corporation stone yard, Ocean Road, South Shields, found the body of a full-grown male infant confined in a soap box.

William H. Dobson, a cashier, was on Monday committed for trial by the Liverpool Magistrates, on a charge of embezzling about £4,000 belonging to his employers, Messrs. Warner and Co.

A report reaches Berlin from Russia that the Emperor has banished the Grand Duke Nicholas for life to the Caucasus, and taken from him the Cross of St. George.

LOOKING FOR SMITH.—A letter-carrier, after walking nine miles, and delivering the same letter to a hundred and thirty-seven men, none of whom would receive it, sat down and wept. The letter was directed to Mr Smith.—*American paper.*

The defeat of 10,000 Carlists, under Don Alphonso, is confirmed, as also the news of a successful flank movement, whereby Marshal Concha obtained possession of Villatuerla, Laza, Layez, and Aillez.

FLEETWOOD DOCK WORKS.—These works present a scene of great activity, and preparations have just been commenced for going on with the entrance, which embraces a considerable extension of the original contract. We understand the contractors could put on fifty or more "navvies," and find them employment two years, at good pay. There are now about 400 men on the job.—*Fleetwood Chronicle.*

MR MOODY'S TABERNACLE AT CHICAGO.—The Rev. J. H. Wilson, of Barclay Church, Edinburgh, who is on a visit to America, writes from Chicago:—"We were much interested in coming to the field of Mr Moody's labours. We have met with many of the best Christian people of the place, ministers and laymen, and we have heard but one opinion expressed—of entire confidence and affectionate regard. All speak of his wonderful energy and zeal and devotedness, and of the great results that have attended his labours. They long to have him back again, and are following him during his absence with their prayers. Only the basement story of his tabernacle is erected as yet. It consists of a large hall and an admirable suite of rooms for classes, &c. I conducted the ordinary Sabbath forenoon service, at which 900 or 1,000 Sabbath scholars, old and young, were present. We met many of Mr Moody's friends and fellow-workers, who were earnest and zealous like himself. If the building were completed I have no doubt it will be a great centre for evangelistic work in this city. There is much work for our brother to do here; and when he has done his work in our land he cannot be back a day too soon. He is claimed by the whole Christian community here, just as he is in Scotland, and the door seems open for him everywhere."

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER NEAR DURHAM.

An attempted wife murder occurred at a small mining village named Moorsley, about eight miles from Durham, between eight and nine o'clock on Monday evening. A man named Wm. Lisgo, a miner, resides at Moorsley, with his wife, Jane, and four young children. Lisgo, during the greater part of Monday had been drinking, and whilst under the influence of liquor, went home about 8 o'clock. He had only been in the house a short time when the screams of the children attracted the attention of the neighbours, some of whom went in. They found on the floor pools of blood, and Mrs Lisgo lying upon the floor covered with blood, which flowed from serious wounds on the head. Her body was covered with bruises. She was insensible. Sergeant Hill, of Hetton, after much difficulty, apprehended Lisgo in his own house. An examination of the premises showed that the corner of the fender had been used in beating the injured woman. A table leg had also been broken off, and used for the same purpose, as well as a poker. Mr Buston, surgeon, of Hetton, found her head a mass of wounds, one of her fingers broken, and her jaw fractured. The man bears a very indifferent character. His wife is lying in a very dangerous condition, and is not expected to recover. At the Houghton-le-Spring Petty Sessions, on Monday, the prisoner was brought up and remanded until Tuesday next.

ORDINATION AT BISHOP AUCKLAND.

The Right Reverend David Anderson, D.D., sometime Bishop of Rupert's Land, held a general ordination on Sunday, June 28th, in the parish church of St. Andrew's Auckland, under a commission from the Lord Bishop of Durham, when the following gentlemen were ordained:—

DEACONS.

Brown, Henry, St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead.
Cary, Joseph Radcliffe, St. Bee's College, Cumberland.
Crow, Henry Oswald, Keble College, Oxford, B.A.
Dalton, Thomas Howard, St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead.
Davies, Lewis William, St. Bee's College, Cumberland.
Hilliard, John Edward, Wadham College, Oxford, B.A.
Irwine, Edward Champneys, Trinity College, Dublin, B.A.
Krauss, Arthur, St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead.
Little, George, Durham University, L.T.
Moffat, Bowland Garrard, University College, Durham, L.T.
Nowell, William Edward, University College, Durham, B.A., L.T.
Russell, James Matthias, St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead.
Slack, Joseph, St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead.
Wrenford, Thomas Henry, St. Bee's College, Cumberland.

PRIESTS.

Battle, Thomas, University of Durham, L.T.
Casely, William Henry Western, St. Bee's College, Cumberland.
Croudace, William Darnell, University College, Durham, L.T.
Graham, Michael, Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham, L.T.
Hoare, John Gurney, Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A.
Noble, William, University of Durham, L.T.
O'Brien, George Edward, Queen's College, Oxford, B.A.
Oram, Reginald Austin, Gonville and Caius' College, Cambridge, M.A.
Pool, John, Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham, L.T.
Simpson, Michael Maude, Oriel College, Oxford, B.A.
Stogdon, Arthur Read, St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, B.A.
Thornton, Edward, Gonville and Caius' College, Cambridge, B.A.

LICENSES.

Rev. Henry Brown, licensed to Curary of St. Thomas' Annfield Plain.
Rev. Joseph R. Cary, to New Shildon.
Rev. Henry O. Crow, to St. Mark's, Bishopwearmouth.
Rev. Thomas H. Dalton, to St. Philip's, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Rev. Lewis W. Davies, to Mickley.
Rev. John E. Hilliard, to St. Hilda's, South Shields.
Rev. Edward C. Irwine, to Monkwearmouth.
Rev. Arthur Krauss, to Choppington.
Rev. George Little, to Easington.
Rev. Bowland G. Moffat, to Deptford.
Rev. William E. Nowell, to St. Anthony's, Newcastle.
Rev. James M. Russell, to Southwick.
Rev. Joseph Slack, to St. Paul's, High Elswick.
Rev. Thomas H[illegible]enford, to Belmont.

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FOR SALE, One In-calving COW.—Apply to MARY HENDERSON, East Stob House, near Dipton. 979d

FOR SALE, a Neat PHÆTON, in good condition. —Apply to GEORGE B. SCOTT, Derwent Hill, near Shotley Bridge. 5017

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a Freehold DWELLING HOUSE, situate at No. 24, ELTRINGHAM STREET, Blackhill, containing four Rooms, Back Yard, and necessary conveniences, in the occupation of Mrs. KIND.—For particulars, apply to PATTINSON OSBORNE, Auctioneer, Shotley Bridge. 997d

Wanted.

WANTED, a good useful honest Servant GIRL that can Milk. For reference, apply at this office. 6022

WANTED, immediately, respectable LADS for the PRINTING BUSINESS.—Apply at the Office of this Paper. 2524

WANTED AGENTS for Jewellery, Watches, Tobacconists' Goods, and Ironmongery. Wholesale Price Lists sent.—Address HENRY MAY, Manufacturer, Birmingham. 936d

WANTED, at Lanchester Colliery, a MASON. One who has been used to building coke ovens preferred. House and coals found if required. —Apply to M. DORMAND, Colliery Office. 996d

TO JOINERS.

WANTED, Two or Three good JOINERS.—Apply to JOHN ROUTLEDGE, Joiner, Gibson Street, Consett. 983d

WANTED, to be known by every Lover of a Pipe of Good Tobacco, that S. WALKER, Hair Dresser and Stationer, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL, has just received a beautiful assortment of MEERSCHAUM AND BRIAR ROOT PIPES; also, Fancy CLAY PIPES of every description. Real Meerschaum Pipes, from 2s. 6d. each; Briar Root Pipes, from 3d. each. Also, a Choice Stock of TOBACCOS and CIGARS of the Finest Flavour.

To Lend.

LOANS AND MORTGAGES.

MONEY TO LEND, in sums of £50 and upwards, on personal security, at 6 per cent. per annum interest, repayable in One to Seven years. Also several sums upon Mortgages of Freeholds and Leaseholds from 3½ per cent. Terms 10 to 21 years. No commission charged.

Apply to Messrs. SEVAN, No. 10, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.; personally (preferred) or by letter.

N.B.—Interest payable half-yearly and is not required in advance. 803d

Contracts.

TO BUILDERS.

TO LET, the Masons', Joiners', and other work required in the Erection of NEW SCHOOLS at Lanchester. Plans and Specifications can be seen any day, and Tenders will be received up to MONDAY, July 6th, 1874, at the Rev. J. DUNGLE'S, Vicarage, Lanchester. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

BUILDERS are invited to TENDER for the several works required in the ERECTION of a NEW SCHOOL-ROOM, at ESCHESTER, for the Ebchester School Committee. The Drawings and Specifications may be inspected at our Offices on and after the 9th inst., and Tenders (sealed and endorsed) will be received by us on or before the 23rd inst. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN SMITH & SONS, Architects.

Town Hall, Shotley Bridge,
July 2nd, 1874. 6023

THE LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH invite TENDERS for CUTTING a TRENCH about 1,400 yards in length, and laying in the same length of 2 inch WATER PIPES near Iveston. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at his Office situate at West Writing ("Marked Tender") will be received up to the 12th day of July inst., at 10 A.M.

By Order,
M. COUPLAND, Clerk.

West Wood House, Shotley Bridge,
2nd July, 1874. 6026

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

CONSETT POLICE STATION.

THE Magistrates of the County of Durham are desirous of receiving TENDERS for ALTERATIONS and ALTERATIONS to CONSETT POLICE STATION.

Plans, Specifications, and Quantities may now be inspected and perused at the Offices of WILLIAM CROZIER, Esq., M.I.C.E., the County Architect, Assize Courts, Durham, to whom Tenders are to be sent, not later than SATURDAY, 18th July next, endorsed—"Tender for Consett Police Station.

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

By Order,
RALPH PARK PHILIPSON,
Clerk of the Peace.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Durham,
1st July, 1874. 6014

LANCHESTER UNION.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

THE RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY of the LANCHESTER UNION, are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the excavation, finding, and laying down about 700 yards of SEWERAGE PIPES in the township of KYO LAWS, at Annfield Plain.—Plan Sections, and Specification may be seen at the office of Mr WILLIAM GROUND, Lanchester, Surveyor to the Board.—Sealed Tenders, on the prescribed form only, must be sent to the Clerk's Office, marked "Tender for Sewerage Works," on or before WEDNESDAY, July 19th inst.—The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. W. THOMPSON,
Clerk to the Sanitary Authority.

Lanchester, 4th June, 1874. 6020

Public Notices.

THE BAND will perform at the SPA, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 4th, 1874. 6013

LOOK out for the UNITED ORDER of MECHANICS' GALA, at Dipton, in a Field adjoining the Village, July 11th. 995d

LOOK OUT for the LINTZ GALA and STEEPLE-CHASE, on SATURDAY, July 4th, 1874.

☞ LOOK OUT FOR

TANTOBIE GALA

On JULY 4th, 1874. 964d

LOOK OUT for the DERWENT COLLIERY MINERS' PIC-NIC, at MEDOMSLEY, on SATURDAY, July 25th, 1874. For particulars see handbills. 6018

LOOK OUT for the I. U. O. MECHANICS' GALA, near the PACK HORSE INN, CROOKGATE, August 1st, 1874. 6011

STINTS taken in.—Apply to GEORGE LEYBOURNE, Upper Houses, near Lanchester; or WILLIAM LEYBOURNE, Cornsay Colliery. 977d

TO FARMERS, HAY SELLERS, &c.

A MEETING will be held at the GREEN TREE INN, MEDOMSLEY, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th Inst., at Seven o'clock, to take into consideration the price Hay ought to be sold at this year. Farmers are particularly requested to attend. 6019

ONE POUND REWARD.

WHEREAS some evil disposed person or persons did Break into a Garden, and also did wilful damage to a Dwelling House, situated at Panhill, near Shotley Bridge, about the 10th day of June.—Any person giving information to THOMAS JOHNSON, of High Waskerley, that will convict the said person or persons, will receive the above Reward. 998d

WESLEYAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.

ON SUNDAY, July 12th, 1874, Two SERMONS will be preached in the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, by the Rev. GEORGE FRYAR, Returned Missionary from India. Service to commence in the Morning at Half-past Ten and in the Evening at Six o'clock.

On MONDAY, July 13th, the Annual MEETING will be held, when ADDRESSES will be delivered by the Rev. GEORGE FRYAR, and the Revs. J. DIXON and L. EDMAN (Returned Missionaries from South Africa and the West Indies).

The chair will be taken at Seven o'clock, by JOHN DICKINSON, Esq. 6012

Collections will be made in aid of the Mission Fund.

LANCHESTER
WESLEYAN CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.

ON SATURDAY, July 11th, 1874, the Rev. PETER MCKENZIE, of Newcastle, will Preach in the Afternoon at Three o'clock. In the Evening, the Rev. PETER MCKENZIE will Deliver his Popular Lecture on "SAMPSON." Chair to be taken at Half-past Six o'clock by J. SNOWBALL, Esq., of Gateshead. Admission to Lecture, Front Seats, One Shilling: Back Seats, Sixpence.

During the Afternoon TEA will be provided in the School adjoining the Chapel. Tea on the tables at a Quarter-past Four o'clock. Tickets, One Shilling each.

Tickets for the Lecture or Tea may be obtained of Messrs. J. BUCKHAM, WILLIAM DIXON, and at the Door.

On SUNDAY, June 12th, SERMONS will be Preached in the Afternoon at Two and Evening at Six o'clock, by the Rev. RICHARD PETCH, of York.

A Collection at the close of each Preaching Service in aid of the Chapel Funds. 5009

THEATRE ROYAL, CONSETT.
LESSEE.... Mr. E. FIELDING.

Licensed to Play the Pieces of the Dramatic Authors' Society.

Important Engagement of
MISS JENNY LEWIS' POWERFUL
DRAMATIC COMPANY,
For the week commencing JULY 6th,
When there will be produced, for the first time in Consett, a Startling New DRAMA, entitled
"FACE TO FACE,"
And a Laughable FARCE.

ENTIRE CHANGE EACH EVENING.

FRIDAY NIGHT, July 10th, will be set apart for the BENEFIT of Mr. JAMES CRAIG, late of the Tyne Theatre.

N.B.—On FRIDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, PRIZES will be GIVEN AWAY. 6022

THE Friends of the late THOMAS HUNTER, of Leadgate, who for many years has been Engineer to the Consett Iron Company, intend, by Subscription, to erect a suitable Stone or Tablet for the great respect and esteem which has long been accorded to him, and the balance of subscription will be handed over to his Widow and Family who have been left unprovided for. The following gentlemen have been appointed as a Committee to solicit Subscriptions in aid of the Memorial Fund. Post-office Order made payable to Mr. J. LONGBOTHAM, Viewer, Leadgate, by Blackhill, Durham.

Committee:
Mr. J. Longbotham, Leadgate.
" George Hawdon, "
" Thomas Howe, "
" Thomas Fleming, "
" James Bruce, "
" James Christy, "
" William Lee, "
" James Stewart, "
" John Winter, "
" Ralph Richardson, "
" Thos. Armstrong, "
" William Kirkley, Westwood.
" Robert Chatterton, "
" Robert Russell. "
" Joseph Hedley, viewer, Medomsley.
" Robert Wilson, "
" William Watson, "
" William Little, "
" Beaty Richardson, Consett.
" John Gaty, "
" Charles Hammond, "
" William Brown, Templetown.
" Adam Maxwell, "
" William Keenlyside, Crookhall.
" George Beazey, "
" Robert Johnson, Sherburn Terrace.
" Bernard Shipley, South Medomsley.
" Robert Brown, Delves Lane.
" George Hogg, Blackhill.

Business Announcements.

THE NEW DRAPERY, MILLINERY, AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

AT ANNFIELD PLAIN,

IS NOW OPEN.

MESSRS. SHAW AND ATKINSON

PROPRIETORS. 571d

SEWING MACHINES,
OF VARIOUS KINDS,
"EUROPA" SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED,
AT
G. D. POWELL'S,
13, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

GAS ENGINES.

ALL who require a small amount of mechanical power will find these the most efficient and cheapest Engines. Can be worked by an ordinary jet of gas, and requires no attention. No danger of explosion. No extra insurance. Engines made from ¼ to 2-Horse Power. Sole agents for the district, HESLOP, WILSON, and BUDDEN, Engineers and Iron Merchants, 26, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 764d

NEW ARRIVALS of BERLIN, PARISIAN, LONDON, and YORK GOODS in fashionable High Combs, Fancy Arrows, Daggers, Pins, Ornamental Hair Twists and Coils, French Fans and Brushes, Berlin Ivory Fans, Rimmell's Perfumery, Rare Honeycomb Sponge, &c., &c. First-class Artists at counter and in rooms.

29, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE,
C. ROUGIER, PROPRIETOR.
Wholesale Warehouse, York. 449d

ASSAM TEA MART.

ROBERT DOBINSON,
THE TEA DEALER AND GROCER,
IS grateful to the inhabitants of Newcastle and district for their past favours, and solicits a continuance of the same in future. His Stock comprises a Choice Selection of
TEAS, COFFEES, CIGARS,
AND ITALIAN GOODS.
A Trial solicited. 939d

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MILLER, and SEEDSMAN,
GROCER, DRAPER, & PROVISION MERCHANT
HARPERLEY STEAM & WATER CORN MILL,
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,
HAS always on hand a large STOCK of Pure Linseed and Cotton Cakes; Indian Meal; Pea Meal; Barley Meal; Boxings, Sharps, and Bran; Oats whole and crushed, and feeding stuffs of every description.

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

Fine SEED PEAS, SPRING TARES, SEED BARLEY &c., on hand. 146b

JOHN PARKER,
JEWELLER AND PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,
2, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

PORTRAIT GALLERY RE-OPENED
for the present season on the 27th of FEBRUARY. Open each day (Sunday excepted) from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m.

J. P. has a Practical Workman on the Premises for repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, &c., on the Shortest Notice. Terms moderate.

Country Orders punctually attended to. 655d

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

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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

☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality

EMIGRATION AGENT.

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

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

LISTER AND SONS,
WATCH MAKERS TO THE QUEEN,
CHRONOMETER MAKERS TO THE ADMIRALTY,
12, 14, & 16, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 692a

ESTABLISHED 1844.
THOMAS JOHNSON,
CURRIER AND LEATHER MERCHANT,
BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD,
WISHES to call attention to the high position the North stands in as manufacturers,
AND WHY NOT IN BOOT TOPS?
And begs to say that the want experienced to get first class Tops made to measure can be supplied by him on the shortest possible notice; also with MILLER'S PATENT GUSSETS, which all ought to wear.

Agent for HOWE'S and WESTMORELAND'S MACHINES.
DO. MACHINE TWIST and THREAD.
DO. MORRIS and YEOMAN'S NEEDLES

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN BATES
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that, he having dissolved Partnership with WILLIAM KNOX, he has commenced business
AT MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT,
as Joiner, Carpenter, Undertaker, &c.; also, dealer in Timber, Plaster Laths, Tacks, Hair, &c. 893d

NOTICE.

JOHN ROUTLEDGE respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally, that he has re-commenced business in Grasson Street, Consett, near the Co-operative Store, as BUILDER, JOINER, and UNDERTAKER, and dealer in Timber, Plastering Laths, and Hair; and trusts by prompt attention to merit a continuance of their favours.

Consett, May 7th, 1874. 880d

PARTIES visiting Newcastle should CALL at the GALLOWGATE BRITISH WORKMAN, "Come and Welcome," where they can be supplied with Refreshments at the following marvellous low scale of charges:—

Plate of Beef	8d.	Ham Sandwich	2d.
Do. Beefsteak Pie.	8d.	Cup of Tea	1d.
Do. Mutton	8d.	Do. Best	2d.

787d THOMAS SHERRITT, Manager.

EDUCATION.

NORTH OF ENGLAND
MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS,
THE CRESCENT, HIGH ST., GATESHEAD.

THE course of instruction embraces every subject likely to aid in developing the moral and intellectual faculties of the Pupils, so as to fit them for the duties of life.

Home comforts. Liberal diet. Terms moderate. Prospectus free. Address the Principal. 419d

CHEAP COALS.

THE Public can be supplied with good Unscreened House Coals at 8s. 6d. per Ton, or 2s. 6d. per Tub of 5 cwt., at the NEW COAL DRIFT opened out, adjoining the Ebchester Railway Station, or with Unscreened Busty Coals at 12s. 6d. per Ton, or 3s. 0d. per Tub of 6 cwt. at BROOMHILL COLLIERY near Ebchester Station; good Unscreened House Coals may also be had at CARR HOUSE COAL DEPOTS, at the rate of 9s. 0d. per Ton. Tickets given to carimen with weight on. 968d

THOROUGH-BRED STALLIONS at Woodlands Stud (Mr. VAN HANNEBRENK'S) a mile from Knitsley Station, County of Durham. Apply to stud groom for pedigrees, &c.

MACGREGOR, brown, 16 hands high (winner of Two Thousand Guineas). At 15gs.

STENTOR, bay, 16h. 2in. high, (winner of French Two Thousand Guineas) sire of Absalom, &c. At 12gs.

HESPER, chesnut, 16h. 2in. high, (winner of many races) sire of Sir Bertram, &c. At 6gs.

Half-bred Mares, Half-price; Groom, 10s. 6d., Thorough-breds; or 5s., Half-breds.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all or any Person or Persons entering into the occupation of any House, Shop or other building, to which Gas has been supplie 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 thereof, upon proof of the use of the Gas, without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Persons 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

PRICE THREE SHILLINGS, POST FREE.

THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT with the AWARDED ROADS, QUARRIES, WELLS, WATERING PLACES, &c., set out by the Commissioners by their Award, dated 13th June, 1871; also a note of the various

CUSTOMS OF THE COPYHOLD OF MANORS OF THE SEE OF DURHAM.

Edited and Compiled by ROBERT JACKSON, for upwards of thirty years Managing Clerk in the Copyhold Office, Durham, and late Bailiff of the Manor.

The whole of the remaining copies of this useful work, which was published at 3s. 6d., having been purchased by ROBERT JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett, he has determined to reduce the price to *Three Shillings* per copy (post free) in order to effect a speedy clearance.

Also on hand a few copies (being an exact facsimile) of the *Original* LANCHESTER COMMON ACT, recently published by Mr. JOHN CALVERT, at the reduced price of *Two Shillings* (post free).

☞ Every owner or occupier of property within the boundary of Lanchester Common should possess a copy of either of these editions.

Mr. JACKSON will be glad to forward copies of either of these editions by return of Post. For which Halfpenny Postage Stamps or Post-Office Orders made payable to ROBERT JACKSON, Consett, must be received.

Copies of either of these editions may be also had of Mr. T. Batey, Bookseller, Front Street, and Mr. George Atkinson, Middle Street, Consett; Mr. R. Jackson, Bookseller, and Mr. S. Walker, Newspaper Blackhill; Miss Leslie, Bookseller, Shotley Bridge; and of the Agents of the *Consett Guardian*.

Public Notices.

LOOK OUT for
on SATURDAY,

FOREIGN SE
HOUSEHOL
13, WEST G
NEWCA

The Stores are now
Mondays, Tuesday
from 9 till 6; Fri

Considerable progr
up of the establishm
the management doe
the convenience, not
it is intended event
fixtures are still of a
quickly be replaced
alterations have been
the staff. Very exte
to the stock, and man
of which constituent
advantage. Further
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trade, goods of sound
and new facilities f
modities, will find it
stock, the building i
partments, and the
completion of the wh
gradually.

The following are
OPEN:—

LADIES' DRAPERY
ME
MANCHESTER
floor), well stocked
&c., which ladies
usually "wholesale
in every number
Crewdson's heavy
use; also other mak
double warps and tw
calico sheetings from
sheetings, pillow line
assortment to select
table napkins, table c
towels, bed ticks, &c.
in English and Fr
yard; a large range
and Foulardines, fro
CURTAIN DE
and Lace Curtains o
3s 11d to £3 6s per
tains are very beauti
article in this departm

FANCY DRESS
novelties of the sea
steady flow of new st
will find this departm
dition. They follow
the goods in stock;
Linen tussores, fro
LAWNS, from 4d to
Cheviot and West
costumes from 1s 8d
Mr. R. L. MARKHAM will attend every MONDAY from
11 a.m. till 3 p.m. at Mr. BENNISON'S, Victoria Hotel,
Consett. 707d

A1 DONCASTER BUTTER-SCOTCH DROPS.

The ORIGINAL
Manufactured by
THOMAS GALLOWAY,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER,
86, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

TODD'S QUININE WINE
stands pre-eminent for
PURITY AND STRENGTH.

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

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

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

Agents—W. AVERY, grocer, Middle Street, and D. Irwin, chemist, Front Street, Consett.

WILLIAM PRATT,
MONUMENTAL MASON, &c.,
DURHAM.

HEADSTONES, TOMBSTONES
AND INCRIPPTTIONS EN-
GRAVED on the shortest notice, at
moderate terms.

☞ Designs and Estimates free on application to Mr. WILLIAM GOLDEN, Bonfieldside Cemetery. 895d

JOSHUA LAX,
FURNISHING IRONMONGER,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

AGENT for Rimmington's Mangles; The Home Washer (never to be beaten in competition, a fair trial allowed before purchasing if desired); Taylor's Patent; The Howe and Singer Sewing Machines, sold on the instalment principle, or a liberal discount given for cash, delivery and instruction free, satisfaction guaranteed.

J. L. has just received a large stock of Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, and Cricket Goods from the best and cheapest markets, and shall be glad of an early call by his friends.

May 28th, 1874. 929d

MR. R. C. WHINFIELD,
ELECTRO-RUBBER.
HUMSHAUGH, NORTH TYNE,

BEGS to announce to the Public that at the earnest solicitation of many friends he has commenced the practice of Electro-Rubber; and in addition Mr. W. would also call attention to his successful treatment—authenticated by many grateful patients—of the following diseases:—Wetand Dry Scurvy, Gravel, Ulcers, Swellings, Scalds and Burns, Built Breasts, Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatic, Carbuncles, Diarrhœa, Whitlows, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Inflammation, Ring Worms, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Wool Fire, &c. Having made arrangements to visit Benfieldside once a week, Mr. Whinfield hereby intimates that he purposes to be at Mr. LEYBOURNE'S, Benfieldside, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. every MONDAY, until further alterations, for consultation. 832d

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

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

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

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

LOOK OUT for the HARPERLEY GALA, on SATURDAY, August 8th, 1874. 6015

FOREIGN SERVICE SUPPLY CO., LIMITED.
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY STORES,
13, WEST GRAINGER STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

The Stores are now OPEN DAILY as follows:—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, from 9 till 6; Fridays, 9 till 4; Saturdays 9 till 8.

Considerable progress has been made in the fitting up of the establishment since the opening day, but the management does not pretend as yet to offer all the conveniences, nor all the classes of goods which it is intended eventually to supply. Some of the fixtures are still of a temporary nature, but they will quickly be replaced by permanent ones. Important alterations have been made, and are being made in the staff. Very extensive additions have been made to the stock, and many new arrangements completed of which constituents will no doubt perceive the advantage. Further progress will continue to be made until the whole establishment is complete in every particular; meanwhile, those who desire to co-operate in the effort to provide, upon a fair system of trade, goods of sound quality at the lowest prices, and new facilities for distributing household commodities, will find in the hourly arrivals of new stock, the building up from day to day of new departments, and the gradual and steady approach to completion of the whole plan, matter to interest and gratify.

The following are among the departments NOW OPEN:—

LADIES' DRAPERY DIVISION DEPARTMENTS OPEN.

MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT (on the ground floor), well stocked with plain draperies, house linen, &c., which ladies will find, are sold at what are usually "wholesale prices," Horockses's long cloths in every number at manufacturers' list prices; Crewdson's heavy and medium calicoes for family use; also other makers' goods in washed. Croydon, double warps and twills of all widths and qualities; calico sheetings from 1s 0½d per yard upwards; linen sheetings, pillow linens, quilts, sheets, &c., a very large assortment to select from; glass cloths, tea cloths, table napkins, table cloths, crumb cloths, huckabacks, towels, bed ticks, &c.; prints, all the leading paterns in English and French goods from 4½d to 6d per yard; a large range of French shirtings, Percales and Foulardines, from 6½d to 9½d per yard.

CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.—Muslin, Leno, and Lace Curtains of carefully selected design, from 3s 11d to £5 5s per pair. The Tambour lace curtains are very beautiful specimens, and every other article in this department is well worthy of attention.

FANCY DRESS DEPARTMENT.—The various novelties of the season are now being shown, and a steady flow of new stock arrives daily. Constituents will find this department in a very satisfactory condition. The following are a few prices of some of the goods in stock; they will speak for themselves: Linen tussores, from 5½d to 1s per yard; linen lawns, from 1s 3d to 1s 6d. All the new shades in Cheviot and West of England homespuns for costumes from 1s 8d to 3s 6d per yard; imitations of the above from 1s to 1s 6d. French balernos, pure alpacas, French poplins, plain and fancy grenadines and barages, in all the new shades. The new Yokehama ("leather make") of Japanese silk, 1½ yards wide, 7s 3d and 8s 6d per yard. French wool satin cloth, 1s 6½d. Best Lyons challiette, very choice colours, 10½d., 1s., and 2s 6d. Washing camlets, 8½d.

A large parcel of rich black silks, glaces and gros grains at about one-fourth less than the usual prices.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.—Paramattas, crape, cloths, French merinoes, Cobourgs, Russell and Persian cords, alpacas, and Kay and Richardson's and Grout's patent spotless crapes in all qualities.

COSTUME DEPARTMENT.—We are now able to show a well-assorted stock of costumes in all the new washing materials from 10s 9d to 2 guineas; alpaca, serge, and home-spun costumes from 30s to 6 guineas; also some magnificent blalk silk costumes trimmed with blue, black, salmon, and grey satin, from 5 to 10 guineas.

MANTLE AND JACKET DEPARTMENT.—Real Hudson's Bay seal skin mantles (finest selected skins), and ladies desiring a beautiful jacket at a moderate price are invited to inspect the stock at once. The jackets are, of course, not low in price, but they are unquestionably cheap. Velvet mantles from 3½ guineas. Dolman capes, trimmed with real lace and beaded, from 15s 9d.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DIVISION.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT. Boys' suits, Grecian, Cossack, sailor and knickerbocker shapes, in all materials and sizes. Gentlemen's and youths' black cloth and Tweed suits, light or dark, suitable for either town or country, well made and fashionably cut, from 16s 9d per suit. A large assortment of dust coats from 9s 11d each; waterproof coats, 8s 6d, &c., &c.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.—The bespoke department is under the superintendence of a continental cutter, of long experience in Paris, Vienna, Brussels, St. Petersburg, and London, who is reputed one of the best artists in his trade. A staff of tailors is now employed here, and garments can therefore be made up promptly without the delay attendant on sending them to London to be made.

In addition to the large and varied stock of woollen cloths, all the leading novelties in Yorkshire, West of England, and Scotch Tweeds arrive daily. Portmanteaus, dressing cases, pocket knives, flasks, hats, caps, boots and shoes, shirts, pocket-handkerchiefs, ties, collars, underclothing of all descriptions, and other personal requisites too numerous for mention, will be found in the gentlemen's outfitting division.

FOOD DIVISION.

The greater portion of the stock in this division has arrived, and orders can now be executed. Further additions are on the way, and the stock will be completed so soon as they are received.

The GROCERY DEPARTMENT is now open, with a well-assorted supply of groceries, Italian goods, Crosse and Blackwell's preserves, pickles, sauces, &c., &c., at those low prices which are the well-known result of The Foreign Service Supply Company's system. TEA: The company's teas are generally acknowledged to be of the purest and best kind. They are delivered as they arrive, and are not chopped up or otherwise dealt with in any way. Constituents should bear this in mind, and recollect a spoon will not hold as much, by weights of pure unchopped tea, as of the mixtures of dust and siftings often sold. Prices: 2s, 2s 2d, 2s 4d, 2s 6d, 2s 10d, and 3s, with some unusually fine and good at 3s 4d, and 3s 6d. SUGAR.—The selection of sugar for the stores has been conducted with the most anxious care; the impurities and abominations present in low classes of sugar are well known, and recent researches have shown such sugars to be full of living insects of an injurious and disgusting nature. The management recommend the finest Demerara at 3½d, and pure crystals at 4d and 4½d, and will also supply a pure sugar at 3d; but it is hoped constituents will not insist upon a sugar at 2½d per lb., as it cannot be supplied at that price pure.

FURNITURE DIVISION.

The following departments in this division are now open:—

ELECTRO-PLATE DEPARTMENT, well stocked with goods of elegant design, manufactured expressly for the company, and warranted plated with the proper thickness of silver. The prices are about 7s in the pound sterling less than manufacturers list prices. Goods not in stock will be sold from the list, and that reduction allowed. Among those in stock are spoons and forks, cruet frames, tea and coffee sets, breakfast cruets, biscuit canisters, dish covers, kettles, fish knives and forks, toast racks, fish carvers, soda water frames, &c., all of the best quality and plating; also an entirely new style of electro-plated goods, partly enamelled.

CUTLERY DEPARTMENT.—Table knives and forks of every description, in sets or in dozens, manufactured expressly for the company. Razors of every kind, also in cases. Pocket knives in great variety, from 1s to 21s each. Scissors of every description.

CHINA AND PORCELAIN DEPARTMENT.—A really elegant and choice selection of dessert service, tea and breakfast sets, dinner services, toilet sets (single and double), egg stands, hot water jugs, &c., &c.

GLASS DEPARTMENT.—This is one of the leading features of the store—the collection of flower vases, decanters, claret jugs, tumblers, champagne, and wine glasses, and being new, complete, and elegant.

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT.—A large assortment of goods direct from the manufacturers at Birmingham and Sheffield. Fenders of every kind; Iron and steel, from 1s 9d to £7 7s each; fire irons, from 4s 9d to 50s; baths, shower, hip, sponge, and travelling; tea trays, japanned, &c.; paper, bronze tea urns, copper kettles, tody kettles, hat and umbrella stands; kitchen utensils of every description, both tin and enamelled; iron ware; brushes, brooms, &c.

LOOKING GLASS DEPARTMENT.—Great pains have been taken to secure goods of the highest quality, and the result must prove satisfactory. Mirrors of every size and description, from 55s to £15 15s; dressing glasses, toilet and hand glasses, &c.

IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS in great variety, from 15s to £15 15s.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.—In this department will be found an excellent selection of dressing cases, students' and other writing desks; purses, ladies' and gentlemen's, from 1s each.

PAPIER MACHE.—Cabinets, work boxes, jardinières, card boxes, &c.

Tartan and Fern goods of every description, tea caddies, work boxes, inkstands, card boxes, memorandum books, paper knives, card cases, thermometers, &c.

CLOCKS.—Attention is directed to the American clocks in English cases, which will be found remarkably cheap. For higher classes of clocks, constituents are referred to the elegant assortment of French clocks.

TOYS of every description, French, German, and English.

MUSICAL BOXES, harmoniums, accordions, &c.

BREAD PLATTERS and Knives, Egg-Stands, and a variety of articles in carved wood.

CARD TABLES, Vases, Hat Stands, and many other goods will be found on sale, and new ones of various kinds arrive daily.

CONSTITUENTS' TICKETS, entitling the holder to deal at the Stores from the opening day until the 1st of July, 1875, are now ready, and may be had here on payment of 2s. 6d., or will be sent post free for 2s. 7d.

Any person may obtain a ticket upon the above terms, but the directors reserve the right to cancel any such ticket upon returning the half-crown subscription, if they think fit to do so.

Shareholders are entitled, with the approval of the directors, to the following advantages over constituents who are not shareholders:—

1. The holder of five shares may deal at any one Store without paying the annual subscription.

2. The holder of ten shares may deal at any Store, established at any time in any part of the world, without payment of the annual subscription.

3. The holder of more than ten shares is entitled, in addition to the above, to nominate annually one person for every five shares, who may deal at any one Store without paying the subscription.

Tickets and shares may be applied for now at the office, 13, Mosley Street, and at the Stores, 13, West Grainger Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

FOREIGN SERVICE SUPPLY COMPANY (LIMITED), FINANCIAL SYSTEM.—Business is done for cash only, and a living profit is made upon every transaction. The rate of that profit is fixed at 5 per cent. nett—not upon the capital employed, but upon the amount of business done—so that a dividend of 5 per cent. is made for shareholders every time the capital is turned, which may be as often as once a month, if the business be fully and prosperously developed.

Shares are allotted from time to time, when the directors are ready to employ the capital to be raised, By the articles of association the directors may, at any time, declare the shares at a premium, and apply the amount received as premium in payment of a bonus dividend, to the shareholders already on the register, when the premium was fixed. This was done in the case of the original shares, which are now at 15 per cent premium. The first 12,000 shares earned bonus dividends amounting to nearly 20 per cent., in addition to the 12 per cent. dividends to which they are entitled.

Foreign Service Supply Company (Limited). Investors are informed that the directors are prepared to allot 20,000 new shares for the general purpose of the company.

Forms of application, and copies of the prospectus, may be had free from the Secretary, at the Company's Offices, 20, Threadneedle Street, London; 13, Mosley Street; or 13, West Grainger Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; 103, Patrick Street, Cork; or any other office of the company.

The first allotment will take place on June 30th, and the last on July the 7th. 6010

DISGRACEFUL SANITARY CONDITION OF MILKWELL BURN.—On Tuesday, at the monthly meeting of the Hexham Rural Sanitary Authority, Mr J. M. Ridley, Walwick Hall, in the chair, Dr Maclagan, the medical officer of health, reported upon the filthy state in which he found the colliery village of Milkwell Burn on his last visit. He found the pipes which convey water from the ends of the channels into the cesspool to be blocked up with all kinds of refuse. On all sides of the privies human filth was scattered, and during the short time of his visit he counted twelve children using the ground at the side of the privies instead of the privies themselves. As this chamber-refuse was as often as not thrown into the open ashpits, the neighbourhood might at times, especially during the presence of typhoid fever, become really dangerous to the inhabitants, as it was well known that that disease was disseminated more in that way than by any other means, and if typhoid did appear in the village, the probability was that the place would be speedily decimated. These nuisances were the result of the absolute carelessness of the people themselves, and it seemed quite certain that unless they looked after the cleanliness of the children, and prevented vegetable and other refuse being thrown into the channels, it would be quite hopeless that any permanent good could be effected. Several of the inhabitants stated that they never used the privies, and instead of putting them to their legitimate use, they were set apart for the collection of old boxes and baskets, and so blocked up as to be unfit for their proper use. The smell from the ashpits was most obnoxious. The presence of large numbers of dogs also tended to add to the amount of filth lying about. Some of the privies were very filthy. He felt convinced that unless some strenuous measures were taken by the authority, and one or two examples made of the delinquents, nothing could be done to improve a place where the people were so thoroughly indifferent to their own comfort.—The Inspector (Mr Thompson) stated that it was extremely difficult to get hold of the delinquents.—The Chairman thought if an example was made of one or two of the delinquents it would have a salutary effect.

LOOK OUT for the HARPERLEY GALA, on SATURDAY, August 8th, 1874. 6015

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ In consequence of the great increase in the circulation of the *Consett Guardian*, it is necessary to commence to print the newpapers at an earlier hour. Advertisements intended for insertion should be received at the office not later than ten o'clock on Friday morning.

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.

The Consett Guardian:

SATURDAY, JULY 4TH, 1874.

Local and District News.

PRESENTATION AT DIPTON.—At the usual monthly meeting of the "Maid of Derwent" Lodge of the National Independent Order of Oddfellows, held at the house of Mr. R. Clark, Sportsman's Arms, Dipton, on Saturday night, Bros. James Teasdale and James Clark, P.G.Ms., were each presented with a handsome sash and badge. Bro. William Coward, G.M., made the presentations, which were respectfully received by the recipients.

A ROGUE AND VAGABOND.—James Mailen, labourer, of Consett, was brought before Mr Town, at Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday morning, and committed to Durham Gaol for one month as a rogue and vagabond. About a quarter-past eleven o'clock on the previous evening, Mr Fielding, lessee of the Consett Music Hall, heard some person in the Gallery, and on proceeding to that part of the building found the prisoner concealed. P. C. Stoner was called in, and took the prisoner into custody.

CASTLESIDE.—This school was inspected and examined on Wednesday, May 20th, by H. E. Oakley, Esq., H.M. Inspector. The report just to hand runs thus:—"Mr. Lowie is decidedly entitled to credit, as his school has made good progress ever since he took charge of it." From the tabulated results of examination it appears that there was only one failure in the entire school, viz., one in reading, and all passed in writing and arithmetic. When the present master took charge of the School, the Government grant only reached to the sum of £26 2s., whereas this year the amount realised from the same source is £47, reduced to £44 15s.; this being the utmost allowed by the Education Act to any school under one teacher. The examination in Scriptural knowledge by the Diocesan Inspector was most satisfactory.

WESTWOOD SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The first anniversary of the United Methodist Free Church Sunday School was celebrated last Saturday by a public tea party, when upwards of 100 people partook of the good things provided. After tea, a public meeting was held in a field adjoining (kindly granted by W. H. Hedley, Esq., on behalf of the Consett Iron Company), and was presided over by Mr. W. Kirkley, of Westwood. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. R. Dymond. Circuit Minister; Messrs. J. Moorhead, Seaton Sluice; R. Charlton, Westwood; and R. Davidson, Dipton.—On Sunday, Mr. J. Moorhead preached an effective sermon in the morning, from "Sin not against the child." In the afternoon and evening, recitations, dialogues, and poetry were given by the children, and choice selections of music were sung by the choir to an audience of upwards of 500 people. Liberal collections were taken on behalf of the School fund.

LECTURE ON SPIRITUALISM.—Advantage was taken by "The Newcastle Society for promoting inquiry into Modern Spiritualism," on the occasion of their trip to Shotley Spa, on Thursday last, to favour the inhabitants of Shotley Bridge with a lecture by Mr J. J. Morse, of London, on a subject bearing some relation to modern spiritualism, such subject to be chosen by the audience. The chair was occupied by one of the officials of the society at Newcastle. The subject chosen was "What is spiritualism, and what are the advantages to be derived from it;" and immediately the chairman had announced the subject of the discourse the lecturer arose, and for upwards of an hour discussed the subject under the title of "The philosophy of spiritualism." The speaker argued that spiritualism proved the soul's immortality, and that the tapping of tables and other phenomena witnessed by spiritualists and others was the work of an intelligent cause, such cause being the spirits of those who had left this earth. At the close of the lecture various questions were proposed and answered, after which the meeting terminated.

FORESTERS' DINNER AT CONSETT.—The members of the "Court Countess of Derwentwater" Lodge of Ancient Foresters celebrated their second anniversary on Monday last. The members of the order marched in procession during the afternoon, headed by the Leadgate brass band, which was preceded by one of the members, Mr Ralph Howe, who, riding a bicycle, and dressed in the full costume of an ancient Forester, caused large numbers of people to assemble on the line of route. The annual dinner took place in the Queen's Head at six o'clock, and was largely attended by the members. The cloths having been removed, Mr Richard Murray was voted to the chair, and Mr Charles Hammond to the vice-chair. Amongst those present were Bro D. Williams, C.R., Bro Geo. Wood S.C.R., Bros W. Moir, P.C.R., Henry Maxwell, P.C.R., Robert Askew, P.C.R., Geo. Oliver, Thomas Lamb, John Cole, W. Gill, John Alexander, John Morgan, S. Downs, &c. The Chairman, in proposing "The Queen and the rest of the Royal Family," observed that individually and collectively the Foresters were loyal and patriotic subjects—Band: God save the Queen." The next toast on the list was "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers." It was admitted, the chairman remarked, that England had the best army and navy in the world. Although they had not a Volunteer Corps in Consett, he was sure they would all fight for their country rather than see an invader in it. He begged to couple with the toast the name of Mr Ralph Howe, who, though not a rifle volunteer, was always a volunteer in any good cause. (Applause). Mr Howe briefly responded. The Chairman next proposed "Success to the Consett Iron Company," coupled with the name of Mr Hammond." In reviewing the early history of the Company, Mr Murray observed that most of those present would remember that at one period of their existence the Consett Iron Works could have been bought for an old song. He had been to many places in the North of England, but in none had he found the people more comfortable and prosperous than at Consett. Mr Hammond, in responding, said twenty years ago the workmen under the Company had only hovels to live in, but now their dwellings would bear comparison with those of any Company in the North. (Hear, hear).—In proposing "The trade of Consett" the Chairman said every class had benefited by the increased prosperity of the coal and iron trades during the past few years.—Several other toasts of a complimentary character were proposed and respo[nded] to. During the evening Mr Robert Surtees, hon. sec., read his report, from which ... the Lodge has 178 members on ...

LOOK OUT for the KYO FLOWER SHOW, on SATURDAY, September 5th, 1874. 6016

We understand that efforts are being made to establish a Young Men's Christian Association for Consett and neighbourhood, which we trust will prove successful.

On Tuesday afternoon, the teachers and scholars connected with the Consett Baptist Sunday School had a pic-nic in a field near Templetown, which was kindly lent them by Mr. T. R. Dolphin. There was a goodly number of teachers and scholars present, and an enjoyable afternoon spent.

FAREWELL SERMON AT COLLIERLEY.—On Sunday evening last, a large congregation assembled in St. Thomas's Church, Collierley, to hear the Rev. W. H. Bradley, who has for some time past officiated as curate in the above parish, preach his farewell sermon. The rev. gentleman took his text from the 119th Psalm and 19th verse,—"I am a stranger in the earth,"—from which he delivered an eloquent and earnest address. Mr. Bradley leaves Collierley for a curacy in London.

SUDDEN DEATH AT BLACKHILL.—On Wednesday afternoon, Mr John Graham, coroner, held an inquest at the house of Mr Thomas Young, Blackhill, on the body of Jane Walton. The deceased, who was about fifty years of age, was last seen alive at noon on Monday. About five o'clock a woman named Janet Hardy had occasion to go into the house, and found the deceased resting with her head on the bed quite dead.—The jury returned a verdict to the effect that death had resulted from natural causes.

FEROCIOUS ATTACK BY A HORSE AT EBCHESTER.—On Monday evening, considerable excitement was occasioned at Ebchester by an alarming accident to Mr Matthew Reed, of Beamish Burn. This gentleman, who is well-known as the owner of several first class entire horses, was on a visit to Ebchester with his celebrated horse Robert Burns. He had been engaged in conversation with a gentleman for a few minutes, and had just returned to the head of his horse, when it seized him by the arm, and rising upon its hind feet lifted him up with it, and after holding him in that position for a few seconds it then dropped him. The unfortunate gentleman was immediately rescued, and medical assistance obtained, when it was ascertained that his arm was broken in several places, and it is feared that amputation will have to be performed.

ROWLEY AND THE SCHOOL BOARD ACT.—In consequence of a notice having been served upon Mr Errington, the overseer for the township of Rowley, by the Educational Department, London, either to adopt the School Board Act or to enlarge the Church School at Castleside, a meeting of owners and ratepayers was held in the Church Schoolroom on Wednesday evening, Mr W. J. Scott, of Consett, presiding, when it was unanimously agreed not to adopt the act, but to enlarge the present school-house, with the sanction of the Archdeacon and Vicar, the chairman being entrusted to communicate with the School Board Secretary, relative to the matter. We are glad to find that the Vicar, the Rev. W. Farrar, and the ratepayers have endeavoured so far to arrange matters so amicably.

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH AT CONSETT.—The adjourned inquiry touching the death of Bridget McNamee, whose death took place under somewhat suspicious circumstances on the 24th May last, was held at the house of Miss Medici, on Wednesday afternoon, before Mr John Graham, coroner. The deceased, it will be remembered, quarrelled with her husband about fourteen days prior to her death. Her head was cut in two places, and as alarming symtoms set in about ten days after, the services of a medical man were called in. She became worse on Wednesday, had a miscarriage the following day, and died on the following Wednesday. The jury returned the following verdict—"That the deceased died from blood poisoning from erysipelas, caused by a contused wound on the frontal bone, but there is not sufficient evidence to show who inflicted the wound."

THE DIPTON ELOPEMENT CASE.—On Wednesday, at the Durham Sessions, Edward Ross, 49, labourer, was charged with stealing two pairs of sheets, one shirt, and a number of other articles, the property of Charles M'Corley, at Dipton, on the 29th of April. Mr. John Edge prosecuted. The prisoner lodged with the prosecutor who is a pitman residing at Dipton, and on the 9th of April on returning home he found that his wife and the prisoner had gone away together, and that they had taken with them a number of articles his property. He gave information to Sergt. Morland, who found the prisoner and the erring wife had not deemed it necessary to go farther away then another part of Dipton, and two days after the elopement the prisoner was apprehended, and the goods were in his possession. The prisoner, in defence, alleged that the prosecutor and he had slept in a bed while the wife had slept on chairs in the same room, and that on the woman complaining of cold and threatening to go in to bed beside the prisoner if her husband did not allow her to come into bed beside him, she was allowed to get into bed and all three regularly slept together until the 9th of April. He also alleged that the woman slept with the person to whose house they went on the night of the day they eloped.—The jury at once found the prisoner guilty.—The Chairman said it would be a warning to the prisoner and other men who chose to run away with other men's wives, that they would not have to take any property with them. He was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

CONSETT PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.—On Saturday last, a tea meeting was held in connection with the anniversary of this place of worship, which was very largely attended. The tea was kindly given by Mrs. Christopher White, Mrs. Simon Turnbull, Mrs. John Charlton, Mrs. William Maund, and Mrs. Thomas Williams, by whom it was also served, assisted by Miss M. White and Miss M. A. Turnbull.—In the evening, there was a public meeting, when addresses were delivered by Miss Bennett, from Chester, and the Revs. Thos. Southron and J. Featherstone. Mr. Robt. Telford, of Consett, presided.—On Sunday, three powerful sermons were preached by Miss Bennett to large and respectable congregations in the morning, afternoon, and evening.—On Monday evening, Miss Bennett delivered a temperance oration to a numerous company of attentive listeners. The chair was occupied by Mrs. Southron, P.W.C.T., of Blackhill, who stated, in her opening remarks, that the subject they had to listen to that night was on temperance. She said it was a subject that ought to engage the attention of every church and every christian; and if they had no other passage of scripture on which to base their actions in this matter than that which says "No drunkard shall enter into the kingdom of God," they ought to ask themselves what they were doing to stop this trade, which blights the prospects of man. She referred to the strong current of public opinion that was running through the country in favour of temperance; and said it was their duty to strengthen that current, and to be satisfied with nothing short of total prohibition.—Miss Bennett then delivered an oration, which ... her upwards of an hour to do so, and ... she was frequently applauded. ... remarks, she pointed out that the que[stion of temper]ance was not one for a few, but for ... after which she ably touched ... connected with the tempe[rance] ... the evil of drinking. ... beneficial effects ... votes of than[ks] ... a unani[mous] ...

LOOK OUT for the KYO FLOWER SHOW, on SATURDAY, September 5th, 1874. 6016

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

The ordinary meeting of the Consett Local Board was held in the Board-room, on Wednesday afternoon. The following members were present—Mr Wm. Jenkins (chairman), Rev. T. Smith, Mr John Dickinson, Mr Ed. Charlton, Mr Dunne, Mr Hudson, Mr John Gledstone, and Mr T. Siddell.

MR WALKER'S SURETIES.

The CHAIRMAN read a letter which the Clerk had received from Mr George Walker, of Satley, one of Mr John Walker's sureties, offering to pay £100, the amount of his surety, in six months.

Mr DICKINSON thought they could do nothing in the matter, seeing that it was already in the hands of the Board's solicitor, and that the writs had been served.

The CLERK (Mr Elliott) observed that the Board had accepted the terms proposed, and had actually got the bills drawn. Mr Leybourne, the other surety, was willing to sign them, but Mr George Walker refused.

Mr Geo. Walker subsequently attended the meeting, and was informed that the Board could not now interfere in the matter, as it was in the hands of their solicitor.

MR MURRAY'S ENCROACHMENT.

This question was adjourned from last meeting in order that an awarded plan of the roads might be obtained. A plan was now submitted by the Clerk, who observed that the road had evidently been 66ft. wide.

The CHAIRMAN thought, without going into the question of encroachment's generally, something ought to be done with regard to Mr Murray's encroachment.

Mr SIDDELL observed that Mr Murray had in the first instance offered to take down the encroachment.

The CLERK said Mr Murray wished to have a year's notice from the Board, as he said he was a yearly tenant.

Rev. T. SMITH wished to know if the Board could undertake to remove the obstruction without giving Mr Murray twelve months' notice.

The CHAIRMAN said the matter had better be decided at once. No doubt as the houses got more numerous in the district the obstruction would become an eyesore.

Mr DUNNE did not see why Mr Murray's encroachment should be pulled down, seeing that the Board was receiving rent for it. If the Board moved in the question at all, he considered that every obstruction in the district should be removed.

Mr HUDSON said a great many people paid an acknowledgment for encroachments. For instance Mr Young, of Delves Lane, paid 3s a year for a piece of land in front of his house, which was a greater rent proportionately than that paid by Mr Murray for his building, for which he received a yearly rental.

Mr DUNNE said at present Mr Murray's encroachment did not inconvenience the public.

Mr SIDDELL said when the matter first came before the Board, and it was proposed to raise the rent, Mr Murray offered to pull the building down.

Mr DUNNE maintained that the Board had not power to raise the rent without giving Mr Murray proper notice.

Mr HUDSON said the Board had lowered the rent without notice having been given.

The CHAIRMAN said notice had been given to Mr Murray that unless he paid £4 a year the encroachment would be pulled down.

Mr DUNNE said the notice was insufficient. It should have been twelve months' notice.

The CHAIRMAN was of opinion that the Board could clear away an encroachment without giving any notice at all.

Mr SIDDELL said at one time Mr Murray paid £5 for the encroachment. Trade become dull, and it was then decided to lower the rent to £2. He considered that if the encroachment was then worth £5 a year it was now worth £4.

Mr DICKINSON said a good deal of time had been wasted month after month in considering the question now under discussion.

After some further discussion Mr SIDDELL moved that the previous notice be served upon the owner and the present tenant.

As an amendment Mr DUNNE moved that the encroachment stand at the rent proposed by Mr Murray.

The amendment was not seconded, and the original motion was therefore carried.

SETTLING PONDS.

A long discussion took place with respec[t to the] formation of settling ponds in which to p[urify the] sewage of the district. It was ultimatel[y decided] to buy a site and erect the works forthwith.

URINALS.

It was decided to erect a couple of uri[nals at] the top of Shakespeare Street, and the oth[er at the top] of Pasture Drift Road.

TELEGRAPH POSTS.

On the recommendation of Mr Gleds[tone the Clerk] was instructed to write to the Tele[graph Depart]ment respecting the painting of the t[elegraph posts].

PASTURE DRIFT ROAD

Mr DUNNE called attention to [the state of the] footpath in Pasture Drift Road. [In rainy weather] the footpath at the cutting was al[most impassable] ...

Mr GLEDSTONE said a retai[ning wall, with a] culvert underneath it, should b[e created at the spot] indicated by Mr Dunne.

It was resolved to build a w[a]ll and culvert.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Mr Dawson, the Inspector, reported as follows:—"During the month I have been endeavouring to carry out your instructions in regard to inspecting the dwellings and to preve[nt the overcrowding] ... have inspected a good nu[mber of houses], an[d find] that many of them are i[n a filthy state], an[d] overcrowded. Since last meeting I have ha[d] ... persons before the ma[gistrates], all of t[hem] fined, the order of the magistrates bein[g that] ... should at once reduce the number o[f] ... what the law required. We gave the[m] ... that they should have ..., but notwiths[tanding] ... Friday last, I visited the houses o[f] ... parties, and found that they were ... Others are also very much o[vercrowded] ... two are in a very filthy state ... small rooms there were four ... sleeping together; and in ... women; in another small ... cubic feet, there were ten ... bed there was a man ... in another bed ... the other two ... while in the ... naked withou[t] ... is very gene[ral] ... with."

The C[hairman] ... want of ... gracef[ul] ... to ...

Parliamentary Summary.

THURSDAY.

In the House of Lords, the Public Worship Regulation Bill was, after some remarks by Lord Lyttelton and the Lord Chancellor, read a third time and passed.

In the Commons Mr. Malcolm and Sir George Elliot, the newly-elected Members for Boston and North Durham, took their seats. Replying to Mr. Welby, the Postmaster-General explained that no communication in the form of a letter could be sent under the halfpenny book post wrappers. On the order for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Butt moved an address to the Queen, to the effect that the Irish judges should be appointed to the same extent as they are in England, upon the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, and without reference to official or political claims. After a brief debate, the resolution was rejected by 271 to 62. In Committee of Supply, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies proposed a vote of £35,000 in aid of the local revenues for the salaries and allowances of the Governors of the Settlements on the Gold Coast, and took advantage of the opportunity to explain the policy which has been decided upon by the Government in reference to the future government of the Coast. The statement was similar to that recently made in the House of Lords by the Colonial Secretary.

FRIDAY.

Like the spendthrift who throws pounds away while he has a large sum in his pocket, and then, when his financial state is low, repentantly saves his pennies, the House of Commons, which early in the Session wastes whole nights, grows at Midsummer penurious over its minutes. It's fit of economy with regard to time is just now marvellous to behold. It has grown anxious to utilise every available moment. It has virtuously shortened its time for assembling. Usually the Speaker takes his chair at a quarter to four, and gives three-quarters-of-an-hour for prayers, private business, and quiet gossip. The prospect of a late prorogation has, however, opened the eyes of members anxious for holidays to the woeful waste of time which this custom involves. Her Majesty's Government was appealed to to-night we commenced public business at 4.15 instead of 4.30. Whether this will save time may be doubted. The length of speeches depends upon the patience of the House, and the patience of the House upon the hour, so that we may expect the new rule to do no more than give an extra quarter-of-an-hour—surely a *mauvais quart d' heure*—to the Parliamentary bores. Talking of bores reminds one that Mr. Baillie Cochrane, who used to vex every righteous soul by the readiness with he offered his opinion on every kind of subject, has of late subsided into respectable repose. His speech to-night therefore, brought rather the pleasant sense of acquaintanceship with an old friend rather than the weariness which used to be induced by his too familiar voice. His subject was the courts of modern Egypt, and the Suez Canal, his object to urge upon the Government the adoption of certain judicial reforms proposed in the consular courts of the land. A short conversation followed. Mr. Bourke stated, on behalf of the Government, that French jealousy stood in the way of the proposed reforms, though England was pressing for then, but they hoped at last to carry their views, and the motion was negatived. From the land of the pyramis to the ancient land of Wales is but a short step, Chaldaic and Cymric languages being about equally intelligible to most people. Welsh members, however, insisted ardently upon the advisability of perpetuating their native tongue by the appointment of County Court Judges who knew Welsh. Mr. Osborne Morgan was windily eloquent. As usual, Mr. Richard was ful of fatherly or rather clerical advice; Mr. Morgan Lloyd was stern and unbending, but they had all to be satisfied with Mr. Cross's declaration that discretion in particular cases must be left in the hands of the Government. Mr. Richard caused great awe among neophytes by his statement that he could understand any Welshman from Cardiff to Holyhead A sanscrit scholar was naught to this, but even his acquaintance with the Celtic—no, not Celtic, but Cymric—did not melt the Home Secretary's heart. What would have happened had he addressed Mr. Cross in his native gutturals cannot be calculated. We passed from law to the army, and discussed the pay and position of sergeauts, a debate of which nothing came. The Government, as usual, promised to consider the subject. The next notice on the paper stood in the name of Mr. Newdegate, and was for returns relating to foreign conventual institutions. Mr. Newdegate, however, being threatened with an inconvenient "count out," did not appear. The House settled to another discussion of the thread-bare subject of Nawab Nazim of Bengal, which occupied the greater part of the remainder of the evening.

MONDAY.

In the House of Lords, Lord Roseberry withdrew the resolution he had put on the notice paper respecting the petition of Mr. Leonard Edmunds. In reply to Lord Hampton, who asked questions relating to the training of teachers for upper and middle class schools, and whether tha Education Department intended to take any measures to correct the irregular attendance of children at school, the Lord President stated that whilst recognising the great importance of having well-trained schoolmasters the Department was not prepared at present to submit any measure on the subject. With respect to the second part of the question, the Duke of Richmond intimated that the matter was engaging the anxious attention of the Department. Their Lordships adjourned shortly before six o'clock.

In the Commons, several notices were given, including one by Mr. Childers, to call attention to the state of the revenue departments; another, by Mr. Leatham, to move the rejection of the Public Worship Regulation Bill; and a third, by Mr. Mitchell Henry, to call attention to the subject of Parliamentary reporting. On the motion in Supply for the second reading of the resolution, authorising a vote of £35,000 for the Gold Coast and Lagos, Mr. Evelyn Ashley moved the amendment of which he had given notice, declaring that no arrangement for the government of these territories would be satisfactory which involved the recognition of slavery in any form. The Hon. Gentleman having in the course of his remarks taunted the Under-Secretary for the Colonies with having treated the subject of slavery in his speech on the Gold Coast vote last week, in a brief and evasive fashion, Mr. Lowther defended himself from the charge, and quoted largely from his remarks with the object of showing that he had dealt fully and fairly with the question. The Right Hon. Gentleman added that the matter had not been overlooked, and that the Government were anxiously inquiring how to meet and remove the curse of slavery on the Gold Coast. Mr. Goschen having recommended the adoption of the amendment, not only by the House, but by the Ministry, the Chancellor of the Exchequer complained that the amendment indicated that its framers had taken only a cursory and imperfect view of the real state of affairs. Mr. Forster spoke in support of the amendment. The Premier assured the House that the subject had been considered by the Government during many anxious hours, and that they had engaged the services of individuals who were eminently qualified to carry their policy into effect. Mr. Whitbread suggested the withdrawal of the amendment, and Mr. Ashley assented to this course; but the consent of the House not being obtained, the amendment was negatived without a division. Some progress was afterwards made in Committee with the Valuation of Property Bill.

TUESDAY.

In the House of Lords Earl Beauchamp moved the second reading of the Licensing Bill. Lord Aberdare defended the Act of 1872, and criticised at some length the proposals of the Government. The Duke of Richmond having replied, the bill was read a second time. Their Lordships adjourned shortly before eight o'clock.

In the Commons Mr. Butt brought forward the question of Home Rule, his motion being for a committee of the whole House to consider the present Parliamentary relations between Great Britain and Ireland. The Attorney-General for Ireland having met the motion with a decided negative, Mr. R. Smyth withdrew the amendment he had put on the notice paper, declaring that any change in the Parliamentary relations of the two countries would be prejudicial to the material prosperity, and dangerous to the peace and independence of the Irish nation. The debate was adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

In the House of Commons Mr. Dixon moved the second reading of the Elementary Education (Compulsory attendance) Bill, the object of which was that, whereas heretofore the formation of School Boards throughout the country had been permissive, it should now become compulsory, and the attendance of children should also be made obligatory. Mr. Birley moved the rejection of the bill, maintaining that its provisions were of the most stringent character. The measure was also opposed by Mr. Talbot, Mr. Scourfield, Mr. Hardcastle, and Mr. Gretham; and supported by Sir John Lubbock and Mr Fawcett. Mr. Forster expressed himself in favour of the compulsory attendance at school, and believing this to be the main object of the bill, intimated his intention of voting in its favour. The Vice-President of the Council, whilst congratulating Mr. Dixon on the able and conciliatory character of the speech in which he had introduced the bill, maintained that its main feature was the creation of School Boards all over the country, and warned Hon. Gentlemen against unduly pressing such a scheme. Lord Sandon added that the question of compulsory attendance was engaging the consideration of the Government. The House divided, when 156 voted for the second reading, and 320 against it—the measure being thus rejected by a majority of 164.

The Invalid's Friend—Todd's Qunine Wine—This elegant and rcowned preparation of genuine English Quinine stands unsurpassed for purity, strength and flavour, and is universally approved by the Medical profession, as a valuable and wholesome bitter, an efficient tonic, and an unequalled stomachic. It has been tested by thousands, and proved to be one of the best, safest and most agreeable remedy known for indigestion, loss of appetite, tic or neuralgia, nervousness, scrofulous affections, ague, debility, spasms, and all derangements of the stomach. Manufactured only by Joe Todd. Chemist, Carlisle.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Certificate from Dr. Versmann on every bottle, with full particulars. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford Street, London and sold by all Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s 6d per Bottle.

In consequence of the unparalleled success attending the administration of Todd's Quinine Wine in cases of nervousness, debility, indigestion, and all stomach complaints, some unprincipled tradesmen for the sake of greater profit are endeavouring to deceive the public by offering spurious imitations at a low price. It is therefore absolutely necessary to ask for and have only Todd's Quinine Wine, and to see that the name of "Joe Todd" is upon the Government stamp pasted over the cork of each bottle. Manufactured only by Joe Todd, Chemist Carlisle.

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

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the Teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d for the liquid, and 1s per jar for the Floriline "Powder," of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford-street, London.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Certificate from Dr Versmann on every bottle, with full particulars. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford-street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s 6d per bottle.

Beware of Piratical Imitations of Allcock's Porous Plaster.—Owing to the wonderful sale these celebrated plasters have obtained by their curative properties in lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, pains in side and back, and, in short, all pains and local affections, some unpricipled parties have been manufacturing and offering for sale spurious plasters, put up in such a manner so as to deceive the unwary, and, as sole agent for Great Britain and Ireland, I can guarantee none genuine save they bear on the Revenue Stamp, in white letters, the words—"Thos. Allcock & Co. Porous Plasters," and the public, by never purchasing unless this is on, will secure to themselves the genuine Porous Plaster. Henry D. Brandreth, Liverpool, sole agent for Europe and the Colonies. Dealers in spurious plasters will be prosecuted. 1542

Dyer's Workmen's Watch Clubs.—Mr. Geo. Dyer, the eminent watchmaker, 90, Regent Street, London, has organised a system of workmen's watch clubs, which enables members to obtain at wholesale list prices, his celebrated silver watches by the payment of as low a sum as 1s. weekly. The advantage to working men and others of obtaining good watches on such easy terms is fully recognised by the numerous clubs which are and have been established in all branches of trade, and in Her Majesty's service at home and abroad. Secretarics are required at all places to establish and conduct them, and any party wishing to obtain the management of a club, can obtain particulars by post, or otherwise, on application as above. This system has proved a real boon to thousands of the members as tending to encourage provident habits and enabling them to obtain valuable watches without trouble or inconvenience to themselves.

Dyer's Watchhs.—The cheapest and best in the world (*vide times*). 30 per cent. saved. Lowest prices: Aluminium, 18s. to 25s.; workmen's good silver, 26s. to 36s.; ditto hunting case, 46s.; ladies' elegant silver (small size), 36s.; hunting case, 42s.; gent's splendid silver levers, 45s. to 105s.; hunting case, 70s. to 135s.; ladies' fashionable gold watches, 55s.; ditto hunting case, 118s.; gent's splendid gold levers, 98s.; hunting case, 130s. Every kind of first-class gold and silver watches kept in stock at lowest wholesale cash prices. All watches warranted to purthasers from one to five years each, by printed and stamped warranties, signed, George Dyer. Price lists and orders sent safe per post to all parts of the world. Post Office Orders payable Regent Street; Bankers, Union Bank of London.—Dyer, goldsmith and watchmaker, 90, Regent Street, London, W.

WINES AND SPIRITS (Foreign) on which Duty was paid in the port of London by the principal Firms during the past year.

WINES (Foreign)	Gallons	SPIRITS (Foreign)	Gallons
W & A Gilbey	800,690	W & A Gilbey...	306,504
Dingwall, Portal & Co	142,949	Twiss & Browning ...	186,558
F W Cosens	133,424	Daniel Taylor & Sons	177,500
Cunliffe & Co	124,513	Trower & Lawson ...	151,924
R Hooper & Sons ...	115,887	Dingwall, Portal & Co	131,560
Davy & Co	101,233	R Hooper & Sons ...	99,139
Daniel Taylor & Sons	98,750	Galbraith, Grant & Co	78,954
G A Haig & Co	86,088	E S Pick & Co	66,466
Dent, Urwick & Co ...	84,574	R Burnett & Co ...	66,448
J Allnutt, jun. & Co	84,218	Dann & Vallentin ...	54,250
P Domecq & Co... ...	84,063	Osmond & Co ...	53,410
Brooks & Oldham ...	79,296	J Allnutt, jun. & Co ...	45,139
R Christie & Welch ...	76,492	Hills & Underwood ...	44,705
Max Gregor & Co ...	73,237	Fulcher & Robinson	43,886
Welf & Stern	71,044	Bisquit, Dubouche & Co	43,383

Besides the preceding there were upwards of 2,000 Firms who paid Duty on Wines and Spirits in less quantities than those above mentioned—*Wine Trade Review.* 1418

pp. 180, cloth, 1s; post free for 13 Stamps.

DOG DISEASES TREATED BY HOMŒOPATHY.—By James Moore, M.R.C.V.S. London: James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street; 170, Piccadilly; and 112 Great Russell Street. 47

Railway Time Tables,

Newcastle to Jarrow and South Shields.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

South Shields to Jarrow and Newcastle.

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

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 2·5 p.m. and 3·5 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).—4·50, 6·50, 7·50, 8·50 9·55, 11·5 12·15, 1·40, 3·5, 3·55, 5·0, 6·5, 7·5, 8·5, 9·5, 10·30.

Leaves Sunderland (Sundays).—6·5, 7·50, 9·25, 2·0 4.50, 7·5, 8·10, 9·25.

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

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

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

Jarrow to South Shields and Sunderland.

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

Leaves Jarrow (Sundays)—6·33, 8·32, 9·53, 2·23, 5·23, 7·33, 8·33, 9·53.

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

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

Newcastle to Tynemouth.

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

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Sundays).—6·10 (*a*), 8·30, 9.30, 10·5, 1·0 1·15 (†), 2·0 2·15 (†), 3·0, 3·15, 4·0, 5·0, 6·0, 6·35, 7·0, 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, 6d. Return, first, 1s. 6d., second, 1s. 2d., third, 10d.

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

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

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

Tynemouth to Newcastle.

Leaves Tynemouth (Week days)—5·20, 6·40 (*a*), 7·45, 8·30 (*), 9·0, 9·30 (*), 10·0, 10·30 (*), 11·0, 12·0, 12·45 (*), 1·50, 2·15, 3·0, 3·30, (*), 4·5, 5·0 (*), 5·35, 6·0, 6·30. 7·0, 7·30, 8·0, 9·0, 10·0, 10·50.

Leaves Tynemouth (Sundays)—7·35, 9·40, 1·0 (*) 1·45, 2·0, 3·0, 4·0, 5·0, 5·45, 6·0, 6·35, 7·0, 7·45, 8·0, 8·45, 9,0, 10·0.

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	4·25
Rowley	"	7·0	1·40	4·35
Burnhill Junction	"	7·10	1·50	4·45
Tow Law	"	7·23	2·3	4·58
Crook	arr.	7·35	2·15	5.10
	dep.	7.38	2·25	5·20
Bishop Auckland	"	8·5	2·55	5·50
Darlington	"	8·55	3·35	6·40
Stockton	"	9·25	4·5	7·10
Middlesbro'	"	9·35	4·15	7·22
Saltburn	"	10·10	4·50	8·0

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Saltburn	dep.	5·45	11·20	2·0
Middlesbro'	"	6·22	11·57	2·36
Stockton	"	6·34	12·7	2·45
Darlington	"	7·15	1·5	4·40
Bishop Auckland	"	7·48	1·35	5·10
Crook	arr.	8·10	1·57	5·32
	dep.	8·15	2·20	5·35
Tow Law	"	8·27	2·32	5·45
Burnhill Junction	"	8·42	2·45	6·0
Rowley	"	8·52	2·55	6·10
Benfieldside	arr.	9·5	3·5	6·20
Newcastle	arr.	10·5	4·30	9·35

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

		1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G	1,2,G.	,2,G
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	10·0	12·30	2·30	5·35
Scotswood	"	5·52	10·7	12·37	2·37	5·42
Swalwell	"	5·59	10·14	12·43	2·44	5·94
Rowland's Gill	"	6·9	10·24	12·51	2·54	5·65
Lintz Green	"	6·15	10·30	12·59	3·0	6·6
Ebchester	"	6·28	10·43	1·9	3·13	6·18
Shotley Bridge	"	6·34	10·49	1·14	3·19	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.			1·20	3·25	
	dep	6·40	10·55		4·20	6·30
Knitsley	"	6·54	11·9		4·34	·44
Lanchester	"	7·3	11·18		4·43	6·53
Witton Gilbert	"	7·10	11·27		4·50	7·26
Durham	arr.	7·25	11·40		5·5	7·15

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS		1,2,G.	1,2 G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G	1,2,G
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·40		12·5	3·20	7·55
Witton Gilbert	"	7·55		12·19	3·33	8·9
Lanchester	"	8·6		12·30	3·44	8·20
Knitsley	"	8·17		12·41	3·55	8·31
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.				4·5	
	dep	8·32	9·15	12·55	3·35	8·43
Shotley Bridge	"	8·37	9·20	1·0	3·42	8·48
Ebchester	"	8·40	9·23	1·4	3·44	8·52
Lintz Green	"	8·50	9·33	1·14	3·54	9·3
Rowland's Gill	"	8·55	9·38	1·19	3·59	9·8
Swalwell	"	9·4	9·47	1·28	4·5	9·17
Scotswood	"	9·10	9·53	1·34	4·16	9·24
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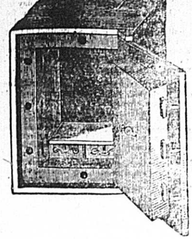
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ALLEGED TAMPERING WITH VOTING PAPERS.

At Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday, before M. Kearney (chairman), A. H. Talmadge. E. T. Smith, Henry Smith, and John Clavering, Esqs., Henry Carss, of Cutlers' Hall Road, was summoned "for that he, on the 27th day of March, at the township of Benfieldside, unlawfully did alter a certain voting paper, to wit, a voting paper of one Joseph Barnett, then duly delivered for the purpose of taking the votes of the ratepayers of the township, on a certain election then depending for members of the Benfieldside Local Board, in pursuance of the Local Government Act, 1858, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided." Mr. I. A. Bush, of Newcastle, prosecuted; Mr J. Patrick, senior, Durham, defended.

Mr. Bush said he appeared on behalf of the prosecution. The defendant was Henry Carss, assistant overseer for the township of Benfieldside, and a member of the Local Board of that district, who was charged with having altered a voting paper of one Joseph Barnett, upon the information of Mr. Moor, of Blackhill. It was enacted by the 13th section of Victoria 21 and 22, c. 98, that "if any person fabricates, in whole or in part, alters, defaces, destroys, abstracts, or purloins any voting paper, or personates any person entitled to vote in pursuance of the Public Health Act, 1848, or this Act, or falsely assumes to act in the name or on the behalf of any person so entitled to vote, or interrupts the distribution of any voting papers, or distributes the same under the false pretence of being lawfully authorised so to do, he shall for every such offence be liable, on conviction before two justices, to be imprisoned in the Common Gaol or House of Correction for any period not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour." Their worships would see that under the clause he had just read they had no alternative but to commit to prison, if convicted, the person implicated, but the period of imprisonment was left in the hands of the justices. He should be able to satisfy them that the offence cited in the information had been committed by the defendant. He would prove that Barnett was a person entitled to vote under the Public Health Act, 1848, that the voting paper had been left at his house at the appointed time, that the paper had been filled up by his wife in his presence, that "Joseph B" had been put opposite the name of Mr Carss, who was one of the candidates, and that Mr Carss had afterwards called at Barnett's house and in the presence of Mrs Barnett altered the initials to "J. B." On the 17th of March, observed Mr Bush, the voting paper was signed "Joseph B.," and on that date Mr Carss went to Barnett's house, complained that the voting paper was not right, and in the absence of Barnett, and without the authority of his wife, covered "Joseph B." over with a piece of gummed paper——

Mr Patrick objected to Mr Bush stating what Mr Carss had done while the voting papers were in the hands of the voters. His client was charged with an offence on the 17th of March.

Mr Bush (resuming) observed that, as he had said before, Mr Carss had gone about the township with his pocket full of the margins of——

Mr Patrick said he must really object to his friend making such a statement, which had nothing to do with the charge.

Mr Bush said it had materially to do with the case. The defendant seemed to have gone to the house of voters, furnished with the margin of postage stamp labels, and when a name did not suit him, he put a piece of the paper over the name or initials. If he proved this against the defendant, it was quite clear that he he had been guilty of the offence for which he was charged. Mr Bush then called

Joseph Barnett, who stated that he resided in Bottle Bank, Blackhill, and was entitled to vote in the Local Board district of Benfieldside. He could not read, neither could he write. Witness had seen the voting paper at his house, and it was signed by his wife in his presence. Witness voted for Henry Carss only.

Mr Henry Smith: When a voter cannot write has any other person a right to fill his voting paper up for him?

Mr Talmadge supposed a man's wife had no more authority than any other person to fill up his voting paper.

The Clerk said if a voter could not write he must affix his mark, but such mark must be attested by a witness.

John Booth, jun., said he was Clerk to the Benfieldside Local Board. He produced a list of persons who were entitled to vote. Joseph Barnett, of Bottle Bank, was entitled to vote.

Mr Patrick (to Mr Booth): when was the election held.

Mr Bush (interposing) said they had nothing to do with when the election took place.

Mr Patrick differed from his friend. They could not imprison his client for tampering with a voting paper if he proved that it was not a proper election.

Mr Bush: All I have to show is that there was an election.

Mr Patrick: You have not yet shown that there was an election. (To Mr. Booth): When did the election take place?

Mr Booth: The voting papers were collected on the 20th and 21st of March, and the votes counted up on the 23rd.

Mr Patrick: Does your notice state that?

Mr Booth: Yes.

Mr Patrick: All these voting papers would come under your notice on the 23rd March?

Mr Booth: Yes.

Mr Patrick: Any tampering or alleged tampering that might have taken place would be seen by you at that time?

Mr Booth: Yes.

Mr Patrick: Who were stated in that notice to collect the papers?

Mr Booth: The collectors were appointed.

Mr Patrick: Who were the collectors?

Mr Booth: Thomas Wilson, Thomas Wardhaugh, and John Moon.

Mr Patrick: These proceedings are not taken by the Local Board?

Mr Booth: No.

Mr Patrick: Or any member of it?

Mr Booth: No.

Mr. Patrick: The informant is not a member of the Board?

Mr Booth: No.

Mr Bush: You say that these men were appointed to collect the voting papers; were they appointed to deliver them as well?

Mr Bush: Yes.

Mr Henry Smith: What had the defendant to do in the matter at all?

Mr Bush: He was a candidate at the election.

Mr Patrick: He was one of the successful candidates.

Mr Booth: I belive he was almost at the head of the poll.

Mr Bush (to Mr Booth): Did you find many voting papers tampered with?

Mr Booth: A great many appeared to be altered. I produce the voting papers, which will speak for themselves.

Mr Bush: At the time Barnett's case came to your knowledge did you also find that a great many other voting papers had been similarly altered.

Mr Patrick submitted that Mr Bush should confine himself to this particular case.

Mr Henry Smith: Was this voting paper thrown out as being irregular?

Mr Booth: The reason why it was rejected will be marked on the back.

Mr Talmadge: Who wrote this on the back—"Voting papers rejected: improperly filled up."

The Magistrates Clerk (Mr Watson): Were you present when the voting papers were counted?

Mr Booth: Yes.

The Clerk: Who counted them?

Mr Booth: The Returning-Officer, Mr Wilson.

The Chairman: What was the reason of rejecting Barnett's voting paper?

Mr Booth: It appeared to have been tampered with.

Mr Patrick: It says on the back of this voting paper that it was improperly filled up.

Mr Booth: I can explain that. Barnett's voting paper formed the cover of the other voting papers, which were rejected for different reasons, and I wrote on it—"Voting papers rejected: improperly filled up."

Mr Henry Smith: Was Barnett's paper rejected because it had been tampered with, or because it had been improperly filled up?

Mr Booth: Because it had been tampered with. The initials in the margin did not correspond with the signature of the voter.

Mr Patrick: How many members were wanted for the Board.

Mr Booth: Five.

Mr Patrick: What is the total number of the Board?

Mr Booth: Twelve.

The Clerk: How many retired last time?

Mr Booth: Four. Five members were required, however, as one of the members had resigned.

The Clerk: Were five elected.

Mr Booth: Yes.

Some conversation followed as to the constitution of the Board, the Clerk ultimately observing that before the Board had power to act they would first have to be legally constituted.

Mr Bush: The charge against Carss is that he altered this voting paper.

The Clerk: Issued by this Board.

Mr Bush: Yes, of a person entitled to vote. It has nothing to do with the election. Mr Barnett had had a voting paper delivered to him for the purpose of election, and it was such alterations as had been made in this case that made an election improper and illegal. If any person altered a voting paper——

The Clerk (interrupting): A legal voting paper. You must first see that there is a legal Board. The mere leaving of a paper at a man's honse does not constitute an election.

Mr. Patrick (to Mr. Booth): Is this the form as prescribed by the Act?

Mr Booth: It is the form always used.

The Clerk: It is drawn up by the Poor Law Authority?

Mr Booth: Yes.

Mr Henry Smith: Is that the form issued by the Local Government Board?

Mr Booth: Yes.

The Clerk: Which was the day of election?

Mr Booth: The 21st day of March.

The Clerk: What day were the papers delivered?

Mr Booth: On the 18th day of March.

John Moon said he was appointed to distribute the Local Board voting papers in March last. He delivered a voting paper to Joseph Barnett on the 16th of March. There was no mark upon the paper when he delivered it. Witness collected the paper on the 20th March.

Mr Patrick: To whom did you give the voting paper?

Mr Moon: To Mrs. Barnett.

Mr Patrick: Who did you receive it from.

Mr Moon: From Mrs. Barnett.

Jane Barnett, wife of Joseph Barnett, said she remembered a voting paper being left at her house on the 16th day of March. When the paper was delivered to her there were no signatures or initials upon it. Her husband was on the "night shift," and before he went to work witness wrote "Joseph B," opposite the name of Mr Carss. Her husband was present when she did it. Witness did not put the other two initials on the paper. Mr Carss went to her house on the 17th, and asked witness who her husband had voted for. Witness replied that her husband had voted for Mr Carss, whereupon the latter got the voting paper and said that it had been filled up "middling well," and that he would put it right. Mr Carss asked her if she knew Mr Wheatley of Shotley Bridge. Defendant then said he would put her husband's initials down opposite Mr Wheatley's name; he was an honest man. Witness said "very well." She told Mr Carss to go back the next day.

Mr Talmadge: Did you put that piece of gummed paper on the voting paper?

Witness: No; it was Mr Carss; I saw him do it.

The Charman: Did he do this with your approbation?

Witness: He took a piece of paper out of his pocket, placed it on the paper, and wrote on it "J.B."

Mr Bush: What did you tell him to do?

Witness: I was desirous of doing something for Mr Thomas Wilson and his brother. He had benefited by them and she wanted to do them a good turn if she could.

The Clerk: Who put those initials in front of Carss, Eltringham, and Wheatley?

Witness: Mr Carss.

The Clerk: Your husband voted a plumper for Mr Henry Carss before he came to your home?

Witness: Yes.

Mr Patrick: When were you called upon to give evidence with regard to the voting paper?

Witness: I have not been called upon. I have kept my own counsel about it.

Mr Patrick: Have you never told anybody before to-day what Mr Carss did to the voting paper?

Witness: Yes.

Mr Patrick: When?

Witness: After I got the summons.

Mr Patrick: When did you get the summons?

Witness: Last Saturday.

Mr Patrick: Who asked you any questions about it?

Witness: The neigbours.

Mr Patrick: Have you ever spoken to any person in Court about it?

Witness: No.

Mr Patrick: Who served the summons?

Witness: Sergt. Nattress.

Mr Patrick: Have you given this evidence to any person before?

Witness: I gave my evidence to Mr Booth.

Mr Booth informed the bench that he had never spoken to the woman.

Mr Patrick: What did Mr Booth say to you?

Witness: He only asked me questions.

Mr Patrick: Where did you see Mr Booth?

Witness: At the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge. I was requested to go.

Mr Patrick: Who requested you to go?

Witness: Mr Moon.

Mr Patrick: When Mr Carss called upon you did he tell you that you had done wrong?

Witness: Yes.

Mr Patrick: He told you that the paper would not pass?

Witness: Yes; he said the paper was wrong, and that my husband could vote for three candidates.

Mr Patrick: Who added the other two initials?

Witness: Mr Carss.

Mr Patrick: It was done in your presence?

Witness: Yes.

Mr Talmadge: He told you that he had put the initials there?

Witness: Yes.

Mr Patrick: When your husband came home did you tell him what Carss had done?

Witness: Yes.

Mr Henry Smith: Did Mr Carss put the two initials to the other names at your request, or of his own accord?

Witness: He asked me to allow him to do so.

Mr Henry Smith: You gave him authority to do so?

Witness: Yes.

Mr Bush: You were asked by Mr Smith did you give him authority to put the initials opposite the names of Mr Wheatley and Mr Eltringham.

Witness: I did not give him authority. He said they were two honest men.

Mr Bush: Did you show your husband the paper?

Witness: When I told him he said "very well."

Mr Henry Smith: What day did you fill up the paper yourself?

Witness: The day after it was delivered.

Mr Talmadge: Did Mr Carss tell you that your husband could vote for five candidates?

Witness: He said my husband could vote for three.

Mr Talmadge: Did you know that he could vote for five.

Witness: No.

Mr Henry Smith said there were no instructions to voters on the papers, and an illiterate man might have voted for the whole of the candidates.

Mr Bush said this was his case.

Mr Patrick, in addressing the Bench for the defence, said he did not like to trouble the magistrates with matters of law, but he felt constrained to do so in this case, because it was brought under a very penal Act of Parliament, and therefore if they gave their decision against the defendant, they must send him to prison. That being so, he now submitted that his friend was entirely out of court. Before he could ask for a conviction against Mr Carss for either altering or interfering in any shape or way with this voting paper he must show that it could be legally and properly used, because if it could not be so used it was mere waste paper. He meant that his friend ought to have shown the foundation of this election: he ought to have taken the proper steps pointed out by Act of Parliament to lay the foundation for this election and for the issuing of these voting papers. If his friend did not do that, he submitted that it was not an election at all. It was somewhat analagous to this: supposing a man were to commit any of the offences mentioned in the Act during a city or county election for which the Queen's writ had been issued, he could not be convicted of anything.

Thomas Seaton, labourer, Consett Iron Works, was called for the defence. He deposed that he went with the defendant to Barnett's house. He saw Barnett's voting paper, which had "Joseph B." placed against the name of Henry Carss. Defendant said to Mrs Barnett, "It is right so far, but you should only have put the initials." The signature was written on the wrong place. The defendant said "If she had a mind he would put it right," and she said, "Very well." Defendant put the gummed paper over "Joseph B." and then he said she could vote for more. She said she did not know of anybody, and make inquiry about Mr Wilson. Defendant said there were George Eltringham and William Wheatley. She said that that would do, and Mr Carss put on the initials and left the paper.

The magistrates, after a short absence, intimated through the chiarman, that they had decided to dismiss the case.

Mr Bush, after a formal objection by Mr Patrick to the summons, which was not sustained, opened another case against the defendant, the voter whose paper was alleged to have been tampered with being Edward Devaney.

The Bench declined to receive as proof that Devaney was a voter on the list of voters put in by Mr Bush, which had been copied in Mr Booth's office. A long discussion followed on the point, and ultimately Mr Bush agreed to withdraw the whole of the casess.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT CONSETT.

A disturbance of a serious nature took place at Consett on Saturday evening. It seems that shortly after five o'clock on the evening in question Police-Constable Bates was endeavouring to take a drunken man to the Police Station, when a crowd gathered and efforts were made to rescue the prisoner. Bates was subsequently joined by Sergeant Parkinson and P.C.'s Stoner and Best. The crowd threw stones, and the police received some ugly blows. Sergeant Parkinson was knocked to the ground in a state of insensibility, and his life would no doubt have been in danger but for the courageous conduct of P.C. Stoner, who succeeded in dragging him into McNally's beerhouse.—At the Shotley Bridge Police Court on Monday, before Annandale Town and R. Wallis, Esqs., David Richardson was brought up in custody on a charge of assault on the police.

Police-Constable Stoner stated that about six o'clock on Saturday evening he went along Middle Street and on reaching McNally's beerhouse he saw a great number of persons collected. The crowd began to throw stones and witness and the other officers were struck about the body.

Prisoner: Did you see me there at the time?

P.C. Stone: Yes.

Police-Constable Bates deposed to seeing the prisoner throw stones.

Prisoner informed the bench that he was not in the crowd at the time referred to by the officers.

Mr Wallis (to P.C. Bates): Have you any doubt about the prisoner being in the crowd?

Police-Constable Bates replied that he was quite sure the prisoner was present, and he was likewise positive that he threw stones.

Mr Town: What was the cause of the stone throwing?

Sergt Parkinson: P.C. Bates was taking a man to the lock-up and the crowd interfered.

Mr Town: Did the prisoner escape?

Sergt. Parkinson: Yes, sir.

Francis Tumilty was then placed in the dock and charged with assaulting the police on the same occasion.

P.C. Stoner deposed that on the evening in question he was attempting to apprehend a man who had escaped from P.C. Bates when the prisoner threw a stone at him, striking him on the eye.

Mr Town: When he threw the stone was he separated from the rest of the crowd?

P.C. Stoner: He was running along the street with the crowd.

P.C. Bates gave corroborative evidence.

Prisoner had nothing to say in defence, but called a woman named Mary Mohun, who stated that she saw Stoner take Tumilty into custody. Previous to that she did not see the prisoner throw a stone at the officers.

P.C. Stoner: Where were you standing at the time?

Witness: Between McNally's and Bennison's.

P.C. Stoner informed the bench that the stone was thrown while they were in one of the cross streets, therefore it would be impossible for the witness to see the stone thrown.

This being the whole of the evidence, the magistrates said the defendants had been found guilty of a very serious assault, and the sentence of the court was that they should be sent to Durham Gaol for two months with hard labour.

Fatal Accident at Esh New Winning.—A lamentable accident occurred at Esh New Winning on Friday afternoon last, by which the life of a lad, named John Conney, aged 14 years, was lost. It appears that about three o'clock Conney was engaged in driving a set of light tubs into the working, and when about fifty yards from a siding, a set of full tubs, which should have been standing at that place until he arrived, suddenly came into collision with the set of which the poor lad was in charge, crushing and killing him on the spot.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Bowel Complaints, Diarrhœa.—When these diseases prevail, immediate recourse should be had to this Ointment, which should be well rubbed two or three times a day upon the abdomen, and the intestinal irritation will gradually subside. All inflammation will be subdued and excessive action restrained. This treatment, assisted by judicious doses of Holloway's Pills, is applicable to all forms of diarrhœa and dysentery, attended by heart sickness, griping, flatulence, and other distressing and dangerous symptoms. After rubbing in the Ointment a flannel binder should be worn, and the patient should be restricted to a farinaceous diet for a few days, till the urgency of the disease has been diminished by the persevering employment of those remedies.

Theft by a Lodger at Consett.—At the Durham Sessions, on Monday, John McGuire, 24, labourer, was charged with stealing £1 7s. the moneys of Ann Doran, at Consett, on the 4th of April. Mr John Edge prosecuted. The prisoner lodged with the prosecutrix, and on the day in question she saw him enter a room and take from the pocket of her dress the money in question, she being then ill in bed. She gave information to the police, and P.C. Best, on apprehending the prisoner, found a sovereign concealed in his sleeve, and 3s 6d in his pocket. He was found guilty, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

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Shocking Accident at Rowland's Gill.—Shortly after six o'clock on Wednesday morning the dead body of a man was found on the Consett Branch of the North-Eastern Railway near Rowland's Gill Station. The body was frightfully mangled, and had to be picked up in pieces. As the remains were quite warm it is supposed that the deceased had been knocked down by the goods train which passes Rowland's Gill about a quarter to six o'clock. The body was subsequently identified as being that of Thomas Gillender. a striker at Armstrong's Foundry, Newcastle. Deceased was about sixty years of age and unmarried.

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

Dyer's Workmen's Watch Clubs.—Mr. George Dyer, the eminent watchmaker, 90, Regent Street, London, has organized a system of Workmen's Watch Clubs, which enables members to obtain, at wholesale list prices, his celebrated silver watches by the payment of as low a sum as 1s weekly. The advantage to working men and others of obtaining good watches on such easy terms is fully recognised by the numerous clubs, which are and have been established in all branches of trade, and in Her Majesty's service at home and abroad. Secretaries are required at all places to establish and conduct them, and any party wishing to obtain the management of a club, can obtain particulars by post, or otherwise, on application as above. The system has proved a real boon to thousands of the members as tending to encourage provident habits and enabling them to obtain valuable watches without trouble or inconvenience to themselves.

A Blackhill Servant Attemping to Extort Money from the North-Eastern Railway Company.—Isabella Wallace Morton, *alias* Martin, aged 21, who was described as a domestic servant, and who presented a most respectable and prepossessing appearance when arraigned in the box, was charged whith attempting to obtain by false pertence £39 10s. 2d., with intent to defraud the North-Eastern Railway Company, at Stockton, on the 26th of April.—Mr. Skidmore appeared to prosecute.—From the evidence it appeared that towards the end of the week succeeding Easter the prisoner went to the booking office at Stockton, where she alleged to the clerks that she had been a traveller from Newcastle to Middlesbrough on Easter Monday, that she had in her possession a box containing clothing and other articles she vualued at £39 10s, 2d., that she saw the box safe in the van at Ferryhill, but that she did not see it afterwards. She was directed to apply to Mr. George Stephenson, of Darlington, the head of the luggage department, who would consider her claim. She did nothing until the 25th of April, when she procured the assistance of Mrs. Outhwaite, a respectable married woman, residing in John Street, Stockton, who at her dictation wrote a letter to Mr. Stephenson, asking for restitution of her box and goods. Of this box and its contents she gave a circumstantial account, together with a detailed statement of the articles, the whole amounting to the sum named in the indictment. The suspicions of the railway authorities were aroused, and an inquiry was set on foot, which resulted in the discovery that the prisoner had been liberated from Durham Gaol very shortly before the day she alleged she had travelled from Newcastle, having been undergoing punishment for obtaining a quantity of goods by false pretences at Blackhill, and that she was not on the railway on the day in question. Inspector Atkinson, of Darlington, ascertained that the prisoner resided with a Miss Perkins, at 28, Elliott Street, Stockton, where he found a box belonging to the prisoner corresponding with the description of the one lost, and which contained a few articles which also corresponded with some of the things the prisoner alleged she had lost on her journey from Newcastle, and which she had claimed for.—An ironworker named John Humphreys proved seeing the prisoner in Middlesbrough at eleven and at twelve o'clock on the Easter Monday; and another witness proved seeing her in Station Street, Middlesbrough, on the afternoon of that day, about three o'clock.—A number of witnesses were called, who spoke to seeing her in Middlesbrough on Easter Monday and Tuesday, and who detailed her movements since her liberation from gaol, which showed that she had led a questionable course of life. In defence the prisoner (who had questioned the whole of the witnesses with a considerable amount of cool effrontery), adhered to her statement that she travelled from Newcastle on Easter Monday and lost her property. The Chairman carefully summed up, and the jury at once found the prisoner guilty. Previous convictions from Darlington, Northallerton, and the case referred to above, all of them being for fraud, were put in. The Chairman said she was evidently a person, who preyed upon the public, and it was necessary to make an example of her. She was therefore sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. On hearing the sentence the prisoner uttered a faint scream and threw herself backwards in what appeared to be a fit. She was then gathered up by the warders, and carried out of the dock. Prisoner formerly resided at Blackhill, where she filled several situations as domestic servant.

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, June 29th.—Before A. Town and R. Wallis, Esqs.

TRESPASS.

James Harper, John Bell, Isaac Brown, Joseph Barnes, and Joseph Bowman, were summoned by P.C. Cumming for trespassing in a grass field belonging to Mr. Robert Dickinson, near Westwood. The defendants and others appear to have been in the habit of crossing the field in question as a short route to Westwood. The whole of the defendants pleaded guilty, and were each fined 1s, the damage 1d and the costs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Lawrence McBride, of Blackhill, was charged by Sergeant Nattress with having been drunk and disorderly at Blackhill. This was defendant's seventh appearance, and he was now fined 20s and costs.—Thomas Allanby, John Adams, and Joseph Fenwick were summoned for a similar offence at Ebchester. P.C. Cumming proved the cases, and defendants were each fined 5s and the expenses.—Thomas Hobday, Thomas Armstrong, and Joseph Heslop, all of Blackhill, were summoned by Sergeant Nattress for the above offence at Blackhill. Defendants pleaded guilty and were ordered to pay a fine of 5s and costs each.—Nicholas Crannen, charged by P.C. Firn with a similar offence at Leadgate, on the 13th ult, was fined 5s and costs.—John and Michael Muldooney, brothers, were summoned for having been drunk at Leadgate. Defendants pleaded guilty, and were each fined 5s and the costs.—John Hetherington, charged by P.C. Smith with a similar offence at Medomsley, was fined 5s and costs.—Hugh Quigley, an old man, of Consett, appeared to answer a summons charging him with having been drunk and disorderly on the 20th of last month. The case was proved by P.C. Bates.—Defendant said he was a voter and on the day in question, after recording his vote at Shotley Bridge, he got a few glasses of whisky. He was ordered to pay a fine of 5s and costs.—Peter Pickering, for a similar offence on the same date was also fined 5s and costs.—Francis Campbell and John Curtis, charged by Sergeant Parkinson with having been drunk at Consett, were each to pay a fine of 5s and the expenses.—George Essey, an old man, was charged by P.C. Firn with having been dounk at Leadgate. Defendant admitted the offence, and was fined 5s and costs.

SETTING A CHIMNEY ON FIRE.

Stephen Burnop was summoned for setting fire to a chimney. Sergt. Parkinson deposed that shortly after mid-night he saw soot and sparks of fire issuing from the chimney of a house in Puddlers' Row, Consett. He went to defendant's door and knocked, but he was unable to gain admittance for about ten minutes, the inmates alleging that the key of the door had been lost. On looking behind the fire he observed a quantity of burnt paper.—Mrs Burnop informed the bench that they had only removed their goods into this particular house on the night in question, and she could not tell how the chimney had become ignited. The magistrates said the chimney had evidently been set on fire for the purpose of cleaning it. No doubt the late tenant was as much to blame as defendant, on taking the whole of the circumstances into consideration they would dismiss the case.

HIGHWAY ACT.

Patrick Bowe, hawker, of Donley Ford. was summoned by Sergt. Parkinson for allowing his horses to stray on the highway. Defendant pleaded guilty, and was ordered to pay a fine of 2s 6d including costs.

THREATENING LANGUAGE.

Thomas Anderson, miner, was charged with using threatening language to Robert Kirtley, a servant in the employ of Mr Johnson. farmer, of Medomsley. Complainant, an old man, stated that he was in his master's fields about six o'clock in the morning and saw the defendant searching a hedge with a dog. On speaking to the defendant the latter said he was out for a walk. Complainant told him that he would probably hear further of his walk, whereupon defendant became abusive and threatened to "knock his b——y soul out."—In answer to the bench complainant said he had seen the defendant in his master's fields before.—Defendant was bound over to keep the peace in his own recognisance of £10 to keep the peace for six months, and ordered to pay 10s costs.

ASSAULTS AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

John Deacon was summoned for assaulting Wm. Ward at Shotley Bridge. Complainant stated that there had been a disturbance at the Shotley Bridge Gas Works, where he and the defendant are employed, and the latter subsequently struck him a blow on the back part of the head. The statement was corroborated by the evidence of complainant's wife.—On the other hand, however, defendant called two witnesses named Donkin and Stamp, who said that complainant threatened to knock defendant's head off. Deacon then gave complainant a push, but did not strike him.—The magistrates said they had no doubt an assault had been committed. Defendant would be fined 1s and costs.—Horace Arthur was charged with assaulting John Deacon, the defendant in the last case. Complainant said he was standing in Wood Street, when the defendant's dog jumped against his clothes. He kicked the animal with his foot, and the defendant hearing tell of it sometime after went and kicked witness repeatedly.—Defendant admitted the offence, but said that the complainant was in the habit of taking his dog away.—In answer to the bench, complainant said the dog did not try to bite him; it only dirtied his clothes by jumping upon them.—A fine of 1s and the costs was imposed.

PITCH AND TOSS AT BLACKHILL.

Daniel Jordan, John O'Brian, Henry McCluskey, Michael Kane, and William Waskerley, all of Blackhill, were summoned for playing at pitch and toss. Jordan did not appear, but was represented by his father, who informed the bench that his son was at present under training in the North Durham Militia. The Sergeant stated that on Saturday night, the 13th ult,, he looked into the back yard of Mr Ward. beerhousekeeper, and saw the defendants playing at pitch and toss. O'Brian and McCluskey were throwing up a couple of shillings, whilst the other defendants were standing round.—O'Brian, McCluskey, and Waskerley admitted the offence.—Kane said he was in the yard playing at Quoits. He went into the washhouse, washed his hands, and on coming out he stood a few a few minutes near to where the other defendants were gambling.—Mr Town (to Sergt. Nattress): Did Kane participate in the game in any way?—Sergt. Nattress: He was looking on.—The magistrates said defendants were liable to a penalty of 40s and costs, but this being their first offence they would only be fined 10s and the expenses.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

Annfield Plain—At Tyne House, on the 23rd ult., the wife of John Edward, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Consett—At 9, Havelock Street, on the 25th ult., aged 9 years, Grace Hannah, daughter of Solomon Moyle.

At 5, King Street, on the 26th ult., aged 8 months, Catherine Jane, daughter of James Hughes.

At 15, King Street, on the 2nd inst., aged 1 year and eight months, Patrick Maclauchlan.

At Delves Lane, on the 30th ult., John, infant son of George Young.

Blackhill—At 18, Eltringham Street, on the 2nd inst., aged 1 year, Mary Eleanor, the beloved daughter of William and Jane Richardson.

Benfiedside—At 3, Baxton Burn, on the 1st inst., Jane Eva, infant daughter of Mary Marshall.

Castleside—At Watson's Row, on the 2nd inst., aged 40 years, Margaret Harker.

Annfield Plain—On the 21st ult., aged 15 years, John Blueitt, son of John Elliott, America, and grandson of Francis Blueitt, of Annfield Plain.

Dipton—At High Stables Farm, on the 6th ult., aged 48 years, Mr Wm. Barnes.

Printed and Published by Robert Jackson, at the Steam Printing Works, Front Street, Consett Saturday, July 4th, 1874.

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