W. J. ROGERS, JACOB STREET BREWERY,

Wishes to inform his Customers and the Public generally that, owing to other Brewers using the designation of AK for their BITTER ALES, the various qualities of Beer now being sent out from the Jacob Street Brewery WILL BEAR A DISTINCTIVE LABEL, WITH THE TRADE MARK,

Without which none will be genuine, and any Copy of the Label or Trade Mark will be treated as an infringement of the Trade Mark Registration Act.

THE OCTOBER BREWINGS ARE NOW IN FINE CONDITION. JACOB STREET BREWERY, BRISTOL.

THE WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE ELECTION.

MR. B. ST. JOHN ACKERS AT WICKWAR.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the supporters of Mr. B. St. John Ackers, the Conservative candidate for West Gloucestershire, was held at the Townhall, Wickwar, under the presidency of Colonel Hale. Among those present were the Rev. R. P. Davies (Charfield), the Rev. R. J. Lyon (Wickwar), the Rev. A. Bond (Cheltenham), Messrs. J. F. Robinson, John Arnold, W. Minett, F. Minett, T. Minett, Chas. Minett, Joseph Symons, Jos. Brown, L. Preston, J. B. Hobbs, A. Isaac, W. Stoner, Marsden (Kingswood), W. Halsey, H. Wiles, and Cornock (Hillsley).

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the electors of the Western Division of Gloucestershire were now called upon to return a member to Parliament in the place of Colonel Kingscote, who had resigned the position as one of the representatives of the division. Colonel Kingscote, he knew, was universally esteemed in the county (applause), and all must congratulate him upon having received so substantial a recognition for his services during the many years he had served the county (applause). At the same time those present might also congratulate themselves that so formidable an opponent to the Conservative party in the division had been removed (hear, hear), and they should now redouble their efforts in order to ensure, now they had the opportunity, that the large and influential party of Conservatives in the Western Division of Gloucestershire should no longer be left unrepresented in the House of Commons (cheers). It was hardly conceivable, he thought, that any man could look around and be satisfied with things as they were at the present time, either at home or abroad (hear, hear). The foreign policy of the Government was probably a matter which had attracted most attention, and he did not believe there was a man present who would consider that the way in which the affairs of Egypt had been managed by the Government, but more especially those in connection with the Soudan expedition, redounded to the credit of Mr. Gladstone and his supporters (cheers). Under those circumstances he thought they should use every endeavour to effect a change among those who had so wofully mismanaged the affairs of the nation for some time past (cheers). To achieve that result they would have to send men to Parliament who were not likely to be led away blindly to follow one man, however eminent he might be (hear, hear)—but who were prepared to favour such measures as might be considered for the benefit of all classes of the community, as well as being ready to uphold the dignity and integrity of the British Empire (loud cheers). They had every reason, then, to believe they had such a candidate in Mr. St. John Ackers (cheers). Many of them had had an opportunity of hearing Mr. Ackers' speeches, and those who had not had no doubt read reports of those speeches in the papers; and he felt sure that all Mr. Ackers had put forward was satisfactory to the Conservative party (hear, hear). He trusted that on the 10th of March they would, by their votes, put Mr. Ackers where he ought to be—at the head of the poll (loud cheers).

Mr. ST. JOHN ACKERS, who was enthusiastically received, thanked the gallant chairman for the eulogistic terms in which he had referred to him and his candidature; but he wished that Colonel Hale had given the meeting his views upon the bungling policy of the Government in the Soudan (hear, hear). He (Mr. Ackers) was now addressing two, and sometimes three, meetings a day in various parts of the division, and he could not pretend to say something new in each place. He felt, however, that what they desired was that he should speak out his mind freely and fairly with regard to the present condition of things—the condition of the country when the Government went into office as contrasted with that of the present time, after five years rule by Mr. Gladstone and his party; and further, that he should tell them what were his views, and what line he would take if elected as their representative in Parliament (hear, hear). Sir William Marling, he should explain, seemed to take exception to his address because it was not headed in the usual way, "Gentlemen," concluding with "your obedient servant." But his (the speaker's) explanation was that the Liberals knew three days before the Conservatives of the division that Colonel Kingscote was about to resign, and while Sir William Marling had plenty of time to prepare his address, he (Mr. Ackers) had not; but hurriedly as his address was got out, it appeared the same time as his opponent's, and side by side in an evening paper (hear, hear). The Conservatives of the division, then, would readily pardon him if there was a little roughness about his address; but still he thought it was better to have had it as it was than that it should have appeared later than his opponent's (applause). He could assure them that it was not from any discourtesy that the address did not appear with the usual formal beginning and ending, but simply due to the hurry in which it was prepared. He did not think it necessary to dwell upon the address his opponent recently gave at Berkeley—an address which seemed to give widespread dissatisfaction; for if reported accurately, it was, he considered, one of the most inopportune speeches he had read for many years (hear, hear). It had caused great dissatisfaction, and he believed it would do the Conservatives a great amount of good (cheers). He had heard from all quarters that men in the Berkeley district were coming over to their side, not by ones or twos, but by tens and twenties (renewed cheers). The Conservatives, however, must not be too sanguine, although the prospect looked so promising for them. At the last election they were much too sure, and they knew the result. On the previous evening he addressed a large meeting at Fishponds, and probably most of those he then spoke to were electors. Fishponds, as they knew, was in the neighbourhood of Bristol, and vast numbers of dwellings were gradually springing up in the vicinity, the people coming from Bristol into the country to live. Hundreds of persons were coming into that district to live, which was a part of the division, but of whose political opinions they had no conception. He was of opinion that there was no country district throughout the length and breadth of the division which was Radical. He believed the majority of the districts were strongly Conservative, and that many who were at the last election wavering or inclined to be Liberal were now distinctly in their favour (cheers). They must endeavour to neutralise the population he had alluded to, and when it became a settled population and well worked, it would, he felt, be Conservative (hear, hear). So long, then, as they had those large forces to meet in the Bristol district, he entreated them to work as steadily and as hard as if [illegible]

him (hear, hear). Sir William Marling, however, thought that the nation ought to be much indebted to the Liberal Government for the line they had taken in the matter of local rates (laughter). He (Mr. Ackers) felt that they had better go back to the Conservatives, who helped local rates by grants from the Treasury, and who had wrenched from this Government £260,000 towards the helping of main roads. He argued that the Liberals had not lightened the burdens of local taxation by one farthing. Adverting to the Soudan question, the speaker maintained that there had not been the slightest necessity for the great expense to which the nation had been put. If General Gordon and Sir Gerald Graham's advice had been taken, we could, at a very trifling expense—certainly not more than £100,000—have done all, and he believed more than, we should accomplish now with the 15,000 troops who were going to be sent there. Speaking of General Gordon and the conduct of the Government towards that gallant soldier, Mr. Ackers asserted that the Government might have saved one of England's best sons if they had acted upon the early advice they received from him. He next spoke of the conduct of the Government in dealing with the foot and mouth disease, and said that their recent action—in regard to the landing of diseased cargoes at Deptford—seemed to be trifling with the food supplies of the country. Mr. Ackers concluded by detailing many of the matters he would give his special attention to if elected as their representative, and which have been given in previous speeches.

On the motion of Mr. J. F. ROBINSON, seconded by Mr. JOHN ARNOLD, the following resolution was agreed to:—"That this meeting approves of the candidature of Mr. St. John Ackers, and considers him a fit and proper person to represent the Western Division of Gloucestershire, and it pledges itself to use every endeavour to secure his election" (applause).

Three cheers were then given for Mr. Ackers, who, in returning thanks, said if elected he should in local matters ever consider the opinions of those best qualified to judge, and in national matters should vote as he believed to be right (cheers).

The Rev. R. P. DAVIES (Charfield), in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, said that some people thought that a clergyman was out of his place in taking part in a political meeting. He agreed that there were some subjects in which a clergyman might better stand aside; but he felt he should be wanting in his duty if he did not support the Conservative or National party at the present crisis. It was part of their duty to teach patriotism (applause), but patriotism seemed now to be altogether forgotten by the other side (applause), and therefore they must try and win back the honour and respect in which England was held five or six years ago. Speaking of Sir William Marling's address, some passages of which he criticised, Mr. Davies said Sir William congratulated them upon the present price of corn (laughter); but he must have a singularly low opinion of the intelligence of the working men if he thought they would swallow that (laughter and applause).

The Rev. R. J. LYON seconded the vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried.

Colonel HALE having replied, the meeting, which was throughout of a very enthusiastic character, terminated.

In the evening Mr. Ackers addressed a meeting of his supporters at Winterbourne, dwelling at length upon the general policy of the Government and also agricultural topics, his remarks being similar to those previously reported. He promised, if returned to Parliament, to uphold religious education in elementary schools, and also a straightforward and manly policy—a policy which they should not only know, but other countries understand as well (hear, hear). He would also do his best to get all classes of property to contribute their fair share towards the burdens of local taxation, and he would support a commission to inquire into the present condition of trade and agriculture (applause). In national matters he should vote as he believed in his conscience to be right, and in matters local he should consider the opinion of those best qualified to judge (applause). A resolution was adopted approving of the candidature of Mr. Ackers, and the meeting pledged itself to use every effort to secure his return.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRISTOL TIMES AND MIRROR.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several letters are unavoidably held over.

LORD FITZHARDINGE AND THE WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE ELECTION.

SIR,—The "Old Whig" from Thornbury tells us "that Peers are forbidden to interfere in election proceedings." I trust, for Lord Fitzhardinge's sake, that the penalty for doing so may not be great, for the day following Sir W. Marling's Radical speech at Berkeley his lordship bolted the Radical Committee out of the earth they had established at the Townhall, from which place Mr. Ackers will shortly address his constituents.

The "Old Whig" is mistaken about Mr. J. H. Cooke's conduct. Mr. Cooke has too good taste "to canvass in direct opposition to the view of his principal," and it is well known by the Berkeley tenantry that Mr. Cooke absented himself from Sir W. Marling's and Mr. Chance's meeting at Berkeley, and that he is taking no part whatever in the election. It is not likely that Mr. Ackers' committee, which consists of such names as the following, viz., the Hon. Elton Gifford (chairman), Hon. Edgar Gifford, Mr. G. B. Jenkinson, Mr. H. O. L. Baker, Mr. Gillanders, Mr. Marsh, Mr. T. Bailey, Mr. Gregory, and Mr. Croome (all either relations or intimate friends of Lord Fitzhardinge) would be canvassing the voters up to the very walls of the Castle, if they had not his lordship's tacit approval of all they are doing.

February 25th, 1885. H.

WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE ELECTION.

SIR,—The addresses of the candidates for the Western Division lie before me—the one bold, manly, and well becoming an Englishman; the other just of an opposite character, prating about "Defence, not defiance." What defence, I wonder? Where, indeed, has been the defence of poor Gordon? Surely the last lines he wrote to a friend in Cairo, dated 14th December, 1884, should ring in the ears of all such thorough-going Liberals as the would-be Radical candidate for the Western Division of Gloucestershire, and prove to them the utter condemnation they so well deserve from their sorrowing country. He wrote:—"All is up. I expect a catastrophe in ten days' time. *It would not have been so if our people had kept me better informed as to their intentions.* My adieux to all.—C. G. GORDON." The sequel has proved what will, when the historian writes of this bitter neglect, be read and known in ages yet to come as one of the saddest chapters in the record of our land. Sir W. H. Marling, in his address, desires the law of entail and primogeniture abolished, and thinks the land of the kingdom is in too few hands; and yet in another part of this same precious effusion he announces himself as a landowner, and hopes by diligence and honesty (save the mark!) to gain the esteem of the electors. What honesty, I should like to know, is there in thus attempting, by destroying the law of entail and primogeniture, to do away with the power and influence of those who, as having a large stake in the land of their country, have ever been foremost in upholding its greatness? Away with such subtle proposals. Let Sir W. Marling, as a landowner, if he likes, set an example of the propriety of sub-division, or, as some of his party desires, of nationalisation or confiscation. But in face of such opinions, it is fervently to be hoped the electors of West Gloucester will prefer the candidate who will not listen to such destructive opinions. Truly does Mr. Ackers write:—"We have a Government that has ever set its face against the agricultural interest."

I remain, your obedient servant,

HENRY PARKER.

Southfield-villa, Wickwar, Feb. 25th, 1885.

SIR,—It is much to be regretted that the public are already beginning to observe that the Conservatives are, as usual, allowing their opponents to benefit by their inactivity. From the timely letter of your correspondent, "True Conservative," it is hoped that it will have the effect of arousing every Conservative to a sense of duty in rendering every assistance for fighting the [illegible]

LOAN EXHIBITION OF WOMEN'S INDUSTRIES AT CLIFTON.

A novel, but a most interesting and useful, exhibition was opened yesterday, at Clifton, and it will remain open until the end of March. The great success that attended the Industrial Exhibition at the Drill-hall suggested the idea that an exhibition should be held which should be devoted entirely to the handiwork of ladies. The desire to extend technical education to women is becoming more and more general, and it was felt that an exhibition of this kind would help to further the cause. The idea, we believe, originated with Miss Helen Blackburn and Mr. Alan Greenwell, who, with others, have shown a very active interest in promoting the many attempts made to provide remunerative occupation for women. The initiative was taken as long ago as September last, when Mr. Greenwell, Mrs. Beddoe, Mr. W. Sturge, Miss Foster, Miss Blackburn, Mrs. Gilmore Barnett, and others met together and discussed the question whether it was desirable to hold such an exhibition, and further, whether the requisite funds could be obtained for successfully carrying it out. It was resolved to hold an exhibition, and Mr. Joseph D. Weston was appointed president, with the following committee:—Mr. Alan Greenwell, M.A. (chairman), Mrs. Barnett, Miss Barclay, Miss R. Coates, Mrs. Croggan, Mrs. Cunnington, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Hargrave, Miss C. Mendham, Miss Mary Price, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Sturge, Miss H. Sturge, Miss M. C. Sturge, Miss Tanner, Miss Tribe, Miss Tucker, Miss Watson, and Miss Whitwill; hon. secretaries, Miss H. Blackburn, Miss Farler, Miss Edith Mendham, and Miss Agnes E. Tanner; treasurer, Miss M. D. Tothill. An influential list of patrons was secured, including the members for the city, the High Sheriff (Mr. John Harvey), Sir John and Lady Davis, Lady Elton, General Belfield, Monsignor Clarke, and very many of others. A number of ladies and gentlemen also came forward as guarantors. The committee lost no time in putting themselves into communication with the Women's Employment Society in London, the Female School of Art, the School of Wood Carving, and the various employers of female labour throughout the country, and they were pleased to find that the encouragement they received was of the most satisfactory kind, offers of assistance in furthering the project being most readily given. The next thing was to settle upon the building in which the exhibition should be held, and Queen's-villa, at the top of the Royal-promenade, almost opposite the Victoria-rooms, was selected. It has been void for a very long time, but it has now been fitted up in an admirable way by Messrs. Trapnell and Gane, of College-green. There are some thousands of exhibits arranged in the various rooms, embracing examples of painting, pottery, dress, sculpture, music, and needlework, and to add to the attractions there will be lectures on various subjects connected with women's work, music will lend its charms, and [illegible]

portraits of eminent women, including a portrait of her Majesty at the age of fifteen, lent by Mrs. Sturge; the Duchess of Kent, Queen Charlotte, Madame de Staël, and celebrities in the world of fashion, literature, and art. The portraits of Elizabeth Fry, Mary Carpenter, Frances Power Cobbe, and Mrs. Hannah More, are especially noticeable. On the staircase the Leven Shipyard Company, Dumbarton, show all kinds of inventions and designs connected with the fitting up of ships, and there is a fine collection of busts and plasters in high and low relief. In Room No. 3 there are splendid specimens of dressmaking by the Rational Dress Society, Mrs. Dritholl, Miss Coates, Dyer and Co. (Park-street), and some beautiful fans. In the next room there are some interesting antiquities, designs for fans and window stands. In Room No. 6, the Bristol Associated Decorators have specimens of wall decoration and furniture, designed and executed by members of the association. This association was formed in November, 1883, with the view of aiding young artists, especially School of Art students, who it is hoped may find a remunerative profession in house decoration. The work for which the associates are specially trained includes the designing and painting of friezes, dados, and panels for walls; panels for ceilings, doors, shutters, and screens; mantel pieces, overmantels, &c. The work shown is very creditable. In the next room the Clifton Ladies Work Society show various specimens of the work of their members, and here Miss Ellen Turk shows the Florentine tapestry medium invented by her. It is equally available for artists and amateurs. It is very pliable for textile fabrics, and will wash. Sketches in oil on ordinary paper will lie in portfolios without adhering together. Professor Barff, late professor of chemistry to the Royal Academy of Arts, recommends it. The Willesden Waterproof Paper and Canvas Company took a silver medal at the Health Exhibition for internal decoration which was done with this medium. It is a genuine woman's industry, and it is manufactured, bottled, corked, sealed, and labelled by women. It is used for painting on looking-glass, terra-cotta, &c., and is indestructible.

The Chromo-lithographic Studio, London, send a choice collection of their works, and altogether the exhibition is a very varied and interesting one. On Wednesday afternoons and Saturday evenings concerts will be given under the direction of Miss Farler. Messrs. F. J. Smith and Sons have kindly lent a patent iron-strutted grand piano, and the following ladies have also very kindly promised their help in this direction:—Mrs. Roeckel, Miss Chute, Miss Mary Farler, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Villiers, Miss Kate Nicholls, Miss Mabel Waite, Miss Mary Locke, and others. Miss Baker and Miss Arnot will give cookery lessons, and the lectures will be delivered in the afternoons as follows:—February 28th, Mrs. Magnussen will show Icelandic spinning; March 2nd, Mrs. Lynch will lecture on "Rational Dress;" March 7th, Mrs. Hoggan, M.D., will lecture on "Medical Education of Women in India"; March 10th, Miss Van will lecture on "The New System of Teaching the Deaf and Dumb;" March 14th, Miss Catherine Drew will lecture on "Dress: Technic and Economic;" March 17th, Miss Liphold will lecture on "Kindergarten Teaching;" March 21st, Miss Rowe, of the Art School of Wood Carving, will contribute a paper. Miss Temple will show the scientific dress-cutting system on certain after- [illegible]

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CHURCH NEWS.

The Rev. T. G. Weir Ponton, formerly of this city, has been appointed missionary curate in connection with the English Church in Paris.

Amongst the Lenten preachers at Hereford Cathedral is the Rev. R. W. Randall, of All Saints', Clifton, who is announced to preach at evensong on Thursday, the 5th March.

The Rev. Dr. Butler, the new Dean of Gloucester, will not sever his connection with Harrow school before July, at the end of the summer term. He will, however, be instituted at Gloucester prior to that date.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, CLIFTON.—During the present season of Lent a course of addresses on "The Beatitudes" will be delivered at the Wednesday evening services by the curate, the Rev. G. E. Laws.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells has licensed the Rev. J. W. Morris, late of St. Katharine's, Northampton, to the curacy of St. Cuthbert's, Wells, on the nomination of the vicar, the Rev. Prebendary Beresford.

The Rev. A. B. Sayce, formerly of Westbury-on-Trym, and afterwards of Cheddar, has been licensed by the Bishop of Winchester to the curacy of St. Stephen's, Bournemouth, on the nomination of the incumbent the Rev. A. S. Bennett.

The erection of a parochial room for classes, meetings, &c., in connection with St. John's, Bedminster, is projected, at a cost of £1,000, towards which sum about £300 has been already provided. A site has been secured, and designs have been obtained. It is proposed to hold a bazaar after Easter, to assist in raising the amount required for the completion of the building.

A THOUGHTFUL BISHOP.—The retiring Bishop of Lincoln (Dr. Wordsworth) has recently presented every one of the curates in the diocese with a copy of his whole commentary on the Old and New Testaments—eight large volumes in all, and published at £9. Among those who profit by this act of thoughtful kindness is the Rev. J. W. Hancock, who at present holds the curacy of Holy Trinity, Louth, and whose father, the Rev. John Hancock, is head-master of the Colston's Hospital, Stapleton. We may add that Dr. Wordsworth acted in a similar manner to all the curates in Nottinghamshire when the diocese of Southwell was formed.

The Rev. H. Armstrong Hall will—by request of the Mayor—preach at St. Mark's chapel next Sunday morning.

At Brislington parish church there will be special services during Lent. Mondays, morning at 10; Tuesdays and Fridays, evening at half-past seven; Wednesdays, morning at 11. The preachers will be:—March 3rd, the Rev. Martin Alford, curate of Cleeve, Yatton; March 10th, the Rev. F. L. Byrde, chaplain of Brislington-house; March 17th, the Rev. E. G. Austen, vicar of Shepton Montague; March 24th, the Rev. A. F. Forbes, vicar of St. James', Southampton.

BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.

CANON IN RESIDENCE—Ven. J. P. NORRIS, D.D.

SERVICES AND ANTHEMS.

Times of Services: Week days, 10 a.m., and 4 p.m.; Sundays, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

FRIDAY.

Morn.—Rogers in D

Even.—Rogers in D ...... Call to remembrance—Battishill

SATURDAY.

Morn.—King in F ...... Sleepers, wake—Mendel.

Even.—King in F ...... I will lay me—Gadsby

WELLS CATHEDRAL.

CANON IN RESIDENCE—Rev. C. M. CHURCH, M.A.

ORDER OF SERVICES FOR THE WEEK.

FRIDAY.

Morn.—Bird in D mi

Even.—Bird in D mi ...... Hear my crying—Weldon

SATURDAY.

Morn.—Ouseley in E ♭ ... Lord, who shall dwell—Rogers

Even.—Ouseley in E ♭ ... Sing unto the Lord—Greene

TABLE OF LESSONS.

Fri.	Morn.—Exodus 40, v 17	Mark 3, v 13
	Even.—Lev. 9 v 22, to 10 v 12	Romans 9, v 19
Sat.	Morn.—Lev. 14, to v 23	Mark 4, to v 35
	Even.—Lev. 16, to v 23	Romans 10

BRISTOL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

The annual meeting of the subscribing shareholders of the above institution was held in the Lecture Theatre of the Museum, Queen's-road, yesterday afternoon. The chair was taken by the Rev. S. W. Wayte, and the attendance was limited.

The report of the Council stated that although considerable activity has been manifested during the past year, the long-continued depression of trade in this country appears still to influence unfavourably the general condition of the institution, and although great economy is exercised by the Council, yet, owing to the pressure of Government taxation and municipal charges, it becomes increasingly difficult to carry on adequately an institution like the Museum and Library, which [illegible]

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