



THE GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1876.

TURKEY IN EXTREMIS.

"SUGAR, declining and dull; brimstone, slightly easier." The phrase caught our eye in the report of the Liverpool market on Saturday, and it struck us that in more senses than one sugar was down and brimstone looking up. Day by day the Eastern horizon darkens, and the prospects of a peaceful settlement of the Turkish difficulty seems to diminish. It seems as if diplomacy is fast passing from the sugar to the brimstone stage. It is an unmistakable instinct which depresses the money market lower and lower every day, and it is no use explaining these symptoms away by the declining state of trade. The cause of all this disquiet lies deeper than the temporary slackness of trade, or, rather, we should say, that this slackness itself is caused by the fear of war. There is a deep suspicion that Germany has sold itself to Russia, and is dragging Austria after her in an unwilling race of doctors to assist in soothing the last moments of the sick man of the Bosphorus. The consultations of physicians is a dangerous symptom: it is the sign, not of recovery, but of death. Lord GRANVILLE rallied the medical students the other day with the lines

"Your one physician, like a sculler, plies,  
And all his skill and all his knowledge tries;  
But two physicians like a pair of oars,  
More swiftly wafts you to the Stygian shores.

The pair of oars in this case are Russia, acting as stroke, and Germany, as bow, while Australia sits in the stern as cockswain, with an undoubted

feeling, as if she would be well out of it, if she could. The first partition of Poland, which took place exactly a century ago, grew out of a train of circumstances not unlike the present. Poland had made herself a nuisance in Eastern Europe by her dissensions and divisions, and Russia had cast covetous eyes on her Eastern provinces. It was not so difficult to induce Prussia to join in the act of spoliation. Austria, however, was more

perculous: for a long time MARIA THERESA held out steadfastly against it; and when, persuaded at last by Kaunitz, her Minister, she signed the act of annexation of Galicia, she did so with tears in her eyes, and with a solemn protest that it was done against her own will. In the present case, not only is Russia pushing on Austria and Germany much faster than they would be inclined to go, it is left to themselves, but in all probability Russia herself is drawn on by the nationality principle, which she seems to lead. It would be as much as his throne was worth for the Czar ALEXANDER to throw off the support of the insurgents in Herzegovina and Bosnia. A further question is, has been enthusiasm

a nationally questionable policy, typically taken up by the great mass of the Russian people, and the collections on behalf of the insurgents are openly made in the public offices of police and passport agents in Russia. An American lady getting her passport issued at Moscow the other day found that 5 roubles was deducted from the charge with the remark that this was for the insurgents in Herzegovina. She smiled at the cool way in which this black-mail was levied, but paid it as her sympathies were with the insurgents. This incident explains why the stock of diplomatic sugar is nearly exhausted, and that brimstone is rising in the market. There is only one hope of a peaceful settlement, and such as it is, we make as much of it as we can. The Sofias may depose the Sultan, but this may lead to a re-arrangement of the Turkish Empire on a new basis, with something like a separation between the secular and spiritual elements in the power of the Sultan. The recent revolution in Japan may suggest a precedent of how this may occur. In any case, a few weeks will bring a settlement of one kind or other. We shall not have long to wait.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

With the exception of the striking out of a clause in the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill which would have altered the mode of collecting the Income tax, the Government have now carried out their proposals in reference to this impost. Tax alterations made in the assessment of that tax are very important, and how they will work will be matter worthy watching. On the one hand the tax is increased by a penny, but on the other the system of exemptions and deductions has been considerably extended. On the whole I believe the modification will really be for the benefit of the country. Taxpayers are, however, merely told that the income tax for 1890 is, as before, 7 pence in the pound, and that the tax is reduced to 2d., and the exemptions and deductions remain as at present, the tax will certainly be oppressive to the lower middle and the working

The want of a public prosecutor has been a source of complaint as long as any of us can remember. The Home Secretary now tells us that he is preparing a scheme to supply this want, whenever the opportunity arises to discuss it; but he also warns us that it will be a very expensive affair. "Beyond the mere expenditure," says Mr. Cross, "which must necessarily be incurred in the way of salaries, the cost of prosecution will be enormously increased." This at least is candid, and such a startling announcement suggests the idea that perhaps the Government

do not really like to carry the bill. But let us wait and see what it is like.

On the evening of the Derby, when theatres, music-halls, and every place of entertainment in the metropolis will be crowded with people, and when, with the exception of the Political Economy Club to celebrate the centenary of the publication of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," which, in spite of all succeeding discussions on its plans, estimates, and merits, has not yet been read by any of the students of political economy. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, and other leading Liberals, are expected to speak, and their speeches are sure to be with great praise and applause. But I am sure that the meeting of the Political Economy Club, and the meeting there should arise a proposal to do some other honour to Adam Smith. The great author lies interred in the churchyard of the Carringtons, Edinburgh. Over the grave is a simple inscription, "Adam Smith, author of 'The Theory of Moral Sentiments' and 'The Wealth of Nations.'" He was born on the 5th of June, 1723, and died on the 17th of July, 1790. But otherwise the grave is completely neglected. There should be some better memorial, such as a monument.

The meeting at Exeter Hall on Mr. Frevelyan's County Franchise Bill was a surprising success. That the hall should be crowded to the very doors was only what might be expected; but the satisfactory part of the proceedings was that the Bradlaugh following, which was expected to sow divisions, did not turn up in force, as the promoters of the movement feared would be the case. A kind of "town and gown" row was expected by some, Mr. Bradlaugh heading the town against Mr. Archdall's following of rurals. But those fears turned out to be idle. All went off harmoniously, and this meeting will score a point towards the elevation of the agricultural labourers into the class of those who, as they pay taxes, are entitled to enjoy the franchise.

Lieutenant Cameron may be highly lauded for his enterprise and bravery as displayed in his African travels; but he cannot find much favour with the very large class of persons who are just now flocking to the meetings of the Royal Geographical Society. At the meeting of the 10th inst. he was greeted with lowering the voice and Christianity by stating that the regeneration of Africa was only to be brought about by the extension of commerce, and he added that missionaries were not to be sent to Africa, but that the natives should be taught their religion which they were not sufficiently educated to understand. I need not say that our missionary societies utterly deny that the case of the late advocate of African missions is the case of the late advocate of African missions and the cause of the noble cause. This was Dr. Livingston's view, to carry out which he spent so great a part of his noble life.

The wis from the East is more sense than one. We have kept Her Majesty's birthday with such rejoicing as we could; but the very heavy rain against us present; and the stormy weather which was on the Stock Exchange, and had it heavily by the fall in Turin. Panic is the best word to describe Friday in Throgmorton Street market. Rumour kept flying in, each more alarming than the proceeding; and the *Daily Telegraph*, its most potent agent in echoing public opinion, its faithful pen, sent forth the following rattling news of our naval parade in the Bosphorus. We had a company of the navies of Europe, and were conscious by the thought that we were a match for the rest of the world put together. This may be Job's comfort; but it will not put up the price of cotton goods, which we illustrate in the next column. I shall get the game piece in my next, call you your correspondent.

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It is not generally known, I think, that growingly popular novel, "The Democracy" highly favorable notice of which has appeared in the *Saturday Review*—is the work of a gentleman who has heretofore been rather intimately associated with the special interests of the proletariat. "Whyte Thorne" is Mr. Richard Whiting formerly of the *Morning Star*, afterwards of the *Exile* (before Plutus changed the note of his paucity banishment), then of the *Manchester Guardian*, and now of the *Standard*. He is prosecuting his labours as special correspondent of the *Standard* in London.

To the best of my knowledge, Mr. Whiting has not written a story ere he undertook "The Do Do Do." It was as a humorist or a rather "campy" Englishman that the *Cornhill Magazine* published "Mr Brown on the going" and "The Do Do Do" that he was known. The novel is deserving of not a passing note even in a contribution of this kind, because the characters are so original or caricatured direct from the life of the places. There can be no doubt, as the title implies, that he had Hall of Science in his eye when he wrote it. He has been in the office not a hundred miles from Gough Square when he drew a picture of the bookseller's shop in the Strand, and he has been in the Hall of Intelligence, and the orator who delivered his intention before Demonstrations in Trafalgar Square, and the speaker of the House of Commons. Discussion Forum is obviously meant for a figure of a certain notorious person who used to be a member of the House of Commons, the Judge and Jury Club in Leicester Square.

"Whyte Thorne" has been rather severely taken to task by the bookseller's death. It is maintained that he had not the features of a prominent republican who has been a member of the House of Commons. I don't know but what the objectors are right.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE

BY THE REV. A. LEES.

"If you wish to see the Post Office, you should go on a Friday night." Accordingly, armed with the necessary credentials, we took the advice of the official who gave it, and presented ourselves at the door of the Circulation Department a little before midnight. The door was open, and we went in, until the growing demand of the department absorbed the great portico into offices, and closed the thoroughfare into Foster Lane, there were few sights more amusing and exciting than the scene which it presented a little before six each Friday night, as, in addition to the ordinary correspondence, there came the enormous mass of newspapers from offices and agencies, to be forwarded all through the night, and to all parts of the world. The boxes and the boxes are dispersed, and at Lombard Street and other places there are offices and receptacles which relieve the run upon the central office.

Still the scene is one of interest both within and without. Outside there are rapid lines of eager messengers, who throw into the widely opened boxes a constant stream of letters and papers. Some are hurriedly gumming envelopes, and hastily fixing stamps, as they run to secure the post. Grimy boys, nimble and ragged, bring their sacks and deliver their sackloads of papers. The clock begins to strike, and chimes are heard from many city steeples. One, two, three—the rush has increased. Pushing and struggling, comes the first of the day. Four, five, and six—the shower is fast and furious: there is a very hall-storm. At last six is struck, and the openings snap to almost viciously, and only the box which is marked "Too late" remains accessible. The many mouths have gulped the evening meal, and the process of digestion has begun.

Inside, as we watch, hampers are rapidly filled. As they are filled they are carried away, and empty ones placed in their stead. A game of follow the leader commences. The porters disappear with their loads in the interior of the office, and return with their empty baskets. As the crowd outside increases, the pace within quickens. During the last quarter, and while the clock is booming overhead, they work with growing speed, following each other like a game of fellowship porters in Thames Street on a busy day, but with the special task of City clerks when their train is being delayed, and they are eagerly anxious to sign the book." The hour is struck, and the well-organised staff is engaged with familiar ease at another set of duties.

The newspapers and books are kept distinct from each other; provision is made for keeping them separate. Every newspaper placed in the letter-box, every letter posted with the papers, means so much unnecessary care and trouble in sorting and transferring. And letters are exposed to the risk of becoming entangled in the folds of newspapers, and being carried far from their intended destination. Lists, which work continuously, carry the papers to the upper floor; the letters are dealt with below.

We follow the last hamper of letters, and are in time to see it emptied upon a large table piled up with many cartons of letters, and fringed all round by a number of clerks, who are waiting to receive them as they come from the post. These are the "receivers." Their duty is to place the stamped and addressed face of the letters upmost. It is very quick work, and soon all round the table you can see the red wax seals of the letters, and the clerks are busily engaged in the work. As the letters are faced they are removed to be taxed.

The "taxers" have a distinct table, and it is to see these men at work that we are attracted. The postmen are stamped, and that the postage of the letters has been paid. Here Sir John Lubbock's reform has contributed to ease man and horse in the despatch of the mails. Formerly letters were charged according to the distance which the letter had to travel, and the number of miles it had to go. Now the tax is uniform, and the same for all letters, and the tax is paid by the sender.

Practiced correspondents acquired skill in folding their letters ingenuously that even the clerk who was purloined to determine how much paper had been used could not guess at the contents. The sheets were folded in the sheet about an inch wide, and the three sheets concealed within. And then the charges varied with the distance, and the purpose was no longer always determined by the sender. The letter might be sent to the authorities, for purposes of their own, might choose to forward the mails. When on such occasions, the average cost of each letter rose to the value of the postage, and the sender was left with a small profit. Thus a single sheet of Edinburgh cost thirteen-pence halpenny; if two sheets were used, the cost was twenty-pence halpenny; if three, the cost was twenty-pence halpenny. Now the "taxer" never says a word to inquire how many sheets are used. The distance was of no concern of his. It is immaterial whether the letter is sent to London or to the West Indies, he can decide at a glance. The penny stamp covers all the cost, and the letter is sent. The sender pays less than an ounce in weight. The skill of a balance is readily served by a graduated balance scale at hand. Where the weight has been exceeded the letter is stamped with the words "More to pay"; and the sender is obliged to add the necessary postage. The letter, prepayment by the penny stamp has rendered it very difficult to collect mail at a later hour, and the clerk is obliged to close the office at a certain hour.

The "stampers." The apparatus used is a patent contrived by a brother of Sir Rowland Hill. It has a large wheel, which is turned by a hand crank, and a machine, and where the needle would work the stamp. There is a handle for pressing it down, and a box, which is filled with the ink. The needle is fixed when its work is done. Each blow obliterates the stamp and gives the post-mark. There is nothing over in defeating stamps. Every stamp is numbered, and the number is stamped on the back of the letter. The origin is still known. Thus the stamp of every letter posted in Croydon bears the number 538. The stamp of every letter posted in London bears the number 1. Every country letter is surrounded by lines forming a circle. In Ireland the figures are encircled in a diamond shape. In the Scotch Highlands the letters are numbered. The London district letters have the initials of the district, and the number of the office. The stamp we are now looking at gives a changeable figure in a circle, according to the place where it is struck.

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And now the stamped letters are cleared away and carried to the "sorters." Down the room a long line of tables, with racks full of shelves a pigeon-holes. These represent "roads." The towns which will be served by the Great Northern line fall into one "road," those by the North Western into another, while London and suburbs letters have another place. In all the department of the postal work you are struck with the rapidity gained by long practice. But in "facing" and "stamping" manual dexterity is chiefly brought

into play. The "sorting" makes demand on eye and brain as well as hands. It is much as such a person writing to be read, the position and relation of so many places to be known, and all to be correctly distributed. Yet they fly to their respective pigeon-holes and rests swiftly as birds go homewards. When they have been sorted according to the "road" or general division, they are re-sorted at other tables. The sub-division is carried on so that sometimes letters are sorted six or seven times. Much of this work is now done in the travelling offices attached to the mail trains, and the bags are made up while the train is still in the full run. The men connected with each sorting table we have seen are "word-blind." What does this mean? The

A courteous official who has been our guide takes us to the so-called "blind clerks." Blind clerks are those who, the "sorters" cannot decipher, or which are too small to be deciphered. They are sent to the pool, or the "Smith City," would be a better name. The "blind clerks" have a small library of bulky books, and they are the only clerks who can decipher them. Sometimes they can supply the missing link, and decipher the strange inscription. If they can decipher any clue, the letter is sent to the "sorter," or the "sorter" is sent to the "sorter." If the letter be "stone-blind," it is forwarded to the Dead Letter Office. Vanity and negligence alike are the cause of the "stone-blind" clerks. "Stone-blind" clerks are non-seeing men, fertile in suggestion and resource. An album containing traces of some remarkable cases of "stone blindness" is in the hands of the "sorter." If they appear in these pages, and answers were required, in our next, the readers of this magazine would have ample employment for their brains. The "stone-blind" clerks are not so-called impossible until the "blind clerks" assisted us by the Roestostone-stone of their experience. Mr. Lewis, in his admirable "Stone-blind" clerks, has shown us the "stone-blind" clerks, but even then, there was a copy of a genuine, show little of difficulty. Here is a copy of a genuine, show little of difficulty.

Hopposito the Church

It proves stone-blind: for the clerks. However, the next letter is managed better. It is addressed to "Coneyach lanemtick a siliam." "Oborn yenen" serves for Holborn Union, and "Haabedel larusach" is an ordinary putting for Aashby-de-la-Zouch.

Aah Bodles in such  
for John Horel, grinder  
in the county of Lortysheer,  
is a copy of a veritable address intended for that  
term.

Mr. Lewins says he once saw a letter addressed to "Mary H—, a tall woman with two children," and the name of a large town. Frequently in the hurry of forwarding letters to the post, addresses are mingled and transposed, or abbreviations used which are liable to mistake. Last year upwards of fifteen thousand letters were posted without any ad-

dress at all, and a similar number the year before. The letters are so numerous that they are incredible. About two hundred and fifty letters are posted open every day. Many of these contain valuable leads. Last year a packet containing a watch was sent to the post unregistered, unsealed, and unket; while in another case a gold watch and locket was loosely packed, and addressed to America, without the name of the sender, without the name of the intended or by whom sent.

Of course stamps are carefully put on. More than one hundred thousand were found loose in the mail, and the same number were found in the millions and a half of letters found their way to the Returned Letter Office in the same time.

Upstairs is the Newspaper Reading Room. When the papers are brought in, the men are given the lifts at paper carrying the papers to the upper floors. The lifts consist of small trolleys, going up on one side and coming down on the other. So men and mail are carried in the same way.

Second and second.

Availing ourselves of the slower stairs, we reached the upper floor, and found it everywhere strewn with papers. "What have we here?" we asked. "We have an hour before tracing letters through the hands of clerks, taxers, stampers, sorters, sub-sorters, and so on," said one of them. "We have no time. The feat seems impossible, but it is accomplished." We found well securing newspapers and books, and a few letters. Some of the letters were of such a nature which were never pressed when folded, and now they have to be sorted simply according to size. The Post Office has no provision for the sorting of letters. Each night two or three clerks are engaged during the whole time to sort the letters. The clerks are not allowed to depart in endeavouring to restore papers to their owners. They are not permitted to open a letter, except in the case of a printed form enclosed which states the cause, and adds, "As the accompanying paper may not be the one originally enclosed, the enclosed is returned to the sender." Hence you may be subject to has not been originated by this department." Curious mistakes follow upon these instructions. It is not infrequently found that the papers themselves in this unexpected possession are papers which hold political and religious views the reverse of their own.

of delay. Newspapers must be posted within eight days of publication for transmission abroad. Papers are purchased by the post office at a fixed rate. If a paper is not sent to the post office for mailing, the paper is stopped, and thus lost. More than one hundred thousand were so lost last year. The post office has a very effective system of relative suspicion. Suspicion of coldness goes up on either side. A suggestion to an often-published ruler would have serious consequences. As a rule, it is only when the full postage has been prepaid that the paper can be forwarded abroad. Newspapers are not sent to the post office unless they contain large numbers of valuable papers, illustrated papers especially, are annually lost. In 1876 about a million papers were stopped. Great expense was incurred in the investigation of the matter. The press itself is so friendly co-operation in a matter which it was so much concerned; the letter-carrier carried the papers to the post office, and the post office reduced last year to six hundred thousand. The value of forfeited papers and the postage paid on them is

considered to search book-pockets proposed and maintained as the privileges of the book-post-nose greatly abused. A single night in the great news paper room would enlighten many as to the uses of the book-pocket. The first of the book-pockets we saw was a shirt which a gallant officer had left behind at a Dover hotel. The ladies showed great confidence in the variety of the pocket's contents. The next was a pocket which an emigration agent would fill a long list. But living objects of interest to stranger still. Live silkworms, lizards, mice, toads, and a snake. The last was a pocket which a sportsman, in 1877, that one of the most extraordinary pockets was received from "An eccentric gentleman; he had devoted to natural history, who was generous enough to allow me to examine it, and to permit me to carry for him a live snake!" Ultimately, indeed, and as an exceptional case, and no longer to wound the naturalist's feelings, it having been ascertained that the animal was a harmless lizard, the sportsman's visit, the animal was delivered by special messenger.

While our visit was going on the papers began rapidly to disappear, and as it neared eight the room was barred. Bags had been sealed up in adjoining rooms for various foreign mails, and in the yard below, at the north end, the large red vans and mail carts were loaded for the several railway stations.

On the whole, the department suffers from too much over-confidence of the public. It is supposed to know everything and to be capable of doing anything. Strange inquiries are made of it. "Ine" is the latest craze, and the last report, that has just reached the department was from a French gentleman, who having, as he said, no relations or friends in London, wrote to ascertain whether the Pe-

was permitted a foreigner to carry a young lady, who was of age, against her father's will.

Everywhere about the Post Office are traces of organized crime. The Post Office government is not a democracy. Emergencies are readily met. Intimidation has been resorted to on the afternoon of the 33rd of December, 1934, when the Post Office was closed for a day. At the Post Office, that a supply could not be guaranteed for more than a few hours, in consequence of the stokers' strike. The Post Office has a special department for lighting the sorting offices, and the branch offices in the east central offices, with candles (installing an electric light system in the Post Office is a wise move to provide lanterns and torches for the mail-car drivers, and oil lamps for lighting the Post Office). The Post Office has a special department for the next three days. In the evening the Post Office presented approval agreement, being lighted up with candles.

As we left the Post Office we felt we might well be proud of an institution which transmits our letters and parcels, and which is a part of the government. Its efficiency lies in each man doing his own work at the right time: neither fecklessness nor unpunctuality is the cause of its inefficiency. The Post Office is a good thing in itself is no methodical. What makes it so good is assigned us, we shall best serve the Church at large by doing our duty faithfully and well.—From the *Glasgow Herald*.

### DURHAM MINERS' WAGES.

On Saturday afternoon, a deputation from the Durham Miners' Association waited upon the Durham Colliery owners, at the Wood Memorial Hall, Newcastle, to consider the proposal to reduce the miners' wages 10 per cent. A discussion took place, but no result was arrived at; and the meeting was adjourned.

### INCREASED DEPRESSION IN THE IRON TRADE.

On Saturday, the following notice was given to all men connected with the rail mills at Moscow, Bolckow, Vaughan & Co.'s works, in the following words:—"You are hereby informed that your services will not be required at these works after the expiration of fourteen days from the above date." A similar notice was given to the mill hands at Moers, Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co.'s works, Middleburgh, on Saturday. It was estimated that in a fortnight the mills would have about 1,000 men to be employed—about 400 at Moers, Hopkins, Gilkes, and about 600 at Bolckow, Vaughan's. No reason is publicly stated for the notices being given, but it is asserted that the masters are unable to obtain orders to keep the works in operation. The men are all threatened with the wages question, and are mixed up with the action of the masters, and that they will probably hear of a proposed reduction.

## NORTH OF ENGLAND IRON TRADE

[illegible]

## FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

[illegible]



## Business Announcements.

**JOSEPH MCINTOSH,**  
BOOK AND TRACT DEPOT.  
28, WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.  
VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE  
VILLA AND OTHER BUILDING SITES  
FOR SALE,  
IN LARGE OR SMALL PLOTS,  
ON THE BENTLEIGH ESTATE.

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

**THE NEXT SUBSCRIPTION MEETING OF**  
The Consett Branch of this Society will be held in the  
LIBRARY, BLACKHILL,  
ON MONDAY EVENING, 20th June, 1876,  
at seven o'clock.  
A member can subscribe from 2s. 4s., 6s., 8s., or 10s.,  
to any amount per calendar month.  
Preference Shares of 10s. each may be taken up  
on application to the Local Agent, bearing interest at 5 per  
cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 15th  
and 1st of January in each year.  
Further information may be obtained at the Head  
Office, 10, New Street, Birmingham, or at the  
LOCAL AGENT—MR. JAMES BALLANTYNE, Blackhill.

P. S. A. LIMITED.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN consequence of the SALE BY AUCTION of the  
Stock of Messrs. Raw, on Tuesday, May  
2nd, and Three following Days, on the Premises taken  
by the PUBLIC SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, the  
ALLOTMENT OF THE SHARES in the Company  
will not take place on Wednesday, the 24th of May,  
1876, as announced in the daily papers, but on the 1st  
of June, on which day the Shares in the Company  
will have entire possession of the whole range of  
Premises: 147, 144, Regent Street, and 29, 30, and 31,  
Waverley Street, Regent Street, London.  
All Cheques to be crossed City Bank, Regent Street.  
Post-offices orders to be made payable to J. A. MONTAGU,  
Secretary.

THE PUBLIC SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION,  
LIMITED.  
INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES'  
ACTS, 1862 AND 1870.

**SPECIAL FEATURES.**  
The Distribution of all Household Requirements  
from the Stores.  
Free Delivery (to Shareholders).  
Shareholders and the Public not required to write out  
their own Lists and Notes.  
The Amusement of producing Membership Tickets  
entirely dispensed with.  
Prompt Attention, as in the best Retail Establishments.  
Order Clerks in each Department.  
The Public may Purchase the Shares at the first tariff.

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

Ten Shillings per Share on Application, and the  
remainder, if required, in calls not exceeding Five  
Shillings per Share. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum  
on the amount paid in excess of the first tariff.

**COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS:**  
Major D. W. WILSON, South Newwood.  
Dr. J. STEELE, 18, Bloomsbury Road, Midland Hill.  
Lieut.-Col. T. R. H. DICKINSON, Regent Street.  
Major-General T. B. CROFT, Old Broad Street.  
BANKERS:  
THE CITY BANK, Old Broad Street.  
SOLICITORS:  
JOHN WATERHOUSE & CO., 28, Austin Friars, E.C.

MEMBERS: GRIFFITHS AND GRIFFITHS,  
15, King Street, Chesham, E.C.  
Barnard  
J. A. MONTAGU, Esq.

This Association is formed to provide for the Public  
all the advantages of the other Stores, without the  
restrictions imposed by the latter. It has endeavored  
to secure the advantages and convenience of the  
public by the following means:

The Public will receive the same prompt attention as  
in the best retail establishments.  
For economy of time Order Clerks will be appointed  
in each Department.

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

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

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

**SPECIAL PRIVILEGES OF SHAREHOLDERS.**  
First Delivery of Goods to Shareholders holding  
25s. fully paid-up Shares.

First Delivery of Goods to Shareholders holding  
50s. fully paid-up Shares.

First Delivery of Goods to Shareholders holding  
75s. fully paid-up Shares.

First Delivery of Goods to Shareholders holding  
100s. fully paid-up Shares.

First Delivery of Goods to Shareholders holding  
125s. fully paid-up Shares.

First Delivery of Goods to Shareholders holding  
150s. fully paid-up Shares.

First Delivery of Goods to Shareholders holding  
175s. fully paid-up Shares.

First Delivery of Goods to Shareholders holding  
200s. fully paid-up Shares.

First Delivery of Goods to Shareholders holding  
225s. fully paid-up Shares.

First Delivery of Goods to Shareholders holding  
250s. fully paid-up Shares.

First Delivery of Goods to Shareholders holding  
275s. fully paid-up Shares.

First Delivery of Goods to Shareholders holding  
300s. fully paid-up Shares.

First Delivery of Goods to Shareholders holding  
325s. fully paid-up Shares.

First Delivery of Goods to Shareholders holding  
350s. fully paid-up Shares.

## Business Announcements.

SHAW AND ATKINSON'S  
PRICE LIST OF  
NEW CLOTHING FOR SPRING.

The Largest Selection in the County of Durham, without an exception.

**BOYS' SUITS.**  
Boys' Grey Suits (unlined), 2s. 11d.  
Boys' Grey Suits (lined), 3s. 6d.  
Boys' Dark and Light Grey Doublet Suits, 11s. 11d.  
Boys' Dark and Light Grey Doublet Suits, 11s. 11d.  
Boys' Fanny Tread Suits, 11s. 11d. to 12s. 6d.  
Boys' Brown and Brown Melton Suits, 10s. 6d. and 12s. 6d.  
Boys' Brown and Black Velvet Suits, 12s. 6d.  
Boys' Blue Doublet Suits, 12s. 6d.  
Boys' Blue Doublet Suits, 12s. 6d.  
Boys' Blue Doublet Suits, 12s. 6d.

**YOUTHS' SUITS.**  
Youths' Grey Checked Suits, 15s. 6d. to 30s.  
Youths' Blue Suits, 15s. 6d. to 30s.  
Youths' Fine Grey Doublet Suits, newest shapes, to fit  
from 14 to 18 years, 22s. to 30s.  
Youths' Dark Melton, at almost any price.  
Youths' Melton Jackets, with Fanny Trouser and Vests.  
Youths' Suits of every description at almost any price  
and size.

**MEN'S SUITS.**  
Men's Dark Check Tread Suits, with Loose Back  
Coat, 22s.  
Men's Grey Tread Suits (Double-breasted Coat), 27s. 6d.,  
equal to an on coat suit at 45s.  
Men's Dark Check Suits, 45s. and 55s.  
Men's Best Black Suits, equal to bespoke—Coat, 32s.;  
Trousers, 18s.; Vest, 10s. 6d.; total, £23 5s.  
Men's Black Doublet Suits, very good quality, 35s.  
and 45s.  
Men's Light Summer Suits, from 25s.

**MEN'S TROUSERS AND VESTS.**  
Men's Black Trousers and Vests, 17s. 6d. to 20s.  
Men's Dark Melton, 20s. 6d.  
Men's Fanny Striped Tread, 12s. 6d. to 22s.  
Men's Fanny Checks (All-wool, West of England), at  
2s. 6d., worth 3s. 6d.  
Men's Grey Melton Tread, 21s. to 27s. 6d.  
Men's Fanny Yorkshire Tread, 10s. 6d. to 20s.  
Men's Trousers and Vests of every description.

**MEN'S COATS.**  
Men's Black Cloth Coats, 15s. 6d. to 22s.  
Men's Blue and Black Coats, 15s. 6d., very cheap.  
Men's Blue Diagonals, with or without Velvet Collars,  
20s., 25s., 30s., and 35s.  
Men's Grey and Brown Mixed Tread at 20s. 6d., will  
wear for years.  
Men's Black and Brown Velvet Coats.  
Men's Blue and Brown Velvet Coats, and Pilot Jackets  
at any price.  
Men's Coats in every make of cloth.

**TROUSERS.**  
Men's Fanny Tread Trousers, 5s. 11d. to 18s. 6d.  
Men's Black Coats, 11s. 11d. to 18s. 6d.  
Men's Tread (whole fall), 10s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.  
Men's Dark and Fanny Coats, 8s. 6d. to 10s.  
Men's Fanny Striped Tread, 12s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.  
Men's Fanny Checks, 12s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.  
Men's Fanny Melton, 12s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.  
Men's Fanny Tread, 12s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.  
Men's Fanny Tread, 12s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.  
Men's Fanny Tread, 12s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
Men's Black Cloth Coats, 14s. 11d. to 16s. 6d.  
Men's Fanny Tread, 14s. 11d. to 16s. 6d.  
Men's Melton Suits, 14s. 11d. to 16s. 6d.  
Men's Velvet Jackets and Vests, all sizes.  
Men's Melton Jackets, best quality, 2s. 11d.  
Men's and Youths' Tread Jackets, 14s. 11d. to 18s. 6d.  
Men's Woolen Coat Trousers.  
Men's and Youths' Tread Jackets, 14s. 11d. to 18s. 6d.  
Men's Woolen Coat Trousers.  
Men's and Youths' Tread Jackets, 14s. 11d. to 18s. 6d.  
Men's Woolen Coat Trousers.  
Men's and Youths' Tread Jackets, 14s. 11d. to 18s. 6d.  
Men's Woolen Coat Trousers.

## SHAW AND ATKINSON

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHIERS,  
FRONT STREET AND MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT;  
AND LEADGATE AND ANNFIELD PLAIN.

## ENGLISH AND MILBURN

Respectfully to announce that they are now showing the  
LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

**SPECIAL LINES IN FANCY DRESSES AND STUFFS.**  
MUSLIN LACE, AND LACE CURTAINS.  
MILLINERY, HORNES, AND HATS.  
LADIES' COLLARS, SCARFS, AND BOWS.  
LADIES' FANCY AND WHITE KITS.  
DRESSES AND STUFFS.  
MEN'S SHIRTS, SCARFS, AND TIES.  
MEN AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS.

## ENGLISH AND MILBURN

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,

15, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

**WILLIAM HALL,**  
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,  
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public  
that he has just received an excellent  
assortment of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS.

**JOHN ARMSTRONG,**  
WEST KYO, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.  
Wishes to inform his Friends and the Public  
generally that he has commenced Business as a  
PUBLIC AUCTIONEER, and hopes, by strict attention  
and assiduity, to merit a share of patronage and  
support.

**J. BLENKINSOP AND SON,**  
LEATHER MERCHANTS AND BOOT  
AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS, 115,  
PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE, AND  
4, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

**HAYES** now on hand a large variety of Gentlemen's  
Boots from 5s. 6d. Ladies' do. from 5s. 6d., and  
Children's do. at exceedingly low prices.  
Repairs done on the premises.

**JOHN STREET AND PITT STREET**  
**ALE AND SPIRIT STORES,**  
CONSETT.

**SPARKLING EDINBURGH & BURTON ALES**  
A FINE SELECTION OF SPIRITS.  
DUNVILLE & CO'S WHISKY,  
3s. per Bottle, or 35s. per Dozen.  
H. NICHOLSON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER.

**FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENTAL AND PLATE GLASS**  
INSURANCE COMPANIES—Fire and Life.  
The London Assurance Corporation—Fire and Life.  
The Oden, Railway, and General Accident Assurance  
Company.  
The United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident  
Institution, for Mutual Assurance of Lives.  
The Scottish Commercial Insurance Company—Fire and  
Life.  
The London and County Plate-glass Assurance Company.  
The Commercial Guaranty Society.

Full Proprietors, Forms of Proposal, and other  
particulars may be had from Mr. ADAM BROWN,  
Auctioneer, Valuer, and Accountant, Sole Agent for  
Consett and district.

**THE ADVANCE PERMANENT BENEFIT**  
BUILDING SOCIETY.

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

Members can join at any time.  
No minimum or maximum fees.  
Investors not subject to fines.  
All Members share in profits.  
Five per cent. charged on yearly balances of advance.  
Five per cent. allowed on repayments.  
Very low legal charges.

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

The next FORTNIGHTLY SUBSCRIPTION  
MEETING will be held at the House of Mr. GEORGE  
BROWN, RAILWAY TAYN, CONSETT, on MONDAY  
EVENING, 13th, 1876, from Half-past Seven to Half-past  
Eight o'clock in the Evening.

## Business Announcements.

**JOSEPH HARRISON.**  
2 MESSENGER STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.  
KING'S COLLEGE, has commenced the business  
of CHIMNEY SWEEP, having purchased an excellent  
machine for the purpose, and with strict attention to orders  
and most reasonable charges he hopes to merit a share  
of public patronage.

## Public Notices

92 is the WINNING NUMBER OF THE AFRICAN  
SKIN, SKILL, and LUCK, on May 12th. 832s

REMEMBER THE GRAND BAZAAR at Burnop-  
field Free Methodist Church, on WHIT-MONDAY  
and TUESDAY. Refreshments will be provided. 784s

THE MEMBERS OF THE DIPTON BRASS BAND  
will hold their ANNUAL GALA and SPORTS,  
on SATURDAY, June 10th, 1876. 794s

THE MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH DERWENT  
BRASS BAND will hold their GALA and  
SPORTS on FRIDAY, June 24, 1876. 817s

## NOTICE

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

## NOTICE

ANY Person found TRESPASSING in pursuit of Game,  
on the Estate of BALJOON ASKEW, on Midland  
Road, Oliverfield, Middle, Kintley Grange, Alls Head  
Lynden, Rixley, Dean Hill, and Hensley Fields  
on FRIDAY, June 24, 1876. 713s

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT  
GAS COMPANY.

ANY Person Removing, Altering, or Tampering with  
any Meter, Pipe, or other Property of the above  
Company, without first obtaining the said Company's  
permission, will be Prosecuted according to Law.  
By order of the Directors,  
August 21st, 1874. M. RICHLEY, Secretary.

**NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.**  
EXCURSION TO EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW.  
ON MONDAY, the 10th June, 1876, an EXCURSION  
TRAIN will leave Newcastle for Edinburgh and  
Glasgow, at 6.20 a.m.

First Class. Third Class.  
To Edinburgh. 10s. 6d. 6s. 6d.  
To Glasgow. 10s. 6d. 6s. 6d.  
The Return Train will leave Edinburgh at 6 p.m., on  
Tuesday, June 20th. 629s

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT  
GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that any  
Person or Persons entering into the occupation  
of any House, Shop, or other Building, to which Gas  
has been supplied, and to which no Sewerage has been  
connected, must first obtain the consent of the Secretary  
of the Company. In default thereof, upon receipt of  
the use of the Gas, without first obtaining such leave, such  
Person or Persons will be liable to Prosecution.  
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 18th, 1874. 74

## NOTICE

SCHOOL BOARD FOR EDMONDSTOWN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the above School  
Board has received the approval of the Education  
Department) made certain By-laws, in pursuance  
of the powers given to the Board by the Education  
Department Act, 1870.

2. A copy of the proposed By-laws will continue to  
be open for inspection by any Parent or other person  
interested in the School, for one month from the  
date of the publication of this notice.

3. At the expiration of the said month, the said proposed  
By-laws will be submitted to the Education  
Department for approval.

4. The School Board will supply a printed copy of the  
said proposed By-laws to any Father or other person  
interested in the School, on application to the Board.  
WILLIAM READING, Clerk to the Board.

May 26th, 1876.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE DISTRICT BAND OF  
HORN AND BRASS.

THE COMMITTEE of the above Union beg to  
inform the Public that the ANNUAL FESTIVAL  
will be held on WHIT-MONDAY, June 5th, 1876,  
when the various Societies connected with the Union,  
and the Good Templars and Temperance Men of the  
Neighbourhood, will meet at Front Street, Consett, at  
One o'clock, p.m. In default thereof, upon receipt of  
the use of the Gas, without first obtaining such leave, such  
Person or Persons will be liable to Prosecution.

After Tea, Addresses will be given in the Field and  
Ten by the Revs. S. ANTILLY, D.D. (London), A.  
S. RYAN, D.D. (London), and W. JOHNSON, D.D. (London).  
W. JOHNSON (Darlington), T. CARLISLE (Newcastle),  
R. GILLESPIE (Swallow), and W. TOMLINSON (Newcastle).

After Tea, the Children will be regaled with Tea and Fruit  
Cake.

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## Public Notices.

LOOK OUT for Consett and District United Primarily  
Society, on SATURDAY, July 8th, 1876. 712s

## NOTICE

AS the FOOTPATH leading from Shearer's Yard,  
Iverson, to Redwell Hill is strictly Private, Tres-  
passers will be prosecuted. 821s

## CASTLESIDE CHURCH.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY  
SERVICES will be held on WHIT-SUNDAY,  
June 4th, 1876, Morning, 10.30. Evening, 6.30. 841s

SHOTLEY SPA GROUNDS.  
ON account of the Holiday Bands on WHIT-MONDAY  
and TUESDAY, the Band will NOT perform in the  
Grounds to-day (Saturday). 844s

## NOTICE

THE MONTHLY MEETING of this Society will  
be held on SATURDAY, the 3rd inst., in the  
Society's Long-room, when the Newspapers for the en-  
suing quarter will be sold. 845s

## CONSETT CO-OPERATIVE STORE.

SHOTLEY SPA GROUNDS.  
HOLIDAY FETES ON WHIT-MONDAY AND  
TUESDAY. 846s

## CONTRACTS.

I now offer to all the Children an opportunity to  
write and sign a BALJOON ASKEW, in writing for the  
order for admission both days will be for Children under  
Twelve, One Penny. 846s

## TO BUILDERS, &amp;c.

TO BE LET, THE BUILDING of a SCHOOL at  
Shotley Bridge, near Consett. Plans and Particulars may be seen at Mr. WILSON's,  
at South Newwood, near Consett, near Consett, near Consett,  
for the same may be sent to Mr. J. DICKINSON, Valuer,  
Lancaster, Durham.

The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.  
June 1, 1876. 836s

## TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, THE KERRING AND CHANNELLING  
of about 120 Yards of Road, near Rochester  
Station. Specification and other particulars may be known on ap-  
plication to the undersigned at his Office, situated at West-  
wood House, Shotley Bridge, by whom Tenders in writing  
for the same will be received up to MONDAY, the  
12th day of June, 1876, at Noon. M. COULPLAND, Surveyor.

Westwood House, Shotley Bridge,  
24th May, 1876. 839s

## LANCASTER UNION.

THE GUARDIANS of the above Union will, at their  
next meeting, to be held at the Board-room,  
Lancaster, on the 15th day of June, 1876, be prepared  
to receive Tenders for the ERECTION of a Vagrant  
Ward, Porter's Lodge, &c.

Plans and Specifications may be seen on application at  
my Office, Lancaster.  
Tenders to be sent not later than 10 a.m. on the 15th  
inst. By order,  
W. W. THOMPSON, Clerk.

846s

## PUBLIC NOTICE, 1873.

DISTRICT OF LEADGATE.  
HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT.

THE LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH for the above  
District respectfully invite Tenders for certain im-  
provements in the Highways of the District.

Plans and Particulars may be seen at Mr. WILSON's,  
at South Newwood, near Consett, near Consett, near Consett,  
for the same may be sent to Mr. J. DICKINSON, Valuer,  
Lancaster, Durham.

The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.  
June 1, 1876. 836s

## TO LET.

TO LET, at Dilton, by the end of June, the Resi-  
dence of the Curate (Rev. H. BROWN), Five  
Rooms and Garden. Rent, £11—Apply to Mr. BROWN.

TO LET, a MARQUEE, 80 Feet by 30, with Tables  
for 100 persons, at 10s. per Week. Apply to Mr. J. DICKINSON, Valuer, at Consett, near Consett.

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**PILOSAGINE FOR WHISKERS, MOUS.  
TACHES, BALDNESS, &c.**

PRICE ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE. BY POST  
EIGHTEEN STAMPS.

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

Full directions for use are enclosed with each Bottle, the size of which has been enlarged. Each Bottle contains the words,  
**PILOSGRINE, THIN & COMFY, HULL,**  
impressed on the glass, without which none are genuine.

**PILOSGRINE versus Beardless Faces.**  
PILOSGRINE for Whiskers and Moustaches.  
PILOSGRINE for Thin and Falling Hair.  
PILOSGRINE prevents and cures Baldness.  
PILOSGRINE removes Scurf, Dandrif, &c.  
PILOSGRINE for Ointment and Perfumers.  
PILOSGRINE in Enlarged Bottles.  
PILOSGRINE, Price One Shilling and Sixpence. By Post Eighteen Stamps.

**WRIGHT'S WOOD-FAMED PILLOWS.**  
**WRIGHT'S WOOD-FAMED PILLOWS.**

**W**RIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGINE.  
Registered Trade Mark.  
Thousands of Testimonials from all parts of the globe prove Wright's World-famed PILOSAGINE to be the only successful producer of  
**W**HISKERS AND MOUSTACHES.

**W**HISKERS AND MOUSTACHES  
**W**HISKERS AND MOUSTACHES  
**W**HISKERS AND MOUSTACHES  
 Speedily produced, and  
 BALDNESS CURED BY  
**W**RIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED FILLOSAGINE

**WRIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGINE**

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

**WRIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGINE.**

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

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

*From Mr. John Bell, Plumstead-road, Plumstead,  
3044 Jan., 1875.*

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

LONDON, 16th January 1875

you a short time ago has been attended with marvellous effects; I have now a moderate-sized Montacute and Whiskers. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this, as it will perhaps induce others to try it.

A. R. JENKINS.

BREMINSTER, Bristol, 6th January, 1875.

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

Yours truly,

T. BURTON.

ROYAL ARTILLERY, COB DOVER FORT,  
January 4th, 1875.

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

GUNNER & BAKER, R. A.

RODSTOCK, NEAR BATH, JANUARY 4<sup>th</sup>, 1875.  
Having used one Bottle, new hair has made  
appearance.

JACOB SEYMOUR.

TRAMHER, BIRKENHEAD, JANUARY 4<sup>th</sup>, 1875.  
The last you sent me works well, and I shall take the  
pleasure of introducing it to others.

E. D. GRIFFIN.

1, LA MOTTE STREET, JERSEY.

December 28<sup>th</sup>, 1874.

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

GEO. MARST.

ATR, SCOTLAND, 11th December, 1874.  
The PILLOSANGE improved the growth of  
Whiskers.

W. CREAM

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

Yours respectfully,

J. D. HACEWORTH.

**WRIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGINE**

**WRIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGINE**

WRIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGIN. 343

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Price One Shilling and Sixpence of Chemists. By  
Post Eighteen Stamps.

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Note the Address—

WRIGHT AND CO

PILOSAGINE MANUFACTORY HULL

1876. It is to be great success—no liability. Address  
 Messrs J. DODD & CO., Accountants, 21, New Broad  
 Street, E.C.4.  
 Published by Mr. F. W. G. Osprey, 36, or by post 4s.  
**THE CITY DIRECTORY for 1876.** Sixth  
 Edition. Containing full information concerning the Clergy,  
 the Nobles, the Peers, the Bishops, the High Nobles, London.

LEADGATE—At Front Street, on the 31st ult., aged 2  
 Henry Pestle. Interment on Sunday first, at 8  
 o'clock, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. J. W.  
 Hays, Leadgate. Friends please accept this intima-  
 tion.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE—On the 22nd ult., aged 47, Sarah  
 widow of the late William Beckwith, of Shotley  
 Bridge.

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Printed and Published by ROBERT JACKSON, at the  
 Steam Printing Works, Front Street, opposite the  
 City Hall.

1 - Chavigny, June 20, 1910.