The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 722. | REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. | SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17TH, 1874. | PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

BIRD'S EYE RETURNS.

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

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 6s. each. Scaling, Stopping, &c. Children's Teeth regulated, and every other operation in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.—DE LACY, Dentist, 9 76, Grainger Street.

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER LEADGATE AND CONSETT.

☞ PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED OR CONTRACTED FOR. 681

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. JAMES C. MCINTOSH, Agent 843

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

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE, 61 and 62, BLACKETT STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

JAMES JOHNSON, FAMILY GROCER AND TEA DEALER, Tests, Cooks, and Spices of the Choicest Quality. Good Useful Tea from 2s. per pound. Coffees from 1s. per pound. Hams from 8d. per pound. All kinds of Dry Salery Goods cheap, and of the best Quality. Boxes and Bundles supplied at wholesale prices.

TERMS—CASH. 879a

NEW ARRIVALS of BERLIN, PARISIAN, LONDON, and YORK GOODS in fashion and High Colors, Fancy Arrows, Daggers, Pins, Ornamental Hair Twists and Coils. French Fans and Brushes. Birch Ivory Fans, Rimmell's Perfumery, Eau Hongroise Sponges, &c., &c. First-class Artists at counter and in rooms.

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

TO PARTIES FURNISHING.

VISIT ALEXANDER MOLTENO'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, PERAMBULATORS, 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. CARR, 20, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD, ARE THE BEST TIME KEEPERS ON RECORD, WHILE THEY ARE ALSO CHEAPER IN PRICE.

☞ Buyers of the above, within a radius of twelve miles, are allowed third-class railway fare 926

JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER 19, WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE. 228c

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

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

JOHN BOTHWICK, 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, HEARTHRUGS, &c. PARAFFIN LAMPS and 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.* 906d

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; Corn 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 1740.

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 Chronometers by which the Derby and all other Races and Great Events of the Day are timed.

MANUFACTORY AND CITY BRANCH—58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL. WEST END ESTABLISHMENT—25, OLD BOND STREET, AND 99, WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.

WATCHES. *Of all kinds, from £2 to £20 Gns.* Lever, Vertical, Horizontal, Duplex, Chronometer, Chronograph, Keyless, Centre Seconds, Repeaters, Indian, &c.

CLOCKS. *Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns.* Couch, Turret, Carriage, Gilttes, Dining and Drawing-room, Hall, Shop, Library, Bracket, &c.

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

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 resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.

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

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

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

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 that it could not get the Strong Fine Tea of the Olden Times. It is clear to us that either the Tea Plantations of the Chinese have become exhausted, or that the strongest desire of this peculiar people has been to give quantity rather than quality. It is plain to the most superficial observer, that even the Finest Chinese Tea, although it may be exquisite in flavour, lacks that power and richness peculiar to the Olden Times. It is well for the lover of this refreshing beverage, that the Cultivation of Tea in India has become a commercial success. Years ago, we commenced to combine the Chinese and Indian Teas. This method resulted in a great trade. You may have some idea of its properties, when we state that last year we sold 112,000 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. Take the this economical view of the question, it is cheaper, ounce to ounce, to 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, 32, GRAINGER STREET,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 33, SANDHILL, | NEWCASTLE.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 32, MOSLEY STREET,
SUNDERLAND BRANCH CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD HIGH STREET. 644

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

Light Wines will be found particularly agreeable and refreshing if diluted with water.

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

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

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

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

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

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS

	£	s	d
Silver Patent Lever Watches	3	10	0
Gold Patent Lever Watches	10	10	0
Genevs Silver Watches	2	0	0
Geneva Gold Watches	5	5	0
Ship Chronometers	20	0	0

to 27 0 0
to 49 0 0
to 6 6 0
to 30 0 0
to 49 0 0

LISTER AND SONS, *WATCHMAKERS TO THE QUEEN, CHRONOMETER MAKERS TO THE ADMIRALTY,* 12, 14, & 16, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 892a

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

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

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

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

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 OUT-HOUSES, done by experienced Workmen. Is not effected by Damp or Heat, more Durable than Flags, and not more than HALF THE PRICE.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

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

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MESSRS. MARKHAM & SONS, Surgeon Dentists, 4, Eldon Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. R. E. MARKHAM will attend every MONDAY from 11 a.m. till 3 p.m. at Mr. BENNISON'S, Victoria Hotel, Consett. 767d

A1 DONCASTER BUTTER-SCOTCH DROPS.

The ORIGINAL Manufactured by THOMAS GALLOWAY, WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER, 85, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM KNOX HAS much pleasure in announcing that he has entered upon his New Premises, at MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, where he intends carrying on Business as HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, &c., and trusts by strict attention 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. 617b

JOHN DAWSON, PLUMBER AND GASFITTTER, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY announces 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. 617c

B. MOODY *WATCH-MAKER, ECHESTER.* 705b

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. 606i

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. 892d

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!

JOHN MOLE, (Late of Castleside), *BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,* NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,

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 NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT, with a well-selected stock of Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's Boots and Shoes, which he can confidently recommend, and trusts he careful and personal 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— NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT. 887d

BROOKS' CHEAP HAT AND CAP SHOP, 57, 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.* 4954.

KIRTON & CO., CLOTHIERS, BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD, PROMISE TO GIVE EVERY BOY A SHIRT Who Buys a Suit.

Suits..... from 6s. 11d.
Top Coats..... " 8s. 11d.
HATS, CAPS, SCARFS, COLLARS, &c.
Moleskin Trousers..... &c. 6d.
ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING.
THE LITTLE BOYS' CLOTHING DEPOT.

NORTHERN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1836.

Capital (fully subscribed).....£3,000,000.
Accumulated Funds.....1,241,000.
Annual Revenue.....601,230.

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

ROBSON & LIDDELL, NEVILLE STREET (opposite the Central Station Hotel), NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 719

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 done up as new.

Work in the country promptly executed.

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

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 by the previous occupant, upon such entry must first obtain the consent of the Secretary of the Company before consuming the Gas supplied by the said Company. In default thereof, upon proof of the use of the Gas, without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Persons will be Prosecuted as the Law directs. The Secretary can be seen daily at the Company's Office, Shotley Bridge, to whom all applications must be made.

By order of the Directors, M. RICHLEY, Secretary.

Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870. 24

THE GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, OCT. 17, 1874.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Everybody has heard of Howard, the prison philanthropist, to which the humanitarian reform in prison discipline is so largely due; but few persons are cognizant that at present there exists a Howard Society, whose special business it is to look after the welfare of prisoners. This society has just published its annual report, and this document is curiously significant of our modern prison penalties. The Howard Society can no longer complain of cruelty to prisoners, of filthy and overcrowded dungeons, bad and insufficient food, and exposure to infectious diseases. None of these complaints can now be brought against our prisons, which are models of sanitary arrangement and generally superior in comfort to our workhouses. There is nothing like vindictive punishment nowadays, and one of the complaints of the Howard Society is that we do not inflict sufficient punitive discipline upon prisoners to reform them. Persons, it is said, are committed time after time for petty offences, until a man is at last brought up, as one at Liverpool last year, for his 127th offence. At the London police-courts we often see similar examples of the inefficacy of prison discipline to restrain men from petty crimes. Drunk and disorderly characters, or window-breakers who prefer the prison to the workhouse, come up time after time for their petty sentences, which they accept as a matter-of-course portion of their life. They are as much at home in a police-court or a prison as some people would be in a church or a school; they are on the best of terms with the policemen and the warders, and they come at last to affect familiarity with the magistrate. To such offenders three weeks' hard labour for breaking a window or getting up a drunken riot is no punishment at all; it is the very thing they seek, and they know exactly how much to do to get it, and where to stop short in order to avoid severe punishment. These offenders are often the cleverer members of the casual class; they luxiate in idle mendicancy in the summer, or perhaps condescend to do a little highly-paid work in harvest or hop-picking time; but the prison is their refuge in winter, or in any time of particular distress. It is difficult to decide what ought to be done with these perpetual haunters of gaols. If we make sentences cumulative for petty offences, we arrive at the economic difficulty of far heavier expense for the keep of prisoners, unless we adopt the alternative of making them earn their own living, instead of doing useless task work. It would be a kindness to the class of habitual petty offenders to bring them under a system of industrial discipline for a considerable time, and so to accustom them to regular work; but for this we want quite a different system of discipline from that which prevails in most of our prisons. We make an error, indeed, in treating all prisoners too much alike. There is the poor starving wretch who has broken a window and inhuman brute who has broken his wife's head, and they both get a few weeks' imprisonment under just the same system of treatment. If we gave the latter criminal a sound whipping and let him go, endeavouring only to intimidate him from indulging in his brutal propensities again, we might be able to afford the task of reclaiming the regular prison tramp, whose chief defect is that he cannot settle down to honest labour. Some criminals may in truth be 'corrected'—that is, reformed—and it is worth the while of society to try the process of reforming them, especially if it is done at their own expense. Other offenders are irreclaimable, and can only be dealt with by means of severe intimidating punishments. The defect of our modern prison discipline seems to be that in the majority of cases it neither reforms nor intimidates, but that it actually rather has the tendency to produce the return of the prisoner to gaol. We ought either to send an offender out frightened of the gaol or disciplined by it into the regular labour which will prevent his return. But we do neither: We neither reform the reclaimable nor intimidate the irreclaimable, in spite of all our expensive system of police courts of justice, and prisons.

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

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

There is nothing like making the best of any situation, and Mr. Tevelyan, M.P., certainly made the best of the cold shade of opposition on Friday when he expatiated to his constituents upon the necessity of leisure and rest for public men. Half the mistakes of statesmen, he said, were caused by overwork and worry, and he considered it a good thing that a man like Mr. Gladstone should be able now and then to turn from his dispatch-boxes to his bookshelves; to receive friends in his country-house instead of deputations in Downing Street; to travel by rail without making a speech at every junction; and to do his duty in Parliament without sitting till the summer morning breaks through the windows. According to this view of Mr. Trevelyan, if party government did not exist, we should have to invent it, unless we were satisfied to work our statesmen to death; and therefore all liberals should be glad that Conservative statesmen are now taking their turn at the oars. At all events, he has put into very telling language his notion of the good that may be expected to arise out of what his party generally considers an evil.

I suppose we may be expect some useful sanitary legislation next session, for Mr. Cross is making personal inspection of sanitary works with the view of obtaining practical information. On Friday he was in Glasgow for this purpose, and examined the city improvements. This is refreshing news after Dr. Lyon Playfair's recent exposition of our still great need of national purification. Conservative statesmen can afford to be radical reformers in this matter, and there is an opportunity for them to earn no little credit by improving the sanitary condition of the country. What has been done already in this direction has had such encouraging effect on the national mortality that we cannot afford to relax our sanitary efforts.

The magistrates who have been considering the applications for music and dancing licenses have had to hear some very unpleasant facts. In regard to such places as the Argyll Rooms, however, I am rather glad the licence has been renewed. That it is the resort of improper characters is notorious, but it is just for this reason that I think the place should be licensed. The behaviour of the visitors to this thoroughly objectionable place is marked by strict propriety. In fact, the rooms are the dullest of dull resorts, and nothing objectionable can be seen there any more than in a private drawing-room. Were this place shut up, I fear the streets in the neighbourhood would present worse features than they do now, and they are bad enough. I cannot, however, agree with the Hon. C. Butler, who has been for many years a magistrate, and who hopes that by licensing such places as these we may get rid of the brutality of men kicking and beating women, and that "they will give way to the more generous strains of music and dancing." This is very spurious sentimentality. The male visitors of the Argyll Rooms are not of the class who kick and beat their wives, or more often the women with whom they cohabit, and find that they they almost invariably belong to a class below the mechanic and artisan. The Middlesex magistrates are performing their delicate duties very sensibly, although some prudish people may censure them for renewing licenses to such places as Cremorne Gardens and the Argyll Rooms.

Lord Walter Campbell, brother of the Marquis of Lorne, and consequently brother-in-law of the Princess Louise, has just been admitted a member of the Stock Exchange. It is rather a curious fact that while Royalty has in the case of the Argyll family departed from all precedent in this country, the noble Duke should also have departed from what I may call ducal precedents by placing two of his sons in trade. Lord Walter Campbell was placed in a "tea-house," becoming, I believe, a partner in a firm of tea-merchants; and another son similarly devoted his energies to the wine trade.

The Lord Chief Justice of England cannot be accused of not providing for his own kith and kin. He has just given to his cousin the post of Queen's Coroner, after the latter had successfully received at the hands of his noble and influential relative the positions of Master of the Crown Court and Chief Clerk of the Queen's Bench. Mr. Frederick Cockburn is indeed a fortunate individual. The office of Queen's Coroner and Attorney, which he has just had given to him is worth £1,200 a year, and the duties are nearly nominal. The Master of the Crown Office or Crown Court has also a salary of the same amount, and the Chief Clerk has £600 a year; together £3,000 a year. Sir Alexander Cockburn, however, may plead the authority of Sacred Writ, slightly perverted—"He that provides not for his own hath denied the faith, and is more than an infidel."

The winter sessions of our officially unrecognised, and self-supporting colleges are commencing. At the opening of the City of London College Dr. Morell delivered an inaugural discourse on the benefits of the study of language, earnestly maintaining the advantages of studying Latin and Greek in preference to any modern language. I venture to say that the majority of his hearers did not agree with him. This College has proved a great success, its members being chiefly clerks and young men engaged in various occupations in the City. During last year there were no less than 1,694 entries in the various subjects of study. On the same evening the Working Men's College in Great Ormond Street commenced its winter term. Mr. Stansfield's inaugural address is generally admired. This college, established by the late Professor Maurice, has now been in existence for twenty years, and has become a great success. The value of such institutions cannot well be overrated.

A most gorgeous ceremony is in preparation for the reception of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of the Freemasons. It will take place in a short time at the Freemasons' Hall, which, by the way, was built by and for the masonic fraternity, though it has gone into the hands of a limited liability company, still keeping up its old reputation for good dinners, eaten, with great self-sacrifice, in the cause of charity.

The Dowager Lady Alison has just died at a very advanced age. The deceased lady claimed to be descended from the royal house of Stuart. She married Sir Archibald Alison the historian in 1825. The head of the family is now the second baronet, an officer who served in the Crimea, and was present at the siege of Sebastapol, and at the celebrated relief of Lucknow, on which latter occasion he was very severely wounded and lost an arm. His latest military services are connected with the Ashantee expedition, in which he was Brigadier General.

The Polytechnic Institution is just now fully maintaining its reputation for combining the *utile* and the *dulce*, the practical and the entertaining. Professor Gardner, the able lecturer on chemistry, has for some time interested and astonished his audiences with his lecture on fire and smoke. In a most popular manner, and with illustrative experiments, he describes the nature of combustion, the chemical composition of smoke and water, and such matters. He shows how water itself can be burned, and therefore that a little of it thrown on a large fire only serves to feed the fire, afterwards pointing to carbonic acid and other non-inflammable gases as the really scientific means of extinguishing fire. He illustrates the effect of such gases, projected from a small apparatus, by saturating a large open furnace full of wood with spirits of wine, and setting it on fire. As soon as a burning mass results, he extinguishes the whole utterly in about twenty seconds. The lecture and exhibition are most interesting, while the utility of the invention cannot be questioned in the age of conflagrations.

SALE OF THE DERWENTWATER ESTATES.

On Tuesday, Messrs. Driver, auctioneers, offered portions of the Greenwich Hospital property known as the Dilston, Hexhamshire, and Thornbrough estates in the county of Northumberland, for sale by public auction, at the Queen's Head Hotel, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle. There was a very large assemblage of gentlemen, and the bidding throughout was of a very keen and spirited nature. The principal bidders were Mr. W. B. Beaumont, M.P. for South Northumberland; Mr. Pearson, land-agent, York; and Colonel Joicey.—Mr. Bell, Drury-lane, Newcastle, at the commencement of the proceedings, put in a formal protest against the validity of the sale.—The auctioneer then intimated that he would make a note of the objection.—After reading the conditions of sale, he went on to describe the advantages which the estate possessed. In doing so he said it had been his lot to offer during the last twenty-five years property of various descriptions for sale, but never had he offered any that possessed so much interest and so much importance as the one in question in the North of England. Dilston was free from tall high chimneys, although such were grand from a commercial point of view, but they certainly did not grace the landscape or the beauty of the trees and verdure. Dilston was free from such as that, and if he really had not known on arriving there, that it was near Newcastle, he would have belived the estate was in the south, or in some of the western parts of England, as it possessed some of the great charms to be seen in the western and southern parts of England. He did not mean to say there were minerals on the estate, but at all events if minerals were found, and they might be, the purchaser would find himself happy in such possessions. He would not dwell on the historical character of the property as it would be well known to all present, and as such would be highly appreciated. It appeared to him that the interest attached to its ancient character would add to its value. The purchaser would be able to boast that his estate contained the "Beautiful Stone," where in the early ages the Pagans sacrificed, and then there was the "De'il's Stone," which the purchaser could show with pride to his visitors. Then, again, the estate possessed woods, valleys, dales, and romantic scenery of a most charming character, and a magnificent river flowed from beyond the hills. It also possessed the advantage of being near the great and important town of Newcastle, and in fact it would be an honour to become the owner of the Dilston estate, which included four valuable farms, Dilston mill, woods and plantations, with the Wooley Farm, and also Hexhamshire estate, which contained in all upwards of 5,00fi acres of land. The first portion of the estate comprised from lot 1 to 9 on the catalogue, which included the Dilston estate, four valuable farms, Dilston Mill, woods, and plantations (in hand) and the Wooley Farm; and also the Hexhamshire Estate, which contained in all 5,500 acres of land. Lot 1 the Dilstone Estate comprised 2,317 acres. Lot 2: Woolley Farm 312 acres—a total of 2,630 acres, with an estimated rental of £3,041 18s. 1d. Lot 3: High Staples, 71 acres, 1 rood, and 22 perches; rental £102 15s. 11d. Lot 4: Aydon Shield and Low Raw Green, 334 acres, 2 roods, 13 perches, rental £256. Lot 5: Salmon Field Farm 227 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches, rental £150; High Raw Green Farm, 168 acres, 2 roods, 2 perches, rented at £122 17s. Lot 7: Turf House Farm, 193 acres, 1 roed, 30 perches, £120 rental. Lot 9: Ead's Bush Farm 27 acres, 3 roods, and 37 perches; rental £31 18s. Lot 9: Rowley Head Farm and 256 and 2-5ths stints on Hexham Stinted Common, 929 acres, 1 rood, rental £380, a total in the Hexhamshire estates of 1,952 acres, 3 roods, 20 perches, and a gross rental of £1,163 10s. 11d. The bidding was put away at £160,000, and after some spirited bidding of a thousand pounds each bid by, it is said, the representatives of Mr. E. Joicey, Mr. J. Straker, and Mr. W. B. Beoumont, it ultimately reached £231,000 when it was knocked down to Mr. W. B. Beaumont amid loud applause. The sale was declared open when £201,000was bid, and the timber is supposed to be worth £40,000, which is to be taken by valuation.—The Thornbrough estate, with fishery on the river Tyne, in the township of Corbridge and Thornbrough, containing 890 acres, and an estimated rental of £1,189, was sold after a spirited competition to Col. Joicey for £52,600. The sale was declared open when £35,000 had been reached. Lot 11: The Fox and Hounds public-house and six dwelling-houses and gardens in Hexham, containing 2 roods and 32 perches, and let at £68 5s., was sold to Mr. Harrison, watchmaker, Hexham, for £2,050. Lot 12: Two freehold cottages and gardens in Corbridge town, producing a rental of £8 per annum was knocked down to Mr. Bates, of Heddon, at £281. Lot 13: The Corbridge Pottery, containing 10 acres, and let on lease at £50 a year, was sold for the sum of £1,600 to the tenant, Mr. Wylam Walker, who also purchased lot 14, a freehold close, containing 1 acre, 2 roods, 4 perches, which he rented for £3 and now purchased for £225. Lot 15: Two freehold cables of arable land, adjoining the two previous lots, was also knocked down to Mr. Walker for £210. This closed the sale, all the lots being disposed of at high prices.

Total Recklessness in Collieries.—On Monday morning, at the Dewsbury Police Court, William Haigh, a colliery proprietor, the certified manager of Gawthorpe Colliery, was fined £5, or, in default, two months' imprisonment, for not inspecting the mine and maintaining ventilation. Two under-viewers were also fined £3, and a third £2 for a similar offence. Through their neglect an explosion occurred, and one man was killed and another shockingly wounded.

The Home Secretary in Scotland.—A deputation of the licensed victuallers in Scotland, on Monday, at Glasgow, stated to the Home Secretary that private bills affecting the liquor trade injured the trade. They considered that Government should undertake legislation when the subject was ripe for it. They requested Government not to permit private liquor bills to go beyond the first reading, because second readings caused expensive trade deputations to London. Mr. Cross requested the deputation to submit their views in writing. He next received a deputation for the abolition of tolls. He declined to state what course the Government would pursue on the subject.

TYNESIDE SPIRITUALISM:

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

SEANCE III.

Chapter First.

On Wednesday morning I received the following letter from Mr. H.:—

"Dear sir,—There will be a seance to-morrow (Wednesday) night. If you and Mrs. feel inclined and can make it convenient to come down, we will be glad.—Dear sir, yours truly, Jos. H."

Accordingly my wife, Mr. S., and myself started at once. Quite a company was seated round the blazing fire all anxious to hear. No sooner had prayer begun, than a young man gave evidence of being possessed. The spirit was that of Hannah, Neshi's nurse. I told her I was taking notes of all that was passing, and that I might possibly publish them. She signified her approval of this and promised, by way of compliment, to give me a "shake." After briefly stating what notes I had taken about her, she put me right on two or three points, then began to give us an exhortation. "Jesus," said Hannah, "is the way to heaven. He is the medium through whom the love of God to man was made manifest. You are all God's children. Love Him for He is love itself." Hannah's remarks were rather short because several other spirits were very anxious to get saying a few words to us. On her departure I felt gentle knockings against one of my legs; but whether it was Hannah doing as she promised, or a mere twitching of the muscles, I won't say, for I can give no satisfactory reason for them. Mary H. took her place and spoke as follows—"Friends, I love to see you all gathered together again. You have a very good circle to-night." We, in this beautiful, place work with our friends on earth, and cause them to have good thoughts. You on your part should be much in prayer, so that your journey heavenwards may be direct. Spiritualism is indeed a grand reality. Before it was known and practised here this medium—pointing to the young man through whom she was speaking—was on the wrong road. He was living quite indifferent whether there was a heaven to be gained or not. But when he came to these seances and heard the messages spoken by the happy spirits, he saw that there was reality in a future state and a preparation needed. He began to think, and now he has believed in Jesus, and got himself washed in his precious blood. Yes," she continued, "You must all be washed—washed—washed." Between each of these three last words she made a long pause, repeating the words very slowly, and making a suitable motion with the hands. The moment was felt to be a solemn one! Here was a young man totally unconscious, animated by an intelligence who asserted that she was in heaven! This intelligence spoke on the most sacred subjects, in the most earnest and solemn manner, quite as one would suppose a heavenly messenger should speak. All was silence—breathless silence—broken by Mary saying, "Now, friends, I will pray God to send His mighty spirit into your hearts." Of the prayer I took no notes and therefore cannot give a report. I preferred joining in the sacred exercise with the rest of the company, nor have I any reason to regret that I did so. Prayer being ended, we began talking about what took place at and after death. Mary, the spirit, who still held possession of the medium being asked about it, said she would, if we desired, give us by way of illustration an account of her last illness and death. On our signifying our hearty approval, she began by telling us that she had agreed to sing at a concert at the Ouseburn Mission. Meanwhile she turned badly and was unable to go. (I may mention that Mary was an excellent singer and is so yet when she sings through a medium.) Gradually she got worse, and friends were gathering round her bedside waiting for "the change." But to her this change was one for the better, inasmuch as it ushered her into her present happy condition. When lying on her bed, her mind was occupied with thoughts of Jesus, and wondering if there would be room in heaven for her. Friends stood by her bedside weeping, but she lay praying. At last the message came for her to leave the body. She saw many happy spirits hovering round about her waiting to waft her upwards. She prayed, saying, "Father, my time is Thy time." She then saw "the little boat" coming for her. What this "little boat" is I cannot understand. On asking Mary what "little boat" it was, she said, "the little boat that carried me over." The reader can form his own opinion for himself about it for I cannot help him. She continued her narrative by telling us that the language of her heart at this time was, "Thy will be done," and she was wafted upwards. She then from the spirit world looked down and saw her body lying in the house for three days. She observed her friends wrapping it in the shroud. She saw them putting it in "the wood house" as we call it, and she beheld her own funeral. Let us here give Mary's own words. "I saw all the people assembled, and as they began to march I heard mother giving a scream of anguish and crying, "Are they taking it away?" I saw her falling down on the stones, and I have been hovering about her and putting in the good into her mind ever since. At length my friend here (pointing to old Mr. H.) learned table rapping, and, being continually hovering about mother (who lives next door) I was soon able to indicate by raps who I was. My friend told my father that I was causing the table to rap, but father could not believe such a thing possible. I then was able to cause my friend's arms to beat time to the two tunes I used to sing "Merry Dick" and "Joe Parkins." I used to be fond of singing these two tunes, and I can sing them now; but we don't bother with earthly things like these here. Bye and bye, I was able to take full possession of mediums and speak through them. My father believed and is now trusting in Jesus, and has got washed in His blood." At this instant Mary's father came into the room and she asked me to read over what I had written to him. I did so, and he said it was perfectly correct, and supplemented Mary's statement by telling us that she died of small-pox. It had been a very bad case and they had just to roll the body in the shroud. Mary had a little canary which died twelve months before her. She rolled it in a shroud and buried it, remarking as she did so that one day, somebody would wrap a shroud round her as she had done to her little canary bird. And it so happened that she was wrapped just as she had wrapped her little bird, her body being so much decayed through small-pox, that it was impossible for it to be shrouded in the usual way. Mary here spoke and said, "Yes, father, I was just going to refer to this when you spoke about it, but I must leave the medium to allow others to get the privilege of speaking. Before departing she again engaged in prayer, and then intimated that a very little spirit was coming, related to some in the circle. All were looking earnestly and anxiously at the medium, who was twisting about in the usual mysterious manner. "Will this be any of my departed relatives?" seemed to be the uppermost thought on every mind. At length a sweet and tiny voice spoke, which proved to be little Willie F., who had the conversation with his parents at the former seance. The Yorkshire dialect could be clearly discovered when he spoke. This may readily be accounted for when it is known that Willie lived during the greater part of his life in that locality. The mother was away from home, but father, a brother, and a grown up sister were present. What a delightful conversation they had! Grasping his sister "P." warmly by the hand the little happy fellow said, "I am glad you are on your way to heaven "P.," and sister "M." too. The father asked how his mother and all the friends were getting on in Yorkshire. To this the little angelic boy replied, that all were well except "A." He said there had been a long conversation going on among them about his appearance at the seance. His mother, he said, had been telling his sister "Jiancy" (Jane) about him. Then looking to his brother "T." who was sitting close to his father, he said, "Come forward T." "T.," a little fellow about twelve years of age, seemed timorous at hearing his departed brother's voice, but summed up courage and came. The spirit then gave him a few very kind words of exhortation, and then addressed his father thus: "Father, "Effy" does not take much notice of Jesus. You must look better after them all, and send Tom to the Sunday School." The father gratefully promised he would do so. All questions being answered, "Willie" left the medium while we were singing his hymn—

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

and before we had finished singing, the medium was possessed of another spirit. It proved to be that of Mr. Wilson, who had been George Young's Sunday school teacher. Although well enough known to the friends assembled, yet he was a total stranger to me. Accordingly I asked him how long it was since he had died. One in the audience, in a catching kind of way said to me, "O, he cannot be dead yet if he is here." Turning to the person who addressed me and pointing to him, the spirit of Mr. Wilson said, "Friend, you are too sharp, but I will catch you in your words sometime to-night." This friend, however, did not give Mr. Wilson an opportunity to do so, for he took very good care to maintain the strictest silence till the spirit retired! This spirit then told me it was ten years since he entered the spirit land, and some one in the audience said he used to be a Sunday school teacher in Byker. Addressing us all he said, "Friends, keep your minds fixed on Jesus while I endeavour to talk a little to you of heavenly things. I must speak slowly for I see my friend over there is taking notes." He then took up the Testament which was lying on the table and said, "The word is here. Jesus is the Word. Try the spirits by this word. Believe not a spirit till you test it by asking it, "Have you been washed in the blood of the Lamb." Whoever will not reply "Yes" to this is not of God." We then asked him how friends in heaven were related to those on earth. To this he replied, "Friends in heaven are waiting on beloved ones on earth, putting good into their minds, and ready to waft them upwards when they leave the body." On asking him if every spirit was engaged in work he replied, "Every spirit has got something to do, and their work is a pleasure. This medium whom I now hold possession of, has 694 spirits continually attending him; and if people on earth were more alive to the great advantage of prayer, the world would soon be happier." He then told us some delightful things about heaven, but it would occupy too much space to narrate them. I told him that his former pupil, George Young, had promised to tell us some nice things about how we were to become as little children; but as George had not been present, perhaps he would oblige us by telling us the particulars. "No, friend," said Mr. Wilson, "that is George's subject, and when he comes he will speak of it himself." "Do you approve of my taking notes with the view of having them printed?" said I. "Well," said Mr. Wilson, "So far as I am concerned you can print all I say on hand bills if you like, and stick them on the walls of the town." Mr. Wilson then engaged in prayer, pleading the fulfilment of the promise, "When two or three are met together." Then bidding us an affectionate "Good bye," he left the medium.

Chapter Second.

No sooner had the spirit of Mr. Wilson departed than two happy little boys came; Jack and Dick by name. They were the same who had been at a former seance. Merry happy little fellows they were! One of them could not make the medium speak very plainly. When he said "Look up," the words sounded something like "gook uck." It did one good to hear the hearty and joyous laugh they gave when we said, that although they were very little boys yet they had learned to love Jesus. "Yes, yes," said one of them, "Jesus brought us here. We do love Jesus. Yes! yes! yes!" Happy, happy boys! In their innocent glee they began, just as playful little boys might to do here, to interest us with some illustrations of the way spirit can influence matter. Hands were closed by their power so firmly that nobody could open them, and other very interesting things were said and done. On taking their departure they again reminded us that Jesus was the way; and just as they escaped again into their native air, their parting words were "Look up." The thought that boys are in heaven was uppermost in my mind. What joyous news to dying boys! Then they will find other boys, and go messages of love and mercy with them. There their faces will beam with joy. There Jesus will feed them and lead them, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes. Happy boys! Jane Robson, from North Shields, next possessed the medium. "Friends," she said, "as this medium has now been entranced for a long time, my remarks will be very short. Look to Jesus; He alone is the Saviour; and beware of having anything to do with spirits that know not him. Believe on Jesus, and press forward. Good night." Mary H. took her place and closed our seance with prayer. Before doing so, she asked me if I thought it possible for her to preach a sermon in chapel through the medium. I said I did not know; whereupon she told me some very strange things that had been done at chapel. One day she sang through a medium, and numbers in the congregation recognised her voice. She said that she could just as easily make the medium preach. Prayer being ended the seance closed; and on looking round, the mediums were all sitting disentranced like ourselves, and the happy spirits hovering over us all unseen.

(To be continued.)

A public meeting was held in Birmingham on Tuesday night, when a resolution was adopted protesting against any expenditure of the ratepayers' money in illuminations on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the town.

The annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance was held at Manchester on Tuesday. At the afternoon meeting the principal speaker was Sir Wilfred Lawson, and also at the public meeting in the Free Trade Hall in the evening.

The departure of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh for their new home at Eastwell Park, Kent, which was fixed for Tuesday, had to be postponed in consequence of the sudden indisposition of the Duchess. An official statement issued on Tuesday night says that the Duchess is in excellent health, but that it is considered advisable that she should not travel at present.

Robbing a Grave.—A disgraceful case of sacrilege is reported near Dublin. A young lady named Long was interred in a vault in Finglas grave-yard on Friday. On Saturday it was discovered that some person or persons had effected an entrance, had forced open the suite of coffins, and having plundered the corpse of some jewellery, propped it up in a sitting posture, and so left it. The police are in search of the miscreants.

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 plaster will be prosecuted. 154

Poetry: Original and Select.

HEALTHY OR WEALTHY.

No doubt to be lovely and rolling in wealth
Is as pleasant as might be expected;
Yet many their beauty and riches for health
Would swop, could the change be effected.
For beauty is merely a matter of taste,
Wealth may go and return like a plover,
While health is a charm it's so easy to waste,
So remarkably hard to recover!

Lord Podd-Agra possesses plains, valleys, and hills,
And servants far more than Dame Durden:
But he's achers besides in the shape of those ills
That serve but to make life a burden.
He'd gladly give mansion or castle or lodge
(For he truly can never enjoy them)
For the powers digestive of labourer Hodge
(That have seldom enough to employ them).

The Countess Neuralgine has gems and to spare,
Connoisseurs give them eulogies handsome;
They gleam on her dress, on her arms, in her hair—
They are worthy an Emperor's ransom.
But her nerves are like wires (though the wire be of gold)
And her eyes she for nights never closes;
Her diamonds gladly she'd give, we are told,
In exchange for poor Blowsalind's roses!

Ah, Youth may be wealthy or Youth may be poor—
May squander—or fail to make earnings—
Be plain, or be handsome,—of one thing be sure,
Either way it need feel no heart-burnings.
But it boasts one possession, one beautiful prize,
Which to waste, or to fail to take care of,
Too oft at the flower of one's age will give rise
To remorse one can't now be aware of!

We heed it but little when hearty and strong.
What's to harm it? say we—we're so clever!
We fling it away, to find out before long,
That once vanquished, 'tis vanquished for ever.
Well! 'Who cries o'er spilt milk,' says the saw, 'is a fool!'—
With restrictions, to own it I'm willing!
Since we knowingly tilt o'er the can, as a rule.
We are fools—prior, long, to the spilling.

—*Fun.*

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

A SANITARY QUESTION.—Mrs Malaprop wishes to know if the Typhoon at Hong Kong is supposed to have been caused by bad drainage. Also whether that Typhoon was worse than the Typhoon of Japan. She says she has been led to make these inquiries by some unanimous letters.

THE ANTIQUARY.—*Tourist in* (*Cornwall*): 'May I be permitted to examine that interesting stone in your field? These ancient Druidical remains are most interesting!' *Farmer*: 'Sart'nly, sir. 'May be very int'restin' an' arnshunt, but we do stick 'em oup for the cattle, an' call 'em roubbin' pusts!!'

A SERVICE OF DANGER.—The service of a Railway Company.

A PATHETIC APPEAL.—'Mamma, shall you let me go to the Wilkinsons' ball, if they give one, this winter!' 'No, darling!' (*A pause.*) '*You've* been to a great many balls, haven't you, mamma?' 'Yes, darling.—and I've seen the *folly* of them all.' (*Another pause.*) 'Mightn't I just see the folly of *one*, mamma?' (*A very long pause.*)

DOLCE FAR NIENTE.—*First Cabman (on the trot).*—'Well, you're a takin' of it easy!' *Second Cabman (with the newspaper, sotto voce).*—'No 'urry, my boy—engaged by the hour!'

INSURRECTION IN EGYPT.—The rising of the Nile.

THE ONE EXCEPTION.—Reports of rain, and wind, and storm have reached us from all quarters, except Northampton. There they have been favoured with Merewether.

Occasional Papers.

THE CORNER.

No. II.

By JAMES GRANT.

No. 33 then went on to say—'I was drawn to the *Corner* by the cursing and swearing which I heard, and on coming up found it was the prisoner who was bawling out at the top of his voice as he lay against the dead wall opposite the *Corner*, and as No. 34 and I were trying to lift him up he struck at us with feet and hands.'

At this stage of the proceedings No. 33 was stopped by the Court, and asked if he had taken No. 34 along with him, or if each had gone without the knowledge or concert of the other, to which No. 33, after drawing himself up to his full height, and bringing his hand to his forehead in the military form of salute said—

'I never hesitate, your worship, to go where duty calls, without thinking of calling for assistance; and I am sure that No. 34 was similarly actuated when we simultaneously arrived at the scene of uproar.'

The heroism of such an exploit seemed to take the Court quite aback, and after a pause, the President said he was proud to think they had such an efficient officer as No. 33 attached to the establishment, and he thought that such heroic and self-denying conduct should be rewarded. To this there came a few 'hear, hears,' though not very loud, from a number of fat men with bald heads who sat together in a corner. Who they were, or what they were there for, I could not tell. His worship took no notice of the interruption, but said again that the constable ought to be rewarded.

'Give him a ticket for soup,' cried a voice from the body of the hall.

'Silence in the court," shouted the little red-faced man, till his face became the colour of his coat, and I thought he would have burst with anger. A catastrophe which was only prevented by a large button which held his coat together.

After order had been restored, by advice of the Court the intrepid and faithful No. 33 was informed that he was to be rewarded with an additional stripe.

'Lay it on his back, said a voice from among the spectators. 'Lay it on his back with a cat of nine tails.'

'Silence,' shouted half-a-dozen voices at once. The fat bald-headed men wiped their foreheads as if to furbish up their intellects, and the clerk of court shut up his book with a sound like the closing of a rat trap. All seemed dismayed with the exception of his worship, who looked dignity itself, and who, with a wave of his hand, said—

'I am convinced there are many confederates of the prisoner present, which only verifies the old saying "that birds of a feather flock together.' Their conduct, however, only goes to aggravate the case which, in itself, was as bad as it could be; for in all my experience I have not met with such a contumacious scoundrel. The sentence of the court is that he be taken to one of our asylums, and kept there for thirty days at hard labour, where he will have time to reflect upon his past deeds.'

I expected to hear him add, 'and God have mercy on his soul,' but my blood was up at being designated a scoundrel—for being drunk does not generally warrant the application of such an epithet, though very possibly it ought. I therefore stopped the speaker short in the pronouncing of his sentence, by asking him the definition of the word scoundrel.

'Silence!' once more shouted the little man, and the President added—

'Remove the prisoner, but I am strongly tempted to give him another month for contempt of court.'

'Contempt of court!' shouted I, in turn, as I was being removed, 'if that is a crime I and a great many more deserve imprisonment, for unfortunately for the honour and dignity of the bench 'Justices' justice' has brought contempt upon it all over the land.'

I don't intend giving my experience in that abode of misery. I shall merely say that I was placed awhile upon what very much resembled a mouse mill, and kept tramping up and up, but never coming down or to an end. On looking back to that weary tramp it looks as if I had travelled the distance of the circuit of the globe.

Sir, I have been taught to pray for all mankind, and even to love my enemies, but I am sorely tempted to wish that some one would pluck a leg or an arm, or otherwise maim the presiding genius of the *Corner*. I have, Sir; and if this should find a place in your valuable journal, although it has no merit, it may help some one to give the *Corner* a wide berth, and I shall be gladdened by my labour.

Your obedient servant, THREEPENNY.

—*Hebburn Monthly Illus. Journal.*

ELOPEMENT AND PERJURY.

An extraordinary charge of perjury, arising out of a recent elopement case in Cleveland, was investigated on Tuesday morning at the Guisborough Police Court, before Admiral Chaloner, Mr. H. W. Yeaman, sen., and Mr. Yeaman, jun. The prisoner who is a man of fifty years of age, named George Limbet, appears to have left Brotton, where he resided during the miners' strike, and obtained employment as a labourer in Farndale, but, after being there a few weeks, he eloped with the young wife of a shoemaker named Kennedy, and returned to Brotton. They lived together about three months, when Mrs. Kennedy, in consequence of ill-usage, left him and rejoined her husband in Farndale. The prisoner, annoyed at the manner in which she had taken her departure, he being at work in the mines at the time, laid an information of robbery against her and accused her on oath before Mr. J. T. Wharton, J.P., of Skelton Castle, with stealing a silver watch, two black tweed coats, a black tweed vest, a pair of grey tweed trousers, and some household effects. A warrant was granted for her apprehension, and on the 1st inst. she was taken into custody, but in consequence of a statement she made in answer to the charge, the prisoner's house was searched and the whole of the goods, with the exception of the watch, were found, and a pawn ticket for the watch, which had been pledged by the prisoner himself in Middlesbrough, was afterwards found in one of his pockets. Mr. Wharton having given evidence to the effect that the prisoner in his presence accused Mrs. Kennedy of stealing the articles named, and thus obtained a warrant for her apprehension. Mr. Yeaman, sen., said it was evident to him that the prisoner had sworn to the best of his belief that the articles mentioned were stolen, and it therefore failed to be a case of perjury. Mr. Yeaman, jun., supported this view of the case, and the prisoner was then discharged.

BURNING OF A NEWCASTLE SHIP.

Messrs. T. O. Hunter, and Co., Greenock, on Monday received intelligence from Rio de Janeiro to the effect that their barque, the Dunloe, had to put into port and land the master and seventeen of a crew of the Pocahontas. It seems that about seven o'clock on the 7th September, when in lat. 20 and 14, and long. 33 14 W., those on board of the Dunloe sighted a large vessel, several miles to the leeward, making signals of distress. Captain James Burns, master of the Dunloe, gave instructions to alter the course and bear down on the vessel. On arriving within hailing distance they were told that the vessel was the Pocahontas of Newcastle, 1,174 tons, and that the cargo, which consisted of coal, was on fire. They were requested to remain by during the night to give assistance should it be found necessary. Capt. Burns at once consented to do so, and several of his men having expressed a wish to render aid in trying to extinguish the fire they were at once permitted to go on board the burning ship. The Dunloe remained to windward during the night, and the crew of the Pocahontas worked with energy in endeavouring to subdue the fire, but without avail. It continued to spread, notwithstanding all the efforts made to check it. At three o'clock in the afternoon the heat on deck was insupportable, and large volumes of smoke were issuing from differents parts of the hold, completely enveloping the ship. It was not till this occurred that it was determined to abandon the vessel. By four o'clock she was in flames from stern to stem, and she burned till midnight, illuminating the horizon for miles around, and then suddenly disappeared. The Dunloe was on a voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta, but the stock of provisions was not sufficient to justify their continuing the voyage with such a large addition to the number of men, and it was agreed to put into Rio de Janeiro, where they arrived on the 16th of September, and landed those rescued from the Pocahontas.

Local and General News.

Moreau, the wife-poisoning herbalist of St. Dennis, and Bondas, who committed a horrible murder in the Rue Andran, were guillotined on Tuesday morning.

A Buenos Ayres telegram of the 11th says that the insurrection has entered upon a new phase, and that negotiations are in progress which it is hoped will lead to an early and peaceful solution.

John Walter Coppen was hanged on Tuesday morning at Horsemonger Lane gaol, for the murder of his wife at Camberwell. He exhibited great fortitude whilst being pinioned, and walked firmly to the scaffold.

A telegram from New York states that the United States Deputy-Marshal had been assaulted whilst serving a subpœna upon Brigham Young, but that an apology was subsequently made and service acknowledged.

FATHER HYACINTHE.—The Protestant Consistory of Geneva have refused by a large majority to allow Father Hyacinthe the use of the Madeleine Church for week-day lectures on the Decalogue. The refusal, as explained by the *Journal de Geneve*, was based on his being a priest and a Catholic, and on the position he has assumed towards the State and the Old Catholic community.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER AT BEECHTON.—James Condliffe, agricultural labourer, of Beechton, was on Monday brought up at the Sandbach Police Court, on remand, charged with the murder of James Beech of Beechton, on the 23rd of September. The evidence for the prosecution, which extended over three days, went to show that prisoner was seen in the neighbourhood of deceased's house on the night of the murder, and when apprehended had blood about his clothes. Having definitely proved that he was some distance away at the actual time the murder was committed, and having satisfactorily accounted for the blood stains, prisoner was discharged amid many signs of popular approbation.

ACCIDENTS.—In 1867 the Accident Insurance Company commenced to publish a complete list of the claims and compensations paid each year for fatal and other casualties insured by them under their policies. The business of the Company being large, the lists show (almost as a matter of course) that the accidents are very varied, evidencing the liability of every one to the contingency of accidental injury, no matter the 'occupation' or 'no occupation' of the person insured. The list for last year, just out, furnishes ample testimony of the value of accidental insurance. The names of claimants are, of course, not given; but the number of the policy and the county from which the claim comes are stated, with the occupation of the insured, and the amount paid. Thus policy holders and agents can verify the compensations in their own districts. The horse accidents are 361 as against 321 in the previous year; business accidents 248 as against 237; house accidents 147 as against 141; field accidents number the same as last year, 44; street accidents have been fewer, only 87 as against 113 in 1872. A slight increase in the number of railway accidents appears, viz., 39 as against 35; tramway accidents were for the first time developed in the list for 1872 in 2 cases; this year there are 5; cricket accidents have been more numerous, while a general average amount of compensations seems to have been paid for the many other casualties through cattle, dogs, cats, rats, ferrets, fowls, fire, machinery, boating, football, shooting, &c. The little book commends itself to the attention of everybody. The total amount of compensations paid since this business was first commenced at Bank Buildings has reached the large sum of £370,000.—*The City Press.*

Mr Mortimer Collins, who has the courage of his opinions very strong upon him, says that he never saw a more flabby and flimsy piece of scribbling than Mr Gladstone's article on Ritualism.—*Rock.*

The University of Leipsic has conferred on a young Jewish lady, Fraulein Rosa Rubinstein, the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Some two years back she gave a course of popular lectures on science.

At the London Bankruptcy Court on Saturday, the failure was announced of John Roche of Mark Lane and Cork, trading as the Diamond Irish Whisky Company. The liabilities amount to £30,000; assets, £2,500.

According to the *Times of India*, Mr E. B. Eastwick, late M.P. for Penrhyn, is likely to visit India soon as a representative of the East India Association. Mr Eustace Smith, M.P., intends visiting India in the cold season.

It is stated that the Freemasons of Ireland intend to ask the Duke of Connaught to accept the Grand Mastership, vacant by the death of the Duke of Leinster. The Duke of Abercorn's name is also mentioned in connection with the office.

The latest news from the Gold Coast is to the effect that Captain Lees has returned to Cape Coast Castle from Ashantee, his mission to the King and the dissatisfied chiefs having been to a certain extent successful. Affairs generally are in a comparatively quiet condition.

While Mr Drummond, proprietor of the *Leith Herald*, was passing down Union Street, Edinburgh, he was attacked by a man who compressed his throat and half-suffocated him. Mr Drummond was completely overcome, and his assailant, having robbed him of his watch and chain, escaped.

At a meeting held in Hyde Park on Saturday and attended by some twenty thousand persons, it was decided to make the collection in connection with the Hospital Saturday movement in London, on Saturday next.

At Sowerby Bridge, near Halifax, on Friday night, a young woman, aged 19 years, the wife of a weaver named David Chapman, after an altercation with her husband about his tea not being ready, drowned herself and her infant child in a mill dam.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF IRON.—The following circular was issued on Saturday:—'Round Oak Ironworks, The Priory Offices, Dudley. Dear Sir,—I beg to inform you that the Earl of Dudley's prices for all descriptions of finished iron, are this day, reduced £1 per ton.—Fisher Smith.'

At the Durham County Police Court on Saturday last, two young men named Thos. Ward and John Langham, pitmen, were charged with assaulting and beating an old man named James Barrets, at the Boyne Colliery, on the 24th September. Ward was fined £5 and Langham £2 10s., costs included in each case.

Errol Park House, a handsome mansion in the Carse of Gowrie, belonging to Mr F. Mollison, of Dundee, was destroyed by fire early on Sunday morning. On Saturday evening a fire broke out at Kinnaird Castle, Forfarshire, but was fortunately confined to the out offices, having originated in the kitchen.

The resolutions to be discussed at the Conference on Electoral Reform, which will be held in London next month, are to the effect that the condition of our Parliamentary representation is unsatisfactory, as large classes of the community are still entirely unrepresented; that the borough franchise should be equalised, and that candidates should be relieved from official expenses.

A mass meeting of West Riding miners was held on Hunslet Moor, Leeds, on Saturday, when it was decided, as at the meeting at Normanton on the previous day, that the question of a reduction of wages should be referred to the lodges, with a request to instruct delegates to a meeting of the council which will be called to decide what course should be taken.

The *Levant Herald* says.—Mr George Crawshay, head of the well-known firm of Messrs Hawks, Crawshay, and Co., ironmasters, of Gateshead-upon-Tyne, who is at present on a visit to Constantinople, has deposited the munificent gift of £500 stg. with Messrs Lebet, bankers, of Constantinople, as a nucleus for the formation of a new fund for the relief of the sufferers in the famine districts in Asia Minor.

FOUR AT A BIRTH.—The Rev. James Paton, curate in charge of the parish of Cusop, Hay, Herefordshire, writes to the *Times*—'It may interest some of your readers to know that the above rather unusual incident occurred in my parish on Tuesday last, two of the children being born alive. They with the mother, are doing wonderfully well.' Mr Paton further asserts that the father, a toll-keeper in poor circumstances, and who has already four children to provide for, 'though naturally a little confused, seems grateful.'

At a conference in Birmingham on Saturday of the Amalgamated Association of Miners, the wages dispute in the Wigan and St. Helen's district was again discussed, the mission of the delegates from the conference to the miners having been unsuccessful. It was resolved to recommend the miners of West Lancashire, under the present circumstances, to accept a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages and resume work at once, and further informing them that the Association could not support them in resisting a reduction.

REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF THE DERWENTWATER FAMILY.—On Friday, the remains of the Derwentwater family were removed from the vaults at Dilston Chapel, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The remains of the unfortunate James, the third Earl of Derwentwater, who was beheaded in 1716, at the early age of 27, were removed by rail to Thorndon, Essex, there to be re-interred in the family vault of Lord Petre. The remains of the others were interred in the Catholic Church burying ground at Hexham, in the presence of a great many onlookers, the burial services being conducted by the Revs. J. Cook and F. Kirsopp. There were five coffins re-interred, being those of Francis, first Earl of Derwentwater, who died in 1696 at the age of 72; Edward, second Earl, died in 1705, aged 50; Francis Radclyffe, who died in 1704, aged 48; Barbara Radclyffe, who died in 1696; and Lady Mary, daughter of the first Earl, who died in 1726.

M. GUIZOT'S WILL.—HIS PROFESSION OF FAITH.—A French Protestant journal publishes a fragment of the will of M. Guizot. It runs in these words:—'I die a member of the Reformed Christian Church of France, in the faith in which I was born, and in which I lived. A staunch member of that Church, I have ever availed myself of that right of free inquiry which the Church concedes to all her votaries, and which forms the foundation of her own existence, I have inquired. I have been beset with doubts. I have believed that the human mind had within itself a strength adequate to regulate a man's life according to the law which governs his moral end. After a long life, many years of action and reflection, in which I steadfastly held that neither the universe nor the man can regulate or can govern themselves by mere human laws and human means, it is my profound faith that the Almighty, who created the world and man, governs them, preserves them, or modifies them either through those general laws which we call natural, or through social acts which we call super-natural emanations from His infinite wisdom and infinite power, which it is given to us to recognise in their results, but the essence and intent of which we may not fathom.'

The full-rigged ship Oliver Cromwell of Liverpool, bound from Newcastle to Aden, was burned on the ocean, and was ultimately abandoned 300 miles from the Cape of Good Hope. Her crew, after great privations and perils, reached Cape Town on September 12th, and her master, Captain Jack, of Liverpool, highly extols the conduct of his crew in the very trying circumstances.

CHINA AND JAPAN.—Regarding the relations of China and Japan, a Shanghai despatch says:—The report published by a London newspaper that war had been declared between China and Japan is not true. On the contrary, the prolonged negotiations between Okuboo and Tsung-Li-Yamen tend to show that a peaceful solution will result. The negotiations are kept very secret, even from the foreign legations.

SHOCKING DISCOVERY IN LONDON.—On Monday morning, a communication was made to Mr. Carttar, the coroner, by the police authorities, of the discovery of the bodies of five infants in an unused receptacle in the churchyard of St. Paul, Deptford. Two of the bodies have been identified as having but recently died, the parents having memento cards of their having bean interred in the Deptford Cemetery by a local undertaker.

ATTEMPT TO POISON A FAMILY AT LEEDS.—On Monday, at the Leeds Town Hall, John S. Stoner, a clerk in the goods department of the Mid-Station at Leeds was brought up on remand charged with attempting to poison his landlady, Mrs Taylor, and her other lodgers, at Bowling Green Terrace, Hunslet, by putting quicksilver into sugar, lard, flour, &c. The prisoner had been studying rather hard, especially devoting himself to learning photography and chemistry. It was thought at the time that Stoner was not responsible for his actions, and the magistrates took this view for they handed the poor fellow over to his father, who promised to have him placed under proper surveillance in some asylum or retreat. No further evidence was given in the matter, prisoner's lunacy being proved to the satisfaction of the sitting magistrates.

THE "FINANCIAL REFORM ALMANACK" FOR 1874.—Several of our contemporaries have kindly noticed the announcement in our last, that copies of the *Financial Reformer Almanack* would be forwarded from the office to working men, on receipt of three penny stamps for the postage, the applications for it during the month were very numerous from all parts of the Kingdom, including nooks and corners we never heard of before, and the large overstock left on our hands through the exceedingly shabby conduct of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, the Railway Book-stall monopolists in England, has been considerably reduced. We have now to repeat the notice, with the addition that for payment of carriage only, copies will be forwarded to working Men's Clubs and Reading Rooms, Co-operative and similar Institutions in London and the provinces, and that such associations in Liverpool and the neighbourhood may have them *gratis* on application at the office. The double object of clearing away a cumbersome overstock, and getting into circulation amongst classes deeply interested in the mass of information relative to Taxation, Expenditure, Trade, Commerce, Navigation, Parliament, the Electoral system, and the social condition of the country contained in the 194 pages of the publication,—only four of which are devoted to ephemeral matter,—will thus be obtained, and we hope the boon will be acceptable to those to whom it is offered. Letters enclosing stamps for the postage should be addressed to the Secretary, 39, Cable Street, Liverpool.—*Financial Reformer for October.*

THE MUSIC OF THE HEBREWS.—It will not be difficult to form an opinion of the general effect of temple music on solemn occasions, if we know the grand musical results of harps, trumpets, cymbals, and other simple instruments, when used in large numbers simultaneously or in alternating masses. It is easy to describe it in an off hand way as 'barbarous.' Barbarous in one sense, no doubt, it was; so, too, was the frequent gash of the uplift sacrificial knife in the throat of helpless victims on reeking altars. Yet the great Jehovah himself condescended to consecrate by His visible presence ceremonials of such sort, and why may we not believe that the sacred fire touched the singer's lips and urged on the cunning fingers of harpists, when songs of praise, mixing with the wreathing smoke of incense, found their way to His throne, the outpourings of true reverence and holy joy? If one of us could now be transported into the midst of such a scene, an overpowering sense of awe and sublimity would be inevitable. But how much more must the devout Israelites themselves have been affected, who felt that their little band—a mere handful in the midst of mighty heathen nations—was as it were the very casket permitted to hold the revelation of God to man, of Creator to His creatures? and could sing in Psalmist's words which now stir the heart and draw forth the song, how from time to time His mighty hand had strengthened and His loving arm had fenced them? Let us try and enter into their inmost feelings, when the softest music of their harps wafted the story of His kindness and guidance from side to side of their noble temple, or a burst of trumpet-sound heralded the recital of His crushing defeat of their enemies, soon again to give place to the chorus leaping from every heart, 'Give thanks unto the Lord, His mercy endureth for ever.'—*Dr. Stainer, in the 'Bible Educator,' for October.*

PULPIT POWER.—The business of the Autumnal meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales was commenced on Tuesday in Huddersfield, the ministers and delegates in attendance numbering about 900, being the largest number that has yet attended a meeting of the Union. The opening meeting was held in Ramsden Street chapel, when the Rev. J. C. Rogers, of London, President of the Union for this year, delivered the inaugural address in which he said—Mr. Gladstone insists that improvement in ritual is perilous unless it be accompanied with increased fervency and power in preaching. This is certainly not the idea that prevails on the subject. On the contrary, where great importance is attached to the ceremonial, the sermon is too often regarded as little more than an excrescence, which may be very lightly treated. It is deemed desirable that in its general characteristics it should correspond to the style of the service, that there should be nothing to offend the taste of the fastidious, and that eloquence should mark both the thought and language; but it is expected also that if there be any passion it should be kept within very strict restraint, that the discourse should not severely tax the intellect or deeply stir the heart, and that, above all, it should be short. (Laughter.) The loss of real pulpit power, which is likely to result from conditions which would chill the ardour and hamper the freedom of the preacher, would not greatly trouble those who favour these views, because power is not what they want. They desire beauty and refinement, but force is not an element at all essential to the development of their ideal. The ordinary notion is that where there is an attractive and moving service there may safely be tame and spiritless preaching; whereas the very opposite is true, and nowhere is there more need for the faithful teaching and the earnest appeal, which bring the truths of the Gospel home to the heart and conscience, than where the impressiveness and solemnity of the outward forms may beget a vain self-complacency. Among Nonconformists, at all events, a decline in the power of the pulpit would be one of the most certain and melancholy symptoms of decay—a decay which might for a time be hidden by the superficial and temporary advantages gained by the meretricious attractions of more artistic and elaborate ritual, but which would not be the less sure in its operations and the less fatal in its results. Never, surely, was there a time when power, power of the highest and noblest kind—soul-power, first of all, but also brain-power, and power of speech to stir men's hearts—was more needed than at present.

FACETIÆ.

Authority on cremation—Coke.

People of note—music teachers.

When does water resemble a gymnast?—When it makes a spring.

An old maid, speaking of marriage, says it's like any other disease—while there is life, there is hope.

"As beautiful as a bust in a hairdresser's window," is a newspaper's description of a lovely bride.

"Papa, have guns got legs?" "No." "How do they kick then?" "With their breeches, my son."

A Chicago widower is so afraid of his wife's ghost appearing unto him, that he sleeps with a pistol under his pillow.

If a bird in the hand be worth two in the bush, it is no less true that a thorn in the bush is worth two in the hand.

A Troy actress, being insulted by a man on the first row, jumped over the footlights, and kicked out his front teeth.

An Indiana statesman is indignant at the Government for taking the tax off pianers which we don't use, and keeping it on whiskey which we do.

A Dutchman, in trying to reach a ferry-boat, fell into the water. His first exclamation on being hauled out was, "Mine Got, let's have a pridge!"

A Detroit paper, noticing the fact that a man fell downdead while combing his hair, says: "And yet there are people who will persist in that dangerous habit."

The rate of consumption of water is greater in Glasgow than any other Scotch town except Greenock. "What is it mixed with?" asks a contemporary.

Why is a hungry boy looking at the pies and cake in a cook-shop window like a wild horse? Because he would be all the better if he had a bit in his mouth.

The Terre Haute Hotel girl who lately inherited 40,000 dollars hasn't slept a wink since on account of amorous serenaders who warble nonsensical rhymes to her chamber window.

An American lawyer engaged in a case tormented a witness so much with questions that the poor fellow at last cried out for water. "There," said the judge, "I thought you would pump him dry."

A woman with a large family living near a river was asked if she did not live in constant fear that some of her children would be drowned. "Oh, no," she replied, "we have only lost three or four in that way."

"Oh, grandma!" cried a mischievous little urchin, "I cheated the hens so nicely just now. I threw them your gold beads, and they thought they were corn, and they ate them up as fast as they could."

"Tenton!" exclaimed an Irish sergeant to his platoon; "front faces, and tind to rowl call; as many of yes as is present will say 'Here!' and as many of yes as bees absint will spake out 'Absint!'"

An Iowa justice of the peace has refused to fine a man for kissing a girl against her will, because, when the lass came into court, he was obliged to hold on to the arms of his chair to keep from kissing her himself.

A lady had her dress trimmed with bugles before going to a ball. Her little daughter wanted to know if the bugles would blow when she danced. "Oh, no," said the mother, "papa will do that when he sees the bill."

An ardent lover, pouring out his passionate devotion in verse, spoke of that night when, walking with his sweetheart, he "kissed her under the silent stars." In print he was made to say that he "kicked her under the cellar stairs."

Mr. J. T. Fields says, in one of his lectures, that the extravagant, indolent man who, having overspent his income, is sumptuously living on the principal, is like Heine's monkey, who was found one day hilariously seated by the fire and cooking his own tail in a copper kettle for dinner.

Every Frenchman has at present to graduate as a soldier; a young and well-known French marquis is now doing his duty as a private. He arrived in Paris on furlough, and called on some lady relatives; the house porter informed him the ladies were out driving, but that the maid-servants were upstairs.

Lord John Russell was once accused in the House of Commons of falling back on the "cant of patriotism." The accuser was a man who, having originally been a Liberal, had deserted his party, and turned Tory. Lord John, in the course of his reply, coldly said, "I quite agree with the hon. baronet that the 'cant of patriotism' is a bad thing, but I hardly need remind him that there is something worse—the recant of patriotism."

Lord Macaulay, passing one day through the Seven Dials, bought a handful of ballads from some street singers who were bawling out their contents to a gaping audience. Proceeding on his way home, he was astonished to find himself followed by half a score of urchins, their faces beaming with expectation. "Now, then, my lads, what is it?" said he. "Oh, that's a good 'un," replied one of the boys, after we've come all this way!" "But what are you waiting for?" asked the historian, astonished at the lad's familiarity. "Waiting for! Why, aint you going to sing, guv'nor?"

One day the minister of a Scotch village, who on Sundays was more indebted to his manuscript than his memory, called unceremoniously at a cottage whilst its occupant, a pious parishioner of the old school, was engaged in reading a chapter of one of the prophets. "Weel, John," familiarly inquired the clerical visitant, "what is this you are about?" "I am prophesyin'," was the prompt reply. "Prophesying!" exclaimed the astounded divine. "I doubt ye mean reading a prophecy." "Aweel," argued the rustic, "gif readin' a preachin' be preachin', isna readin' a prophecy prophesyin'?"

A story is told of a citizen of Boston, U.S., who let a piece of ground to a man "on shares." The man would hire the lot, but the owner, doubtful of getting any money of the tenant, proposed to let it upon the promise of receiving half the products. Occasionally during the summer he passed the spot, and was pleased with the cultivation it was receiving, and with its goodly show of vegetables. Harvest time came and passed, and he heard nothing from his tenant, till, in response to a hint, the latter sent to him one water-melon and three shrivelled cucumbers. Indignant at this shabby treatment, he called upon the man, and asked him what it meant. "Why, you see, squire," replied the tenant, "the boys stole all of your half but the melon and cucumbers!"

The following is the copy of a village shop bill:—"James W——, parish clerk, sextone, town crier, and bellman, makes and sells all sorts of haberdasheries, groceries, &c.; likewise, hair and wigs drest and cut, on the shortest notice. N.B.—I keeps an evening scool, where I teach at reasonable rates, reading, riting, and rithmetic, and singing. N.B.—I play the hooboy occasionally if wanted. N.B.—My shop is next door, where I bleed, draw teeth, and shoo horses, with the greatest scil. N.B.—Children taut to dance if agreeable, at 6d. per week, by me, J. W——, who buy and sell old iron, and coats—boots and shoes cleaned and mended. N.B.—A hat and pr of stockens to be cudgelled for, the best in 5, on Shrof Tuesday. For particulars enquire within, or at the horse-shoe and bell, near the church, on t'other side the way. N.B.—I sells good ayle, and sometimes cider. Lodgings for single men. N.B.—I teach jografy, algebry, and them outlandish kind of things. A ball on Wednesdays and [illegible]

Lost.

LOST, from Dipton, on September 25, one EWE, marked on the loin R.A., keeled down the back and across the rump.—Anyone giving such information as will lead to its recovery, or returning the same to EMERSON WILKINSON, butcher, Dipton, will be rewarded.

To Lend.

TO LEND, £150, £300, £400, £500, 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, APPRENTICES to the Dressmaking Business.—Apply to Miss FIDDLER, Tantobie, via Lintz Green.

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 Four APPRENTICES to the Millinery Business.—Apply personally to Miss PERCY, at R. W. SHAW'S Establishment, Leedgate.

For Sale.

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

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.

HORSES expeditiously CLIPPED by THOMAS ROBINSON, Shotley Lodge, Shotley Bridge.

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 Loft House, are strictly PRESERVED. Anyone found Trespassing will be prosecuted according to law. 831d

NOTICE.

THE GAME on High, Middle, and Over Friarside, Blackhill, and Priestfield Farms in the chapelry of Tanfield, is strictly PRESERVED, and Trespassers will be prosecuted.
Carham Hall, June 8th, 1874. 965d

A TREAT FOR CONSETT.

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

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.

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., in the Chair.
The Rev. JAS. MAYER, of Hampstead, London, will attend 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, Sixpence, Each Day; on Tuesday, Threepence.
The Entire Proceeds on behalf of the Building Fund.

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

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

787d THOMAS SHERRITT, Manager.

LANCHESTER UNION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Guardians of the Poor of the Lanchester Poor Law Union, (they 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. 10th, 1874.

Public Notices.

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

[Licensed to Play the P[illegible]s of the Dramatic Authors' [illegible]iety.]

ENTIRE CHANGE OF COMPANY.

ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 19th, 1874, And during the week.

MONS. FRAKEL, Conjurer.
MADAME FRAKEL, Indian Sack Performer.
THE FAKIR.
MR. THEAKER & MISS BERTRAM Comic Duettists.
MR. TOM BURNLEY, Comic Vocalist.
MISS NELLY HAYES, Serio-Comic.

☞ On FRIDAY, October 23rd, TWO CASES of BIRDS, on Gilt Stands, under Glass Shades, will be given away.

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

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

CONSETT RACES,
OCT. 19, 1874.
According to the Newmarket Rules.
Stewards—Messrs. R. MURRAY, M. M'GURK, LEE, and BARRON.
Judge—Mr ARMSTRONG, Starter—Mr DAVIDSON.
Clerk of Scales, J. MORGAN. Clerk of Course, S. MACE.

THE DERWENT STAKES of 12 sovs.—First, 10 sovs.; Second, 2 sovs. Entrance, 15s 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; thorough-bred 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. Four-year-olds, 11st 5lb; five-year olds, 12 st 5lb; six and aged 12st 10lb; thorough-breds, 7lb extra; winner of any race value 30 sovs 5lb extra, or two such stakes 10lb extra, or of any stake value 60 sovs 14lb extra (extreme penalty). Maiden horses having started three times allowed 5lb. To be ridden by persons who never rode for hire. About two miles on the flat.

The TRADESMEN'S PLATE 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 tradesmen residing within three miles of Consett: Three-year-olds, 8st 6lb; four-year-olds, 10st 8lb; five-year-olds, 11st 5lb; six and aged, 12st; thorough-breds, 14lb extra. About one mile and a half on the flat.

The LICENSED VICTUALLERS' STEEPLE-CHASE of 15 sovs:—First, 12 sovs; Second, 3 sovs. Entrance, 1 sov each, to go to the Fund. Four-year-olds, 10st 4lb; five, 11st 1lb; six and aged, 11st 10lb; thorough-breds, 9lb extra; winner of the Consett Stakes, 14lb extra. About two miles over eight hurdles.

The LADIES' PURSE of 8 sovs.—First, 6 sovs; Second, 2 sovs. Entrance, 7s 6d each, to go to the Fund, for ponies 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. Post Entry.

A CONSOLATION SCRAMBLE for beaten horses.

All enties 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 ridden 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.

Business Announcements.

NOTED FOR GENUINE ARTICLES.

JOHN MADDINSON,
GROCER, PROVISION DEALER, AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
DIPTON,

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Dipton and surrounding district for the liberal support accorded to him during the many years he has been in business, and begs to intimate that he has now on hand

SPIRITS OF THE FINEST QUALITY, Which he purposes to dispose of at the following moderate rates:—

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

☞ A trial is respectfully solicited.

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK,
TAILOR,
CATCHGATE, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.

A First-class assortment of CLOTHS for the present season. A large assortment of PIT FLANNELS always on hand.

JOHN THOMPSON,
GROCER AND 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, 15s., 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. (extra strong)......	3s. 0d.
Blended Rum (extra strong)	3s. 0d.
London Gin	2s. 6d.
Hollands Gin	3s. 3d.
French Brandy (pale)	4s. 6d.
Do. do. (extra strong)....	5s. 0d.
Brown Brandy	4s. 6d.
Do. (extra strong)........	5s. 0d.
Black Beer..........................	1s. 6d.

Fine Sparkling Edinburgh Ales at 4d. per quart.
Fine Mild Edinburgh Ales at 5d. 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 5d. 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 Winceys from 2¾d. 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, 1¼ 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 discription. 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, Eiderdown, Mohairs, and others kinds of Skirts; also, a large variety of Ladies' Black Cloth, Blue, Brown, and Black Beaver Jackest, Mantillas, &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.

MESSRS. WALTON BROTHERS,
OF CLARENDON HOUSE, CONSETT,
Having Bought the Good-will and Business of
CABINETMAKING, FURNITURE BROKING,
And UPHOLSTERY,
Recently carried on by
MR. JOHN JENKINS,
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT,

BEG to inform the Inhabitants of Consett and its vicinity that they are prepared to offer to the Public a FIRST-CLASS ASSORTMENT of all DESCRIPTIONS of FURNITURE; also, HAIR, FLOCKS, FEATHERS, BEDS, MATTRESSES; BRASS, IRON, and WOOD BEDSTEADS of various patterns; BED SOFAS, EASY CHAIRS, &c., &c.

PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, and MUSIC STOOLS in great variety, by the best Makers.

AGENTS for DOUGALL'S WASHING and WRINGING MACHINES.

Trusting to meet with the like support and patronage given to Mr. JENKINS, their constant effort will be to gain the confidence of the Public by strict attention to business.

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

BEGS to announce to the Public that at the earnest solicitation of many friends he has commenced the practice of Electro-Rubber; and in addition Mr. W. would also call attention to his successful treatment—authenticated by many grateful patients—of the following diseases:—Wet and Dry Scurvy, Gravel, Ulcers, Swellings, Scalds and Burns, Built Breasts, Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatic, Carbuncles, Diarrhoea, Whitlows, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Inflammation, Ring Worms, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Wool Fire, &c. Having made arrangements to visit Benfieldside once a week, Mr. Whinfield hereby intimates that he purposes to be at Mr. JOHN KICHLEY'S, mason, 18, Concrete Terrace, Benfieldside, on THURSDAYS, from 11 a.m. til 15 p.m.; and at Mrs. ELSDON'S, Sherburn Terrace, Consett, on FRIDAYS, from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., unti lfurther alterations, for consultation.

WHINFIELD'S celebrated DIARRHŒA MIXTURE, for English Cholera, &c., may be had of W. Davison, Castleside, and all patent medicine vendors, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

Business Announcements

GIVEN AWAY
BY THE
LONDON AND NEWCASTLE TEA CO.,
17, West Granger Street, Newcastle.

EVERY PURCHASER OF TEA has a choice of the following Articles:—Butter Dishes, Sugars and Creams, Vases, Tea Pots, Work-Boxes, Ladies' Bags, 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. 6235

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. 6228

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. 880d

PARAFFIN LAMPS, Globes, Chimneys, Founts, Wicks, &c.
GAS CHANDELIERS and general Gas Fittings, Lead Pipes, &c.
GAS COOKING OVENS, Tables, Stoves, and Ventilating Office 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 Lamp Warehouse is at No. 14, Nun Street. Workshop, Low Friar Lane. 7284

B. H. FOSTER AND CO.
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
NORTHUMBERLAND MACHINERY DEPOT,
38, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET.
MANUFACTORY—167, 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 Northumland 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. 6289

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

JOSEPH ROBINSON,
CHEMIST BY EXAMINATION,
DEALER IN PATENT 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 GUARANTEED PURITY.
HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINE.

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

MONSIEUR LEON AND COMPANY,
Late with Mons. Lespece, 25, Bouvelard de Italiens, Paris,
THE LARGEST HAIR CUTTING SALOONS
In the North of England,
No. 17, GRAINGER 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.

Catica, from 1s. 6d. per Bottle. This is mostly recommended for the growth of Whiskers and Moustaches. Prepared by Dr. Pierre, Rue Richelieu, a Paris.

Eau du Docteur Seboll de Paris, from 3s. 6d. per Bottle. This is mostly 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 strength, 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 Singeing................................	1s.
Hair Shampooing	1s.
Hair Curling and Crimping................	1s.
Hair Dressing	1s.

☞ Private Room for Ladies. Ladies waited upon at their own residences. No extra charge. Ladies' own Combings made up to any style.

Making Coil Chignon	6s. 0d.
Making Plated Chignon	5s. 0d.
Making Coronet Plait	2s. 6d.
Dressing all kinds of Chignons	1s. 6d.
Making all kinds of Wigs	7s. 6d.

Human Hair Partings. Ornamental Hair, Chignons, and Frisettes. 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.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE AND LONDON HOUSE DRAPERY, FURNISHING, AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENTS, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

JOHN POTTS, PROPRIETOR.

IN calling attention to the above Card, JOHN POTTS begs to refer the Public to the heavy STOCKS he now holds in the various Departments in his Business, unequalled in the district either for quantity or variety, quality or styles.

The various Departments are as follow:—

No. 1.—DRESS DEPARTMENT,
Containing all the Newest Styles for the Season. Homespuns and Winceys in great variety.

No. 2.—MANTLE & SHAWL DEPARTMENT.
Shawls in every make. Jackets in real Seal, Otter, Cloth, Dogskin, &c. Skirts in Satin. Quilted Silk, Stuff, Eiderdown, &c.

No. 3.—MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
All the Newest Novelties and Styles. A large Stock of Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Hats, Bonnets, &c., &c.
This Department is under the special supervision and management of Miss FEDARB, who has had experience in some of the leading houses in the North of England.

No. 4.—HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Lamb's-wool, Angola, Worsted, and Cotton Hose in all the leading Colours and Stripes. Men's Heavy-ribbed Alloa Yarn Stockings and Socks. Guernseys, Drawers, &c.

No. 5.—LADIES' FANCY OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.
Underclothing, Collars and Cuffs, Ties, Ruffles, Fancy Wool Goods, &c., &c.

No. 6.—WOOL DEPARTMENT.
Wools, Yarns, Worsteds, Fleeces, Dolly Vardens, &c., &c.

No. 7.—MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.
Calicoes, Sheets, Blankets, Shirtings, Flannels, Muslins, &c., &c.

No. 8.—MEN'S MERCERY DEPARTMENT.
Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Fronts, Umbrellas, &c.

No. 9.—HABERDASHERY DEPARTMENT.
Reels, Thread, Tape, &c., &c.

No 10.—BOOT & SHOE DEPARTMENT.
Ladies' and Gents' Elastic Side and Laced Boots, Water-proof, Star Nail, Forge, and Sprigged Boots. Pit Shoes, Men's Low Shoes, Slippers, Girls' and Children's Boots, &c., &c.

No. 11.—FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Brussels, Tapestry, Kidderminster, Hemp, and Felt Carpets. Hall, Lobby, Stair, and Floor Cloths, &c.

No. 12.—GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.
Gents' Suits, Coats, Vests, Trousers, Reefers, Overcoats, Hats and Caps, Travelling Rugs, &c. A large Stock of Boys and Youths' Suits.

No. 13.—TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
A large and varied Stock of Cloths, in Super. Doe, and Deerskins, West of Englands, Meltons, Pilots, Beavers, &c., &c.
In connection with this Department, we employ a large staff of Tailors. All garments are cut by Mr BELL, who has given universal satisfaction in Style and Fit during the last Eleven Years in connection with this Establishment.

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.

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.

Business Announcements.

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.

☞ A large assortment of excellent CLOGS on hand.

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. Too much 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.

Rimington Mangles, the HOME WASHER, (never beaten in competition), and Taylor's Patent Sewing Machines, supplied on the best terms.

September 30th, 1874.

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. AYNSLEY, grocer, Middle Street, and D. IMRIE, chemist, Front Street, Consett.

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. 665d

GEORGE PEART,
FURNITURE BROKER & HARDWAREMAN,
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 RAINE, Joiner and Cabinet-maker, who has had ten years' practical experience in the various branches of the same. G. PEART and Co. are therefore prepared to do business in every description of Household Furniture, Iron 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. 6112

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Thomas Wetherell.

☞ THIS SALE WILL TAKE PLACE ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, AND NOT AS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED.

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. CHARTRES's, Crown and Thistle Inn, at Towlaw, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of November, 1874, at Three o'clock in the afternoon psesisely,

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 BULDING LAND, containing in the whole 134A. 0R. 9P., or thereabouts; together with a Farm House and usual onstead and Outhuldings; 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. Ripon, 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 Tow Law. 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 allowed 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 showing 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,
SOLICITORS, SUNDERLAND.
6283

Sales by Auction.

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.

By Mr. John Jenkins.

DIPTON.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MR JOHN JENKINS will SELL BY AUCTION, at Mr CLARK's Sale-Room, Dipton, (under an excution from the County Court), on WEDNESDAY, October 21, 1874, a large quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Mahogany Drawers, Mahogany Sofa, Mahogany Couch, Bed-room and Kitchen Chairs, 2 Dressing Drawers, Feather Beds, Flock and Down Beds, Iron Bedsteads, Camp and Pole Bedsteads, Fenders, Fireirons, Looking-Glasses, Pots and Pans, with a large assortment of other Articles to numerous to mention; also, 2 Ash Presses.

Sale to commence at One o'clock.

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN
AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF 40 COLUMNS.
PRICE ONE PENNY.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON
AT FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
where Advertisements are received up to Nine o'clock that morning.

The *Consett Guardian* is the only Newspaper printed and published in the district, and is circulated in over one hundred villages, of which Consett is the centre; it is, therefore, necessarily a first-class Advertising medium.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

1 insertion	4d.	per line per insertion.
2 to 6 insertions	3d.	"
7 to 12 "	2½d.	"
13 "	2d.	"
26 "	1½d.	"
52 "	1d.	"

Paragraph Advertisements are charged one-half more, and Parliamentary Notices double the above rates.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The large and increasing circulation of the *Consett Guardian* renders it invaluable to tradesmen and others who desire to give publicity to their announcements, and current advertisements are inserted in its columns at MODERATE CHARGES. Every one desirous of supplying the wants, and meeting the wishes of the inhabitants of this large and populous district, should avail themselves of the unrivalled facilities which its columns afford them.

Parties forwarding advertisements in manuscript may calculate EIGHT words to a line, and when they wish their notices displayed, they should specify (in inches) the space they desire them to occupy.

Great care is taken to secure the correct printing of advertisements, but we cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies, or any consequences arising therefrom.

☞ Advertisements from a distance should be sent through our agents; where this is not convenient, HALFPENNY Postage Stamps to the amount should accompany the order.

Remittances may be made in HALFPENNY Postage Stamps for sums not exceeding three shillings; above that sum, by Post Office Order, made payable to ROBERT JACKSON, Consett.

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.

ANNFIELD PL[illegible] MINER.—The insertion of your letter would do no good. The arbitrators, we understand, have commenced their investigations.

FRANCIS CLARKE.—We cannot insert your letter. You refer to matters which are unsuitable for publication, and in which the public have no interest.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17TH, 1874.

Local and District News.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK.—No less than 103 persons were charged before the Lanchester magistrates yesterday. The charge sheet was composed as follows:—Wilful damage, 16; game trespass, 2; pitch and toss, 40; breach of the peace, 2; drunk and disorderly, 20; common assaults, 11; assaults on the police, 3; breach of Poor Law Act, 2; breach of colliery rules, 1; disobeying order of justices, 1; bastardy, 1; larceny, 3; and refusing to quit, 1.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The Female's Friend.—The wonderful cures effected by these Pills have alone enabled them to withstand the keenest opposition for years. They are valued at the humblest hearths as well as in the houses of comfort and weath. Holloway's Pills work a thorough purification of the whole system without disordering, weakening, or otherwise interfering with the natural action of any organ. They are admitted to the best restorers of appetite, strength, and perfect health to the most delicate constitution. They give colour and freshness to the face, and by their gentle alterative properties eradicate from the system the germs of complaints which, by the retention of humours, consign tens of thousands of females annually to an early grave, who might, by the use of these Pills, be spared to their families and friends.

REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF THE DERWENTWATER FAMILY.—On Friday last the remains of the Derwentwater family were removed from the vaults of Dilston Chapel, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The remains of the unfortunate James, the third Earl of Derwentwater, who was beheaded in 1716, at the early age of 27, were removed by rail to Thorndon, Essex, there to be re-interred in the family vault of Lord Petre. The remains of the others were interred in the Catholic Church burying ground at Hexham, in the presence of a great many onlookers, the burial services being conducted by the the Revs. J. Cook and F. Kirsopp. There were five coffins re-interred, being those of Francis, 1st Earl of Derwentwater, who died in 1696 at the age of 72; Edward, second Earl, died in 1705; aged 50; Francis Radclyffe, who died in 1704, aged 48; Barbara Radclyffe, who died in 1696; and Lady Mary, daughter of the first Earl, who died in 1726. The proceedings passed off quietly.

A NEW IDEA IN CLUB LIFE.—One of the happiest strokes we have heard of for a long time is amalgamation of two widely celebrated London Clubs. The Civil and Military Club is situated in Regent Street; the Temple Club in Arundel Street, Strand. These clubs are to be united; of which the consequence will be: that a member of the West End Club, finding himself in the City, and a member of the Temple Club, finding himself at the West End, will both of them enjoy precisely the same conveniences which, before the amalgamation was effected, were to be obtained only at the expense of a long walk or a long ride. It is something to have a good club; it is a great thing to have two good clubs; but not in the history of social gatherings it is to be credited that for an almost nominal subscription, a man was ever before this year supplied with a mansion, fifty servants, and all the other material matters which help to render human life endurable, on his discovering himself at the one end of London; and another mansion, more servants, and all the other trifles which contribute towards keeping the world fresh and the conscience easy, on his discovering himself at the other end of London.

CURIOUS CASE OF CHILD DESERTION.—At the Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday sen., a neatly-attired young woman, named Anne Pearson, who had that morning been apprehended on a warrant at Durham, was charged with deserting her family. Defendant is the wife of a pitman, residing at Quebec. A short time ago, owing to something that had transpired, Mrs Pearson left her husband and proceeded to Durham, where her parents reside, taking with her three children. Subsequently she seems to have returned to Quebec with the children, whom she left in the street, where they were found by P.C. Straker, the officer stationed in the village.—Defendant's husband, who was in court, said his wife agreed to take the children with her.—Defendant, however, informed the Bench that when she left her husband it was on the understanding that she had to maintain herself.—Mr Talmadge (the presiding magistrate) said neither of the parties were proper persons to have charge of children, and they both deserved to be sent to prison. As there existed some doubt as to whether the defendant could be convicted of deserting her family while her husband was alive, she would be discharged.

A YEAR'S CRIME IN THE CONSETT DISTRICT.—From a report compiled by Supt. Oliver, showing the number of persons proceeded against summarily before the magistrates in the Lanchester division in the year ended 29th September, 1874, it seems that crime is alarmingly on the increase in this district. There were 5 aggravated assaults on women and children, 49 committed on police officers, and no less than 440 common assaults. Fifty-four persons were charged with disobeying bastardy orders, and 123 for breaches of the peace by fighting. There was 1 offence against the cattle plague orders. Three persons were charged with cruelty to animals. Poaching seems to be on the increase, 101 persons being proceeded against. Four persons were charged with the more serious offence of night-poaching and 2 under the Poaching Act (1862). For being drunk and disorderly 1578 persons were proceeded against! Twelve beerhouse-keepers and innkeepers were charged with permitting drunkenness, and 3 for illegally selling intoxicating liquors. There were 8 other offences against the Licensing Act (1862). Eight persons were charged with offences against the bye-laws, and 455 for wilful damage and trespass. Three persons were charged under the Army Act. There were 14 offences against the Public Health Acts, and 14 against the Nuisance Removal Acts and other sanitary offences. One person was charged under the Pawnbrokers' Act. Wife and family desertion was also fairly represented, 16 persons being charged. One person was charged with disorderly conduct in the Workhouse. Nineteen persons were proceeded against under the Excise Acts. Of disputes between masters and servants there were 56. Nine persons were charged under the Juvenile Offenders Acts, and 19 under the Criminal Justices Act. One person was proceeded against for stealing dogs. Twenty-six persons were charged with having no visible means of subsistence. For being found in enclosed premises for unlawful purposes, 3 persons were proceeded against. There were 47 other offences against the Vagrant Act. There was only one case under the Vacination Act. No less than 254 persons were charged with offences under the Highway Act. Four persons were proceeded against for offences against the Weights and Measures Act. The total number of persons proceeded against being 3,512, against 2,547 last year, and 1,755 the preceding year.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

The monthly meeting of this Board was held at Leadgate, on Wednesday afternoon. Present—Rev. Canon Kearney (chairman), Mr Longstaff, Mr Parker, Mr Cheesman, Mr Davison, Mr Bland, Mr Shaw, Mr Jenkins, Mr Coupland (clerk), and Mr Hawdon (inspector). The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, were confirmed and signed.

IVESTON WATER SUPPLY.

The Chairman said when he attended a meeting of the Water Company relative to the supply of water to Iveston, the Company promised to be at the expense of carrying surface pipes from their mains to the peoples' dwellings. This they had not done, and he considered the Company should be asked to fulfil their promise.—Mr Jenkins: Are the villagers without water?—The Chairman: There is a hydrant at one end of the village. The people living at the other end have a considerable distance to carry the water.—Mr Jenkins asked if it was quite clear that the Board could compel the Company to lay the surface pipes. The custom was for water companies to lay their mains within so many feet of the houses and for the occupiers to do the remainder.—The Chairman said the Company themselves offered to put in the surface pipes. The Consett Iron Company had placed their main between Leadgate and Iveston Colliery at the disposal of the Water Company, which was tantamount to giving them capital, and they could not very well demur to the small outlay of a few surface pipes.—The Clerk was instructed to remind the Company of their promise.

A RICKETY HOUSE.

Mr Jenkins called the attention of the members to a house near the Wesleyan School, belonging to the Iron Company. Some improvements had lately been carried out in the street, and the house in question had been excavated to such an extent as to overhang the road. The Company's representative informed him that this might have been prevented by pinning the house in time.—The Inspector said the house overhung prior to the improvements being made.

THE CONDITION OF THE FRONT STREET.

Mr Jenkins said he had that afternoon examined the Front Street, and was struck with the deplorable state of the road next to the workmen's dwellings. The other side of the street was properly flagged, kerbed, and channelled, and he would like to know why the same could not be done in front of the Company's houses.—The Chairman said it was a matter that had received a good deal of his attention. The Board, however, had had so much in hand that he considered it useless moving in the matter.—Mr Jenkins: May I make a motion now?—The Chairman: Winter is approaching, and I am afraid it would be a bad time to undertake such a job as that.—Mr Jenkins: I do not wish for the Board to go violently into the thing. The condition of the houses is bad enough, and I do not see any reason why the inmates should not share the same privileges and conveniences as the tradesmen on the other side of the street.—The Chairman: It is only a question of time. The Board will certainly do something in the matter, next spring at the latest.—Mr Parker said the same thing was required in Pont Row.—Mr Jenkins: We have been devoting too much of the rates to improving one side of the street, and neglecting the other.—Mr Longstaff said the owners of property on the east side of the street had flagged at their own expense.—The Chairman: The footpath was re-flagged at the expense of the Board. It was never so perfect before.—Mr Shaw said he for one should like to see both sides made alike.—Mr Jenkins: It will improve the appearance of both sides of the street.—Mr Parker: I have no doubt if the Iron Company bear half of the expense, as I have done, the work would soon be completed. (Laughter.)—The matter then dropped.

DAMAGE TO A ROAD BY COLLIERY WORKINGS.

The Surveyor (Mr Coupland) said he had communicated with Mr Watson, solicitor, of Newcastle, respecting the injury done to Pontop Pike Lane by colliery workings.—The Chairman said the coal had been worked by the Marley Hill and East Castle Coal Companies, and the difficulty was in finding out which of them had caused the damage.—The Clerk understood that the companies could be compelled either to produce a plan of the workings or allow an inspection to be made.—Mr Jenkins proposed, and Mr Parker seconded, that counsel's opinion be taken in the matter.—Agreed to.

PLANTATION ROW.

Mr Jenkins said the above street was in a dirty state. The slops were thrown on the middle of the road instead of into the channel.—The Inspector said he had several times spoken to the tenants about it.

DEPOT FOR LEADGATE.

The Inspector said the North-Eastern Railway Company had sent in a claim of 6s for demurrage. From inquiries he had made he found that the material had been sent to Carr House instead of being forwarded further along towards Leadgate.—Mr Jenkins thought there should be a depot erected close at hand. If they had 500 or 600 tons of material to cart, it would be a great saving. He begged to propose that the Clerk be instructed to communicate with the Railway Company, asking them for a depot.—Mr Davison seconded the proposition, which was unanimously carried.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,—The works on your road during the past month have been of a varied character, carting, breaking and applying material, and water tabling. Your contractors will have to commence in earnest ere long to apply their road metal, with which they are well provided. I herewith hand monthly pay bills as under—District highway pay bill, £28 13s 3d; Medomsley township do., £75 0s 3d; total, £103 13s 6d.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

H. COUPLAND, Surveyor of Highways.

The Chairman: While on the subject of highways, I wish to call the attention of the Board to the very great inconvenience caused by the engines being allowed to stand upon the railway near Mr Charlton's house. Engines were allowed to stand on the crossing, and persons wishing to pass with horses and conveyances were often compelled to wait a considerable time.—Mr Charlton: It is a great nuisance.—The Chairman: It is not only a nuisance but it is very dangerous, especially if you are in charge of a spirited horse. I have spoken to the engine-drivers about it, but they take no notice.—It was decided to call the attention of the Superintendent of the Locomotive Department to the matter.

GENTLEMEN,—Since the last monthly meeting I have inspected the whole of your Local Board District, and find the ashpits and privies satisfactorily cleaned out I found the pig-houses at Crookhall in a filthy state. The notice served on the Consett Iron Company to abate the nuisance at Redwell Hills has not been attended to. Some of the grates next to the Consett Iron Company's cottages, in Pont Row are out of order. The style at Redwell Hills is in a dangerous state. The settling ponds will be finished in a few days, and will have to be railed round. Waiting your further orders,—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

GEO. HAWDON, Inspector.

Mr Jenkins: Is there much refuse running from the pig-styes you refer to?—The Inspector: Yes. The owners promised to remove the nuisance. I said if they did not I should have to summons them.—Mr Charlton said the nuisance in the pond at Redwells Hills, referred to in the report just read, was caused by the ponies being washed in the water after leaving the pit at night.—The Chairman thought the nuisance was caused by Mr Mitchell's drain running into the pond.—The Inspector said the sewage from Mr Mitchell's house ran into a cesspool, and not into the pond.—Mr Jenkins said the Company's agent would look into the matter.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Medical Officer (Dr George Renton) reported one case of scarletina, one of enteric fever, and one case of erysipelas, as having occurred at Leadgate during the past month. The general health of the inhabitants continued much above the average, the death-rate being exceptionally low.

THE LOCAL BOARD AND COMMON LANDS.

The Chairman said according to clause 34 of the Sanitary Law Amendment Act, which came into operation in August last, Local Boards had the power to let any land or premises which they might possees if they could conveniently spare the same. There was a great quanty of waste land in that district, and it would be a great advantage if the Board could let portions of it as gardens, &c., at a small rental. Moreover, by letting it in this manner, the occupiers would have the Board's protection.—Mr Charlton contended that the roads, being dedicated to the public by Act of Parliament, could not be interfered with. The Clerk was instructed to ask the Local Government Board in London if the Local Board had power to let off portions of the roads for the purposes mentioned.

MORE LIGHT.

Mr Longstaff asked if a lamp could not be erected at the archway opposite P.C. Firn's house.—Mr Charlton said at a former meeting it was resolved to erect a lamp, but this order had not been carried out.—Mr Parker said it would be a great convenience if the railway lamps were lit on Sunday evenings.—Mr Charlton said the Iron Company would not object, provided the Board paid the man for lighting them.—It was decided that a lamp should be erected at the archway, and also near Steele's beerhouse. The Clerk was also instructed to communicate with Superintendent Oliver about the damage done to the lamps by mischievous boys.

THE QUESTION OF A PUBLIC SCAVENGER.

The Inspector said Mr Mullen, contractor, had offered to keep Plantation Row and Irish Street clean for 30s a-month extra. At present he had £20 a-year for removing refuse from the other parts of the district.—Mr Shaw thought the Board had better fix a salary for the whole district.—Mr Jenkins said that was what he had always advocated.—The matter was left in the hands of the Inspector to make the best terms he could with Mr Mullen.

PROPOSED NEW BOARD ROOM.

Mr Jenkins said there was a large number of plans before the Board that day, which was a sign of prosperity. This being so, he thought it would not be out of place to bring before the Board a subject that had often received their attention, namely, the desirability of having a new building wherein to transact the business of the Board. Every member would admit that the present room was too small.—The Inspector said there was no accommodation for the papers and documents of the Board.—In answer to Mr Jenkins, the Chairman said the Board had rented the room eight years, at an annual rent of £5.—Mr Jenkins said if they spent £500 in the erection of a Board-room, it could be let for meetings, &c.—The Inspector said the Good Templars would take such a building, in which to hold their meetings.—Mr Parker thought the rent obtained in this way would not cover the expense of cleaning.—Mr Longstaff thought sufficient had already been paid in rates for one year. He was not opposed to such a building as Mr Jenkins suggested, but he considered that they should be allowed a little breathing time.—Mr Jenkins said the Board need not commence with the building at once; next year would be soon enough. In the meantime, however, the Building Committee might confer with Mr Smith, architect, as to the approximate cost of a Board-room.—This suggestion was then put to the meeting in the form of a motion and agreed to.—Several plans were then passed, after which the Board adjourned.

WEST STANLEY RACES.

Another addition to the country race meetings of the county of Durham was inaugurated on Monday, at West Stanley, near Annfield Plain, and favourably situated as this place is in the midst of a very populous district, there seems no doubt that in the course of a year or two, when the committee and promoters have profited by the experience they have derived from their opening venture, the meeting will become as popular, and produce as much sport as any of its older brethren. There were a couple of races only on the card, the first being a steeplechase for 15 sovs, and the second a flat race, for which a similar sum was given. The course extended round a field adjoining West Stanley pits, to which a considerable number of persons were attracted, the greater body of the crowd being composed of miners. An enclosure formed a sort of ring, where, however, the transactions were not of a weighty character; and to give the affair the aspect of a well-conducted race meeting, a wooden stand was improvised. A number of publicans resident in the district have been the promoters of the affair, amongst the number being Mr Joseph Watson, Mr Ralph Higgin, Mr James Forster, Mr Joseph Young, and Mr R. Stewart. Mr Clarkson has acted as secretary, and the duties of judge and starter were respectively filled by Mr Robert Hedley and Mr John Wilkinson, Morrow Field. Appended are the results:—

WEST STANLEY STEEPLECHASE of 15 sovs, for horses that have never won a stake above 10 sovs; second, five sovs. About three miles over fair hunting country.

Mr Simpson's Coonghul, aged 12st 3lb	Owner	1
Mr G. Smith's Pat Maloy, aged 12st 3lb	K. Smith	2
Mr R. Armstrong's Silvertail	Brown	3
Mr T. Seymour's Paddy, aged, 12st 3lb	Christopher	0
Mr M. Adamson's Charley, 6 yrs, 12st 3lb	Nicholson	0
Dr. Gregor's Tommy Dodd, aged, 12st 3lb	Mackenzie	0
Mr W. Robinson's Little Joe, 5 yrs, 11st 3lb	Jackson	0

Betting: Evens on Coonghul, 2 to 1 agst Charley, 5 to 1 agst Pat Maloy, 6 to 1 agst Paddy. Coonghul made the whole of the running and eventually won by half a dozen lengths, twice that interval separating Pat Maloy and Silvertail. The others did not go the course.

TRADESMEN'S PLATE of 15 sovs, for horses that never won a stake above 10 sovs; first horse, 10 sovs; second, 5 sovs. Heats about a mile and a half.

Mr J. Watson's The Flea, aged, 11st 10lb	Nicholson	1	1
Mr J. Hodgson's Thorpe Lass, 4 yrs, 11	Hodgson	2	2
Mr Clarkson's The Twin, aged, 11 10lb	Mr Simpson	3	3
Mr S. Mace's Dalmeny, 4 yrs, 11st	Mr Rawe's	0	0
Mr H. Lee's Lady Jane, aged, 11st 10lb	Jackson's	0	0
Mr Morrow's Forest King, 3 yrs, 11st	Owner	0	0
Mr T Seymour's Nelly, 5 yrs, 11st 10lb	Christopher	0	dr.

First heat—Betting: 5 to 4 on The Flea, 2 to 1 agst Forest King, 3 to 1 agst Thorpe Lass, 4 to 1 agst The Twin, 6 to 1 agst any other. The Flea had the race in hand throughout, and coming on at his ease, he won, "hands down," by three lengths, a similar distance separting second and third. Dalmeny was close up fourth, Forest King fifth, and Nelly sixth, Lady Jane being last all the way. An objection was entered agst Thorpe Lass, on the ground that she was not the age represented; but on a veterinary surgeon examining her mouth, she was passed as four years old.—Second heat.—Betting 2 to 1 on The Flea. Thorpe Lass, after a dozen false starts had been made, jumped away with the lead, but on settling down to their work the favourite drew alongside, and the pair passed the stand together. The race was never in doubt, The Flea drawing away from Thorpe Lass at the far side immediately her rider asked her to go, and keeping a gap always between them, she beat Mr Hodgson's pony easily by a length and a half; three lengths off, The Twin, Lady Jane, and Dalmeny finished in the order named, while Forest King trotted in a long way astern last.

A Consolation Scramble for beaten horses brought the meeting to a conclusion just as darkness was falling.

REFUSING TO SUPPORT A BLIND FATHER.—At Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday, John and Charles Parkinson, brothers, were summoned for allowing their father to become chargeable to the Poor Law Union. Mr Thompson, clerk to the Guardians, produced the earnings of the defendants, from which it appeared that one was receiving £2 7s 6d and the other £2 3s weekly.—In answer to the bench, Mr Thompson said he thought defendants were able to pay 2s 6d each.—Mr Clavering considered that sum too little.—John said he had four children and a wife to keep. Morever, he was subject to rheumatic pains, and there was a probability of the Union having to keep his children shortly.—Mr Thompson said the defendants' father was upwards of eighty years of age, and blind.—The magistrates ultimately made an order for 3s 6d a-week each.

TRAPPING THE MAJOR.

"I don't approve of it at all," said Major Middlefield.

He was walking up and down the piazza floor, enjoying the early May sunshine as it streamed in through new leaves, and watching the gardener at work in the flower-borders.

"And why not?" said his sister, an apple-faced widow.

"It isn't feminine."

"Do you think it would be any more feminine for the poor thing to starve outright?" demanded Mrs. Parley. (Parley was the name of the floricultural widow.)

"Letitia," said the major, "you are a woman. Women can't argue. It isn't to be expected of 'em. But when a fact is placed before them as plain as the nose on their face, they can see it."

"Well?"

Evidently Mrs. Parley did not quite understand whither all this tide of eloquence was tending.

"Here is Marion Fordham, a relative of our own, who is left without a copper by her father's sudden death. Now, it isn't my fault that Paul Fordham lost his property. He didn't ask my advice about those Montana mining shares; if he had I should have advised him to let them alone. And I don't feel called upon to interfere in the matter one way or other."

"Well, then, what are you criticising her for?"

"I'm not criticising her," said the major. "I simply say that I regard it as highly undignified and unwomanly for Paul Fordham's daughter to open a two-pence-ha-penny thread and needle store."

"But I don't see what else she could do," said Mrs. Parley. "She wrote to you asking if you could help her to a position as teacher; you wrote back that you had no influence with the school trustees. She wrote again to inquire if you knew of any market for water-coloured pictures, such as she could paint. You wrote back that you did not."

"Well, and she asked me no more questions."

"I wouldn't, if I had been she," said Mrs. Parley, shrugging her shoulders. "A woman does not like to be snubbed any more than a man."

Major Meddlefield muttered something about the female mind being totally unfitted for logic. But he said no more, and Mrs. Parley went on with her work in corresponding silence.

"Come uncle," said Harry Meddlefield, "let's go in here. I want to order half a dozen shirts."

"I don't approve of these small places," said the major, hesitating in front of a neat little show-window, where hosiery, and handkerchiefs, pins and powders, vests, and veils, ribbons and rose-water, were arranged in the most attractive style.

"*I* do," said Harry. "They don't charge half as much as they do at a palace, and there's an uncommonly pretty girl back of the counter here."

"How do you know, you rogue?" said the major, poking his nephew waggishly under the ribs.

"I've been here before," said Harry, wisely.

The little bell of the shop-door gave a warning tinkle as the two gentlemen entered, and a tall, fair-faced girl rose from her seat behind the counter.

Harry was right. She *was* very pretty, this dimpled, dark-eyed shop-girl, with her braids of chesnut hair, her dress of black and white Scotch gingham, and the simple jet crosses that hung in her ears.

"Have you ready-made shirts?" he asked.

Yes, she had; and then followed a long discussion as to buttons *versus* spirals, broad plaits and narrow ones, linen and muslin, during which Major Meddlefield thought the pretty girl prettier than ever.

"I'll leave an order for half a dozen shirts, ma'am, if you'll take my measure," said he.

So the young lady took his measure, and wrote down some cabalistic memoranda in a little leather-covered book, and promised that the shirts should be ready by the next Tuesday afternoon.

"And I'll look at silk handkerchiefs," said the major. "I need a new stock!"

The young lady produced a large box of silk pocket-handkerchiefs, and the major made his selection

"Come, uncle," whispered Harry, impatiently nudging the old gentleman, "are you going to stay here all day?"

"Don't be in a hurry, my lad," said Major Meddlefield, "I have to look at satin cravats, kid gloves and suspenders, yet."

"Unfortunately," said the young lady, "I am out of suspenders, but I will renew the stock to-morrow, if—"

"You don't mean to say that you manage this establishment entirely by yourself?" cried the major."

"Yes, sir, I do," said the young lady. "And so far I have succeeded beyond my most ardent anticipations. You look surprised."

"Well," said the major, "it is rather a staggerer! You see you are so young, and—"

"Well?"

"So pretty, my dear, if you'll excuse an old man's brusqueness."

"I am not so very old," said the girl, folding the silk handkerchief into a paper; "but I was left suddenly without home, friends, or money. I appealed to my various acquaintances and relatives in vain for help, until a gentleman in the dry-goods business, who had been assisted by my father years ago, offered to lend me enough stock to open this little store. I accepted his offer. I opened this store. Since then I have succeeded sufficiently to pay my benefactor back the uttermost cent that he advanced."

"My dear," said the major, kicking over a box of palm-leaf fans in his excitement, "I honour your independence. Did I say half-a-dozen shirts? Give me a dozen. I will give you my custom henceforward. I will send all my friends here. I—"

"In the meantime, uncle, suppose we go home, for we have just seven minutes in which to catch the train," interposed Harry, cynically.

And Major Meddlefield, reluctantly tearing himself away from the pretty girl behind the counter, followed his nephew out.

"The sweetest and most sensible girl I have seen in a long time," said he, enthusiastically.

"Do you really think so, uncle?"

"Certainly I do. She is a true *woman*, not a mere artificial doll! She—"

"Well, then, since you are so favourably impressed with her," said Harry, with a twinkle in his eyes. "perhaps you will be pleased to learn that we are engaged."

"Engaged! You young reprobate! you graceless ne'er-do-well!"

"Don't be rhetorical, uncle. I intended to tell you all along. Aunt Parley knew of it from the first."

"She did, eh?" said Major Meddlefield, feeling his chin thoughtfully.

"And seeing that she is our own cousin—"

"Our own cousin!" barked out the major, growing more and more bewildered. "Harry, what are you talking about?"

"Didn't you know it, uncle? She is Marion Fordham."

"The deuce she is!" said Major Meddlefield. "Harry, you've laid a trap for me, and I've fallen headlong into it."

"Not at all, uncle," said the young man, chuckling to himself. "I only wanted you to see Marion, and I knew you couldn't help liking her."

There was a momentary silence, broken by the major.

"Very well," quoth he, "there's no use struggling against Fate. To-morrow is Saturday: You may bring her up to Honeysuckle Villa to spend Sunday, and your aunt and I will take the matter into consideration. I don't quite like the idea of a thread-and-needle store, but—"

"But you do like an independent spirit, such as Marion's?" [illegible]

"Yes," rather reluctantly owned the elder gentleman.

"And of course, when we are married," added diplomatic Harry, "she will have something else to do than standing behind a counter."

"Yes," said Major Meddlefield, "there will be that advantage in the match."

Marion Fordham came up to Honeysuckle Villa, as per invitation, and completed her victory over the heart of the relative she had never seen before Harry brought him into the thread-and-needle store. And Marion smiled. She was woman enough to enjoy her triumph thoroughly.

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 is 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.

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-vefi 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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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.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

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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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 [illegible] of your Liver Pills. For the last few years I have suffered [illegible] with a sluggish liver, and have tried every kind of remedy, [illegible] one has done me any good, until a short time [illegible] bills was left at my house, when I immediately [illegible] from your agent in Leicester, Messrs. Cooper & Son, [illegible] thankful to say I am considerably better, and do [illegible] the same person. I recommend them to all my friends [illegible] very valuable medicine, having proved them to be [illegible] very gratefully, ANN HILLMAN, 24, Stanley Street, Leicester, May 1871.

Sold by all Chemists everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. & 2s. 9d. per box.

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, 11·50 (*), 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 19 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 4.59, 7·5, 8·10, 9·25.

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

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

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

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

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

Leaves Jarrow (Sundays)—6·33, 8·23, 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, 7·30 (†), 8·0, 8·45, 9·15.

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

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

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

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

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

c.—The 11·30 p.m. train stops at intermediate Stations when required, to set down passengers.

3d.; third, 2d.; Walker, first, 6d; second, 4d.; third

Fares from Newcastle to Tynemouth: First, 1s. 3d., second, 1s., third, 8d. Return, first, 2s. 0d., second, 1s. 6d., third, 1s.

North Shields, first, 1s., second, 9d., third, 6d. Return, first, 1s. 8d., second, 1s. 3d., third, 10d.

Percy Main: First, 10d., second, 8d., third, 6d. Return, first, 1s. 6d., second, 1s. 2d., third, 10d.

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

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

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

TYNEMOUTH TO NEWCASTLE.

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

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

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—North Shields 3, Percy Main 9, Howdon 11, Wallsend 16, Walker 19, Heaton 23, and Manors 30 minutes after above times, arriving at Central Station, Newcastle about 35 minutes after leaving Tynemouth.

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

a.—The 6·40 a.m. train stops at intermediate Stations to take up passengers booked to the Central Stations.

b.—The 10·50 p.m. train stops at Stations up to and including Walker on Saturdays, and does not reach the Central Station until 11·20 p.m.

Fares from Tynemouth to North Shields, first, 4d.; second, 3d.; third, 2d.; Percy Main, first, 6d.: second, 4d.; third, 3d.; Howdon, first, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 4d.; Wallsend, first, 10d.; second, 8d.; third, 6d.; Walker first, 1s.; second 9d.; third, 6d.; Heaton, first, 1s.; second 9d.; third, 6d.; Newcastle (Manors or Central), first, 1s. 3d.; second, 1s.; third, 8d.

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	12·30	2·30
Benfieldside	,,	6·50	1·30	4·25
Rowley	,,	7· 0	1·40	4·35
Burnhill Junction	,,	7·10	1·50	4·45
Tow Law	,,	7·23	2· 3	4·58
Crook	arr.	7·35	2·15	5.10
	dep.	7.38	2·25	5·20
Bishop Auckland	,,	8· 5	2·55	5·50
Darlington	,,	8·55	3·35	7· 0
Stockton	,,	9·25	4· 5	7·30
Middlesbro'	,,	9·35	4·15	7·42
Saltburn	,,	10·10	4·50	8·20

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Saltburn	dep.	5·45	11·30	2· 0
Middlesbro'	,,	6·22	11· 5	2·35
Stockton	,,	6·34	12·15	2·45
Darlington	,,	7·15	1· 5	4·30
Bishop Auckland	,,	7·48	1·35	5· 0
Crook	arr.	8·10	1·57	5·25
	dep.	8·15	2·20	5·35
Tow Law	,,	8·27	2·32	5·45
Burnhill Junction	,,	8·42	2·45	6· 0
Rowley	,,	8·52	2·55	6·10
Benfieldside	arr.	9· 5	3· 5	6·20
Newcastle	arr.	10·5	4·30	9·35

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	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	5.49
Rowland's Gill	,,	6· 9	10·24	12·51	2·54	5·59
Lintz Green	,,	6·15	10·30	12·59	3· 0	6 5
Ebchester	,,	6·28	10·43	1·12	3·13	6·18
Shotley Bridge	,,	6·34	10·49	1·18	3·19	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.			1·25	3·25	
	dep	6·40	10·55		4·35	6·30
Knitsley	,,	6·54	11· 9		4·49	6·45
Lanchester	,,	7· 3	11·18		4·58	6 55
Witton Gilbert	,,	7.10	11·27		5· 5	7· 4
Durham	arr.	7·25	11.40		5· 5	7·20

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2 G. A.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·35		12· 5	3·35	7·55
Witton Gilbert	,,	7·50		12·19	3·48	8· 9
Lanchester	,,	7·55		12·30	3·59	8·20
Knitsley	,,	8·12		12·41	4· 4	8·31
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.				4·20	
	dep	8·27	9·15	12·55	3·35	8·43
Shotley Bridge	,,	8·32	9·20	1· 0	3·40	8·48
Ebchester	,,	8·36	9·23	1· 4	3·44	8·52
Lintz Green	,,	8·47	9·33	1.14	3.54	9. 3
Rowland's Gill	,,	8·53	9·38	1·19	3·59	9· 8
Swalwell	,,	9· 2	9·47	1·28	4· 5	9·17
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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	4·56	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
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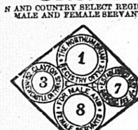
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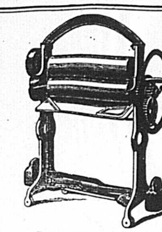
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CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

The ordinary meeting of the above Board was held on Wednesday afternoon, sen., Mr William Jenkins (chairman), presiding. The following members were also present—Rev. T. Smith, Mr B. Charlton, Mr Davison, Mr Hudson, Mr Dickinson, and Mr John Gledstone. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, confirmed, and signed.

THE RAILWAY CROSSINGS.

The Surveyor (Mr Dawson) reported that the railway crossing at Delves Lane had been placed to his satisfaction. The Consett Iron Company's crossing in Knitsley Lane had also been attended to.

SETTLING PONDS.

Mr Dawson intimated that the contractors, Messrs. Clark and Son, had commenced with the settling ponds.

THE LATE SUBSIDENCE OF THE PASTURE DRIFT ROAD.

A letter was read from Messrs. Wilkinson and Stoddart, in which the latter claimed £9 3s for repairs to the Pasture Drift Road. The road had fallen in near the railway crossing, and they had expended this sum in repairing it.—Mr Hudson said it was a question between the Iron Company and the contractors. The Company had made an arch under the road, leaving the ground hollow above.—The Clerk thought the Board could not entertain the application, the road having been let by contract.—Mr Dickinson: Then you had better tell them so.

MR COLLINSON'S CELLAR.

A communication was read from Mr Collinson, Middle Street, relative to the drainage of his cellar.—The members were of opinion that the Board had no right to interfere in the matter.

PROPOSED NEW STREET.

Mr Dickinson, referring to a desultory conversation that had been commenced by several members as to the desirability of having a road running parellel with Brick Flat Row, said they (the Messrs Dickinson) and the Consett Iron Company, who were the proprietors of the land, had offered to give the Board the land on condition that they (the Board) made the road.—Mr Hudson thought the Board had no right to make the street. Hitherto it had been the custom for the owners of property to form the street.—The Chairman said the street, if made, would be for the convenience of the public. The Board had formed Pasture Drift Road.—Mr Hudson said there was a wide difference between the places. The street under notice was entirely built upon one side and partially on the other.—Mr Davison considered the offer of the Iron Company and Messrs Dickinson a very liberal one. It would open out a new street, and be a great convenience to persons wishing to reach the vicinity of the Police Station.—Mr Hudson admitted that it would be an improvement, but considered that the cost should be charged as private improvement. Moreover, the tradesmen in Middle and Front Street would object to contribute to the formation of a street which would injure their business.—Mr Davison said his premises were in Front Street, yet he did not object to the street being made.—After some further discussion, Mr Gledstone proposed, and Mr Smith seconded, that it was desirable to have the street made, and that the Clerk be instructed to write to the Iron Company and Messrs. Dickinson about the land.—Mr Hudson moved as an amendment that the question of the Board making the road be not entertained.—The amendment was not seconded, and the original motion was therefore carried.—The Chairman hoped that in all future debates the members would be unanimous, unless the dissenting member or members could give a sufficient plea.—Mr Hudson hoped no member of the Board would imagine for a moment that he had opposed the motion merely for the sake of doing so. He was of opinion that the street should be made out of the pockets of the Company and Messrs. Dickinson, whose property alone would be benefitted. He did not think that a member should be ridiculed for holding an opinion.

THE WALL IN CONSETT HALL ROAD.

The Chairman called the attention of the Board to the condition of the wall by the side of the footpath on the road leading to Consett Hall. It was pulled down in many places, and the road men were constantly engaged in replacing the stones.—Mr Hudson: The fence is the property of the adjoining proprietors, and this Board has no right to keep it in repairs.—The Chairman: We have done so before.—Mr Hudson: Then we have done wrong.—The Chairman: The Board in its wisdom did not think so.—Mr Hudson: There is no wisdom in it. We might as well mend Mr Barron's wall in Medomsley Road.—The matter then dropped.

THE REMOVAL OF ASHES.

The Inspector's report was read. The only matter of importance was respecting the removal of ashes. The Board had decided that all ashes should be removed before ten o'clock in the morning, and the Inspector wished to know if the minute had to be continued.—Mr Hudson asked why the hours had been changed.—The Clerk (Mr Elliot) said the hours had not been changed.—Mr Hudson said he remembered a motion having been made to the effect that the ashes could be removed in any part of the day.—The Clerk (reading from the minute-book) said the motion was that the ashes should be taken off the street before ten o'clock in the morning. I may say that yesterday Middle Street was covered with night-soil from end to end.—Mr Siddell: Had it fallen from the carts?—The Clerk: Yes; it was very filthy.—Mr Charlton: Whose carts were they?—The Clerk: Glendenning's.—Mr Charlton: Have you said anything to Glendenning about it?—The Clerk: He has been spoken to.—Mr Hudson: If the ashes have to be removed before ten o'clock it should be advertised.—The Clerk: We intend to get some notices printed.

PLANS.

Plans for eight four-roomed houses proposed to be built by Messrs. Walton Brothers, near Ark Street, were passed. The plan of stable, cart-shed, and slaughter-house between Pit Street and John Street, for Mr Hedley Nicholson, butcher, was also passed, subject to the proposed building being two storeys high.—The Board then adjourned.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

MONDAY, Oct. 12.—Before E. J. MEYNELL, Esq., Judge.

WELDON v. HARKER.—Plaintiff resides at Crookhall, and is a cokeburner; defendant is a farmer, residing at the same place, and the action was to recover damages alleged to have been done to plaintiff's garden by the defendant's cow. The case was adjourned from last court in order that plaintiff might bring evidence to show whose duty it was to repair the garden fence.—Mr Salkeld, of Durhan, who appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, produced a plan of the garden.—His Honour: Is there anybody here to prove the plan?—Mr Salkeld: No.—His Honour: Then the plaintiff must be non-suited.

JENKINS v. POWELL.—Plaintiff is an auctioneer, living at Consett. Defendant also resides at Consett, and is a bacon factor. It was an action to recover the sum of £3 11s for the use of the gable-end of plaintiff's house. His Honour adjourned the case from last sitting in order that the house in question might be inspected by a builder—Mr Shell, builder, of Consett, said he had examined the house. Mr Powell had put his stable against the gable-end of plaintiff's house.—His Honour: He has built against Jenkin's gable?—Mr Shell: Yes.—His Honour: Is it the custom of the place to pay one-half for the gable?—Mr Shell: Yes, your Honour.—Is the gable-end used in such a way as to come within the custom?—Mr Shell: Decidedly.—Defendant: If I have to pay one-half, I should like to pay the proper owner. The house does not belong to Mr Jenkins.—His Honour: You did not set up this defence last court. The only defence you set up then was that you had not used the gable at all.—Defendant: I have a witness to prove that he bought the house of Mr Jenkins.—The witness was called, but refused to be sworn until his day's wages, 30s, was paid.—Defendant said he would not ask the witness any questions.—His Honour then gave judgment for plaintiff.

KELLY v. KIDD.—Mr Patrick, jun., of Durham, appeared for the defence. Both parties live at Blackhill, and the action was to recover damages for an assault. Plaintiff stated that on the night of the 17th August, the defendant attacked him on the street, at Blackhill. He had been off work five days in consequence of the injuries he had received. He earned 5s 6d a-day.—Mr Patrick: You summoned Kidd before the magistrates, and had him convicted?—Plaintiff: He was apprehended on a warrant and fined £1 5s.—Mr Patrick submitted that the fact of defendant having been convicted before the magistrate prevented plaintiff recovering damages.—His Honour concurred, and plaintiff was non-suited.—Mr Patrick asked for costs which were allowed.

RICHARDSON v. ENGLISH.—Mr Barnes appeared for plaintiff, and Mr Patrick, sen., for the defence. Mr Barnes, in briefly opening the case, said the plaintiff sought to recover £2 10s, being one year's rent for a garden near Number One.—George Hall said in 1871, he was employed by Mr Richardson as hind. Witness remembered going to defendant, who was a shoemaker at Blackhill, with a message from his master, to the effect that English was to have the garth for nothing the first year, that he was to put the fence up himself, and that the rent the second year should be £2 10s. Defendant agreed to the terms, and took possession of the garth shortly afterwards.—Mr Patrick: Is this not a piece of ground adjoining the turnpike road?—Witness: Yes.—Mr Patrick: What turnpike road?—Witness: Between Consett and Medomsley.—Mr Patrick: Before you had this conversation with Mr English was not this garden part of the road?—Witness: Yes. Mr Patrick: Did Mr English ask your permission to enclose it?—Witness: He did not ask me.—Mr Patrick: Did you tell him that he was to enclose it?—Witness: Yes.—Mr Patrick: Did he enclose it?—Witness:—Yes.—Mr Patrick: What with?—Witness: With pieces of wood.—Geo. Cresswell said he was hind for plaintiff. In the mouth of July, witness went to seek the rent for Mr Richardson. Mr English said he could not pay it then, but that it was all right; he was going to see the master in the course of a few days. In the month of August witness again went for the rent, and Mr English said Mr Richardson should not have been in such a hurry for the rent.—Mr Patrick asked his Honour if he considered the relationship of landlord and tenant had been established in this case.—His Honour thought it had. It had been proved that defendant agreed to become plaintiff's tenant.—Judgment for plaintiff accordingly.

THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY v. CLARK, DOIDGE, AND LEADBITTER.—Mr Bush, Newcastle, appeared for the Railway Company; Clark and Doidge were represented by Mr Blackwell, barrister-at-law; and Mr Steavenson, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of Leadbitter. Mr Bush, in opening the case, said the North-Eastern Railway Company sued Robert Clark, of Dipton, innkeeper, John Doidge, Dipton, draper, and George Leadbitter, of Kyo and Dipton, accountant, as directors of the Dipton Gas Company, Limited, for the sum of £26 15s 7d, this sum being due upon a bill drawn by Mr Steers, of Hull, contractor, and also a large shareholder and director of the Company, upon the Dipton Gas Company, Limited. His Honour would remember that at the last Court the case was adjourned in order that Leadbitter, the secretary to the Company, who had not been summoned, might be made a defendant. His friend Mr Blackwell, who then appeared for Messrs. Clark and Doidge, at that time admitted the note.—His Honour: Do you admit the note, Mr Steavenson?—Mr Steavenson: We admit that the note was made, and that our name was put to it.—Mr Bush: Do you admit the writing?—Mr Steavenson: I admit that Mr Leadbitter put his name to the bill.—Mr Bush: That being so, I put in the note.—In answer to His Honour, Mr Blackwell said he did not admit anything at all.—Mr Bush: Last court you admitted the making of the note, and agreed to argue the question as to whether the defendants could be made personally liable or not.—Mr Steavenson said he had an objection to make before the case went any further. First of all the presentment and notice of dishonour should have been given to them, and, secondly, should have been proved. The bill as proved was not the bill in the particulars mentioned. In the particulars mentioned it did not contain any endorsement by Steers to the North-Eastern Railway Company, and he apprehended that that objection was fatal.—His Honour: It can be amended.—Mr Steavenson said no doubt His Honour had ample power of amendment, but not where the amendment entirely closed the ground of defence.—Mr Blackwell also took the same ground of objection.—His Honour agreed to amend the bill, and as he would not give his decision until the next court this defence might again be raised.—The question as to whether the defendants would be personally held liable was then argued at great length, Mr Bush contending that every director who signed a bill was personally liable unless he took care to show that he sought to avoid personal liability.

STRACHAN v. SEYMOUR.—Thomas Young Strachan, of Newcastle, accountant, liquidator of the Lanchester Gas Company, Limited, sued John Seymour, of Consett, innkeeper, for £50, to unpaid calls due on ten shares held in the above Company. Mr Sewell, of Newcastle, appeared for the liquidator; Mr Patrick, Durham, represented the defendant. Mr Sewell, in stating the facts, said on the 26th of August, 1873, Mr Seymour sent a written application to the secretary for ten £5 shares, which were allotted to him. The calls had not been paid. On the 11th of May a meeting was held at Lanchester, when it was decided to wind up the Company, Mr Strachan being appointed liquidator.—The Secretary, Mr Leadbitter, was called, and proved the facts as stated by Mr Sewell.—In answer to Mr Patrick, the witness said nine persons were present at the meeting when it was decided to wind up the Company. Six of these had not paid up their calls.—Witness protested against the proceedings at the meeting as being illegal.—Mr Patrick, in defence, contended that the meeting was illegal. Paragraph 12 of the Company's articles of association recited that no shareholder should take part in any meeting unless all calls due had been paid.—His Honour said he would adjourn the case until next sitting.

A WHITE-LE-HEAD INNKEEPER SENT TO PRISON FOR ASSAULTING HIS STEP-DAUGHTER.

On Thursday, at Lanchester Petty Sessions, before M. Kearney (chairman), and John Clavering, Esqs., John Nicholson, of White-le-Head, innkeeper, was placed in the dock on a charge of assault, preferred against him by Ann Elizabeth Thompson. Mr Frazer, of Newcastle, prosecuted; defendant was represented by Mr John Patrick, sen., Durham. In opening the case Mr Frazer said he appeared for the complainant, who was the step-daughter of the defendant. It appeared that on the evening of Monday last Nicholson had committed a brutal assault on the complainant.—The Chairman (interrupting): Nicholson has been here before for assaulting his wife.—Mr Patrick: He is bound over to keep the peace now.—Mr Frazer (resuming) said there were some circumstances connected with the case, which, to do justice to the members of this unhappy family, he thought it his duty to recapitulate. The father of the complainant, it seemed, was originally a labouring man, who, by his industry and frugality ——— Mr Patrick: We are charged with an assault on the 12th of October, and I submit that whatever took place prior to that date has nothing to do with the assault.—Mr Frazer said the bench could not be in possession of the full facts of the case unless he were allowed to recapitulate some of the events which took place previous to the assault. This was only one of a series of assaults.—Mr Clavering: Defendant is only charged with one assault.—Mr Frazer: It would shorten the proceedings if the facts were stated now.—The Chairman thought Mr Frazer could not enter into what transpired prior to the assault.—Mr Frazer: Very well.—The complainant, a respectable-looking young woman, was then called. She lived, she said, with her mother and the defendant, who was her mother's second husband. On Monday afternoon last the defendant commenced to abuse complainant and her mother. He threatened to "kill the two ———, and said if he had to be hung it would not be for nothing." Later on in the evening, complainant, at the request of her mother, went for a policeman. On returning, she did not go into the house, but stood on the door step. After remaining here a considerable time she heard her mother shriek, and on going into the bar she found the defendant in the act of striking her mother with a quart pewter pot. She seized the arm in which he had the pot, but the defendant struck her on the side of the head with her other hand. Complainant ran into the kitchen, followed by the defendant, who knocked her under the table, and kicked her on the side. He then seized hold of her hair, and dragged her into the middle of the room. She got away from him, and was on her way to the tap-room when the defendant again got hold of her and struck her a violent blow on the mouth. She fainted and remembered nothing more. Nothing passed between the complainant and her step-father from the time that she came back from the policeman's house until he committed the assault on her.—Cross-examined by Mr Patrick: Her mother had been married to the defendant seven years, during which time complainant had lived with him. The defendant struck her on the left shoulder when he knocked her under the table. She had not a knife in her hand at the time he struck her.—Mrs Nicholson, mother of the complainant, and wife of the defendant, was then called. On Monday morning last, her husband returned home the worse of drink. He asked for something to eat, and witness gave him some bread and cold meat, the defendant in the meantime continuing to abuse her about her daughter the complainant. He subsequently went to bed, where he remained about an hour. Defendant again began to abuse witness, whose daughter, he said, had been a ——— since she was six years of age.—Witness never saw her daughter take up a knife and threaten the defendant, but she called him a brute. Being afraid of her life, she sent the complainant for a policeman. When the latter came the defendant had hold of his (defendant's) nephew by the neck. The policeman asked the defendant if he was aware that he had broken his bond. Between seven and eight o'clock, the servant, a littl girl, entered the bar, and asked for a pint of bitter ale. The defendant siezed hold of her hair.—Mr Patrick (interrupting): We are not charged with assaulting the servant. What has that to do with it?—Mr Frazer: Tell us what he did to the complainant. Did your daughter come into the bar while he was striking you?—Witness: Yes.—Mr Frazer: What did she do?—Witness: She seized hold of his arm, and he struck her on the side of the head. She (witness) "clicked" hold of her husband, and the complainant ran into the kitchen, whither she was followed by the defendant. Witness saw her husband get hold of the complainant by the back of the head, and strike her on the mouth. She (witness) shouted that defendant had killed her bairn, and some of the men ran out of the tap-room. Her daughter had four fits, one after the other. While witness was in the act of getting some water, the defendant threw a glass at her. Part of the broken tooth was afterwards picked up by the servant.—Mr Frazer: How far was the broken tooth from where your daughter had fallen?—Mr Watson (clerk): That is of no importance.—Mr Frazer: I beg your pardon, sir, but it is of consequence. It shows the violence of the blow. How many times have you had your husband summoned to the court.—Mr Patrick: I object to that question.—Mr Watson: If Mrs Nicholson has been cruelly used by her husband, she can go to another court, and get a divorce.—Mr Frazer: But it is not in the power of everybody to appeal to that court, as you very well know, sir.—Hugh Devellin, examined by Mr Frazer, said he went into the defendan's house between four and five o'clock, and remained until twenty-five minutes to ten. Witness was sitting in the tap-room with several other men when he heard the complainant scream. She ran towards the tap-room, and fell down in a fit. When witness was assisting to open her hands, the defendant said he had "hit the ——— three nice ones." Nicholson's knuckles were bleeding.—Jane Attey, servant with the defendant, said she went into the bar for some beer about eight o'clock. The defendant seized hold of her hair, and called her a young ———. Witness afterwards saw him strike the complainant, and knock her under the table.—P.C. Forster said he went to Nicholson's house, and found the defendant cursing and swearing. He was drunk, and witness did not think that he knew what he was doing.—Cross-examined by Mr Patrick: Defendant's hand was bleeding. He said that it had been caused by a knife. Defendant was locked up that night, and had been in custody since.—Mr Frazer said that was the case for the prosecution.—For the defence, Mr Patrick said it was apparent, from the evidence of the policeman, that defendant was drunk and did not know what he was doing. After the evidence that had been given by the complainant, her mother, and the servant girl he could not for a moment contend that an assault had not been committed, but it certainly seemed odd to him that not a single disinterested witness had been called to bear out the statement of the complainant, although it was proved that a number of men were in the house drinking at the time.—The Chairman said it was possible that the men were making a noise and therefore they would be unable to hear what was going on in another part of the house.—Mr Patrick (resuming) said none of the witnesses had admitted that the young woman had a knife in her hand, but it was quite evident that a knife had been used. He would call before them a witness to prove that an altercation took place between the defendant and his step-daughter, that he ordered her out of the house, that she dared him to do so, and that she had a knife in her hand when he went towards her for the purpose of putting her out. The witness, however, would not be able to say that she used the knife.—The Chairman thought the cut in defendant's hand could easily be accounted for—by breaking the defendant's tooth.—Mr Frazer said, with regard to defendant ordering the young woman out of the house, he had no right to do so, as the house partly belonged to her. She was co-heiress to the property.—Mr Patrick, then called Charles Rust, labourer, who stated that on Monday evening he went into Nicholson's bar. Defendant was sitting in the kitchen, and complainant was in the parlour. She was shouting that the defendant durst not put her out. Complainant passed the door of the kitchen, and in doing so jeered at the defendant. She had a knife in her hand, and threatened to put it into him if he touched her.—By the Bench: There was a number of men in the house at the time.—The Chairman (to Mr Patrick): Have you any more witnesses?—Mr Patrick: No.—The Chairman: It is strange that none of the other men are brought to corroborate the statement of this witness.—Mr Patrick: That is the only evidence I have got.—The Chairman, after consulting with his colleague, Mr Clavering, said they considered that a very disgraceful, unmanly, and brutal assault had been committed by the defendant, and they would not be performing their duty unless they inflicted upon him a severe penalty. He would be sent to Durham Gaol with hard labour for three months, in addition to which he would be bound over to keep the peace for six months (to commence at the expiration of his imprisonment), himself in £20, and two sureties of £10 each.

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, Oct. 8.—Before A. H. TALMADGE, E. T. SMITH, JOHN CLAVERING, and J. KIDSON, Esqs.

DRUNKENNESS.

William Oliver was charged with having been drunk on the 18th inst. The case was proved by P.C. Reay, the officer stationed at Annfield Plain, and defendant was fined 10s and the expenses.—James Docherty, labourer, Joseph Lloyd, quarryman, of Dipton, Thomas McGurk, labourer, Leadgate, and Matthew Coulson, miner, White-le-Head, were charged by Sergt. Morland with a similar offence at Dipton. Docherty and Coulson were fined 10s, and McGurk and Lloyd 5s and costs.—Thomas Gibson, William Hunter, and John Knowley, miners, the two former of Tantobie, and the latter of Dipton, summoned by P.C. Coates for a similar offence on the 25th of September, were each fined 5s and costs.—Edward Mullen (Byer Moor), and Patrick Keith (Burnopfield), miners, were charged with a similar offence at Burnopfield, on the 26th ult. P.C. Thompson proved the offence. Fined 10s and costs each.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

William Mosley (Hill Top), Joseph Job (Annfield Plain), and James Morris (East Pontop Colliery), miners, were charged with having been drunk and disorderly at Dipton. The cases were proved by Sergt. Morland. Job and Morris were fined 5s and Mosley 10s and costs.—Patrick McCue (Byer Moor), and Peter McEarl (Burnopfield), labourers, charged by P.C. Thompson with a similar offence at Burnopfield on the 26th ult., were each fined 10s and costs.—Patrick McCullen and Thomas Turbin were charged by P.C. Straker with a similar offence at Quebec. Fined 5s and costs each.—Alexander Stuart was charged by P.C. Curren with a similar offence on the 19th ult. Fined 10s and costs.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

William Day, miner, Dipton, was summoned by John Ayre, farmer, Low Collierley, for wilful damage to a fence. Fined 1s, the damage 6d, and costs.—Peter Sweetman, labourer, Hill Top, was summoned by the owners of the Lintz Colliery for a similar offence. Fined 2s 6d, the damage, and costs.—Thomas Bolton and John Docherty, summoned by Matthew Adamson for a similar offence near Burnopfield on the 25th ult., were fined 2s 6d, the damage 1d, and the expenses.

AFFRAY IN A PUBLIC-HOUSE AT CATCHGATE.

John Power, Michael Power, Matthew Cornforth, Bernard Hammel, James Morrison, Patrick Power, and William Power were summoned for refusing to quit the licensed premises of Joseph Irwin, at Catchgate, on the 3rd inst. William Power was also charged with wilful damage and assaulting Mr Irwin, and the defendant John Power was also charged with an assault on Mr Irwin. Mr Patrick, of Durham, appeared for the defence. It appeared that on the night of the 3rd October the defendants were in Mr Irwin's house. Hammel and Morrison began to fight, and complainant ordered them out. They refused to leave, and the landlord went into the passage, on his way to the door to seek a policeman, when the defendant John Power followed and seized him by the neck. William Power then came up, and thrust his hand into his (complainant's) pocket, as he thought for the purpose of getting his money. William then struck him a blow on the eye and threw him down. A general row ensued between the defendants and the friends of Mr Irwin who had gone to his assistance. The defence set up by Mr Patrick was that complainant himself was the cause of the disturbance. For refusing to quit the defendants were fined 10s and costs. The other cases against William and John Power were withdrawn, on defendants paying the damage and expenses.

ANOTHER PUBLIC HOUSE FIGHT.

Thos. Connolly was summoned for assaulting and refusing to quit the licensed premises of W. Reay, at White-le-Head, on the 25th ult. Complainant stated that defendant was very quarrelsome, and on being requested to leave the house struck him a blow on the eye.—In answer to Dr Carr, of Wolsingham, who appeared for the defence, complainant admitted that there had been some dispute between the defendant and his (complainant's) son-in-law, but he denied striking the defendant first. After hearing the evidence for the defence, the magistrates dismissed both cases.

CURIOUS MASTER AND SERVANT CASE.

George Watson, farmer, of Tanfield, was summoned for refusing to pay the sum of 30s due to Elizabeth Brown, of Consett, as part of her wages. Complainant stated that she was engaged by the defendant as a farm servant at £12 10s for the summer half-year. On the 18th of August she agreed to leave him on payment of the wages due up to that day. Before leaving, the defendant took down the almanack, counted up the sum that was due, and then gave her £6 10s. She afterwards went to the house of a friend in the village, where she found that defendant had paid her 30s too little. She returned to defendant's house and claimed the above sum, but he refused to give it her.—Defendant admitted having paid complainant too little. He had, he said, been put to considerable expense in consequence of having to seek complainant when she entered his service, which was then three days late. She was a very impudent servant, and none of the other women could stay in the place with her. She left in consequence of her bad language. The magistrates ordered defendant to pay the amount claimed and expenses. Mr Patrick, who appeared for complainant, applied for his fee. The magistrates decided to allow half-a-guinea.

IMPUDENT ASSAULT ON A FEMALE.

Robert Sanderson was charged with assaulting Sarah Graham, a married woman, at Quebec. Complainant stated that on the 2nd inst. the defendant went into her house, turned his back to the fire, and asked her if she would allow him to sit down. She pointed to a chair, upon which she said he might sit down. Defendant struck her on the face with his hand and said he would sit down beside her. Next day the defendant's wife came in, and on being told of her husband's conduct she said complainant might think herself fortunate that he had not repeated the assault.—A fine of 10s and costs was imposed. Dr Carr, of Wolsingham, defended.

PITCH AND TOSS.

William Hall, John Burdess, James Burdess, John Carr, Robert Gracey, Charles Brady, and Thos. Miller were summoned by Sergt. Reed for playing at pitch and toss at Cornsay, on the 27th of September. Dr Carr defended. The charge against Gracey and James Burdess was dismissed; the other defendants were fined 20s and costs each.

Correspondence.

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

THE SCHOOL BOARD QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Allow me to correct an error in the report of the School Board meeting, which appeared in your issue of last week. I beg to say (as all the ratepayers present will testify), I did not oppose the motion; nor to my knowledge was I "severely handled." I was in favour of a School Board, but opposed on principle to the payment of the smallest fraction possible in the shape of rates to support denominational teaching.—Yours, &c.,

M. MORRIS.

A FEW HINTS ON FLOWER SHOWS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Your pages have for a few weeks back been teeming with the results of the numerous flower shows of the district. I don't know that there is another district in the north of England—or, I may say, elsewhere—that can boast of the same number of local shows, as can the district in which your paper is circulated. Seeing, then, that a large number of your readers must necessarily be interested in the subject, I hope you will endeavour to find room in your columns for a few thoughts while they are fresh on my memory, and before the interest of the season is quite out of the minds of others. In the first place, I think there are too many shows in this district for them all to prove successful. Every little village likes to have its own flower show, which is all right; their wish is a good one, if it can be done. But when villages are so close to each other, and where about a dozen such shows have to take place within a radius of five or six miles, in a period of about six weeks, it too often happens that they are the cause of jealousy and ill-feeling between parties not at all in harmony with the object for which local flower shows were originated and are upheld. These shows are nearly all held on Saturdays, and as they don't seem to consult with each other about the days on which to hold their shows, they consequently often clash with each other to the disadvantage of all parties. I think it would be a good plan for a few of those societies, lying close to each other, to unite their funds, and instead of having, say, three shows each year (neither of which, perhaps, could be called a success), have only one show, holding it at the different villages in succession, on the same principle as most of our agricultural societies hold their shows. By thus uniting, their societies would live and prosper; but where they are *overcrowded* there are always a few sickly on the list, and deaths are not unheard of events. One very disagreeable feature in connection with these shows is the lamentable confusion and disorder generally prevalent in the arranging of the tents on the morning of the exhibition, causing, as it often does, a *show* of short temper and high words, which certainly should not be mixed up with these pleasant meetings. I admit that this is a difficult matter to deal with; but I am not so hopeless of it as some are. I have heard men, who ought to know better, express their opinion that nothing that could be done the night previous in the way of chalking out the tables for the different articles to be exhibited, could do anything to prevent the confusion and uproar. If the tables were carefully chalked out the night previous, it is dependent mostly on the exhibitors themselves to maintain order. The men in charge of the tents cannot be at all parts of them at once, and if exhibitors are careless enough, as they too often are, to set their plants, &c., down anywhere, *till he sees where they are to be put*, without ever making inquiries as to where they *should* be put, confusion, of course, must follow. Every society should have a set of large cards printed to correspond with the numbers and articles for exhibition in their prize list. Printed thus for example—

OPEN CLASS.
BEST FOUR FUCHSIAS.

These cards should be tacked to the tops of lots about six feet high, and stuck into the ground along the front of the tables, facing the entrance of the tent. These cards well placed together with a little more carefulness on the part of exhibitors, and strictness on the part of those in charge of the tent, would make the arrangement of our show tents a much more agreeable labour than it is at present. Show tents are in many instances are overcrowded, which is a great mistake, better have a little to spare, than have everything muddled together. When exhibitors are accustomed to see a little space not filled up, they will always be ready to bring something for which prizes are not offered, and thus many interesting things are brought forward, that are altogether excluded otherwise. The next point to mention is dishonesty amongst exhibitors. This I am sorry to find no uncommon thing amongst a certain class of exhibitors. To do them justice, the most of our societies have a special rule for the suppression of these corrupt practices, and when strictly acted up to, dishonest exhibitors soon disappear. But, unfortunately, some societies do not enforce that particular rule, and wink at the most barefaced imposition. One very unjust practice is for a few men to club together, and set up the best and second-best stands, selected from *all* their gardens in the names of two of the company, and making a division of the profits. This effectually crushes all small growers who have any scruple about placing a good flower from a neighbour's garden on his stand, to take the place of an indifferent one grown by himself. Nothing can be more mean and contemptable than this, and societies desirous of seeing justice done to their honest members, should set their faces against all such practices, and expose without mercy the proprietors. There is another way of procuring flowers and vegetables for show, and; to illustrate this, I will relate what I saw and heard at a local show last year. I found myself standing close to two men, both of whom I knew to be members of the committee of the said show. One of them, apparently, had been engaged in the arrangement of the tent, or at least, had been round to see who had got the prizes, while the others had just arrived. They were examining the stands of dahlias. The latter gentleman expressed his approval of their fine quality, and remarked, "I wonder where have picked these up," as if there never was a doubt in his mind about the parties whose names were on the stands referred to having grown them. Oh, replies the other, lowering his voice a little, "They would be through at A—— show on Thursday;" and a wink and a grin, conveyed the meaning of what was not spoken, which was, seemingly, quickly understood by the party addressed. At the same show, at a later hour, I heard one gentleman ask another, whether "such a one," pointing to a name on the stand of carnations were his own flowers? These remarks, and such like remarks, coupled with many incidents which have come under my own notice during the last two or three years, forces me to the conviction that not a few dishonest exhibitors are creeping in amongst us, and that they are not altogether unknown to some who take an active part in committee meetings, and ought to be friends of the societies to which they belong. These local shows were got up for the purpose of encouraging a love of home, and a better respect for the comfort and well-being of their wives and families. This being the foundation on which these societies rest, I think it is a shame that the original object should thus be set aside by the selfish and mercenery, without the least regard to the injustice done, or the example they set to others. I hope these remarks will be the means of stirring up the lovers of horticulture to fresh energy, and stricter administration of that rule relating to *honesty*, and to do their best to render these flower shows attractive and pleasing to visitors, and above all to avoid unpleasant feeling and encourage honesty, honour, and unselfishness.

R. I.

A boy was killed while riding in a tub at South Pontop Colliery, on Wednesday.

On Tuesday night, a lecture was delivered by Dr. Wilson, of Lanchester, in the Wesleyan Chapel, Hamsteels Colliery, on "The Violation of the Physical and Organic Laws."

At the Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday, an Irishman, named Thomas Price, was sentenced to two months' hard labour, with fourteen days' additional on non-payment of costs, for a brutal assault on his wife, at Blackhill, on Tuesday last.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN AT BLACKHILL.—On Thursday, two young men, named Simpson Birtley and Thomas Neiley, were charged before M. Kearney, chairman, and John Clavering, Esqs., at the Lanchester Petty Sessions, with committing an unprovoked assault on P.C. Reay, at Annfield Plain, on the 10th instant. The case was proved. Supt. Oliver put in a large number of convictions, against Birtley, all committed since the 1st of January last, and he was fined £5 and costs, or three months' hard labour. Neiley was fined 40s and costs.

DYER'S WATCHES.—The Best and Cheapest 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.; Gents' Splendid Gold Levers, 98s.; Hunting Case, 120s. Every kind of First-class Gold and Silver Watches kept in Stock, at Lowest Wholesale Cash 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.

BREACH OF THE MINES' REGULATION ACT.—At Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday, before M. Kearney (chairman), and John Clavering, Esqs., James Ambler was charged with a breach of the Mines' Regulation Act. Mr Patrick, of Durham, for the prosecution, said the defendant was a hewer employed at East Pontop Colliery, near Annfield Plain. He produced the colliery rules, the 3rd paragraph of which said that no man or boy was to go into any part of the pit, except with the permission of the overman, deputy, or other person. The defendant appeared to have entered the workings and hewed a quantity of coals by the side of the tramway, where the coal was soft.—Defendant, in answer to the bench, said he was guilty.—Mr Patrick: That being so, we will not press the case, but shall be content if Ambler pays the expenses. Defendant was then ordered to pay £1 3s expenses.

THE "ALLEGED" DISTURBANCE IN A CHAPEL AT BLACKHILL.—At the Autumnal Session of the Newcastle District of the United Methodist Free Church, held at Sunderland, on Thursday, a conversation occurred in connection with a rumour which had found its way into the newspapers respecting some disturbance supposed to have taken place in one of the chapels in the Consett mission. The facts of the case were carefully gone into at length, after which the district meeting passed the following resolution:—"That this meeting, having carefully examined the widespread report of a disturbance in the Benfieldside Chapel, Consett, finds that the disturbance did not take place in that chapel as reported, and this meeting rejoices to hear that the church at Benfieldside is in the enjoyment of great peace and charity, and desires to express its deep sympathy with the members, after the malicious slander so widely reported in the newspapers."

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

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

LINTZ COLLIERY—At the Brick Works, on the 8th inst., the wife of Mr James Batey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BLANCHLAND—At the Parish Church, on the 14th inst., John Johnson, of Coat House, eldest son of the late Robert Johnson, farmer, Coat House, to Elizabeth Foster, eldest daughter of the late Robt. Foster, innkeeper, Blanchland.

TYNEMOUTH—At the Parish Church, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. T. Featherstone, Mr R. Thompson, Snow's Green, to Miss Sarah, second daughter of Mr Robt. Hetherington, builder, Gateshead.

ROWLEY—At the Baptist Chapel, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. M. Morris, Charles Sparks, to Betsy Ann Robson, both of Shotley Bridge.

DEATHS.

BLACKHILL—At Highgate, on the 15th inst., Selina, the beloved wife of Pastor John Brooks. Funeral on Saturday, at One p.m., at the Benfieldside Cemetery. Will all friends please accept this intimation.

On the 9th inst., aged 3 years, Sarah Jane Metcalfe.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE—At 13, Wood Street, on the 12th inst., aged 16 months, Elizabeth Hannah Robson.

ESH COLLIERY—On the 9th inst., aged 2 years, Thomas, son of Mr Thomas Gregg.

SPEN—On the 13th inst., aged 59 years, Mr Matthew Carr, late of Walbottle.

PRUSSIA—On the 4th inst, aged 39 years, Thomas, son of John Burlinson, of Burnopfield, and late of Shincliffe.

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