R[OB]ERT JACKSON'S
CHEAP [PR]INTING & STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENTS,
69, FRONT STREET, and 21, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.
Agent for Dipton:—MR. THOMAS CLARK South Medomsley Cottages.
Agent for Stanley:—Mr. M. G. ARMSTRONG Newsagent, Bavanna Post Office.

The Consett Guardian

DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER
AND NORTH-WEST DURHAM GAZETTE.

DOWSON'S
MANTLES
AND
JACKETS.

No. 1,753. REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. FRIDAY EVENING, April 6th, 1894. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Contracts.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—FOR SALE, SAND of superior quality, also GRAVEL for concrete. Sent to any station in Consett District.—Apply G. & H. Hodgson, 8, Stutley Terrace, Newcastle. 466n

COLLIERLEY DYKES LODGE OF MECHANICS, DIPTON. — WANTED TENDERS for SUPPLYING a substantial Knife and Fork TEA. Also, a BRASS BAND for the Procession, on May 16th, 1894.—Thomas Bowes, Secretary, Annfield Plain. 753n

TO BUILDERS, &c

TENDERS WANTED for the ERECTION of 14 COTTAGES at South Moor, for Messrs Forster and Errington. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the house of John Errington, Ox Inn, Oxhill, on and after March 31st, 1894. Tenders will be received up to Tuesday, 11th April, 1894. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of EIGHT HOUSES in Thomas Street, Blackhill. Plans and Specifications can be seen at Mr J. G. Murray's, Greenhill, Shotley Bridge, on and after April 11th, 1894. Tenders will be received up to Friday, 20th April, 1894. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted. 749n

TO CONTRACTORS.

CONTRACTORS wishful to TENDER for the ERECTION of Self-contained DWELLING-HOUSE and STABLE for Mr E. Cook, Brake Proprietor, Front Street, Stanley, must send in Names to T. Ernest Crossling, Architect and Surveyor, Rose Villa, Stanley, R.S.O., on or before April 18th, 1894. 734n

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS WANTED for the ERECTION of TWO HOUSES, SHOPS, and STABLE at West Stanley, for Mr R. T. Witty. The Plans can be seen, and all information obtained, from the Architect, at 33, Sherburn Terrace, Consett, from the 9th up to the 23rd day of April next, on which days Tenders (whole or separately), to be sent in not later than Five o'clock p.m., to the undersigned,
JOHN DOHERTY, Architect.
Consett, April 5th, 1894. 772n

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD invite TENDERS for Leading Materials required by the Board, and also Price per day for Team Work. Specifications to be seen, and all information to be obtained by applying to the Surveyor, who will receive Tenders, sealed and endorsed, "Team Work," from the 30th day of March, till the 14th of April, 1894.
The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order of the Board,
718n JOHN DIXON, Surveyor

Wanted.

WANTED, a steady active GIRL, age about 16.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office, Consett.

WANTED, a respectable LODGER.—Apply, 53, Park Road, Blackhill.

WANTED, a strong healthy SERVANT.—Mrs Tuson, The Vicarage, Dipton. 744n

WANTED, a strong LAD to deliver Milk and do Farm Work.—Apply to T. Veitch, Hamsteels Old Farm, Quebec. 751n

WANTED, a YOUTH, for an Office, from 16 to 18, quick at Figures; good penman.—Apply, in own writing, A., *Guardian* Office, Consett.

SITUATION WANTED by a respectable middle-aged, Trustworthy Person; good character if required.—Apply to the *Guardian* Office, Consett.

WANTED, TWO ROOMS as OFFICES in Main Street, between Mount Pleasant and Front Street, Consett.—Apply, stating position and terms, A.B., *Guardian* Office, Consett. 750n

WANTED, a good PLAIN COOK, or experienced GENERAL SERVANT; liberal wages given.—Apply to Mrs Gledstone, Bank House, Consett.

WANTED, for the end of May, a clean steady GIRL as GENERAL SERVANT in a small Family, where a younger Girl is kept; must be a good washer, able to get up linen, and do plain cooking.—Apply at 18, East Parade, Consett. 739n

WANTED, for the May Term, a YOUNG MAN or STRONG BOY accustomed to Farm Work; engagement for six or twelve months.—Apply to Mr W. Reed, Knitsley. 671n

AGENCY.—For good GENERAL SERVANTS apply at the Servants' Registry Office, 13, Front Street, Consett. 29k

COLLIERY OFFICIALS and MINERS of all ranks and ages. Lessons by Post. The surest road to promotion. Send Penny Stamp for Syllabus.—T. A. Southern, M.E., late H.M. Inspector of Mines, the Universal Mining School, Derby. 184m

To Let.

FLORAL STUDIES, for Painting from, LET OUT ON HIRE, 3d per Week.—*Guardian* Office, Consett. 284n

TO LET, at Unthank, a Two-roomed HOUSE, good Garden, and usual Out-offices; a Cowgrassed if required; worker out preferred.—Apply to Wm Johnson, Unthank. 776n

HOUSE TO LET, Wheatley Hill, near Burnhope, containing Nine Rooms, Stabling, &c., if necessary.—Apply, G. Hobson, Harperley Mills, Lintz Green. 300m

TO LET, 3 NEW HOUSES, containing Five Rooms and Scullery, in St. Cuthbert's Terrace, Blackhill.—Apply at 28, St. Cuthbert's Terrace, or 11, Park Road, Consett. 646n

TO BE LET, in St. Cuthbert's Terrace, BENFIELDSIDE HOUSE, containing Drawing and Dining Rooms, Kitchen and Scullery on First Floor, 5 Bed-rooms, Bath Room, and W.C. on Second Floor, with small Garden, and the usual conveniences in Yard.—Apply, E. and J. R. Taylor, Builders, &c., Ritson's Road, Blackhill. 741n

DETACHED SEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE and GARDEN, TO LET, or FOR SALE, at Ward's End, near Tow Law, with or without 2-stalled Stable or Byre, and Half-an-acre of Grass.—Apply to Mr Haansbergen, Woodlands, Consett.

SHOOTING.—TO LET 1,000 to 2,000 acres of MIXED SHOOTING (good rabbit ground; last three years' average annual bag over 1,000 head), with Keeper and Cottage, near Knitsley Station, Consett Branch N.E.R.—Apply to Mr Haansbergen, Woodlands, Consett. 591n

For Sale.

COAL BORING MACHINES and Parts FOR SALE.—F. Welch and Co., Annfield Plain and Stanley. 679n

TWO EXCELLENT Cushion Tyre BICYCLES FOR SALE, cheap.—F. Welch & Co, Annfield Plain. 678n

PURE BRED LANGSHAN EGGS, off Prize Strain; 3s 6d per sitting, carriage paid.—Apply, M. Bewley, Tunstall Reservoir, Wolsingham.

GALVANISED WIRE NETTING for Poultry and Game.—18in., 24in., 30in., and 36in. wide x 2in. mesh, 3s 9d, 5s, 6s 3d, and 7s 6d; 36in and 48in. by 3in., 6s and 7s 6d per 50 yards roll. Carriage paid to any railway station. Smaller Meshes at proportionate prices. Special quotations for orders of £2 and upwards. Best ROOFING FELT, 4s 6d, 6s 3d, and 7s 9d per roll of 25 yards x 32in. wide; carriage paid.—F. Welch & Co., Annfield Plain and Stanley. 680n

TO INNKEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, &c.—SPIRIT STOCK RECEIPT and DELIVERY BOOKS, with portions of the Act of Parliament affecting the same. Price 1s, or 1s 1d, post free from Robert Jackson, Printer, Bookseller, and Wholesale Stationer *Guardian* Office, and 21, Newmarket Street, Consett.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, cheap, PONY-PHÆTON.—Apply to E. Wilson, Freemasons' Arms Inn, Consett.

FOR SALE, cheap, a Boy's PONY, BRIDLE and PAD.—Apply J. Crawford, Auctioneer, Consett.

SPECIAL Sparkbrook SAFETY BICYCLE FOR SALE, second-hand, cushion tyres; a bargain.—Apply at Saw Mill, Lanchester. 751n

FOR SALE, a very useful BLACK HORSE, 14½ h.h.—Apply to F. Spry, Fruiterer, Leadgate. 752n

FOR SALE, a large QUANTITY of POSTS and RAILS, Mangle Rollers, and Cartwright's Timber.—Apply, Dipton Saw Mill, Lintz Green.

BRICKS and DRAINAGE PIPES at DEARNESS BRICK and TILE WORKS, WATER HOUSES. 269k

FOR SALE, ROANED HORSE, 16·2 h.h., good worker. Also, CART and HARNESS, good condition.—Apply R. Wears, Urpeth, Pit Hill, Chester-le-Street. 732n

FOR SALE, STONE BORING MACHINES, BARREL and FRAME, also, COAL MACHINES, best in the county.—Apply R. Rowell, Annfield Plain.

FOR SALE, PRIZE-BRED BLACK MINORCA EGGS.—Hunter's and Pitt's strains, 3s per sitting, guaranteed fertile; inspection invited.—E. Bell, 14, Murray Street, Blackhill. 738n

FOR SALE, Second-hand PIANO, in good condition, only £4; also, good Second-hand HARMONIUM, in Walnut case, 10 stops, £8 cash, or 5s per month.—Call or write to Archibald Ramsden, Ltd., Town Hall Buildings, Consett. 773n

TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract, all that valuable CORNER BLOCK OF PROPERTY, situate in Victoria and Raglan Streets, Consett, with a frontage of about 40 feet in each street, consisting of two good Shops, Kitchens, &c., on the Ground Floor, with Two good Rooms each on the Second Floor, and now in the occupation of Messrs John Askew and George Robson, as Tenants thereof, who will on application show the Premises. The Property is situate on a very valuable Business Site, substantially built, with all necessary conveniences thereto belonging.—Apply to Wm. Raw, Auctioneer, Blackhill. 476n

JUDSON'S ENAMEL, all Colours, 6d per tin.—Robert Jackson, *Guardian* Office, and 21, Newmarket Street, Consett. 427

TO BUILDERS.—FOR SALE, best SNECKED BLOCKING COURSES, ready for Fixing. Also, BUILDING STONE of all Descriptions.—Apply, Mr Dent, Pearl Quarry, Stocksfield Station.

BASIC SLAG.—THOMAS' PHOSPHATE POWDER, also ALBERTS' BASIC PHOSPHATE POWDER, most reliable Manures. SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS for Messrs Albert, for Four Northern Counties of England, Berwickshire, Roxburghshire, and Scottish Borders:—
LANGDALE BROTHERS
46, Cloth Market, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

T. OWEN,
WHOLESALE SADDLER,
AND SADDLERS' IRONMONGER,
73, & 77, SIDE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

HAVING moved into his NEW and more EXTENSIVE PREMISES, near his Old Establishment (which has had to give way to Railway Extensions), begs to thank the many Customers who have patronised him so well during the last 12 Years, and to inform them that he is still SELLING at the Cheapest Rate, and Lower than his usual Prices, a large Stock of Harness and Saddlery of every Description:—
HORSE CLOTHING, RUGS, STABLE SHEETS, WATERPROOF CART & WAGGON COVERS, LOIN COVERS, GIG APRONS, GIG LAMPS, CLIPPING MACHINES, and all kinds of Stable Requisites.
SURPLUS SALE FOR 30 DAYS.
T. OWEN also wishes to intimate that, owing to the extensive Premises he has acquired, and which are now undergoing important alterations, he will be able to execute any Order, large or small, by which he may be favoured, with great despatch.

THE STANLEY FURNITURE SHOP.

CYCLES! CYCLES! CYCLES!

JUST ARRIVED A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF

CYCLES.

ALL 1894 PATERNS, WITH DETACHABLE PNEUMATIC TYRES.

Cyclists be sure and visit W. WHITFIELD'S. See his Stock, which for Cheapness and Quality, cannot be equalled.
The NEW ALBION is a perfect Gem, only 26lbs. weight.
The SANSPARIEL is unequalled.
The HARDY is a good reliable Machine, nothing better for the road.
The B and T is a famous Cycle in Cushion Tyres. It is the best value in the Market. Balls to all parts. Price only £3 10s.

The above-named Cycles and others are in Stock, and will be Sold at Prices to defy Competition.
W. Whitfield is Offering some real Bargains in Second-hand Cycles.
Come early and secure these Cycles, which will be the cheapest and best value ever offered.

Note the Address:—
THE STANLEY FURNITURE SHOP,
W. WHITFIELD,
FRONT STREET, STANLEY. 633n

Business Announcements

COCKBURN'S
FOR STATIONERY, CONFECTIONERY, FANCY AND USEFUL ARTICLES,
DIARIES, POCKET BOOKS, DAY BOOKS, LEDGERS, SCHOOL REWARDS, BOOKS BOUND, PICTURES FRAMED,
Spectacles for all Sights.
13, FRONT STREET CONSETT.
Agent for the British and Foreign Bible Society

NOTICE!

HENRY WOOD,
(Late with Messrs Bunn & Dick, Newcastle)
Begs to inform the Inhabitants of CONSETT
AND DISTRICT that he has
COMMENCED BUSINESS as a
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER
AND SILVERSMITH,
AT
30, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.
And trusts by executing all Orders promptly, and at a Reasonable Price, to merit a share of their Patronage.

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SEND TO THE POST OFFICE
AND 8s. an Order for One Pound, made Payable to WILLIAM STEWART AND SON, and you will receive in return, Carriage Paid to any Railway Station or Carrier, 10lbs. of the Cheapest TEA in England, or 5lbs. of INDIAN TEA the Finest Tea in the World. Should it be your pleasure, we can forward Half of each kind as you may direct.

WILLIAM STEWART & SON,
53, GRAINGER STREET, AND SCOTSWOOD ROAD, NEWCASTLE; 3, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD & CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET, SUNDERLAND.

MARBLE AND CHIMNEY PIECES.
KITCHEN RANGES
(Over 60 Set-up to Select from).
STOVES OF EVERY KIND.
DINNING AND COOKE,
HOT WATER ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, &c.,
PERCY IRONWORKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
SHOW ROOMS, 81 83, AND 85 PERCY STREET.

LOOK TO YOUR TEETH
FOR HEALTH AND APPEARANCE.
FOR EATING AND SPEAKING.
THE BEST QUALITY AT THE LOWEST PRICE.
FIXED TO THE MOUTH WITHOUT PAIN.
COMFORT AND FIT GUARANTEED.
THE NORTH-EASTERN DENTAL CO.,
CONSETT BRANCH.
ATTENDANCE EVERY SATURDAY FROM 3 TO 6 P.M.,
MR. COCKBURN'S, STATIONER, 13 AND 14, FRONT STREET.
(SIDE DOOR).

GEORGE RICHARDSON & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
Beg to inform their numerous friends and patrons that their
NEW SPRING PURCHASES
COMPRISE ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
Great attention has been paid to every Department in the Drapery Trade.
NOVELTIES IN DRESSES, MANTLES, LADIES' CAPES AND JACKETS.
Dressmakers, Milliners, and Tailors kept on the premises.
INSPECTION INVITED. 702n

DOBSON GRADON,
WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER, JEWELLER, SILVERSMITH, & OPTICIAN,
BLACKHILL.
HIGHEST QUALITY ENGLISH SILVER LEVER WATCHES, £3 6s. 0d. BEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
SILVER LEVER WATCHES FROM 30s. ALL WARRANTED
OPTICS A SPECIALITY—EVERY DEFECT OF VISION ACCURATELY TESTED AND CORRECTED.
WATCHMAKER TO THE TRADE. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN HUME & SON,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
CORN MERCHANTS, BREAD BAKERS, AND CONFECTIONERS.
TRY THEIR ORIGINAL
OPTIMUS HORSE MIXTURE,
Which is perfectly cleaned by special machinery. Do not be led away by other and cheaper Mixtures claiming to be the same.
ORDERS TAKEN FOR
BRIDES LOAVES, BIRTHDAY CAKES, SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEAS, &c.
ALL KINDS OF BREAD AND CONFECTIONERY FRESH DAILY.
OUSEBURN MILLS;
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

THE JOHN GRIFFITHS CYCLE CORPORATION, LIMITED.
Have the Sole Agency in the North (for a term of Years from 1st January, 1894) for the World-Famed
HUMBER CYCLES,
BEESTON AND OTHER GRADES.
Do not be misled by old patterns or poor imitations.
"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS," and the Humber Safety and the Dunlop Tyre hold the English Mile Record.
SINGLETON HOUSE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

FARMERS
BEFORE GIVING THEIR ORDERS ELSEWHERE WILL DO WELL TO INSPECT
G. HOBSON'S
LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF
ALL KINDS OF SEEDS,
OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
HARPERLEY AND CATCHGATE MILLS.
Post: LINTZ GREEN, R.S.O
Price Lists on Application.
Agent for Agricultural Implements of all kinds, including the PATENT BROADCAST HAND SEED SOWER!

Business Announcements.

W. T. SMITH,
AMERICAN DENTAL SURGEON,
OF 19, ELDON SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
RESPECTFULLY begs to inform the inhabitants of Consett, Stanley, and surrounding District that he visits as usual at MRS. JONES', 10, Mount Pleasant, Consett, every MONDAY, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and at MRS. SMITH'S, 48, Long Row, Stanley, every FRIDAY from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
Made with all the Latest Improvements, at the Lowest Possible Price that Good Teeth can be made for with the Best Materials. Old Sets Re-made and Repaired on his own system, guaranteed to be as good and strong as new.
All Teeth Extracted Painlessly by his recent discovery, which is perfectly harmless, thus avoiding the danger of the old system by the use of Cocaine.
W. T. Smith thoroughly guarantees all his work for 5 years, and a written guarantee will be given when required, and as he has now been practising in Newcastle and District for 15 years, it will be seen that he has a permanent Address at 19, Eldon Square, where he can always be found, as guarantees are of no value from others who have no permanent place, but simply visit the district for a time and leave no address. Train Fare will be allowed to all Patients desiring to come to Newcastle, where they can, at all times, consult me personally.
REMEMBER THE ADDRESSES—
MRS. JONES'S, 10, Mount Pleasant, CONSETT, EVERY MONDAY from 11 to 5.
AND AT
MRS. SMITH'S, 48, Long Row, STANLEY, EVERY FRIDAY, from 11 to 5

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
S. H. HORSEY.
105, SANDYFORD ROAD, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
ATTENDS
CONSETT every Saturday, at Mr Brown's, 8, Newmarket Street, 1 till 5.
STANLEY every Monday, at Mr Thomas Armstrong's, Front Street, 1 till 5.
CRAGHEAD every Thursday, at Mr Hope's, Grocer, 10 30 till 11 30.
WEST PELTON every Thursday, at Mr Buglass, 10, High-Hold, 12 till 1 30.
PELTON FELL every Thursday, at Mr Joseph Young's, 32, North Row, 3 till 4 30.
English and American ARTIFICIAL TEETH at moderate prices, and all work guaranteed.
TEETH PAINLESSLY EXTRACTED, 1s.
S. H. HORSEY takes this opportunity of stating that he is in no way connected with any other firm, and all patients may rely on seeing him personally and not inexperienced assistants. 301n

S. A. FAIRLESS,
PLAIN AND FANCY BREAD BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
Committees of School Boards, Bands of Hope, Clubs, etc., should call for Estimates when arranging for Teas, Pic-Nics, Garden Parties, or Suppers.
Balls Specially Catered For. Tennis Parties Supplied.
Funerals Supplied on the Shortest Notice.
Every Description of Plain and Ornamental Cakes. Brides' Cake, from 2s. 6d. made to order.
Try our Noted PIES, 2d. each. Boilers, Urns, and Ware on Hire.
Note the Address:—
S. A. Fairless, West Durham Bakery, Spen, Lintz Green.

TAKE NOTICE THAT
JOSEPH MURRAY'S
NEW PREMISES AT HIGH SPEN ARE NOW OPEN
WITH A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FLOUR, AND FEEDING STUFFS AT SPECIALLY REDUCED PRICES.
See Small Bills.
THE OLD PREMISES
WILL BE CONTINUED AS A
BOOT, SHOE, AND SLIPPER ESTABLISHMENT,
WHEN WILL BE OFFERED A VERY LARGE STOCK OF THE ABOVE, BOUGHT SPECIALLY FOR THE EASTER TRADE.
COME, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES. SPLENDID BARGAINS.
JOSEPH MURRAY,
CONSETT, AND SPEN.

BOOKS suitable for PRIZES and SUNDAY SCHOLARS can be had at ROBERT JACKSON'S "Guardian" Office, and 9, Newmarket Street Consett

T. MILNER, A.P.S,
DISPENSING AND FAMILY CHEMIST,
CONSETT,
FOR
FINEST COD LIVER OIL,
ARRISH'S CHEMICAL F OD
Extract of Malt and Cod Liver Oil.
INFLUENZA MIXTURE.
BLOOD PURIFIER.
TIC AND NEURALGIA MIXTURE.
Invalid Beef and Malt Wines.
Agent for Laurance's Spectacles.
Trusses, Bandages, and Elastic Stockings.
SEE SPECIAL LIST FOR SHEEP DIPS.
Horse and Cattle Medicines, &c.
A Derwent Farmer says "I have used your Farm Bottle for several years for Horses, Sheep, and Cattle, and always recommend it."
Price 1s, and 2s 6d Per Bottle.
Postal Orders Promptly Attended to.

"SAUCINE," Registered.
THIS IS THE SAUCE.
Stomach Persuading.
Liver Invigorating.
Kidney Stimulating.
Nerve Exhilarating. THIS IS THE SAUCE.
Ask your grocer for "SAUCINE."
Sole maker—J. J. SNAITH, Sauce and Pickle Manufacturer, Tyne Dock, South Shields. 369m

MRS CLEMINSON'S SCHOOL, BISHOP AUCKLAND.—English by Certificated Mistresses; Drawing and Painting by the Head Master, Science and Art, Darlington; French by a resident Parisian; Mathematics by a Master and Mistress; Violin and Piano by a Master and Mistresses. Forty-seven University, Local, and other Public Examination Certificates gained during the last three years. The House large and airy; Tennis Lawn and Play-ground.

MR. JOHN USHER,
LATE
MR. GEO. RICHARDSON, DENTAL SURGEON, 6, BLACKETT STREET, begs to call special attention to the Prices of his PRIZE MEDAL ARTIFICIAL TEETH, for first-class workmanship and best material, 2s 6d, 5s, 7s 6d per Tooth, £1 to £10 per Set, being lower than what is usually charged for inferior workmanship and common material. EVERY TOOTH GUARANTEED. PLEASE NOTE THE ONLY ADDRESS. 724h
£1 TO £10

PIANOS!!! ORGANS!!!
WADDINGTON & SONS, 15, PARK ROAD, CONSETT.
Have received SEVENTEEN GOLD MEDALS and other AWARDS at EXHIBITIONS for the EXCELLENCE and SUPERIORITY of their PIANOS
Being large Manufacturers give the purchaser the BENEFIT of BUYING DIRECT from the producer, THUS SAVING the middleman's PROFIT.
We Hold the Highest TESTIMONIAL in the WORLD, given by the distinguished Pianist SIR CHARLES HALLE, and can give 20,000 references to purchasers of their Instruments.
PIANOS From 10s. per Month
AMERICAN ORGANS From 7s. per Month
Second-hand Pianos from £10.
Write or send for Price Lists and Designs.
WADDINGTON & SONS MANUFACTORY, YORK, & AT PARK ROAD, CONSETT.
Manager - Jas. Emerson

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, nor do we undertake to return their communications.—Ed. C.G.)

Correspondents are requested to enclose their names and addresses on a separate slip of paper.

Letters for insertion should reach us not late than Wednesday mornings.

CHURCH AND STATE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—Your correspondent, Mr Bromley, poses as a logician. For the sake of argument, and for a moment I will give him his point. All his letter proves, according to his own case, is that the Church is not entitled to State assistance; he so presses home this point that among other things he calls her a spoiler of the poor, and through the perpetration of this one misdemeanour he considers her unfit to live. By a parity of reason I claim that Protestantism is unfit to exist. My proposition is this: From the nature of the case it was only possible that before so great a change could exist as that which now exists in the life of Christianity—namely, the change from the Papal aggrandisements to a liberty of conscience, many gradual advances and many persecutions and cruelties from the one or the other would obtain. To judge of and condemn from any questionable act committed during the period when the two parties were in contest is manifestly unfair, and if such judgment and condemnation would afford sufficient ground for the abolition of any creed or denomination, then the duplicity of Oliver Cromwell in Ireland would instantly render Protestantism a fit subject for abolition.

The better manner to show the reading public how ludicrous is the position of the Rev A. Bromley is, perhaps, to quote a few of his words:—

"My (Mr Bromley's) proposition is, &c., &c. . . the great bulk of the Established Churches (sic) have been and are maintained out of public endowments, national taxes, and parish rates, levied by Parliament and exacted from the people by State authority." "This proposition I am prepared to maintain against all comers."

How amusing! Well, sir, that is Mr Bromley, here are the "comers":—

First—Mr Gladstone: "The clergy of the Church of England are not State paid."

Second—Lord Salisbury: "The Bishops receive no grants from the State, but they receive a revenue from ancient endowments given to the Church."

Third—Professor Freeman: "The truth is that Church property is not national property except in the same sense in which all property is national property. It is not folk land, ager publicus, property of which the nation is not only sovereign but landlord. It ceased to be so whenever it passed into the hands of ecclesiastical corporations.—"Disestablishment and Disendowment," p. 16.

Fourth—Burke: "They (the people of England) have incorporated the estate of the Church with a mass of private property, of which the State is not the proprietor, either for use or dominion, but the guardian only, and the regulator."—"French Revolution," Works Ed. 1826, vol. 5, p. 191.

Fifth—Lord Selborne: "The argument I am controverting assumes the revenues derived from Church endowments to be funds at present belonging in point of right and title, to the public treasury, and their appropriation to Church purposes to be the same thing in substance as if they were monies voted by Parliament. *Both assumptions are legally, historically, practically, and absolutely, in every sense untrue.*"—"Defence of the Church," pp. 177-179.

Sixth—Lord Chancellor Eldon: "I will leave as a legacy to your lordships this, my solemn and deliberate declaration, staking whatever professional reputation I may have acquired, that no lawyer can prove, according to any known principle of law, that the revenues of the Church belong to the State."

Seventh—Lord Brougham: "I think the right of the Church in the property it enjoys as sacred as the right of individuals to their estates and freeholds, and that the parson of the parish has as good right to the tenth part of the produce of the soil as the body of proprietors and occupiers have to the other nine-tenths."—Hansard, vol. 37, p. 1137.

Eighth—Sir James Wilde: "As a matter of law, the funds of the Established Church are, in my opinion, as sacred as private property."

Ninth—Blackstone: "The clergy have precisely the same right to the tithes as the heir-at-law to his ancestor's estate, and the proprietor has no more reason to complain that his land is not tithe-free than he has that his neighbour's field is not his own."—Blackstone, vol. 2, p. 25—1809 Ed.

Tenth—J. Selden (the learned dissenter): "If I am a parson of a parish, I have as much right to my glebe and tithes as you have to your land, which your ancestors have in that parish for 800 years."—"Table Talk." p. 15.

Eleventh—"B.," Times, August 10th, 1887: "Lord Brabourne says that the Tithe Commutation Act was nothing more or less than the assertion by the State to deal with tithe as national property. Is it possible that he can believe this? Does he believe that tithes, the property of lay owners, were ever supposed to be national property? If so, he is wholly wrong. Both clerical and lay tithes were dealt with in the same way and on the same principles."

Twelfth—Lord Selborne again: "As to tithes, whatever else may be doubtful this is quite certain, that they *never were the property* of or payable to the State, either before or after their appropriation as endowments, they were never appropriated by any general public Act of the State. They never entered into, and were never granted out of, the *general public revenue*, and never became part of it *under any law*. The tithe has been for ages real property by law."

Thirteenth—John Selden (dissenter) again: "Afterwards, when devotion grew firmer, and most laymen of fair estate desired the residence of some chaplain, &c., oratories and chapels began to be built for them also, and being hallowed by the Bishop *were endowed with private maintenance by the founders*, for the incumbents that should there reside"—(page 1209.)

Fourteenth—the late Toulmin Smith, barrister-at-law (a nonconformist): "So far is the State from at present supporting the Church that every Parish Church in England was founded, not by the State, but by individual donations in ages past."

Fifteenth—Dr J. Owen (nonconformist): "To take away the public maintenance provided in the good providence of God for the public dispensers of the gospel under the pretence of present inconvenience or promises of future provision, is a contempt of the care and faithfulness of God towards His Church, and, in plain terms, *downright robbery.*"

Sixteenth—Dr Pye Smith (noncomformist): "For the State to take away what it never gave would be *downright robbery*. May our country never be dishonoured by it."

Now, sir, surely this abundance of proof will convince your readers that what Mr Bromley says concerning State assistance is woefully wrong, and it will also show them how ridiculous is his position when he extends his puerile proposition in the face of such testimony. Egotism may be a power in life, but surely it will not so intoxicate a man as to permit his infinitesimally faint ejaculation to wail in the ears of the reliable authorities I have quoted. One question then:—What becomes of the Rev A. Bromley's declaration "that against all comers I maintain this proposition" when he knows that the ordinary liberationist, friend and foe are directly against him? To take up another argument over which Mr Bromley exhibits a sad want of knowledge of the history of his country, a huge joke when one remembers that he called Mr Neasham a bad historian. He charges English legislation with that which obtained on Continental Europe. He blunders most rediculously over his application of the words of Dr Stubbs and speaks of the *legal obligation* to pay tithe in A.D. 787 a date, sir, when there was no such *legal obligation* possible in the sense his words employ. He confuses for the work of a Witenagemot that which was the action of the *Synod* of Chelsea A.D 787, and even when explaining that work he misapplies the whole sense of Dr Stubbs' remarks. What really Mr Bromley would quote in his own behalf actually tells most painfully against him, for at Otter's council in A.D. 787 the 19th canon *earnestly entreats* all to make a point of giving tithe "because it is God's special portion"—Yet, to your readers, sir, Mr Bromley quotes Stubbs as if the House of Parliament existed at that remote period as they do *now*, and substitutes for the power of a 19th century legislature, a Synod of 787, which I think *legatine*, but of which nothing too lucid or definite is known, in fact Green in his "History of the English people" makes no mention of it. Is not this straining *out* a gnat and swallowing a camel? Is it not in fact "the mountain in travail failing even to bring forth a mouse"?

Whoever heard of a controversialist speaking of *legal obligation* at such a remote period as the eighth century? Mr Bromley places himself here in a fatal dilemma. As a matter of fact Stubbs in his Constitutional History page 266, 4th edition says "that the State was moulded upon economy of the Church." "The unity of the Church in England was the pattern of the unity of the State." Green "History of the English people p. 30, sec 3, cap. 1, says "It was the Ecclesiastical Synods which by their example led the way to our national parliaments, as it was the Canons evoked in such synods which led the way to a national system of law." The regular subordination of priest to bishop, of bishop to primate, in the administration of the Church, supplied a mould in which the civil organisation of the State quickly shaped itself—To allege that what the *Church in Council* thought best to impose upon her members, was a *legal enactment* is a fallacious and ridiculous argument. And yet Mr Bromley writes of a Church council, collected to arrange Church affairs, as if it were a parliament, and so argues that because a church council upon his members inculcated the obligation to pay tithe for specific and scriptural reasons that therefore tithes have been made compulsory by Act of Parliament or by *legal obligation*. Why it was not until 1265 that the Commons were summoned to Parliament by Earl Simon and then it was only an experiment. The Witenagemot worked anterim but no legal enactment of such a nature as the subject under consideration emanated from that quarter.

Again, sir, Mr Bromley can only have superficially studied Milman, at any rate he confounds a system which obtained on Continental Europe with that which transpired in this country—Milman, I think he will find refers to the encroachments emanating from the greed of the Roman Curia, an utterly different matter to that we are considering. The giving of tithe was a *custom*, the economy obtaining in the country which embraced among other manifold things that voluntary bestowal of tithe, in course of time "hardened" custom changed to law (Lord Selbourne) and the purely voluntary donation previously became subsequently with all other property recognised and protected by law. What was custom at epoch was reorganised and allowed by the younger and better parispondence. Mr Bromley quotes from Phillimores' letter to the *Guardian*, but he is not fair enough to give to the word tax as used by Sir Walter that sense in which it only could be used. Mr Bromley says he is a logician. One would have thought that the ambiguity of a middle term would have kept him from falling into error here also. The miner generally understands by the word *tax* a charge that has been *created* by the State, in fact, the only definition of the word tax is nothing more than this. How then could tithe be a *tax* when despite all the labours of the Liberationists to unearth some proof that tithes is a tax there is no State document in existence to prove that the State ever *created* them. How can you have a tax unless it be *created* by the State? I grant that Charters, and Acts of Parliament Confirmed, legalised directed, and regulated their payment, but they were never *created* by the Realm. Edgar directed that they should be paid, not arbitrarily at the option of the person chargeable to any Church he pleased, but as Lord Justice Stephens says "since this was liable to be attended with either fraud, or at least caprice in the person paying, and that either jealousies or mean compliance in such as were competitors for receiving them, he (Edgar) ordered by law that they should be paid to mother Church to which the parish was attached." This quotation proves the single fact that instead of *creating* them the king directed their payment thenceforth to the mother Church of the parish, instead of to some Church chosen by the caprice of the person paying.

Too much emphasis is laid upon tithe by Mr Bromley "they never constituted the bulk of the Church property—its aggrandizement was by gifts of land which were notoriously and indisputably voluntary." (Mr Gladstone.) Mr Bromley quotes Freeman. "The State gradually came to enforce the duty (of paying tithe) by legal sanctions." Of course it did, and precisely in the manner in which I have shown and which any decent history will prove. Lord Selbourne makes this point clear and agrees with the quotation from Freeman "the voluntary recognition of moral and spiritual obligation passed into custom and custom into law."

Defence of the Church of England page 10.

And now, sir, for one moment and for the sake of argument I will grant Mr Bromley his point—but I ask what wrong is there in the receipt of State pay by any institution which exists for the good of the people? Which tries to better their condition? Why should there be? On what grounds would it be wrong for the State to give help in such a case, or for any institution to receive it? If it be argued that it is relatively wrong, inasmuch as there is a divison of opinion on the subjects on the part of the people of this country who have to pay the taxes, the reply is that the Government or State is always supporting and must always wholly support or partially help, institutions and objects relative to the necessity or good of which there will be differences of opinion on the part of these who have to pay, or have to furnish the State with the necessary funds for the purpose. Mr Bromley's assertion "that the encroachments of the Church upon the land became so serious that in 1279 special legislation had to be resorted to: The statute of Mortmain was the national protest of England against the perpetual acquisition by the Church of the landed property of the realm," is droll!

Did ever student read such a controverted assertion so glibly inserted in a controversy before? Never. The statute of Mortmain, or dead hand, was aimed at the imperious encroachments of the Papacy at a period (1284) when there existed a strong feeling of jealousy between the baronage and the Church. It was so necessary, and was such a timely progeny that in the briefest period conceivable it was evaded by the ingenuity of lawyers—a fact which convinces us that the evils it was supposed to alleviate could but have been equally as distorted and exaggerated as are many the Rev A. Bromley professes to be aware of. The statute of Mortmain was based really upon the constitutions of Clarendon which were the outcome of the strife between Henry and the Pope in 1164, and Becket, of ultra Roman cast, refused to sign them—see Constitutions of Clarendon 1164, also Statute of Mortmain 1284, also Green's "History of the English people," p. 116, sec. II. So much then for Mr Bromley's evidence so far. I should like to say a few words upon his remarks concerning the servitude or slavery of the Anglican communion. He tells us that we are bound, fettered, manacled to our Litany and Prayer Book. I ask him, as the member of a Free Church, how much better off he is? Sir, the members of so called Free Churches are as much subject to "servitude," if not more so, than any institutions in the civilised world.

They are *not free* to choose and determine the doctrines they wish to hold and teach. They have been legally prescribed for them by their forefathers.

They are *not free* authoritatively, in a case of dispute between them and their ministers to interpret their own doctrines.

The State Courts alone have power to do this.

They are *not free* to alter any doctrine or religious usage, or ordinance of worship enjoined in their trust deeds which they may have outgrown, and privately, and it may be publicly, repudiated. Parliament alone can do this.

They are *not free* to engraft upon their old doctrines and religious customs any new truth which may be revealed to them. An Act of Parliament alone could give them the freedom to do this.

They are *not free* to exercise discipline upon their members or ministers according to their own ideas, and independent of the external interference of the State Courts. Wherein then consists the assumed and boasted freedom of the Free Church?

And now, sir, I have to touch upon a point of great importance to every member of the Anglican communion. The Rev A. Bromley says we have "spoiled the poor," we have not rendered unto them their supposed due of tithe. For a man to quote Wycliffe as a *historian* is somewhat strange, yet Mr Bromley does. He says this authority declaimed against our misappropriation of tithe. Wycliffe whatever he said was never an authority upon the crucial point we are now discussing. He wrote the "Babylonish captivity" it is true, but everyone who knows Wycliffe's works at all will know that it was that of exegesis and travalation, and, moreover, that he was as much in the dark concerning tithe as is Mr Bromley. This gentleman also quotes Blockstone, an unfortunate stroke for him, for "the eminent lawyer," vol. 1, p. 359, says, "The poor of England till the time of Henry VIII subsisted entirely upon private benevolence and the charity of well-disposed Christians, for tho' it appears by the "Mirrour" that by common law the poor were to be sustained by parsons *and parishioners*, so that none of them die for default of sustenance, and tho' by the Statutes, 12 Ric. 2, cap 17 and 19, Hen. 8, cap 12, the poor were directed to abide in the cities and towns wherein they were born, or such wherein they had dwelt for three years, yet till the Statutes 26, Hen. 8, cap 26, I find no compulsory method chalked out for this purpose, and the poor seem to have been left to such relief as the *humanity of their neighbours* would afford them. The monasteries were in particular their principal resources." So much then, sir, for the Rev A. Bromley's quotation from Blockstone. He then takes up the absurdly sweeping quotation that all our historians tell us that the tithe should go to the poor. Whoever read such a statement as this but from the pen of the Rev A. Bromley in the pages of the *Consett Guardian*. And then, sir, who is Mr Kemble? I am bound to pause here and to ask did ever any man in this country read or hear of such a humdrum way of quoting authorities to substantiate one of the most badly presented cases for disestablishment one has ever witnessed, as that conducted by the Rev A. Bromley? The fact is the interest of the poor in the revenues of the Church of England in times anterior to the Reformation was of the nature of a moral, not of a legal right, and it was honourably recognised. This can be proved in many ways.

1. By the two kinds of ecclesiastical *tenure* which existed formerly.
2. By the duty of almsgiving as practised by the Anglican clergy in the 13th century.
3. From the Statute book itself.
4. From the vested interests which the poor had in Church property; consisting of (a) in payments made by the appropriators when the rectory was converted into a vicarage. (b) From endowed alms and customary doles distributed by the *monasteries*. (c) From special payments out of the chantry lands belonging to the chantry priests.

Moreover, from Hallam's Constitutional History, vol. 1, p 80, we gather that "even while the monasteries were yet standing the scheme for the provision of the poor had been adopted by the Legislature, by means of regular collections, which, in the course of a long series of statutes ending in 43 Elizabeth, were almost insensibly converted into compulsory assessment" (*i.e.*, a poor rate system) and he adds in a foot-note: "The first act for the relief of the impotent poor passed in 1535, 27 Henry 6, cap 25. By this statute no alms were allowed to be given to beggars, in pain of forfeiting ten times the value—but a collection was to be paid in every parish. The compulsory payments (*i.e.*, Poor Rate) began in 1572, 14 Eliz., cap. 5, but by an earlier statute, 1 Ed 6, cap. 3, the Bishop was empowered to proceed in his court against such as should refuse to contribute, this proving (more than Mr Bromley's case demands) that the Poor Law System was the result of changes which took place in the Church's property, and that if the clergy acted now as they formerly did the laity would be relieved of the charge of maintaining the poor, *is most erroneous.*

The backbone of Mr Bromley's charge against the Anglican Communion rests upon the assured validity and truth of the Tripartite Division of Tithes i.e., 1, part for the clergy; 2, another for the fabric; 3, another for the poor. That Mr Bromley fails to see, or else does not know that this threefold division of tithe never existed in England, but *only in some parts of the Continent*, an error into which many Liberationists fall. In France, Spain, and other Roman dioceses it obtained, but never in England. There was an attempt to institute it in Ireland, but it failed, and it was only brought into that country by Malachias, the Pope's legate which proves its foreign origin.

But even if the monasteries received special endowments *morally* charged with the duty of relieving the poor, (nothing like a third part, or even a hundredth), it will hardly be contended that the Tithes allotted to the parochial clergy were so divided.

But if for the ages and years represented by Mr Bromley, the clergy have plundered the poor, if the latter have been robbed by their own stewards, if the clerical liability to share Tithe with the poor existed. Why, I ask, has the country for hundreds of years been so utterly mad, so clean daft, as to pass act upon act for the benefit of the poor without making the least allusion to that liability? Why has the country given up a possession which is alleged to have been theirs without making the least effort to obtain it, a possession too, sir, which would prevent a large and expensive outlay? Why has it been compelled not to touch up exciting legislation, but to form and fashion and pass entirely new acts for the amelioration of the poor without alluding in the least degree to an existing liability? Because no such liability ever existed.

12 Richard II, cap 1, 1388.
32, Henry VIII, cap 25, 1530.
1, Edward VI, cap 3, 1547.
3, Edward VI, cap 16, 1539.
5 & 6 Edward VI, cap 0, 1551-2.
5, Elizabeth, cap 3, 1562.
14, Elizabeth, cap 4, 1572.

All these acts contain special enactments for the benefit of the poor, and in them not the least attention is made to their property in tithe by virtue of a Tripartite division. Upon this point I quote Professor Freeman: "I know of no English authority for the tripartite division of tithes." Also Bishop Stubbs: "The practice was never adopted in England. The passages alleged in support of it are unauthoritative," page 228, vol. 1.

And now, sir, I have to allude to the writing of the "preacher of righteousness," the Rev A. Bromley, in a manner I deeply deplore. He makes the most absurdly inaccurate statements concerning royalties man ever read; he also tells the miners, and so agitates them over a purely imaginary wrong, that which is calculated to create disquietude, envy, hatred, and malice. He does not state that which is fact, he so grossly misrepresents the case, that one can but regret that a gentleman believing himself a "preacher of righteousness" should, by his own words, create a "human paradox." He says the miners of Durham contribute £240,000 a year in the way of royalties alone, as a tax to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the first place the amount £240,000 royalty rents due to the Commissioners is wrong. From the "Fourth report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the subject of Mining Royalties, 1893." I find that the gross amount received by the Commissioners from the County of Durham mineral rents not only from royalties, but also from ironstone, fireclay, limestone, freestone, lead ore, wayleaves, and water-course rents, instroke, outstroke, shaft rents, &c., for the three years enquired into by the Royal Commission, three of the very best years, do not exceed, on the average, £230,000 per annum, the gross amount. See Royal Commission on royalties, page 6, signed A. De Bock Porter (put in by him as evidence) page 17, Eyre and Spottiswoode. And yet in the very face of this Parliamentary evidence "a preacher of righteousness" says, tells the miners that the amount is £240,000 per annum, and that it is their money Did ever blatant declaimer under the Reformer's tree in Hyde Park ever so commit himself?

Again he tells the miners they would be benefitted by the participation of the abolition of royalty rent—but why does he tell the miner? and not the postman, or the milkman, or the policeman? Because he wants to gain the ear of the former. I challenge him to show me how the miner would be more benefitted than the postman, or milkman, or any other working-man.

Again, why is the Rev A. Bromley *silent* concerning the royalty rents owned by wealthy dissenting families? Is this honest? Is it fair? Again he says, "Every ton raised in County Durham is taxed by the Commissioners." Is it? Let him prove it. What about the royalties of Lords Durham, Londondery, Boyne, Sir Wm. Eden, Mr Duncombe Eden, Earl Ravensworth, the Shafto family, and others. What twaddle for a serious man to indulge in!

And now one final point. If Mr Bromley considers the reception of money by the church so heinous, what apology has he to offer for the sums of money dissenting bodies have received, not openly, but secretly.

For nearly 130 years grants were made to dissenting Ministers in England, grants which were instituted in 1722 at the instance of a Mr Burgess.

They were distributed by nine dissenting ministers, chosen in equal proportions from the three leading sects of the day, Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptists. The *strictest secrecy was enjoined on them as to the recipients of the bounty*, and this was maintained till the abolition of the grant down to 1851. The amount of the grant may be ascertained from various parliamentary returns, particularly those called for by Lord Ashley, 1840; by Mr Williams, 1845; from 1722 to 1775 it amounted to £88,400. From 1775 to 1804 to £49,300, from 1834 to 1845 to £26,418; and if we make allowance for the five years that it continued after 1845, the total would amount to £216,000. It is time the grant was abolished at the request of the dissenting bodies themselves, but the abolition only began in 1834, thus it was enjoyed for 122 years. But was it abolished for that self-same highly moral reason a "preacher of righteousness" adopts. *No*, it was not. It was abolished because of its restriction to the three sects already named, and also for its secrecy, and it was supported at its first institution by such leading Dissenters as Edmund Calamy and Dr Evans, and by Dr Reid and Dr Pye Smith at its termination.

Sir, I claim that Mr Bromley has been answered. I now leave the case for the moment in the hands of the public.—Yours faithfully,

J. A. Bridges.

March 24th, 1894.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—In your last issue Mr Neasham admits it is time he took bearings as to his whereabouts on the above subject. In this admission your readers will doubtless unanimously agree with him, whilst differing on other matters. Perhaps I may be of assistance in enabling him to successfully accomplish this laudable and much-needed object. His church friends do not seem to be of much service to him in his endeavour to "work out his own salvation in fear and trembling." If Mr Neasham will take his true bearings, and make accurate observations as to his position he will discover that he is deeply floundering in the Serbonian bog of his own inky mire, vainly hoping to conceal the fact from public observation by trying to bespatter others, who have had too much self-respect to fall into the same filthy condition by declining to follow his blind leading. An analysis of Mr Neasham's latest ink splashings discloses the usual proportions of abuse, evasion of points at issue, and distortion of historical facts. He speaks of malignity, scurrility, and insolence; but throughout this controversy he has had an undisputed monopoly of these vices. In all the articles emanating from his pen, without a solitary exception to prove the rule, Mr Neasham has exhibited a maximum of violent and vulgar abuse, and a minimum of sweet reasonableness. Before Mr Neasham is qualified to enter the arena of public debate, he yet has to learn three elementary lessons: First, that abuse is not argument; second, that mud-throwing is not stating facts; and third, that he who throws the mud is the only person who gets his fingers soiled.

As to Mr Neasham's evasion of points at issue, let us take a few examples from his last letter. In response to his appeal, I gave him the following pennyworth of fact to deal with, viz., that every ton of coal brought to the surface in the County of Durham pays a royalty rent to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and that this royalty rent amounted to £240,000 per annum. How does Mr Neasham deal with this fact? By saying that in 1891, there were 30 million tons of coal raised in the County of Durham, of which only 11 millions came out of the royalties belonging to the Ecclesiastical Commission. But that is no answer to my statement. He merely says, that only one-third of the coal raised in the County of Durham came from the lands of the Ecclesiastical Commission. He evades the fact that the remaining two-thirds of coal raised in the County from lands not belonging to the Commission pay a tax to the Commission, and that the whole tax amounts to the sum of £240,000 a year. Finding himself unable to deal with my pennyworth of fact, Mr Neasham dishonestly evades it, and tries to cover his retreat from the difficulty by throwing up an inky cloud of words about the number of tons of coal brought to the surface. He also indulges in a sneer at my retailing him pennyworths of fact, forgetting that he himself asked for them. He further asserts that the pennyworths are obtained from the very valuable little hand-book of the Liberation Society, "The Case for Disestablishment." Whilst not admitting his assertion, I yet would ask Mr Neasham, what matters it from whence I get my pennyworth of fact, providing they are facts capable of proof, and not vulgar abuse, and falsehoods incapable of any proof, as in the case of the book from which he quotes. "Truth is truth, to the end of reckoning," says Shakespeare, and whether I get the truth from the "Case for Disestablishment," or, as is really the case, from the books of the authors whom I quoted, my arguments and facts, being arguments and facts, and not abuse and fictions, will stand firm against all Mr Neasham's sneers and mud-throwing.

A second example of evasion of points at issue is seen in Mr Neasham's undignified and precipitate retreat from the Leadgate Burial Board question. In a former letter he asserted Leadgate Church to be privately endowed. When I call his attention to a deliberate attempt on the part of the Leadgate Church authorities to obtain £400 from the pockets of the ratepayers for the further endowment of the Leadgate Church, he contents himself with saying "he scarcely thinks it will be wise to follow Mr Bromley in his reference to the dispute at Leadgate." Mr Neasham evidently realises that in this particular case at least, discretion is the better part of valour. He evades dealing with the difficulty by ignominiously flying from the field. In this respect Mr Neasham is a true representative of the Church party in general. So long as one deals in abstract principles and general application of facts, they skip about the field in a most lively style; but once fasten them down to a single fact, and they are at their wits' end to know how to extricate themselves from the difficulty of their position. I have fastened Mr Neasham with the £240,000 coal royalty. I have cornered him with the proposed endowment of Leadgate Church to the amount of £400. Instead of evading the difficulties, let Mr Neasham bravely face them; and failing to master them, let him honourably surrender as any honest man would.

A third instance of evasion is seen in his ignoring the accumulated testimonies of the most eminent historians and special jurists whom I cited as agreeing in the State endowment of the Church. He merely says I quote "from so many conflicting authorities that he finds it difficult to follow me." I have no doubt he does find it difficult to follow me. I intended that he should find it difficult. The result is, he does not follow, but tries to evade. The reason of his not following is because of his own conscious inability; and not, as he dishonestly says, because of any conflict amongst my authorities. This is another instance of his mud-throwing propensity. He cannot impugn my authorities, so he, "without any delicacy, throws his ink pot over the a." In his zeal without knowledge to blacken my authorities, he overlooks the fact that all these authorities were, and some still are, prominent members of his own Church—such as Dean Milman, Dr Stubbs, Bishop of Oxford, and Mr Freeman. Amongst these, and others whom I quoted, there is no conflict whatever. They are unanimously agreed that the Church was and is endowed by the State. These men wrote, not Church history, but the history of the Church. Church history very often is *Church* history; but far from being a reliable, or accurate history of the Church. I therefore ask again will Mr Neasham venture to contradict the authority of such historians as Neander, Milman, Stubbs, Green, Hallam, and Freeman, all of whom are in agreement, not in conflict, that the Established Church is endowed by public property, and at the the national expense? Without any evasion, in a straightforward manner, capable of being understood by all, will he say that these historians are not speaking the truth when they tell us that the property of the Church was once the property of the nation, and that this public property was voted to the Church by Saxon Witenagemots, Norman Councils, and English Parliaments.

Nr Neasham is equally evasive in relation to the share of the poor in the tithe. I asked who gets one-third of the tithe which properly belongs to the poor. He makes no reference whatever to the subject, and by starting off upon another subject, viz., whether the Church made the State or the State made the Church, he would seem to hope he will escape from the difficulty. I do not intend he shall thus easily wriggle out of the corner in which he finds himself so ill at ease, I insist upon an answer to my plain question. Whether the poor originally had a third share of the tithe; if so, do the poor get it now; and if not, why not? Without any evasion, and without any abuse, let Mr Neasham furnish us with an honest answer to an honest question.

Having exposed Mr Neasham's evasion of my facts, I am now ready to furnish him with another pennyworth, notwithstanding that he has not yet been able to digest the first supply. Mr Neasham says the whole thing is put in a nutshell by the request to quote the Act of Parliament endowing the Church, or point to any vote in the annual estimates for this purpose. Well, I thought I had more than once cracked that particular nutshell during the course of this correspondence, and found it as empty of good sense, as are Mr Neasham's letters of courtesy and honest argument. However, like Sisyphus, I will again to my task. Notice first of all some parliamentary votes of national money for the endowment of the Church. In the year 1666 when the great fire burned down the half of London, parliament laid a tax on the coals coming into London; the proceeds of this coal tax went to rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral and the City Churches. That tax was again and again renewed by parliamentary legislation for a similar purpose. In 1670 parliament passed a "Fire Act," which act imposed a tax of 2s 9d in the £ on the rent paid by the people of London to provide salaries for the clergy of the city. Coming nearer our own times by the Act 58, George III, c 45 (year 1818) parliament voted £1,000,000 of public money for Church building purposes. Six years after (in 1824) by the Act 5, George IV, c 103, parliament voted £500,000 more for the same purpose. A Church Building Commission was appointed to spend this public money in erection of Churches, this commission received an annual salary of £5000; the commission existed for 39 years, receiving a total of £117,000. Thus in six years, the Church received a million-and-a-half of public money, and the Church Building Commission drew from the national purse £117,000 for the privilege of spending the nation's money in building Churches for one favoured section of the Christian Community. The Anglican Church was also favoured in another way—Dissenters when building their chapels had to pay brick and timber duties to the State; but all the materials for building Churches were duty free, and from 1817 to 1845 the Anglican Church had in this way the benefit of over £336,000 which ought to have gone into the national purse. Between 1809 and 1829, in addition to the above sums parliament voted 1,100,000 from the public funds for adding to the incomes of the poorer clergy (see parliamentary paper 572, Sept. 1843). Until a few years ago, Church Rates were levied by Act of Parliament all over the country. These rates at one time amounted to half a million of money per annum, and up to the last, in 1869, they brought in a quarter of a million. If this enumeration of parliamentary votes of public money to the support of the Established Church should prove insufficient to satisfy our friend, the enemy, he can have a supplementary list for the asking. I suppose he will endeavour to evade the above facts by starting on another tack, and saying "but there are no parliamentary votes of public money for Church purposes now." "The Church and her income are never referred to in the Budget proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer." Certainly not, simply because parliament has provided for the Church in other ways. In 1836, Parliament appointed an Ecclesiastical Commission, and handed over to it all Cathedrals, Churches, houses, land, tithes, and other sources of Church revenue to be adminstered by the Commission for the support of the Church and clergy. Since that time the management of the whole ecclesiastical property and revenue has been in the hands, not of parliament, but of the Ecclesiastical Commission. An old proverb reminds us that we cannot both eat our cake and have it. The Church cannot both have its property in the hands of its Commission, and yet parliament have it at one and the same time. So much for parliamentary votes of public money to the Established Church. Mr N. having challenged the production of these votes, and the Acts of Parliament having been now specified voting these sums of money, I demand that in all fairness Mr N. shall say whether these sums of money were or were not voted by parliament to the support of the Established Church.

It is further demanded that I shall specify the particular Act of Parliament by which the State Church became endowed with State property. Now the truth is, the Endowment of the Church was a continuous process, and is not to be found in any one single Act of Parliament, but in many Ancient Charters, royal foundations of Cathedral bodies, Abbeys and Monasteries, dating back to a time long before the framing of Statutory Acts of Parliament as we know them in the present day. Acts of Parliament as we know them in the present day, as such are of comparatively modern origin, inasmuch as Acts of Parliament itself, as at present constituted, only goes back to the 12th or 13th century. Notwithstanding this, there are numerous charters.—Anglo-Saxon and Norman which had all the authority of parliamentary legislation, inasmuch as they were the enactment of the Witenagemots and National Councils. Many of these national charters are gifts of public land by the kings to the Church. Bishop Stubbs says "The great majority of the charters (Anglo-Saxon) are gifts to Churches (Const. History vol. 1. chap. 6, p. 146.) When King Edgar confirmed the Bishop of Worcester in the possession of his estate, he increased the amount of Church land from the public land to the amount of three hundreds. A hundred was from 40 to a 100 hides. A hide from 33 to 120 acres. Here then, was a gift to one Bishopric alone amounting from 3,960 to 36,000 acres of national property. The Charters granting public land by Stephen and Henry II to Canterbury, and also to St. Paul's are still preserved, and their contents, clearly proving the State endowment of the Church, may be seen in Lambeth M.S., sub anno 1212; Mon. Angl. vol. I p. 11, and Hicke's "Thesaurus" pref. p. 16. Not content with parliamentary and royal grants of folk land, the clergy took to obtaining by false pretences charters conveying gifts of lands, and according to Bede (see Bede's epistle to King Egbert), "the pretended Church endowments and pseudo monasteries of his day had so far encroached on the available stock of the public land as to be a public evil." Will Mr N. say whether the Venerable Bede was telling the truth, or indulging in an unvenerable lie, to the scandal of his own Church? Most of the cathedrals, bishoprics, and abbeys were of royal foundation, and each ecclesiastical foundation had assigned to it large tracts of public land. In addition to spoiling the nation of its land, by Parliamentary authority, the Church also endowed herself out of commerce. Take one instance out of many: Guilds, or Co-operative Societies of tradesmen, were frequently suppressed, and their property confiscated to the Church. By a charter of Henry I., the English "cnihten gild" was dissolved, and its property bestowed on the Church of the Holy Trinity in Aldgate, London (Fœdera, vol. I, p. 2.) So much then, for the land endowment of the Church by Parliamentary legislation. But Parliament also endowed the Church by making the payment of tithe obligatory; this endowment at the present time being worth about three and a half millions of money per annum. "In 787 tithe was made imperative by the Legatine Councils held in England, which, being attended and confirmed by the king and ealdormen, had the authority of Witenagemots. From that time it was enforced by not unfrequent legislation." The legislation of Edgar is minute on the subject, directing the tithe of young to be paid at Whitsuntide, and that of the first-fruits of the earth at the autumnal equinox. Now, I ask are not these, in all fairness, sufficient evidences of the fact that both by Parliamentary vote in the annual estimates, and by special Parliamentary enactment, the Church has been endowed by the State with public land and public money?

Now I come, in conclusion, to Mr N.'s statement that I only prove the Church to be in possession of her own endowments. Unfortunately for Mr N., these endowments were not the endowments of the modern Anglican Church, but of the ancient Roman Church. Of course, I speak exclusively of the ancient endowments, not the endowments given since the Reformation. Out of nearly six millions of revenue, only about a quarter-of-a-million are post-reformation endowments; 5¾ millions are pre-reformation. Now, even if the properties in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commission were not State property, but private property, it is not the property of the Church of England, but of the Church of Rome. Sir Robert Peel, in a speech in the House of Commons (April 21, 1825) said: "It must be recollected that the temporalities of the Church of Rome had been transferred to the Protestant Church." From the 7th to the 16th century, the Romish Church was the State Church of England. At the Reformation, in the reign of Henry VIII., the Roman Church was disestablished, and as far as possible suppressed, by Act of Parliament; the Protestant Church, called the Anglican, became "the Church as by law established," and was endowed with the property and wealth of the disestablished Roman Church. Even Mr Freeman, prejudiced as he is in favour of the Anglican Church, is obliged to admit that "it is quite possible to argue, either from the Roman Catholic or from the Protestant side, that the Reformation really made so great a theological change that the religious body which existed after these changes cannot be said to be the same religious body as that which existed before then. ("Disestablishment," p. 14.) And yet, Mr N. says "the Church is in possession of *her own endowments*." The truth is, she is in possession of twice stolen goods—stolen in the first instance from the State by means of papal exactions, spiritual terrors, and often by violence and fraud; and stolen in the second instance by the Anglican Church from the Roman—a dishonesty which Mr N. admitted in his first letter no Dissenting Church would disgrace itself by doing. But the hour is at hand when this ill-got wealth must be disgorged, and the State receive its own again. The Irish Establishment has gone; the Welsh and Scotch Establishments are doomed; then will come the final wrestle with the last stronghold of Church Establishments; the "Church of England as by law established" will become "a Church as by law disestablished"; and in relation to this event my desire cannot be better expressed than by Cowper's line:—

"May I be there to see."

I remain, Mr Editor, yours very truly,

Alfred Bromley.

A GREAT NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—Might I ask through your columns how long the people in this part of Blackhill (Ridley Street and Prospect Terrace), have to put up with the deposits of ash and all kinds of filth, which is from day to day laid down close to our very doors. I think the Sanitary Authorities ought to look to the matter. Perhaps the party who comes out of Blanchland Street with his ashes, &c., at 5·30 a.m. in the mornings will take the hint and discontinue, or perhaps the next reminder will be from a different quarter. Thanking you in anticipation, I am, sir, yours &c.,

P. Terrace.

LAND-LAW REFORM.

The Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—Your correspondent, "Incedo," in your last week's issue, drew the attention of the readers of the *Guardian* to the increased area of land that is being laid out to grass, thus driving our rural population into the towns, and thereby either overcrowding other forms of industry or swelling the army of unemployed. Under the present conditions of landholding obtaining in this country, I believe the "stereotyped cry" to be an indisputable fact. What earthly chance has our farmers of competing successfully in the open market with, for example, their American rivals? The excessively heavy rent the land of this country is burdened with, together with the tithe charge—which is only another form of rent—renders it wholly impossible for our farmers to cultivate wheat growing with a profit.

The Land Question has occupied special attention of late years, and is a question that will, without doubt, have to be dealt with by the legislature of this country in a more drastic manner than has hitherto been thought possible. What then, let me ask, are the evils from which our system of landholding ought to be freed, and how will such changes affect the interests of the landowners and tenant farmers? These are the questions which every patriot ought to try to answer, and in answering to indicate the position all land reformers should take up on the great question of land tenure reform.

In the first place, it ought to be clearly understood that there can be no such thing as absolute individual ownership of land. That which no man made no man has the right to dispose of, neither by sale nor by gift. "Property in land," says Proudhon, "is robbery." In his "Social statics," Herbert Spencer lays down the dictum that, "Not only have present land tenures an indefensible origin, but it is impossible to discover any mode in which land *can* become private property." "When the 'sacredness of property' is talked of" says John Stuart Mill ("Political Economy," Book II., chap. 11., sec. 6), "It should always be remembered that any such sacredness does not belong in the same degree to landed property. No man made the land. It is the original inheritance of the whole species. When private property in land is not expedient, it is unjust. Its appropriation is wholly a question of general expediency. It is no hardship to anyone to be excluded from what others have produced; they were not bound to produce it for his use, and he loses nothing by not sharing in what otherwise would not have existed at all. . . . . The claim of the land owners to the land is altogether subordinate to the general policy of the State. The principle of property gives them no right to the land, but only a right to compensation for whatever portion of their interest in the land it may be the policy of the State to deprive them of." "The first thing the student has to do," says Mr Joshua Williams in his work on "The law of real property," "is to get rid of the idea of absolute ownership. Such an idea is quite unknown to the English Law. No man is in law the absolute owner of lands. He can only hold an estate in them."

Nevertheless, though in equity land cannot belong to any private individual, and that in law all land in England is the property of the Crown, practically private ownership has been recognised for a very long time. So that whenever the nation determines that private ownership shall cease, full compensation (within the means of the Nation) will have to be paid, as is now done when land is required for public purposes. The sooner the task of taking possession by the State is entered on, the more easy will it be of accomplishment. The difficulty of the situation has been enormously magnified since the days of William of Normandy. The late Prof. Fawcett has declared that the cost would be so great that the nation would be utterly unable to bear the burden of purchase. I am inclined to think otherwise; but, be that as it may, into the hands of the State the land will, sooner or later (later may be), have to come, and if the full purchase be more than the nation can pay, it will have to be had for some amount less than that. Land in this country is held or purchased for purposes other than economical, and, as a consequence, the estates of the rich tend to become larger and larger, as no comparatively poor person can afford to buy for cultivation what it will fetch in the open market. Something will have to be done to put a stop to the accumulation of the land in the hands of a few. According to the *Financial Reform Almanack*, (1879 p.p. 18-22), 977 persons have in their possession 30,004,524 acres. The process of denationalising the land ought to be put a stop to at once. Such, for instance, as the enclosure of common or waste lands, which are still national property. All land taxes should be strenuously maintained, as they are reserved rentals belonging to the State, and the present owners bought or inherited their land subject to their payment. The abolition of rates on real property simply results in putting money into the landlords' pockets, and in no way profits the farmer. Lord Derby told the Lancashire Farmers' Club once that, in the long run, what was saved in rates was lost in rents. It has been estimated that the government of which Lord Derby was at that time a member, had, by removing taxes from real property and placing them on the shoulders of the general taxpayer, made a present to the landlords, in five years, of nearly two hundred millions sterling. These taxes, together with those given up by Charles II. in exchange for duties on merchandise, should be gradually re-imposed. The abolition of primogeniture and entail, and of all laws favouring the male sex in the inheriting of property. This, of itself, would gradually but surely break up the large estates. The abolition of the tithe charge will in no way permanently assist the farmers, the only result would be to make a present of the amount to the landlords; and I take it that it is a matter of indifference to the tenant, if the money has to be paid, whether it goes to the Church in the form of a tithe charge, or to the landlord in the form of rent. The religious phase of the latter question is, of course, altogether another matter. No church who has ceased to represent the people, ought to have the power to draw revenue from public property.—I am, yours, &c.,

John Robinson.

Sunniside, Tow Law,
April 2nd, 1894.

MILK POISON IN TOW LAW.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—The public mind in Tow Law has been very considerably convulsed and perturbed of late on account of the serious and extraordinary allegation contained in our Medical Officer's report to the Local Board here, which was published in the *Consett Guardian* a few weeks ago, to the effect that the children of this town were being poisoned by the milk vendors. The paragraph complained of in the above report is as follows:—

"This state of things, gentlemen, can and ought to be altered by you, both in your own interest and those whom you serve, and last, but not least, for the sake of the little ones who are caused both pain and life-long suffering by *milk* which is given them without their being able to raise hand or voice against a *poison* which, given in any other form, would bring the giver to the scaffold."

It is, therefore, not difficult to understand the alarm and indignation produced in the minds of the people who, by-the-way, are all either sellers or consumers of milk, when such a sweeping and defamatory assertion as the above was made by the Medical Officer adopted by the Local Board, published through the press, and sent on to the Local Government Board in London, when the people of Tow Law are now branded with such an infamous charge. But there is, however, a silver lining to this cloud.

I was asked, as the representative of the Tow Law electors on the County Council, to adopt some method to ascertain the authenticity of the objectionable paragraph. Consequently, I requisitioned the services of Mr Thomas Dunn, of Bishop Auckland, (who is the County Council Inspector for this district under the Food and Drugs Act). Mr Dunn purchased samples of new milk from all the principal milk-sellers in Tow Law, and submitted the same for analysis to the County Analyst, with the result that a certificate has been forwarded to each and all of the parties from whom samples were bought certifying that their milk is *genuine* and *pure*.

I have also received a letter from Mr Dunn, a copy of which I beg to enclose for insertion in your next issue. Further comment would be superfluous.

Weights and Measures Office, Bishop Auckland,
21st March, 1894.

Dear Sir,—According to promise I beg to acquaint you that the whole of the ten samples of new milk purchased on the 9th, at Tow Law have been returned by the County Analyst as genuine.—Yours faithfully,

Thos. Dunn.

J. Vickers, Esq., C.C.,
Elm Park, Tow Law.

But, on behalf of the inhabitants of Tow Law, I must ask the Medical Officer either to substantiate his statement, or if unable to do so in the face of contrary facts, then, if possible, to withdraw it from his report as published, and thus make amends for the injury he has inflicted upon the people to whom he is certainly indebted for an explanation or apology, which, in all fairness, must have the same publicity as his original report.

Thanking you in anticipation for the insertion of this letter, yours faithfully,

Joseph Vickers.

Elm Park, Tow Law, March 28th, 1894.

RE CONCILIATION.

THE DURHAM MINERS AND THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—In "Labour Tribune" we have the text of the Bishop of Durham's ideas on conciliation in Durham coal industry, about which I would like to say a few words, if you will kindly allow me, through your columns, and at the outset I may say that at times when I hear a few of my fellow miners talking about such matters it is generally in a sort of grumbling way. They say "What the deuce has a bishop to do with our affairs, and why on earth does our leading men go and meet him when and where he wants them? Is it to get another 10 per cent off us, or something of the kind?" And, if a straw will indicate which way the tide is running I am led to think that the good bishop's interference is not welcomed nor approved of by a large proportion of the rank and file of our Durham miners, and as I read it, I cannot see either the necessity for or the benefit to be got from such a Board as he has sketched; because I think that our present Joint Committee meets every case indicated. But sir, I was amused at the enumeration of several ideas, and at the end to find these words: "All these facts I repeat ought to be thoroughly known and fairly considered in their manifold bearings by employers and employed." Now, sir, I wish to stop here just for a moment and ask his reverence if the willing and skilful miners out of work should not have also fair consideration, and their *status quo* be more thoroughly known by all such as he than is actually is, or seems likely to be? I wonder if our good bishop ever reads the *Consett Guardian*; if so I shall be happy to see him tell us if he thinks it any way near right for him to be paid £7,000 a year for simply supervising other people's work, and for a poor man with a wife and family depending upon his labour for bare subsistence, to be compelled day by day to go from colliery to colliery, saying "Please can you give me work?" and to be told time after time "No, we are full up." Ah, sir, it would furnish material for a touching picture by some of our great painters if they could get on to the track of a poor, honest, willing, skilful pitman going about seeking work, and when he gets back—tired, foot-sore, and sick at heart—his devoted wife and hungry children wait anxiously for his word to know if he has succeeded, and when he

Continued on Page 3.

Continu...

says no, to see the po... exclaiming. "Oh! Geo... I hold that things are a... arranged that one man ... for doing no productive ... others dependent upon ... well skilled at his work, ... of poverty day by day f... work and not get it. I a... common labourers who ... I say no. It is true tha... labourers could do the ... labourers necessary? I... is the necessity for bish... matter omitted in the bi... deals with by the Consi... and infirm miners. Bes... they can work no more ... considered good enough ... unless they happen to b... the pit, and they work ... now referring to the po... and then when they are f... a week out of our Perma... to them to pay rent, buy ... supplied with food. N... with our good bishop's ... bishop hints about publ... exercising the office of sil... who thinks public opinio... the glaring monopolies of... and may I add bishop... Bishop of Canterbury ... Arch-Bishop of York wi... London with his £10,000, ... his £7,000, and the Bis... £5,500—the five drawing... off a thousand a week, an... shape of real good honest ... why will ye so long keep ... to put an end to these ... labourer is worthy of hi... that will not work neith... several cases we see they ... These are not happy them... but the truth about them ... all our working-men sho... think and act on the man... day. In conclusion, may ... Neasham, of The Firs, ne... step out to defend his bis...

Foster's Houses, Havan...
March 26th, 1894.

DISMISSAL OF ... TEA...

To the Editor of th...

Sir,—Permit me to ... "Observer's" letter which ... 23rd ult., who was amus... appeared in your pape... the defence made by Mr ... School Board and good w... Mr Tucker's defence was ... instance a number of q... course of action the Boar... were put to Mr Tucker, bu... are not reported. I think ... reporters of that meeting ... the noise was caused, but ... numerous readers. There ... caused all the unpleasant... were there for that pur... "Observer" was one of th... members of the Primitive ... been at chapel, as their ... the spirit and the word of ... lives as professing Christi... is not a Primitive Mud... Muddle. I contend th... nothing whatever to do w... bad accomodation existing... the fact that H. M. ... the work done in those ... that it is a Primitive Met... 1893, was accompanied wi... like them being in a mu... "Observer" have taken h... Board with that report b... to preachers only shows h... matters, for had he been ... have known that Primitiv... ministerial and lay, are a... people have in education... tional facilities are all tha... that some of the young me... schools, so as to be in ke... other districts. Mr Tuck... two faced man like some o... stand out firm amongst th... is true and what is false, ... does on all occasions. Su... with the multitude, or wh... and are sure to bold to and... wrong as he is doing in th... fault with Mr Tucker's act... cause he held a meeting a... his case any better by such... blacken Mr Tucker's chara... the miners of Victoria G... honest and trustworthy. ... made clear to the electors ... first his own unfitness to r... the School Board. Does h... has outraged the moral ed... by his attitude on the quest... Tucker's character will no... moral point of view? It ... to study before he becom... educational matters as Mr ... the Spen Union Lodge wi... amongst them, I am em... Lodge Members to say th... too, to work jointly with t... Mr Tucker is willing to ... agree to run three workm... Tucker when seated beside... the government gave f... various times on the Scho... tion and Free Books grant... also moved at various tim... the Board have clauses ins... paid trades union rate o... union hours. He advocate... vided, but opposed the co... schools. The Primitives ... of lease. Why do not ... Armstrong with the old ... on the education of the pla... place their children under...

March 27th, 1894.

[We have been compell... from this letter as they ... *C. G.*]

Cri...

Consett Tulips would li... junior teams in the distr... 15; 2nd team, 10 to 13. ... Albert Road, Consett.

BURNOPFIELD ...

In securing the services ... for their concert on Satur... the above club made a dec... strains of the opening ove... programme, this remarkab... rapt attention of their lar... Miss Adamson and the in... the Messrs Adamson were ... hero of the evening, howe... who, by his songs, stories, ... explodes any idea that m... devoid of humour. It is ... pany is found outside our ... ment which pervades thei... fully refreshing.

"How to Behave," p... o Robert Jackson, book... Street, Consett

"Buchu-Pabia."—Com... kindred complaints, stinging... Chemists. F. Newbery, and... treet, London, E.C.

...Men.—Wells'... remedy on earth for dyspepsia... impotence of mind, timi... ...

Epps's Cocoa.—Grate... a thorough knowledge of th... the operations of digestion ... ful application of the fine... Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provi... a delicately favoured beve... heavy doctors' bills. It is ... articles of diet that a cons... built up until strong enough ... disease. Hundreds of s... around us ready to attack ... point. We may escape m... ourselves well fortified wit... nourished frame.'—Civil Se... with boiling water or mil... grocers, labelled—"James ... Homœopathic Chemists, L... Epps's Cocoaine or Nib-E...

Continued from Page 2.

says no, to see the poor wife fall upon his shoulder exclaiming, "Oh! George, whatever shall we do?" I hold that things are a long way wrong which are so arranged that one man should get above £130 a week for doing no productive work, and another man, with others dependent upon him, and who is eager to and well skilled at his work, should be driven by the wolf of poverty day by day from place to place in quest of work and not get it. Is a bishop worth more than 130 common labourers who work for £1 a week or less? I say no. It is true that neither any or all of the poor labourers could do the work of a bishop, but are labourers necessary? I think they are. But where is the necessity for bishops? And, sir, here is another matter omitted in the bishop's category of things to be dealt with by the Conciliation Board, viz:—The aged and infirm miners. Both while at work and after they can work no more in our pits they are not considered good enough to occupy colliery houses, unless they happen to have a lad or two working in the pit, and they work for very small wages. I am now referring to the poor old shifters and wastemen, and then when they are forced to give up, four shillings a week out of our Permanent Relief Fund is doled out to them to pay rent, buy firing, and keep two stomachs supplied with food. Noble, isn't it. Contrast that with our good bishop's revenue of £22 a day. The bishop hints about public opinion, surely and slowly exercising the office of silent judge. Ah, sir, I am one who thinks public opinion has been too long silent on the glaring monopolies of capitalism and landlordism, and may I add bishoprics. Just fancy the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury with his £15,000 a year, the Arch-Bishop of York with his £10,000, the Bishop of London with his £10,000, the Bishop of Durham with his £7,000, and the Bishop of Winchester with his £6,500—the five drawing £48,500, not a long way off a thousand a week, and what do they do in the shape of real good honest work? Oh, public opinion, why will ye so long keep silent. Speak out and help to put an end to these glaring injustices. The labourer is worthy of his hire, and Paul says, "He that will not work neither should he eat;" but in several cases we see they eat the best who do the least. These are not happy themes to write or grumble about, but the truth about them ought to be told. It is time all our working-men should bestir themselves, and think and act on the many monopolies of our present day. In conclusion, may I ask what has got Mr G. Neasham, of The Fire, near Durham? I hope he will step out to defend his bishop.—Yours, &c.,

GEORGE JAQUES.

Foster's Houses, Havannah, West Stanley,
March 26th, 1894.

DISMISSAL OF A SPEN SCHOOL TEACHER.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Permit me to answer your correspondent "Observer's" letter which appeared in your issue of 23rd ult., who was amused to read the report which appeared in your paper of the 16th with regard to the defence made by Mr J. Tucker, a member of the School Board and good was his right, as that report of Mr Tucker's defence was not correctly reported. For instance a number of questions bearing upon the course of action the Board had taken in this matter, were put to Mr Tucker, but the questions and answers are not reported. I think this is very unfair. The reporters of that meeting did not state by whom all the noise was caused, but I will tell you, sir, and your numerous readers. There were only four persons who caused all the unpleasantness at the meeting, and who were there for that purpose. If I mistake not, "Observer" was one of them, and three of them are members of the Primitive Church who ought to have been at chapel, as their conduct showed how little the spirit and the word of Christ had influenced their lives as professing Christians. My friend says that it is not a Primitive Muddle, but a School Board Muddle. I contend that the School Board has nothing whatever to do with the present muddle of bad accomodation existing at the Spen schools, from the fact that H. M. Inspector's reports on the work done in those schools proves conclusively that it is a Primitive Methodist Muddle. His report 1893, was accompanied with a threat that seems rather like them being in a muddle. What course would "Observer" have taken had he been a member on the Board with that report before him? His reference to preachers only shows his ignorance of educational matters, for had he been well informed, he would have known that Primitive Methodist preachers, both ministerial and lay, are among the last advocates the people have in educational matters. If the educational facilities are all that can be desired, how is it that some of the young men of this place have to go to schools, so as to be in keeping with young men of other districts. Mr Tucker is plucky, but he is not a two faced man like some of his accusers who dare not stand out firm amongst their fellows and declare what is true and what is false, and this is what Mr Tucker does on all occasions. Such men as "Observer" go with the multitude, or whatever the popular cry is, and are sure to hold to and vote for whether right or wrong as he is doing in this case. My friend finds fault with Mr Tucker's action of two years ago, because he held a meeting at 12 p.m. He does not make his case any better by such references, neither does he blacken Mr Tucker's character. He is our man, and the miners of Victoria Garesfield know him to be honest and trustworthy. "Observer" says he has made clear to the electors of Chopwell School Board first his own unfitness to represent the workmen on the School Board. Does he mean that Mr Tucker has outraged the moral education of the Spen children by his attitude on the question? Does he mean that Mr Tucker's character will not bear investigation from a moral point of view? It will take "Observer" a long to study before he becomes so well acquainted on educational matters as Mr Tucker. If the miners of the Spen Union Lodge will form a Committee from amongst them, I am empowered by the Chopwell Lodge Members to say that we will form a committee too, to work jointly with the Spen Lodge Committee. Mr Tucker is willing to stand aside, if only they will agree to run three workmen, and not preachers. Mr Tucker when seated beside colliery managers before the government gave free education moved at various times on the School Board for Free Education and Free Books granted for all children. He also moved at various times that all contracts under the Board have clauses inserted, that all workmen be paid trades union rate of wages and have trades union hours. He advocated that new schools be provided, but opposed the cobbling up of the present schools. The Primitives wanted £230 for their term of lease. Why do not the Primitives present Mr Armstrong with the old schools, so that he can carry on the education of the place for people who desire to place their children under him? Yours &c.,

PAUL PRY.

March 27th, 1894.

[We have been compelled to omit many passages from this letter as they were too personal.—Editor C. G.]

Cricket.

Consett Tulips would like to arrange matches with junior teams in the district. Ages—1st team, 13 to 15; 2nd team, 10 to 13. Apply to A. Bainbridge, 4, Albert Road, Consett.

BURNOPFIELD CRICKET CLUB.

In securing the services of the "Adamson Family" for their concert on Saturday night, the members of the above club made a decided "hit." From the first strains of the opening overture to the last item on the programme, this remarkable company maintained the rapt attention of their large audience. The singing of Miss Adamson and the instrumental performances of the Messrs Adamson were heartily applauded. The hero of the evening, however, was Mr W. Adamson, who, by his songs, stories, and mimicry, thoroughly explodes any idea that may exist that the Scotch are devoid of humour. It is seldom such a talented company is found outside our great cities, and the refinement which pervades their entertainment is delightfully refreshing.

"HOW TO BEHAVE," price sixpence.—To be had a Robert Jackson, bookseller, 9 and 10 Newmarket Street, Consett.

"BUCHU-PARIA."—Complete cure of all kidney and kindred complaints, stinging, irritation, inflammation. Of Chemists. F. NEWBERY, and SONS, Agents, 1, King Edward Street, London, E.C.

KIDNEY MEN.—"Wells' Health Renewer."—Greatest remedy on earth for dyspepsia, nervousweakness, Indigestion, weakness of mind, limb, or vital functions, mental [illegible]. At Chemists.

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 favoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.'—Civil Service Gazette.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, by grocers, labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Limited, Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Cocoaine or Nib-Extract: Tea-like, 86m

Local Police Courts.

CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY April 2nd, 1894.—Before E. W. E. BALLENY Esq.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.

Sarah Ann Monkhouse, widow, and *Susannah Barron*, single-woman, were brought up on remand charged with obtaining money by false pretences on the 10th March. The evidence of Mrs Ingram, and Mrs Moody, of Greenside, near Healeyfield, was to the effect that the two prisoners visited the neighbourhood of Healeyfield and represented that they were gathering subscriptions for a widow named Mrs Teasdale, who had five children and resided at Castleside. They stated that the woman was in poor circumstances, and required assistance. In this instance the prisoners received 6d and 3d.—Prisoners were again remanded.

CHESTER-LE-STREET PETTY SESSIONS.

WEDNESDAY, March 28th.—Before H. W. KERRICH WALKER, Esq. (in the chair), C BARRETT, and Col. F. F. SHEPPE.

DRUNKENNESS.

Several persons were brought up and fined for the above offence.

A DISORDERLY CUSTOMER.

Thomas McNeil, was charged with refusing to quit the premises of Robert Marshall, at Birtley, on the 17th inst. and was fined 10s and costs.

PUGILISTIC PITMEN.

George Cusland, and *Thomas Coleman*, for fighting at Fatfield, on the 18th March, were ordered to pay costs, and be bound over to keep the peace for three months in £5 each.

For a similar offence at Edmondsley, on March 9th, they were also ordered to be bound over for three months and to pay costs.

ADJOURNED.

Thomas Potts was charged with stealing coal the property of Messrs John Bowes and Partners at Team Colliery, on the 9th March. Adjourned till next court.

UNLICENSED DOGS.

William Riddle was charged for keeping a dog without having a license. Fined 3s and costs.

Fines were also imposed for this offence as follows:—

Joseph Ferguson, dismissed.
Peter Grimes, Birtley, 7s 6d and costs.
Thomas Hutchinson, Birtley, 3s and costs
Thomas Hutchinson, Pelton, 7s 6d and costs.
George Miller, Pelton, was also ordered to pay the costs.

LEGAL ADVICE FROM A NEWSPAPER.

Patrick McKie admitted that he hawked goods without having a pedlar's license at Pelton, on March 10th.—After P.C. McGee had given evidence, defendant said that before he began to hawk he took the advice of the *Newcastle Weekly Leader*, and was advised that he could hawk goods of his own manufacture without the pedlar's license. He was fined 1s and costs.

IN SEARCH OF CONIES.

Benjamin Hope and *Edward Stewart* were charged with trespassing in pursuit of conies, at Chester-le-Street, on the 26th Feb. Hope was fined 10s and costs, and Stewart 20s and costs.

AN INCORRIGIBLE.

George Clifford, *Thomas Ridley*, and *Edward Stewart*, none of whom appeared, were charged with trespassing in the pursuit of game on the Earl of Durham's estate, at Chester-le-Street, on March 20th. Clifford was fined 5s and costs, Ridley 10s and costs, and Stewart 20s and costs, or one month hard labour.

A NEAR CUT—AND DEAR.

John Allen, and *Thomas Robson*, were charged with damaging a fence the property of Mr Hall, at Birtley, on the 19th March. They were each fined 2s 6d and costs.

"THE HOWLET."

John Forster was charged with permitting drunkenness at his house, the Howlet public-house, at Pelton Fell, on the 18th Feb. Mr John Turnbull, defended. The Bench said there was doubt about the case the landlord would have to pay a fine of 20s and costs, and the license would not be endorsed.

THE MARLEY HILL STABBING CASE.

PRISONER COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Thomas Robbs was charged with attempting to murder his daughter Catherine at Andrew's Houses, on the 3rd March.

Dr Andrew Smith, practising at Whickham, said he found prosecutrix very pale and suffering from eight incised wounds. A large wound on the left elbow very narrowly escaped being of a dangerous nature. There were four wounds on the chest, one very near the neck. There was a punctured wound on the neck, reaching down to the bone. Witness dressed the wound, and the patient rallied and he left her, in his opinion, quite out of danger. He had attended her since. He did not from the first, anticipate danger from the wound. The knife produced was a very likely instrument to inflict the wounds described. The stain on the knife looked like blood.

Catherine Robb, who looked ill and weak and was accommodated with a seat while giving her evidence, deposed that she was daughter of the prisoner, and lived at Andrew's Houses, in the parish of Lamesley. She was 19 years old, her mother and brothers kept house together, and she lived with them. About two o'clock on the afternoon named, she was washing the floor of the front room; her father came in, and lifted two chairs and said "this is my house, not yours" then walked into the back kitchen. He had not been in the house for three or four months before that. Witness and her brother followed him towards the back door; when nearly at the door he turned round, and struck at witness there and then. Witness did not know that prisoner had a knife, but she felt him striking her with something in his hand. After he had struck at her a few times, she saw the knife in his hand and blood running from it profusely. She shouted that she was stabbed, and ran into the front room again where she fainted. Dr Smith had attended her from that time to the present. She had not given her father any provocation by word or deed that he should attack her in the way described.

By the prisoner: She did not close the door against him, and her brother only took the coalrake to prisoner when he saw witness covered with blood.

Thomas Robbs, the younger, son of prisoner, said that he was at home with his sister. His father came into the house, after having been away from the house for about twelve weeks. Witness knew that his father was in lodgings close to their house. When he came in first he had his hand in his coat pocket. Two chairs stood in the corner of the front room; prisoner picked up the two chairs, remarked that it was his house and not theirs, and walked away with the chairs in the direction of the back door. Witness followed towards the door, prisoner threw the chairs outside the door and turned back. Witness did not know that his sister had followed into the back kitchen; but as he went through the middle door, in the direction of the front room, he heard prisoner say to prosecutrix "You are the one I want, I'll have you now." Witness turned back, and saw prisoner drawing back his hand with the knife in it. He did not see prisoner strike with the knife, but distinctly saw it in his hand. Prisoner said either, "I'll finish—or I'll murder—you now, and your mother to-night." Witness got a coal-rake then from the front room, and went back with it; he met his sister staggering towards the front room covered with blood; the prisoner was following her. Witness aimed a blow at him with the coal-rake; then closed the door upon prisoner, and witness did not see him again. He got assistance as soon as possible.

By the Prisoner: The family were all afraid of prisoner coming in the way he did. Witness did not get the coal-rake until prisoner had struck prosecutrix.

John Rock, a lodger with, and uncle of the prosecutrix, deposed to being in the house and sitting by the fireside when prisoner came in and took two chairs out of the house. Witness did not see anyone try to prevent him. The two last witnesses followed prisoner to the back door. The last witness ran in and said that his father was stabbing his sister. Witness took the poker in his hand, and then saw prosecutrix rush into the front room covered with blood. The blood was running from her neck. Witness tried to staunch the flow until Mrs Dixon, a neighbour, came in.

Elizabeth Dixon, wife of Ralph Dixon, living at Andrew's House, said on that day she saw Robb breaking two chairs to pieces on his own doorstep. Witness went in the direction of Robb's house, and prisoner went away, leaving the chairs. He went in the direction of his lodgings at Causey. She went into the house and found Catherine bleeding from several wounds. Witness at once began to dress the wounds, and during that process prosecutrix fainted twice.

Ann McConville said that prisoner had lodged with her since about Christmas last at the Causey. On the 10th March prisoner left her house about ten in the forenoon, saying that he was going to walk into Newcastle. About half-past ten at night he came back and asked for some water to wash in. She noticed that he appeared very excited, and asked him what he had been doing; he showed her his hands with blood stains on them and said "It was Kitty's blood." He afterwards said he had killed his wife, and that if Kitty was not dead, she would die. On the day the police came to take him into custody, prisoner told her to go upstairs and get the knife (produced) which she gave to P.C. Robson.

P.C. Robson stationed at Marley Hill, stated that he arrested prisoner at McConville's, his lodgings, and charged him with attempting to murder his daughter Catherine, by stabbing her with a knife. He replied "Yes, she was not dead when I left her, but I hope the —— is dead now, as I have murdered her mother, and left her lying on the fairway near Lobley Hill dead with the knife I bought off an old man this morning for ninepence, at the low public-house at Streetgate. There is another I want to finish, that is my son Jack, then I'll swing for the lot. The knife is upstairs, lying on the table. I have told Mrs McConville to bring it down; that is the knife I stabbed them with."

The clothes produced were those worn by the prosecutrix on the day of attack. The appearance of the clothes created quite a sensation in court; the under clothing being literally saturated with blood, and hacked to pieces, in a manner corresponding with the wounds upon the prosecutrix. Prisoner declined to say anything, and was formally committed for trial at the next assizes.

ANTI-VACCINATORS.

Anthony Tate and *William Brown*, neither of whom appeared, were separately charged with neglecting to have their children vaccinated. Mr Joseph Armstrong, vaccination officer, proved the charge, and the Bench ordered the children to be vaccinated within 28 days.

PITCH AND TOSS.

Several persons were fined for this offence.

NON MAINTAINANCE OF HIS WIFE.

John Cunliffe was brought up in custody charged with leaving his wife and daughter at Edmondsley, chargeable to the Chester-le-Street Union.—Sent to gaol for a month.

SLEEPING IN THE GAS WORKS.

John Dalkin and *Thomas Laws* were charged under the Vagrancy Act with sleeping in the Chester-le-Street Gas Works on the 28th March, and without having any visible means of subsistence.—The Bench decided to send them both to gaol for seven days' hard labour.

WOLSINGHAM PETTY SESSIONS.

Tuesday, March 6th.—Before C. J. BACKHOUSE, Esq. (chairman), Rev Chancellor ESPIN, and Rev T. H. E. ESPIN.

DRUNKENNESS.

The following persons were fined for being drunk during the month:—*George Wookall*, sen, 7s 6d; *George Woodhall*, jun, 10s; *Robert Wanless*, 7s 6d; *James Moody*, 12s 6d; *Robert Paley*, 7s 6d.

THROWING STONES: AN EXEMPLARY SENTENCE.

John Anderson, a boy, seemingly of 9 or 10 years, was charged by Anthony Hodgson, of Wolsingham, an old man, with being assaulted by him on the 5th ult. The boy, he said, threw stones at him, and hit him with them once or twice. The boy called two witnesses to prove he was not there at the time, but they failed to prove it. The Bench were of opinion that the boy had assaulted the old man, and the Chairman said they were determined to put a stop to the throwing of stones by boys, and fined him £1 inclusive of costs.

BREACH OF THE HIGHWAY ACT.

Alfred Taylor, of Sunnybrow, cartman, was fined 18s 6d for leaving his horse and cart on the High Street, Tow Law, without anyone in charge.

DRUNK AND REFUSING TO QUIT.

William Morgan, of Tow Law, was fined 10s for being drunk and refusing to quit the Tow Law Hotel on the 10th March last.

GAME TRESPASS.

James Hall and *George Ward*, both of Sunniside, pleaded guilty to trespassing in pursuit of rabbits on the Harperly estate on the 3rd March last, and were fined 20s each, including costs.

DRUNK ON LICENSED PREMISES.

Edward Mason, of the Miners' Arms Inn, Tow Law, was fined £2, and 11s costs, for permitting drunkenness on his premises on the 12th March last. Mason, his wife, and Thomas Armstrong were also fined for being drunk at the same time and place.

CONSETT AND DISTRICT TRADES' COUNCIL.

The monthly meeting of this body was held on Saturday evening, in the Co-operative Buildings, Consett, Mr J. G. Cooke (chairman) presiding. There was a good attendance of delegates.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

A letter was read from the North-Eastern Railway Company, pointing out that they could not comply with the wish of the Council by sanctioning the running of a late train from Newcastle to Consett on Saturday evenings.

The question was ordered to remain in abeyance.

TRACTS FROM THE FABIAN SOCIETY.

On the proposition of Mr McIVOR, seconded by Mr ATKINSON, it was resolved that the tracts from the Fabian Society should be examined by the members, before any copies were ordered.

TRADE REPORTS.

The various delegates presented their reports respecting trade, and the same was found to be satisfactory all round.

THE WORKMEN'S TRIP.

The Secretary (Mr. J. Wildsmith) submitted his report anent his interview with Mr George Ainsworth, assistant manager of the Consett Iron and Steel Works, with regard to the workmen's trip, and he pointed out that the firm would have no objections to the Council undertaking the responsibility of carrying out the arrangements in connection with the trip, and besides the managers were prepared to do all they could in the way of negociations with the North-Eastern Railway Company so as to bring the trip to a successful issue.

Mr STODDART moved that the report be accepted.

This was seconded by Mr LOVETT, and carried.

Mr HALL proposed that the Council take the workmen's trip into their own hands this year.

The SECRETARY seconded.

Carried.

Mr STODDART moved that the arrangements be left in the hands of a sub-committee, consisting of one delegate from each society affiliated with the Council.

This was seconded by Mr HALL, and agreed to.

The committee appointed were:—Messrs W. McIvor, Geo. Lovett, Thos. Hall, J. Wildsmith, W. Cassidy, J. G. Cooke, and J. G. Turner.

It was decided that the excursion should be run on the 28th July providing arrangements could be made with the Railway Company for that day.

The destination of the trip was left to be decided upon by the committee.

LEADGATE FEVER HOSPITAL.

The question of the workmen contributing to the maintenance of the Leadgate Fever Hospital was swept off the Board.

MR COOKE AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The CHAIRMAN said that he would now say a few words with reference to his motion on the House of Lords.

Mr ATKINSON and several of the other members advised the Chairman just to let the question drop, as they had heard quite sufficient of late about the House of Lords.

The CHAIRMAN: Very good. I will do so.

The motion was accordingly thrown out.

LABOUR CANDIDATES.

The CHAIRMAN said it was now time the committee was appointed to seek out suitable candidates, for the respective public bodies were now taking action so as to be prepared to do something by the time the Parish Council's Bill came into force. He had been thinking that the Council could not do better than adopt their Secretary as a candidate for one of the bodies.

The question was according left with the committee.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER never fails to restore grey hair to its youthful colour It acts directly upon the roots of the hair, invigorating them, cleanses the scalp, removing dandruff rendering the hair soft, silky, and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position. It has hosts of admirers, male and female young and old Sold by Chemists and Perfumers.

DR BARDSLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.—For eradicating all impurities of the blood from the system they have no equal. They have never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.—Sold by all Chemists in Boxes at 1s 1½d and 2s 9d. Box sent post free on receipt of 15 or 35 stamps. Wm. Mather, Wholesale Druggist. Manchester.

"HOW TO DEBATE."—This is a handy little work containing the rules of debate, hints on public speaking, and other useful information for members of debating societies. The work, which is published at the small price of sixpence, may be had at Robt. Jackson's bookseller, Front Street and 20 Newmarket Street, Consett.

LEAVES AND PAGES FROM AUSTRALIAN HISTORY.

BY J. W. FAWCETT, Townsville, New Zealand.

Author of "From the Land of the Sunny South," "The wild white man of North Queensland," "Three weeks' holiday in New Guinea."

Say what containeth these readable sheaves,
Leaves and pages and pages and leaves.

Are they not full of historical lore,
Culled from the deeds of a far distant shore.

1. A British settlement to be founded in New South Wales.

The genius and enterprise of Captain Cook, by his discovery and taking possession of the new world which he named New South Wales, 1770, opened up to the British people a new field for colonisation. In 1785, Thomas Townsend, Viscount Sidney, Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies in the administration of William Pitt, adopted Cook's suggestion, recommending the establishment of a colony in New South Wales, and orders-in-council for founding such a settlement were issued on the 6th of December, 1875.

2. Hon. W. Eden on the proposed scheme.

The Honourable William Eden, in the preface to a book called "A history of New South Wales," strongly recommended Botany Bay, in the Colony of New South Wales, as a site for a penal settlement, and was the first to announce the approval of the scheme. One remark in his preface is worth citation here:—"Criminals, when their lives or liberty are forfeited to justice, become a forlorn hope, and have always been judged a fair subject of hazardous experiments. If there be any terrors in the prospect before the wretch who is banished to New South Wales, they are no more than he expects; if the dangers of a foreign climate are neatly equivalent to death, the devoted convict naturally reflects that . . . . . offended justice in consigning him to the inhospitable shores of New Holland, does not mean thereby to seat him for life on a bed of roses."

3. Vessels commissioned.

On the 25th of October, 1786, H.M.S. *Sirius*, of 540 tons, 20 guns, 160 men, then lying at Deptford, was commissioned for the projected expidition to found an English settlement in New South Wales, and the command was given to Arthur Phillip, Esq., and on the same day, H.M.S. *Supply*, armed tender brig of 8 guns and 50 men, was also put in commission for the same service, under the command of Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball. On the 15th of October, 1786, John Hunter was appointed second captain of the *Sirius*, with the rank of Post Captain.

4. Officers of the new settlement.

The following were the officers of the new settlement:—

Arthur Phillip, Captain, R.N., Governor and Commander in Chief of New South Wales.
Robert Ross, Major, Lieutenant Governor.
Richard Johnson, B.A., Chaplain.
Andrew Miller, Commissary.
David Collins, Judge Advocate.
John Long, Adjutant.
James Furzer, Quartermaster.
John White, Surgeon General.
Thomas Arndell, Assistant-surgeon.
William Balmain, Assistant-surgeon.
John Hunter, Post Captain, Captain of the *Sirius*.
Philip Gidley King, Second Lieutenant of the *Sirius*.
Henry Lidgbird Ball. Lieutenant, in command of the *Supply*.
John Shortland, Lieutenant, Agent for Transports.

Whilst the officers in charge of the garrison of 200 mariners were:—

Captains—James Campbell, John Shea, James Meredith, and Watkin Tench; and the Lieutenants—George Johnson, — Collins, Robert Kellow, — Morrison, Ralph Clark, William Faddy, John Cresswell, John Poulden, James Sharp, Thomas Davey, and Thomas Timmins.

5. Live Stock and Seeds.

As live stock the vessels carried one bull, four cows and one calf; one stallion, three mares, and three colts; twenty-nine sheep, nineteen goats, and seventy-four pigs; and about three hundred head of turkeys, geese, ducks, and fowls. The cattle and horses were the property of the Government; the smaller animals and poultry belonging to private persons. Amongst the cargo were plants or seeds of the banana, barley, cocoa, coffee, cotton, guava, epecacuanha, galep, lemon, maize, oats, orange, prickly pear, rose apple, wheat, and the bamboo, figtree, Spanish reed, and sugar cane, and various varieties of the apple, myrtle, oak, peach, pear, quince, strawberry, and vine.

6. First interview with the Aborigines.

"At the very first landing of Governor Phillip on the shores of Botany Bay, 18th of January, 1788, an interview with the natives took place. They were all armed, but on seeing the Governor approach with signs of friendship, alone and unarmed, they readily returned his confidence by laying down their weapons. They were perfectly devoid of clothing, yet seemed fond of ornaments, putting the beads and red baize that was given them on their heads or necks, and appearing pleased to wear them. The presents offered by their new visitors were all readily accepted, nor did any kind of disagreement arise while the ships remained in Botany Bay. This very pleasing effect was produced in no small degree by the personal address as by the great care and attention of the Governor. Nor were the orders which enforced a conduct so humane more honourable to the persons from whom they originated than the punctual execution of them was to the officers sent out; it was evident their wishes coincided with their duty, and that a sanguinary temper was no longer to disgrace the European settlers in countries newly discovered."—*Account of the Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay, with an account of the Establishment of the Colonies of Port Jackson and Norfolk Island, 1789.*

7. Examination of Botany Bay.

"The next care after landing was the examination of the bay itself, from which it appeared that, though extensive, it did not afford a shelter from the easterly winds; and that, in consequence of its shallowness, ships even of a moderate draught would always be obliged to anchor with the entrance of the bay open, where they must be exposed to a heavy sea that rolls in whenever it blows hard from the eastward."

"Several runs of fresh water were found in different parts of the bay, but there did not appear to be any situation to which there was not some very strong objection. In the northern part of it is a small creek, which runs a considerable way into the country, but it has water only for a boat; the sides of it are frequently overflowed, and the lowlands near it are a perfect swamp. The western branch of the bay is continued to a great extent, but the officers sent to examine it could not find there any supply of fresh water, except in very small drains."

"Point Sutherland offered the most eligible situation, having a run of good water, though not in very great abundance; but to this part of the harbour the ships could not approach, and the ground near it, even in the higher parts, was in general damp and spongy. Smaller numbers might indeed in several spots have found a comfortable residence, but no place was discovered in the whole circuit of Botany Bay which seemed at all calculated for the occupation of so large a settlement. While this examination was carried on the whole fleet had arrived. The *Supply* had not so much outsailed the other ships as to give Governor Phillip the advantage he had expected in point of speed. On the 19th of January, 1788, the *Alexander*, *Scarborough*, and *Friendship* cast anchor in Botany Bay, and on the 20th the *Sirius* with the remainder of the convoy. These ships had all continued very healthy; they had not, however, yet arrived at their final station."—*Account of the Voyage of Governor Phillip, &c., 1789.*

8. Botany Bay found unsuitable for a Settlement.

Proceedings were immediately commenced for landing the people and stores, and men were set to work to clear a piece of land on the south side of the bay, about a mile from the entrance, and near to the spot where Captain Cook had first stepped on shore eighteen years before. By the 20th of January, 1,030 persons had been landed, as well as a quantity of the stores. Governor Phillip and his officers soon found that Botany Bay was not going to suit as a place for a large settlement, and that it did not at all answer to their expectations which Cook's description had led them to form.

9. Exploration of Port Jackson.

Governor Phillip, therefore, lost no time in making an examination of the surrounding country in search of a more favourable site. Taking three boats, he sailed away on the 22nd of January, accompanied by Captain Hunter and several other officers of the fleet, to examine a bay called Broken Bay, which Cook had described as an extensive inlet, and which lay some twenty miles southward. On their way thither they entered an inlet, which Captain Cook had named Port Jackson, but had not examined. Governor Phillip, as he entered the opening, was much gratified with its magnificent appearance, finding it to be a beautiful and perfect harbour, with a sheltered position, almost innumerable bays and headlands, and deep water, and after spending two days exploring and surveying portions of it, he decided upon removing the settlement from Botany Bay to Port Jackson, and selected a site on a small inlet on its southern side, about six miles from the entrance, which he named Sydney Cove, in honour of Viscount Sydney, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who had taken great interest in the welfare of the expedition.

NOTES FROM STANLEY DISTRICT.

["BY OBSERVER."]

The weather since Easter has been of such a character that both farmers and gardeners are busily engaged preparing their land for seeds. The workmen who possess a small patch of ground are also alert and eager to rear prize leeks, cabbages, celery, carrots, etc. Great interest is manifest in all directions, and competition is as keen in this show business as in any other branch of industry. I once heard an official say that he could determine the character of any man by his garden. I don't coincide with this method of drawing conclusions; for some men are really proficient in many branches of industry who have no desire nor aptitude for tilling the ground. I acknowledge, however, that a tidy man will keep his garden in proper order, and thus a clean, neat patch of land will indicate that it's possessor is a man of order and methodical arrangement, while a portion of land in the shape of a garden full of weeds and disorder will point to its lord and master as a sluggard—that is, if no impediment stands in the way, such as ill-health or leisure time. I notice that many gardens are never cultivated at all. The reasons are manifold, such as bad quality of soil, lack of manure, too exposed, run with poultry, cats, etc., for of all the evils that hamper this class of work, there is nothing so vexatious as to find one's beds destroyed by other people's hens. And another sore evil is that some roguish people who won't cultivate their own land, go and steal the best produce of others who have toiled very hard.

A grand cantata, entitled "Sherwood's Queen," was well rendered by the West Stanley Philharmonic Society, on March 28th, in the Co-operative Hall. The principals were—Miss Lizzie Sneath, of Newcastle; Messrs Duncanson and Macdonald, Durham Cathedral. Pianist, Miss Robinson; conductor, Mr Matthew Forster, Tanfield Lea. This society is composed of persons who have a knowledge of music, and great interest and patience has been exercised to make the society a success. I trust they will be encouraged in their elevating sphere, and seek to develope more and more the precious gift of song. The concert was a treat to those who have a taste and relish for classical music, but the audience was only moderate. This may be accounted for by the many attractions which have been in the district of late, and people cannot attend all. The Adamson Family were expected to give two concerts, but they could not get an audience, and their visit was a failure.

Rev J. G. Biarey, of Gateshead, gave an inspiring and elevating address on the political situation, in the Iron School-room, West Pelton, on March 29th. This gentleman is an excellent speaker, and thoroughly understands his subject. Mr Mark Richardson presided.

"All Fools' Day" is still a pleasing pastime for those who enjoy a keen sense of the ludicrous. Some amusing incidents have been witnessed in this district which caused the most solemn to roar in laughter, for many even knowing persons fell into the trap. The Easter customs of taking the females' boots off on the Easter Sunday, and the males' caps and hats off on the Monday, is not so popular as formerly; but the custom of Easter eggs is still kept up, and the youngsters might be seen with large quantities of beautiful dyed eggs, while the elder portion still continue the old practice of testing eggs by trying to break them in at the ends. I have read of the origin of these singular customs, but am not allowed to deal with it here.

The Stanley Victoria Theatre is still very popular. Good numbers turn up to witness the attractive performances. Mr Lindon, the manager, has good judgment in the selection of suitable plays. On Good Friday night, the piece was *The Prodigal Son*. On the Saturday night, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was well depicted and graphically set forth, which interested the audience immensely. *The Streets of London* is another well-chosen and well-arranged play, and perhaps before long we shall have a repetition of *East Lynne*.

The West Stanley Police-station is about ready for habitation, and it ought in itself to be a warning to evildoers. I hope the profligates and miscreants of the district will make a firm resolution that they will balance their conduct in such a manner that no police officer can claim them for a night's lodgings, which must be paid for at a great cost. Fellow-men, beware.

BEAMISH, PONTOP, AND CONSETT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of the members of this society was held at the Commercial Hotel, West Stanley, on Wednesday night. Mr Geo. Ridley, Stanley House, presided, and there was a very large attendance.

LECTURES ON DAIRYING.

A letter was read from Mr Jasper A. Stephenson, of Greenside, Brampton, Carlisle, suggesting that a series of lectures on "Modern Dairying" accompanied by limelight lectures, should be delivered in the district by himself under the auspices of the Society, at the rate of £3 3s for one lecture, or £5 5s for three lectures. The receipts beyond that sum being given to the funds of the agricultural society. If the society however, could not see its way clear to co-operate with him he was willing to give the lectures on his own responsibility, if the secretary would only suggest the most suitable rooms.

The CHAIRMAN enquired if their's was a district where such lectures would be of much practical benefit?

Mr E. WYLAM (Consett), did not think it expedient in consequence of the low state of their funds; it would not be prudent to incur the expense.

On the motion of Mr J. S. Murray (Blackhill), seconded by Mr Kirkup (Pelton), it was decided that Mr Stephenson should give the lectures on his own responsibility.

It was recommended that the Albert Hall would be available for the purpose.

APPOINTMENT OF LOCAL COMMITTEE.

Mr J. Lowes was appointed local secretary for the forthcoming show to be held at West Stanley, and the undermentioned gentlemen were appointed on the local committee:—Messrs G. Ridley (chairman), J. Wilkinson, New Acres, J. R. Richards, Beamish, Jos. Watson, T. C. Frater and A. Swinburne, West Stanley, Geo. Turnbull, Twizell Hall, Geo. Ballerwell, Kyo, H. Kerrich-Walker, J.P., Beamish, J. Storey, Catchgate, J. Lumley, Annfield Plain, W. Holmes, Tantobie, J. Punton, Tantobie, — Robinson, Tanfield Leith Farm, — Smith, Beamish, W. Kirkup, Pelton House, — Hoolder, Pockerley, J. Turnbull, jun., Pelton Grange, — Hogarth, Beamish Burn, — Arkell, Kip Hill, Jas. Robinson, Beamish Burn, R. Thompson, West Stanley, Robert Kay, Oxhill, W. Indian, T. W. W. Ritson, Geo. Lee, West Stanley, Ralph Curry, Hand-in-Hold, Geo. Lee, East Stanley, — Wood, The Middles, — Cooper, South Moor, T. Colquhoun, Stanley House, — Robinson, Stanley, Jameson, Pea Farm, — Rider, Kip Hill, W. Young, Pit Hill, Thomas and George Forster, West Stanley, Thos. Wilkinson, — Ridley, Beamish, — Liddell, Urpeth, Thomas Murray, Slaley, Rev T. H. Archdall, Tanfield, — Wigham, Barcus Close, Ralph Johnson, Tanfield, Geo. Hunter, Tantobie, T. Parker, and J. Green, West Stanley.

It was decided that the first meeting of the local committee should be held at Mr Forster's, Stanley Inn, on the 27th inst.

It was resolved that the next quarterly meeting should be held at Mrs Heslop's, Board Inn, Shield Row, on June 6th, when the judges would be appointed.

The Secretary announced that some substantial subscriptions had been promised towards the next show. (Applause.)

DRUNKENESS CURED.—A Wealthy American Lady whose only son for years was a slave to Intemperance, Nervous Depression and Exhausted Vitality, after seeking in vain for a cure, and trying all known remedies, at last found a simple means that cured and saved him from a drunkard's grave. Anyone suffering or desiring to help others in this worthy cause, by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Mr James Holland, 25 Hart Street, High Holborn, London, will recieve all information, free of charge. Mention this paper

TO-MORROW'S FOOTBALL.

OAKEY'S LILYWHITES v EAST [illegible].—This game will be played at Stanley to-morrow, and judging from the hard struggle that resulted when they last met, an interesting and exciting game should be seen. The Lilywhites' team will be as follows:—Goal, R. Palmer; backs, T. Shield and M. Watson; half-backs, W. Brydon, F. Nicholson, and R. Cunningham; forwards, Ben Coxon and J. Cunningham, right wing; Wm. Gibson, centre; J. Masterman and G. Whitfield, left wing.

NOTES FROM THE STEEPLE.

[BY THE "OLD CROW."]

The latest to attempt to move the directors of the North-Eastern Railway Co. to a sense of their responsibilities, were the members of the Consett Trades Council, and they have been unsuccessful. What the members of this organisation asked for was not a very terrible concession. It was simply that a late train might be put on from Newcastle to Consett, on Saturday evenings, and the Company decline to entertain the suggestion. There are, of course, two sides to every question, and it must be supposed that the Directors are satisfied in their own minds that the time has not yet come for meeting the wishes of the people of North-West Durham in this instance. They not only evidently feel that the additional train is unnecessary. Of that they have no possible shadow of doubt, no possible doubt whatever. They go further and argue, on their own [illegible], that the train not being necessary, it would not be patronised, and hence pecuniary loss would be the result. The argument is well enough on their side, but there is a shallowness about it. Was there not a time when the Wednesday late train was considered altogether unnecessary, and that such a train could only be run at a loss? Is it very long since the Directors were forced to admit the claims of Annfield Plain and district to railway facilities? Are not the inhabitants of that district already pressing for further consideration, and with a good chance of their demands being met?

It is the old, old story over again. Pressure will have to be brought to bear on the Company from time to time, until the Directors are able to understand how legitimate and how earnest are the demands for improved travelling facilities on the Derwent Valley Line. Meetings of public bodies will have to be called together every now and then, and resolutions passed calling for the consideration of the Railway Company; a course that was resorted to with energetic persistence many years ago, and resulted in what were considered great things at that time. We must move forward. What was thought a great privilege twenty years ago in railway travelling no longer satisfies us, and it is right and proper that we should strive for the accomplishment of the "what might be," not always resting content with things as they are, for ever and ever. The cry for more frequent trains between Newcastle and Consett is a just one, and if it is only consistently kept alive and spoken into the ears of the North-Eastern Railway directorate, always with moderation and courtesy, it is pretty certain to be answered before very long in terms more pleasant than those, the other day, conveyed to the members of the Consett District Trades Council.

In Newcastle they are having quite lively times this year, in the matter of "distinguished visitors." General Lord Roberts, has only just gone away and now as I write the happy city is on the tip-toe of expectation concerning the visit of "our future King"—to use the favourite expression—which is booked for Thursday. There were of course no decorations in honour of Lord Roberts, the veteran soldier when he was here the other week, but the reception he got must have been highly gratifying to "Bobs," as Rudyard Kipling lovingly designates him in the poem:—

What 'e does not know o' war,
Gen'ral Bobs,
You can arsk the shop next door—
Can't they, Bobs?
Oh, 'e's little, but 'e's wise;
'E's a terror for 'is size,
An'—'e—does—not—advertise—
Do yer, Bobs?

Then 'ere's to Bobs Bahadur—little Bobs, Bobs, Bobs!
Pocket-Wellinton and "arder" fightin' Bobs, Bobs, Bobs!
This ain't no bloomin' ode,
But you've 'elped the soldier's load,
An' for benefits bestowed—
Bless yer, Bobs.

The Duke of York will have been and gone again before these lines appear in print. From appearances at the moment he is going to have a big reception. It is proposed by the Mayor that the day shall be obtained as a general holiday, and despite the fact that Easter week has but just shown the back of his heel, there is every likelihood that the suggestion will be very largely carried out. Already the preliminary work in connection with the needful barricading has commenced in various parts of the city, employing many men. I imagine that decorations will be altogether of the purely voluntary order—that is to say, that this matter will depend upon individual outlay and that people will decorate their premises according the extent of their loyalty, or, to put it in another way, their love of advertisement. Somehow I don't think the decorations will be specially liberal, except in the cases where this latter feeling predominates. But we shall see what we shall see! The Duke will be busy during his short stay in the city. Arriving shortly after twelve, he will be driven to the Town Hall to hear the address of welcome. Thence he will be taken half an hour's run round the city arriving at the Assembly Rooms at 1 15 p m for lunch. At 2 55 he will leave again for the Rutherford College for the opening ceremony. At 4 o'clock he will leave the College and by a circuitous route will be driven to the Mansion House in Ellison Place and thence, at 5 5 will drive to the station leaving for London by the 5 15 train

THE OPINION OF EVERY ENGLISHMAN is that liberty of speech and action is the birthright of every free man. "Britons never shall be slaves," is one of the most popular of our national songs, and as a matter of fact it is impossible for slavery to exist under the protecting shadow of the British flag. In the same manner men cannot remain bound by the tyrannic shackles of disease if they will place themselves under the healing influence of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Their success in all parts of the world is now a familiar story, and it is only necessary to say here there is no known disorder that cannot be speedily cured or relieved by them.

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[illegible] WONDERS.—This is an age of great and works wonderful inventions. Steam, electricity, [illegible] are made to serve man, but unquestionably the greatest inventions are those which preserve man's health and prolong his life and among the greatest of these are Stanton's Cough Pills. Their effects are truly wonderful and hundreds are happy to-day who once looked forward to an early grave. For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Loss of Voice, Hay Fevers, Hoarseness, Croup, or any Affection whatever of the Throat, Chest, or Lungs, Stanton's Cough Pills will positively cure. We can cheerfully recommend them to all, and can unhesitatingly say they are the only sure cure for Throat and Lung Affections. Sold by all Chemists in Boxes at 1s 1½d and 2s. 9d. Box sent post free on receipt of 15 or 36 stamps. Wm. Mather, Wholesale Druggist, Manchester.

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Steerage outfit free Passengers and Goods are landed at Philadelphia on the Wharf of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which has the Shortest and most Direct Route to all places in the Western States. Apply to RICHARDSON, SPENCE and Co., Southampton or Liverpool; or J. CRAWFORD, Victoria Street Consett; T. D. DRYDEN and Co., Front Street, Consett; ALFRED PHILLIPSON, Emigration Agent. Dipton; WILLIAM GRAY 5, North Road, Durham; GEORGE LEADBITTER, Accountant, Catchgate; ARTHUR F. FENTON, Front Street, Chester-le-Street; W. J. JOHNSON, 96, High Street, Gateshead-on-Tyne; WILLIAM ANDERSON, Bridge Street, Tow Law; E. SLOANE, Post Office, Blackhill; JOHN GALE, Royal George Hotel, Tow Law.

Business Announcements.

JAMES FROSDICK is the only Billposter that has rented Stations within the three Local Board districts of Consett, Leadgate, and Benfieldside. Bills Posted and Distributed at the lowest rates. 598

IMPORTANT NOTICE to all who suffer from Weak or Inflamed Eyes, Impaired Vision, Specks, or Cataracts—Use Jeffrey's Patented Drops, Bottles, 2s 6d, carriage paid. A cure will soon be effected Thousands can testify to this It is unequalled and perfectly harmless—JEFFREY, Castleside, by Blackhill 3m

MUSIC LESSON

LESSONS in PIANO, ORGAN, and SINGING, given by J. SURTEES, Organist of Consett Church, at his own or Pupils' Homes. Graduated scale of Fees.

ADDRESS:—

2, CEMETERY ROAD, BLACKHILL. 123h

MUSICAL TUITION.

MR J. W. PEELE, Solo Violinist, &c., visits Consett and District Weekly, to give LESSONS on the VIOLIN. Pupils thoroughly trained in Solo and Orchestral Playing. Catchgate, &c., on Tuesdays. For terms, &c., apply to J. L. LEADBITTER, Esq., Catchgate, or to Mr J. W. PEELE, James Street, Blaydon-on-Tyne. 497m

DON'T FORGET!

GEORGE McNEAL,

BILL-POSTER,

ANNFIELD PLAIN.

HANDBILLS delivered at 2s 6d per 1,000 BILL-POSTING 1d per Sheet, kept good One Month in the district, which comprises Lanchester, Burnhope, Craghead, Pit Hill, West Stanley. ...eld, Burnopfield, Hobson, Tantobie, Catchgate, ...ton, East Castle, &c.

WEST STANLEY

COCOA ROOMS,

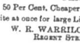
VICTORIA THEATRE,

NOTED FOR DINNERS, TEAS, &c., POT PIES, MELTON PIES, PUDDINGS, CAKES, PASTRY, &c.

SPORTS, BALLS, PARTIES CATERED FOR.

Proprietor, L. W. ROWE,

8721 Late of Consett Cocoa Rooms.



SAFETIES SAFETIES! SAFETIES!!!

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

MOST WONDERFUL BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

1000 MACHINES, NEW AND SECOND-HAND IN STOCK.

SINGLE MACHINES AT WHOLESALE PRICE.

50 Per Cent. Cheaper than other Makers.

Write at once for large List, post free, from

W. R. WARRILOW,

REGENT STREET SAFETY WORKS, WESTON-SUPER-MARE

104n

Public Notices.

FOR SERVICE Pure Bred Pedigree Yorkshire WHITE BOAR—Apply to M. ADAMSON, The Leazes, Burnopfield 717n

LOOK OUT for TOW LAW CATHOLIC SPORTS, Saturday, June 30th, 1894.—P. ROCK, Secretary. 566n

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP COMPETITION.—110 First; 265 Second (not 205 as advertised last week); 41 Third. 775n

THE BEAMISH ATHLETIC CLUB intend holding their FIRST ANNUAL SPORTS, on July 28th, when upwards of £50 will be given in Prizes.—JAS. CARR, Secretary, Urpeth Hill Cottages, Pit Hill, Chester-le-Street. 747n

NOTICE.—The WESTWOOD BRASS BAND is OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENTS for Balls, Flower Shows, and Gala Days, or processions, or any general Demonstrations.—THOS. WILKINSON, Sec., 13, Westwood Colliery. 736n

BRICKS! RED BRICKS.

THE BRASSIDE BRICK & TILE CO., Brasside, near Durham, are prepared to quote for any Quantity of first-class well-burned BUILDING BRICKS, either Pressed or Ordinary, on rail or delivered.—Apply, JAMES WHITE, Brasside, near Durham. 617n

WEST STANLEY BAND CONTEST AND SPORTS.—TO OWNERS OF SHOWS, SWINGS, SHOOTING GALLERIES, &c.—TO LET, a large FIELD for the use of the above, on Whit-Monday, May 14th, 1894. Tenders to be in not later than April 11th, to be sent to the Secretary, marked "Tender for Sports."—WM. INDIAN, Secretary, 17, Duglass Street, Stanley, R.S.O., 729n

ANNFIELD PLAIN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS of the above Society are respectfully informed that the NEW HOUSES at Langley Park are now ready FOR SALE. —Four Five-roomed, and Seven Four-roomed Houses. Price and particulars can be had from Secretary, Annfield Plain. Intending Purchasers are requested to have their applications sent in to the undersigned on or before Monday, April 16th. Should there be more Applications than houses they will be balloted for.

737n WILLIAM PIGG, Secretary.

THOROUGH-BRED STALLION "PETERSFIELD," eight years old, the property of THOMAS SEVERS, Bantling Castle, Annfield Plain, and Lord Seaham Inn, Easington Lane, *via* Fence Houses, will serve a limited number of Mares at the following prices:—Half-bred Mares, £2 10s; Thoroughbred Mares, £5 5s; and 5s the groom

"PETERSFIELD" has the best blood in England as the following will show: He is by Peter, out of Berceauntle; Peter by Hermit, out of Lady Masham; Hermit by Newminister, out of Seclusion; Newminister by Touchstone, out of Beeswing by Dr Syntax. Petersfield, dam by Berceauntle by Blair Athol, out of Margery Daw; Blair Athol by Stockwell, out of Blink Bonny; Stockwell by The Baron, out of Pocahantas; Blink Bonny by Melbourne, out of Queen Mary.

Terms: Half fee at end of the season, the remainder when the mare proves in foal.

Will travel Consett, Durham, Sunderland, and Easington, Chester-le-Street district, and will stand over the week-ends at Bantling Castle. 700n

CONSETT INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING will be held on Saturday Evening, April 7th, 1894, in the Co-operative Hall, Chair to be taken at 6·30 p.m., when the following Business will be brought forward for consideration. Newspapers will be Sold by Auction at Six p.m. prompt.

1—Minutes of last Quarterly Meeting.
2—Minutes of Committee for past Quarter.
3—Report and Balance Sheet.
4—Election of Two Committee-men.
5—Notice of Motion—*Re* Reading Room.
6—Consideration of Bailey Testimonial Fund.
7—Delegates to Congress.
8—Miscellaneous Business.

The Members' Share Books will be balanced and given out on and after the 9th April, 1894. 698n

CO-OPERATIVE HALL, DIPTON.

THURSDAY, 12TH APRIL, 1894.

A LECTURE

ENTITLED—

"PHRENOLOGY FALSE,"

An Exposure of the Humbug of Phrenological Quacks, with an Estimate of PHYSIOGNOMY

And a glance at recent researches into the true LOCALISATION OF THE BRAIN,

BY

A. E. HAYES,

Head Master of the Collierley Board School, Dipton

Doors open at Seven p.m.; Chair to be taken at 7·30. Front Seats, 6d; Back Seats, 3d.

Public Notices.

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!

HENRY PEARSON, WEST STANLEY, begs to inform the public that he has Commenced Business as a Dealer in ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, and PIANOS, and hopes by dealing with Manufacturers to confer a liberal profit to all recipients. Two years' warranty. Instruments Tuned and Repaired taught.—Note the Address: HENRY PEARSON, 54, TOWNELEY STREET, WEST STANLEY.

NOTICE.

POINT-TO-POINT STEEPLECHASES AT LANCHESTER.

MESSRS T. C. RAWES & CO. will run TWO FOUR-IN-HAND BRAKES from Consett, at 12.30 o'clock on Tuesday, First, April 10th. Return Fare, 2s each.

NOTICE.—THE MILKWELL BURN AND DISTRICT GOSPEL TEMPERANCE BRASS BAND intend holding their ANNUAL DEMONSTRATION, on July 14th, 1894. Also, the above Band is open for ENGAGEMENTS, such as Field Days, Sunday-school Treats, or any general Demonstration.—R. ROBINSON, Secretary, 49, Low Westwood, Ebchester.

"SINGLE YET UNDISMAYED I AM."—*Wesley.*

THE BACHELORS identified with the WESLEYAN SOCIETY at CASTLESIDE, have pleasure in announcing that THEY provide the ENTERTAINMENT and SUPPER in the School-room, on Monday Night, April 9th, at Seven o'clock, when they hope to be cheered by the presence of a large COMPANY OF THEIR FRIENDS. 735n

NOTICE.—JOHN ROUTLEDGE, Joiner and Cabinet-maker, Shakespeare Street, Consett, begs to inform the Public that he has commenced BUSINESS as a JOINER and HOUSE FURNISHING IRONMONGER in the Premises lately occupied as a Post Office, at the Corner of Shakespeare Street, Consett, and will be glad to receive a share of their custom, which he hopes to merit by moderate prices and prompt attention to Orders.

TANFIELD CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, TANTOBIE.

NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS of the above are respectfully informed that the usual QUARTERLY MEETING will be held on Saturday, April 7th, at Seven p.m. prompt. After the Ordinary Business, a Special Meeting will be held to consider the best means to adopt respecting new Cottages. Members are urgently requested to attend. 758n

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Under the auspices of the ORIGINAL BLACKHILL ETHIOPIAN MINSTREL TROUPE, a GRAND

EVENING CONCERT

Will be held in the New Town Hall, Consett, ON MONDAY, APRIL 23rd, 1894.

A plan of the Reserved Seats may be seen at the N.E. Bank, Blackhill, and at Tyler's Boot Shop, Middle Street, Consett.

Particulars in future announcements.

A NEW BUILDING SOCIETY.

A GRAND SUCCESS.

TO BE CALLED THE 4TH DERWENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY. A large number of Members have been enrolled. At the last Meeting the Officers were elected, and the first Subscription Meeting will be held at Mr William Eltringham's, Station Hotel, Blackhill, on April 11th at Seven o'clock. Members can be enrolled at any time by applying to the Secretary, and also on the Meeting Nights. (Every Four Weeks. Subscription, 10s 6d per Month for each Share of £120

JOSEPH ELTRINGHAM, Secretary

699n Railway Terrace, Blackhill

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH, CONSETT.

OPENING of NEW ORGAN as follows:—On WEDNESDAY, April 18th, 1894, an ORGAN RECITAL at 7·15 p.m., by Mr GEO. DODDS, JUN., Newcastle-on-Tyne. SUPPER in the School-room afterwards.

On SUNDAY, April 22nd, SERMONS at 10·30 a.m. and Six p.m. by COUNCILLOR T. R. DODD, Lemington. In the Afternoon, at Two o'clock, a RECITAL by Mr N. COULSON, Ryton-on-Tyne.

On WEDNESDAY following, an ORGAN RECITAL will be given by Miss TEMPERLEY, Stanhope. For full particulars see Bills. 748n

MEDOMSLEY CHORAL SOCIETY.

A CONCERT

In connection with the above, will be held in the

NATIONAL SCHOOLS, MEDOMSLEY,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 10th, 1894,

Commencing at 7·30.

Several Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly promised to take part, and a good Concert is anticipated, under the Conductorship of Mr. T. D. DALES, with Mr. GEO. DRYDEN as accompanist.

TICKETS:—Reserved Seats, 2s.; Front Seats, 1s.; Back Seats, 6d. 740n

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a Meeting of this Authority duly convened, held at the Board Room, Leadgate, in the County of Durham, on Wednesday, the 14th day of March last, it was resolved "That special notice of this meeting, and of the intention to propose this resolution, having been duly given to each Member, this Authority hereby adopts the Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890; and that this resolution come into force on the 7th day of May, 1894."

By Order,

J. HEDWORTH COUPLAND,

Assistant Clerk to the said Authority.

Summerhill,
Shotley Bridge, 5th April, 1894.

CONSETT AND NORTH-WEST DURHAM

RACES

Will be held over the

CARRIBEES RACECOURSE, CONSETT,

ON SATURDAY, the 5th MAY, 1894.

£120 GIVEN IN STAKES.

Entries close not later than 27th April, 1894. Entry forms and further particulars apply JOHN DOUGLAS, ROYAL HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE; or SECRETARY.

The Two REFRESHMENT BOOTHS will be Let by Public Auction at the Course, on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock p.m.

Course three-quarter mile distant from Consett, and half-mile from Knitsley Station.

Special trains see Railway handbills.

JOHN G. MURRAY,

730n Secretary, Consett.

ST. IVES', LEADGATE.

A SALE OF WORK

AND

PUBLIC TEA

Will be held in the

NATIONAL SCHOOLS, FEDWELL HILLS, ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10th and 11th, 1894,

In aid of the Church and National Schools Heating and Repairs Fund.

THE SALE OF WORK will be Opened on Tuesday, April 10th, at 3 p.m., by GEORGE AINSWORTH, Esq., Selby Lodge.

A SUBSTANTIAL TEA will be served from 4·30 o'clock.

On the Stalls will be found a large assortment of Useful and Ornamental Articles suited to all classes. There will be INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC and short VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS each evening.

A RUMMAGE SALE

Will be held in the Playground. Admission Free.

ADMISSION: Tuesday, entrance 3 to 6 p.m., 6d.; Children, 3d.; after 6 p.m., 3d.; Children, 2d. Tea and Entrance Ticket (combined), 9d. Wednesday, all day, 3d.; Children, 2d.; Tea only, 6d; Open from 3 p.m. to 10 p.m. each day.

THOMAS VARLEY, Treasurer.

714n WILLIAM BREARS, Secretary.

Public Notices.

PARISH CHURCH, CASTLESIDE.

THE SACRED DRAMA of "JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN," at Board Schools, Castleside, on Wednesday, 25th inst. See future Announcements. 761n

CONSETT UNITED TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE LAST FOR THE SEASON.

THE usual SERVICE will be held on SUNDAY NIGHT at the usual time, when a special Programme will be given. Collection and Pledges. See Bills. 765n

GREAT UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE MEETING to be held on WEDNESDAY NIGHT next, April 11th, 1894, in the Co-operative Hall, Consett, to be Addressed by WM. WHITEHEAD, Esq., GEO. TOMLINSON, Esq., R. WATSON, Esq., Carlisle. Chair to be taken by C. P. DOUGLAS, Esq. See Bills. 766n

CONSETT WESLEYAN CHURCH.

ALL SEATS FREE.

SUNDAY, APRIL 8TH.

Morning, 10·30, Evening 6, } REV J. V. SUTTON.

COMPLETION OF THE SCHEME.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1894, a

PUBLIC MEETING

Will be held in the above Church, to Promote the Erection of Sunday Schools, &c.

A SPECIAL ADDRESS will be given by the

REV. D. C. INGRAM

(Chairman of the Newcastle District).

The CIRCUIT MINISTERS AND OTHERS will also take part

Chair to be taken at 7·15. 764n

TOWN HALL, CONSETT.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, commencing MONDAY, April 9th, 1894. Nightly at 7·45. Doors open at 7·15. Day Performances on Wednesday and Saturday, at 3, open at 2·30. Early Door open at 2 and 7 o'clock, 3d and 6d extra. Popular Prices, 3s, 2s, 1s, and 6d. Children under 10 and Schools over 10 in number, Half-price, Back Seats excepted Reserved Tickets and Plan at the Hall and usual places.

GEORGE POOLE'S

REALIZATIONS OF

NATURE'S WONDERS.

Just added VENICE; a Magnificent Series of Tableaux, illustrating Darkest Africa and Matabeleland; Sight of the Albert Nyanza; Fine Tableaux of Niagara.

The MYRIORAMA will be supported by Poole's Unrivalled Combination Company of STAR ARTISTES, the greatest Company in or out of London. The whole produced under the personal supervision of the Manager. 759n

Sales by Auction.

By Mr Joseph Oley.

Notice

HAMSTERLEY GRASS PARKS will be LET BY AUCTION, on Thursday, April 26th, 1894, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon

Particulars in future advertisement

J OLEY, Auctioneer

By Mr. John Crawford.

Short Notice.

John Crawford's Sale Rooms, Victoria Street, Consett.

MR JOHN CRAWFORD is instructed by Mr Dodds, to remove and SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the above rooms, on Saturday first, April 7th, the whole of his Valuable FURNITURE, Mahogany Drawers, Desk Beds, Iron Beds, Flock and Rabbit down Beds, a large quantity of Joiner's Tools, together with other lots too numerous to mention. Sale commences Two o'clock.

MONDAY FIRST, April 9th, there will be sold at the above Rooms, a large consignment of New and Second-hand FURNITURE, also Furniture which has been on the Hire System, Splendid Toned Piano. Mahogany Drawers, Table, Sideboard, Hair-seated Chairs, 20 Feather and Rabbit-down Beds, 20 Iron Bedsteads. These Goods are little worse than New, and will be sold without reserve.

Sale commences prompt at One o'clock.

JOHN CRAWFORD, AGRICULTURAL AUCTIONEER, VALUER, EMIGRATION and HOUSE AGENT. Also, appointed Bailiff by his Honour Judge MEYNELL to Levy Distress for Rent, under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1888. Sale Office, 25, Victoria Street, Consett.

By Mr. John Lowes.

STANLEY AUCTION MART WILL OPEN on Monday first, April 9th, 1894. Present entry:—13 Fat Cattle, 33 Fat Sheep. Sale at 1·30 p.m. Entries to time of Sale.

LOWES and HOBSON, Auctioneers.

Sale Offices:—Stanley and Catchgate. 755n

By Messrs Green and Dowson.

Lanchester Auction Mart.

MONDAY, APRIL 9th, at One o'clock.—15 to 20 Cows and Heifers, calved and to calve, including some good bagged Heifers, 6 Fat Cattle, 7 veal calves, 50 Fat Sheep and Hoggs, 4 Geld cows, 20 to 30 Store Cattle, full of Hair and Quality, 15 B.F. Ewes and Followers by Leicester Tup; also Handsome Fox Terrier, prize winner. Entries to day of sale.

753n GREEN and DOWSON, Satley.

By Mr James Turnbull.

LOOSING HILL FARM, near Whickham and Marley Hill.—This SALE is POSTPONED until a Future Date.

798n JAS. TURNBULL, Auctioneer.

CHESTER-LE-STREET AUCTION MART.

THE ANNUAL SPECIAL SALE of GRAZING CATTLE and SHEEP, GELD COWS, YOUNG BULLS, &c., will be held on Wednesday, April 18th, 1894.

Early entries are respectfully solicited.

760n JAMES TURNBULL, Auctioneer.

FORD GRASS PARKS, NEAR LANCHESTER.

THE ANNUAL LET of 172 acres of the above Parks is fixed for Thursday, April 26th, 1894.

770n JAMES TURNBULL, Auctioneer.

By Mr. William Nicholson.

DEAN HOUSE, near Satley.—SALE OF FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, &c., on Wednesday, April 18th, 1894. Parties can have Stock included in this Sale by applying to Mr. CARNAFFIN, Dean House, or to WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Satley, on or before the 11th April. 763n

WILLIAM RAW, AUCTIONEER AND VALUER, Land, House, and Commission Agent. Auction Sales conducted with experience, ability, and care. Prompt Payments. Appointed by His Honour, Judge Meynell, to levy Distress for Rent under the New Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1888. Also, Architect and Surveyor. Plans for Houses Designed, and Building carried out for Convenience, Ease, and Comfort. Sale Office, Durham Road, Blackhill. 465m

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A. PHILLIPSON, Auctioneer, Valuer, House, Land, and Emigration Agent, will undertake AUCTION SALES upon most reasonable terms, and conducted in the best style. LETTERS by Post will have prompt attention, and all Sorts of GOODS, FURNITURE, &c., bought right out for Cash. Appointed by His Honour Judge MEYNELL under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1888. Office—Front Street, Dipton by Lintz Green Station

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

T. D. DRYDEN, AUCTIONEER FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

Sales, Commissions, Valuations, and Auctioneering in all its Branches, at Moderate Charges, and Quick Settlements. T. D. D. has been commissioned by Judge MEYNELL to Levy Distress Warrants under the Agricultural Holdings' Act. Authorised Emigration Agent for the Allan, American, Guion, and Other Lines.

OFFICES—67, FRONT STREET, CONSETT

(Next Door to North-Eastern Bank.)

Sales by Auction

By Mr. N. Elsdon.

Consett Sale Rooms, Front Street.

NATHAN ELSDON will OFFER FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, April 9th, 1894, a large Quantity of FURNITURE, removed to the above Rooms, comprising—Drawers and Bookcase, Desk Beds, Hair-seated Couch, Leather Couch, Sideboard, Mahogany and Walnut Centre Tables, Chairs, Kitchen Tables, Wringing Machines, Press, Carpets, Beds, Bedsteads, Overmantels, Looking Glasses, a Quantity of Ware, Brushes, Paints, Polishes, and other useful Articles, 200 Yards of Oilcloth, Fenders and Fireirons.

Sale to commence at One o'clock.

Rose Mount, Consett.—Monday, April 16th.

NATHAN ELSDON is instructed to SELL the whole of the Household FURNITURE, Beds, and Bedding, belonging to Mr Chas Routledge, who is leaving the district.

Particulars next week.

Sale Offices, Delves Lane

By Mr John S. Murray.

ROYAL AUCTION MART, BENFIELDSIDE.

MONDAY APRIL 9TH, 1894.

12 Fat Cattle
1 Prime Young Fat Bull
100 Prime Sheep
Veal and Keeping Calves.
Dairy Cows and Heifers
1 Chestnut Pony, 3 years old, 12 h.h., unbroken.
1 Brown Pony, 6 years old, 13 h.h., good worker.
2 Tons Prime Old Land Hay.
20 Sides Prime Bacon
Poultry, &c.
Gripes, Shovels, Blocks, &c.
1 strong useful Coup Cart, &c.

Sale at 12 o'clock prompt

776a JOHN S. MURRAY

Unthank, near Grey Mare Hill.—Sale of Dairy Cows, Young Stock, &c., on Wednesday, April 18th, 1894.

MR J. S. MURRAY, favoured with instructions from Mr T. Ramsay, who is declining Cow-keeping, will SELL BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, April 18th, the whole of his STOCK, Hay, Dairy Utensils, Horse, Trap, Cart, Harness, and part of Household FURNITURE—

3 Young Cows, 1 in milk, and the others close to calving.
3 1½-years old Stirks, good sorts.
2 Finger Calves.
20 2-years old outlying hay-fed Steers and Heifers.
1 Brown Cob, 14 h.h., rising 4 years old.
1 Black Horse Pony, 3 years old, 12 h.h.
1 Market Cart for 14 h.h. Cob, little worse than new.

" 2 Sets Harness, Pony Coup Cart, and Shelvings, Stamp Prime well-won Old Land Hay, Hay Rakes, Gripes, Forks, Shovels, Cow Bands, Tubs, the whole of the Dairy Utensils, and part Household Furniture.

Surplus Stock can be included by applying to the Auctioneer.

Sale to commence at One o'clock.

Royal Auction Mart Sale Office, Benfieldside.

CROOK HALL.

THE SALE of Mr ANDREW SMITH'S FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, &c., will be held on Wednesday, May 9th, 1894.

778a J. S. MURRAY.

JOHN SWINBURN MURRAY,
THE
AGRICULTURAL AUCTIONEER, VALUER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT
ROYAL AUCTION MART SALE OFFICE, BENFIELDSIDE.
Appointed by His Honour Judge Meynell to Lev Distress for Rent, under the New Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1888.

Business Announcements.

THE CONSETT AND DISTRICT PERMANENT
BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY
W. Aynsley, Esq.
James Oliver, Esq.
Hedley Nicholson, Esq.
} Trustees.

The next MEETING for receiving Subscriptions and Loans will be held in the Small Hall of the NEW TOWN HALL, CONSETT, between 7 and 8 o'clock on MONDAY, 9th April, and every Fortnight afterwards at the same time and place.

Loans received at 4 Per Cent. Interest, Repayable on 14 Days' Notice.

NEWCASTLE BUSINESS COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF
SHORTHAND.
SMART & CO.,
42, GRAINGER STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
(Branch, 42, Fawcett Street, Sunderland).

Open Daily from 10 a.m. till 9 p.m. (Saturday 10 a.m. till 5 p.m.)

WRITING.—By Smart & Co's renowned system of Instruction the worst style of writing is transformed into a good Business hand in a single Course of Lessons. Success guaranteed. Fee, One Guinea.

BOOKKEEPING by Single and Double Entry. Students are taken through a complete course of study, adapted to their requirements, for a fixed Fee, without limit to lessons.

Shorthand.—Pitman's Phonography, Elementary and Advanced. Unlimited facilities are afforded for acquiring a practical knowledge. Tuition and speed practice all day, from 10 a.m. till 9 p.m.

Typewriting, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Composition, and all the Branches of a sound, Commercial Education taught individually by specialists.

Private Rooms for Ladies. 640m

GLENDENNING'S
BEEF & MALT WINE
THE MOST RELIABLE WINE FOR INVALIDS.

Composed of Extract of Beef, Kepler's Malt Extract, and old Port Wine. It forms a concentrated nutritive digestive food, blood-making, flesh-forming, and strengthening. Of the utmost value to children, invalids, and those who require strength.

Prices: 3s. 9d. Per Bottle; 2s. Per Half-Bottle.

Prepared only by W. Glendenning, Newcastle.

LOCAL AGENTS:—
ANNFIELD PLAIN.—J. LUMLEY, Railway Inn
BLACKHALL MILL.—T. ARMSTRONG, Wine and Spirit Merchant.
BLACKHILL.—R. MURRAY, Royal Hotel.
BURNOPFIELD.—WM. STONES, Burton House.
CONSETT.—W. AYNSLEY, Grocer, &c; T. D. DRYDEN, Grocers, &c.; THOMAS MILNER, Chemist.
DIPTON.—R. ARMSTRONG, Wine and Spirit Merchant.
ESH.—WM. OYSTON, Wine and Spirit Merchant.
LEADGATE.—WM. AYNSLEY, Grocer, &c.; JOHN SNAITH, Queen Victoria Hotel.
MEDOMSLEY.—R. RUTHERFORD, Royal Oak Hotel.
SOUTH MOOR.—M. DIXON, Oak Inn.
STANLEY.—WM. AYNSLEY, Grocer, &c.; T. FORSTER, Wine and Spirit Merchant.
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—M. ELSDON, Wheat Sheaf Inn.
SPEN.—R. BROWELL, Miners Arms.
TANFIELD.—JOHN IRWIN, Pack Horse Inn.
TOW LAW.—J. MOSES, Post Office.
Agents in every town and village.

Prepared only by
W. GLENDENNING and SONS,
Newcastle-on-Tyne. 769m

MOST MONEY LENT
On Silver Plate, Watches, Jewellery, Diamonds, and other Precious Stones, Plated Goods, Cutlery, Guns &c., &c., at
J. & E. WILSON'S,
The Oldest Established and Largest Pawnbroking Business in the North of England.
Established 1780
12, PILGRIM STREET
(THREE DOORS BELOW BLACKETT ST)
Private Entrance: First Six Doors in High Friar Lane
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
CHEAP WATCHES.
GENUINE ENGLISH LEVERS £1 10s 0d
SILVER GENEVAS 10s 6d
SEE THAT YOU GET TO THE RIGHT SHOP—No. 12.
OBSERVE PROJECTING ILLUMINATED CLOCK OVER WINDOW.

The Consett Guardian

FRIDAY, April 6th, 1894.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

[By "Incredo."]

A FEARLESS CRITIC.

I am of opinion that it is hardly the right thing to ask professional gentlemen, or local tradespeople to undertake a role of duty as that to which Dr George Renton, and the committee appointed to report on the sanitary condition of the area within the jurisdiction of the Benfieldside Local Board were relegated. Certain it is that the doctor did not flinch from the task, for a more frank and fearless report could not have been penned. But it is unpleasant, all the same, to have to tread on people's toes, and more especially those who are rich enough to possess houses and land. It is, however, to the credit of Dr Renton that he was actuated by no motive whatever, other than the highest possible sense of justice and duty. There is no saying what the consequences would have been had the current state of the Blackhill district been allowed to continue until the advent of the warm weather, and the probable limited supply of water. Good old Doctor Young put it on record that:

> "To know ourselves diseased,
> Is half our cure,"

and now that the members of the Benfieldside Local Board have been put in full possession of the alarming condition of their vineyard, they know exactly how much there is at stake, and what there is to lose, or win.

"COULD NOT STOP."

These were the precise words used by the Chairman at the last meeting of the Benfieldside Local Board, in reference to the proposed sewerage works at Baxton Burn. The speaker referred to the plans adopted by the Board, just as if the ruling of this by no means unimportant body was like the ancient Medes and Persians. May the gods defend us from such an antediluvian condition of things. Many a motion has been negatived, many a minute rescinded, and many an act repelled but then one ought, of course, to remember that insignificant changes of the order enumerated transpired outside the radius of the tentacles of the Benfieldside Local Board. To the ruling of this body there is, presumably, no appeal either from within, or without—a very peculiar thing, to say the least of it. But, as Mr Turner put it, there was no immediate danger to be apprehended from the non-execution of the scheme, and the chances consequently are that the project will hang fire until the Parish Councils come into operation, in which case there will in all probability be a shaking of the dry bones, and as the Scotch proverb has it: "New lairds make new laws," it may be that the "could not stop" scheme will be thrown into the sea, in order to lull the storm of popular disapproval which is already brewing in the east and in the west.

A PLEASANT ENDING.

It was a happy idea to give the finishing touches to the Benfieldside Technical Education Classes for the season by a many-sided entertainment. There is a time to toil, and there is a time to refrain from toil, and an entertainment at the close of the session of a public educational class is very much akin to the pleasure derived from listening to a tune or song at eventide. Another reason why a social entertainment was most desirable on such an occasion was due to the praiseworthy fact that both teachers and students appear to have played their respective parts aright. Personally, I have been brought a good deal in contact with the working and results of classes of the order named, but not once in all my experience have I ever seen the attendance so well maintained as at the classes under note. As the chairman at the meeting pointed out, such a result is due as much to the excellence of the teachers, as to the energy and aptitude of the scholars. There was wont to be a slavish and very erroneous impression current in the ranks of the masses to the effect that superior instruction in the arts and sciences, as well as in the fundamental rules of education, conduced to unfit men for what the advocates of the new labour party are pleased to call "the drudgery of toil." The fact is that, if a man has not mistaken his vocation, labour is a source of pleasure without alloy. The 168 student who joined the classes last session, and notably those of the number who manfully kept their hands on the plough until the end, are evidently imbued with loftier motives than the common herd, and they may depend upon it, that, should they continue to keep their armour burnished, they will be ready to stand to the front when the time comes, and reap where they have sown.

HOW COMES IT?

The tide of popularity has set in in favour of poor old Scotland, the turn in the tide of events being, I suppose, the latest illustration of the adage, "The unexpected always happens." It will, of course, be understood that I refer to the recent Parliamentary attention granted to the dwellers in the ancient kingdom under note. But then, my readers know right well that I rarely touch on political concerns, with their train of sports and pastimes, amusing as they sometimes prove. It is what is called a coincidence, concurrence, or agreement that must form the subject of consideration now. The attention accorded to Scotland in the House of Commons is but as a mere drop in the bucket when compared with the action taken by the members of the Stanley Local Board in their anxiety to plant certain outfall beds at South Moor with Scotch cabbage. Scotsmen have good reason to feel flattered by even the bare suggestion, and had it been carried out to the letter they could not have done less than have sent up an envoy from Modern Athens to exchange greeting with the Stanley worthies and wise men. It appears, however, that upon more mature deliberation, an hon. and worthy member said: "We will plant two or three kinds, so as to suit all tastes"—a singularly wise arrangement, emanating from the lips of a second Daniel come to judgment.

IN THE NIGHT.

It appears from the last issue of the *Guardian*, that the Medical Officer of Health at Tow Law is of opinion, that it would be an improvement on the existing condition of things, were the ashpits in that town cleaned out in the night, instead of day. Such a suggestion appears to be sensible enough, but it is a true saying that "all is not gold that glitters." It is a singular circumstance that in the town in which the writer sojourns the Local Board men used to clean out the ashpits in the night, and the practice was abandoned in deference to the wishes of the inhabitants of the town and district. The good people declared that their slumbers were disturbed by carts rumbling on the stony streets, and hence the members of the Board fell in with the proposal to return to the old-fashioned usage of doing the work while it is day. The present generation is of course composed of a wicked and a perverse class of people, who clamour first for one luxury and then another, and the less they pay for such innovations, the more they want. Should the Tow Law folks determine to adopt the night cleaning ashpit scheme, the inhabitants would do well to float an association with some such name as "The Slumber Protection Society," with funds sufficient to purchase indiarubber boots for the horses engaged in the work, wooden shovels for the men, and cotton wool to wrap the tyres of the cartwheels employed by the Board.

Local and District News

CONSETT.

The Local Government Act, 1894, (Parish Councils) may now be had at Robert Jackson's *Guardian* Office, Consett.

At the Theatre Royal, Consett, Mr A. Payne's variety company occupies the boards this week.

Benefit Concert.—On Wednesday evening, a concert was given in the Co-operative Hall, Consett, in aid of Mr Temp-rley Whitfield, late-shoemaker, of Front Street, Consett, who has been unable to follow his employment through illness for over two years. There was a good company present. A capital programme of music was rendered by several ladies and gentlemen. The Consett Gospel Temperance Brass Band played selections at intervals. Mr H. Curry conducted.

Bro. G. T. Hyden, S.W. has been elected Worshipful Master of the "Constance" Lodge of Freemasons, Consett, for the coming year.

The Sudden Death of a Tramp.—It was not deemed necessary to hold an inquest upon the body of the man who died at the bottom of Sherburn Terrace, Consett, last week, the doctor certifying that death was due to natural causes. The poor fellow was buried without being identified. Mr J. Bates was the undertaker, and Mr J. Frodick, the chief mourner.

British Women's Temperance Association.—On Tuesday, the members of the Consett branch of the British Women's Temperance Association held a meeting in the Science room of the National Schools, Consett. Mrs Steggall presided over a good attendance of members. After considering the position of the Association, it was decided to hold a series of weekly meetings for the purpose of strengthening the membership. The company afterwards partook of a capital repast. Votes of thanks concluded a successful gathering.

Independent Labour Party.—On Saturday evening, under the auspices of the above party, a meeting was held in the Cocoa Rooms, Middle Street, Consett, for the enrolment of members, consideration of rules, and election of officers. There was only a moderate company present. The chair was occupied by Mr Thos. Harrison, Templetown. The benefits to be derived from the formation of such a party were explained by Mr Halliday, Consett. Afterwards, several questions were answered. Nothing definite was transacted.—On Sunday morning, the party held an open-air meeting near the Fountain. The gathering was addressed by Mr Jacques, Beamish, and Mr Halliday.

Church Missions.—On Thursday se'nnight, a public meeting in connection with the Church Missionary Society, was held in the Science and Art Rooms, Consett, under the presidency of the vicar (Rev F. Steggall), when an interesting address, illustrated by about 40 magic-lantern views was delivered by the Rev J. M. Cox, an assistant secretary of the above society, on "How we got our Bible." A collection was taken at the close.

BLACKHILL.

Shorthand.—At an examination recently held in connection with the Shorthand classes of the Benfieldside Technical Education Classes, conducted by Mr J. Mathieson, the following pupils gained their elementary and theory certificates:—*Elementary*—Misses Mary Moore, Lizzie Gibson, Mary Young, Emily Heslop, Dora Lisle, Maud Davison, and Messrs Fred. Elrington, W. Fixter, W. Walton, Thos. Nixon, Fred. Stephenson, and Fred. Oliver. *Theory*—Messrs John G. Patterson, W. Walker, T. W. Brown, and Louis Stephenson. Mr J. Dowson ably presented the certificates to the successful students, and afterwards Mr J. Heymer made a few appropriate remarks.

MEDOMSLEY.

Chess Club.—The final match of the season was played at Medomsley on Friday evening, between the Medomsley and Shotley Bridge Clubs, the former club winning. The players were:—Medomsley: Dr. Charles, Messrs G. G. Robson, T. D. Dales, and J. W. Jamieson; Shotley Bridge: Messrs W. Brown, W. Wilson, J. W. Forster, and Brown, jun. This closes another very successful year for the Medomsley representatives, who have played in the last two years nine matches, eight of which they have won, and drawn one. The games played in these matches were 69 in number, Medomsley won 46, their opponents 23.

Choral Society.—The above society purpose holding, at the conclusion of the session, on the evening of the 10th April, a concert in the National Schools, Medomsley, when it is hoped that the public generally will avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing a collection of glees, songs, &c., of a very high order. It may be stated that the society was organised by Mrs W. H. Hedley, of Manor House, Medomsley, for the double purpose of providing a means of entertainment and improving the musical qualifications of the young people of the parish; and by so doing, secured the valuable assistance of Mrs Morris as accompanist, and Mr T. D. Dales as tutor, and the success with which their efforts have been attended reflects the utmost credit upon them. The Society consists of over 40 members, hailing from various parts of the parish, and there is no doubt that, at the conclusion of the session, the discontinuance of the evenings which have been spent so profitably, will be greatly felt by the members. On the evening of the concert, the class will be assisted by various *artistes*, of whom more particulars will be given later. The proceeds are in aid of the Medomsley National School Fund. We are glad to learn that the class so well organised by Mrs Hedley has proved so successful. That this should be so need excite no wonder, judging from the interest manifested by the Medomsley people in music, and in having secured the services of Mrs Morris and Mr Dales, the have been extremely fortunate. We wish them every success in their concert, the object being unquestionably a most worthy one.

LEADGATE.

On Sunday, special sermons were preached in the Wesleyan Chapel, Leadgate, by the Rev. A. E. Salmon. The collections taken were in aid of the circuit house fund.

Wesleyan Sunday-School.—The winter course of meetings in connection with the above Band of Hope, was brought to a close on Saturday night, when the usual entertainment was held, presided over by Mr J. Parker. A varied and interesting programme was rendered, consisting of choruses by the choir; recitations by Miss Emmerson and Miss Craig; concertina solos by Mr W. Brown; readings by Mr W. Hardy; trio by Misses Robinson, Turner, and Macgowan. Accompanist, Mr R. Bartle. Mr H. Leathard also delivered a short, practical, and encouraging temperance address. During the winter the meetings have been fairly well attended, and a good many pledges have been taken.

Primitive Methodist Band of Hope.—The usual fortnightly entertainment was held in the schoolroom on Saturday night, under the presidency of Mr Wm. Watson, East Castle. An excellent programme was rendered by the East Castle Wesleyan Choir (under the leadership of Mr Samuel Watson), in a most praiseworthy manner. Recitations, solos, duets, quartettes, anthems, etc., were ably given by Miss Richardson, Misses Gladders, Johnson, Golightly, Jackson, and Messrs Thos. Richardson, S. Watson, J. G. Kirsop, E. Ayre, and the choir. A humorous dialogue, entitled "The trials of a patient man," was admirably said by seven characters, and was heartily applauded. As each did their part so well, it is needless to particularize any for special mention. Mr Isaac Beattie ably accompanied at the harmonium, and Mr J. Harbottle at the bass fiddle. Too much praise cannot be given to the performers for their kindness in coming forward to help on a good cause. A collection was taken, and the entertainment was deservedly well attended.

DIPTON.

Large Egg.—On Wednesday week, a pullet, belonging to Mr R. Maude, Post Office, Dipton, laid a very large egg, weighing considerably over three ounces. It had only commenced to lay.

Fancy Dress Ball.—Over 60 couples took tickets for the above ball, which was held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday week, and was a great success. The room was most tastefully decorated by local ladies and gentlemen. Refreshments occupied the stage, which presented a fairy-like appearance. The proceeds, amounting to over £13, were in aid of the parish fund.

VICTORIA GARESFIELD.

On Monday morning, the wife of Mr William Scott, Victoria Garesfield, gave birth to triplets—two boys and a girl. Mother and children are doing well.

WESTWOOD.

A Narrow Escape.—On Saturday evening, a navvy named Jones, who hails from Essex, and is employed in the construction of the new railway for the Consett Iron Company, at Spen (Garesfield) Colliery, was proceeding home from Consett, and on passing between Low Westwood and Hamsterley Colliery, he inadvertently slipped down an embankment, and fell a distance of about 30 feet. When picked up, some of his ribs and his collar bone were broken. The man was attended by Dr Bolton, of Ebchester, and on Sunday morning he was conveyed to Newcastle Infirmary.

MARLEY HILL.

Thomas Robb, miner, Andrew's Houses, Marley Hill, has been committed for trial at the Assizes, for attempting to murder his wife, Catherine Robb, and also his daughter, on March 3rd.

LANCHESTER.

Highway Board.—At a meeting of the special committee, held at Lanchester on Thursday se'nnight, the number of applications for the place of engineman on the 10 ton steam roller, was reduced to four, and these will be submitted to the full Board for selection.

WOLSINGHAM.

Mrs Bainbridge, of Leazes House, Wolsingham, widow of the late Mr Cuthbert Bainbridge, died at her residence on Saturday night. The deceased lady had been ill for some time past. She was 85 years of age. The funeral of Mrs Bainbridge, of Leazes Hall, Wolsingham, widow of the late Cuthbert Bainbridge, took place at Stanhope Church on Tuesday. She was interred in the family burying ground at Stanhope.

Sale of Property.—On Saturday, Mr Joseph Vickers offered for sale three lots of property at Wolsingham at the Black Bull Inn, Wolsingham. Lot 1 consisted of four houses and large garden in the upper town, rental £30. Mr Devey started the bids at £250, followed by Mr Brownless, £260, and these two carried the price to £300, when Mr Galley took Mr Devey's place at £305, and carried the price up to £360, at which figure Mr Brownless was declared the purchaser. Lot 2 was three cottages and garden in the Back-lane, rental £13. Mr T. Collinson was the only bidder of £100, and the lot was sold to him at that price. Lot 3 consisted of three houses and a garden in Church-lane, rental £15 12s. Mr Hopper offered £100, followed by Mr Collinson £110, and alternate bids carried the price to £180, at which Mr Hopper was the purchaser. The property was the estate of Geo. Bell, deceased, for the trustees of whom Messrs Trotter, Bruce, and Trotter, Bishop Auckland, acted.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.

The extension of business premises has been very marked in Chester-le-Street for some years, and the old-fashioned village is rapidly becoming an important business town. One of the oldest block of buildings situate in a prominent part of the Front Street has been purchased by Messrs Lawson Bros., provision merchants, Newcastle, who contemplate the immediate removal of the ancient houses and erecting shops, warehouse, offices, &c., from the designs of Mr Gibson Kyle, architect, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle.

Ploughing Day.—The time-honoured agricultural custom of giving a "Ploughing Day" to the incoming tenant of a farm was duly observed at Chester-le-Street, on Thursday week. After having held for seven years the Red Rose Hall Farm at Chester-le-Street, the property of Dr William Murray, Newcastle, Mr J. S. Barker is retiring at May Day. The incoming tenant is Mr J. Harrison, Houghton-le-Spring, and that gentleman's friends from that district and his new neighbours in Chester-le-Street turned out in force to render that willing and much-needed assistance which a ploughing day is calculated to afford. Twenty-four teams of horses, all gaily bedizened in showy and shining harness, glittering in highly polished brass mountings and gay ribbons, took the field. The men themselves were each and every one bent on doing their best, and many were the encouraging words of praise bestowed upon both by their separate masters, and by the large number of people who assembled to witness the performances of the men.

BURNOPFIELD.

Primitive Methodist Chapel.—On Saturday night, a grand invitation concert, was rendered in the above place of worship by the choir connected therewith. Coun. H. C. Wood, who presided, said he was glad to see such a large number of people present, and after commenting favourably on what he knew of the merits of the choir in the past, trusted the audience would enjoy the programme provided for them, which consisted of solos, duets, quartettes, anthems, and extracts from Handel's "Messiah." All the pieces were capitally received, several of them being *encored*, a tribute to the energetic conductor, Mr N. Smailes, who has put forth such assiduous and indefatigable efforts, in order to bring them to their present state of perfection. Mr W. Smith, ably presided at the organ.

STANHOPE.

Typhoid is reported at Stanhope.

The ball of the Stanhope Private Quadrille Party was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday night. There were upwards of 50 couples present, the duties of M.C.'s being efficiently discharged by Messrs M'Callum and Raine, while Mr A. Charlton acted as hon. secretary. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion. An excellent supper was provided by Mrs Raine. Dancing was kept up till the early hours of the morning, the music being supplied by the Stanhope Saxhorn Band.

BEAMISH.

Brass Band.—A correspondent writes:—"I had the pleasure of hearing this band on Easter Sunday morning as they were going to West Pelton Church. The band played "Honest toil," "Ravensworth," and the "Trombone march," which were very well rendered by them, and I don't see what is to stop this band from entering local contests, as they seem to play their quicksteps in good style, and I hope they will combine well together and go in for contesting. I would also like for them (when they go to church) to get a sacred quickstep, as I think it would sound much sweeter on a Sunday morning."

GREENCROFT COTTAGES.

On Wednesday evening, the Lanchester P. M. Choir gave a service of song entitled "Left alone," in the P. M. Chapel, the proceeds of which were in aid of the new organ fund. Mr J. Stephenson, was reader; Mr R. Myers conductor, whilst Miss Pickering acted as harmoniumist.

MICKLEY.

Mr H. W. Potts, late of Mickley Schools, Northumberland, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Furos, Victoria. His friends on Tyneside will be very pleased to hear of his appointment.

CATCHGATE.

The missionary services were held at the U. M. F. Church, Catchgate, on Sunday, conducted in the morning and evening by the Rev G. W. Wilson of East Africa, and in the afternoon by Mr T. J Skipsey, of Westwood. Good congregations were present on each occasion. "East Africa and the East Africans" was the subject of a lecture given by Rev G. W. Wilson on Monday night, Mr W. Rutherford being in the chair. The lecture was illustrated by lime-light views.

SPEN COLLIERY.

At the Spen Garesfield Colliery, on Monday, a boy named Joseph Nixon had his thigh broken and his head cut severely, by being knocked down by a full set of tubs. He was immediately attended by Dr Colquhoun, and is progressing as well as can be expected.

FROSTERLEY.

The Frosterley Primitives had a converted Arab, Nicolo Eyoub Tams, of Arimathea, Palestine, preaching for them on Sunday. He spoke English fluently. The companies were large. He delivered a series of lectures on Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings.

IVESTON.

A very successful entertainment was given on Tuesday last, in the school-room, at Iveston. The Rev T. Varley, vicar of Leadgate, presided.—An excellent programme was ably gone through before a very appreciative audience. Pianoforte duets were given by Miss Foreman, and Miss Todd; duets by Mr G. Blench, and Rev R. S. Hay; songs by Misses Lizzie Power, Foreman, Berryman, Innes, and Mr Warden; and numerous songs by Messrs McTaggart, and T. D. Dales. The proceeds were devoted towards defraying the expense incurred in carrying on the mission services at Iveston. Thanks are due to Miss M. Blench for so ably accompanying the songs, and to Mr Henderson for making the necessary preparations in the room.

SOUTH MOOR.

At the Durham Quarter Sessions on Monday before Mr Lloyd-Wharton (chairman) and other justices—Benjamin Carr (20), miner, pleaded guilty to stealing a pair of trousers the property of Thomas Wetheral, at South Moor, on the 25th of January, 1894. He also pleaded guilty to two other charges of stealing at Burnhope and Medomsley.—He was sent-nced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

VESTRY MEETINGS.

ST IVES', LEADGATE.

The annual vestry meeting for this parish was held in the vestry on Thursday se'nnight—the Rev Thomas Varley (vicar) presiding.

The churchwardens' accounts showed that the weekly offertory had been sufficient to cover the Church expenses for the year, and a small balance was left over towards the deficit of the previous year.

The treasurers of the choir fund, the Sunday-school prize fund, and the poor fund also presented their accounts, and they were all found satisfactory.

The Vicar, as treasurer of the special fund for the repairs and additions to the Church and National Schools, reported that the expenditure had amounted to £465 12s 10d, and that the receipts had been £388 0s 2½d, leaving an adverse balance of £77 12s 7½d. With a view of raising this sum they proposed to hold a sale of work and a public tea, on the 10th and 11th of April, and it would be a great satisfaction to all concerned if they could raise sufficient to pay off the debt.

A cordial vote of thanks having been accorded to the retiring churchwardens and sidesmen, and suitably acknowledged, the vestry proceeded to the election of the officers for the ensuing year. Mr Thomas Foreman was re-nominated vicar's churchwarden. Mr Edward Todd was re-elected people's churchwarden. The four sidesmen were also re-elected—Messrs George Nicholson, Charles Clegg, Matthew Robson, and Wm. Wharton.

Mr Geo. Nicholson then called attention to an entry in the minutes of the vestry meeting held a year ago, which read as follows:—"The question of enlarging the churchyard was introduced by Mr Thomas Foreman, but was left over for future consideration." He (Mr Nicholson) thought that this question could not be left over any longer, seeing the churchyard had now become so full that it was with the utmost difficulty that a grave space could be found in case of a death in the parish. The question was a general one, and there might be a difference of opinion as to what should be done to provide the parish with a suitable burying ground. In his opinion, the best course to pursue would be to add an acre of ground to the present churchyard, which would meet all the requirements of the parish for the next 40 or 50 years. The cost would be very moderate, for the land could be bought, enclosed with stone walls, and footpaths, &c., made, for from three hundred to four hundred pounds. The cost could be met by a voluntary rate, such rate would probably not exceed tenpence in the £. Yet for this small outlay they would provide themselves with all that was necessary, and free themselves from further liability for many years to come. Whereas if a Burial Board were formed and a public cemetery were to be provided there would probably be a first outlay of £1,500 and in addition there would be a heavy yearly rate to maintain it. The burial fees also in the churchyard were very moderate—7s for an ordinary grave—while a Burial Board might charge as much as 25s for the same, so that he strongly held to the opinion that the ratepayers would best serve their own interests by paying one voluntary rate to enable the vicar and churchwardens to enlarge the churchyard. The only objection he had heard against the churchyard and in favour of a cemetery was the vicar's objection to Sunday funerals and perhaps a word of explanation from him might go far towards removing some misapprehensions on that point.

Many other gentlemen spoke in favour of the view put forward by Mr Nicholson, the question being very fully discussed.

The Vicar in replying, said he was very glad to have that opportunity of stating his views and explaining the position he had been compelled to take with regard to Sunday funerals, and especially so, as he had been able to gather from what had been said by the various speakers, that the course he was pursuing on that important question had their entire approval. He was quite willing to take a funeral on the Lord's Day if there was urgent need for it, an instance of the kind occurred only a few weeks ago. A parishoner died on a Friday, and the medical gentleman in attendance certified that it was too long to delay the funeral until Monday, and he, himself, felt he could not ask for the funeral to take place on the Saturday. He, therefore, willingly complied with the request of the family, and under a medical certificate, conducted the funeral on the Lord's Day, and he was prepared to do so again under similar circumstances.

But when he objected to Sunday funerals was when the death took place early in the week, and the friends, in order to make a grand Sunday demonstration, kept the body unburied four or five days, a custom most dangerous to the health and life of the members of the family living in the house. They were quite aware that in Leadgate many of the cottages were very small, so that when a death took place, the body had to be laid out, and remain in the same room where the family lived, took their meals, and slept. It was, therefore, highly desirable that the funeral should take place not later than the third day after the death. Hence he considered he was only doing his duty in refusing Sunday funerals under such circumstances. Moreover, Saturday afternoon was a time when most workingmen were at liberty, therefore there was no hardship in asking that the half-holiday should be taken advantage of for the reverent burial of the dead.

Sunday funerals also caused a great amount of labour. The sexton, the undertaker, mourning-coach proprietors, and those who were engaged in providing entertainment for the friends who attended the funeral, were all deprived of the rest of the Lord's Day, and it was only a case of extreme urgency that would justify all this labour being done. And it was especially hard upon him to require to be a party to it, seeing he was required every Sunday to rehearse the Ten Commandments, one of which forbids all unnecessary labour both to man and beast on the Sabbath day.

It was then proposed that clergy, churchwardens, and side-men be a committee, and that they be authorised to prepare plans for the enlargements of the churchyard, and to ascertain the cost, and report to a future vestry meeting.

An unanimous vote of thanks to the vicar for presiding brought the meeting to a close.

TOW LAW.

On Saturday night, the annual vestry meeting was held in the Parish Church, Tow Law, the Rev T. E. Espin (vicar) presiding.—After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, the Churchwardens presented the accounts, which showed the income to have been £71 0s 6d and outlay £68 13s 10d, leaving a balance in hand of £3 6s 7d. The morning collections amounted to £22 1s 0d, and evening £28 14s 8d.—The report was considered highly satisfactory.—The Churchwardens (Messrs W. Atkinson and C. Hall) were unanimously re-elected, and Messrs G. Walker, T. Blenkiron, and G. Flemming were appointed sidesmen for the ensuing year. The representatives for the Ruri-decanal Conference (Messrs Rawes and Pattinson) were re-appointed.—It was agreed to levy a voluntary rate of ½d in the pound.—Various matters in connection with the parish were discussed in a very friendly spirit, and the meeting terminated with the usual votes of thanks.

CONSETT AND NORTH-WEST DURHAM RACES.

The monthly meeting of the directors of the above-mentioned Company was held at the registered offices in Park Road, Consett, on Friday last, Mr James Oliver presiding.—The various events and stakes for the first meeting to be held (as advertised) over the Carribees Estate, near Consett, were thoroughly gone into and finally arranged, Mr John Douglas, Royal Hotel, Newcastle, was appointed handicapper, clerk of the course, and judge; Mr T. C. Rawes, Consett, clerk of the scales; and Mr Edward Wylam, Consett, as starter.

Some other important business having been transacted, the meeting was adjourned till Monday night, when Mr Oliver was again voted to the chair.

Mr Nathan Elsdon, Consett, was chosen as auctioneer of the company.

It was decided to have two refreshment pavilions—one to be placed within the grandstand enclosure and the other without, and the letting of the booths was arranged to be offered by public auction on the course on Wednesday, April 12th, 1894, at 4 p.m.

It was resolved to approach the North-Eastern Railway Company with a view of obtaining special and excursion trains to be run on the date of the race meeting. A deputation was accordingly appointed to wait upon the general manager (Mr Godfrey Smith) at Newcastle for this purpose, and at the interview we understand that the N.E.R. agreed to run excursion trains from Newcastle and Sunderland to Consett, and the passenger superintendent at Darlington has under consideration the question of running similar trips from Middlesbrough via Stockton, Darlington, Bishop Auckland, Crook, and Tow Law.

It was further agreed that an extraordinary general meeting of the company should take place at the Freemasons' Arms Hotel, Consett, on Thursday, 12th April, to consider the arrangements for the race meeting, and other business.

In the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* of Monday, March 26th, 1877, a well-known journalist—Mr Thomas Walton, of Durham—now deceased, writes a vivid description of the course which may prove of interest. He states that a new race meeting at Consett, which, on this occasion will be run under Grand National rules, but which, it is hoped, will blossom (with a little relaxation of the Jockey Club laws) into a full-blown gathering held under the Newmarket Rules, had been set on foot, and would be held over a new course in the neighbourhood of Consett, at the end of April, 1877. A meeting had been held at the great "iron making village" in West Durham for some years past. The course at Number One, on the Durham Road—never a very suitable one, and most dangerous at all times—was the property of the Governors of Sherburn Hospital, who had withdrawn their leave for racing to be held on that ground in future, and the grandstand, which formed a prominent object, perched on the top of the hills which overlook the valley of the Derwent, had been sold and cleared off. The purchaser of the principal part of the materials was Mr George Brown, of Consett, (who has since joined the great majority) the chief promoter of the new gathering. The track of country selected for the new venture is the Carribees Farm, in Delves Lane, between Consett and Knitsley Station, and is distant from the former place about half-a-mile, whilst five minutes walk from the latter place brings the visitor to the course, which has been formed on the four fields which adjoin the junction of the Knitsley Road; and that to the well-known hunting corner of Boggle Hole, near Little Greencroft is soft and mossy, whilst the natural fall of the level on all sides prevents it from getting deep and holding, and forms a natural race-course of the most suitable galloping ground. In a grass field adjoining a fir plantation on the opposite side of the ground to the Knitsley Road, the site of the grandstand and enclosure has been chosen, and affords accommodation on the top for 500 spectators, who not only have a full view of the whole course, but can also enjoy the beautiful prospect which opens out down the valley of the Browney, with Lanchester lying nestled at the foot of the hills close at hand, and Ushaw College and Esh village surmounting the heights in the distance, at the foot of which stands the village of Langley Park, with its newly-opened colliery. The lower part of the stand is devoted to stewards and reporters' rooms, weighing and jockeys' dressing-rooms, with a refreshment bar at one end. In the rear and end of the stand is the enclosure (a spacious one), and beyond this again the space will be appropriated to tents, &c., whilst on the opposite side of the course the public have an excellent site from which to view the whole of the track run over. Two hundred yards' galloping from the turn a little above the stand brings the competitors to the first obstacle, a furze fence, which changes the going from the soft mossy turf to a bit of fallow land on which turnips have been lately gathered. Two hundred yards of this (the only heavy galloping in the whole line of country) and a second hedge brings the competitors to a grass field, in which the farmhouse of Carribees stands. A straight galop to a drop fence (not a formidable one), and a couple of stubble fields adjoining the Boggle Hole Road are reached, and two fences of posts and rails having been crossed, the straight line for home is gained, and here 500 yards without a fence brings us right to the judge's chair. The course is a mile and-a-quarter in circumference, and has five fences, all fair obstacles, but devoid of the sensational element. Altogether, the course is an excellent one throughout, and will equal any in present use in the north, while it will bear favourable comparison with many that year after year are traversed by large fields of thoroughbreds.

In supplementing these appropriate observations, we may observe that the old grandstand was demolished and sold by auction about eight years ago. A new and commodious grandstand is now in a fair way towards completion, and when finished, it will be a durable, sound, and attractive structure. It is situate on the site of the old erection, the under side of the grandstand being utilised as a weighing room, stewards' room, and offices. The paddock will be placed at the back of the grandstand, the two enclosures covering an area of 45 yards by 35 yards.

The following gentlemen (in addition to the directors of the Company) have consented to act as stewards of the forthcoming meeting:—Lieut.-Col. J. A. Cowen, M.F.H., Blaydon Burn; Mr J. E. Rogerson, M.F.H., Oswald House, Durham; Mr A. C. Coning, Dunston; Mr W. B. Van Haansbergen, J.P., Woodlands Hall; and other prominent personages.

The Company are offering £120 in stakes, and six events will be decided, the races being run over what is practically the old course. From a perusal of the programme, which has been carefully compiled and arranged by the directors, a most interesting and attractive afternoon's sport will be provided. The secretary (Mr J. G. Murray, solicitor, Consett) has already been inundated with enquiries and applications for entry forms, and if fine weather only favours the fixture, there is every indication that the enterprise of the Company will be most encouraging and satisfactory. The first field comprises old award, which is very soft and mossy, the second is a stubble field. The next is also old award, and then comes a cornfield lying towards Boggle Hole. After that, the course consists entirely of old award for a distance of a quarter-of-a-mile, and then the old award continues to the winning post. The Company, we learn, are having grass sown over the whole course, so that in future years only pasture land will cover the whole distance.

A boy was fined £1 at Wolsingham Police Court, on Tuesday, for pelting an old man with stones. The chairman said they meant to stop stone throwing by boys.

Mrs Bainbridge, widow of the late Cuthbert Bainbridge, of Wolsingham, was interred at Stanhope Church, on Tuesday, at the family burying place.

Stanhope lost its oldest inhabitant by the death the other day—George Raine—at the age of 91 years.

The Durham County Agricultural Society.—At a meeting of agriculturists, &c., for the North-west Division of Durham, held at Mr J. Humble's, King's Head Hotel, Lanchester, on Monday week, Mr Geo. Hobson presiding, Mr John E. Nicholson, Manor House, was elected a member of the Council of the Durham County Agricultural Society, while Mr ... Scott, Crow's, Hedleyhope, was elected local secretary.

WEARDALE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE.—The Weardale Assessment Committee were on Friday last engaged with a long list of supplemental assessments. Several appeals were heard and allowed.

RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.—At Friday's meeting of this body Mr G. R. Wooler presided.—An application from the Primitive Methodists of Frosterley for a supply of water for heating purposes was held over, pending an inquiry to be made on the spot.—The Inspector, with the Medical Officers, had visited a great number of cases, and where required, notices were given for the abatement of nuisances.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—Mr G. R. Wooler took the chair at Friday's meeting.—Dr Conn was appointed medical officer for the Derwent district for the ensuing year at the same salary.—A letter was read from the Local Government Board to the effect that the giving of a specified sum towards the support of a blind Weardale lad in the Royal College of Music at Norwood, did not require their sanction, as it was very satisfactory.—The Master reported that lately there had been a great increase of tramps owing to the railway in process of construction, which brought them in unusual numbers to the house.

STANHOPE PARISH SCHOOL BOARD.—Ald. Livingstone, J.P., presided at last Friday's meeting.—On the motion of Mr Mawson, seconded by Mr Monkhouse, the Board decided to offer a lump sum of £5 to the Sanitary Authority for water supply to Frosterley School.—The use of Rookhope School was granted to hold a band of hope gathering.—The use of Frosterley School for the Poultry Show Committee was also sanctioned.—The attendance was as under:—Lanehead, 82 7; Wearhead, 80 2; St. John's, 86 7; Westgate, 85; Rookhope, 92 6; Frosterley South, 84 4; Frosterley North, 90; Stanhope, 86.—A deputation came before the Board, consisting of the Rev Wm. Hartley, vicar of Rookhope, and Mr Robinson, their object being to bring before the Board the inequality of staff of teachers at Rookhope School compared with others. Mr Hartley also read a petition from the ratepayer's meeting at Rookhope, asking for a better staff of teachers.—Mr Monkhouse thought it would be best to lessen the staff at all the other schools, some of whom were overstaffed, and so by that means make all equal.—Mr Roddam advocated the employment of qualified teachers, and gave notice to bring up the subject at next meeting.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PROPERTY AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.

On Friday Messrs R. Donkin and Son, of Rothbury, offered for sale by auction, at the house of Mr Lumley, Railway Inn, Annfield Plain, the freehold estate of "Fines House" and "Kyo Laws," situate at Annfield Plain. The estate comprised 142 acres of agricultural land and gardens, including eligible building sites for private houses or business premises, the annual rentals amounting to £244 7s 9d. The mines and minerals were reserved. The annual sum payable out of the estate was a quit rent of £5 8s 3½d. The property being situated close to the properous village of Annfield Plain, offered a tempting inducement to the builder, as well as to those who required accommodation land. Previous to the commencement of the sale there was a very large and influential company surrounding the hotel, and when Mr Donkin, sen., appeared in the room and seated himself on the rostrum prompt to time, 1.30 pm., he had an audience evidently deeply interested in the proceedings. Without any loss of time the auctioneer opened the proceedings by asking the indulgence of the company while he made a few preliminary remarks on the more salient features of the property which he had the honour to offer. He alluded to the densely populated district and the prosperous state of all the trades surrounding, with the growing wants of the population. As it increased, land would grow less in the locality, and the opportunities offered to the small capitalists that day, by the sale of the estate being cut up and offered in lots, would not likely occur again. He told them they were met to sell; the property was not advertised for the mere purpose of finding what it might bring. They undoubtedly had reserves, but he felt confident when he found himself surrounded by such a large and interested company that he would be placed in a position to announce that every lot would be open to their competition. He said that Mr Yalden, solicitor, the representative of Messrs Wynne and Son, of 31, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, the solicitors to the vendors, would answer any question upon the conditions of sale; after that he would proceed to business. The first lot offered was two grass fields containing 5a 2r 34p., and was started at £200. Bids of £10 each rapidly followed until £350 was reached, when the lot was knocked down to Mr Dransfield, solicitor, Newcastle. The next lot was a building site of 327 square yards. This was started at £50, and ran up to £125, the purchaser being Mr Robinson, of Lanchester. The third lot was two grass fields containing 9a. 2r. 26p. and a building site of 284 square yards, and evoked a most spirited competition between Mr Dransfield and Mr Goodger, solicitors, both of Newcastle. When £550 had been reached the sale was declared open, and the latter gentleman secured the lot at £1 210. Lot 4 was a valuable old grass field, containing 11a. 2rd. 19p. and after another good competition it fell to the bid of Mr Dransfield, for £1,640. The next lot also a grass field, and containing 7a. 2r. 32p., was secured by Mr Goodger for £630. Lot 6 was the small freehold farm of Kyo Laws, containing 66a. 2r. 24p., and was started at £1,000. Bids followed from many persons in the room, but the lot was finally knocked down to Mr Goodger for £1,820. The last lot was another small farm, known as Fines House, containing 41a. 0r. 0p. At £300 the auctioneer declared the sale an open one, but bids followed until £650, when Mr Collinson, of Catchgate, was declared the purchaser. The total amount realised was £6,425. Mr F. R. Clennell of St. Mary's Place, Newcastle, was the local agent for the vendors.

PARISH AFFAIRS AT CHESTER-LE-STREET.

A meeting of the ratepayers of the Ecclesiastical Parish of Chester-le-Street, was held in the vestry of the Parish Church on Thursday night last week, to consider the purchase of a site for the Ecclesiastical Parish, and to empower the Burial Board to purchase from Dr Wm Murray, of Newcastle, seven acres of a field in the Ropery Lane, at a cost of £2,240, for that purpose. The Rev R. Crookhall occupied the chair, and read the notice convening the meeting.

Mr HENRY HENDERSON, chairman of the Burial Board, explained that since the formation of the Board, they had inspected several sites which they considered suitable for making a cemetery. Some of these sites belonged to people who could not sell, and some to those who would not. Other objections also cropped up, and they were left at last to a choice of two sites:—The one in the Ropery Lane, belonging to Dr Murray, which he offered to sell them at £320 per acre. The other site was the field in front of the Rectory, and belonged to Mr Chas. H. Joliffe, who asked £400 per acre. After due consideration the Board selected the Ropery Lane site, which they considered suitable in every respect. They had come to the vestry seeking powers to enter into a contract with Dr Murray, to purchase the seven acres at a cost of £2,240, subject to the approval of the Home Secretary, whose inspector would be sent to examine the ground. He moved that the Board be so empowered.

Mr FRED HARLE seconded.

Mr HAY said that if the Board had accepted Mr Joliffe's site, when at £80 per acre more, it might possibly have turned out cheaper, as there might not have been the necessity for two expensive chapels.

Mr HENDERSON said all that had been carefully considered and fully discussed by the Board, and they had only arrived at their selection after giving everything the most careful thought, as he had already told them.

Mr HAY said there had been a lot of things kept back by the Board, and the public had not been taken into the confidence of the Board. It seemed to him that the whole matter was one of "Church" and "Chapel," and not one of any case for the benefit of the ratepayers.

Dr TAYLOR, a member of the Burial Board, said he wished Mr Hay and everybody else to understand that neither "Church" nor "Chapel" ever entered into the deliberations of the Board. The greatest harmony had previously prevailed on the Board, and they were actuated only by one desire, and that was to serve the interests of the rate payers to the best possible advantage, and not to enter into sectarian bickerings and disputes.

Mr R. CLARK wished to know whether they would have another opportunity of going into the question of spending the money.

The CHAIRMAN said the Board would come again to the vestry before they could borrow money.

Mr WITHERSPOON and Mr MITCHELL supported the motion.

Mr R. CLARK moved that the Board be not supported, which was not seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr HENDERSON said that certain representations had been made to the Board in respect of a public mortuary, which was greatly needed. The Board had decided, subject to the approval of that meeting, to erect one in the cemetery.

Mr M. POTTS: Will you please define what you mean by a mortuary?

Mr HAY said there was a public mortuary at the Workhouse.

Dr DUNCAN, Medical Officer of health: Only by a resolution of the Guardians.

Mr HENDERSON moved, and Mr R. J. COXON seconded, and it was unanimously resolved that the Board be empowered to build a public mortuary in the cemetery.

Mr HENDERSON moved, and Mr WITHERSPOON seconded, that the Board be empowered to pay Mr John Turnbull £20 a year, for his services as clerk to the Burial Board, which was agreed to. An adjournment was then made to the Girls' School, where the

ANNUAL TOWNSHIP MEETING

was held, Rev R. Crookhall again presiding.

On the motion of Mr FRED HARLE, seconded by Mr JOS. WITHERSPOON, Messrs Thos. Storey and Thos. Armstrong were accepted as the nominees of the meeting as overseers of the poor for the ensuing year. Some discussion took place as to whether the meeting should send up any more names to the magistrates, and it was subsequently resolved to add the names of Messrs Thos. Wright and Pearson Hall.

Mr JOHN MITCHELL, waywarden for the township, moved that £250 be voted for flagging and making footpaths, within the township. He proposed that they (if the money was voted), make a cement footpath in Lambton Terrace; from Red Rose Terrace to St. Cuthbert's Roman Catholic Church; from West Lane to Station Lane; and from the Front Street up the Market Lane; and if anything remained after that he proposed spending it in continuing the cement footpath on the Pelton Fell Road.

Mr ROBT. CLARK seconded.

A lengthy discussion ensued, and it was ultimately resolved that the sum should be reduced to £200, and that Mr Mitchell should, if possible, lay down some crossing in the Front Street. The meeting agreed that henceforth the roads leading from the south end of Red Rose Terrace to Lambton Street, and from West Lane past Clarence Terrace to Station Lane be township roads, maintained and repaired at the cost of the township.

Mr MITCHELL moved that a memorial be sent from the meeting to the Durham County Council, asking that a new Court House be built in Chester-le-Street. The present Court House was a most inconvenient place, and altogether unsuitable and inadequate to the needs of the present day. And if the meeting would petition the Council, it would strengthen his (Mr Mitchell's) hands, and he could assure them he would leave nothing undone to bring about the success of the movement.

Mr FRED HARLE seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. The somewhat protracted proceedings were brought to a close by a vote of thanks to the chairman.

VESTRY MEETINGS.

CONSETT.

The annual meeting of the rated inhabitants of the township of Conside and Knitsley took place on Thursday se'nnight, in the New Town Hall Buildings, Consett. Mr C. P. Douglas, was in the chair, and there was a good attendance.—Messrs C. P. Douglas, W. Aynsley, James Oliver, and G. D. Powell, were nominated as the four overseers of the poor, the lastnamed gentleman taking the place of Mr S. Temperley.—The Chairman stated that that would be the last occasion the overseers would be appointed in that manner. Mrs Elliott, assistant overseer, was allowed £7 10s for collecting a special rate.

BLACKHILL.

The parishioners of Blackhill met in St. Aidan's vestry, on Thursday se'nnight, the Vicar (Rev. T. J. Storey, M.A.), presided. There was a fair attendance.—Mr J. Moon, presented the churchwardens' accounts, which were satisfactory, a small balance being left in hand. About £60 had been spent in cleaning and repairing the church. Mr Thompson Siddell, was again appointed vicar's warden, and Mr J. Moon, the people's warden.—The following sidesmen were chosen:—Messrs D. Ormerod, Lindsay, Wilson, W. Raw, Dobson Gradon, and J. W. Cooper.

LANCHESTER.

A meeting of the four-and-twenty was held on Wednesday week, in the vestry of the Parish Church, Lanchester, the Rev. Geo. Jepson, (vicar), presiding.—Mr W. Logan, presented the churchwardens' accounts, which showed a balance of £16 in hand.—Mr Logan, after 17 years' service, declined, owing to pressure of other work, to continue in office as churchwarden, but offered to remain a member of the four-and-twenty.—The vestry pressed him to re-consider his decision, but he said that he had arrived at the course of action after due deliberation. The Vicar selected Messrs John Cumming and W. Brotherhood as his wardens, Messrs R. Walton and H. Oliver being chosen as people's wardens.—The sidesmen elected were:—Messrs T. Pallister, W. W. Thompson, T. Robson, and W. Cumming. The vacancies on the four-and-twenty were filled by the appointment of Mr C. J. Sadler, Bank House, and Mr Thos. Robson, Lanchester. A vote of thanks was given to Mr Logan for his past services.

BLAYDON.

BLAYDON CHURCH.—The annual vestry meeting was held on Friday evening, the Rev. M. Greene, M.A., rector, in the chair. The financial statement for the past year, which showed a balance in the hands of the churchwardens, was read and adopted.—The rector proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring churchwardens, sidesmen, and hon. vestry clerk, which was seconded by the Rev. W. C. Harris, and carried unanimously.—The rector appointed Mr John Cunningham his churchwarden, this being his seventeenth year of office. Mr Robt. Bell was appointed people's churchwarden. The rector appointed Messrs Wm. Leighton, and Wm. Brunton his sidesmen, and Messrs E. S. Westmacott, and Jos. Fairbridge, were appointed people's sidesmen, Mr Henry Dalton being re-appointed hon. vestry clerk.—Votes of thanks to Mrs Greene for her care of the altar, to the Rev. J. W. Napier Clavering and Mr Bollom for providing flowers for the same, to the organist, choir, and bell-ringers, to Mr E. S. Westmacott, as superintendent of the Haughs Mission, and to the chairman for presiding, concluded the proceedings.

WESTGATE.

WESTGATE-IN-WEARDALE.—The annual vestry meeting for this parish was held in the vestry on Thursday, the Rev. J. Schofield, vicar, presiding. Mr John B. Coulthard was re-nominated as the vicar's warden, and Mr John Dalkin was re-elected people's warden. Mr Anthony Furnace, Mr Wm. Longstaff, and Mr Rushton were re-elected sidesmen; and Mr Edward Fairless, was elected sidesman in the place of Mr Joseph Parker, who has retired. The churchwardens' accounts showed a small balance in hand. A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman brought a pleasant meeting to a close.

RUPTURES"—WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is the most effective invention for the treatment of Hernia. The use of a steel spring, so hurtful in its effects, is avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the Moc-Main Pad and Patent lever, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected. Send for descriptive catalogue with testimonials & Prices to J. WHITE AND Co. (Limited), Piccadilly, London. Do not buy of Chemists, who often sell you imitations of our Moc-main. J White and Co. have not any agents.

... of EVERY DESCRIPTION at the lowest possible prices by ROBERT JACKSON "Guardian" Office, Consett. Estimates furnished.

LANCHESTER RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

The monthly meeting was held on Thursday afternoon week—Mr Hobson presiding.

ANNFIELD PLAIN AND KYO SEWERAGE.

It was decided that the contract for the sewerage disposal works at Annfield Plain should not be let till the question of reserving the coal under the precipitation tanks, &c., had been settled.

HAMSTERLEY AND WESTWOOD DRAINAGE.

The Inspector (Mr J. E. Parker) presented plans for the drainage of Low Westwood, Allendale Cottages, and Hamsterley Colliery, which were accepted; and the Clerk was directed to enquire the price of land for the contemplated precipitation works.

THE SANITARY RATE.

It was agreed that the sanitary rate should be 2d in the pound, the Clerk stating that preparations would be begun this summer for the building of another Infectious Hospital, either in the Esh or Tanfield district.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The Inspector (Mr J. E. Parker) submitted the following report:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Lanchester Union Rural Sanitary Authority.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to report that the existing water supply to the houses at Jawblades is defective. In the winter season the supply from the local wells is fairly adequate, but in summer these fail, and water has then to be carried for a considerable distance. The nearest point to this hamlet, which is now supplied with Consett water, is Whitehouse Farm, within half-a-mile of Jawblades, which consists of eight houses. Plans have been submitted for four more houses for which the present water supply would be inadequate. The Consett Waterworks Company have commenced laying the mains for the proposed water supply of Lanchester, Wilks Hill, Esh, &c., and are progressing rapidly with the works.

The magistrates at Lanchester, on the 8th inst., granted a closing order with costs against the owner in respect of two houses at Hill Top, Dipton, one occupied by E. Cairns, and the other unoccupied.

Two cases of smallpox have been removed to the hospital from your sanitary district during the month, and the houses disinfected.

One of the lamps in Lanchester has recently been damaged. The damage has apparently been caused by a stone which has broken the side pan and lamp chimney.

I submit a scheme of drainage for the village of Cronniwell, Derwentside, Low Westwood, High Westwood, and Allendale Cottages (Eastside), the sewerage from which will all gravitate to the same outfall. New sewers by this scheme will be laid in Cronniwell and mains laid to intercept the drainage of the existing sewers at Derwentside, Low Westwood, High Westwood, and the sewer now laid between Allendale Cottages and High Westwood. My estimate of the cost of these works is £1,250 which does not include sewage disposal works, the plans for which have not yet been completed, and I would suggest that they be deferred until part of the more urgent work of sewerage has been finished.

During the month I have been engaged in preparing a scheme for the drainage of the undrained portion of Burnopfield, and I anticipate that the plans for this work will be ready in a fortnight's time. The damaged large lanterns at Dipton and Annfield are being repaired by the makers at their own cost.

I am afraid that the iron founders and lantern makers will be unable to get the materials ready in time for the lighting of White-le-Head and Tantobie this season.

23 villages have been inspected during the month.

The lamps are being fixed at Burnopfield, and I anticipate that ten will be finished to-day.

The following houses are ready, or shortly will be ready, for habitation:—

1,347, house, Bradley Farm, for Consett Iron Company Limited.

1,393, Additions to house, Annfield Plain, for W. Bulmer.

1,394 Additions to premises, Annfield Plain, for C. F. Cooke.

1,402, Four houses, Esh Winning, for J. Thompson.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. E. PARKER,

Lanchester, March 29th, 1894.

PUBLIC URINALS.

The CHAIRMAN brought before the Authority the question of providing public urinals for Annfield Plain, Kyo, and Catchgate, as recommended by the vestry meeting, and the Inspector was requested to give his attention to the matter.

THE LIGHTING OF VILLAGES.

It was agreed that the Special Lighting Committee should take into consideration the subject of the lighting of the road from Annfield Plain toll-bar and Oxhill, and report to the Authority.

The Inspector stated that he would not be able to complete the preparations for lighting some villages in Tanfield parish this season.

A BROKEN LAMP.

Mr Parker was directed to make enquiries with reference to a lamp-head at Lanchester, which, it was alleged, had been broken by a boy, with a view of punishing the offender.

NOT SATISFIED WITH THE PRIVY.

A long and warm discussion arose on a subject reported by the Inspector—viz., that Mr Eltringham had not constructed a privy in accordance with the bye laws of the Authority.

Mr MUSE stated that the privy had been arranged precisely as the plan was passed by the Building Committee, and it was a shame that, now the person had got the same completed, objection should be taken to it by the Inspector.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out, however, that the Building Committee was not the Sanitary Authority.

Mr MUSE: But the Authority approved of the action of the committee.

It was agreed to let the matter stand over.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Eastern District.

To the Chairman and Members of the Lanchester Union Rural Sanitary Authority.

GENTLEMEN,—The notifiable diseases reported to me during the month were 39 cases of scarlatina and 5 of enteric fever. Although the number of cases of scarlatina appears large, yet the disease never assumed the form of a real epidemic, but the area affected covers nearly two-thirds of the entire district, and appearances indicate the probability of it still spreading further. The enteric fever cases occurred as follows, viz: 3 at Dipton, 1 at Catchgate, and 1 at Annfield Plain. As to their origin: The first-mentioned reside closely adjoining infected premises; the second was undoubtedly an importation; and the third was on visiting terms with the second.

The mortality for the month is about the usual average. 21 deaths were registered, giving an annual ratio of 18 per 1,000. Infectious diseases caused four deaths, all scarlatina.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

T. BENSON, Medical Officer.

The Rural Sanitary Authority, Lanchester.

March 27th, 1894.

Lanchester District.

To the Chairman and Members of the Lanchester Union Rural Sanitary Authority.

GENTLEMEN,—Within the past four weeks there have been, in this district, 128 fresh cases of epidemic diseases, which are divided as follows:—12 cases of scarlet fever and one of erysipelas at Langley Park, 1 case of scarlet fever and of measles at Hill Top, Esh, 1 case of scarlet fever and 4 of erysipelas at Ushaw Moor, 1 case of scarlet fever and 3 of measles at Esh Winning, 1 case of measles at Newhouse Cottages, and 1 at Hamsteels Colliery, 5 cases of scarlet fever, 1 of puerperal fever, 19 of measles, and 6 of whooping cough at Quebec, 1 case of measles at Blackburn, and 7 at Esh, 2 cases of scarlet fever, 2 of erysipelas, 1 of croup, and 35 of measles at Cornsay Colliery, 2 cases of diphtheria at Cowsley Cottages, 1 case of scarlet fever at Old Hedleyhope, 1 case of diphtheria and 2 of erysipelas at East Hedleyhope, 1 case of diphtheria, 2 of scarlet fever, and 1 of erysipelas at Hedley Hill, 1 case of typhoid at Satley, 1 case of erysipelas at East Butsfield, 3 cases of scarlet fever, and 4 of whooping cough at Greencroft Cottages, and 4 cases of whooping cough in the Workhouse.

I gave an order the other day to close the Catholic School at Esh for a month, on account of an epidemic of measles among the children attending that school.

I am, Mr Chairman and Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILSON.

Lanchester, March 29th, 1894.

THROAT IRRITATION AND COUGH.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d, tins 1s 1½d., labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., LTD., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Dr. Moore, in his work on "Nose and Throat Diseases," says: "The Glycerine Jujubes prepared by James Epps and Co., are of undoubted service as a curative or palliative agent," while Dr. Gordon Holmes, Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary, writes: "After an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit in almost all forms of throat disease."

SHROUDED IN MYSTERY;

OR,

WHICH GIRL DID HE MARRY?

A LEGEND OF TWO CONSETT GIRLS

BY SKIPP BORLASE,

Author of "Darker than Death," "Riches to Ruin," "An Ocean Secret," "Recalled to Life," "Who Killed John Cameron?" "The Prime Minister," "For True Love's Sake," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XLII.

Dame Dorothy Plays A Deep Game, And Seems Likely To Win It.

Having mended her pen, Lady Howarth next nibbled it to pieces whilst endeavouring to puzzle out how she could word a letter to Halcamus Greenwood that would do her the least amount of injury, should it chance to fall into the wrong hands, to wit, her husband's, for, though driven to the desperate expedient of asking one of the servants to post it for her at the nearest office, which was at Martin Hussingtree, she believed that they were all more or less under the influence of Dame Dorothy, whilst she feared that she herself had none whatever over a single soul of them, nor had she yet had either time or opportunity to win their liking or regard in any way; whilst what her husband had said after dinner showed how sternly and harshly he would act towards her did he but happen to discover the gross imposition to which he had been subjected.

Even she could see how gross an imposition it had been now that her liberty and her life were no longer in any danger, and she knew the husband to be still living whom she had deemed dead; indeed, there had been a moment during their recent colloquy when she had felt more than half inclined to confess everything, and then throw herself on Sir Harry's mercy.

The display of stern pride, intense selfishness, and unbending and unforgiving disposition on his part, had come just in time to prevent her doing so, and driven her to excuse herself from making the revelation by the consoling reflection that he also had his dark secrets, and that in all probability his conduct towards his first wife (if, indeed, she was dead) had been far more inexcusable than was her own towards him.

How many of us are wont to excuse and to console ourselves after much the same fashion—aye, till wrong actually seems right—our own wrong doing, that is to say, not other people's.

By the time that she had mended her pen a second time, the plan of quite a model letter had presented itself to her—a letter that should answer its purpose, and yet which could be turned into no dangerous weapon against herself, no matter into whose hands it should chance to fall.

When completed, it ran as follows:

"Halcamus Greenwood,—

"I send you the sum of money that you have had the cool and heartless assurance to demand from me; not through fear of your threats, but for my poor sister's sake, and in the hope that it will move you not to persecute her any further—us further, I might say—for were you to carry the infamous project into execution by claiming me as what you are pleased to term your 'runaway wife,' such a step would drive her, in the goodness of her heart, to come into near contact with you again, in order to repel the false and lying charge, and I would fain spare her such a trying and humiliating ordeal, as well as my husband and my parents the disgrace and scandal which it would too surely occasion; since, if you drove us so far we should assuredly not stop there, but go on to take such measures as would save us from such annoyances in the future, and which measures could not fail to prove most unpleasant to yourself. I warn you, on that account, not to look upon the present remittance as wrung from me through fear of what you could do to me, but rather as sent in the hope that it and the accompanying warning may, the one relieve your pressing wants, and so probably save you from crime, and the other teach you the forbearance that springs from prudence, and thus preserve my sister and my father from the necessity of doing what they would much rather not do, by and to you. I ask you to suffer us all to forget you—aye, that you ever existed even, and then only you will have no more to fear from us than I, personally, have at this moment to fear from you; and also, as, from this time forth, you have nothing to hope for from any of us either. I am the sister of a generous, fond, and trusting, but cruelly-deceived girl, and I am firm and defiant towards you for her, my own, an honoured husband's, and two beloved parents' sakes; and if you dare to write to me again, in that husband's hands will I at once place your letter, and give him a full explanation of your base and most unmanly conduct.

"ROSE HOWARTH."

"There, I have taken the bull by the horns, and satisfied his hunger at the same time," she soliloquised as she appended her signature in clear, bold, and, as she meant them to be, defiant-looking characters. "To prevent a cur from biting one the best way is to face round and stamp one's foot at it; and Halcamus is, after all, a great deal more like a mongrel cur than he is like a bull. Shall I look through and correct the letter? No, it will have all the better effect if it bears the character of being written on the spur of the moment. And now to send it off before I grow frightened at my own temerity, and either tear it up or attempt to soften it down, or, perhaps, to write another in a milder strain, which would only encourage him to persecute me afresh whenever he was in need of money. I've thrown down the gauntlet, and it's not for me to pick it up again. Let him do so if he dares."

She bit her nether lip until the blood showed, as she hastily filled in the bank draft with Greenwood's name, slipped it inside her letter, and then folded, sealed, and directed it.

Next she rose to her feet and rang the bell, which, much to her annoyance, the housekeeper answered—as usual.

"Mistress Dorothy, I wish to see the cook," she said, somewhat curtly.

"Yes, my lady. Certainly, my lady. But I fear the cook is—well, hardly presentable to—to such a presence. Shall I not, instead of summoning her hither, bear your ladyship's commands to her in the kitchen?"

"Certainly not, for when I ask for a particular servant I of course wish to see her personally. You will, therefore, be good enough to send the cook to me, and at once. I require her to make a certain dainty dish which I shall have to describe to her very particularly, or else she will be making some mistake."

"Yes, my lady," and the housekeeper left the room with eyes steadfastly regarding the carpet the while, in order thus to conceal the fiendishly malignant expression that she knew very well was in them.

"No one has spoken to me like that for years and years. Aye, and it was my old mistress who did it then. My old mistress and yet my young mistress; and he, he, he, how glad I was to see her lying dead for it surely. And now this slip of a girl would give herself airs and graces, and ride the high horse, would she? and order me about as though I was a mere kitchenmaid or scullion? Aye, me, who'd have been Lady Howarth in her place but for man's black ingratitude, and, perhaps, a dozen or so too many years tacked on to my age. Ah, but I loved him well, and I loved the bonny place and title still better; and I was a fine woman, too, and looked no more nor forty-five—no, not a day—a matter of a dozen years ago. It's the hope deferred which maketh the heart sick that has aged me so rapidly of late years. Oh, he was an ingrate—an ingrate—and I ought to hate him even more than I do this doll of his, but, somehow or other, I can't—I can't."

Thus did the old woman ponder bitterly to herself as she bent her steps kitchenwards, in order to send the cook to her mistress, for Lady Howarth had chanced to remember that she was the only comely, motherly, flesh and blood looking woman in the entire dreary establishment, all the others reminding her either of mummies or fossils, and neither mummies nor fossils are remarkable for warm hearts, or for kindly natures.

She was half afraid that the housekeeper would return with the intelligence that the cook was ill, or couldn't be found, on which accounts great was her relief when that personage made her appearance, rosy with fire heat, and looking both good natured and cheery.

Lady Howarth bade her close the door behind her, and then come over into the deep recess of one of the windows, for she had already begun to suspect that the housekeeper was addicted to the use of keyholes, both for her eyes and her ears.

She therefore held an open cookery book in her hand, and for a little while talked about a delicate confection which had essence of ratafia as one of its flavouring ingredients.

She shrewdly guessed that such a commodity was not in the house—nor was it.

"A walk in the fresh May air will do you good, cook, and I daresay you would enjoy it."

Cookey owned that she would like it very much, indeed.

"Then you shall walk into Martin Hussingtree for the essence of ratafia, for you will know the most likely shop to get it good. The distance is not more than a couple of miles across the fields and through the wood, and so a couple of hours will suffice to take you there and back, and enable you to perform your mission as well. Here is half-a-crown for the essence and the postage of this letter, which I will beg you to be most careful of, and a crown piece for your own use and pleasure—and it's not the last that I hope to give you by a great many, for you look a kind, motherly soul, and I've taken a great liking to you."

"La, my lady, you're too kind, and I'm afraid I'm not at all deserving of either your liking or your good opinion. I can try to be, though; and then, as the proof of the pudding is in the eating, why, when you've eaten me—I mean to say proved me, as—as though you'd eaten me, you know—you'll be the better able to judge;" and all the while, in her nervous confusion, for she was wholly unaccustomed to praise, she was, quite inadvertently, staring hard at the name and address on the letter.

Lady Howarth noticed the action with some dissatisfaction and uneasiness, but she had gone too far to be able to retreat, and so she said, nervously:

"Oh, it is only to my sister's husband. She married what is called beneath her, and I am, consequently, supposed to hold no communication with either him or her. But blood is thicker than water, you know, and the fact is, I'm not such an aristocrat at heart as I now am by position, so we sometimes correspond in secret. I have now opened my heart to you, and I can put implicit confidence in your not betraying me, I am very sure."

"You can, my lady—aye, indeed, you can. And why shouldn't you write to your own sister's husband, I'd like to know? Poor young things! I daresay 'twas a downright, real love match, and if so, small blame to 'em; and, thanks be, one man's as good as another in the sight of God, though his fellow man often treats him like dirt."

Lady Howarth perceived by this speech that she had touched the right chord in the woman's heart, and thereby changed the task that she had set her into a pleasure; so, with a few more injunctions as to taking great care of the letter, and not to breathe a single word about either it, or concerning what she had just admitted to her in confidence, she suffered her to depart, and in a few minutes more the woman was on her road to Martin Hussingtree, though not before the all-important letter had changed pockets.

For that shrewd old sinner and schemer, Dame Dorothy, knowing all about the letter which her lady had received that day, and remembering her very visible, although suppressed emotion on the occasion, had guessed what the cook was really required for, and when she had questioned her, and received her reply that she was going all the way to Martin Hussingtree for a bottle of essence of ratafia, she felt more than ever convinced that she had an answering epistle to post there as well.

She therefore hurried to the housekeeper's room, made up a dummy letter, addressed it to a distant relative of her own at Manchester, and when the cook was dressed for her journey she engaged her in a few seconds' conversation, and in the midst of it, under pretence of adjusting her shawl, which she averred was awry, managed to pick her pocket (which was a very large and gaping-open one) of the letter which it contained, and to substitute therein the one which she had made up for the purpose, feeling, meanwhile, all the more confidence in the success of her scheme because she knew that the cook could not read even large print, far less writing.

"Oh, oh, oh, corresponding with a man, and an old lover into the bargain, I'll be bound," muttered the beldame to herself as soon as cook had taken her departure. "Fine games, I do declare. Well, it shall come to master's knowledge at the first favourable opportunity. She'll give herself airs, and order me about as though I was her born slave, will she? No, no, not for long you won't, my lady, and perchance it'll teach Sir Harry what a fool a white-haired man must be who falls in love with a chit of a girl."

CHAPTER XLIII.

Lady Howarth Finds The Horrors of Derwent Hall On The Increase.

Lady Howarth, after a brief reflection, was not nearly so well satisfied with her letter as was Dame Dorothy.

She began to fear that she had been playing a game of "Brag" with Halcamus Greenwood, in which he might, after all, hold the winning cards.

In other words, she now clearly perceived that she had, in a high-handed manner, affirmed herself, even to him, to be that which he well knew and could easily prove she was not; and that, furthermore, in answer to her arrogant defiance he might take a keen and vindictive pleasure in doing so.

She therefore began to wish that, instead of rashly braving, she had attempted to conciliate him, with vague promises extending into the far future; whilst the knowledge that this fit of caution came too late to be of the slightest use agitated her still.

In order to change the current of her thoughts she determined to take a stroll in the garden—a thing which she had never yet done after dinner, which fact may in some degree account for what she discovered whilst there.

She had not paced her favourite path to and fro more than half a dozen times when, upon glancing towards the north wing of the mansion, she observed that a ladder stood against the wall thereof, and that its top rung rose a little above the stone sill of the partially open window from which the low, sweet, but melancholy harp strains had so often sent a thrill to her very heart; whilst on the ground close by lay an oblong-shaped box.

She hastily approached both ladder and box, and on then regarding the latter, she perceived to her surprise, that it was full of rusty and severed, or else twisted wires, whilst the box itself was chopped and hacked about by evidently recent axe or hatchet blows, dealt it, apparently, by some one in a violent passion, for they had only chipped and disfigured without destroying it.

Lady Howarth had never seen such a box before, nor one in the least degree resembling it, and she was therefore unable even to guess what its use could possibly have been.

But her interest in it was hardly more than momentary, for the ladder and the open window then rivetted her entire attention, which was mingled with an eager longing to climb the one and to peer in at the other.

It being only a two-storied house, the height from the ground had not in it anything very alarming, even to a woman, whilst the chances of interruption she knew to be slight, for she had never yet seen anyone in the garden of an afternoon, although her favourite sitting room window looked directly out thereon.

A man coming to remove the ladder and to take away the box was the most likely individual to appear, and the very thought of this possibility, and the consequent frustration of the best opportunity that had yet presented itself for the solving of the mystery which she had so eagerly desired to penetrate the secret of, decided her in her course of action almost immediately, so an instant later she had thrown fear and caution to the winds, and was ascending the ladder as fast as she could go.

She never reflected that on reaching the top, and looking in at the window, she might behold a sight which would cause her to lose both foothold and handhold, her brain to reel, her heart to sink within her, consciousness to forsake her, and a consequent fall that would probably break one or more of her beautiful limbs, and possibly kill her outright.

No, she had but one thought and one hope, wedded to the one firm conviction that all her burning curiosity was on the point of being gratified.

So up she went without a tremor or a fear (as yet), and when she reached the top of the ladder she peered in at the window, whose lower sash she now discovered to be raised as much as twelve or fifteen inches, instead of only half a dozen or so, as it had seemed from the garden below.

She could see into the room, but that was all, for after the brilliant sunshine outside, it seemed to be quite dark inside.

She felt that this darkness would pass away in a couple of minutes or so, leaving everything in the apartment, at all events, dimly visible.

Meanwhile she tried to raise the window-sash higher, with the intention of actually entering the chamber, if she could but effect her object, for even the iron bars had been removed.

Had they not been, the strange-looking box could not have been taken down.

Fortunately, perhaps, for her, the sash was stuck so fast in its grooves that she might just as successfully have attempted to lift the Hall itself bodily up from its foundations.

She thrice essayed to effect her object, and then gave up the attempt in despair; indeed, a lump of grease upon the window sill, and plain evidence that it had been already applied to the grooves, went to prove that just as abortive an attempt had very recently been made to close it; and this suggested to her the idea that perhaps, and, indeed, most probably, the man had only gone in search of some more effectual means wherewith to achieve his evident instructions to shut the window down, and that he would come back to complete his task directly he had obtained them.

This supposition convinced Lady Howarth that she had better lose no time in discovering all that there was to be discovered; so, still striving to pierce the darkness, she thrice exclaimed, and each time louder:

"Is there anyone here? Is anyone imprisoned in these rooms? Oh, if so, speak without fear, for I am a friend."

On the first two occasions a hollow echo was the only answer, but then there saluted her ears the faint twitter of a bird—evidently a caged bird, or it must have escaped through the open window long ago.

Its notes seemed to her to be like those of a goldfinch or a canary.

This was a most extraordinary discovery, and opened up a long vista of the wildest and most contradictory conjectures.

They could be indulged in, however, at any time, and there were far more important matters to be attended to now.

So, thrusting her arm in through the window, she pushed the heavy moreen curtains on one side in order to let more light into the interior of the apartment; but the next instant she drew back her hand with a shudder, for a portion of the material had broken away, evidently owing to its inherent rottenness, and the myriad perforations of moths, and clung on to her flesh, owing to the gummy moisture with which it was soaked through and through.

Lady Howarth hastily rubbed the back of her hand against the top rung of the ladder, and so detached it therefrom; and at the same moment a foul and sickening stench saluted her nostrils, coming evidently from within the room.

She was immediately impressed with the conviction that the movement of the curtains had stirred it up, and sent it floating hither and thither.

Well, it might threaten sickness, fever, plague, or even death, yet she determined that it should not deter her from learning all that was to be learnt of the secrets of this terrible house.

(To be Continued.)

HANDYSIDE'S CONSUMPTION CURE

It is now about four years since this marvellous medicine has been introduced to the public, and all have a good name for it, who have taken it for Consumption, Tumours, Lupus, Cancer, Influenza: anyone can satisfy themselves of the fact by going to any of G. Handyside's shops, and hearing what the people say who have taken it. But, when the lungs are nearly all eaten away with Consumption, it will not put new lungs in, therefore, when the lungs are gone, it will only ease the cough.

The BLOOD FOOD prepared by G. HANDYSIDE, is simply a vegetable extract, and thereby God's natural remedy for building up the body, and when the body is strong it defies all disease. It contains no medicine, and therefore cannot ruin the constitution as doctors' medicines do. Everyone should take it for Indigestion, Costiveness, Sleeplessness, Dizziness of the Head, Fits, Asthma, Bronchitis, Change of Life, and it is a most marvellous thing for Influenza. Delicate people should take it forever.

HANDYSIDE'S RHEUMATIC CURE does not fail once in a hundred cases, when it is applied according to directions. 20,000 people have been rubbed at Handyside's Rooms, and 99 out of every 100 have been cured, but a good many who rub themselves have failed, because they did not go by the directions. Whenever it fails they should communicate with Mr Handyside.

The Pills prepared by Mr. HANDYSIDE, are a highly concentrated vegetable extract, they contain no medicine, therefore cannot ruin the constitution as most other medicines do. They build up the body by their easy digestion and highly nutritive properties. They have only been known to the public for 6 months, and some of my agents sell at the rate of 20,000 boxes of these pills per annum, and as each box contains four times the quantity of the average of other makers, makes the sales fully 80,000 boxes per annum for one agent to sell out of one shop. They are not much advertised, as the people who take them advertise them. Some people who first take them are astonished that they do not purge. This is their great value: they do not weaken the constitution by purging. This is a very different result from that of medicine, as medicine never fails to ruin the constitution, and everyone who has taken it will bear this out. These pills invigorate the constitution, strengthen the digestion, thereby build up the body and guard it against all diseases. They will be sent without the money, carriage paid, to any one on trial. If they do not do more good than any other pills, no money is required. If you cannot get them from your chemist, write to G. Handyside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THERE IS NO SENSATION

To equal the pleasurable experience of sudden relief from pain. Pains in the Back and Limbs, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatic Pains, and Stiffness, are all speedily dispelled by the application of a BENSON PLASTER, a scientifically manufactured Medicinal Porous Plaster. For weak and weary back, acts as a powerful Nerve Tonic and Stimulant, gives renewed strength and vitality. Benson's Plaster differs from all others, and is the Best, Quickest, Safest, and most highly Curative External Remedy.

Price 1/1½, of all Chemists, or post free on receipt of price, together with a copy of the "Home Nurse," from the Wholesale Depot, FASSETT & JOHNSON, 32, & 33, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

The most wholesome and nutritious of confection is far less consumed than it would be were it not for the greatly adulterated articles sold under the name of chocolate. Every cake of chocolate bearing the name of Cadbury is guaranteed to consist solely of pure Cocoa and white sugar, and may therefore be given to children with perfect safety. Chocolate makers by special appointment to the Queen

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The fortnightly meeting was held at Lanchester on Thursday se'nnight, under the presidency of Mr Geo. Hobson (senior vice-chairman). Amongst those present were: Miss G. M. Gibson, Father P. C. Fortin, Revs Wm. Cockin and P. C. Cameron, Coun. T. J. Muse, Messrs Wm. Aynsley, J. Lax, Jas. Oliver, T. Wilkinson, W. J. Handcock, Thos. Lowdon, Jos. Watson, W. Gray, Robert Hobson, and the Clerk (Mr W. H. Ritson).

THE PARISH COUNCILS BILL. ITS EFFECT ON THE LANCHESTER UNION.

The Clerk said that the clerks of the various Boards of Guardians in the county had had a conference with Mr R. Simey, Clerk to the County Council, with respect to the operations of the Parish and District Councils Act as it affected the different Unions. Mr Simey's idea was, as far as possible, not to increase the number of Guardians in any one Union—that is, not to interfere with the representation as at present. He (Mr Ritson) failed to see how this could be carried out, because there must be some increase. Lanchester, for instance, returned two Guardians. South Moor was part of the Stanley Local Board district, and would be made into a new parish. Mr Simey suggested that Lanchester should have one Guardian, and South Moor one district councillor. That was absurd on the face of it, inasmuch as they must have two Guardians for Lanchester, which had a population of 3,796, while the population of South Moor (the urban part) was only 562. A similar state of affairs existed in Kyo parish, which elected two Guardians. The urban portion consisted of 5,356, while the urban part (Oxhill), in the Stanley Local Board district, was 494. In these cases, Mr Simey suggested that the urban parts of Kyo and South Moor should be merged and return one Guardian for a population of about 2,500. Kyo and Lanchester would still have two each.

The CHAIRMAN: Kyo has only had one Guardian for a considerable time.

The Clerk: That is not the fault of the ratepayers. The other cases were the urban parts of Old Cornsay and Hedleyhope, Cornsay having a population of 60, and Hedleyhope 100, in the Tow Law Local Board district. It would be necessary to group these parishes and return one Guardian.

In reply to Father FORTIN, the Clerk explained that the total increase of the Guardians in the Union under the new Act would be two. Consett now returned three Guardians, and it was recommended that two Guardians should be sent from the urban part of Consett, and one district councillor for the rural part of the parish of Conside and Knitsley. Tanfield now returned four Guardians, and under the new regime it would have two district councillors and two Guardians. The rural portion of the parish had a population of 5,000. There would be 10 Guardians and 21 district councillors.

Coun. MUSE: The district councillors will be the House of Lords. (Laughter.)

Mr AYNSLEY: Will they occupy the same premises (More laughter.)

Father FORTIN said that the duties would be about the same, the only difference being the change of name.

Miss GIBSON supposed that the Local Boards would still retain their functions?

The Clerk: Yes; only they will be District Councils.

Mr LAX: Then the Board of Guardians will be composed of district councillors and Guardians. What will be the difference in regard to their duties?

The Clerk: The Guardians come from the urban districts, where there will be District Councils established, while the district councillors represent the rural districts. There is no interference with the work of the Guardians in the slightest degree, only the Guardians would not take part in the rural sanitary work. Both Guardians and district councillors will be elected by ballot.

Coun. MUSE: The district councillors will attend to the sanitary work and highway business as well.

The Clerk: Yes, if the District Councils take over the highways.

Mr LAX thought the sanitary work would be lessened at Lanchester. He believed the Parish Councils would attend to such matters.

The Clerk: Oh, no. If it is properly done the sanitary work will increase here.

Mr AYNSLEY: What is there left for the Parish Councils to do?

The Clerk: They will only have to appoint the overseers.

Mr AYNSLEY had heard that Consett was entitled to four Guardians.

The Clerk: Well, if that is so, then Tanfield is entitled to more representation.

After further discussion, the Clerk stated that Mr Simey proposed to proceed with the work in reference to the formation of District and Parish Councils, and he suggested the appointment of a sub-committee to confer with Mr Simey, and express their views on the matter before anything further was done.

The Guardians appointed a special committee of five gentlemen—the Chairman, Rev P. Cameron, Messrs W. Aynsley, W. Gray, and Geo. Hobson.

The following is the statement of the suggested representation as drawn up by Mr W. Logan and the Clerk:—

Parish.	Rateable value	Population	District Councillors	Guardians
Benfieldside	17315	6264	—	2
Collierley	13312	4940	2	—
Conside and Knitsley	34869	8090 }	—	2
and part of Iveston	921	50 }		
Conside Rural	3080	670	1	—
Cornsay	10399	2215	1	—
Ebchester	2934	382	1	—
Esh	17750	6392	2	—
Greencroft	11037	1887	1	—
Healeyfield	2785	855 }	1	—
Benfieldside Rural	72	5 }		
Hedleyhope	6424	1318	1	—
Cornsay Urban	1566	60 }	—	1
Hedleyhope Urban	162	100 }		
Iveston	8631	4138 }	—	2
Medomsley Urban	1398	412 }		
Kyo	21820	3536	2	—
Lanchester	30486	3796	2	—
Kyo Urban	6909	984 }	—	1
Lanchester Urban	3360	1562 }		
Langley	6260	211	1	—
Medomsley	21847	4894	2	—
Muggleswick	3813	362	1	—
Satley	1617	295	1	—
Tanfield	30097	6522	2	—
Tanfield Urban	28411	5494	—	2
Totals			21	10

THE FREE LITERATURE SOCIETY.

A letter was read from Mr W. T. Stead, secretary to the Free Literature Society, intimating that the annual subscription to the society was due on the 31st March. During the year just closing the society, through the generous kindness of many publishers and private friends, has been enabled to send out to workhouses, hospitals, &c., literature of the net weight of 27 tons—(laughter)—value £2,000; average value of each parcel, 23s. Owing to the large expense incurred in collecting and despatching the various monthly parcels of literature, the society is obliged most reluctantly to increase the annual subscription to £2 2s per annum; but at the same time they guarantee that in future all parcels will be delivered carriage paid to the subscribers. They were daily receiving most encouraging letters from the recipients of their parcels of literature, and were assured that the poor occupants of the workhouses, etc., enjoy and appreciate all the efforts they were making on their behalf. (Laughter.)

Councillor MUSE: It is a queer way of guaging the quality of literature by its weight. (Laughter.) The House Visiting Committee were in favour of not renewing the subscription.

Father FORTIN stated that the literature was only odds and ends of magazines and periodicals which the publishers had no use for.

The Master (Mr W. Brotherhood) observed that the inmates never read the literature.

Miss GIBSON thought it would be much better to empower the Visiting Committee to spend £2 2s in the purchase of suitable literature.

The Master said that a large number of daily and weekly papers and magazines were taken at the House.

It was resolved not to renew the subscription to the society.

THE DEARNESS VALLEY TRAIN SERVICE.

A letter was received from Mr Godfrey Smith, N.E.R. passenger superintendent, Newcastle, stating that the question of improved train accommodation on the Dearness Valley branch, between Durham and Waterhouses, was receiving attention. A similar memorial had been presented from a public meeting of the inhabitants.

THE WORKHOUSE TOO SMALL.

The question of adding another room to the women's department of the House, and also a ward to the infirmary for lying-in cases, was referred to a special meeting of the Workhouse Committee.

HEALTH RESTORED, Remedy Free.—A late sufferer from Nervousness, Weakness, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self-cure which he will send free to his fellow sufferers.—Address, W. Fox, 1, York Street, South Park, London, S.E.

Football

* * Secretaries of football clubs would greatly oblige us by despatching their reports so that they may reach our office not later than Tuesday morning.

ASSOCIATION.

Cornsay Shamrocks beat Cornsay Rising Rovers by two goals to one.

LEADGATE EAST END v LINTZFORD JUNIORS.—Played on the Leadgate Park ground before a fair number of spectators, and after a hard game East End won by three goals to two.

LEADGATE EAST END v GATESHEAD ASHLEY.—Played on the Leadgate Park ground on Easter Monday. The home team played a splendid game, and ran out winners as follows:—East End, four goals; Ashley, one goal.

OAKEY'S LILYWHITES v STANLEY UNITED.—The Lilywhites were disappointed by Leadgate Exiles Reserve on Saturday, but arranged a match with the Stanley United, and defeated them, after a very pleasant game, by four goals to one.

LINTZFORD v GREENSIDE.—These teams met on the latter's ground to play their return fixture, before a good attendance. Abbott (the visitors' captain) won the toss, and Greenside started with the incline in their favour. After some even play, the visitors pressed and obtained a fruitless corner. The home team raced to the other end and forced a corner, which was well cleared. Lintzford now got off with a good combined run, and T. Seath brought about the downfall of the home goal amid cheers from the Lintzford supporters. This livened Greenside up, and Taylor (the visitors' custodian) had two or three warm shots to deal with, but kept his charge intact. At the other end Jas. Andrews had hard lines with a good long shot. Half-time found the score—

Lintzford ....One goal
Greenside ....Nil

On resuming, the visitors fairly hemmed the home team in, and shot after shot was sent in, the Greenside custodian playing grandly. After some capital work on the part of Taylor and T. Seath, the latter scored a beauty. Shortly afterwards the ball burst, 20 minutes before time, and the game came to a conclusion as under—

Lintzford ....Two goals
Greenside ....Nil

The Lintzford team was—Goal, L. Taylor; backs, R. Abbott (capt.) and Wm. Richardson; half-backs, J. Seath, E. Stobbs, and J. W. Andrews; forwards, J. E. Taylor and W. Laythen, right wing; Thos. Seath, centre; Walton and Jas. Andrews, left wing.

CORNSAY ROVERS v. HOBSON WANDERERS.

These teams met at Cornsay to play their return fixture before a good attendance of spectators. Cornsay scored two goals in the first half, whilst the Wanderers failed to get through. Each side scored once in the second period, and the game finally resulted as under—

Cornsay ....Three goals
Hobson ....One goal

DIPTON WANDERERS v. NEWCASTLE ALBION.

The above teams met on the ground of the Wanderers in the presence of about 300 spectators. The home team, who were rather weakly represented, never had a chance with the visitors. The Newcastle men played a very pretty game, and ran out easy winners as follows—

Albion ....Three goals
Dipton ....Nil

LEADGATE EXILES v. BILL QUAY ALBION.

These well-known clubs came together on the Exiles' ground before a pretty good assemblage. The Albion won the toss, and decided to play towards the entrance goal. Daly kicked off for the home team, who at once attacked, but the ball went past. Even play ensued for a time, and then the Exiles gained a free kick for hands in midfield. Haggan placed the globe well up, and McGee headed to Daly, who notched a brilliant goal with a terrific shot. The home team continued to press, Callaghan and McAloon getting in some fine centres, but the visitors defended well, and prevented further disaster. The Albion forwards got away in a nice run, Dunnett centreing, and in endeavouring to clear Hughes put the leather through his own goal, thus equalising. Not long afterwards the visitors took the lead from a scrimmage in front of the Leadgate goal. The home team now pressed persistently, and McGee just headed a few inches wide of the post from a good centre by Callaghan. Although they several times came near scoring, the homesters could not manage it before half-time, when the record stood—

Albion ....Two goals
Exiles ....One goal

Play was resumed after a short interval. Each end was visited at the outset, the custodians doing some splendid work. The Exiles then obtained a footing in the visitors' territory, and McAloon equalised with a capital shot. The Albion right wing were the most dangerous of the forwards, but Monaghan and McGee generally had their measure. McGee and McAloon made a good run, and the former scored a third point. The visitors had a chance at the other end, and then the home team had most of the play till the finish. Daly missed scoring with an open goal before him, and McGee should have headed through from a splendidly placed corner by Monaghan. The Exiles made a very warm attack just before the close, and claimed that the ball was through before the custodian saved, but the referee disallowed the claim. A fast and exciting game ended—

Exiles ....Three goals
Albion ....Two goals

The Exiles were represented by the following team:—Goal, J. O'Neil; backs, J. Haggan and W. McGee; half-backs, P. Hughes (capt.), T. McGrachan, and J. Monaghan; forwards, Jas. McGee and C. McAloon, right wing; J. Daly, centre; J. Hill and H. Callaghan, left wing. Referee, Mr J. Ross, jun.

DURHAM JUNIOR CUP.

FIFTH ROUND.

SWALWELL AXWELL ROVERS v. WHITBURN.

The above tie was played on the former's ground at Swalwell in fine weather, and before 2,000 spectators. The visitors won the toss, and elected to play with the sun in their faces and the wind at their backs. Errington started for Axwell, but Seymour and Allison ran up, Hepple pulling them up smartly and giving to Dixon, who in turn gave to Briggs, and the latter caused Huntley to throw out a fast shot. Allison obtained possession and raced up the field, but lost to R. Bruce, and some good play was witnessed on both sides. Seymour shot over the bar, but the referee gave Whitburn a goal, which was rather hard lines for the Rovers, who now played in half-hearted fashion; but, being urged on by their supporters, they played up and pressed severely, Huntley, Brown, and Young defending well. However, the Rovers were not to be denied, and obtained a free kick for hands close in. R. Bruce placed the ball nicely, and Briggs shot through, making the scores equal. Half-time score—

Rovers ....One goal
Whitburn ....One goal

On resuming, the visitors went off with a rush, and Jameson had to throw out a shot from Smith. J. Bruce secured and gave to Roscamp, who centred in good style, and Errington missed a nice chance of scoring. Smith and Allison got away, but the Axwell halves stopped them, and the home forwards returning, Dixon just missed. This was soon followed by another shot from Briggs, Huntley just clearing. The Rovers had the best of matters for some time, and by a neat combined run they scored No. 2 from the foot of Errington, amidst great cheering. Whitburn tried to equalise, but the defence could not be broken, the custodian saving finely. Axwell again pressed, and Huntley had to concede a corner. Brown and Briggs here collided, the latter being badly winded, and the game had to be stopped for a few minutes. On resuming, the visitors ran down, but could not beat the Rovers' halves, who gave to Errington, and Huntley threw out as the whistle sounded for time, leaving the result—

Rovers ....Two goals
Whitburn ....One goal

Swalwell team—Goal, A. Jamieson; backs, Newton and M. Burn; half-backs, J. Bruce, R. Bruce, and R. Hepple; forwards, Dixon, Briggs, Errington, Shield, and Roscamp. Linesman, E. Watson. Whitburn—Goal, Huntley; backs, Brown and Young; half-backs, R. Welford, Hall, and J. Welford; forwards, Kirtley, Smith, Allison, W. Allison, and Seymour. Referee, Mr J. R. Douglas, Gateshead.

LEADGATE PARK v. MONKWEARMOUTH.

This game was brought off on Abb's Field, Fulwell, before a very meagre company. The visitors won the toss, and decided to defend the Newcastle Road goal. Play opened fast, and it was 25 minutes from the commencement when Ormston registered a point for the "Monks." This was all the scoring done till the interval, when the score read—

Monkwearmouth ....One goal
Park ....Nil

Play opened slow in the second half, the visitors hemming their opponents in, and the play of the home team became very rough, tripping and hacking being of frequent occurrence, and was not stopped till Bell scored from a penalty kick. The spectators were now over the touch-line, and Bell, one of the Park halves, received two severe kicks on the leg while throwing the ball in. Result—

Park ....One goal
Monkwearmouth ....One goal

The Park team was as follows:—Goal, J. Crowther; backs, E. M. Foreman and John Wilson (capt.); half-backs, W. Bell, R. Wilson, and T. Snowdon; forwards, J. B. Robson and R. Graham, right wing; A. Burnhope, centre; T. Foster and Joe Wilson, left wing. Linesman, J. T. Willey.

RUGBY.

BLACKHILL ROVERS v. JARROW BOROUGH.

These teams met before a good company of spectators at Blackfine. The home team started against the hill, the return going into touch at half-way. Aided by good kicking, Jarrow pressed hard till Bradley relieved by a good run, passing the whole of his opponents, but was overtaken and brought down close to the line. Good kicking again gave the visitors a footing in the home territory. The passing here was good and frequent, the tackling by both teams being equally so. Anderson came away with a capital run, and brushing the Jarrow men aside got over, but was ruled back for some informality. From the visitors' "25" Stobbs rushed up, and charging down the kick of the full back easily scored, Bradley failing at a wide place kick. After the drop out the home team again pressed, and Dawson coming grandly through the loose scrummage scored, the attempt to convert being a good one, only missing by a few inches. Even play followed the drop out, each side in turn pressing, the Borough halves (Dunn and Clark) doing splendid work, and time after time they initiated smart passing, but the sure tackling of the home forwards rendered all their efforts abortive, while Smailes and Anderson also kept their colleagues behind them fully employed. The Rovers almost scored several times, Bradley especially having hard lines, and the interval arrived with the score—

Rovers ....Two tries
Jarrow ....Nil

The visitors re-started, and Askew sent nicely down, placing Jarrow early on the defensive, which for a time withstood the test, but Anderson again charging down a kick Smailes followed up and scored, Bradley kicking a good goal. Within a couple of minutes Anderson made a fair catch, and though the distance seemed too great, Bradley was equal to it, and from half-way landed a clever goal. Jarrow now spurted a little, but shortly afterwards went all to pieces, with the exception of the halves, who played a magnificent game. Bradley again had hard lines, as after passing all opposition he was brought down within a yard of the line, Brown also being unfortunate in this respect. With only a few minutes to play Aitken and Smailes came away with a splendid dribble, the former scoring an easy try. Bradley again converted, and the game ended—

Rovers ....Three goals (one from fair catch), two tries (20 points)
Jarrow ....Nil

FOOTBALL JOTTINGS.

[BY "OFF-SIDE."]

BILL QUAY BEATEN AGAIN.

The above team have been rather frequent visitors in our district of late, and it cannot be said that they can look back with unqualified satisfaction to the results achieved. The Albion are still as clever a team as ever, but somehow or other our clubs appear to be a trifle too good for them. The latest appearance of Bill Quay in our neighbourhood was on the Exiles' ground last Saturday, and a very fast and exciting game was witnessed by a pretty fair "gate." Although the "greens" only won by an odd goal—3-2—on the day's play they were fully three goals better than their visitors; but weak shooting once more spoiled numerous easy chances, albeit it was an improvement on recent displays.

—o—

As one of the eleven selected by the Exiles failed to turn up, O'Neil took his place between the sticks, and Callaghan went forward. O'Neil showed that absence from the game had not impared his ability, and it would be difficult to find a fault with his splendid performance. The backs played a clinking game, more especially McGee, who never failed to return in grand style. Considering the years he has been playing, it is simply wonderful how McGee keeps up his form. He appears to be as good as ever. The pick of the halves was decidedly Monaghan, and it is some time since I have seen him in such champion form. He was always on the ball, and dropped in some capital shots. McGrachan did well, as did Hughes, who again made his re-appearance in the team. The forwards gave a most satisfactory display. I rather liked Callaghan the best of the five, and he got through some grand work on the left. J. McGee and Hill were often prominent, and were ably supported by Daly and McAloon. The two latter were rather slow in getting on the ball, but another match or two in good company will do away with this.

—o—

The Albion goalkeeper was the saviour of his side, and saved marvellously at times. The backs kicked well, but the halves were not as good as the opposing trio. The forwards showed up well individually, but scarcely combined and passed so neatly as I have seen them do. As I have mentioned above, the score was hardly a true index of the game, as 4-1 would more accurately have represented the run of the play.

—o—

AXWELL IN THE SEMI-FINALS.

Decidedly the surprise packet of the Junior Cup competition has been the improved Axwell Rovers' team. It was generally conceded that the Swalwell men would get safely through two or three rounds of the cup, but no one dreamed for a moment that they would reach the semi-final stage of the competition. However, by their victory over Whitburn last Saturday they have achieved this distinction, and I heartily congratulate them on the splendid and consistent form they have displayed in all their ties. It was expected that Whitburn would prove rather too strong for the Rovers, but the latter rose to the occasion, and secured a thoroughly well-deserved success. Even if they get no further up, the Axwell men have proved themselves one of the most plucky teams in the county, and the Swalwell people should be proud of them.

—o—

There was again a large gathering on the Rovers' ground, and there is no doubt that they are well supported. Although the referee awarded Whitburn the first goal, the home men strongly aver that the ball went over the bar. However, Axwell put on a couple of points, and thus qualified for the next round. Huntley kept goal admirably for the visitors, and stopped some hard shots. Brown and Young are a capital pair of backs, their kicking being sure and clean. R. and J. Welford and Hall make a good trio of halves. They tackle well; but kick rather too powerfully. Seymour, W. Allison, and R. Allison were the most conspicuous of the forwards, the two former causing the home defence a great deal of trouble.

—o—

Jameson had not much to do in the Axwell goal, but did what fell to his lot in clever fashion. Both Burn and Newton played a grand defensive game, while the display of the halves—J. Bruce, R. Bruce, and Heppell—was the feature of the game. Their fine tackling completely broke up the combination of the Whitburn forwards, and at the same time they fed their front rank in excellent style. The forwards were a very level lot, the whole five of them playing a good game. I should much like to see the Rovers reach the final, and who knows but what they may do it?

—o—

LINTZFORD TOO GOOD FOR GREENSIDE.

Lintzford visited Greenside on Saturday last, and as the first game on the former's midden resulted in a draw, an exciting struggle was looked forward to. However, on this occasion Greenside were outplayed at every point, and they breathed a sigh of relief when the ball burst and put an end to the game, thus undoubtedly saving them from a severe drubbing. For Lintzford, Taylor did fairly well in goal, while Abbott and Richardson were a complete stumbling-block to the home forwards, their tackling and kicking being alike praiseworthy. The halves played a good game, Seath especially doing effective work, and he seems to improve every time he turns out. The front rank was rather wild at the commencement, but when they settled down showed some nice passing, J. E. Taylor, T. Seath (a junior), and James Andrews being the pick of the quintette.

—o—

Greenside may thank their custodian for getting off so cheaply, as he saved at times when a score seemed inevitable. The backs were a fairly good pair, but their kicking was a long way short of that of Abbott and Richardson. The halves displayed capital judgment, and broke up several dangerous runs on the part of the Lintzford front rank. The forwards were entirely off-colour, and could make little or no headway against the grand defence of the visitors. The brothers Fewster showed great speed, but were rash in front of goal.

—o—

BLACKHILL ROVERS HAVE AN EASY TASK.

Jarrow Borough duly put in an appearance at Blackfine on Saturday, but had to return home with a decisive defeat. The hard dry ground seemed to suit the home team to a nicety, as, owing to having some of the heavies of their forwards off from different causes, they wisely refused to contest the packs, as the visitors were stronger and heavier; but when the ball became loose there was only one team in it, and that was not Jarrow. The game was very fast and open, and thus afforded the halves on each side a grand chance of showing their abilities. The veteran Anderson can still give many modern players in that position points—if not in speed in cleverness. The forwards showed their splendid following up and tackling powers to advantage, while the three-quarters gave a grand exposition of passing and running, Bradley playing and kicking in fine style, as did also Brown and the full back.

—o—

With the notable exception of the halves, Jarrow were beaten at all points. The forwards, though heavy, were slow, and the three-quarters, with one exception, only moderate, their only redeeming feature being good kicking at times. The full back was an utter failure, his attempts to save being ridiculous in the extreme, and but for the assistance of his comrades in front a record score must have been the result. Dunn and Clarke deserve every praise for their magnificent display at half. The game was an exceedingly pleasant one all through.

—o—

CONSETT TOWN-RESERVE v. LEADGATE WEST END.

DEAR SIR,—I again crave a small space in your football columns in which to reply to a certain conglomeration of meaningless sentences signed by a gentleman posing as corresponding secretary of Leadgate West End A.F.C. I feel really sorry for him, if he had to look up a dictionary before he knew the meaning of any of the every-day words used in my last letter, and had I known this at first, I would never have condescended to reply to him, but simply put it down to his ignorance. Your correspondent, instead of talking football and trying to prove his untrue account, wanders into a dreamy criticism on the manner in which I write a letter. This looks like acknowledging his inability to prove his slurring statements. Mr Harrison makes himself ridiculous in saying he would not have corrected me had I stuck to my opinion and kept the report out of your columns. I emphatically deny having sent any report, and suppose I had, how could his correction, as he calls it, and the report, both of which appeared in the same issue of the *Guardian*, be published the Friday after the match was played? Can Mr Harrison answer this? Mr Harrison wishes to be a little sarcastic when he states that we intended to win the Shotley Cup "by no less than scientific football as well." For his especial benefit I might state that we were complimented both by the referee and donor of the cup on the football display of our team; so that by our actions we have proved to the public that we play scientific football, and show none of the rough element which Mr Harrison asserts against us. Mr Harrison says West End feel it no honour in entering into a newspaper controversy. Why, then, did he make an accusation through your columns, which he now finds himself unable to prove? Hoping you will again oblige by publishing this letter—I remain, yours, &c.,

JOS. ALLISON.

[This subject has now been thoroughly thrashed out, and the correspondence must cease.]

—o—

LIZZIE CELTIC v. IVESTON VILLA.

DEAR SIR,—Kindly allow me a small space to comment upon the matter which appeared in your paper about the above teams. Your correspondent, Mr Lee, emphatically protests against his team having done anything to cause the game to be unpleasant, and says that the unpleasantness was caused by foul tactics and undue roughness of the Celtics. I emphatically deny that there was any foul play on the part of the Celtics, and that when Gladders happened his accident he was playing the ball. Our full back kicked the ball off his knee, and thus his (Gladders) knee came in contact with the back's foot. Temple, another Villa man, happened an injury, and had to leave the field (as Mr Lee would have it) through being kicked purposely. But, sir, if such letters as this had to be published in your paper, I am afraid it would never be free from them, as the best of teams play friendly games and similar accidents occur. As regards the goal being off-side, we gave in to it, but the referee never saw the incident, as he was always harassed by a Villa player shouting for "hands" and "off-side," and thus his attention was taken off the game. Mr Lee denies the fact that players were always shouting "off-side" and "hands." If it had not been for these claims continually stopping the game, the Celts would have scored more goals. If the Villa team think the referee did not give them justice, and that they are as good as the Celts, they can have a goal start, and we will play them on neutral ground, under the rules of the Durham Association, for eleven silver medals, on any date. We will allow Iveston to pick the referee.—Yours, &c.,

J. COYLE,
Hon. Sec. Lizzie Celtics A.F.C.

—o—

NORTHERN ALLIANCE

The following are the results of the Northern Alliance Competition up to Saturday:—

	Plyd	Won	Lst	Drn	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Sunderland A	17	12	4	1	47	24	25
Gateshead N.E.R.	18	10	5	3	53	38	23
Hebburn Argyle	18	10	6	2	48	31	22
Rendel	17	8	4	5	51	29	21
Willington Athletic	17	8	4	5	32	26	21
Blyth	17	9	7	1	41	29	19
Shankhouse	18	6	7	5	35	48	16
Newcastle United A	17	5	8	4	36	44	15
Dipton Wanderers	16	3	11	2	24	42	8
Southwick	17	1	14	2	21	70	4

—o—

MEMS.

The Hobson Wanderers' secretary writes:—The Hobson travelled to Cornsay with ten men, and four reserves among them, and got well beaten and well kicked as well. During the first half, M. Smith got a bad kick on the leg, which made him retire for the rest of the game.

Whitburn were considerably surprised and disappointed by their defeat at Swalwell last Saturday, as they were rather confident of at least reaching the final, even if they did not land the cup outright.

Wolsingham easily qualified for the semi-finals, and must be marked "dangerous."

The clubs now left in are—Rise Carr Rangers, Axwell Rovers, Wolsingham, Leadgate Park and Monkwearmouth, the two latter having played a draw on Saturday.

The Marley Hill St. Cuthbert's secretary informs me that his club intend to do two very sensible things next season—viz., erect a pavilion on their ground and join the Durham Association.

Since changing their name from the Leadgate Boys' Brigade to Leadgate East End, the latter club have been very successful, and last Saturday accounted for the smart Lintzford Juniors.

It is rumoured that the Blackhill Rovers will next season play under Association rules. I cannot vouch for the truth of the report.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.—"Rough on Rats," clears out rats, mice, beetles, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, Shipmunks, gophers. [illegible] boxes at Chemists.

A CARD. — AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is nounced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, kidney diseases, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the description free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

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Volunteer Intelligence.

4TH V. B. D. L. I.

Beamish shooting club held their third handicap competition, on Stanley Burn, on Saturday last. Highest possible, 105; one sighting shot and seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards. Scores as follows:—

	200	500	600	start	tl.
Priv J Eland	28	26	27	12	93
Priv J B Goundry	28	32	28	4	92
Priv R. Atkin	29	33	25	2	89
Priv M Pattinson	28	30	25	4	87
Corp J Grundy	29	30	25	2	86
Sergt J Johnson	27	25	26	7	85

Sporting Items.

WRESTLING COMPETITIONS AT EBCHESTER.—Under the auspices of the Ebchester Rowing Club, wrestling competitions were brought off in a field contiguous to the village, in the presence of a large muster of spectators. The Westwood brass band played suitable selections. Results:—Wrestling for 10st men.—First round—J Young threw C Dobson, Jas. Spriggett threw W Laidlaw, J Young threw G Temperley. In the final, J Young threw J Spriggett twice, and won. 12st competition.—J Young threw S Brough, A Ferguson threw C Dobson, R Potts threw J Neal, S Ledger threw P Smith, T Dodds threw J Cowen. Second round—T Dodds threw R Potts, J Young threw S Ledger. A Ferguson odd man. Third round—Young threw Ferguson, Dodds odd man. In the final, Young threw Dodds twice in succession, and won. Referee, Mr Gledstone, Highfield, Whittonstall.

Trade Notes.

RENEWAL OF THE CONSETT SLIDING SCALE.

On Thursday week, the sliding scale which regulates the steel millmen's wages at the Consett Works was renewed for another period of two years on the same basis as heretofore. The present scale, which expires to-day, has now been in operation some half-dozen years. The question of reducing the number of working hours was left to the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to settle and whatever benefits may be conceded it is understood that the Consett men will participate in the same.

CHOPWELL MINERS' PROPOSALS.

The Chopwell Lodge of the Durham Miners' Association has forwarded the following for the programme of the next council meeting of the society:—1, That a ballot of all our members be taken at the rising of the council, for and against the Mines Eight Hours Bill. 2, That a ballot be taken at the rising of the council for and against joining the Midland Miners' Federation. 3, That we cease to be members of the Miners' National Union, and a ballot of the members be taken at the rising of the council.

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From whatever cause arising.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains. It removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, the proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

"We have seen hosts of letters from people who have received great benefit from the use of Clarke's Blood Mixture. It cannot be too highly estimated, for it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, which goes on further to say: "It is the finest Blood Purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

"Just a few lines in reference to a wonderful cure that Clarke's Blood Mixture has effected. I have been a sufferer for over three years with a bad leg. I have had several doctors, and tried dozens of receipts from people who professed to know what would do me good, but I never received any relief until I tried Clarke's Blood Mixture. I should also add that I was recommended by one doctor to go to the infirmary as he could do me no good, but a friend of mine asked me to try your blood mixture. I did so and after using two 11s. bottles my leg was completely cured. It would be impossible to tell you how many wounds I had on my leg; it was completely black as far as the knee. My friends were alarmed, and I thought that I should lose my leg but now it is all right. You may use this letter as you please. Make it as public as you please, for I shall recommend your blood mixture wherever I go.
"JESSIE SMITH,
"34, Jane Street, Hetton Downs,
"County of Durham. Jan. 16th, 1894."

Sold in bottles, 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By all CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the World, or sent to any address on receipt of 33 or 132 stamps by the proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN.

TRADE MARK—BLOOD MIXTURE.

ASK FOR CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE,
And do not be persuaded to take an imitation or substitute.

TOWLE'S PENNYROYAL & STEEL PILLS FOR FEMALES, quickly correct all irregularities, remove all obstructions, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex. Boxes, 1s 1½d. and 2s 9d of all chemists. Sent anywhere on receipt of 15 or 34 stamps by the Maker, E. T. TOWLE, Chemist, Nottingham. Beware of IMITATIONS.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

The ordinary meeting of this body was held on Wednesday evening, in the Public Buildings, Parliament Street—Mr George Ainsworth (chairman) presiding. The other members present were—Messrs Wm. Aynsley, J. W. Davison, Jas. Oliver, Geo. D. Powell, J. Lowes, G. T. Hyden, C. P. Douglas, N. Elsdon, R. C. Foster; the Clerk (Mr T. W. Welford), and the Surveyor (Mr Wm. Rippon.)

AN EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY.

The CHAIRMAN said he was sure the members would join with him in an expression of sympathy for Dr Macintyre in the great trial he was passing through, owing to the serious illness of his wife. He understood at that moment Mrs Macintyre was lying in a critical condition, and he thought they could not allow the opportunity to pass without forwarding to Dr Macintyre a letter expressing their deep sympathy. He would move that this be done.

Mr AYNSLEY seconded.

The Clerk was accordingly instructed to forward Dr Macintyre a letter as above.

THE GAS COMPANY AND THE ROADS

The Surveyor reported that the Shotley Bridge and Consett District Gas Company had procured a quantity of metal, and were placing the same on the various portions of the roads broken into by them.

Mr AYNSLEY: Is the Company doing this work to your satisfaction?

The Surveyor: Yes; they are placing the metal on wherever it is required.

The CHAIRMAN: I suppose this is all that is required, and the question need not be carried forward.

The Surveyor: It is done with as far as I am concerned.

The matter accordingly dropped.

ROADS COMMITTEE'S REPORT: NEW FOOTPATHS REQUIRED.

The following report was read:—

Mr Foster's letter of the 7th March, referred to the Committee by the Board, was read and considered. The committee afterwards inspected several streets, and are of opinion that the footpaths on the south side of Church Street, and both sides of Victoria Street, from Church Street to Trafalgar Street, should be kerbed, channelled, and cemented. They instructed the Surveyor to prepare an estimate of the cost in readiness for the meeting of the Finance Committee, in order that they might know the approximate cost before recommending the work to be done.

The Finance Committee also recommended that the footpaths in Church Street (south side), Victoria Street (both sides), and Shakespeare Street (east side), be re-kerbed, channelled, and cemented.

The Surveyor having handed the Chairman an estimate of the approximate cost of the work,

The CHAIRMAN said he saw that it was rather a heavy item. Was it necessary that all these footpaths should be done at once?

Mr HYDEN explained that the committee had come to the conclusion, seeing that their financial position was good at present, that it was a most opportune time to have these footpaths done.

Mr POWELL: Are there not other footpaths in the town that require attention?

Mr HYDEN: Oh, yes; and we have made provision for these. The other footpaths shall receive attention.

The CHAIRMAN said he merely raised the question to get an expression of opinion as to whether all this kerbing, channelling, and cementing should be done at once, or just do a portion of it now?

Mr OLIVER stated that if these footpaths were done, they would be able to get sufficient good material out of the same to make the other footpaths good. The latter work could easily be done by their own workmen.

Mr HYDEN: I may point out this work has been estimated for in the new estimate.

The CHAIRMAN: Are all the footpaths mentioned in a bad condition?

Mr OLIVER: Yes, they require attention. We should always reserve a certain sum of money for our footpaths, and go in for having them put into a satisfactory condition.

Mr POWELL said he was in favour of having one portion of the footpaths done at a time.

Mr LOWES said if this was done, as suggested by Mr Powell, they would only be reducing the rate ½d in the pound. Why not have the whole work done at once?

Mr POWELL: I quite understand what the rate will be.

Mr OLIVER: I will tell you again the footpaths need attention, and this work will have to be done sooner or later.

The CHAIRMAN intimated that if they decided that only one side of Victoria Street should be done now, it would strike out an item of £70

Mr AYNSLEY and Mr OLIVER both declared that it would be a pity only to do one side of Victoria Street.

Mr HYDEN: I should think so. There is a great amount of traffic along this street now.

Eventually, on the motion of Mr AYNSLEY, seconded by Mr DAVISON, the report was adopted.

Mr OLIVER proposed that they advertise for tenders for the re-making of these footpaths.

This was seconded by Mr ELSDON.

Carried.

Mr DAVISON inquired whether the kerbing had to be cement or freestone?

The Surveyor: Those that tender for the work can specify for both, if the Board desire such to be done.

The CHAIRMAN: Let us decide upon one or the other.

Mr DOUGLAS said he was greatly in favour of cement kerbing, providing it was not less than 9in. by 9in.

Mr HYDEN moved that the kerbing be of cement.

Mr OLIVER seconded.

Agreed to.

Mr POWELL inquired if the Surveyor favoured cemented footpaths all in one block.

The Surveyor stated that he did not care for the same.

The CHAIRMAN: I think it would not be wisdom to try such an experiment on in this particular contract. Let us wait till we have a small piece of cementing to do.

Mr POWELL: Very good.

THE ESTIMATE: A NEW RATE.

The Clerk presented the following estimate:—

	£	s	d
Manual and team labour	300	0	0
New sewers	50	0	0
Hospital	190	0	0
Limestone	100	0	0
Sanitary material	20	0	0
Footpaths	200	0	0
Water	10	0	0
Public lighting	260	0	0
Salaries	150	0	0
Incidentals	75	0	0
Repayment of loans, &c.	510	0	0
Farm expenditure	100	0	0
Total	£1,875	0	0

A rate of 1s 3d in the pound would realise £2,107 8s 1½d.

The Finance Committee accordingly recommended that a rate of 1s 3d in the pound be made for the district of the Board.

On the proposition of Mr ELSDON, seconded by Mr FOSTER, the Clerk was authorised to prepare a rate of 1s 3d in the pound.

MR CRAWFORD AND HIS PRIVATE STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr John Crawford, of Victoria Street, Consett, wrote as follows:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Consett Local Board.

With regard to the Pitt Street account for private street improvement, I protested from the first against being charged for the re-making of the street in front of my property, as it was made to the satisfaction of the Local Board's Surveyor 20 years ago. Perhaps all the street was not done, but the portion in front of my property was properly made. Nevertheless, without prejudice, I make you the following offer, sooner than go into litigation and cost. When the Surveyor and I looked at the street, there was a great portion of the kerbing, channelling, &c., substantial and good. On it being pointed out to your Surveyor, he acknowledged it to be so, and he said it need not be renewed, only some parts taken up and re-laid. When the contractor started, the old work, whether good or not, was taken up, and all new work put in. This was unnecessary and uncalled for, and I consider I would be unjustly dealt with if I have to pay it. If the cost of the unnecessary work be reduced from the account, I am willing to pay the remainder, which I estimate at nine pounds.

The Clerk said they had no power to reduce the account.

The CHAIRMAN said the question to consider was had they ordered Mr Crawford to do something that was unnecessary?

The Surveyor: If Mr Crawford had complied with the notice and done the work himself, he might have saved himself a great deal of expense.

Mr HYDEN: According to the old minutes this street has never been taken over by the Board.

Mr LOWES pointed out that all the other property-owners had had to defray their portion of the cost of making this street.

Mr ELSDON accordingly moved that Mr Crawford be informed that the Board could not see their way clear to make any reduction in his account.

This was seconded by Mr DOUGLAS.

Carried.

The Surveyor stated, to prove that the street had never been taken over, that Mr Crawford took good care that he got possession of all the old material that came out of his portion of the street.

The CHAIRMAN: That is quite sufficient evidence. (Laughter.)

Another letter was read from Mr Crawford as follows:—

April 4th, 1894,
Consett.

To the Chairman and Members of the Consett Local Board.

DEAR SIRS,—If your refer to my letter of Dec. 6th, 1894, you will see I give an undertaking to cement the footpath of the street intended to be made above William Street and adjoining my land, when the land is built upon—I mean to say that if you cement the footpath before the land is built upon, it is only a waste of money. There is no traffic of any importance in that part.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN CRAWFORD.

Mr POWELL said he did not think it necessary to have the footpath cemented.

Mr AYNSLEY stated that it would be most unfair to other property owners if such was not done. He had had to cement a footpath where no property was built upon.

Mr HYDEN: Yes, and the Co-operative Society have had to do the same thing.

Mr POWELL: In such cases as this the cementing has never been pressed.

Mr ELSDON: I have had to do such.

The CHAIRMAN: Did you ask to be relieved.

Mr ELSDON: No; I did not. When other people had done the same thing I thought it would be no use.

The CHAIRMAN said they had never pressed for cementing to be done till land was built upon, when the application had been made in the ordinary way.

Mr HYDEN: What about the Co-operative Stores case?

Mr POWELL said they were not pressed to cement all the footpaths.

Mr HYDEN: Yes they were.

The CHAIRMAN: We have always complied with the request, if an undertaking is given. All the cementing has not been done by the Consett Stores.

Mr HYDEN: Yes. it has.

Mr POWELL: They preferred to have the cementing done. The Board did not compel them to do so.

Mr HYDEN: I have no objection to this being done, but I contend we have been harsh in other cases.

The CHAIRMAN: Only with the Consett Stores.

Mr HYDEN: Yes, and that was the beginning of it all.

The CHAIRMAN stated that he was fully prepared to say that if Mr Aynsley or any other member had made the application they would have been given the same privilege.

Mr OLIVER moved that the request of Mr Crawford be acceded to.

This was seconded.

Through the Surveyor raising a question about the contract for making the street being let,

Mr ELSDON proposed an amendment to the effect that the street be made according to the contract.

This was seconded by Mr AYNSLEY.

Four members voted for the amendment, and four for the motion.

The Chairman gave his casting vote in favour of the motion.

THE FOOTPATH IN TINMILL ROAD.

The following communication was read:—

The North-Eastern Railway.
Estate Office,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
March 22nd, 1894.

Tinmill Road, Consett.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 20th inst. The question of the liability of the Company to be at the cost of making this footpath has been fully considered, and there seems to be much doubt whether the Company can be called upon to comply with the notice. There is no desire upon the part of the Company to shirk their responsibility, but in order to avoid further delay or litigation, I beg to suggest as a means of settling the matter, that the work be carried out by your Board, and that the Company bear one-half of the cost.

I shall be glad to hear whether this proposition is accepted, which please consider to be without prejudice.—Yours truly,

GEO. IRVING.

Thomas W. Welford, Esq.,
Parliament Street, Consett.

The Surveyor: That is just what we wanted them to do.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes; we will have nothing to do with the bridge.

The Surveyor: No; the bridge is the Company's property.

On the motion of Mr POWELL, seconded by Mr ELSDON, the Clerk was instructed to write the Company accepting of the offer made, and to point out that the Board would have nothing to do with bridge, which was the Company's property.

FINANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The receipts for the amounts for which cheques were drawn were examined and found to be in order, with the exception of that of the Public Works Loan Commissioners for £512 18s 5d, which has to be produced next month.

Mr Rippon produced his estimate for repairs to footpaths, as instructed by the Roads' Committee at their meeting on March 30th.

The following accounts were recommended for payment:—

	£	s	d	£	s	d
William Rippon: Wages	37	1	3			
" " Bills	0	7	10			
				37	9	1
B. and J. Whitfield: On account of contract				40	0	0
R. Jackson: Advertising, &c.				3	16	9
Ord and Maddison: Limestone	20	14	1			
" " Ploughs, &c.	5	8	11			
				26	3	0
J. Hindhaugh and Co.: Seeds				13	11	6
Jos. Ridley: Lime				0	11	0
J. D. Brown: Wages				8	0	0
" Salary				8	6	8
" Incidentals				0	8	6
Wm. J. Shannon: Fees under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act				6	2	6

A letter from Mr Wm. Raw, dated 16th March, was read, as to the Board's account against the executors of John Martindale for private street improvements, and was referred to the Board.

A letter from Mr Crawford, dated the 17th March, was read, as to the Board's account against him in respect to Pitt Street property, and was referred to the Clerk to give his opinion.

The Clerk reported that he had written all debtors in respect of private street improvements for payment forthwith.

The report was adopted, and the cheques were signed.

THE RECENT INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

A letter was read from the Local Government Board acknowledging the receipt of a letter from the Board with respect to Dr McLean Wilson's inspection of the district, and stating that the same would have their attention.

AN OUTSTANDING ACCOUNT.

The Clerk reported that the account owing by the South Medomsley Colliery had been paid.

BUILDING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee considered Mr Wade's plan, sent back to them by the Board, with power to pass and seal when found satisfactory, and recommend that Mr Wade be allowed to bring his new building forward in a straight line drawn from the north-east corner of his existing premises to the north-west corner of the Freemasons' Arms, providing Mr Wylam gives a guarantee in writing to hold the Board indemnified from actions which may accrue from Mr Wade so building his property, and recommend that the Chairman sign the plan and duplicate when in accordance with this minute.

The Committee considered Mr Barry's plan, also sent back to them by the Board, with power to pass and seal when found in order. They recommend that it be now passed and sealed by the Chairman, subject to the jambs in the kitchen being made 14 inches, and the wall at the back of the fire place 9 inches thick, and the flue built to the satisfaction of the Surveyor.

Another meeting of the Building Committee was held on Monday night last.

The Committee considered the plan for two houses in Taylor Street, submitted by Mr George Dodds, and recommended that it be passed and sealed, subject to the scullery being made 8ft. in height, and a duplicate being produced.

The Committee considered the plan for two houses in Taylor Street, and recommended that it be passed and sealed, subject to the scullery being made 8ft. in height and a duplicate being produced. The plan was submitted by Mr C Atia.

The Committee considered the plan for six houses in Palmerston Street and Palmerston Terrace, submitted by Mr Wm. Ridley, and recommended that it be passed and sealed, subject to a duplicate being produced.

The Committee considered a plan for seven houses in Palmerston Terrace, submitted by Mr Jos. Eltringham, and recommended that it be passed and sealed.

The Committee considered a plan, submitted by Mr Wm. Rippon, for alterations and additions to his house in Palmerston Street, and recommend that it be passed and sealed.

A letter, dated the 15th March, from Mr Ed. Wylam, was read, agreeing to keep the Board indemnified from all actions which may arise in consequence of any buildings being erected by Mr Wade adjoining his property in Front Street.

Mr HYDEN moved the adoption of the reports.

This was seconded by Mr LOWES and carried.

THE ANNFIELD PLAIN RAILWAY.

Mr DAVISON thought they ought to press the North-Eastern Railway Company for an answer with respect to the making of the new railway from Consett to Annfield Plain.

The Clerk: The Surveyor knows something about the matter.

The Surveyor stated that one of the Company's officials had been to see him about the drains on the land where the station was proposed to be erected.

The CHAIRMAN: It is pretty evident that the question is not being lost sight of by the Company.

The matter dropped.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

Several letters were read from the Local Government Board with reference to the coming into force of the Public Health Act Amendment Acts, 1890.

FARM COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Farm Manager's report was read as follows: GENTLEMEN,—The work of the month has been leading manure out, cultivating and cleaning the land, and irrigating the grass fields. Nine and a quarter acres of oats are sown. The rye grass stack has been taken away, and weighed 7 tons, 19¼ cwts. The remainder of the straw stack has been taken away, and weighed 1 ton 4¾ cwts.

J. D. BROWN.

A letter from Mr SWAINSTON, dated 5th March, referred to the committee by the Board was read, giving an account of the sale on the 21st February, realising £91 3s 9d.

The Clerk was instructed to call a meeting of the committee at the farm on Wednesday, the 11th of April.

The committee recommended the following accounts for payments:—

	£	s	d
Farm Manager's Salary	8	6	8
" " Disbursements	0	8	6
" " Wages	8	0	0
Ord and Maddison—Plough	5	7	6
Share	0	1	5
Hindhaugh and Co—Seeds	5	5	0
"	8	6	6

The committee also recommend that a cheque payable to bearer, be drawn for Mr Ridley's account against the Board for 12s, and returned in payment of the balance of 12s of their account against him.

The committee recommend that two account books be obtained and kept according to the form submitted by the Clerk.

The committee recommend that Mr Oliver take the place of Mr Collinson on the sub committee.

The report was adopted.

THE COST OF WORKING THE SEWAGE FARM.

A CREDITABLE BALANCE SHEET.

The Farm Committee presented the following balance sheet, with respect to the cost of working the sewage farm for the year ending March 25th:—

Receipts.

	£	s	d	£	s	d
Rent of Cottage				2	7	7
Produce Sold:—						
Corn	48	7	9			
Straw	3	0	0			
Hay	123	8	9			
Ensilage	3	16	0			
Turnips	0	1	0			
Cabbages	18	7	2½			
Celery	0	5	2½			
Grass Let	117	2	11			
Fog, &c., Let	2	9	6			
				316	18	4
Balance				105	12	6
				£424	18	5

Expenditure.

	£	s	d
Additions to Buildings and Estate	23	10	6
Tools and implements purchased	75	8	0
Seeds, &c, purchased	23	0	5
Salary and Wages	247	0	3
General Expenses.			
Repairs	16	5	11
Horse Provendor	14	16	4
Rates and Taxes	12	5	4
Horse Hire	5	0	0
Thrashing	2	0	0
Advertising, &c	3	13	0
Incidentals	1	18	8
	£424	18	9

The committee reported that in presenting to the Board a state of the Farm Account and balance sheet for the year ending 25th March, 1894, they had great pleasure in stating that there was a balance in favour of the farm of 14s 5d.

The CHAIRMAN: Hear, hear.

The committee wish to point out that they consider the sum of £247 0s 3d charged as salaries and wages should be reduced to one half for farming operations, and the other half changed to sewage operations, and they also consider that the rent should be estimated at £80 per annum, and therefore deducting the half of the amount paid for salaries and wages, viz, £123 10s 1d, and adding £80 for rent, a nett deduction from the expenditure of £43 10s 1d is left, which increases the balance of 14s 5d to a balance of £44 4s 6d in favour of the farm.

The CHAIRMAN: I am very pleased to learn that there has been a profit.

Mr AYNSLEY: Yes, and we have taken nothing into account for the improvement of the land.

On the motion of Mr DAVISON, seconded by Mr HYDEN, the report was adopted.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The Surveyor (Mr Wm. Rippon) submitted the following report:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Consett Local Board.

GENTLEMEN,—The whole of the roads in your district are in a good state of repair, and your streets are also in very fair order, with the exception of a few places where the stones are not properly bedded in. I have been in communication with Messrs Wm. Wear and Co., with regard to their steam-roller, and request your permission to engage the same for one week, as I find it can be had at an early date.

The new street opposite the end of Green Street (east), leading off Medomsley Road, should, I think, be made soon, so that the houses built, and nearly finished at the far end may have a road to them. Plans, sections, estimates, &c., are ready when required.

I have closely inspected your district, and have pleasure in reporting it as being in a good sanitary condition at present, a large quantity of house refuse having been carted away during the month, and a good deal of whitewashing with quicklime done, which cannot fail in having a beneficial effect.

Gas burnt during the month 184½ hours.

During the month a considerable number of ratepayers have paid their accounts with respect to private street improvements.

I have closed the note and balanced my books to the 2oth March, all ready for audit.

Messrs. B. and J. Whitfield are now pushing on with their contract for the making of Barr House Avenue.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WM. RIPPON.

The report was adopted.

It was resolved that the Surveyor should engage the steam-roller.

BAKEHOUSE YARD.

A letter was read from property owners abutting Bakehouse Yard, and it was decided that the street should be taken over by the Board.

A WOODEN ERECTION.

A letter was read from Mr George Wade asking permission to erect a temporary wooden erection near the Freemasons Arms, Front Street.

The Board did not object to such being done.

THE PARISH COUNCIL'S BILL.

A short discussion took place with reference to the Parish Council's Bill.

The CHAIRMAN said there was time enough yet to move in the matter, when they got some definite information from the County Council.

Mr OLIVER stated that he would go in for having Delves Terrace and Templetown added to their district.

The CHAIRMAN: I don't think we will object to such being done.

This was all the business.

NOTES FROM WEARDALE.

[BY "STANHOPE."]

The vestry meetings at Stanhope and Wolsingham, this year, were unusually quiet and badly attended. The Parish Councils Bill seems to have blotted out the interest attached to them in the past, and in the future they will be regarded with cool indifference by the bulk of the ratepayers, as they will be held for purely ecclesiastical purposes.

There was a breezy School Board meeting at Stanhope last Friday. The Rookhope ratepayers sent a clergyman as a deputation to the Board. Most of the Board members are dissenters and stalwart Radicals, and they appear always suspicious of these gentlemen at Board meetings.

Wolsingham lost one of its oldest characters by death at Eastertide—William Whitfield, an old standard. He had lived over 50 years in the house in which he died. He was a real Wolsingham character, and had been connected with the Primitives there a long time back. He was over 80 years of age. Somehow they possess the elixir of life in the old town. There are more old folks in Wolsingham, for its size, than of almost any other town in the United Kingdom.

The Weardale Wesleyans have, this week, lost one of their oldest local preachers by death—Jos. Dalkin, of Westgate, who was well-known and much respected throughout the whole dale.

Mr and Mrs Robert Walton, of Stanhope House, have been staying a few weeks at Matlock.

There is much sympathy in Stanhope for Mark Martindale, who has lost two daughters within a few days of each other. One was 30 years of age, and the other 20.

The Weardale railway is progressing, yet very few of the dalesmen are working at it. So far the employees have been mostly of the tramp class, whom the dalefolk would on no account find lodgings for. The real navvy has been scarce on the job as yet. Huts are being erected along the route, and the work is progressing fairly well. The Butts, at Stanhope, is just now a very busy place—a railway bridge across the Wear is being constructed there.

The Frosterley Primitives have had a converted Arab preaching and lecturing for them last week end, and also during this week, with fair success. He speaks English pretty fluently. His lectures have been very interesting.

The Frosterley Wesleyans had a very successful Sunday-school anniversary at Eastertide, which they invariably have.

I hear with regret that the riding in the van of the engine between Waskerley and Park Head Depot is to be discontinued. How it has been brought about I don't know, but I think, on behalf of the public at large, if the Railway Company won't allow this any longer, they should, in all fairness, run a passenger carriage between Burnhill and Weatherhill once or twice a day. The public would be only too glad to pay for this near cut to and from Newcastle. Railway facilities appear mostly to benefit the public. When a bill is before parliament the public are then taken into consideration.

There is much sympathy with Mrs Smith, of Bollihope, who has lost by death a bright promising young man just entering manhood, the stay and support of his widowed mother. His father was one of nature's noblemen, a thorough genuine Christian, a rustic native of Teesdale, with a heart as true as steel, and a typical Primitive Methodist local preacher. I was not so well acquainted with the young man who has just joined his father in "the realms of the blest," but somehow I feel full of sympathy for the widowed mother. No sight on earth touched the heart of the great Galilean teacher as the funeral of the widow's son of Nain.

I have known the Stanhope Primitives now for a great number of years, but I never knew them have such a hard successful worker, in a minister's wife, as they have in Mrs Chuon. In various branches of Church work she has set an example worthy of emulation. In season and out of season, and at all seasons, she is at it seeking the welfare of her husband's Church, both in the Sunday-school and in the church she is a pushing, persevering, and successful worker.

The Stanhope Primitives seem a go-ahead lot. They are bad to beat at raising money. Their Easter effort was a success, they raised over £100, together with another £100 during the winter with ladies' sewing meetings. They have chapel and school property over £3,000 in value. They are all working-class people, and yet in ten year they have raised that sum (except some £400), besides raising their minister's salary and other expenses incurred in chapel cleaning, &c.

Stanhope Band pie supper and ball were a complete success, and realised close upon £10. The band is looking up and going in heavy for practice, and intend competing this season. They are already in good form, and it is fully expected they will give a good account of themselves this season. 30 pies were made and sent in gratis for their pie supper by the Stanhope public.

STOCK AUCTION MARTS.

TOW LAW.—Mr Vickers had forward on Monday 45 dairy cows and heifers, 26 fat cattle, 24 store cattle, 13 calves, and 3 pigs. Cows made up to £18 10s; fat cattle to £16; store cattle to £7 10s; calves to 33s. Fat pigs to £5 15s. Fat hoggs from 41s to 50s 6d, from the Weardale Iron and Coal Company, Limited, Tudhoe; 39s to 43s 6d, Mr T. Nesbitt, Macneil; 37s to 42s, Mr J. Hedley; 40s to 43s, Mr T. Wilkinson, Lanchester; bf wethers to 30s 6d—top, Mr Howe, Witton Holmes.

BENFIELDSIDE.—There was forward at this mart on Monday 11 fat cattle. Cows to £19 10s—top, Mr W. Johnson, Unthank; bullocks, £15 10s—top, Mr Jonathan Pattison, High Waskerley; heifers to £15 15s—top, Messrs Graham, Whittonstall Hall Farm. Dairy cows £15 10s—top, Mr W. Thompson, South Field. 76 fat sheep, principally hoggs, which made up to 51s 6d, from Mr R. Dixon, Broad Oak; shearling sheep to 33s. 9 calves to 36s. About 50 head of poultry, 11 rabbits, 10 sides of bacon, cart, dogcart, hay, harness, &c., were also disposed of. A pony was offered, but did not find a purchaser. Fat cattle and sheep a very good trade; other things fair, according to other markets.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.—Mr James Turnbull held his fortnightly sale on Monday, and had forward 70 fat cattle, 2 fat bulls, 180 fat sheep, 1 fat lamb, 3 veal calves, 10 grazing cattle, 25 in-calving and new-calved cows, 4 Kerry cows, 1 Kerry bull, 1 heifer calf, 3 pork pigs, waggonette, &c. There was a very large attendance of butchers, dealers, and farmers, and trade for fat sheep was good, and dearer than last sale. Fat cattle were also a very good sale, and bidding for both cattle and sheep was very brisk indeed. Grazing cattle sold fairly well, but milch cows were only a dull trade. Beef may be quoted at 7s to 7s 6d per stone, and mutton from 3d to 8¼d per lb. Prices as follows:—Fat cattle: Bullocks, to £21 7s 6d—top, the Birtley Iron Co; heifers to £21—top, the Birtley Iron Co; cows to £21 10s—top, Mr W. L. Walker, North Moor Farm, Durham Road, Sunderland; bulls to £26—top, Mr E. J. Weightman, Middle Herrington. Fat sheep: Shearlings to 42s—top, Mr J. Stothard, Frankland Farm; hoggs to 53s—top, the Birtley Iron Co.; and Mr T. Young, Broomyholme, respectively; ewes to 49s 6d—top, Mr J. Stothard, Frankland. Fat lambs to 41s—top, Mr T. Smith, Derwent Crook. Grazing cattle to £7 15s, milch cows to £17 15s, Kerry cows to £9. Pork pigs to 41s.

CONSETT COUNTY COURT.

WEDNESDAY, April 4th.—Before His Honour, E. J. Meynell (Judge.)

A STEELWORKER AND HIS WIFE: A HARD CASE.

STRONG v. STRONG.—Isabella Strong, of Blackhill, sought to recover from her husband, John Strong, steelworker, Newburn, under a deed of separation, the sum of over £8. Mr Robson, Consett (from Mr Welford's office) appeared for plaintiff, and said that defendant's earnings averaged more than £2 a week. The wife had for some weeks been dependant upon the charity of her friends.—His Honour: Why did you not take proceedings sooner?—Mr Robson: A summons was taken out before now, but it was not served, consequently a fresh summons was issued.—His Honour: But you should not have allowed £8 to get into arrears.—Defendant said that he had been working irregularly, and he had been off three weeks bad.—His Honour: How much has he to pay under the agreement?—Mrs Strong: 12s 6d per week.—The Judge adjourned the case for a month, and ordered defendant to pay £4 before the next Court.—Mrs Strong: What am I to do in the meantime?—Mr Robson: She has no money to keep her two children and herself.—His Honour: I can't help it. You should have taken action sooner.—Mrs Strong: But defendant promised to pay some money this morning. He has some with him.—Defendant acknowledged that he had made arrangements to pay regularly, if his wife only conducted herself properly. She was, however, living with another man, and he intended to have a trial about the matter.—His Honour stated that he could not make any change in the order he had already made.

[Mrs Strong called on us and stated that she was staying with her parents, and the statement of her husband that she was living with another man was false.—Ed. *C.G.*]

DAMAGE TO A WHITECHAPEL.

SCOTT AND SON v. LINDON.—Elizabeth Scott and Son, fruiterers, West Stanley, claimed £9 18s 6d from Mark H. Lindon, manager of the Victoria Theatre, West Stanley, for damage to a trap. Mr J. McCartan (Consett) defended, and asked for an adjournment, on the ground that the particulars of claim had not been sent to him till Tuesday morning, and he had not since had time to examine them.—The son produced a letter from Mr McCartan stating that the detailed account was to be sent to him by Tuesday morning at the latest, and he had carried out his instructions.—His Honour said that if the particulars were demanded last Friday, and were sent on Tuesday, he would have agreed with Mr McCartan, but as plaintiff had obeyed his directions, he must decide against him.—Plaintiff's son said that defendant had the loan of their whitechapel when it was damaged, the cost of repairing the same being £9 18s 6d. Both shafts were broken, part of the side damaged, the axle bent, the wing rail injured, and various other damages.—In reply to Mr McCartan, plaintiff said that the trap was bought quite new five years ago, the price being £32. The repairs had been executed by Mr Stephenson, cartwright, who was not present.—Mr McCartan did not dispute the facts, but they did not acknowledge the amount of damages. He had an account showing that Messrs Angus and Co., Newcastle, had done similar repairs to another trap for one half the amount claimed.—His Honour failed to see how that affected the present case.—Mr McCartan mentioned that he had paid £5 into Court, in addition to 6s costs.—His Honour adjourned the case for the attendance of the cartwright who mended the conveyance.

THE DIPTON DEBT CASE.

COULTHARD v. DOVER.—John Coulthard, draper &c., Dipton, sued Francis Dover, a miner, formerly of South Medomsley, for £1 3s 6d for goods supplied. Mr J. L. Leadbitter (Catchgate) appeared for the plaintiff. The case was heard at the previous court, and was adjourned for further evidence, defendant contending that his daughter had no authority to obtain goods in his name.—Mrs Coulthard spoke to defendant being in the shop on January 10th—the date of his wife's death—when his daughter obtained goods for the funeral, and a Mrs Bell said she was in defendant's house when Dover authorised his daughter to go to Coulthard's shop for the things required.—Defendant called his oldest daughter out.—His honour pointed out that it was the youngest daughter that was wanted.—The judge found that 16s 5d was owing, but as defendant had already paid 14s on account, judgment was delivered for 2s 5d.

CLAIM FOR LODGINGS: MISPLACED CHARITY.

ROGERS v. MCVICKERS.—Patrick Rogers, iron worker, sued John McVickers, puddler, 45, Henry Street, Blackhill, for £5 16s 6d for board and lodgings.—Mr Robson, for plaintiff, stated that there had been a mistake of 6s, and the claim was really £5 11s 0d.—Plaintiff's wife testified that defendant lodged at their house for nearly a year. He paid 3s a week for the lodgings, and she bought his groceries and provisions at the Consett Stores, and McVickers paid for the same at the week ends. He was laid off work 15 weeks—14 weeks while the Consett Tinmill Works were standing for want of water, and one week with a bad foot. There was £3 6s 0d due for board, and £2 5s 0d for lodgings.—Defendant said he was only owing £2 10s 0d, for lodgings. Mrs Rogers gave him a little food, and the rest he got out of the Tinmill Relief Fund.—The Judge pointed out that there was nothing allowed in the Stores account for any relief money.—Mrs Rogers said she obtained the tickets and went to Mr Rule's for the goods.—His Honour: Why should you expect Mrs Rogers to provide you with food? I believe you owe the money, and give judgment for the full amount.

A CONTRACTOR SUED.

ELSDON v. MURPHY.—Nathan Elsdon, stone merchant, Delves Lane, Consett, instituted proceedings against John Murphy contractor, Blackhill, to recover £10 for stone supplied from his quarry.—Defendant admitted owing £8 15s 6d.—Mr Robson represented plaintiff, and produced an agreement signed by Murphy, undertaking to pay the £10.—Defendant confessed that he signed the document; but said he was not aware of its contents. He exhibited bills from Mr Hobbs, Leadgate, his cartman, to prove that only £8 15s 6d was owing.—Judgment for £10 in 28 days.—Defendant: "I can't pay till August."

NORTH-WEST DURHAM WOMEN LIBERALS AND THE NEW PREMIER.

The following memorial has been addressed by the North-West Durham Women's Liberal Association to Lord Rosebery:—

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Rosebery.

This memorial of the North-West Durham Women's Liberal Association respectfully sheweth: That your memorialists hold the recognition of the full rights of women as capable citizens to be essential to social justice, and to the wise and efficient Government of the country.

Your memorialists would remind you that the extension of the Parliamentary Franchise to women in New Zealand makes their exclusion from it in England a more striking anomaly.

Your memorialists therefore earnestly ask you to introduce into the Registration Bill such provisions as shall secure for women the right of voting, on equal terms with men, in all matters of local administration, and in the election of members of Parliament.

G. M. GIBSON, Hon. Sec.
(On behalf of the Association.)

Similar memorials have been addressed to Sir Wm. Harcourt, as representing the Government in the House of Commons, and to Mr Shaw-Lefevre, as president of the Local Government Board.

Grocers for ... complete ... corns, warts, bunions

T. C. HAWES & CO.
CAB PROPRIETORS AND GENERAL FURNISHERS
Suppliers of ... and Cheapest HEARSES and MOURNING COACHES.
Special terms for Brakes for Trips during the Summer Months.
Coffins and every necessary supplied on the Shortest Notice. The strictest regard to Economy being specially observed.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS

CONSETT—7, Newmarket Street, on the 24th ult., the wife of Jesse Hall, Jun., of a daughter.

23, Sherburn Terrace, on the 2nd inst., the wife of Thomas Johnson, of a daughter.

41, Sherburn Terrace, on the 3rd inst., the wife of John Dick, of a son.

11, Palmerston Street, on the 2nd inst., the wife of Joseph Robinson, of a son.

On the 30th ult., the wife of Dr A. D. M. Macintyre, of a daughter.

STOCKSFIELD—30th ult., the wife of C. T. Murton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

DIPTON—St. John's Church, 28th ult., by the Rev R. Tuson, John Joseph Shield, of Leadgate, to Sarah Thirlwell, of Dipton.

St. John's Church, 31st ult., by the Rev R. Tuson, Robert Mercer Gowland, of Winlaton, to Jane Grant Flood, of Dipton.

LANCHESTER—Register Office, 31st ult., S. Holden to M. McCabe, both of Hollingside Terrace.

WOLSINGHAM—Wesleyan Chapel, 31st ult., Jonathan Atkinson to Sarah Anderson, both of Stanhope.

DURHAM—St. Giles', 24th ult., William H. Bailes (formerly of Crookgate and Dipton) to Mary Jane Neville, both of Durham.

DEATHS

CONSETT—On the 5th inst., aged 26 years, Maria Jane (Jenny), the dearly-beloved wife of Dr A. D. M. Macintyre, and fourth daughter of William and Mary Ann Allan, of Dene House, Hamsterley Colliery, Ebchester. To be interred at Ebchester Churchyard on Sunday, at 3.45 p.m. *Cortege* to leave Rose Mount, Consett, at 2 p.m. Friends please accept this, the only intimation. 746n

29, Sherburn Terrace, 27th ult., aged 2½ years, Ella, beloved daughter of David and Isabella Nicholson. 747n

8, Queen Street, on the 4th inst., aged 44 years, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Thomas Pearson. Interment at Benfieldside Cemetery on Saturday, at 3 p.m. Friends please accept this intimation.

11, Palmerston Street, 3rd inst., George James, infant son of Joseph and Jane Robinson.

7, Newmarket Street, on the 5th inst., aged 2½ years, Blanche Robson Hall, the beloved daughter of Jesse (Jun.) and Sarah Jane Hall.

BLACKHILL—Aynsley's Building, 1st inst., aged 14 years, John W. B. Elliot, son of David and Elizabeth Elliot.

BENFIELDSIDE—Thomas Walton, gardener, husband of M. A. Walton.

CROOKHALL FARM—On the 5th inst., aged 62 years, Margaret, the beloved wife of Andrew Smith. Interred at St. Ives' on the 5th inst.

QUEBEC—114, Close Row, on the 1st inst., aged 2 years and 3 months, Annie, the beloved daughter of William and Barbara Alice Davey. 767n

CAUSEY—2nd inst., aged 26, Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Carr.

SOUTH MOOR—29th ult., aged 43, Joseph, husband of Margaret Grundy.

EDMONDSLEY—1st inst., aged 31, Margaret Ann, wife of William Dryden.

OUSTON—27th inst., aged 2 years and 9 months, Vincent, son of Daniel and Kate Herron.

WHITE-LE-HEAD—31st ult., aged 1 year and 5 months, Herbert, only and dearly-beloved son of J. G. and M. A. Gowland. 756n

BOLLIHOPE—31st ult., aged 22, John Smith, son of the late Thomas Smith.

WESTGATE—1st inst., Joseph Dalkin.

WOLSINGHAM—31st ult., Mrs Bainbridge, widow of the late Cuthbert Bainbridge.

In loving memory of Thomas, husband of Mary Jane Robinson, Tanfield Leith Farm, who died April 4th, 1893.

"Gone from sight, but still to memory dear."

In loving memory of my dear husband, John Wilkinson, who departed this life April 5th, 1893, at Urpeth Colliery.

"Not lost, but gone before." 743n

In affectionate remembrance of Jonathan, the dearly-beloved son of Joseph and Sarah Cuthbertson, late of Consett, who died April 5th, 1892.

"Loved in life, remembered in death." 744n

In loving memory of Lizzie, the beloved adopted daughter of W. and Kate Robson, who died at Annfield Plain, April 9th, 1893.

"In the morning of life, in the opening day,
This lovely young flower was taken away,
To the regions of bliss with the angels to be,
While she was more precious than jewels to me."

Memorative of Harriett, beloved wife of Joseph Carrick, Blackfine, who died April 7th, 1893. Lovingly remembered by her husband and family.

"We think of thee in the long, lone night,
When all beside is still,
When the moon comes out with her pale sad light,
To sit on the lonely hill;
We never knew how dear thou we'rt,
Till thou we'rt borne away." 745n

GEORGE AND J. HOPE
MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS IN MARBLE, STONE, AND GRANITE,
CEMETERY ROAD, BLACKHILL, AND BURNOPFIELD
INSCRIPTIONS neatly executed in Town or Country
Special Designs and Estimates on application.

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MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS IN STONE MARBLE, & GRANITE,
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Designs on application, and Special Designs prepared.
Inscriptions neatly cut at moderate charges.
WORKS & SHOW-ROOMS IN GOODS YARD, BLACKHILL.

Printed and Published by ROBERT JACKSON at the atmospheric Printing Works, 59, Front Street, Consett.—Friday, April 6th, 1894.

R...
CHEAP ...
EST...
59, FRONT STR... STR...
AGENT FOR DI... SOUTH MEDOM...
AGENT FOR STANL... Newsagent, H...
No. 1, ...
TO BUILDERS ... SALE, SA... GRAVEL for co... Consett District,—... Studley Terrace. Ne...
COLLIERY ... MECHANI... TENDERS for SU... and-Fork TEA. A... Procession, on May... Secretary, Annfield ...
TO ST...
TO BE LET, th... 370 yards of D... For particulars a... paper.
TO CONFECTIO... FOR ...
TO LET, a large ... and other REF... day, May 14th, 189... Secretary, not later t...
17, Duglass Street, ...
TO C...
CONTRACTORS ... ERECTION ... HOUSE and STA... Proprietor, Front S... Names to T. E... Surveyor, Rose Vill... April 18th, 1894.
TO BUILDERS...
TENDERS WAN... TWO HOUSE... West Stanley, for M... be seen, and all ... Architect, at 23, She... 9th up to the 23rd d... Tenders (whole or ... than Five o'clock p.m... J... Consett, April 5th, ...
TO C...
THE BENFIE... invite TEN... required by the Boar... Team Work Spec... information to be obt... veyor, who will recei... "Team Work," from ... 14th of April, 1894. The Board do not ... lowest or any Tende... By Or... 718n
TO C...
THE CONSETT ... TENDERS for ... and CEMENTING ... Street, Church Stree... Plan, Sections, and ... the Local Board Offi... April. The lowest or any ... accepted. Tenders must be se... later than Tuesday ... "Tenders." A bond will be req... the work. Forms of Tender ... and no Tender will b... prescribed form. By Order of ... THO... 9th April, 1894.
THE LANCHE... SANITAR... TENDERS for the ... No. I.—ANNFIEL... SEWAGE DISPOSAL ... of Brick and Concre... Filter Tanks, Stor... Beds, and other W... of Sewage by Chemi... at Kyo. No II.—CRONIWE... WORKS.—For the ... ware and Iron Pipe ... sills, and Westwoo... and Flushing Cham... The Plans and Sp... be seen, and quan... obtained on applica... Union Offices, Lan... instant. The sum of 10s 6d... be charged, but w... *bona-fide* tender. Sealed Tenders, ... must be left at the ... later than 10 a.m., ... The lowest, or any ... be accepted.
Union Offices, La...
LEFT in the T... Hardware.—W... same to Station Mas...
LOST, Black Cu... tipped feet, tip... rewarded—GEO RITC... Dipton
WANTED, a st... TUSON, The ...
AGENCY.—For ... apply at th... 13, Front Street, Co...
SITUATION WA... worthy Perso... character—Apply, ...
WANTED, a ... also, CHAR... 4, Ivy Terrace, Sout...
COLLIERY OF... ranks and age... road to promotion. —T. A. SOUNIERS, ... Mines, the Universa...
CONSETT ... WANTED, ... meet the Committee ... Boys from the Coun... 809n
WANTED, ... OPERATI... YOUNG WOMAN... used to bake, not to ... apply to the Commit... 16th, at 7.30 o'clock ... 799n THOS.
TAILORS.—W... MAKER, mu... Apply, J. G. Wa... Consett.
WANTED, for ... GIRL as ... small Family, where ... be a good washer, a... cooking.—Apply to ... Consett.
FLORAL STU... OUT ON HI... Office, Consett.
TO LET, HOU... Lanchester.—... Market Place, Durh...