# The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 721. | REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. | SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10TH, 1874. | PRICE ONE PENNY.


## Business Announcements.

BIRD'S EYE RETURNS.

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

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

Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 227c

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.—DR LACY, Dentist, 70, Grainger Street. 9

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER
LEADGATE AND CONSETT.

☞ PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED OR CONTRACTED FOR. 685j

E. FARNSWORTH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FRUIT AND POTATO MERCHANT
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,

HAS always on hand an excellent supply of FRUIT in season. Fresh BUTTER and EGGS, also CHEESE of excellent quality. FRESH RABBITS Daily. Licensed Dealer in TOBACCO.

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

WHITELAW'S CELEBRATED INDIA PALE ALES, and MILD EDINBURGH ALES. Offices and Stores: 23, WATERLOO STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. WILLIAM MIDDLEMASS, Sole Agent.

MCEWAN'S
CELEBRATED EDINBURGH ALES
AND INDIA PALE ALE,
Are daily rising in public estimation.
Newcastle Stores and Offices—
FOUNTAIN HOUSE, Charlotte Square.
643 JAMES C. MCINTOSH, Agent.

A. RICHARDSON,
*BUILDER, CABINET-MAKER, & GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHER,*
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL.
Feathers, Flocks, Rabbit Down, and Mattresses. 892a

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
91 and 93, BLACKETT STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

JAMES JOHNSON, FAMILY GROCER AND TEA DEALER, Teas, Coffees, and Spices of the Choicest Quality. Good Useful Teas from 2s. per pound. Coffee 1s. per pound. Housekeeping Soaps from 3d. per pound. All kinds of Drysalters' Goods cheap and of the best Quality. Hotels and families supplied at wholesale prices. TERMS—CASH. 879a

FUNERAL ECONOMY.

E. H. HUTCHINSON,
*HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, AND UNDERTAKER,*
11, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,

IS now prepared to execute FUNERAL ORDERS to any extent. ☞ Coffins always ready, or made to order. 482d

TO PARTIES FURNISHING.

VISIT ALEXANDER MOLTENI'S
NOTED
FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT,
*76, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE,*
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

WILLIAM WILKINSON,
*FURNITURE BROKER & IRONMONGER,*
CATCHGATE,

HAS now on hand a Large Assortment of IRON BEDS, FIRAMBULATORS, PARAFFIN OIL, PARAFFIN LAMPS, &c., from the best makers.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in all the different branches; FLOCKS, FEATHERS, AND RABBIT-DOWN; PAPER HANGINGS, &c.
W. W. has also on hand a Large assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES, ALBERTS, CHAINS, and WEDDING RINGS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL, CATCHGATE.

THE TEST OF TWENTY YEARS
HAS FULLY PROVED THAT
THE PATENT LEVER WATCHES
MADE BY
JOHN D. CARRS,
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 milesare allowed third-class railway fare 685n

## Business Announcements.

JOSEPH OLEY,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
10, WOOD STREET,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE. 22ac

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

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

JOHN BORTHWICK, AGENT.

IF YOUR WATCH STOPS
TAKE IT TO
A. MAY,
*PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER*
4, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

JOHN W. DAVISON,
*CABINET-MAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,*
FRONT STREET, CONSETT, & CATCHGATE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in great variety.
IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN. HARDWARE
PARAFFINE OIL, LAMPS, OIL, best quality.
AGENT for the HOME WASHER and WRINGING MACHINES.
BURY'S and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS.

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

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, SUGARS,
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. &c., on hand. 145f

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 1760.

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 MART—26 & 60, LUDGATE HILL.
WEST END ESTABLISHMENT—20, OLD BOND STREET, AND 26, WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.

WATCHES.
*Of all kinds, from* 2s to 200 Gns.
Lever, Vertical,
Horizontal, Duplex,
Chronometer, Chronograph,
Keyless, Centre Seconds,
Repeaters, Indian, &c.

CLOCKS.
*Of all kinds, from* 2s to 1000 Gns.
Church, Turret,
Carriage, Chime,
Dining and Drawing-room,
Hall, Stable,
Library, Bracket, &c.

ENGLISH ORMOLU CLOCKS, designed by English Artists, and manufactured by J. W. BENSON, far exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They are only to 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 Heraldic Enamelled in Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished Artists in the Precious Metals. Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of *Specialties*, 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 Princes of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c. &c.
SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-Plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to make it both 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 Dealers supplied.
Illustrated Pamphlets, with full descriptions of all kinds of Watches, Time Pieces, Jewellery, and Manufactures, with Prices, sent free by post upon application to J. W. BENSON, at either of his above Addresses.
Watches, Chains, Jewellery, and Plate sent to all parts of the 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 as 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 112,935 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, NEWCASTLE.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 33, SANDHILL.
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 9/ 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,*
*GUARDIAN* OFFICE, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

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.
WEDDING CARDS, FUNERAL CARDS, and MOURNING CARDS.
PAMPHLETS, CLUB RULES, AUCTIONEERS' CATALOGUES, and REPORTS and RULES of Public Institutions and Societies.
PROGRAMMES, BOOKS OF WORDS, and CONCERT BILLS in the most approved styles.
BALANCE SHEETS, INVOICES, and DELIVERY NOTES.
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.
LITHOGRAPHING and ENGRAVING.
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.

S. WALKER,
HAIRDRESSER,
STATIONER, AND NEWSAGENT,
1, *DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.*
Agent for the *Consett Guardian.*

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 OUTHOUSES, done by experienced Workmen. Is not affected by Damp or Heat, more Durable than Flags, and not more than HALF THE PRICE.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.
AGENT FOR HENRY G. WEBB'S
WORCESTER GEOMETRICAL MOSAIC AND ENCAUSTIC TILES.

B. MOODY
*WATCH-MAKER, ENGRAVER.*
7021

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

TO PARAFFIN LAMP DEALERS.

J. G. HALLIDAY, 43, Grainger Street, Newcastle, respectfully invites inspection by the trade, of his Season's Stock of Lamps and Fittings. From a personal visit to London and Birmingham, and extensive cash purchases, the stock this year for variety of design, efficiency of burners, and cheapness, will surpass any previous season. The premises No. 14, Nun Street, above Mr Scotter's boot shop, are specially fitted up for the wholesale trade. Samples sent to country to approved customers on application. 666l

## Business Announcements.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN BATES

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that, 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

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,
PREMIUM 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 | 601,230. |

Farming Stock, Public and Private Buildings, Household Furniture, &c., Merchandize, 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. 718

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 of 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 Gold refined.*
Work in the country promptly executed.

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.

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 supplied to the previous occupant, upon such entry must first obtain the consent of the Secretary of the Company before consuming the Gas supplied by the said Company. In default 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. HIGHLEY, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1874. 24

# THE GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, OCT. 10, 1874.

## RELIGIOUS CONGRESSES.

The recess is the season for all the informal and amateur Parliaments called Congresses which can bring people together under a variety of excuses. Last week it was Social Science; this week it is Church affairs which are attracting hundreds of country parsons to try a trip to Brighton. Indeed, there are no less than two clerical Parliaments on for this week, and one for next week. While the Church party are invited to a Congress at Brighton, which is little else than London-super-Mare, the Baptists are summoning their pastors and deacons to meet at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The two places are a long way apart, and perhaps it is as well on all accounts that it is so, since when Christians do not agree, it is all the better that they should respect each other's opinions by agreeing to differ. Of all bodies of Non-Conformists, the Baptists are farthest removed from the principles which the Established Church represents; so that it is as well that if one goes to the North, the other should go to the South. In a free country there is room for all, and the more outspoken men are who hold honest convictions on religious matters the better it will be for the general welfare of all. Perhaps those who do not attend these Congresses but only stand aside and look on, like the bashful Mr. Spectator whom Addison has immortalized, may know a thing or two which would surprise some of the leaders of these Clerical Parliaments. One thing we are certain of, which the dogmatists on both sides are apt to overlook, that it would be a dark day for England and even for themselves if any one of these religious bodies could absorb into itself the rest. There is not one of the sects, from the least to the greatest, which is not firmly persuaded that if it were given the chance it would easily do as Aaron's rod and swallow up the rest; and that such an amalgamation would be a gain to itself and the nation. It would be difficult to persuade a zealous Churchman for instance, that the day in which dissent was got rid of in one way or other in England would be a fatal day to his own Communion. So ingrained is this passion for uniformity in the clerical mind, that it would be difficult to persuade a Congress of Brighton Churchmen that the birthday of Uniformity would be the death-day of anything like real unity. We do not envy the divine who should stand up to broach so broad a theory as this. And yet it is scarcely a paradox: it is only a truism which those cannot see who are blind to the reading of history. Not to go farther afield for instance than to France—we have there the working out of the theory of the exclusive recognition of one sect by the State. To strengthen the Church of Rome, it was thought necessary first to weaken the Huguenots, and then to suppress them altogether. The measure was carried out in no half-hearted way; the Jesuits were allowed to work their will, and the Edict of Nantes being revoked, Protestantism was treated as a wolf or a mad dog with a price put on its head. But the result was very different from that which the Jesuits dreamed of, or even desired; the recoil of the gun was even more fatal than its first discharge. If Churchmen would only learn this lesson, they would send a message of fraternal greeting from Brighton to Newcastle this week. As it is, they must only learn it by degrees and from those laymen who do not frequent Congresses but who perhaps for that very reason survey the battle-field of theological polemics more impartially than those who are engaged in the thick of the fight.

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Mr Disraeli has intimated to the Lord Provost of Aberdeen his willingness to accept the freedom of that city, but as yet is unable to fix the date of his visit.

The Prince Imperial has rejoined the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. It is expected that he will complete his studies by March next, but will not be a candidate, as cadets usually are, for a commission in the British army.

Nutritious Bread.—The flour passing through the finest silk cloth is the much admired 'pastry whites,' but it must be remarked that only certain kinds of wheat yield this to perfection; pastry flour, moreover, is so excessively starchy as to make but inferior bread by the English process, a defect the French and German bakers overcome in their 'white bread' by a totally different method, known in Vienna as '*aufrischen*.' A less snow-white flour, passing through a slightly coarser silk, is the material for what the baker sells as 'best bread,' and the darker and rather speckled flour from which this is bolted constitutes the 'seconds;' of this 'household bread' is baked. The finer and whiter the bread, the more starchy and less flesh-forming it must be, and in even a larger proportion the deficiency of the phosphatic and other salts is inevitable. It is true that many persons prefer the delicate-looking and mild-flavoured white bread, and it would be folly to declare that the majority of the better classes perform bodily labour or take so much exercise as to require more nourishment than white bread affords; but the very fact that so many physicians have of late noticed in their writings—namely, the much longer period required for the digestion of fine bread—is a distinct and important objection to its use among the inactive and sedentary.—*Sanitary Record.*

## OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

For the last two or three days London has had one absorbing topic of conversation—the frightful explosion of gunpowder on the Regent's Canal, which almost literally shattered one quarter of the town, and was felt for miles around in every direction. To your correspondent, sleeping miles away, the effect was something between the fall of a tall chimney and a sudden clap of thunder, and it was curious that at this distance the air should have been previously illuminated as if by sheet lightning. Considering the effect of this explosion upon house property for miles round—windows having been broken within a radius of three miles—it is rather remarkable that so few persons were killed by it. Beyond the persons actually navigating the devoted barge—three men and some accounts add a boy—there does not seem to have been any immediate victim. Even in the toll-house which was shattered over the heads of its occupants, no serious personal injury was effected. Panes of glass were broken by hundreds, walls were rent, and internal house-fittings or partitions displaced; and the amount of personal injury was fortunately comparatively little. But the effect of the awful shock upon sick, infirm, or nervous persons cannot be calculated. Never, I should suppose, was there a railway accident that resulted in one-hundredth as many "shocks to the nervous system;" and yet in this case nobody gets any compensation. It would probably be impracticable to assess all the material and personal damage done, and it would certainly take a millionaire to pay for it; but that is all the more reason why the public should be protected from this sort of thing. I am glad, therefore, to be able to mention, in connection with this fearfully destructive explosion that the whole subject of the storage of gunpowder is now being pressed on the attention of the Government, and I fully expect that a bill on this matter will be introduced next session.

The statement that William Roupell, formerly M.P. for Lambeth, was to be released from Portland on a ticket of leave has been officially contradicted. I am sorry for it. I firmly believe that his mouth having been closed for family reasons, during the trial, facts were not stated which would have lessened his punishment; but be that as it may he has done all that mortal man could do since his incarceration to atone for his crime. He has watched and tended the sick and consoled the dying, and has been at once minister, doctor, and hospital nurse with a zeal and a kindness of heart which, in spite of his crime, must command our respect. Such a man might surely be now allowed a ticket of leave.

The *Daily Telegraph* is collecting "crimes of violence" and serving them up in daily batches. I am sorry to say that so far as London is concerned this—however fairly it may be done as far as it goes—gives a very inadequate idea of the crimes of violence in the metropolis. In the first place a very large number of more or less outrageous assaults are not discovered by or brought under the notice of the police; and in the second place perhaps a still larger number of cases of assault are not chronicled by the police reporters. If all crimes of violence were reported our newspapers would contain little else.

The Commissioners of Her Majesty's works and Public Buildings have issued their annual notice about the distribution of surplus bedding-out plants to the working classes and the poor inhabitants of London. Great good is done in this way. We have innumerable little patches of garden in and near London, and this distribution of plants greatly promotes amateur gardening and consequently tends to make home more attractive. Would that every house had its little bit of garden ground, however small. If there were more such places, even if they were but a few feet square, in our wretchedly overcrowded districts, I am persuaded that there would be fewer visitors to the public-house and consequently happier homes.

There is a great deal of nonsense talked about the desirability of separate compartments for ladies travelling unprotected on railways. There has been a meeting held here on this subject, and the chairman remarked that it is a notorious fact that no lady with any pretensions to good looks can travel alone on any of the metropolitan lines without being subjected to insult. Such an assertion is monstrously absurd. Thousands of such ladies travel unmolested on the metropolitan lines every day. I am under the impression that if the railway companies were to provide separate compartments for *dames seules*, as they do in France, there would be very little demand for them. It might be well, however, to try the experiment. But on the other hand do we not as much require separate compartments for gentlemen travelling unprotected by a lady? It seems a curious question, but undoubtedly gentlemen who are apparently in a position to pay black mail are liable at any moment, if such a one finds himself alone with a lady in a compartment, to be charged with assault. Such charges are easy to make and hard to disprove, and I believe they very often are made, and successfully made, merely to extort money. More than one friend of my own has been thus victimized. One gentleman who was thus charged had the presence of mind to say that he had not any money with him, but that if the lady would call at his house the next day at a certain hour stating that she wished to see him on particular business, he would give her a couple of sovereigns. He took a card from his case and gave it her; she called and was ushered into the parlour. 'Now you know,' said he, 'that this is only extortion, and that I never insulted you; but I have a horror of appearing at a police court on such a charge, and so here's the two sovereigns.' The lady took them up, and a detective took her up. He had been comfortably ensconced behind the curtains. The too enterprising lady had opportunities for reflection in a prison cell.

Mr Andrew Halliday's dramatic spectacle, for it can scarcely be called a drama pure and simple, 'Richard Cœur de Lion,' has rather too much procession in it, perhaps, and the procession is somewhat too military; there is an ecclesiastical scene strongly redolent of incense and the odour of tallow candle, that may 'make the judicious grieve,' but the gallery have pronounced their favourable verdict, and the pit theirs; so Messrs Halliday and Chatterton and Beverley and Cormack may go on rejoicing until Christmas, over the latest translation from the Scotch. Some disappointment was felt on the first night by the substitution of the Conductor's Banner Song—the air of it, I mean, for Mr Matthison's own. I happen to have heard both, and can only express my surprise at Mr Chatterton's preference for the less musical and effective one. But conductors are conductors, and even a man of Mr Matthison's rare ability is compelled to give way to them. It is rather rough on the writer of the *libretto* of 'Il Talismano' nevertheless.

In Paris there was presented some time since a gorgeous spectacle entitled, if I remember rightly, 'Paradis.' At any rate it was supposed to represent the Garden of Eden to the nightly gaze of sensation-loving crowds, and the too primitive dresses, or want of them, on the part of some of the performers was an additional attractions. I see that a similar 'play,' called 'Paradise Lost,' is now on the stage of a New York Theatre. One of the scenes is a ballet by the daughters of Cain. What a scandalous travesty of a sacred theme! Happily no such desecration would be allowed here. The Licenser of Stage Plays would for once do us good service.

I see that Bishop Colenso has come to England to attempt to arrange matters between his communion and the mother Church, and also his relations to the new Bishop of Cape Town. We have many ecclesiastical embarrassments at home without having the natal difficulty brought here for settlement. Of course there will be a lot of fine writing in the newspapers about liberality of mind, the freedom of modern thought, and so on; but I question whether much real Christian charity will be evoked by Bishop Colenso's visit. Some Anglican prelates would perhaps rather excommunicate him than give him the hand of friendship.

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## Local and General News.

According to a St. Petersburg telegram the Emperor Alexander, in his letter to Don Carlos, did not style him as 'King.'

At Westport, on Monday night, a man named Noone killed another man by hitting him a heavy blow with an iron weapon during a quarrel.

The men on strike at Lord Penrhyn's Carnarvonshire slate quarries have accepted his Lordship's offer to refer the disputed points to arbitration.

The Twelfth Conference of delegates from the district branches affiliated with the Amalgamated Association of miners was opened in the Temperance Hall, Birmingham, on Tuesday.

It is announced that the Queen will leave Balmoral for Windsor Castle in about five weeks' time, in order to receive the Empress of Russia on her arrival in this country.

A New York telegram says that the rival factions in Louisiana have agreed to a compromise, guaranteeing a fair and peaceable election of State officers in November.

It is stated that the Duke of Norfolk has agreed to transfer his extensive Manor, Nunnery, and New Winnings Collieries, near Sheffield, to a company which has been specially formed to work them.

About midnight on Thursday a terrible storm broke over Nice, and caused lamentable results. Fourteen fishermen were struck by lightning on the Promenade des Anglais, two of them being killed on the spot and the others more or less injured.

At a representative meeting of the ironmasters and ironworkers at Wolverhampton on Tuesday, the wages of finished iron-making operatives throughout England were reduced 1s. 10d. per cent. Puddlers' wages will now be 10s. 9d. per ton.

Home Rule in England.—Sir George Campbell, speaking on Tuesday on "Trade Questions," at the Social Science Congress, at Glasgow, said:—And here I must avow my belief that the Imperial Parliament, as it is now constituted, is not capable of efficiently dealing with the many social problems which present themselves, and of effecting the many reforms which we require. I have already said that I believe a highly centralised system in a great State is not compatible with freedom. Every day it becomes more and more apparent that our Parliament is far too large and unwieldy a machine to deal with all the requirements of modern society. When great measures and great experiments are necessary we find its time frittered away on small measures, and local measures. Mr. Gladstone's ministry was at any rate one of energy and action—politician's of one school say too much energy; but all the vigour of its youth and the strength of its majorities were spent on measures wholly local to Ireland, while England and Scotland were comparatively neglected. By the time that the attention of the Ministry was turned to Britain its force were in a great degree exhausted. Another Ministry has come into power, with a great majority, but the result of the session has shown how little can be done. The machine is too large and cumbrous. Believing, then, that the social reforms which we require must necessitate many experiments in many directions; that to effect them we must enlist local experience, local energy, and local interest; that one Parliament cannot do this. but that localised institutions may do it I am so far a Home Ruler that I should like to see a large portion of our self-government transferred to local assemblies. In this respect at any rate I would in a great degree imitate the American system.

"Commuting, Compounding, and Cutting."—The proceedings of the clergy of the disestablished Irish Church, as described by a "Layman" of that religious body in Tuesday's *Times*, do not present a highly edifying picture. His description of the triple process known as "commuting, compounding, and cutting," to which a portion of the Irish clergy has so freely resorted, is very interesting, and shows an aspect of the effects of disestablishment which, we dare say, will be quite new to many in England. By "commuting" alone, says the writer, the Church gained and the clergy did not lose a single penny. Every man was paid his former income on condition of doing his former duty. But the Church Act also allowed commuting clergyman to "coompound" under certain conditions. "Compounding" is an arrangement by which the clergyman takes part of his commutation capital, and ceases thenceforth to be bound to do any more duty, the Church keeping the remainder of his commutation capital as compensation for the loss of his services. "Cutting" speaks for itself. The assent of the Representative Body of the Church is required in order to enable a minister to "commute, compound, and cut," and the Representative Body have discharged the trust thus vested in them by allowing anybody to compound who chose, and by sanctioning such a table of terms of compounding as enabled a "clear gain" to be made on the transaction "by all who were under the average age and whose services were of the most value to the Church." This liberty of compounding, as may be imagined, "has led to many clergymen going away to England with great personal gain." And it appears that "even men who were promoted to better livings were allowed to compound for their for their and put large sums of £1,000 and over in their pockets besides their increased income from the new living." This little arrangement seems to us to deserve particular attention, as also the fact that during the few months' grace allowed by the Act over seven hundred curates, many of them barely of age, were ordained by special license in order to claim compensation.

It is reported in official circles at Santander that Don Carlos has been seriously wounded by a ball in the stomach.

The Catholic Vicar-General of Posen has been forcibly ejected, having refused to obey an order to leave the province.

The statement that the Danish Government has addressed a note to the Government of Berlin, remonstrating against the expulsion of Danes from Schleswig, is repeated.

Mr Rodwell was nominated on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, for Cambridgeshire. There was no other candidate, and he was declared to have been duly elected.

The company appointed for the revision of the authorised version of the Old Testament brought their 25th session to an end on Friday afternoon at the Jerusalem Chamber. The revision was continued as far as 2 Sam. vii. 8.

A series of discourses in which the doctrines of the Church of Rome will be contrasted with those of the Church of Englad have been commenced in the Cathedral, Ripon, on Sunday evenings.

On Monday morning a portion of the embankment on the Bath and Evercreech Railway, near Evercreech Junction, gave way, and an engine was precipitated down the embankment, killing the driver and seriously injuring the stoker.

Four children of a Mrs Robertson, the wife of a labourer residing in Duke-street, Paisley, were suffocated on Monday morning during a brief absence of the mother. By some means the bed on which they were lying had taken fire.

A Vienna telegram says a painful sensation has been created in that city by an address of the Cardinal Archbishop, denouncing the Prussian Government for its attempts to extirpate Christianity, and likening it to the Paris Commune.

The main line of the Midland Railway was blocked for several hours on Monday, owing to an accident near Luton Station. Some coal trucks got off the line at that point, ploughed up the permanent way for some distance, and then toppled over. No one was hurt.

A young man named John Thomas Stonor, a clerk in the employment of the Midland Railway Company at Hunslet, is in custody, charged with having attempted to poison the members of a family named Taylor, with whom he lodged in Hunslet. He is supposed to be insane.

What is believed to have been an attempt to blow up the Bradford Corporation Gas Works in Mill Street, was discovered some days ago. On Monday morning a reward of £50 for the conviction of the offender was offered. The matter had until this step was taken been hushed up.

Late on Saturday night, during a heavy storm of wind and rain, John Mott, 21 years of age; David Fleming, 22 years; and Mary Flannigan, 45 years; were walking from Slamannan to Airdrie, on the North British Railway, when they were run over and killed by a fast passenger train.

At Pontefract West Riding Petty Sessions on Saturday, one hundred and sixty-nine miners were summoned for having ceased working without previously giving notice. They had declined to riddle the coal wrought before sending it to 'bank.' The case against one man was heard, and he was ordered to pay 30s. as compensation, and the costs, and to return to work. The other defendants were also ordered to resume work pending certain ulterior proceedings.

On the Midland Railway near Clay Cross on Saturday, some carriages containing workmen were, through an act of negligence it is stated, turned into an incline, and breaking away from the engine, ran with great violence into some waggons. Some of the workmen jumped out before the collision, but of the others who remained in the carriages several were much injured.

Mr Stanton, the bicyclist, failed on Monday to win his wager to run one hundred miles in eight and a half hours at Lillie Bridge, London. He accomplished fifty miles in three hours forty-nine minutes and two seconds; but at ninety-six miles, which he accomplished in eight hours ten minutes and fifty-three seconds, he was so much distressed that he was obliged to stop.

The Danish Parliament was opened on Monday by the King in person. His Majesty, after referring to his recent visit to Iceland, said he hoped that the new Cabinet would be able to work harmoniously with the Chamber. The political situation, he added, would not yet allow of a settlement of the North-Schleswig question, but he hoped that a satisfactory solution would be ultimately arrived at.

Count Arnim, former Ambassador in Paris, has been arrested, and his residences subjected to domiciliary visits by the police, under the suspicion that he had unlawfully detained documents officially entrusted to him. The arrest of the Count has produced considerable excitement, and in some quarters it is attributed to the desire of Prince Bismark to obtain possession of letters of a damaging character. The family of the Count have petitioned for his release on account of the state of his health.

A Clergyman Fined for Infringement of the Licensing Act.—At the Bishop's Castle (Shropshire) Petty Sessions on Friday the Rev. C. C. Sharpe, vicar of Bucknell, was charged with having on the 9th of September, at a harvest festival, sold beer in a schoolroom at Bucknell, he not being a person duly licensed to sell exciseable articles. The defendant had sold tickets for the harvest supper, at which beer was supplied. The prosecution was instituted by the police. The chairman (the Rev. W. B. G. Botfield) said it was a little sharp practice on the part of the police and the magistrates were sorry, but they were compelled to convict. Defendant was fined 1s. and 12s. costs.

Savage Attack upon a Woman by a Water-Bailiff at Berwick.—On Saturday night, a very vicious act was perpetrated by a water-bailiff named Alexander Anderson, a married man, upon a woman named Devaney. It appears that on Saturday the woman was walking along the road near Lilliestead, on her way to Berwick, when defendant came upon her, and attempted to commit a rape upon her. She resisted most strenuously, as was seen by the marks upon his face, it being literally covered with bruises. The defendant, who was under the influence of liquor, then ill-used her most unmercifully, and her screams attracted the attention of a person passing, who went to her assistance, and despatched a messenger to Berwick for a policeman. The prisoner was brought to Berwick and lodged in prison until Monday, when he was charged before the magistrates with the offence, and remanded until Friday. The woman is extremely ill from the effects of the attack made upon her, and was unable to appear before the magistrates.

Dyer's Watches.—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.; huntining case, 130s. Every kind of first-class gold and silver watches kept in stock at lowest wholesale prices. All watches warranted to purchasers 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.

Efforts are being made in Gateshead to secure a public park.

We learn from New York that Mr Ward Beecher has decided to proceed against Messrs Tilton and Moulton for libel.

Dennis Rogers was committed for trial by the Newcastle magistrates, on Tuesday, for stabbing Patrick Agin in the arm with a clasped knife.

On Wednesday morning the autumnal session of the Baptist Union was opened in Rye Hill Chapel, Newcastle, by the Rev. C. Storell, president, delivering an address.

On Tuesday morning, a man named George Cummings, a labourer, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself with a rope, in a shed in Mr. Beck's slate yard, Gallowgate, Newcastle.

Shortly after eight o'clock on Tuesday night, an alarming fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Joshua Paxton and Co., hosiers, 151, High Street, Sunderland, which resulted in the destruction of the stock, but was attended with very little damage to the property—thanks to the promptitude of the police and the abundant supply of water at their command.

On Tuesday, after the firing of a shot in connection with the blasting operations which have been going on for some time near the Lambton Drops, Sunderland, for the formation of a new road, some fragments of rock were projected to an unusually great distance, and one of them struck a French boy, named Edonard Casper, one of the crew of the Union s., of Bayonne, and killed him on the spot.

Joe Wilson.—It is with regret that we have to inform our readers that Joe Wilson, the genial Tyneside bard, is dangerously ill. Among all classes, we doubt not, this will be received with sorrow, as he is so widely known and highly respected. We believe that his circumstances are not good, and means are being used to do something for his benefit. Our readers, we feel sure, will aid in the deserving movement.

Fatal Stabbing Case at North Shields.—On Tuesday morning, shortly after seven o'clock, Michael Cain, who was seriously wounded on Sunday afternoon, by being stabbed in the back by Gustave Ganther, German seaman, died after having suffered great pain. The deceased was about 26 years of age, and lived in the Bull Ring. He was unmarried. His father was a soldier, and he was born at Tynemouth Barracks. His father and mother are both dead, and Cain has no relations at North Shields. During the past few years he has been a member of the Northumberland Militia. He had only been at home about a week when the sad occurrence took place. The prisoner, Gustave Ganther, is about 27 years of age, and was engaged in the Franco-German war.

The Church Congress.—The one hundred and forth-sixth annual Church Congress was opened on Tuesday morning, at St. Peter's Church, Brighton. The Bishop of Ely preached to a large congregation, chiefly of clergy. The sermon was directed almost entirely to an exposition of free will in man, and the overruling power and agency of God. The right rev. prelate then pointed out that there were great principles seemingly antagonistic, in harmony in the Church of England, which was not the wretched compromise people said it was. Another large congregation assembled at St. Nicholas where the Bishop of Salisbury preached. He pointed the attention of his hearers to the duty of exercising mutual forbearance, and expressed his strong conviction that there was room in the Church for all parties to work together in a common field of usefulness. In the afternoon the dome was crowded to hear the inaugural address of the President, the Bishop of Chichester.

Blowing in of Two Furnaces at Middlesbrough.—On Tuesday, Messrs. Bell Brothers, Limited, celebrated the blowing in of two new blast furnaces at their Clarence Iron Works, Middlesbrough, by entertaining the Mayor and Corporation of Middlesbrough and a large number of gentlemen to luncheon. In 1852, Messrs. Bell Brothers began to build two blast furnaces on the south side of the river Tees, opposite to where Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., and Messrs. Gilkes, Wilson, Pease, and Co.'s works existed. In 1853, Messrs. Bell Brothers blew in their two furnaces, and shortly afterwards blew in a third. The first furnaces were of small dimensions, but following in the wake of the late Mr. John Vaughan, who had been for many years mill manager at the Walker Iron Works, with which the partners in Bell Brothers were connected, they put up in 1858 two furnaces, 80ft. high and 20ft. in the bosh. Those were at that time about the largest furnaces in the district. The progress of knowledge connected with iron-making was such as to render it necessary to reconstruct the small furnaces which were then in existence; and accordingly two were built, 80ft. high and 17ft. in the bosh, after which four were erected, 80ft. high and about 25ft. in the bosh. On the party arriving at Port Clarence on Tuesday they beheld a row of eight splendid furnaces at work, and inspected the three new ones which have just been built, two of which were blown in. The new furnaces are situate opposite the old ones, and are the beginning of another row of eight furnaces. They were blown in on Monday, and were tapped by Mrs. Thomas Bell and Mrs. Stephenson amidst loud cheering.

Death of a Sinecurist.—The Rev. Thos. Thurlow, whose death at the ripe age of 86 has just been recorded, was one upon whom fortune smiled with especial favour. To the fact that he was the nephew of his uncle, the great Lord Chancellor, and the son of his father, the Bishop of Durham, he owed his appointment to the offices of Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Durham, of Patentee of Bankruptcy, and lastly, of Clerk of the Hanaper in the Court of Chancery. He held, moreover, a rectory in the county of Suffolk. For something like half a century he was a pensioner upon the State, and during that period received over £416,000 in hard cash for duties which he had ceased to perform. The date of his appointment to the office of Prothenotary is said to be unknown, but the office was abolished in 1825, and he was awarded an annual allowance of £398 as compensation for loss of its fees. On the abolition of the office of Patentee of Bankruptcy in 1831, he was awarded a further sum of £7,352 14s. 6d. per annum. And lastly, when the Clerkship of the Hanaper in the Court of Chancery was abolished in 1852, an additional allowance of £4,038 was granted to him, making a total pension of £11,779 a year. For six years he received a pension of £398 for the performance of duties which he had ceased to discharge, if, in fact, he had ever discharged them in his own person; for 21 years he received £7,750, under the same conditions; and for 22 years he had the munificent income of £11,779 in addition to the income from the Suffolk rectory, whatever that might be. Few men are so fortunate, and we need not marvel that he lived so long to enjoy the bounty of his country. He neither spun nor toiled, and yet in reward for the abolition of offices which had become sinecures his country gave him £11,779 a year. He has gone to his rest, and surely he will rest in peace. At the same time we may well be thankful that the scandalous drain upon the public purse is at an end.—*Leeds Mercury.*

The Invalid's Friend—Todd's 'Qunine' Wine—This elegant and reowned preparation of gneuine 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.

## TYNESIDE SPIRITUALISM:

### *BEING A RECORD OF EXTRAORDINARY AND WELL-ATTESTED PHENOMENA WHICH ARE TAKING PLACE ON TYNESIDE.*

CHAPTER FOURTH *(Continued.)*

Remember all who love thee, all who are loved by thee,
Pray too for those who hate thee, if any such there be;
Then for thyself in meekness, a blessing humbly claim,
And link with each petition, the great Redeemer's name.

Or if 'tis e'er denied thee, in solitude to pray,
Should holy thought come o'er thee when friends are round thy way,
Even then the silent breathing thy spirit lifts above,
Will reach His throne of glory who is mercy, truth, and love.

Oh not a joy or blessing with this can we compare
The grace our Father gives us to pour our souls in prayer!
When thou dost pine in sadness on Him who saveth all,
And ever in thy gladness thank Him who gave thee all.

Of course these were not his words but they convey in a poetic form the duty and privilege of prayer he spoke of. It was really a pleasure to hear this happy spirit talking in such a calm and delightful strain about Jesus and his love. His whole delight seemed to be to help us on our journey heavenward, and his picture of friends meeting and wafting upward, their death divided relatives was something grand. One almost realized the feelings he so graphically and beautifully described. There the loving father embraced his son! the mother her daughter! the husband his wife! the brother his sister! and the loving friend the object of his affection. There, as here, each spirit had his circle of friends in whose society he preferred to live. Above them all was their loving Saviour and God, blessing them more and more, and increasing their love and knowledge to all eternity! But even this heavenly picture had its dark background, for George began telling us of a family of three orphans. Their parents in heaven watched over them and bore good thoughts to their hearts. One of these orphans resisted the good influences so borne in upon them. Their parents in heaven prayed to God for more power. Still this wandering one resisted and plunged the deeper into sin. Death came and found him unprepared. No happy spirit had the pleasure of wafting such an one upward to God. He died, and there he remains unhappy and filled with gloomy forbodings of the awful judgment when the dread sentence, "Depart from me," will be pronounced upon him. What will be the feelings of those parents when they see their son, with whom they laboured so patiently and so long, go away into everlasting condemnation, shame and contempt. This part of the spirit's address was spoken slowly, solemnly, and almost in a whisper, and I can never forget the deep and long drawn breath which was heard proceeding from the sitters as he finished. The awful calamity of being a lost soul seemed to be brought to one's very door, and doubtless many a silent prayer went up to God to save us from such a dreadful and irreparable loss. George then said it was indeed a sad thing when one "went away" just as all the rest of his friends were going into "full glory." He then offered up a very solemn prayer for our guidance through life, and our eternal salvation through Christ.

CHAPTER FIFTH.

Talk of sermons! Here was one, the like of which I never before heard. Every accent betokened the deep earnestness and anxiety of this heavenly spirit to impress the truth of what he said on our minds. George then said two spirits were very anxious to come down through another medium, and as they had never been down before they would be unable to make the mediums speak. This spirit pointed to Mrs. M. and indicated it was her mother. Approaching her the medium took her hand and clapped her shoulder, precisely as her mother had done in days long gone bye. With many gestures and attempts to speak this mother told of her personal happiness, and of the departed relatives and friends who were continually hovering round her daughter, seeing and hearing all that was done and said. Taking the hand of Mrs. M. and putting it alongside of her husband's, she pressed them closely together with both her hands; then grasping them firmly with her left hand she pointed upwards with her right. Her daughter asked her how a friend in a distant land was progressing heavenward, and the mother by signs and gestures indicated that he was not so careful to his soul's salvation as she could wish. Once when we were at a loss to understand what she meant, the spirit of George Young spoke through his medium and explained. The second spirit proved to be that of the uncle of Mr. S. (who had not come forward.) He was asked if his son would that night be present and answered "No," by lifting the medium's hand once, and striking his body with it. When I asked where his son was, he waved his arm in a semicircular form, clasped his hands as if in prayer, then pointed upwards. On after inquiry, I found that the son of this spirit had gone to an open air prayer meeting somewhere about the Cattle Market, where a Sunderland minister was preaching; and that at the time of the seance the people were standing in a semicircle round the preacher who was concluding the service with prayer. I said to this spirit, "Do you ever see grandmother?" At once he pointed to me and indicated that she was close beside me. He also informed me that many of my friends were present. George Young's spirit then said that in a short time he would be able to speak quite plainly, and that his friends would be able to recognise the voice.

CHAPTER SIXTH.

George then intimated that a very little spirit was anxious to come. A sweet little childlike voice spoke and said, "I was only three and a half years old when I left this world." Here the father recognized the voice at once and said, "That's you Willie, dear, is it not?" "Yes, father," said the happy child grasping him and its mother by the hand. I never before beheld such a sweet interview! The loving parents held delightful converse for some time with their little son in glory. The little one knew all about his friends and could tell them what was going on at a distance. The father with eyes beaming with delight, said, "Willie, dear, do you remember the little hymn you used to sing when on earth?" "Yes," said the little one, in his Yorkshire dialect, "it was"

"I think when I read the sweet story of old."

The fond mother then said, "Will we sing your little hymn, Willie?" "Yes," said the sweet little voice. We then all joined in singing

"I think when I read the sweet story of old,
When Jesus was here among men;
How he called little children like lambs to His fold,
I should like to have been with Him then.
I wish that His hands had been placed on my head,
That His arms had been thrown around me,
That I might have seen His kind look when he said,
Let the little ones come unto me.

Yet still to His footstool by prayer I may go,
And ask for a share of his love;
And if I thus earnestly seek him below,
I shall see Him and hear Him above.
In that beautiful place he has gone to prepare
For all who are washed and forgiven,
And many dear children are gathering there,
For of such is the kingdom of heaven.

Reader if you are a parent, how would you feel were you to enjoy the pleasure of conversing with your darling child, whom God took early from earth to His fold in heaven? With what feelings of joy would your voice blend in singing with that of your beloved child? Pardon, then, these parents if a tear of joy did trickle down their cheeks while they sung their Willie's favourite him with him. The little one then shook hands with its parents and went away. The spirit of George Young then said "Yes, friends, we must all become as little children before we can be admitted into heaven. I have many things to tell you as to how we must become as little children; but as some of the friends here have a long way to go, I will reserve my remarks for another occasion. George then prayed with us and we joined in singing his favourite hymn

"O how I love the Sunday School,"

after which he left the medium, and "Neshi," a French spirit, took his place. This was the person whom "Hannah" had nursed on his death-bed. He had been a soldier, and Hannah had been the means of bringing him to a knowledge of the truth, when he was lying in the hospital from the effects of a breast wound. This spirit could not speak English, and on former occasions he had always spoken through an interpreter. Knowing the French language tolerably well I asked "Neshi" in that tongue "What part of France do you come from?" Neshi immediately said what seemed to sound "Day Voozh." While I was thinking where "Day Voozh" could be, it struck me that possibly he had said "Lay Voozh," written thus—"Les Vosges," and accordingly I said in French, "Do you mean the Vosges mountains." Instantly he jumped with joy and said, "Oui! Oui!" a good many times, and with great emphasis. I then said in French "I comprehend you," upon which he shook hands with me, making gestures of joy. This French spirit on taking good bye was very polite, shaking hands with the whole company and repeating the French "Adieu" all round, we on our part repeating "Bonn Nuit." There can be no mistake that the medium was totally ignorant of the French language in which this spirit, both now and formerly had spoken. I ask my intelligent reader to explain how a man, totally ignorant of French could speak French without the aid of a French intelligence.

CONCLUSION OF SEANCE II.

There were several spirits who came after "Neshi," but my story would become too long were I to enumerate all that was said and done. Let every reader go and see for himself. Suffice it to say that after a very pleasant evening the seance was closed by one of the spirits who engaged in prayer, after which every thing returned to its usual course—the spirits to their spirit world and we to our reflections. On asking old Mr. H. when the next seance was going to take place, he smiling, said, "Well, if every seance is to be as this one and the one before it, I care not although we have them every night." Certainly they had been very happy meetings interspersed delightfully with prayers, psalms, and hymns. Here as it were members of the one great family in heaven and earth joined in Wesley's hymn—

"Come let us join our friends above
That have obtained the prize,
And on the eagle wings of love,
To joys celestial rise.

Let saints below in concert join,
With those to glory gone,
For all the servants of our King,
In earth and heaven are one.

One family we dwell in Him,
One church above, beneath;
Though now divided by the stream—
The narrow stream of death.

One army of the living God,
To his command we bow;
Part of the host have crossed the flood,
And part are crossing now.

Ten thousand to their endless home
This solemn moment fly;
And we are to the margin come,
And soon expect to die!

E'en now by faith we join our hands
With those that went before,
And greet the bloodless sprinkled hands
On the eternal shore.

O that we now might see our guide,
O that the word were given,
Come Lord of hosts the waves divide,
And land us all in heaven.

On talking over what I had seen to friends almost every one tried to account for the phenomena on some other principle than that of Spiritualism, but most signally failed to do so. One shrewd and learned gentleman said he believed it to be "A species of mesmerism." Another said that mediums could only speak the thoughts that happened at the moment to be in the mind of some one in the audience. A third said it was of the devil, and that it was forbidden in scripture. While a few said that it was really a means whereby communication could be held with the spirit world.

*(To be continued.)*

## KORNEELIUS GRIPPOR.

SLITELY ALTOR'D FREV SOUTHEY.

Korneelius Grippor went oot woyn neet,
And 'e lockt his studie as he put oot the leet;
Then he gave 'Chubb's Patent' steel kee tiv his wife,
An' charged hor ti keep the dore lockt on hor life:

'Shud enywoyn wish mi roum ti behold
Don't let them in, or aw'm sure they'll be sold;
Wheivor mae beg or intreet on their nee,
Noo mind, bi quite sartin, don't gi' them the kee!'

Noo there lived in that hoose a yung man, who in vain
Had tryed wi' hard studie ti soften his brane;
He begged, an' he prayed, and at last told a lee
Which made Missors Grippor hand over the kee.

On entorin the studie a byuck trypt his fut
And onta his bellie he straitwae wis put;
He sprang tiv his feet an' then struck a leet—
'Twas the volim ould Grippor 'd bean readin that neet.

He opined a page, and there within
The leeves wer made ov deed calf's skin:
The lettors wor 'ritten in men's blud, Oh think!—
No,—a second glance showed they wor dyun wi' reed ink.

The wud-cuts inside ov this horribel byuck
Wad ha' myed a ghost shudder if he had a luck;
But the yung man he began ti reed—
'Twas Latten, but he nivvor tuck eny heed.

He had sat reedin ten minits or more
When a terribel 'nockin caym nock at the dore—
The yung man in feer dident naw what ti dee,
So he sat as silent as quiet cud be.

And harder did the nockin soond,
Each rap did mack his hart reboond,
And hevoyor still the hammerin fell,
He thout ould Harry 'd cum frev ——

At last the dore fell open wide
And a figur awl reed did step inside;
Ower frend befur him planely saw
The 'awthor ov ill,' and wis filled with awe.

Not a lettor cud this yung man uttor,
His marra seem'd meltin awa like buttor:
As the demon lifted his claw in the air
Ower hero dursent breethe a prayer.

As the yung man nivvor a wurd cud squeak,
The demon in deep bass did speek:
'Aw'm a Harliquin who neer yer dore
Did act a play—a copper aw implore;
Aw've bean performin in the street,
An' aw've not got a penny this blessed neet!'

The yung man noo his ies uprose,
Quick back to him his corage goes—
He saw the cawse ov awl his dreed
Wis just a clown in motley reed.

MORAL.

When you His Majestie espie,
Pleeze twice ti luck befur ye cry
In feer ov him.

'WIR.'

## LYON PLAYFAIR ON HEALTH.

On Monday, at the Social Science Congress, at Glasgow, the Right Hon. Lyon Playfair, M.P., delivered an elaborate address on the public health, from which we cull the following:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Next Session the Friendly Societies Bill purposes to deal with some of the many causes of juvenile mortality. The death-rate of children in a district is a sort of hygienic barometer of the surrounding physical and moral atmosphere. It is in a falling state in Scotland. The deaths among illegitmate children especially are on the increase. That is new in Scotland, but it is old in England. In some districts in London their rate of mortality when put out to nurse is 70 to 75 in the hundred within the first year, and in many manufacturing towns the deaths of illegitimates are 30 per cent. King Herod was not a more efficient baby exterminator than such hired nurses. But there are many moral causes of infantile mortality besides illegitimacy. When I reported on the hygienic state of the large towns of Lancashire in 1846, I was much censured because I dared to show by statistics that the children insured in burial societies died faster than uninsured children. That parents should neglect their children for their burial money is very horrible; but the conviction that they do so was strongly forced upon me by the evidence, and twenty-eight years later it is again forced on public attention by the far higher authority of the Friendly Societies Commissioners. In 1846 I also was distressed to find the use of opiates among children very prevalent in manufacturing districts. In this case the motive was not criminal, for the practice had arisen in ignorance of its bad effects. But it was not difficult to trace a large amount of direct and indirect mortality to this pernicious custom. Among children the administration of opiates, under the names of quieteners and soothers, is nearly as destructive to health as the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants among adults. The craving for both arises from those depressing physical causes of disease which abound in cities. Dirt and drunkenness are often cause and effect. Shocking and repulsive as some of these causes are, especially in relation to infantile mortality, it is no use for us, like ostriches, to bury our heads in the sand and refuse to see them, for it is the relentless King Death who is our pursuer. I have sometimes been unwise enough to think that the enormous infantile mortality of our crowded places might be an important provision for securing a more healthy race of survivors in the struggle for existence. But a little reflection shows how untenable such a view is. We might as well suppose that the abnormal waste of a particular organ of the body was best fitted for the health of an individual as to consider that the increased mortality of unhealthy districts in a town gave a superior race to its surviving inhabitants. No doubt unsanitary conditions first sweep off the weak, and those unfit to live under the continuance of existing causes of disease. But these become stamped at the same time into the organisms of the survivors, who carry them through inheritance into succeeding generations, though the original causes may have been removed. The survivors carry with them the seeds with which they have been impregnated during an unhealthy upbringing.

A man, perhaps, the moment of his breath,
Receives the lurking principle of death;
Then young disease which must subdue at length.
Grows with his growth, and strengthens with his strength.

We are not always neglectful. Sometimes we look upon a human infant as a dangerous animal that may turn round and bite us when it grows up, and so we give some attention to the children of the dangerous classes, and try to tame them by improving their dens and educating them to a limited degree. But the children of the productive classes receive no such public care, and they grow up stunted in frame and of low productive value, because the State does not provide for conditions of healthy human development in crowded populations. If babies were pigs, or exen, or sheep, the Vice-President of the Council would be daily questioned in the House of Commons if any unusual mortality came amongst them; but being only human infants, no one thinks of their welfare. Beasts, with a selling value, are taken more care of than men in free countries. I do not remember the proportion of veterinary surgeons to horses, and of surgeons to men in our own army; but I recollect that Chenu, in describing the late French war, said that every 1,000 horses had 4½ veterinary surgeons, while every thousand men had only two surgeons. If we succeeded in getting the dwellings of our working classes made as healthy as the cell of the felon—and surely that is not an unattainable luxury—eight years would be added to the productive ability of our working population.

CREMATION.

This conversion of putrid matter into carbonic acid, water, and ammonia is undoubtedly the final result of natural purification. The desire to attain it speedily has been recently expressed in the attempts to revive the cremation or burning of dead bodies. I quite approve of the end proposed, though I am not quite clear as to the means of producing it. Burial in a porous soil produces the same results, and if the earth be sufficient and well selected, it does so quite inoffensively. Then the bodies decay, not by putrefaction alone, but by eremacausis. That word, which is merely the scientific word for decay, means burning by degrees. So a porous soil, containing sufficient loam to be absorptive, is, in fact, a slow furnace, where burning is complete in itself. Sepulture was adopted by the Egyptians, who never doubted the resurrection of the body, and was continued by the Jews, although there is very little evidence that they believed in a future state. But modern science tells us that we may burn or bury the dead utterly regardless of the body itself, for that inevitably sooner or later passes into gases destined to be the future food of plants, and, through them, of successive generations of men and animals. If cremation, therefore, be the most practical process of attaining this inevitable end, I see no objection to it. Only I doubt whether it is so. Many years since I proposed that bodies should be thrown into gas retorts heated white hot. The volatile portions would be converted into illuminating gases, which might at once be burned, or, if desired, could be used, so that we might continue to live in the light of our ancestors; while the residue, in the same form as the body, would be harmless coke, and might be given to the survivors for sepulture. This process, I think, is more practically attainable than cremation in crowded cities, and is equally sanitary. But as I get older I am inclined to think that the process of burial in the earth is the wisest process of all, provided it is done with honesty—not in the midst of populations or with overcrowding of the dead, as with the living—but allowing sufficient absorptive earth to secure the final result, equally the end of cremation and sepulture, that the whole organic matter of the body shall pass into the gaseous forms of carbonic acid, water, and ammonia. These, as I have shown you, are the final results of atmospheric purification.

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The German Parliament will be opened on the 18th inst., probably by Prince Bismarck.

The news of the insurrection in Buenos Ayres is confirmed.

It is reported from Hendaye that 16 cannon, 400 rifles, and 50,000 cartridges have been landed for the Carlists at Matrico

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.

## Poetry: Original and Select.

### THE DYING WIFE.

Oh, Sandy, press thy cheek to mine,—
But dinna grieve sae sair,—
And kiss the lips thou soon wilt tine
On earth for evermair;
The lips sae often prest to thine,
In ecstacy of joy divine,
Since we forgaither'd lang, langsyne,
Oor young hearts free o' care.

Oh, Sandy, can it be, that noo
Oor twa young hearts maun part?
Oor wedded days have been sae few,—
Sae dear to me thou art.
Alas! it maun be sae: the dew
O' death lies clammy on my broo;
My lips have lost their rosy hue,
They're cauld, and wan, and moistless noo;
A chill is owre my heart.

My een, whaur glinted ance the licht
O' love, just like a star,
That blinks sae bonnily and bricht
In the blue lift afar,
Grow dim as stars mid cluds o' nicht,
Or violets nipt by an April blicht;
For ever on my weary sicht
Earth's glories faded are.

The wee birds 'mang the dark green wuds,
Noo sing in vain for me;
The simmer's flush o' blooms and buds,
That deck the grassy lea;
The blue hills and the siller cluds;
The sunsets' gowden glory floods,
The glorious starry host that studs
The heavens, nae mair I'll see.

My thochts gang back to lang past days,
When we twa gleesome bairns
Sported whaur blythe the burnie plays
Amang the rocks and ferns,
And clamb the bloomy whin-clad braes,
Or roamed far in the tangled maze
O' rustlin' wuds, while birds sang lays,
Love's alphabet to learn's.

But, love, oh dinna grieve sae sair,
It only gies me pain;
The heavy sorrow seek to bear
Wi' strength no a' thine ain.
Oor deer wee lammie lyin' there,
A faither and a mither's care
Will claim frae thee, when I nae mair
Can watch the helpless wean.

I'm laith, oh, love, to part frae thee—
But 'tis our Father's will—
Thou'st been sae kind and true to me
While climbin' life's steep hill;
But thou wilt come sometimes and see
My grave, and kindly think o' me;
Then, Sandy, fare-thee-well till we
Do meet in heaven, farewell.

LABOURER.

Jarrow Papermill, 1874.

### A PLEA FOR THE STREET ARAB.

Pity the poor arab that roams in the street,
With clothes all in tatters, no shoes to his feet,
With little limbs shrivelled by hunger and cold,
And a care-furrowed face of fifty years old.

Perchance he's the offspring of parents now dead,
Whose hearts at the sight of their child would have bled;
Or the son of those parents, who, living in sin,
Have turned him adrift his own living to win.

By day he endeavours a crust to obtain,
To stifle the gnawings of hunger's sharp pain;
Then in the cold precincts of archway or shed,
At night he must sleep on the ground for a bed.

But oft 'ere the night he has spent in his lair,
A burly policeman discovers him there,
With a growl and blow he drives him away,
To find a new bed till the dawn of the day.

Then the light of the morn again bids him rise,
And reveals a hard *world* once more to his eyes;
He quails at the thought, and utters a moan,
For should he ask bread *it* will give him a stone.

With a wild famished look he glances around,
For he cannot tell where his next meal will be found;
The poor cannot serve him, the wealthy will not,
Yet stoically he bears his humble lot.

By far the best friend in the streets he can find,
Is a young brother arab, gen'rous and kind,
Who a meal has obtained; though scanty the fare,
He divides it in two, and gives him a share.

The poor little waif of a vagabond race,
Abandoned to poverty, sin, and disgrace;
Upon him society frowns and looks grim;
His hand against all, and all hands against him.

Though man lays up sins to his charge, a huge store,
Yet man sins against him a thousand times more;
Stern necessity only drives him to steal,
Because no one cares for his woe or his weal.

Oh, save the poor arab, ye wealthy and good!
For through his young veins flows a relative blood,
Give him shelter and food, and train his young mind,
And teach him the way to be useful and kind.

Beneath his foul rags and his dirt-smeared skin,
A heart true and brave may be beating within;
A heart that will burn with a heaven-born aim
To rescue his caste from penury and shame.

His wan wasted frame may a genius enshrine,
That fully developed would touch the divine,
And dive into depths of unlimited space,
The erratic paths of new comets to trace.
His thin hand might wield an author's sage quill
Or brush of the painter with consumate skill;
Or the animate form to marble may give,
That had it but breath the sculpture would live.

Or in far distant-lands, to heathen make known
A Saviour, who once for their sins did atone;
And then at the last full of honours may die,
And find a new world, and a *home* in the sky.

T. CLEMENT.

September, 1874.

## "SO AWFULLY UNFEMININE."

"Going to that dreadful factory again!" said Mrs. Somerville, looking up as her daughter entered the sitting-room, dressed for walking. "I declare, Nellie, you might as well be a boy as a girl, for any pleasure I have in your society. Every day you are off to the factory, leaving me alone."

"I will come back soon if you want me, mother; but I promised father to come down and give him my opinion of some patterns for moulding that are to be sent in to-day."

"As if the opinion of a girl of your age was of any value. You need not hurry back on my account. I do not want to force you to remain at home. I can bear the sorrow of having a masculine tom-boy of a girl, instead of a gentle, refined companion. Go."

From the time when, grasping her father's strong finger, the little girl toddled by his side, Nellie Somerville had been that father's pride, and the cross of her mother. Child after child had been taken from the home of John Somerville to fill a little grave in the churchyard—the victims of an over-anxiety to guard them from every breath of air; to fortify their constitutions by incessant dosing; to force health by combating imaginary weakness.

When Nellie was born, the father asserted his authority, and the babe was brought up almost in the open air, and found perfect health and strength in constant exercise, good food, and a total deprivation of all cordials and narcotics.

When childhood was passed, school days over, the girl came home from a seminary in a distant city, and shocked her mother anew.

"You see, papa," Nellie said, confidentially, to her sympathising parent, "I can't half do anything, and mamma thinks I am awfully unfeminine. If eggs are to be beaten, I beat them, not dab at them as if I was in a decline. I do try to please mamma, and I sat all yesterday morning working upon a horrible combination of zephyr and canvas for a foot-stool. But mamma says I stab the work; and between you and me, papa, I did wish the foot-stool was in a sufficiently advanced state to warrant me in kicking it. I wish I was a boy; then I could be at the factory all the time."

John Somerville could scarcely look at the handsome, healthy face raised to his own, and wish it different in any way; yet the hidden grief of his life was that there was no son to inherit the name upon the factory sign for three generations. "Somerville & Son" were known for miles around the village where the great factory was located, and their names were good in many of the leading cities of the country. John had inherited the business, from father and gran father, but his own sons three dark-eyed boys, lay in the church-yard, and Nellie alone remained of six children.

More than once the thought had crossed his mind, "if she was only a boy," as Nellie followed him over the great building with the keenest interest in every department there.

Two years after Nellie returned from school, and just after her twenty-first birthday, she started one morning, as seen in the opening of my story, to look at some patterns to be sent for decision. Such matters were often entrusted entirely to her judgment, so she was not surprised to find her father had gone out, leaving the decision to her. But after she had given the order, had answered a lot of letters lying upon the desk, had wandered all over the building and returned again to the office, she was surprised at her father's long absence.

One of the foremen in the finishing department, coming to the office for some last orders about the shipment of some goods, said that Mr. Somerville had appointed to meet him there at noon, and the proprietor of Somerville and Son's frame factory was a man of rigid punctuality.

Ten, fifteen, twenty minutes Stephen Holton waited in the office, watching Nellie's busy hand as she folded, sealed, and directed a lot of circulars, and thinking that never had he seen a face so fair, or heard a voice so clear and musical as Nellie Somerville's. But as the clock struck the half-hour, Nellie looked up with a startled face.

A messenger hurriedly entered the office, saying: "Mr. Somerville was thrown from his horse while on his way here from the village, and is badly injured."

"Where?" broke from Nellie's white lips.

"We took him home, and he asked me to come here for you."

Even in her horror and grief Nellie retained some presence of mind. Looking into Stephen Holton's grave, sympathising face, she said:

"You will take charge here until you hear from my father. I will be responsible."

Two minutes later she was hurrying homeward.

There was plenty to do. In less time than would have seemed possible, the servants were in their proper places, Mrs. Somerville quieted, and Nellie, white as a sheet, but perfectly tranquil, actively engaged in waiting upon the surgeon.

The weary hours that followed taxed every nerve of the girl's frame, but she bore the strain bravely; and when the surgeon led her to the drawing room, he felt a deep respect for the girl who had so nobly crushed back all selfish sorrow to aid her father in his agony.

Giving her a glass of water, and making her rest quietly for a few minutes, he watched her face till the drawn rigidity of every feature relaxed, and the strained eyes looked piteously into his own.

"That is better," he said, kindly. "You may cry now."

Nellie's lip quivered.

"You have something to tell me?"

"Yes. Are you strong enough to hear it?"

"That he will die? Oh, say he will not die!"

"The injuries are not fatal. Your father may live for years—"

"But," the doctor continued, "he will never be able to walk again. The injury to the spine will keep him a cripple for life."

Never walk again! While Nellie sobbed out her anguish in the drawing-room, John Somerville, unconscious of the dread fiat that had gone forth, slept under the influence of a powerful opiate.

But there came a day when John Somerfield was told, kindly and cautiously, of the doom before him. It took all the Christian strength of the man's nature to endure the shock. Better death, he thought, than life at such a price. The first agony over, he thought of the factory, the bread-winner for wife and child—the business of his life. Involuntarily he turned to Nellie, and talked long and earnestly.

It was a surprise to him, in spite of what he had seen, when she replied:

"I knew the factory would be your first anxiety, father, and Stephen has been here every evening to report to me, bringing me all the mail matter. To-day I went down myself. Everything is going on well."

Clearly she explained every detail of the business in the four weeks that had passed since the accident, and modestly showed him the memoranda she had kept of every business transaction.

"Nellie," he said, when she finished, "if Heaven denies me a son, it has given me a good daughter. Will you take a son's place now? With you to assist me, I can still carry on my factory, though I lie crippled here."

There was a buzz of comment in the village when Miss Ellen Somerville assumed the charge of the frame factory her father had owned so long. People who sneered at "masculine women" were forced to confess that Nellie was as womanly, if not as helpless, as the finest lady of them all. Patrons of the factory who prophesied its utter ruin were forced to confess that their orders were filled as promptly and as well as ever before.

Three years had passed since Nellie became the head of the business, when Stephen Holton wooed her for his wife. He had saved from his salary sufficient to make a pleasant home, and Nelly knew he loved her faithfully, as she had long loved him. So, with her happy consent, he sought her father to ask for his child.

"From all the world," John Somerville said, "I could not have chosen a man to whom I would so gladly give my Nellie. It will comfort me, in the years that may be left of my life, to know my brave girl has a protector when I am gone. But, Stephen, there is one wish very near my heart that you can gratify?"

"Name it, sir."

"I shall, on your marriage day, deed to you the factory and business, subject only to a moderate life-income for myself and wife. But I would like to keep the old name there. An Act of the Legislature will give you the right to be Stephen Somerville, and Somerville and Son may still live in the old firm's place."

So when Nellie married, some months later, she became the wife of Stephen Holton Somerville. Gradually she found her duties in her new home drawing her little by little from an active place in the factory; and, proud of her husband, she gladly resigned her authority to him, finding scope for her energies in the duties around her, till one sunny morning, walking over to her father's, she put into his arms a tiny, crowing babe, and said, with glad tears:

"My business cares are over, papa. Henceforth I resign in favour of "Somerville and *Son*.""

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A Wisconsin boy found an apparently empty sardine box near the scene of some blasting operations for a railroad cut. In innocent mischief he put the box one evening in one of his father's No. 11 boots. The family separated at half-past six the next morning, and the survivors will erect a new house after the estate is settled up.

During Tom Scott's recent visit to St. Louis he was hailed on the street by a little bootblack with, "Boss, have your boots shined?" The colonel pleasantly shook his finger at him, saying, "My boy, I am the boss." The little waif swung his box over his shoulder, and eyeing the great railroad king from head to foot, replied, "You're boss of yer boots, ain't yer?"

## Lost.

LOST, on SUNDAY Night, between Redwell Hills and Dipton, a Black and White WOOL-SHAWL.—Anyone returning the same to W. COWARD, Stellatner, Dipton, will be rewarded.

## Found.

FOUND, at East Pontop, on Sunday, a Black Retriever BITCH, with White Breast. The Owner can have it, for paying Expenses to MARTIN CHESTERFIELD, East Pontop, by Lints Green. If not claimed in seven days will be sold.

## To Lend.

TO LEND, £150, £300, £400, £600, and £1,000, on Approved Security. Apply to Mr JOSEPH HOWARD, Consett. 6202

## To Let.

TO LET, for Lectures, Concerts, Sales, &c., the TEMPLARS' HALL, MEDOMSLEY.—Apply to Mr WILLIAM ROBINSON, Grocer, Medomsley. 6038

## Wanted

WANTED, a steady young MAN, one being in the Provision Trade preferred.—Apply to THOMAS WESTON, Annfield Plain, Lintz Green.

WANTED, by an extensive provincial Brewery, in Scotland, an Agent or Firm to represent them in Durham and Consett District, &c. Security indispensable.—Apply, with references, to Office of this Paper. 6311

WANTED, a Steady Young Man, as CARTMAN, to deliver Goods, and make himself generally useful.—Apply to WILLIAM AYNSLEY, Middle Street, Consett. 6305

MILLINERY.

WANTED, Three Respectable APPRENTICES for the Millinery.—Apply, personally, to SHAW and ATKINSON, Consett.

## For Sale.

AN Excellent BICYCLE for SALE, half-price.—Apply to A. PHILLIPSON, Dipton. 6304

FOR SALE—A COW, three weeks off Calving the second Calf.—Apply to MARY HENDERSON, East Stobb House.

FIVE Young PIGS for Sale.—Apply to JOSEPH THOMPSON, Woodlands, near Knitsley Station. Also, two COWS for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, by private contract, Four DWELLING HOUSES with GARDENS, nearly new, situate at White-le-Head.—Apply to CHAS. GIBSON, Boolmaker, on the Premises. 6222

FOR SALE, OLD LAND HAY, at £6 per Ton, at Benfieldside Station. Apply to Mr ROBSON EVANS, Wholesale Fruiterer and Potato Merchant, 12, Middle Street, Consett. 6290

FOR SALE,
8,000 Barrels PETROLEUM OIL,
4,000 PARAFFIN OIL,
LAMP GLASSES, PARAFFIN CANDLES,
All for Sale in Lots to suit buyers. Seasons supply contracted for.
T. PRAGNELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of finest White KEROSENE and other good burning oils, very superior to Paraffin, and much cheaper; free from explosive properties, and excelling any yet introduced into this market.—Imported by ROBSON, RIDLEY, and Co., Oil Merchants, Trinity Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle. Prices and samples on application. Agents Wanted. 6209

## Public Notices.

JAMES BELL, Rowley, near Consett, respectfully announces to the Public that he will give the best Prices for Old HORSES or CATTLE, either dead or alive.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the GAME over the Estates of Priestfield, Lintz Green, and Low Hall Houses, are strictly PRESERVED. In one found Trespassing will be prosecuted according to law. 5314

NOTICE.

THE GAME on High, Middle, and Over Friarside, Blackhill, and Priestfield Farms in the Tenancy of TANFIELD, is strictly PRESERVED, and Trespassers will be prosecuted.
Carham Hall, June 9th, 1874. 9664

A TREAT FOR CONSETT.

THE Royal Poland Street Temperance HAND BELL RINGERS, will be at Consett, on Saturday, October 31st, 1874.

CASTLESIDE CHULCH.

HARVEST THANKSGIVING SERVICES will be held in the above Church, on SUNDAY, October 11th. The Rev. J. HUGHES will Preach in the Morning, at 10.30, and in the Evening, at 6.30.
Collections will be made for Church expenses.

CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC AT IVESTON.

LEADGATE Wesleyan Choir will give a CONCERT of Sacred Music in the Wesleyan Chapel, Iveston, on WEDNESDAY, October 21st, 1874, to commence at Seven o'clock. At the close, a COFFEE SUPPER will be held in the School-room. Tickets—For Concert and Supper, 1s. 6d.; Concert or Supper only, 1s. each.

LAST TWO NIGHTS WITH MORGAN, for this season. TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 9th and 10th, inst. The entertainment these Nights will be brimful of FUN. Two Handsome Silver Watches will be GIVEN AWAY. A Singing Contest will take place on FRIDAY Night, and a Conundrum Contest on SATURDAY Night, when valuable prizes will be given to the successful competitors. See Bills.

## LANCHESTER UNION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Guardians of the Poor of the Lanchester Poor Law Union, (the) being the Rural Sanitary Authority for the said Union), do intend to apply to the Local Government Board to sanction BYE-LAWS for the said Rural Sanitary Authority. A copy of such Bye-Laws may be seen on application at my Office, Board Room, Lanchester, any day from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m.
By Order,
W. W. THOMPSON,
Clerk to the Rural Sanitary Authority.
Lanchester, Sept. 19th, 1874. 6291

## Public Notices.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the CONSETT BRANCH of the BRITISH and FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY, will be held (D.V.) on THURSDAY Evening, 22nd October, 1874, at Half-past Seven o'clock, in the CONSETT BRITISH SCHOOLS.
WILLIAM JENKINS, Esq., is the Chair.
The Rev. JAS. MAYER of Hexham, Lender; with attended as a Deputation from the Parent Society; and several Ministers and Laymen are expected to take part in the proceedings.
A Collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Society.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST BAZAAR,
AT ALLENDALE, NEAR MEDOMSLEY,
ON behalf of the New Chapel and School-room,
TO BE HELD IN THE CHAPEL.

THE BAZAAR will be opened on SATURDAY, October 17th, 1874, by Miss Bragg, of Lintz Green Hall, assisted by the Revs. T. Southron and J. Featherstone, and will be continued on MONDAY and TUESDAY, October 19 and 20. A Large Assortment of USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL GOODS will be offered for Sale. REFRESHMENTS PROVIDED. Mr. EDWARD IRWIN will preside at the Harmonium.
Doors Open, Each Day, at One o'clock p.m.
Admission:—On Saturday and Monday, 3dspence. Each Day; on Tuesday, 1½rpence.
The Entire Proceeds on behalf of the Building Fund.

JOHN R. PECK AND CO.,
LIVERPOOL AND WIGAN,
Established in 1818,
Manufacturers of Railway Oil Covers, Cart and Waggon Covers, Tarpaulins, Brattice Cloth, Flexible Canvas, Air Tubing, Sacks, &c. &c.
Office—Newcastle-on-Tyne, No. 24, Nun Street.

THE WEST STANLEY STEEPLECHASE AND RACE MEETING will be held at West Stanley, on Tuesday, October 13th, 1874.
THE WEST STANLEY STEEPLECHASE of 15 sov; for horses that have never won a stake above 10 sov. First horse, 10 sov; second horse, 4 sov. Four-year-olds 11st, five 11st 12lb, six and aged 12st 5lb. To be rode in colours, and according to the Grand National Steeplechase Rules. Entrance, 10s. 6d. About 3 miles, over fair hunting country.
Flat Race.
THE TRADESMEN'S PLATE of 15 sov. for horses that have never won a stake above 10 sov. First horse, 10 sov; second, 3 sov. Four-year-olds 11st. five and aged 11st 10lb. Entrance, 10s. About one mile and a half.
Entries close October 5, 1874, to JOHN CLARKSON, West Stanley, secretary.
Flat Race.
CONSOLATION SCRAMBLE for beaten horses. Catch weights. Post entry (5s). 6288

CONSETT RACES,
OCT. 10, 1874.
According to the Newmarket Rules.
Stewards—Messrs. R. MURRAY, M. M'GUCKIN, LEE, and HARRISON.
Judge—Mr ARMSTRONG, Starter—Mr DAVIDSON.
Clerk of Scales, J. MORGAN. Clerk of Course, S. MOSS.

THE DERWENT STAKES of 12 sovs.—First, 10 sovs.; Second, 2 sovs. Entrance, 10s each, to go to the Fund, for horses that run regularly in harness, and have never won 10 sovs. at any time. Weights same as the Tradesmen's Plate; thoroughbred horses, 14lb. extra. About one mile and a half on the flat.
The CONSETT STAKES of 25 sovs. First, 20 sovs.; Second, 5 sovs. Entrance, £1 10s each, to go to the Fund, for horses that have been in the owner's possession for one month, the *bona fide* property of tradesmen residing within three miles of Consett: Three-year-olds, 8st 6lb; four-year-olds, 10st 8lb; five-year-olds, 11st 6lb; six and aged, 12st; thorough-breds, 14lb extra. About one mile and a half on the flat.
The LIGHTLY VICTUALLERS' STEEPLECHASE of 15 sovs:—First, 12 sovs; Second, 3 sovs. Entrance, 1 sov each, to go to the Fund, for horses that have been in the owner's possession for one month, the *bona fide* property of publicans residing within three miles of Consett: Three-year-olds, 8st 6lb; four-year-olds, 10st 8lb; five-year-olds, 11st 6lb; six and aged, 12st; thorough-breds, 14lb extra. About one mile and a half on the flat.
The LIGHTLY VICTUALLERS' STEEPLECHASE of 15 sovs:—First, 12 sovs; Second, 3 sovs. Entrance, 1 sov each, to go to the Fund, for horses not exceeding 14 hands, and have never won a stake of 20 sovs, to carry 10st each; 7lb to the inch allowed under 14 hands. About one mile and a half on the flat.
A CONSOLATION SCRAMBLE for beaten horses.
All entries to be made to Mr S. MACE, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Consett, before noon, on Thursday, Oct. 15th, 1874. Colours of the riders to be given with each entry, and horses to be ridded in such colours, or a penalty of £1 will be enforced. All disputes to be settled by the Stewards, and their decision to be final.
Three horses, the property of different owners, to start in each race, or only half the money will be given.

JOHN THOMPSON,
*PROVISION MERCHANT, LEADGATE,*
BEGS to return thanks to the public of Leadgate and surrounding district for their patronage during the twenty-six years he has been in business, and respectfully informs them that he has added to his other business the Sale of ALES and SPIRITS. And having made arrangements to be supplied from the best Distilleries in Scotland and Ireland, he is in a position to supply Families equal to any house in town or country. No inferior Ales or Spirits will be kept.
☞ Every article of the very best quality, and at the lowest possible rate.
Price of OLD IRISH WHISKEY, 14s., 16s., and 18s. per gallon. RUM, 16s., 17s., and 18s. per gallon.

| | Per Bot. |
|---|---|
| Fine Old Irish Whisky | 2s. 6d. |
| Do. do. (extra strong).. | 3s. 0d. |
| Fine Old Scotch Whisky | 2s. 6d. |
| Do. do. (extra strong) | 3s. 0d. |
| Prime Jamaica Rums | 2s. 6d. |
| Do. do. (extra strong) | 3s. 0d. |
| Blended Rum (extra strong) | 3s. 0d. |
| London Gin | 2s. 6d. |
| Hollands Gin | 3s. 0d. |
| French Brandy (pale) | 4s. 6d. |
| Do. do. (extra strong) | 6s. 0d. |
| Brown Brandy | 4s. 6d. |
| Do. (extra strong) | 6s. 0d. |
| Black Bear | 1s. 6d. |
| Fine Sparkling Edinburgh Ales at 6d. per quart. | |
| Fine Mild Edinburgh Ales at 6d. per quart. | |
| BURTON ALES of the very best quality, usually sold at 8d. per quart, will be sold at 6d. per quart. | |
| MILD BURTON ALES at 6d. per quart. The above Ales are from the best Breweries in Edinburgh and Burton. 6291 | |

## Business Announcements.

FASHIONS.

THE most varied and extensive Stock of FASHIONABLE GOODS for AUTUMN WEAR are now being offered by

SHAW AND ATKINSON,

who beg to call special attention to the quotations below.

All shades in Wincеys from 2½d. to 1s. 6d. per yard, including the Crisp, Super, Aberdeen, Saxony, and other makes.

Several pieces of FASHIONABLE COSTUME CLOTHS, which are now so much in vogue, at 1s. 11d. worth 2s. 6d., a decided bargain.

French Merinoes, French Twills, Coburgs, Lustres, Russell and Persian Cords, Mohairs, Tartans, &c., in great variety.

SHAWLS.

Tasmanian, Queensland, Waterproof, Paisleys, Saxonys, Striped Harness, Ottoman, and Black Indianas, at prices ranging from 4s. 11d. to 70s.

A good assortment of Sealskin, Dogskin; Pelarines; Blue Waterproof, Victoria, Grey Waterproof, &c., for Ladies Jackets, from 4s. 11d. to 27s. 6d. per yard.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Kidderminster, Felt, and Hemp Carpets; 1 yard, 1½ yard, and 2 yards, wide Cocoa-Mattings; Hearthrugs; Damask and Repp Stair Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c. &c.

MILLINERY.

In this department they pride themselves with having always in Stock the Largest Variety and Newest Styles in French and English Millinery of every description. They are now showing the New Styles for the present season.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.

They have received a large Stock of Beaded and Plain Yak Laces Beaded Gimps, Mohair Trimmings, Velvets, Satins, Buttons, Ladies' Scarfs, Ruffles, Gloves, Hosiery, Promenade Scarfs, Infants' Silk Hats, Pelisses, Frocks, &c., &c.

SKIRTS AND MANTLES.

The Newest Designs in Russell and Persian Cords, Satins, Elderdown, Mohairs, and others kinds of Skirts; also, a large variety of Ladies' Black Cloth, Silks Brown, and Black Beaver Jackets, Mantilles, &c. All sizes in Children's.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

They have now on hand the largest assortment in the North of England. Men and Boys' Pilot Jackets, Men's Chesterfield and Ulster Overcoats, Men's Double and Single-Breasted Coats, in Tweed, Velvet, Beaver, Melton, Diagonal, Satara, and Doeskin, fashionable shapes; Trousers and Vests, Sealskin Vests; Black Trousers; Moleskin, Cord and Tweed Trousers; Boys and Youths' Suits, &c., &c.

TAILORING.

All Orders they may be favoured with in this Department can be executed upon the *shortest notice*, as they keep a large staff of Workmen upon the premises.

SHAW AND ATKINSON,
*DRAPERS AND OUTFITTERS,*
22, MIDDLE STREET, & 13, FRONT STREET,
CONSETT,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,
AND ANNFIELD PLAIN.

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

MR JOSEPH SWINBURN, ROLLEY AND WAGGON WORKS,
BLACK BULL STREET, HUNSLET ROAD, LEEDS.
Office:—No. 24, Nun Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, where Lithographed Priced Circulars may be had on application. 6211

NOTICE.

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

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 are perfectly safe. No danger of explosion. No extra insurance. Engines made from ¼ to 2-Horse Power. Sole agents for the district, HESLOP, WILSON, and BUNBAR, Engineers and Iron Merchants, 26, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 764d

MR. R. G. WHINFIELD,
*ELECTRO-RUBBER,*
HUMSHAUGH, CARPENTER 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, Bulli Bowels, Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatic, Carbuncles, Blotches, Whitlows, Lumbago, Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Inflammation, Ring Worms, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Wool Pox, &c. Electric arrangements to visit Benfieldside once a week, Mr. Whinfield hereby intimates that he purposes to be at Mr. JOHN RUDDLEY'S, mason, 13, Consett Terrace, Benfieldside, on THURSDAYS, from 11 a.m. till 5 p.m.; and at Mrs. RIDDOP'S, Sherburn Terrace, Consett, on FRIDAYS, from 10 a.m. till 2 p.m., until further alterations, for consultation.
WHINFIELD'S celebrated DIARRHŒA MIXTURE, for English Cholera, &c., may be had of W. CRAVEN, Consett, and all patent medicine vendors, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

## Business Announcements.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MESSRS. MARKHAM & SONS, Surgeon Dentists, 4, Hidley Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. R. L. MARKHAM will attend every MONDAY from 11 a.m. till 3 p.m. at Mr. BENNISON'S, Victoria Hotel, Consett. 7074

JOHN DAWSON,
PLUMBER AND GASFITTER,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
RESPECTFULLY solicits the attention to his Friends and the Public of Consett and surrounding district that he has commenced Business as above, and trusts by strict attention to Business and moderate charges to receive a share of Public support.
All Orders left with Mr DAWSON, at the Local Board Office, will receive prompt attention. 6179

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Plate of Beef | 3d. Ham Sandwich .... 2d. |
| Do. Beefsteak Pie. 8d. | Cup of Tea ..... 1d. |
| Do. Mutton ..... 8d. | Do. Bee ..... 3d. |

7874 THOMAS SHERRITT, Manager.

A DONCASTER BUTTER-SCOTCH DROPS.
The ORIGINAL
Manufactured by
THOMAS GALLOWAY,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER,
85, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

JOSHUA LAX,
*FURNISHING IRONMONGER,*
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
BEGS leave to call attention to a large Stock of CRYSTAL PERISCOPIC AND EUREKA SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES, just received, unequalled by any for their stengthening and preserving qualities. No one cannot be said as to their Superiority over the ordinary Glasses worn. There is no glimmering, wavering of the sight, dizziness, or other unpleasant sensation, but, on the contrary, from the perfect construction of the Lenses, they are soothing and pleasant, causing a feeling of relief to the wearer, and producing a Clear and Distinct Vision, as in the Healthy Sight. They Preserve as well as Assist the Sight.
To those who are in want of an excellent SEWING MACHINE, J. L. begs to call their attention to the Singer, Family, Medium, and Tailoring Machines, for which he has the sole agency for this district. Sold on the installment system or a liberal discount allowed for cash.
Remington Mangles, the HOME WASHER, (never beaten in competition), and Taylor's Patent Sewing Machines, supplied on the best terms.
September 30th, 1874.

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Silver Patent Lever Watches | 5 5 0 | 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 20 0 0 |
| Ship Chronometers | 27 0 0 | to 40 0 0 |

*WATCHMAKERS TO THE QUEEN, CHRONOMETER MAKERS TO THE ADMIRALTY.*
12, 14, & 16, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 592a

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.
Money-Order Goods and 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.

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 and have only
TODD'S QUININE WINE.
Agents—W. ARMSTRONG, grocer, Middle Street, and D. IRWIN, chemist, Front Street, Consett.

NEW ARRIVALS of BERLIN, PARISIAN, LONDON, and YORK GOODS in fashionable High Combs, Fancy Arrows, Daggers, Pins, Ornamental Hair Pieces and Combs, French Pens and Brushes, Berlin Ivory Fans, Rimmell's Perfumery, Rare Honeycomb Sponges, &c., &c. First-class Artists at work.
29, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE,
C. ROUGIER, PROPRIETOR.
Wholesale Warehouse, York. 449d

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. 656d

GEORGE PEART,
FURNITURE BROKER AND BEDDING WAREHOUSEMAN,
BLACKHILL.
IN thanking his numerous Friends of BLACKHILL and surrounding neighbourhood, for their support and patronage during the fourteen years he has been in business, begs to inform them that in consequence of his increased business, he has taken into partnership Mr THOMAS REED, Joiner and Cabinet-maker, who has been actively connected with him in the various branches of the same. G. PEART and CO. are therefore prepared to do business in every description of Household Furniture, from Beds, Flocks, Feathers, Paper Hangings, and Rabbit Down. P. & Co. have on hand an endless variety of Hardware at wholesale and retail prices. P. & Co. are also prepared to execute Funeral Orders on the shortest notice.
Observe the ADDRESS—
G. PEART & Co.,
No. 2, DERWENT STREET,
BLACKHILL. 6113

## Business Announcements.

GIVEN AWAY
BY THE
LONDON AND NEWCASTLE TEA CO.,
17, West Grainger Street, Newcastle,
EVERY PURCHASER OF TEA has a choice of the following Articles:—Butter Dishes, Sugars and Creams, Vases, Tea Pots, Work-Boxes, Inkstands, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.
Prices of Tea:—2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. per lb.
Finest Indian Tea Imported, 4s. per lb. 6225

G. RHOADES,
PLUMBER, GAS FITTER, & BELL HANGER,
CATCHGATE, near ANNFIELD PLAIN.
ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.
Gas Fittings of every description, Iron Tubes, Metal Spouts, Pipes, &c. 6223

NOTICE.

JOHN ROUTLEDGE respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally, that he has re-commenced business in GIBSON 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. 8804

PARAFFIN LAMPS, Globes, Chimneys, Founts, Wicks, &c.
GAS CHANDELIERS and general Gas Fittings, Lead Pipes, &c.
GAS COOKING OVENS. Tables, Stoves, and Ventilators for Mine Stoves.
*Gas Fitting and Plumbing Work.*
AMERICAN KITCHENERS of various sizes for Cottage or Mansion.
FILTERS at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 6s., and upwards, in large variety. No house should now be without a Filter.
WASHING MACHINES, Mangles, and Domestic Machinery.
THE ABOVE ARTICLES KEPT IN STOCK BY
J. C. HALLIDAY, 43, GRAINGER STREET, Newcastle-on-Tyne
The Wholesale Trade Warehouse is at No. 14, Nun Street. Workshop, Low Friar Lane. 7284

H. FOSTER AND CO.,
B. ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
NORTHUMBERLAND MACHINERY DEPOT,
38, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET.
MANUFACTORY—107, CENTRAL BUILDINGS, WESTGATE ROAD,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
Beg to announce that they are prepared to Contract for the supply of Winding Engines, Pumping Engines, Boilers, Machinery Tools, and Fitting of every description, including Steam Gauges, Boiler Covering, Boiler Composition, Patent Lubricators, and Lubricating Packing. Sole Agents for Northumberland and Durham for the Excelsior Direct-acting Steam Pump. Sole Agents for the Self-cleansing High Pressure Filter. The largest stock of Sewing Machines and Knitting Machines in the North of England.
All Repairs promptly attended to.
All communications to be addressed to 38, Northumberland Street. 6230

MR. JAMES BOE, SURGEON DENTIST
43, Blackett Street, Newcastle.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with all the most recent improvements, pleasant in appearance, comfort for attendance, whilst accurateness of fit and finest quality of material are guaranteed on moderate terms.
Any Patient capable of being under the influence of Nitrous Oxide Gas for Dental operation, shall receive Mr. BOE'S attendance, and he will be glad to explain and give every information to those who may desire it.
Teeth from 5s. to 10s.; Sets from £4 to £15.

JOSEPH ROBINSON,
CHEMIST BY EXAMINATION,
*DEALER IN DIFFERENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, Oils, Colours, Vinegar, Perfumery, &c.*
GROCER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
STANLEY,
BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Stanley and neighbourhood that he has commenced business in the premises lately occupied by Mr RIDLEY, draper, and in soliciting their patronage and support most respectfully assures those who may honour him with their preference that no effort which his experience can suggest will be spared to meet their requirements.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS
OF STANDARD PURITY.
HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINE.

Paris Gold Medal, 1867.
On Parle Toute les Langues: Hier Spricht Man Deutsch.

MONSIEUR LEON AND COMPANY,
Late with Mons. Lesperes, 25, Boulvard de Strasbourg, Paris,
THE LARGEST HAIR CUTTING SALOONS
In the North of England,
No. 17, DEAN STREET WEST,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
Beg most respectfully to inform the Gentry and Public generally that they have commenced Business at the above address, and hope by careful attention to merit a share of their support.
Cation, from 1s. 6d. per Bottle. This is mostly recommended for the growth of Whiskers and Moustaches. From Dr. PIVERT, Rue Richelieu, a Paris.
Eau du Docteur Sebell de Paris, from 3s. 6d. per Bottle. This is most recommended to keep the Hair from coming off and strengthening.
Eau Fontaine de Jouvence, dark, from 2s. 6d. per Bottle. Paris Gold Medal, 1867. By its use Grey Hair permanently regains its original colour; it promotes growth, giving it the healthful splendour of youth. Shake the bottle before application.

SCALE OF CHARGES.—
Hair Cutting and Brushing by Steam ..... 6d.
GENTLEMEN.
Hair Cutting and Brushing ..... 6d.
Hair Curling ..... 6d.
Hair Singeing ..... 6d.
Hair Shampooing ..... 6d.
LADIES.
Hair Cutting ..... 1s.
Hair Shampooing ..... 1s.
Hair Shampooing ..... 1s.
Hair Curling and Dressing ..... 1s.
Hair Dressing ..... 1s.
☞ Private Room for Ladies. Ladies waited upon at their own residence. No extra charge. Ladies' own Combings made up to any style.

| | |
|---|---|
| Making Chignon | 6s. 0d. |
| Making Plaited Chignon | 4s. 0d. |
| Making Cornet Plait | 2s. 6d. |
| Dressing all kinds of Chignons | 1s. 0d. |
| Making all kinds of Wigs | 7s. 6d. |

Human Hair Partings, Ornamental Hair, Chignons, and Pinnets. A most choice stock of Human Hair, also Combs and Brushes, Sponges and Perfumes.

MAISON LEON, SALONS PARISIEN,
No. 17, Grainger Street West,
Only five minutes walk from the Central Station.

## Business Announcement.

EUROPEAN SEWING MACHINE CO.,
COVENTRY AND MANCHESTER.

WINNERS OF ELEVEN PRIZE MEDALS.

HIGHEST HONOURS OBTAINED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

SOLE AGENT FOR CONSETT AND DISTRICT,
JOHN POTTS,
*DRAPER, &c.*,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

IN connection with the above Agency, J. P. is prepared to SUPPLY all the different classes of MACHINES made by the EUROPEAN and COVENTRY MACHINE CO.

No. 0 MACHINE, guaranteed to Sew the finest and all required in a Family ..........6½ Guineas.

No. 1 MACHINE, for Dressmaking and Light Tailoring, with Arm to Sew on Sleeves and Round Cuffs......................8 Guineas.

No. 3 MACHINE, same as above, with large Table, Flap, and Box Cover for Top ......9 Guineas.

No. 5 CABINET MACHINE, from....12 Guineas.

No. 6 CABINET MACHINE, Walnut, Rosewood, &c. ..............................16 Guineas.

No. 7 HEAVY MACHINE, for Tailoring, highly recommended ....................9 Guineas.

The SPEEDY, ONE-THREAD, HAND MACHINE, complete, and quite noiseless ............55s.

The LITTLE RAPID KNITTING MACHINE, complete ..........................6 Guineas.

The above Prices include all Extras.

An Inspection and Trial is invited.

Also, several SECOND-HAND MACHINES, of various makes, will be SOLD CHEAP.

MACHINES LET OUT ON HIRE, on Terms that make the Machine eventually become the Property of the Hirer.

JOHN POTTS,
*DRAPER, &c.*,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

## Sales by Auction.

### By Mr. William Raw.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

MR. WM. RAW, having received instructions from Mr. ATKINSON, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr. TURNER'S, Station Hotel, Blackhill, on WEDNESDAY, October 14th. 1874, all that Well-Established and Valuable BUSINESS PROPERTY, being No. 4, Derwent Street, Blackhill, in the occupation of Mr. LOVAT, Butcher, as yearly tenant thereof. The Property is Copyhold, and the Situation one of the best in Blackhill. It contains good Front Shop, Kitchen, and two good Rooms above, together with a large and lofty Cellar, now a Slaughter-house. Also, Cow-house and other conveniences in the large self-contained Yard.

This is a very desirable opportunity for business enterprise, and a sure and safe investment for Capital. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

Sale to commence at Six o'clock precisely.

Sale Office, Blackhill Co. Durham. 6308

### By Mr Joseph Oley.

VALUABLE FURNITURE FOR SALE AT DIPTON.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY has received instructions from Mr. W. SWALWELL, who is declining Housekeeping, to SELL BY AUCTION, at the above place, on MONDAY, October 19th, 1874, the Valuable FURNITURE, also part of Mr S. SWALWELL'S FURNITURE. Comprising Mahogany Sofas in Hair-seating; 6 Mahogany Chairs in Hair-seating; Mahogany Centre Table; Mahogany Tea Table; 1 Couch in American Leather; High Chest of Drawers; 6 Cane bottomed Bedroom Chairs; 4 Birch Kitchen Chairs; 2 Kitchen Tables; Sitting and Bedroom Carpets; Fenders and Fire Irons; with other house plenishings; also a large Sign Board 10 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches, and an excellent, Wheel Barrow.

Sale to Commence at One for Two o'clock p.m.

### By Mr. Henry Brown.

PONY, SPRING CART, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c., &c., for SALE BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, October 19th, 1874, at Witton Gilbert, belonging to Mr. J. RITSON, who is leaving the Village.

Mr. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer.

Comprising 1 excellent Pony, 13½ hands, 9 years old; 1 Spring Cart; 1 Set of Harness; 1 Riding Saddle and Bridle; 1 Corn Bin; Stable Utensils, &c., &c., 1 Shot Pig. The FURNITURE consists of 1 Loo Table; 1 Easy Chair; 2 Kitchen Tables; 1 Longsettle; 2 Desk Beds; Kitchen Chairs; 1 Oak Folding Table; 1 Tea Table; 1 Linen Chest; 1 Set of China; Poss Tub and Staff; 1 Meal Chest; Metal Pots and Pans; Crockery Ware; 1 Stone Filter; 1 Pair of Irons; &c., &c.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FOR SALE BY AUCTION, belonging to Mr. APPLETON, Cabinetmaker, Front Street, Leadgate, on SATURDAY, October 17th, 1874.

MR. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer,

Comprising 2 Mahogany Chests of Drawers; Painted Chest of Drawers; Press; Four-poled, Camp, and Iron Bedsteads; Kitchen Chairs; Balloon-backed Cane-bottomed Chairs; Rocking Arm Chairs; Kitchen Tables; Round Tables; Tea Tables; Washstands and Dressing Tables; Longsettles; Cradles; Forms; Clothes Chest; Cornice Poles, &c.; with a variety of other Articles.

The whole being entirely new and made of well-seasoned wood, under the strict inspection of the owner, cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock.

Sale Office, Blackhill.

## Sales by Auction.

### By Mr. Thomas Wetherell.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE AT SUNNISIDE, in the Parish of Brancepeth, in the County of Durham, to be Sold in Lots suitable for Building Purposes.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr. CRABTREE'S, Crown and Thistle Inn, at Towlaw, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of October, 1874, at Three o'clock in the afternoon precisely,

Mr. THOMAS WETHERELL, Auctioneer.

In such Lots as may at the time of Sale be determined upon, and subject to such Conditions as will then be produced, all that Valuable FREEHOLD FARM, or BUILDING LAND, containing in the whole 134A. 0R. 9P., or thereabouts; together with a Farm House and usual onstead and Outbuildings; also Six Cottages; all situated at or near to Sunniside, in the Parish of Brancepeth, in the County of Durham.

The Farm consists of mixed Arable and Pasture Land, and is at present in the occupation of Messrs. John Graham and J. and W. Rippon, as Tenants from year to year; and the Cottages are let to the Owners of Hedley Hope Colliery, as Tenants from year to year, at the very low rental of £6 each.

The Estate is most easy of access, being situated in and intersected by the Turnpike Road leading from Bishop Auckland to Towlaw. This fact renders the Estate advantageous for building purposes; and being in a district where there is a large Mining and Manufacturing Population, it is belived that enterprising Builders or other persons might, by building operations, soon realise a large interest for their money.

The Mines and Minerals are reserved, together with such powers of winning and working the same as belong to the Owner or Owners thereof.

The entirety of the Premises is subject to a tithe rent charge of £6 14s., payable to the Rev. John King, Incumbent of Crook, which sum will be apportioned amongst the several Lots, as shown in the Particulars. The Premises are also sold subject to all rights and easements affecting the same, and to the existing tenancies.

The Tenants will show the Land on application.

Printed Copies of Particulars of Sale, and Plan shewing the Lots in which the Property is proposed to be offered, and also printed Copies of Conditions of Sale, may shortly be had on application to

Mr. THOMAS WETHERELL, Auctioneer, Durham; or to
MESSRS. KIDSON, SON & McKENZIE,
6283 SOLICITORS, SUNDERLAND.

## Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, CONSETT.
Lessee, ......Mr. EDWARD FIELDING.

*[Licensed to Play the Pieces of the Dramatic Authors' Society.]*

ENTIRE CHANGE OF COMPANY.

ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 12th, 1874, and during the week.

THE GREAT GIANT AND GIANTESS,
The Wonders of the Age.
THE HARRISON FAMILY,
In their Dramatic Sketches.
MISS ROSE HALES,
The Talented Vocalist.
MR. F. HIBERNIA,
The Refined Comic Vocalist.

☞ On FRIDAY, October 16th, 1874, a handsome eight days' CLOCK will be given away.

Mr. FIELD, Violinist. | Miss FLORENCE, Pianist.

Admission—Front Seats, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Gallery, 4d.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

GEORGE FARRAGE,
*BOOT AND SHOEMAKER*,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,

IN returning his sincere Thanks to the Inhabitants of Blackhill and surrounding district for the patronage accorded to him for the last sixteen years, respectfully announces that he has now received a large and Valuable Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Boys'

BOOTS AND SHOES,
Suitable for Winter Wear,
Which he can confidently recommend to all who require a good article at a Moderate Price.

### TO ADVERTISERS.

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

⁂ Alterations to, or Notices to discontinue, Advertisements must be received at the Office not later than Wednesday.

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.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several letters and local items are held over until next week.

# The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10TH, 1874.

## THE PROPOSED SCHOOL BOARD FOR CONSETT.

WITH other ratepayers in Consett we have to complain of the insufficient notice of the meeting held on Friday evening last to consider whether a School Board is needed for Consett. It appears that the notices convening the meeting were, as usual, posted on the church and chapel doors the required time, but whether the ratepayers in Consett are too devout on Sundays to read notices pertaining to worldly matters, or whether they are otherwise engaged than attending the various places of worship we cannot determine; certain it is that on Friday evening last, if our information be correct, the *ratepayers' meeting* was attended by less than a dozen persons who pay rates, while the householders and lodgers in the Company's rows and other cottages were there in great abundance. It is evident that in some quarters there are better means of advertising ratepayers' meetings than by the old-fashioned style of posting notices on the doors of the church and chapels.

## Local and District News.

The North-Eastern Railway Company are about to double a portion of the Lanchester Valley Railway between Bearpark Colliery and Witton Gilbert—a distance of over three miles.

REMOVAL OF THE DERWENTWATER REMAINS.—The sale of a large portion of the estates of the late Earl of Derwentwater will take place in Newcastle on Tuesday next, and this portion includes the Dilston estates with the old and venerable chapel and castle. The remains of the unfortunate family at present lying in the vaults connected with Dilston Chapel will be removed on Friday morning.

LEADGATE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.—A very successful fruit banquet took place in connection with this denomination on Saturday evening last. Mr Robert Brown, of Consett, occupied the chair. Addresses, bearing mostly upon the utility of Sunday-schools, were delivered by Messrs D. Wheatley and J. Jobling, of Leadgate; T. Smith, of Consett; E. Wilson, of Crook; and Richard Brown, of Dipton. During the evening, the proceedings were much enlivened by the merry song and violin of Mr Davison, of Tow Law. The proceeds, we understand, are in behalf of the new school-room, now in course of erection.

FENHAM PARK GROUNDS.—Close upon 500 spectators assembled at Fenham Park Grounds to witness a match at 18 pigeons each with 1½oz of shot, at 21 yards rise, and 60 yards fall, for £60, between J. Carnon, of Consett, and T. Mason, of Chester-le-Street. Mr Forster, of Consett, was referee, and some spirited speculation took place over the result at evens and 5 to 4 on Mason, while 7 to 4 and 2 to 1 was laid on the gun in opposition to the birds each shot. The match was a keen one, and at the finish it was found that Carnon had killed 13 and Mason 11 out of 18 birds. The Consett man was thus the winner by two birds.

A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER IN TROUBLE.—Dr McDermott, a medical gentleman practising at Blanchland, was on Tuesday summoned before the Hexham bench of magistrates for being drunk at Blanchland on the 24th of August last. P.C. Tait, of the county of Durham constabulary, stated that he saw the defendant intoxicated in the village of Blanchland, on the 24th of August last. He could walk with the aid of a stick.—P.C. Bell, of Blanchland, who corroborated this evidence, added that the gentleman though very drunk was very quiet.—The Bench imposed a fine of 5s and costs.

THE SCHOOL BOARD QUESTION AT CONSETT.—On Friday evening last a meeting was held in the Local Board-room, for the purpose of considering the advisability of forming a School Board for Consett. The chair was occupied by Mr W. Jenkins, who, in an able speech, introduced the business to the meeting. The Rev. Thomas Smith, of Blackhill, then proposed that a School Board be formed for Consett, which was seconded by Mr Thomas Dunne, and carried. The Rev. M. Morris opposed the motion, and was in consequences somewhat severely handled by a party who were in favour of the motion. The ratepayers, however, who were present were not at all satisfied with the proceedings, and since then a counter-memorial, more numerously signed than the original petition, has been forwarded to the proper quarter.

Miss J. Johnson, one of Mrs Cleminson's pupils at Wear Terrace, Bishop Auckland, gained the title of "Associate in Arts of the University of Oxford," having passed the middle-class examinations of that University last June, in the following subjects:—1. Scriptural knowledge. 2. English grammar including parsing and analysis of sentences. 3. English composition. 4. Arithmetic. 5. English history and literature. 6. Shakespeare and Milton. 7. Geography. 8. French. 9. Drawing. 10. Music. Miss Hays, also a pupil of Mrs Cleminson's, passed the junior examination of the University of Durham; middle-class, last June, in honours in English; also passed in French and drawing, model and free-hand. Miss E. Colley, another pupil, passed the last School of Art examination in free-hand, and Miss D. E. Wheldon gained one of Mr Foster's National prizes for writing.

WESLEYAN METHODIST FOREIGN MISSIONS.—Services in connection with these missions were held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett, on Sunday last, when interesting sermons were preached: in the morning, by the Rev. H. Gibson, and in the evening by the Rev. W. Fuller. The congregations were large.—On Wednesday evening, the annual missionary meeting was held, and was presided over by Mr David Imrie, of Consett. The Rev. H. Gibson read a very favourable report, stating the success of the work on the various mission stations. The total amount received last year in aid of the missions from all sources amounted to £167,995 1s 8d, and towards this sum the Shotley Bridge Circuit raised £320 16s 8d. Towards this latter sum Shotley Bridge raised £34 16s 4d; Consett, £21 15s; Castleside, £14 13s 4d; Blackhill, 14 6s 5d; and Leadgate, £12 10s 2d. This year, Mr Gibson said, the contributions at Consett were on the increase. The collections on Sunday amounted to £5 7s 6d, and the two new collectors—Misses F. Bell and E. Routledge—had gathered upwads of £11. After the report was read the meeting was addressed by the Rev. A. Edman, who spoke of the mission work in Africa, and by the Rev. H. Little, returned missionary from India, who gave a very interesting account of the work there, and of the state of the people. Votes of thanks were given to the Rev. H. Little, the chairman, and the two collectors. The meeting was largely attended.

TOW LAW LOCAL BOARD.—The monthly meeting of this Board was held in the office on Tuesday evening, when there were present W. Ridley (chairman), D. Thomson, J. Bond, J. Ridley, and W. Smith. The minutes of the meeting held in September were read and confirmed. The Surveyor's report was read. Proceedings were ordered to be taken against some parties for a breach of bye-laws by converting some out-buildings into dwelling houses, without submitting plans to the Board for approval, the same not being in accordance with the building laws. In two other cases where notice had been given, one was reported as remedied and the other partially so, with a promise to wholly comply with the law; proceedings were in these cases suspended. The plan contemplated for ventilation of sewers by means of a steam mill furnace was held over, as some alterations of the mill are contemplated. The sewers in one neighbourhood had been flushed. Plans for four houses in Wolsingham Road and two in Campbell Street were approved, and notice given for four others in Bridge Street. An application was made by Messrs. Fernes and Love for a colliery railway to cross the road in North Road. This the Board was willing to allow on certain conditions being complied with. A complaint was preferred by the lamplighter of boys extinguishing lights, and he asked the Board to use its power to prevent this, a boy named Golightly being given as an offender. The Board determined before proceedings should be taken to issue a notice on the subject. The matters of train and postal service were again held over from pressure of other business. The medical officer read his quarterly report showing a death-rate of 15·5 per thousand. The number of deaths being twenty-one, and eleven of these under five years of age. The births in the district are fifty-nine, "thus sustaining its reputation for fertility." The general health was reported upon as good. The Inspector's report showed a number of houses without proper stench-traps, and also a large number of houses without a proper water supply. It was resolved to put in force the powers of the Board in these cases, by which all houses are to have properly trapped drains, and supplied with water. Notices for this month to be given to owners at Dan's Castle and Park Terrace. The meeting having continued over two and a half-hours then dissolved.

HARVEST THANKSGIVING AT EBCHESTER.—On Sunday last a harvest thangksgiving service was held for the first time in this place. An earnest and impressive discourse was delivered in the morning by the Rev. J. W. Farrer, Vicar of Castleside, and the Rector preached in the evening. The church was tasefully decorated with corn, fruit, and flowers. Both the services were well attended, and collections amounting to the sum of £7 14s 2½d were made on behalf of the proposed school.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Fear not.—Though surrounded by circumstances disadvantageous to health, these remedies, properly applied, will cut short fevers, influenza, inflammation, diphtheria, and a host of other complaints always lurking about to seize on the weak, forlorn, or unwary. The superiority of Holloway's medicines over others for subduing disease has been so widley and fully proved that it is only necessary to ask the afflicted to give them a trial, and if the instructions folded round them be followed, no disappointment will ever ensure, nor dangerous consequences result. In hoarseness and ulcerated sore throat the Ointment should frequently be rubbed on the neck and upper part of the chest; it will arrest increasing inflammation, allay disquietude, and gradually cure.

HARVEST AND HOME FESTIVAL AT LANCHESTER.—A social and joyful gathering, after the old and time-honoured custom of a "Cairn Supper," was held at Fen Hall Farm, Lanchester, on Thursday last. A select number of ladies and gentlemen, including also several of the hardy sons of toil, assembled, and were entertained to a hearty supper, which was served up in exellent style by the lady of the house, after which the guests betook themselves to the ball-room, which was held in a spacious building adjoining, neatly prepared for the occasion. Here the party, throwing off the restraint of care and toil, tripped on the light fantastic toe, to the excellent music provided for the purpose. The party were indulged at intervals with refreshments, and a spirited amusement was kept up till the small hours of the morning, when they seperated, highly delighted with the evening's entertainment, which was liberally provided and given by H. Ritson, Esq., a gentleman who is ever generous in the neighbourhood.

GRAND CONCERT AT RYTON.—A grand concert was given in the Ryton National School on Wednesday last. Mr Spencer (organist of Ryton Church) was pianist, and accompanied and played the opening pieces of each part with much taste and skill. The vocalists on the occasion were Mdlle Roche, Misses Potts and Atkinson, from Newcastle; Messrs Futers, Dagmore, and Dr. Rutter, Winlaton; and Mr Hailes, of Ryton. Miss Atkinson displayed great taste in the song—"Sing, birdie, sing;" likewise, in the duet with Mdlle Roche—"List to the convent bells." Miss Potts sung two songs with taste; but the great treat was Mdlle E. Roche, who sung a selection from—"Il Travatore," and who, in answer to an encore, gave—"Within a Mile of 'Edinbro' Toon." The other vocalists acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the audience. The proceeds will be appropriated to the Ryton Cricket Club.

A BRUTE OF A HUSBAND.—On Thursday, at Lanchester Petty Sessions, before A. H. Talmadge, E. T. Smith, J. Clavering, and J. Kidson, Esq., George Heslop was placed in the dock on a charge of assaulting his wife in July last. Mr Patrick, of Durham, defended. Complainant stated that she had been married to the defendant about eighteen months. Shortly after their marriage they went to reside at Brandon, near Durham. Her husband, who was a pitman, refused to work, and spent his time in fishing, poaching, and gambling. When she remonntrated with him about staying out until two and three o'clock in the morning he used to throw things at her. In July last they removed to Quebec, where her husband's illtreatment continued. On the pay-Friday he had £1 7s to take at the colliery for a fortnight's work. He gave her 9s 6d to keep the house, keeping 17s 6d for his pocket. On the Monday following he asked her for some money, and as she refused to give him any he struck her between the eyes and made her nose bleed. He also got hold of her throat and threatened to choke her if she told anybody what he had done to her.—Cross-examined by Mr Patrick: She had since lived with her mother. She did not write a letter to her husband telling him that she intended marrying another man. Her husband sent her word that he was going to Russia, and that she could get another man. She had one child, for which she had received parochial relief since her husband absconded.—Mr Watson (clerk) said the Guardians had taken out a summons against Heslop for the support of the child.—Mr Patrick, in defence, did not deny that Heslop struck his wife, but not in the savage manner described by Mrs Heslop. The complainant called her husband a "lazy b——," and this might be some excuse for his conduct.—Mr Kidson: Nothing of the sort. The word is so common amongst the pit people that they use it without being aware of it.—Mr Talmadge (to defendant): What do you earn a week.—Defendant: £1 4s.—Mr Talmadge: Then you must be a very bad hewer.—Mr Kidson: What will you allow your wife a week.—Defendant: 7s 6d.—Mr Talmadge: The magistrates impose a small fine of 1s on you, on the understanding that you allow your wife 7s 6d per week, and pay £1 12s to the Guardians. I hope the law will soon be so far changed as to enable the magistrates to order a worthless fellow like you to have a sound flogging. There is every probability that it will be so, and depend upon it the magistrates will avail themselves of the power.

SPORTS AT MEDOMSLEY.—The sports connected with the Consett Iron Company's Collieries were held some time ago, but as there was not sufficient time to conclude the sports on one day, the colliery wrestling was postponed until Saturday last, when there was again a large gathering of local athletes, who displayed most excellent skill on the occasion. There was also a quoit match, open to all, for which there were thirty-four entries, among whom were many crack players of the district. The first prize of 12s was won by Joseph Noble, Allendale Cottages; the second by William Cawthorne, Fines Cottages; and the third to J. Scott, Ebchester. The following was the result of the wrestling:—

FIRST ROUND.

| *Stood.* | *Fell.* |
|---|---|
| Thos. Waugh, Allendale Cottages. | John Foreman, Allendale Cottages. |
| John Laidlaw, Allendale Cottages. | Matthew Colledge, Allendale Cottages. |
| Robert Wilson, Pieles Cottages. | Thos. Hodge, Allendale Cottages. |
| S. Doyle, Westwood. | A. Charlton, Fines Cottages. |
| R. Armstrong, Fines Cottages. | J. Coulthard, Allendale Cottages. |
| Thos. Charlton, Fines Cottages. | G. Fawcett, Westwood. |
| John Charlton, Fines Cottages. | John Steele, Allendale Cottages |
| J. Walton, Medomsley. | Thos. Graham, Consett. |
| Nicholas Charlton, Fines Cottages. | R. Batey, Medomsley. |

SECOND ROUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. Walton. | J. Charlton. |
| T. Waugh. | T. Charlton. |
| J. Laidlaw. | N. Charlton. |

R. Armstrong, odd man.

THIRD ROUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. Laidlaw. | J. Walton. |
| T. Waugh, | R. Armstong. |

S. Doyle, odd man.

FOURTH ROUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| S. Doyle. | J. Laidlaw. |

T. Waugh, odd man.

FINAL FALLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| S. Doyle. | T. Waugh. |
| S. Doyle. | T. Waugh. |

The prizes were therefore awarded as follows:—S. Doyle, 1st prize, 25s; T. Waugh, 2nd, 10s; J. Laidlaw, 3rd, 5s.

CONSETT MUSIC HALL.—The performances at the Consett Music Hall during the past week have been all that could be desired by the most fastidious, and Mr Fielding may be congratulated on his choice of talent. Next week, in addition to first-class talent, the great giant and giantess are to make their bow before a Consett audience.

GOOD TEMPLAR ENTERTAINMENT.—On Saturday evening, the members of the Rose and Derwent Lodge of Good Templars, gave the first of a series of entertainments in their Lodge-room, Co-operative Store, Consett—Mr A. J. Dunn in the chair. An address was delivered by Bro. W. Bell, and readings, recitations, and melodies were given by other members of the Order.

MR MORGAN'S ENTERTAINMENT IN THE TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—It would appear that Mr Morgan's popularity increases with his years, if we may judge from the number and respectability of his patrons, for the hall has been well filled nightly during the week, and all seem to have enjoyed themselves very much, and no wonder, for the most grave and thoughtful minds are rendered vulnerable to Mr M's graphic illustrations of mesmerism and the grotesque comicalities of those who come under his bewitching spell. Those who can enjoy a hearty good laugh should not fail to pay the Professor a visit. Saturday will be his last appearance here.

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT EBCHESTER.—A temperance meeting was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Ebchester, on Monday last. John Weddle, of Medomsley, occupied the chair. Bro. J. Leadbitter, of Greenwood, gave a lengthy and eloquent address bearing on the temperance question. Bro. J. Lax, of Shotley Bridge, gave a recitation and also a reading, which were well taken with. Bro. J. Tyndale gave a very humorous reading, which elicited a hearty applause. Melodies were sung at intervals by Sisters I. and J. Turnbull, and J. Wigham. After a lengthy programme had been gone through, a vote of thanks was given to the chairman and speakers, and also to the singers and readers.

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 withou trouble or inconvenience to themselves.

## REMINISCENCES OF THE NORTHERN BAR.

Mr Weslands Robson, solicitor, of Sunderland, has published in a contemporary the following reminiscences of the northern bar:—

### THOMAS COLPITTS GRANGER.

Decidedly the most popular and by much the most frequently employed man at Durham, was Mr T. C. Granger, who became member for the city, and a Queen's Counsel. "Tom Granger," as he was familiarly called, was, in his day, even a greater favourite than "John Davison" at a later period. The Court of Pleas at Durham was a court in which a good many actions were then brought—I never see or hear of a court of Pleas action now-a-days. Attorneys living in the city of Durham were able to carry on law suits without any outlay for agents' charges. This encouraged small and speculative actions, and tended to drive such actions into the offices of Durham attorneys. These actions could only be tried at Durham, and not elsewhere. Neither was there, in those days, any County Court, and the Court of Pleas at Durham, which was a Superior Court, with a jurisdiction limited but in area, was the cheapest of Superior Courts. There were, consequently, at Durham Assizes, always a number of petty actions brought in this Court of Pleas at Durham by Durham attorneys. These actions, even had there been funds, rarely required two counsel, according to the notions then prevalent. Before Granger became a Queen's Counsel, no better single-handed man could be found for such cases. No man was seldomer a junior to another counsel. He drew the pleadings and advised on evidence when necessary, as well as any barrister who went the circuit, and he conducted the case in court admirably. Even when the defendant, being richer than the plaintiff, could afford to employ a Queen's Counsel with or without a junior, Granger never seemed to be in the least over-matched. He always knew his own case thoroughly. He was a very good lawyer, and was never unprepared for any legal difficulty which might be started. There was no springing a mine under the feet of Granger. Added to a sound—not a superficial—knowledge of the law, he had an untiring industry, a zeal, and a pertinacity, which made him unrivalled as "a poor man's Counsellor." He threw himself heart and soul into his cases; and win or loose, and twice out of thrice it was a win, he always satisfied his clients. Granger had a word of shrewdness and sagacity, and knew human nature far better than most folks. He cross-examined a witness well, and despite a slight physical impediment or peculiarity, spoke fluently, though not glibly, and, on occasions, eloquently. Nobody was his equal in anything which might be termed local; he knew the dialect and the habits and customs of the people intimately. With a Durham common jury, it was always far more than old Michael Brunton, the Richmond druggist's favourite odds of five to four, on Tom Granger. But *Nisi Prius* was but a part of what Granger did do. He was a fairly good conveyancer; he did Equity in the Durham Court of Chancery; he did Insolvent Court; he did Sessions appeals, and criminal business, almost exclusively defences, both at sessions and assizes. His defences of prisoners were really master-pieces of ingenuity and invention. His great forte was to show that the innocence of the prisoner was quite consistent with the evidence for the prosecution. Not only did he know what to say, but where to stop, and when to be silent, and how to leave a witness alone. Vulgarly, he was what is called "hard-bitten," but there was nothing vulgar about Tom Granger, without it was his whiskers, which were then only tolerated and not approved. No man was more constantly before the public, and I never knew any man at bar who did so many things so well. His labour must have been enormous, and his only relief variety. All was thrown upon his shoulders. He hardly ever had a junior, and few of the attorneys who habitually employed him were men likely to assist him with a reference or a suggestion. It was edifying to see the faith reposed in Granger—a faith which seldom went unrewarded, and in the conduct of his cases, no barrister was ever less troubled by his attorney, nor was there any occasion or excuse. Granger was associated with Serjeant Manning in those excellent Common Pleas Reports known as Manning and Granger's, but I cannot help suspecting that the exceptionally learned Queen's Antient Serjeant did the lion's share of the elaborate notes by which these reports are distinguished. It spoke volumes for Granger as a lawyer, that he should have been associated with Manning, who was far too good himself to be mixed up with mediocrity. In my opinion, Granger did not live long enough to be rightly appreciated. Attorneys had got into their heads that he was only a criminal, or a Sessions, or a sharp action man. They little knew his excellence as a pleader, or dreamt of his deep and sound knowledge of the law generally. The reputation gained on one side of Assize Courts was with him, as with most men, a drawback on the other. Granger did not enjoy good health, or, indeed, live long after having been made a Queen's Counsel. It was, of course, the destruction of the best part of his practice, and he was not spared to make his way in the leading line of a Queen's Counsel. That he would at last have been a judge I entertain no manner of doubt. Atherton, in my opinion, was by no means the equal of Granger, and when Atherton got Granger's seat at Durham, Atherton was soon made Attorney-General. Granger has left a son who is an attorney in Durham, and another who is now a member of the Northern Circuit, and is a reduced likeness of his father. If I was to try to tell all that I have seen and heard of Tom Granger's forensic triumphs at Durham, I might fill the paper. Once Granger was pressing a witness very hard as to how sober somebody had been. At last the bothered witness was driven to reply: "He was as sober, sir, as you are at this moment." "That may be no answer to the question," interposed Mr Justice Maule!

## FACETIÆ.

A bolt that can't be drawn—A thunderbolt.

Although a woman's age is undeniably her own, she does not own it.

"Do write, and fear not," is what the girls say to their correspondents.

The least desirable station in life is a police-station. Keep out of it.

Two things that are weakened by lengthening—steamships and sermons.

Why are firemen like a probate judge?—Because they both work with a will.

A horse must be a miserable creature, as his thoughts are always on the rack.

Those who most frequently visit the watering-places in the summer are milkmen.

The proof of the adage that time is money is found in the fact that times change.

A New Hampshire graveyard contains a tombstone erected to the memory of "three twins."

An old sailor said a few days ago, "I began the world with nothing, and I have held my own ever since."

"You look as though you were beside yourself," as a wag said to a fellow who stood beside a donkey.

An Iowa judge lately began a charge to the jury with, "Gentlemen of the jury, you must now quit eating peanuts."

A lady in Lynn threatens to shoot a shoemaker for breach of promise to have her gaiters "done sure on Saturday night."

The women who have been admitted to the Agricultural College in Michigan are said to behave in a "gentlemanly" manner.

It would seem that Prussia has not a whole soldier left, as it is officially announced that her troops are now all in quarters.

A man who has lived next door to a school for ten years says he can see no sense in calling anyone "a gentleman and a scholar."

It may be a question whether an army is or is not brave, when, on being attacked at its morning meal, it resolves at all hazards to break fast.

"Shrouds!" exclaimed an old lady who was listening to an old sea-captain's story, "what do you have them at sea for?" "To bury dead calms in."

A traveller returned from Patagonia remarks that the natives are gentle, affable, and sociable, their greatest drawback being that they are cannibals.

"What are you going to do?" asked a man of his friend who had been injured in a railroad accident. "I am first going in for repairs, and then for damages," was the reply.

An agricultural society offered a premium for the best means of "irrigation." A farmer reading it "irritation," took his wife to the fair, feeling sure he would win the prize.

The remark of a severe lady who said that "male" is only "mule" spelt wrong is supplemented by a bachelor's declaration that, according to Latin authorities a woman is *mulier*.

WHERE THE FEAR WAS.—"I am not afraid of a barrel of cider," said a toper to a friend. "I presume not," was the reply. "I fancy a barrel of cider would run at your approach."

"For whom are you concerned," asked a judge of a witty lawyer. "I am 'concerned' for the defendant, may it please your lordship, but I am 'retained' by the plaintiff," was the reply.

A political economist says that two hearts which beat as one are singularly oblivious to mud, and that he never knew a man in love to sign a petition for a new pavement or an additional lamp-post.

TIT FOR TAT.—"Boy," said an ill-tempered old fellow to a noisy lad, "what are you hollerin' for when I am going by?" "Humph!" returned the boy, "what are you going by for when I am hollerin'?"

"My dear," said a wife to her husband, "do you know what is the most curious thing in the world?" "Yes, madam," gruffly answered the brute, "the most curious thing in the world is a woman that is not curious."

An Indianaopolis gentleman's claim for divorce is based on the ground that, when he married, four weeks ago, his wife's hair was black, but now it is red enough to entitle her to the front rank in a torchlight procession.

Douglas Jerrold said one day that he would make a pun upon anything his friends would put to him. A friend asked whether he could pun on the signs of the Zodiac, to which he promptly replied, "By Gemini, I Can-cer!"

MISSING LEAVES.—A witty lady once said of a gentleman whose conversation was very entertaining, but rather disconnected, "He's very clever; but he talks like a book in which there are leaves occasionally missing."

A professor of physics, in one of his lectures, said, "The air, in its relations to man, kisses and blesses him, but it will not obey him." "That description suits my wife to a T!" involuntarily exclaimed an auditor.

The most disappointed woman is the one who had a lot of biting sarcasm all ready for her son-in-law elect, but was unable to use it because the match was broken off the day before the one appointed for the wedding.

SUNSET.—An Irish emigrant, hearing the sunset gun at Portsmouth, asked a sailor, "What's that?" "Why, that's sunset," was the reply. "Sunset!" exclaimed Pat; "and does the sun go down in this country with such a bang as that?"

ENLIGHTENMENT.—"Pray, Mrs. Radiski, why do you whip your children so often?" "La, Mr. Worthy, I do it for their enlightenment. I never whipped one of them in my lifetime that he didn't acknowledge that it made him *smart!*"

AN AFFECTING ADVERTISEMENT.—"The young lady who eloped yesterday is invited to return to her disconsolate parents; but if she will not come back, she is earnestly requested to send home the key of the kitchen cupboard immediately.

LOGIC.—"Miss Susan, there's a gentleman below." "What is his name?" "I asked him, and he said it was none of my business." "Did you ask him what he wanted?" "Yes." "Well?" "He smiled, and winked at me." "Oh, that's my brother Edward!"

RIGHT AND LEFT.—Two Quaker girls were ironing on the same table. One asked the other what side she would take, the right or left. She answered promptly, "It will be right for me to take the left, and then it will be left for thee to take the right."

A late Baltimore paper says:—"An itinerant singer that came to this city the other day from the back country, evidently expecting to do a good business, was killed in cold blood at the first hotel he stopped at, and attempted to inaugurate the season. His name was M. Osquito."

A foreigner, in learning the English language and finding that the word plague is a monosyllable, while ague, which contains only the last four letters of plague, is a dissyllable, said he wished that the plague would take one-half of the language, and the ague the other half.

"I wouldn't marry the keeper of a crockery shop, if I were you," said a young lady to a friend who was engaged to one of that respectable class of citizens. "Why not?" "Because your husband would never be at home, as he'd always be dealing in China." The wedding preparations went on just the same.

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MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See Article in *Cassell's Household Guide*.

BREAKFAST. — EPPS'S COCOA. — GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Each packet labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

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.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle.—Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

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

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.

FOR THE COMPLEXION.—HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM gives a pure blooming complexion, and restores youthful beauty. Its effects are gradual, natural and perfect. It removes redness, blotches, pimples, tan, sunburn, and freckles, and makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty. The Magnolia Balm makes the skin smooth, and imparts a fresh appearance to the countenance. In use in America for the last twenty-veff years. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, in bo ttlolart Three Shillings. European Depot, 266, High Hnb,eos London.

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 and have only

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

Agent—R. T. WATSON, Chemist, Jarrow. 3

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[illegible]PERIAL AUSTRIA[illegible]

MONTHLY DRAWINGS.

Prizes: £25,000, £22,000, £20,000, £15,000, £1[illegible] down to £18.

GUARANTEED by the Imperial Au[illegible] ment. Drawings in public, under [illegible] Government Officials. Shares, which ent[illegible] a chance of winning any of the above Prizes [illegible] £1 each. Six Shares, entitling to Six cha[illegible] only TO THE AGENCY FOR PUBLIC FUNDS IN GENEVA (Switzerland). Remittances are to be sent DIRECT TO GENEVA, either in Bank Notes, Crossed Cheques or Post office Orders payable at the General Post office to the Manager Mr. OTTO HOSE, in Geneva, who will also supply Prospectuses gratis on prepaid application.

P.S.—Letters and Orders will be received at the office of this Paper, from whence they will be daily despatched to the Agency in Geneva.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIF[illegible]

THOMPSON'S BURDOCK PILLS overcome the worst forms of diseases, and the foulest state of the blood, stomach, liver, and kidneys; they go to the core of every disease, where no other medicines have power to reach. The GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER cures the following complaints: Indigestion, or wind in the stomach or bowels, giddiness in the head, dimness of sight, weak or sore eyes, loss of memory, palpitation of the heart, liver and bilious obstructions, asthma, or tightness in the chest, rheumatics, lumbago, piles, gravel, pains in the back, scurvy, bad legs, bad breast sore throat, sore heads, and sores of all descriptions, burns wounds, or white swellings, scrofula, or king's evil, gatherings, tumours or cancers, pimples and blotches on the face and body, swelled feet or legs, scabs and itch, erysipelas jaundice, and dropsy, and fevers of all kinds.

In boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box; a great saving effected by taking the larger size. Sold by all chemists, or from the proprietor, J. THOMPSON, 34, High-street, Swansea for 15 or 34 stamps

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LAWRANCE D. PHILLIPS & CO.,

Court & Military TAILORS, 13, GEORGE STREET, Hanover Square, LONDON, W.

A Fashionable Order Trade of the Highest Class, *Supplying Clothes and Uniforms of the best quality, at extremely moderate prices.* Exclusively to Order and for Ready Money Payment.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

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TRADE  MARK.



THE LIVER, THE HEAD, THE HEART.

To keep the liver healthy, the head clear, the heart in perfect action, you must take RACKHAM'S LIVER PILLS, and by so doing, you will ensure continued health and prolonged life. Thousands take them, and report they have not felt so well for years; the immense demand is the proof positive. Prepared TASTELESS, and sold by W. M. Rackham, Chemist, Norwich. The following Testimonial from Leicester:—Dear Sir: I have great pleasure in forwarding you a testimonial to the great efficacy of your Liver Pills. For the last few years I have suffered greatly with a sluggish liver, and have tried every kind of remedy, but not one has done me any good, until a short time since one of your bills was left at my house, when I immediately obtained a box from your agent in Leicester, Messrs. Cooper & Son, and I am thankful to say I am considerably better, and do not feel the same person. I recommend them to all my friends & I have a very valuable medicine, having proved them to be so. Yours very gratefully, ANN MILLER, 44, Stanley Street, [illegible], May, 1871.

Sold by all Chemists everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. & [illegible] box.

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## 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, 5·0, 7·10, 8·10, 9·30.

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

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

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 *chang 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, 9·38, 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, 6·49 (*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 1[illegible], Walker 19, Heaton 23, and Manors 30 minutes after a[illegible] times, arriving at Central Station, Newcastle about [illegible] 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 | 14·57 | 2·35 |
| 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 | 6·32 |
| | dep. | 8·15 | 2·20 | 6·35 |
| 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 |

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UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

| | | 1,2,G. A.M. | 1,2,G. A.M. | 1,2,G P.M. | 1,2,G. P.M. | ,2,G P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newcastle | dep. | 5·45 | 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 | 5·55 |
| 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 | „ | 6·31 | 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. A.M. | 1,2 G. A.M. | 1,2,G. P.M. | 1,2,G P.M. | 1,2,G P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Durham | dep. | 7·40 | | 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 |
| Newcastle | arr. | 9·20 | 10·5 | 1·45 | 4·30 | 9·35 |

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

| STATIONS. | | A.M. | P.M. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newcastle | dep. | 7·10 | 4·0 | 7·30 |
| Scotswood | „ | 7·17 | 4·9 | 7·37 |
| Swalwell | „ | 7·23 | 4·15 | 7·44 |
| Rowland's Gill | „ | 7·31 | 4·25 | 8·55 |
| Lintz Green | „ | 7·37 | 4·29 | 8·2 |
| Ebchester | „ | 7·50 | 4·42 | 8·16 |
| Shotley Bridge | „ | 7·57 | 4·47 | 8·23 |
| Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill) | arr. | 8·5 | 4·55 | 8·30 |
| | dep. | 9·10 | 5·10 | .. |
| Knitsley | | 9·21 | 5·21 | .. |
| Lanchester | | 9·34 | 5·34 | .. |
| Witton Gilbert | | 9.46 | 5·46 | .. |
| Durham | arr. | 10·0 | 6·0 | .. |

| STATIONS. | | A.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Durham | dep. | | 4·0 |
| Witton Gilbert | „ | 8·5 | 4·13 |
| Lanchester | „ | 8·17 | 4·25 |
| Knitsley | „ | 8·30 | 4.38 |
| Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill) | arr. | 8·42 | 4·50 |
| | dep. | 8·50 | 5·30 |
| Shotley Bridge | „ | 8·55 | 5·35 |
| Ebchester | „ | 9·0 | 5·40 |
| Lintz Green | „ | 9·9 | 5·49 |
| Rowland's Gill | „ | 9·16 | 5·59 |
| Swalwell | „ | 9·23 | 6·7 |
| Scotswood | „ | 9·29 | 6·10 |
| Newcastle | arr. | 9·40 | 6·25 |

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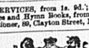
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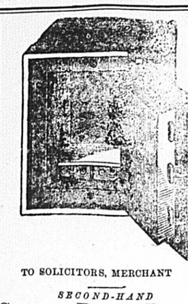
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## THE QUALITY OF THE WATER.

The usual monthly meeting of the Consett Local Board was held on Wednesday afternoon, when the water question was again discussed.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr Jenkins) asked the clerk what Mr Edgar, the county analysist, had said about the quality of the water.

The Clerk (Mr Elliot) replied that he had communicated with Mr Edgar as to his charges. At the last meeting, however, at which he (the Chairman) was not present, it was decided to ask Dr Renton, medical officer of the Board, to make the analysis.

Mr DICKINSON: Has Dr Renton furnished the result of his investigations?

The Clerk said he wrote to Dr Renton on the 15th of September, requesting him to make an analysis of the water, but no reply had been received.

Mr DICKINSON remarked that he had seen the water that day, and it was not fit to drink. He begged to move that a sample of the water be sent to Mr Edgar for analysis.

Mr CHARLTON thought Mr Edgar, being the analysist appointed by the county, the proper person to make the test.

Mr DICKINSON said he should like to see a glass of water placed on the table in order that the members might have an opportunity of seeing the sort of stuff that was supplied to the inhabitants.

The CHAIRMAN: The Inspector had better bring us a glass of water. There must have been some misunderstanding about the analysis, as Dr Renton is not the kind of man to neglect such an important matter.

The Inspector (Mr Dawson) here entered the room with a glass of water which he had drawn from the tap at the lower part of the premises.

Mr HUDSON (referring to the water): That is clear enough, however.

Mr CHARLTON: It is nothing like the water I saw this morning.

The Clerk: Here is a letter which I have just received; perhaps it is from the Doctor.

The CHAIRMAN then read the following communication:—

GENTLEMEN,—I have repeatedly tested the Consett Company's water, and have always failed to find impurities in any quantity likely to be prejudicial to the health, or unfit for domestic purposes. On receipt of your communication a few days ago the water was again analysed, with the result that none of the more usual impurities were detected, except a slight quantity of organic matter, which I have always found. No ammonia; no lead, although capable of holding lead in solution; no carbonic acid, or carbonate of lime; no sulphuric acid, or sulphur of lime; no iron. There is scarcely a spring or well in the surrounding neighbourhood entirely from organic impurities, but found in such small quantity, as in the Consett Company's water, and being of vegetable origin—not sewerage or animal matter—as not to be hurtful to health. In proof of this, those disorders that frequently arise or are aggravated by tainted water have been fewer this summer than usual. To my horror, on again testing the water last evening, I found it very highly charged with organic matter. I cannot account for this sudden change in the water, and, should it continue for any length of time, I fear the health of the community will suffer. In its worst condition the microscope has never revealed living organisms. Of course, it is desirable to have our drinking water as free as possible of organic products, from whatever source. When, therefore, the water is passed through a good carbon filter, this impurity is greatly diminished; and if the water at its source was run through proper filtering beds before entering the mains, not the most fastidious of its consumers need complain. The dark discolouration which is frequently observed is due to peat, whence the organic matter demonstrated in the test, and is always worst when stirred up by a flood, or when the supply is scanty. Clear, sparkling, crystaline water is no criterion of its purity; in fact, usually the reverse is the case. The peaty colour, therefore, is not so much an objection as the scanty supply in the summer months of the precious fluid. The above is simply a qualatative analysis, and, for all practical purposes (which, I understand, to be all you require of me) is sufficient. Should you require a more detailed account—for example, how many grains per gallon of organic matter or other impurities—I must refer you to some recognised expert, who will have the necessary apparatus for a quantative analysis.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. M. RENTON, Officer of Health.

Consett, October 7th, 1874.

Mr HUDSON: Does the Doctor mean that he made the test last night?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes; the letter is dated to-day. I may say that I have seen living things in the water, without the aid of a microscope, and many other persons have seen them. About six weeks ago he held a tumbler of water before the sun, and discovered things like eels swimming amongst the water.

Mr GLEDSTONE said at the time referred to by the Chairman, there was but little water in the reservoir.

The CHAIRMAN: Is it possible to get the water filtered before it goes to the people?

Mr GLEDSTONE: The water is now simply discoloured by the rain that fell last night. It will be bright in twenty-four hours.

The CHAIRMAN: If this system of giving us discoloured water every time a flood comes, we shall never be without bad water.

Mr GLEDSTONE: It will not be so long.

The CHAIRMAN: Why not?

Mr GLEDSTONE: The reservoir will soon be much larger, and the water will have time to become purified.

Mr DICKINSON: Do not water companies generally erect filtering beds?

Mr GLEDSTONE: Very few of them.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you know of a single properly-arranged waterworks where there is not a filtering bed?

Mr GLEDSTONE: I believe there are none in the neighbourhood of Sheffield.

The CHAIRMAN said he knew of a waterworks in South Wales, which was under the control of the Local Board, where the water passed through filtering beds before reaching the reservoir.

Mr HUDSON: Do they collect it from springs or from a river?

The CHAIRMAN: From a spring.

Mr HUDSON: It must be inferior water.

The CHAIRMAN: It is the finest water in England.

Mr GLEDSTONE: It is an uncommon thing to filter spring-water.

Mr DICKINSON: The Newcastle and Shields Water Companies filter their water.

The CHAIRMAN said the Consett Company's water contained living things, and, this being so, could they be reasonably expected to go on using it without some kind of remonstrance?

Mr GLEDSTONE said filtering ponds were only used where the water was taken from brooks.

The CHAIRMAN: Nothing of the kind.

Mr HUDSON: Is not the water purest when it comes out of the ground in springs?

The CHAIRMAN: No; it is sometimes the worst that can be got. The Doctor says that "clear, sparkling, crystaline water is no criterion of its purity—in fact, usually the reverse is the case."

Mr DICKINSON: I move that we have the water properly tested.

The Clerk: By Mr Edgar?

Mr DICKINSON: Yes. We must look after the health of the inabitants.

Mr CHARLTON seconded the proposition, which was put to the meeting and carried.

The CHAIRMAN: When is the sample to be taken?

The CLERK: The water appears to vary a great deal.

Mr HUDSON: We had better leave the matter in the hands of the clerk.

The Clerk: Am I to take a sample of the water when it is at its best or at its worst. (Laughter.)

Mr DAVISON: The best plan will be to get a bottle of the water now and seal it up in presence of the Board.

A glass bottle was afterwards filled with water, and sealed in presence of the members.

## THE RECENT PROSECUTIONS FOR OVERCROWDING AT CONSETT.

### PROTEST FROM A MEMBER OF THE LOCAL BOARD.

At the ordinary meeting of the Consett Local Board, held on Wednesday afternoon, Mr SIDDELL said he believed Mr Dawson, the Inspector, had been exceedingly active during the last few months in putting down overcrowding. He might say, however, that in consequence of occupiers of houses declining to take in lodgers, he had experienced some difficulty in getting men to carry on that portion of the Ironworks over which he had the management, and it was a question with him as to whether the Inspector was not too rigid in the matter.

The Inspector said he believed in most cases he had allowed more lodgers than the law permitted.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr Jenkins) quite approved of what had been done by the Inspector. It was not for want of house accommodation that the overcrowding existed, but, as he had remarked on a former occasion, the people liked to get together in order that they might be jolly. The cases that he had read of were simply abominable, and he hoped the Inspector would bring the delinquents to justice, even though the Works should be stopped for want of men.

The Inspector said the worst cases had not been made public.

Mr SIDDELL observed that a good many of the inhabitants, who might keep a couple of lodgers, were afraid of doing so for fear of having the Inspector being down upon them.

Mr DICKINSON was afraid Mr Siddell had got a bad case. It was only a few weeks ago, continued Mr Dickinson, that an old Irishman, on being summoned for overcrowding, told the magistrates that he wished to raise sufficient money to buy a piece of Irish property. (Laughter).

Mr SIDDELL said he did not condemn the action of the Inspector. He only wished to show the Board that occupiers of houses were afraid of taking in any number of lodgers.

The Inspector said the members would have been horrified had they witnessed the sights that had been disclosed to him whilst visiting the houses at night.

Mr HUDSON: I suppose you have had old John McCartan before the magistrates for allowing overcrowding?

The Inspector: Yes.

Mr HUDSON: Didn't he tell you, prior to being summoned, that he would be compelled to take into his house his wife's brother and sister, and two nephews, until they got a place of their own to live in?

The Inspector: No.

The CHAIRMAN: You see the Inspector denies it.

Mr HUDSON: There is not a man in Consett that I would sooner believe than John McCartan. He informs me that he told the Inspector that he would have to take his wife's brother and sister and two nephews into the house until they got a house of their own. At the time Mr Dawson and P.C. Stoner went to McCartan's, he was harbouring these people.

The Inspector: I beg to deny that statement *in toto*. He never mentioned such a thing to me. The way I got to know they had too many people in the house was in this manner. An old man tumbled down stairs and broke his neck. At the inquest, McCartan told the Coroner the number of lodgers that were sleeping in the house at the time. Myself and the officer subsequently visited the house, and found eight men and women in the same room. Mrs McCartan told us that she did not care for the doctor or the Local Board, and that she would not turn people to the door when they came for a night's lodging. I told her that if she went before the magistrates, it would likely cost her 40s or 50s, and she said she did not care.

Mr HUDSON: There is another case I wish to mention. A man named Close and his sister went into a house, taking with them two nephews. Mr Dawson went to the house and asked the sister if they had any lodgers. She replied that there was only herself, her brother, and two nephews. Mr Dawson then said that they were making it into a lodging house, and that they must not keep any lodgers.

The Inspector: I deny it.

Mr HUDSON: I am not surprised at your denying it. You denied what Mr Ground said when you were at Lanchester seeing about the settling ponds.

The Inspector: I spoke the truth.

Mr DICKINSON: I hope the Chairman will call the meeting to order. If any of the ratepayers have a complaint to make let them bring it forward in the proper way.

The CHAIRMAN said no two men had the welfare of Consett more at heart than Mr Siddell and himself. Mr Siddell had about 2000 men under his care, and he was naturally desirous of seeing no extreme measures resorted to. It was no doubt unpleasant to be unable to get men for the reason assigned by Mr Siddell, but after reading the abominable cases that had come before the magistrates he could not help thinking that the Inspector should have their support.

The Inspector: Until a week or two since Mr Hudson and I were on the most friendly terms, but it so happened that I had occasion to summon him before the magistrates for committing a nuisance, and since then Mr Hudson seems to have had a grudge against me. I must say that he told a downright falsehood to the magistrates.

Mr HUDSON: Everything has been wrong with Mr Dawson, since I wanted to carry out my plan with regard to the settling ponds. He has been to Lanchester, where he boasted of what he had done to his superiors.

The Inspector: I do my duty.

Mr HUDSON: Then do your duty.

Mr SIDDELL was sorry to see so much feeling displayed in the matter. He for one could not find fault with what the Inspector had done.

Mr HUDSON: I believe that Mr Dawson takes a delight in taking people to Lanchester. It is nearly as bad now as when we had the "Puddlers' Magistrate." I do not think the proper way to get rid of the overcrowding is by continually summoning poor people. When Mr Dawson summoned me before the magistrates I admitted the fault.

The CHAIRMAN: We have nothing to do with what transpired before the magistrates.

Mr HUDSON: I was summoned for causing a nuisance by allowing night soil to fall off my cart. I hired a man to clean it up before I got twenty yards. The man cleaned it up directly, but Mr Dawson went before the magistrates, and said that it was not removed before eleven o'clock. I hate a man that is not truthful.

The matter then dropped.

## IMPORTANT LOCAL BOARD PROSECUTION AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

On Monday, at Shotley Bridge Police Court, the magistrates on the bench being Mr Silvertop (chairman), Mr Town, and Mr Wilson, William Brown, of Shotley Bridge, mason, was summoned by the Benfieldside Local Board for the sum of £21 2s 3d, being the proportion of cost incurred by the Board in the formation of a street at Shotley Bridge. Mr J. Booth, jun., represented the Local Board; Mr John Patrick, sen., of Durham, appeared on behalf of Mr Brown.

Mr BOOTH, in opening the case, said these proceedings were taken by the Benfieldside Local Board to recover the sum of £21 2s 3d, which was the proportion of the cost in forming the road abutting upon Mr Brown's premises in Oak Street, Shotley Bridge. The proceedings were taken under the Public Health Act, 1848, section 69 of which provides "that in case any present or future street, or any part thereof (not being a highway) be not sewered, levelled, paved, flagged, and channelled to the satisfaction of the Local Board of Health, such Board may, by notice in writing to the respective owners or occupiers of the premises fronting, adjoining, or abutting upon such parts thereof as may be required to be sewered, levelled, paved, flagged, or channelled, require them to sewer, level, pave, flag, or channel the same within a time to be specified in such notice, and if such notice be not complied with, the said Local Board may, it they so think fit, execute the works mentioned or referred to therein; and the expenses incurred by them in so doing shall be paid by the owners in default, according to the frontage of their respective premises, and in such proportion as shall be settled by the Suveyor, or, in case of dispute as shall be settled by arbitration (having regard to all the circumstances of the case) in the manner provided by this Act, and such expenses may be recovered from the last mentioned owners in a summary manner, or the same may be declared by order of the said Local Board to be private improvement expenses, and be recoverable as such in the manner hereinafter provided." Mr Booth then read the 16th section of the Local Government Act, 1858, which recites that before giving the notice mentioned in section 69 of the Public Health Act, 1848, the Locol Board shall cause plans and sections of the works intended to be executed to be made under the direction of the Surveyor, and deposited at the Local Board for inspection. He would call Mr Smith, the surveyor, to prove that the requirements of the Act had been carried out. He also purposed putting in the the minute passed by the Local Board directing the work to be done.

Mr PATRICK: What is the date of the minute you refer to?

Mr BOOTH: August 20th, 1873. At that meeting it was proposed by Mr Wilson, and seconded by Mr James Annandale, that the street be called Oak Street, and that the proprietors adjoining and abutting be served with notice to level, kerb, and channel the same within twenty-eight days.

Mr PATRICK: Perhaps it would save time if Mr Booth will tell the Bench if there are any other minutes relating to the road in question. I may say that we gave Mr Booth notice to produce the minute-book.

Mr BOOTH (reading from the minute-book): There was a minute passed on the 17th of September, the meeting following. Mr Wilson proposed, and Mr Dickinson seconded, that at the expiration of the notice the Surveyor advertise for tenders, and proceed with the road according to the plans prepared.

Mr PATRICK: Is there any other minute?

Mr BOOTH: No. On the 27th of August, 1873, continued Mr Booth, Mr Brown received a notice, calling upon him to do the work in twenty-eight days. All the other proprietors completed their portion of the road, but Mr Brown, for reasons best known to himsef, did not carry out the notice.

John Smith, surveyor to the Benfieldside Local Board, was then called. In consequence, he said, of the second minute just read by Mr Booth, he prepared plans for the formation of Oak Street, which was in the district of Benfieldside Local Board. He produced the plan, with the specification attached. Witness served a copy of the notice produced at the defendant's residence on the 28th of August, 1873, calling upon Mr Brown to do the work in twenty-eight days. The work was not carried out in pursuance of that notice.

The CHAIRMAN: Was there any work done at all?

Witness: No, sir.

Examined by Mr BOOTH: The work was afterwards advertised. At the time the advertisement, inviting tenders, appeared in the newspaper, Mr Brown had not commenced with the work. No work was done before the contract was let. After the road was completed, witness made an apportionment of the cost among the several proprietors. He produced a copy of the apportionment that was given to Mr Brown.

Mr PATRICK: Did you yourself give it to him?

Witness: I sent my clerk with it.

Mr PATRICK: Is your clerk here?

Witness: No.

Mr BOOTH: I apprehend you do not dispute getting it?

Mr PATRICK: We dispute getting any notice of the apportionment at all.

Mr BOOTH (to Mr Smith): Is this a copy of the letter which accompanied the apportionment?

Mr Smith: That is my signature.

Mr PATRICK objected to the letter being read unless it came from Mr Smith's own hands.

Mr BOOTH did not consider the objection a proper one. He would read a letter which had been sent to the Local Board on the 9th of June, and the bench would be able to see how far the objection was *bona-fide*.

Mr Booth then read the following letter:

*To the Chairman and Members of the Benfieldside Local Board.*

GENTLEMEN,—Mr William Brown, of Shotley Bridge, has been applied to, on behalf of your Board, for the sum of £21 2s 3½d, as the apportioned cost of making the road in front of his house at Shotley Bridge. Mr Brown was always ready and willng to complete the road to the satisfaction of your Surveyor, and for that purpose led the necessary materials on to the intended road, and actually made the foundations, and partially completed a portion, when he received notice not to proceed further, as your Board intended to take the matter into your own hands. This has been a great hardship to our client. The amount charged against him he considers most unreasonable, your Surveyor having, he informs us, used his materials for completing the road. He is willing to pay a fair and reasonable sum for the work, and offers your Board the sum of £4, that being the sum it would have cost him to complete the work to your satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of the Surveyor.

WILLIAM MARSHALL AND SON.

Surely, observed Mr Booth, after hearing that letter read, Mr Patrick could not deny receiving the apportionment. You are quite certain (to Mr Smith) that no work was done by Mr Brown within the twenty-eight days?—Mr Smith: There was not.—Mr BOOTH: Your advertisement appeared after the twenty-eight days?—Mr Smith: Yes.

Mr PATRICK: You say that notice was given to Brown to do certain work?—Mr Smith: Yes.—Mr PATRICK (looking at the notice): That was given on the 28th August?—Mr Smith: Yes.—Mr PATRICK: When did the contractor commence with the work?—Mr Smith: I do not know the date.—Mr PATRICK: You ought to be able to do so. Did you make a minute?—Mr Smith: No.—Mr PATRICK: Had any material been led by Mr Brown when the contract was commenced with?—Mr Smith: At the time when Westgarth commenced his contract there were four or five kerbstones lying.—Mr PATRICK: What length of time was Westgarth required to complete the contract in?

Mr BOOTH (interrupting): The contract speaks for itself. I shall put it in.

Mr PATRICK: When you gave Mr Brown this notice did you consider it was competent for him to complete the work in twenty-eight days?—Mr Smith: I thought he would be able to complete his portion of the road.—Mr PATRICK: Do you recollect Brown coming to you in September, before the expiration of this notice?—Mr Smith: Yes.—Mr PATRICK: Did you tell him he need not go to see the plan as the Board were going to do the work.—Mr Smith: No.—Mr PATRICK: Was anything ever mentioned about delaying the work?—Mr Smith: No.—Mr PATRICK: Did you tell Brown that you were going to let the work?—Mr Smith: I cannot recollect doing so. He asked me to set out the road. I asked him if he had any material ready, and he said no. The time he applied was not in office hours.—Mr PATRICK: Was that the only reason you can give for not setting the road out? Did'nt you know that he was going to do the work himself?—Mr Smith: I know that he said so.—Mr PATRICK: Will you pledge your oath that Brown had not material on the road within the twenty-eight days?—Mr Smith:—Not to my knowledge. I may state that a quantity of old retorts from the Gas-works was laid down, but these were not in accordance with the notice served upon Mr Brown.—Mr PATRICK: What do you mean?—Mr Smith: If you read the notice you will see the kind of material with which the road had to be formed. The foundation of the road was to be freestone.—Mr PATRICK: Were the retorts laid down in front of Mr Brown's premises?—Mr Smith: On the opposite side of the road.—Mr PATRICK: Did you make a remark to Mr Brown to the effect that the retorts would do very well for the job.—Mr Smith: No.—Mr PATRICK: Did you make any remark to him at all?—Mr Smith: No.—Mr PATRICK: Was it not your duty to have told him that the retorts were not proper material for the road?—Mr Smith: It was not put on the road.—Mr PATRICK: It was on the road in front of his premises?—Mr Smith: Yes.—Mr PATRICK: Do you meam to say that you did not know that it was going to be used for that purpose?—Mr Smith: I had no business to interfere with Mr Brown until he attempted to use the retorts.—Mr PATRICK: For the sake of argument, would you allow me to lead twenty loads of material without telling me that it was not the proper kind?—Mr Smith: Yes.—Mr PATRICK: Although you knew what I intended to do with the material you would still allow me to lead it?—Mr Smith: The material has since been used by Mr Brown for something else.—Mr PATRICK: Was there not also a quantity of cut stones for kerbing and channelling on the ground?—Mr Smith: There were four or five pieces of kerbstone in front of Brown's house. They were not there within twenty-eight days.—Mr PATRICK: How do you know?—Mr Smith: They were not there when the advertisement was sent out.—Mr PATRICK: Were the retorts there within twenty-eight days?—Mr Smith: I do not think they were.—Mr PATRICK: Will you positively say that they were not.—Mr Smith: I am almost confident that they were not.

Mr BOOTH: With regard to the broken retorts, you say that to have used them would not have been in accordance with the contract.—Mr Smith: No.—Mr BOOTH: Of what was the road formed?—Mr Smith: Freestone, closely put together, and the material for the road put on the top of it. The retorts would not have made such a satisfoactory road.

Mr WILSON: Was there a specification?

Mr BOOTH: Yes. I shall read it. (Specification produced and read). The specification was attached to the plan, which might have been seen by Mr Brown on application.—Mr BOOTH: Was there any attempt made by Brown to make the road?—Mr Smith: There might have been a few loads of material led, but there was no attempt at cutting.—Mr BOOTH: Were the broken retorts put into place before the contract was let?—Mr Smith: No.—Mr BOOTH: Were they merely teemed out and left?—Mr Smith: Yes.—Mr BOOTH: You are quite sure there were no kerbstones dressed within the time specified?—Mr Smith: No.

Mr PATRICK: Was the work done strictly in accordance with the notice?—Mr Smith: There might be a slight deviation in the stones.—Mr PATRICK: Before the contract was let to Mr Westgarth, was Brown told that unless he got on with the work it would be taken out of his hands?

Mr BOOTH objected to the question. Mr Smith, he said, had no power to do anything without the authority of the Board.

Mr PATRICK said he only wished to show the harsh way Mr Brown had been dealt with.

Edward Westgarth, mason, Shotley Bridge, examined by Mr BOOTH: Did you contract to form Oak Street? Yes.—You surveyed the road and made an estimate? Yes.—At that time had Brown done anything to the road? No.—Do you remember if there were any broken retorts lying? Yes; that was after I started with the work.—Before you started with the work was there any material lying on the road? I think not.—After you had commenced with the contract were some broken retorts put down? Yes.—Were these in accordance with the specification? No.—Could you have used them? No.—Were the kerbstones laid down by Mr Brown after you signed the contract? I cannot say.—Were there some kerbstones? I think so.—Were they there when you surveyed the road? I think they were.—Did you make an offer to Brown to buy these kerbstones? Yes, but he refused; a night after that, however, he sent a boy to say that he would sell them.—Has he since used the stones about his premises? Yes.

Mr PATRICK: When did you commence with the work?—Mr Westgarth: I cannot tell.

Mr BOOTH: The contract is dated the 19th.

Mr PATRICK: What time had you to finish the contract?—Mr Westgarth: By the 31st of December.—Mr PATRICK: Was it completed on the 31st of December?—Mr Westgarth: No.

Mr BOOTH: That has nothing to do with the case.

Mr PATRICK submitted that it had. It showed that the time allotted to Mr Brown was insufficient. How many (addressing witness) cart loads did Brown lead?—Mr Westgarth: Perhaps half-a-dozen.—Mr PATRICK: Did you say to him what is the use of bringing the material here—I have the contract?—Mr Westgarth: No.—Mr PATRICK: Had you no idea what he was leading it for?—Mr Westgarth: No. I afterwards asked Mr Smith if he would allow me to buy the broken retorts.—Mr PATRICK: What would you have done with them?—Mr Westgarth: I should have used them if Mr Smith had allowed me.—Mr PATRICK: Was the stone that you offered to buy ready for use?—Mr Westgarth: Yes.—Mr PATRICK: A great deal of labour had been expended in preparing the stones?—Mr Westgarth: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: What time was the kerbstones put there?—Mr Westgarth: After I commenced with the contract.

Mr WILSON: Was it prepared on the spot or in the quarry?—Mr Westgarth: On the spot.

Mr PATRICK: You told the bench that the stone was cut after you got the contract?—Mr Westgarth: After I commenced with the work.—Mr PATRICK: Did you see him cut it?—Mr Westgarth: Yes.—Mr PATRICK: Did you know what it was for?—Mr Westgarth: I knew it was to make the road.

Mr BOOTH said this was his case.

Mr PATRICK submitted that his friend was entirely out of court. No notice of apportionment and demand had been proved, as required by sections 62 and 63 of the Local Government Act, 1858.

Mr BOOTH said he had proved that the apportionment was sent from the Surveyor's Office, accompanied by a note asking for immediate payment of the account.

Mr PATRICK: You have not shown that the letter reached Brown.

Mr BOOTH: Mr Smith says he sent it.

Mr PATRICK asked the bench to decede the objection before proceeding further with the case.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you dispute that there was a notice served, or is it merely the form of the notice that you object to?

Mr PATRICK: I dispute that there was any notice of apportionment, or that there was any notice of demand.

The CHAIRMAN (after consulting in private with his colleagues for a few minutes) announced that they considered the notice proved.

Mr PATRICK wished the magistrates to take a note of his objection. Mr Booth had not proved that the letter asking for payment had come into Mr Brown's hands, in fact his friend had closed his case without producing it.

Mr ALLAN (clerk) said he had made a note of Mr Patrick's objection.

Mr PATRICK said his client had been most harshly dealt with. Mr Brown was a mason, and had commenced with the road when the Board took it out of his hands. After having provided stone, &c., surely in common fairness to Mr Brown the Board might have told him that unless he got on with the work they would let the work. Instead of doing this, however, they had taken it out of his hands and thus thrown the material upon his hands.

Mr BOOTH said his friend was mis-stating the facts.

Mr PATRICK said he would be able to prove that the Surveyor told Brown that the latter need not hurry on with the work, as the other portion of the road was not ready.

Mr ALLAN said the question for the bench to consider was as to whether the road was finished in twenty-eight days.

Mr PATRICK observed that it was an easy matter for the bench to say that the road was not finished in the time specified. The time allotted was insufficient—in fact the contractor himself had been unable to finish the work within the time allowed.

William Brown, the defendant, was then examined. He received notice, he said, on the 28th of August to form his portion of the road. After receiving notice he commenced to lead stones, for kerbing and channelling, on to the ground. The material was led three days after receiving the notice (produced). Part of the stones was dressed before the expiration of the notice. The retorts were for the bottom of the road.

The CHAIRMAN: Were the retorts led before the notice expired?—Mr Brown: Yes.

Mr PATRICK: Was any part of the ground dug out before Mr Westgarth commenced with the contract?—Mr Brown: I do not think there was. A portion of the stone for kerbing and channelling was dressed before Mr Westgarth commenced. Twenty-five loads of retorts were laid down before the notice expired. He (defendant) could have finished the road for £4. Before twenty eight days had expired, defendant went and told the Surveyor that he was going to do his own portion of the road. The Surveyor told him that he could start with the kerb and channel, and leave the other for a short time. On the 14th November, he got two carts and five men, and commenced to dig out the clay; on the following morning, he went and saw Mr Smith, telling him that he wanted the levels in order to set the kerb and channel.

The CHAIRMAN: What time was this?

Mr Brown: About eight o'clock in the morning, I met Mr Smith and his son as they were going towards the Town Hall. Mr Smith told me that there had been a meeting on the previous night. On the 21st November, I got the following letter from the Board:—"I am instructed by this Board to inform you that in consequence of having failed to make your portion of Oak Street, within the time specified, the whole works required to be done in the formation of the street have been let by contract. You are further requested to desist with the street, or in any way interfere with the work of the contractor." He (Mr Brown) had since used the material on the road.

Mr BOOTH: You read the specification?—Mr Brown: Yes.—Mr BOOTH: You would see that the foundation of the road had to be freestone?—Mr Brown: Yes: I asked Mr Smith if the retorts would do, and he said yes.—Mr BOOTH: You have already sworn that there was none of the cutting done until after Westgarth commenced with the contract?—Mr Brown: I started with the cutting on the 14th of November.—Mr BOOTH: In the ordinary course of making a road, would not the first step be to cut of the clay?—Mr Brown: I commenced with the kerb and channel first, at the request of the Surveyor.—Mr BOOTH:—Were you building a house close by at the time?—Mr Brown: Yes.

Nicholas Brown, saddler and harness maker, Shotley Bridge, said the defendant was his brother: Witness knew the street in front of his brother's premises. On the 30th of August, his brother got his (witness's) cart, and went to Medomsley Edge, for kerbstones. Witness assisted to take the stones out of the cart, and place them at the end of the house. Three-fourths of the stones were dressed within twenty-eight days. The retorts were led on the 20th and 22nd of September.

This was the whole of the evidence, and the magistrates retired. After consulting for ten minutes they returned into court, when the Chairman, addressing the defendant, said: You received notice to do the work in twenty-eight days. The road was not completed in the time specified, consequently, we make an order for the amount claimed.

Mr PATRICK intimated that it was probable his client would appeal against the decision.

## Local Police Courts.

### SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, October 5th.—Before H. C. SILVERTOP (chairman), A. TOWN, and T. WILSON, Esqs.

ASSAULT ON THE POLICE AT BURNOPFIELD.

Henry Heslop, miner, in custody, was charged with assaulting Police-Constable Thompson, at Burnopfield, on the 26th of September. The officer said about eleven o'clock at night the defendant came out of a public-house drunk. On being requested to go home he became abusive and struck witness on the chin. He also tried to bite his hand. The defendant appeared to be quite mad.—Defendant said he was very drunk at the time. He was sorry for what he had done.—A fine of 20s and costs was imposed.

ASSAULT AT CONSETT.

John Rogan, a young man, was charged with assaulting Ralph Howe, of Crookhall. Complainant said between nine and ten o'clock at night he was crossing the street for the purpose of going into the Music Hall when the defendant struck him on the face.—In defence, defendant said he was hitting a mate of his in fun when Mr Howe stepped up and accidentally received the blow.—The magistrates considered defendant had been guilty of a very unprovoked assault. He had been convicted on seven different occasions for drunkenness and other offences, and in this case he would have to pay a fine of 20s and costs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

James McNally, charged by P.C. Bates with having been drunk and disorderly on Saturday night, was fined 10s and costs.—Bernard McGaggan was charged by P.C. Stoner with a similar offence. Fined 5s and the expenses.—Margaret Waldy, an old woman, charged by the same officer with a similar offence, was committed to prison for seven days, in default of paying a fine of 5s and costs.—Nicholas Crinnion was fined 10s and costs for a similar offence at Leadgate. P.C. Firn proved the offence.—John Slane, charged with a similar offence at Leadgate, was fined 1s and costs.—Edward Daley was summoned by Sergt Parkinson for drunkenness on the 26th September. Fined 5s and costs.—Matthew Carlin, James Kelly, and Michael Maloy were charged by Sergt. Nattress with a similar offence at Blackhill. Fined 5s and costs each.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

### BIRTHS.

CONSETT—At Trafalgar Street, on the 7th inst., the wife of Mr Biggins, saddler, of a son.

KYO—On the 24th ult., the wife of Mr Robert Gair, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

BENFIELDSIDE—At St. Cuthbert's Church, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. F. B. Thompson, Wm. Palliser, Blackhill, provision merchant, to Eliza Hannah, eldest daughter of Edward Westgarth, builder, Shotley Bridge.

### DEATHS.

CONSETT—At Church Street, on the 6th inst., Mary Ann, infant daughter of Mrs Routledge.

BLACKHILL—At Tin Mill Street, on the 5th inst., Mary, infant daughter of Mrs McCabe.

At Plantation Row, on the 15th ult., aged 19 years, Thomas, beloved son of Jane Milburn, widow.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE—At Wood Street, on the 3rd inst., aged 16 years, Sarah Urwin.

JARROW—At 9, Palmer Street, on the 3rd inst., aged 25 years, John, eldest son of James Jones, manager, Park Gate Ironworks, Rotherham, formerly of Consett.

Printed and Published by ROBERT JACKSON, at the Steam Printing Works, Front Street, Consett, Saturday, October 10, 1874.

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