

SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1874

THE reaction in America has been as sudden and as sharp as with us a twelvemonth ago. "But yesterday," it might be said in both cases, "as much of GLADSTONE as of GRANT—" "he word of CÆSAR might have stood against the world; now lies he there, and none a bow to do him reverence." In both cases it is

reaction in America has been as sudden and as sharp as with us a twelvemonth ago. "Yesterday," it might be said in both cases, "we were as much of GLADSTONE as of GRANT," and the word of CÆSAR might have stood against the word of CHRIST; now lies he there, and none are left to do him reverence." In both cases it is

suspected the politicians, and with their
own strength. Then, again, the German
people have been so completely misled by
the anti-Semitic propaganda of the
countrywide. But the serious cause of the break-
down of the Republican party is the condition
of the South. They were given, after
1876, a *carte blanche* to regulate the South.
PRESIDENT GRANT and his ministry might not
what they liked, and order whom they pleased
the only conditions being that they should
not touch the rights of the Union. His
has seriously failed, that the South has not been
in order; that which is crooked has not been
straight. What with his carpet-baggers and
his bogus legislatures, he has not succeeded in
creating a sense of order. The secret
societies, or Ku-Klux bands, are still a terror
to Kansas and other states of South-West
and are a hindrance to the progress of the
country. The riots in which there is much
fighting between black and white. Lastly
we should not pass over the "salarygrab-
ber" it is called by the Republican party
who voted an increase of their own pay, and pre-
sented their claim to it by two years. This
did not fill up the measure of the disgust felt
by farmers and others who could not pay with
the money of the United States, and who
feared almost to help themselves to the
general taxation. Thus, on a survey of the
whole matter, the people of the United States
have turned against the Republican party, and
have swung round to the D-mocrats. We
must not exaggerate, however, the meaning
of this. The D-mocrats are not going to bring
this country nine months ago when MR.

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The Prince and Princess of Wales, after

more of a tax upon the Prince of Wales than a gift of £100 to a Birmingham charity—which, by the way, looked very much like paying a price for popularity. I venture to surmise that this gift's effect in stimulating the chiefs of Coventry was not great.

Colonel John A. S. G. who has received the appointment of Judge-Advocate General in India is a staunch Conservative; he was for years a member of the opposition of the Liberal Union and to carry out his duties he started the *Free Liberal Journal*, which has been published but a short and not particularly meritorious career. His place is now supplied by *Capital and Labour*, the organ of the Federation of Employers. A recent appointment is that of Secretary in the political and secret-service department of the India Office, which has been given to Lieutenant Colonel Owen. His father was a minister of the Catholic Apostolic Church at Bath, a sect better known in the Irvingites, though its adherents repudiate the name.

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It is rather surprising, perhaps, considering what a noise in the world was made by Dr. Colenso a few years ago, that we heard so little about him since he has been here. On this that Dean Starch expressed a wish that the Bishop should preach at Westminster Abbey, but that other ecclesiastical authorities persuaded him to forego his invitation. Had the worthy Bishop preached in the venerable Abbey, it certainly would have been inconveniently crowded.

ANECDOTES OF DOCTORS.

Foremost among the old English physicians we may propose to sketch must stand out that bluestocking noble, Yorkshireman, Dr. R.cliffe, whose memory the great library at Oxford (for which he had asked forty thousand pounds) will never allow to perish. Though there was perhaps a certain pride about his honest bluntness, we must trust the men who can tell the truth even to R. cliffians. Two years after his arrival in London R. cliff was appointed physician to the Prince of Denmark; and soon after the accession King William, was rewarded for the cure of two

Figure 1

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gent house in Great Strand Street contains a portrait of a man, whose name and date are not given, but whose family name is the same as the name of the family who were the first to settle in the colony. The portrait is of a man, who is said to be the first to settle in the colony. The portrait is of a man, who is said to be the first to settle in the colony. The portrait is of a man, who is said to be the first to settle in the colony.

An adjourned meeting of members of sanitary authority of Newcastle, Gateshead, Tyne and

The TOWN CLERK read the following schedule prepared by Mr R. Cail:—

The scheme for supplying pure and wholesome

To carry out this proposal a bill would have to promote in Parliament by the representatives of the various committees who may be elected to part in this scheme of water supply, the bill to its powers to appoint commissioners to represent the interests in proportion to the rateable value of which each would have to contribute, or as may be settled by Parliament, with power to raise money for the purpose of carrying out all necessary work and extensions for the improvement of existing works, and also to purchase of new water rights, dams, canals for the purchase of the old existing water works, and any powers necessary carry the whole into effect.

The advantages of Ullewater as a source water supply, where there is such a certainty of large quantities being available, are numerous; that it is not necessary to re-aqualify them; the main features are the quality and quantity of the water, the *p*-value feature of either of which would be a sufficient reason for the selection of near equal miles in length, but the circumstance in this respect as are remarkable as the main bring in it where it is required are favourable, and the water is not only of a high quality, but better than figures only I mention here that are drawn by Loch Katrine, from which the Corporation obtains its supply, is 40 quarts per acre or 50 million per acre; that Ullewater draw are of 95 miles, or more than 21 times the area of Loch Katrine, and that the water is of a higher quality than that of Loch Katrine. But for Ullewater, it is expected that the

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The meeting afterwards adjourned until Saturday.

v. Craig, came before Sir James Hannen, L.

In the Divorce Court, on Saturday, the case of Ryles v. Ryles, came before Judge J. J. Hays. It was a petition presented by the wife, Martha E. Ryles, for a divorce on the ground of cruelty and desertion. Her husband, John Ryles, was married in 1818 in North Sweden. The parties were more than twenty years of married life, and after the birth of their first child, a son, John, in 1820, Martha Ryles, and the defendant—the petitioner, Mary at North Sweden, in the year 1821, to the place where they lived happily together, but, in the many years that followed, the husband and wife had many quarrels, and finally formed a bad connection with each other, and the husband was very violent toward his wife. In 1871 he became addicted to drinking, and his violence increased toward her. On one occasion, he threatened to shoot her, and on another, he seized her by the throat and saw her leave the house. On the 24th of September, at 1 o'clock in the morning, when he was out at four o'clock, he took up a carving knife, and, at 4 o'clock,

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In the Divorce Court on Saturday, the case of

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THE DRAWN BLINDS

There's a hush in the house, an' the blinds are

A CLEAR NOVEMBER DAY.

A U T U M N.

Varieties

Extracts from PUNCH.

ING THE LAWYERS.—On the first day of the trial, Malaprop went to Westminster, to witness

IMPORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of

ulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that
words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the

looses the bowels, and is the best known remedy
for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething

or sea, and ladies in delicate health will find it most bene-

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CASTLE to JARROW AND SOUTH SH
Newcastle (Week days) 0-8, 6-60, 7-3

8-10, 9-30.

(*) 1-5, 10-15, 10-30, 11-45, 12-30 (*), 1-50, 3-15,
(*) 4-15, 5-10, 6-15, 7-15, 8-15, 9-15, 10-40.

minutes after the time they leave Sunderland.

second, and third class express trains, stopping

from Truro to North Shields, Aug. 11

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.....	"	8:15..10:30..12:54..3:0..5:5

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS

Wood	39	9:29		6:13
Wentle	40	9:40		7:30

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And they can sing, and they can dance."

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Eccles near Manchester."

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