the personal peculiarities of the . The scenery is not yet complete, a ing still in the hands of the artists; but judge of what is to follow by what has rrived, we think we are fully justified in at the whole will present a picture which o rival in the district. Spacious as the , it will not satisfy the requirements of ngham's expansive mind, which is of a e and liberal nature, for, we understand urposes erecting a balcony at the back of with a separate entrance, which will con 100 reserved seats for the *creme de la creme* l nobility and gentry. When this balcony *accompli* the hall will accommodate the lly number of 400 people—a by no means rable number. "Seeing is believing," having, as a disinterested observer, his structure as it now is, we cannot truck by the radical and extraordinary has undergone. The marvel is that such h change should have been effected in so space of time. An immense amount of ust have been involved, and some tangible must have been incurred, in bringing this to its present state of perfection; and we congratulate Mr. Eltringham on having he district with a building which is a f beauty," and which we hope "may be a ver." It is now unique, and well deserves nage which it is receiving. Its success is un- and its financial future, we think, is The applications with which the proprietor ed amply testify to the estimate in which ; and we enthusiastically look forward to nt of the "star artistes" next week, as the these performers is wide spread. The ave a treat in store, and we hope they will mselves of it. We feel confident that the earance of these renowned artistes will be precursor of many more. Before parting . Eltringham and his noble hall, may we t a hint and ask him to christen the hall nd call it the "Theatre of Varieties," as ling is now unquestionably something more all. This however by the way.

A DENIAL.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

In the Consett police report of an infringement ye-laws of the Lanchester Union, Rural Sani- thority, by Wm. Knox, of Mount Pleasant, d that Mr. Knox said I gave him leave to the size of the outbuildings, (which I deny), neither Mr. Knox nor any other person asked such permission. On the 21st July last, I empleto zn with the present Inspector, the out- were not then commenced, after which time I ing more to do with them, I was not aware any trary to the plan had been done, until I saw ort in last week's *Guardian*.—Trusting you this publicity.—I am, sir, yours truly,

WM. GROUND.

Y READINGS.—Our Wesleyan friends have heir second series of penny readings in their oom, Gibson Street, according to advertise- this paper a few weeks ago. The second eries was held on Tuesday night, when the s completely packed. Mr. Thos. Swainston l in an able manner. Readings, songs, &c., cellently rendered by Messrs J. T. Routledge, Fawell, Stelling, Master G. Thornton, and Harwood and Lumsden. The choir under lership of Mr. Lumley, sang their partsongs ll. Selections of music were given by the band. Master G. Thornton promises to good singer, and already reflects consider- edit upon his tutor (Mr. Stelling). The these readings has spread far and near, and y necessary to say that the programmes of ent series, promise to be as good as those ast.

TE-LE-HEAD.—On Saturday evening last a concert of sacred and secular music was held Primitive Methodist Chapel, by the Milk- urn Methodist Free Church choir, to a large ce. The chair was occupied by Mr. Jackson hgate. The Chairman, in his opening re- said the choir had come all the way from ll Burn to give them a concert in aid of their y Schools funds, and no doubt they would n enjoyable evening. As he had a long mme before him he would therefore call upon oir to sing "Wending on to glory." Through- evening the choir, under the able leader- Mr. Jacques, sung their pieces in splendid Solos were sung by Miss Larter Waggott, ss Bewick sang the "Gipsy's Warning" and d a well-deserved encore. Miss Jacques Little Sister's gone to Sleep" very sweetly. praise is due to Messrs. Bartle and Eggle- or the duet, "Money Matters," which was d. These gentlemen also sang several solos with Mr. Anderson with much credit, and oudly applauded by the audience. Mr. R. land, of Blackhill, gave a recitation which he assembly convulsed with laughter, and ndly encored. This gentleman is well-known district for his masterly style of reading and g. Mr. Blacklock also gave a reading. of thanks to all engaged brought an enjoy- eeting to a close.

GEORGE HOPE,
LPTOR, GENERAL CARVER, AND MARBLE MASON,
THE LEAZES, BURNOPFIELD.
NUMENTS. Tombs, Headstones, and Tables rected in Marble, Stone, or Granite.
Inscriptions neatly executed. 849n

ths, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

T—At Delves Lane, on the 20th ult., the wife Mr. Thomas Sinclair, of a son.
empletown, on the 2nd inst., the wife of Mr. T. rns, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ESTER—At the Register Office, on the 20th ult., G. Walters, to Miss J. Dixon, both of Castle les.—On the 27th ult., Mr. W. Chaytor, to Miss F. Shaw, both of Stanley.—On the 1st ult., Mr. E. Thompson, of Dipton, to Miss J. Westgarth, Blackhill.
EY—At the Primitive Methodist Chapel, on the h ult., by the Rev. W. Bowe, assisted by the v. R. Hind, the Rev. J. G. Binney, of White-le- d, to Miss Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Mr Mackinlay, manager of West Pelton Colliery.

DEATHS.

TT—On the 27th ult., aged 36 years, Robert mb.—At Thomas Street, on the 25th ult., aged years, Catherine, relict of the late Patrick eNally, grocer.
HILL—At Cort Street, on the 27th ult., aged 28 ars, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Michael Rogers.
EY BRIDGE—On the 30th ult., aged 5½ years, ary Jane, the dearly beloved daughter of Wm. d Mary Ann Lamb.
ELD—On the 29th ult., aged 21 years, Mary Jane rney (servant with Mr. Watson, butcher), much d deservedly respected by all who knew her. I.P.
HOUSES—On the ult., Esther, infant daughter of J. Stephenson, miner.
VINNING—On the 30th ult., Mary Ann, widow Mr. J. Dent, joiner.
LEY—On the 1st inst., aged 71 years, Nicholas ll. Interment on Sunday first, at Bywell. riends please accept this intimation.

ROBERT BEALL,
NUMENTAL SCULPTOR IN MARBLE, GRANITE, AND STONE,
LEVEL WORKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
ial Designs and Estimates on application.
riptions cut in Town or Country. 510o

d and Published by ROBERT JACKSON, at the Atmospheric Printing Works, Front Street, onsett, Friday, Dec. 3rd, 1880.

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 1,058. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} FRIDAY EVENING, December 10th 1880. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER, FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.
☞ PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED OR CONTRACTED FOR.

J. TAYLOR,
PAWNBROKER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHIER,
BROAD CHARE,
(50 Yards from Quayside),
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

BISHOP AUCKLAND EQUITABLE PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

Chairman of Directors: Mr. JOSEPH WILKINSON, West Mills, Bishop Auckland.
Solicitor: RICHARD BOWSER, Esq., Bishop Auckland.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared to RECEIVE LOANS of FIVE POUNDS and upwards, at 5 per cent. interest, payable Half-yearly.
ADVANCES made and Shares entered at any time.
THE ENTRANCE FEES are abolished.
THE REPAYMENT of an Advance on Mortgage of £100 is 15s. per Month, [or £9 per Annum, which covers Interest and Redemption.
PROFITS divided equitably amongst Members.
WM. V. THOMPSON, Secretary.
Offices: 25, Market-place, Bishop Auckland. 608n

WEDDING RINGS! WEDDING RINGS!!

A PRESENT to each Purchaser of our GUINEA GOLD RING.
F. A. AND E. WELCH,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN. 318a

JOSEPH WILKINSON,
BONESETTER AND TEETH-EXTRACTER,
KYO. 568o

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

ANY Person Removing, Altering, or Tampering with any Meter, Pipe, or other Property of the above Gas Company, without first obtaining the said Company's permission, will be prosecuted according to Law.
By order of the Directors,
August 21st, 1875. M RICHLEY, Secretary.

THE
WONDERFUL LUCKY BAG,
ONE PENNY EACH,
At ROBERT JACKSON'S, "Guardian" Office
Front Street, and
☞ 9 and 10, NEWMARKET STREET, Consett.

J. BATES,
MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT,
JOINER, Undertaker, Furniture Broker, &c. Flocks, Feathers, Rabbit Down, Ironmongery, Perambulators, and General Furnishings. 606n

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK,
TAILOR,
CATCHGATE,
BEGS respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen ordering Clothing for the present or approaching Season, to the following Price List:—
Superior Black Suit, in Plain Cloth or Worsted - - - - - £3 3 0 / 2 10 0
Scotch Tweed Suit - - - - -
An excellent Pair of Scotch Tweed Trousers for - - - - - 0 13 0

SMITH'S DIARIES FOR 1881
ARE NOW READY, AND TO BE OBTAINED AT
ROBERT JACKSON'S
STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, 9 AND 10, NEW-MARKET STREET, CONSETT. 629o

VENETIAN BLINDS, Wholesale and Retail; Old Blinds Painted, Varnished, or Refitted on the shortest notice; Fittings of every description kept in stock; Lines, Tapes, Pullies, Rollers, Slides, &c. Ladder Tape made in every size, 1½d. per foot, or 4s. per dozen yards, at
G. H. STEWART'S,
VENETIAN BLIND MANUFACTURER,
VENETIAN HOUSE,
1, WESTMORLAND TERRACE, & 2 DUKE ST.,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 602o

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JACOB HUTCHINSON,
TAILOR,
(Late of Derwent Street, Blackhill)
RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Public that he has
REMOVED TO NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,
(The Premises lately occupied by Mr. HARVEY, deceased)
Where he intends carrying on the Tailoring Business in all its branches, and hopes, by strict attention to all Orders, to merit a share of public patronage.
Please to note the following low quotations for Suits made to order:—
OVERCOATS.........from £1 5 0 upwards.
SUITS.................. „ 1 18 0 „
MOLE TROUSERS.... „ 0 10 6 „
LADIES' JACKETS.... „ 1 5 0 „
☞ READY-MADE SUITS, 30s. and upwards.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that any Person or Persons entering into the occupation of any House, Shop, or other Building, to which Gas has been supplied to the previous occupant, upon such entry must first obtain the consent of the Secretary of the Company before consuming the Gas supplied by the said Company. In default therefore, upon proof of the use of the Gas, without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Person will be Prosecuted as the Law directs. The Secretary can be seen daily at the Company's Office, Shotley Bridge, to whom all applications must be made.
By order of the Directors,
M. RICHLEY, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870.

Business Announcements.

TRESPASSERS on Number One Farm, will be prosecuted. 692m

HENRY ROGERS
(Late of Consett),
AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION AGENT,
16, TYNE STREET, BLAYDON. 598n

WHEN VISITING NEWCASTLE
CALL AT
RUTHERFORD'S RESTAURANTS,
22 NELSON STREET, and 1, ST. NICHOLAS SQUARE,
Where you can have
BREAKFAST, DINNER, TEA, OR SUPPERS
SERVED AT A MODERATE PRICE. 516o

NOTICE.

THE Game upon Allendale and Medomsley East Farms is strictly preserved. All Persons found Trespassing will be prosecuted.

JAMES FROSDICK,
BILLPOSTER, DISTRIBUTER, AND HOUSE AGENT,
4, ROSE MOUNT, CONSETT.

DENTAL NOTICE.

TRY Mr. WATSON'S Artificial Mineral TEETH Cheapest and the best. They never decay or change colour. Natural appearance. Last a life-time. Teeth Extracted without any pain.
40, NEW BRIDGE STREET, NEWCASTLE.

MRS. CLEMINSON'S SCHOOL, WEAR TERRACE, BISHOP AUCKLAND.

THE Three Junior Pupils sent to the late Local Examinations of the University of Durham passed:—Two in honours; one of them in first-class, and gained a prize. Four Pupils passed the last examination of the School of Art. One passed the last Cambridge examination in honours. 277o

JOHN JENKINS,
AUCTIONEER,
HOUSE AGENT, AND APPRAISER
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.

PARTIES leaving the Neighbourhood can have their Furniture, &c., turned into Cash on the shortest notice. 660s

J. YOUNG,
3, SIEMEN STREET, BLACKHILL,
HAS just received from London a large Assortment of Screen and other PICTURES, OLEOGRAPHS, CENTRES, FIGURES, LANDSCAPES, and SEA VIEWS. Cut out Reliefs of FLOWERS, FIGURES, BIRDS, BUTTERFLIES, and ANIMALS. CHROMOS of every kind cheap. 625o

W. H. PLATT & Co.'
Manufacturers of all kinds of
STEAM ENGINE AND PUMP PACKING,
SPECIALLY made for and adapted to Marine, Locomotive, and Stationary Engines, Pumps, &c.
PRICE LISTS and SAMPLES on application to their sole Agent,
STEPHEN DAVISON,
CUSTOM HOUSE CHAMBERS,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 443o

WILLIAM NICHOL,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT
(Nine years with Mr. N. BROWN),
BEGS to thank his numerous Customers for their liberal support since he commenced business, and to inform them that he has now on hand several Sets of Silver and Brass-mounted Harness, Riding Saddles and Bridles, Hames Chains, Bits, Spurs, &c., and Cart and Plough Harness. Also, several Sets of Second-hand Harness and Riding Saddles.
Orders from Colliery Owners, Farmers, and others, requiring Work done will be promptly attended to.

Parties Furnishing will do well to Visit
WILLIAM WILKINSON'S
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
CATCHGATE,
Where they will find a large and well-assorted Stock of FURNITURE, HARDWARE, PERAMBULATORS, LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY, Wholesale and Retail.
A PRESENT to each Purchaser of Half-a-Guinea Wedding Ring.
WASHING and MANGLING MACHINES.
AGENT for McDOMET and ELLIOTT'S DRILLING MACHINES for Coal and Stone.
HORSE NAILS, Patent and Hard Wrought.
AGENT for HICKMAN and CLIVE'S COFFIN FURNITURE.
FLOCKS, FEATHERS, and RABBIT DOWN always on Hand.
☞ N.B.—A large Assortment of New CRYSTAL, PERISCOPIC, & EUREKA SPECTACLES always on Hand. 181o

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

GEORGE HOBSON

TAKES this opportunity of thanking his numerous Friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him during the many years he has been in business, and begs to inform them that he has now got his Mill under thorough repair, and, with the addition of extra CRUSHING and SPLITTING MILLS, he is now in a position to fully meet the requirements of his Friends and the Public. Particular attention will be paid to Grinding, Crushing, or Splitting Grain for Farmers and the Trade.
Try the EXCELLO HORSE FEED.
Try G. H.'s CRUSHED OATS and BEANS for Horses.
Try G. H.'s CRUSHED MIXED HORSE FEED.
Try G. H.'s MIXED COW FEED.
Try G. H.'s MIXED PIG FEED.
Pure BARLEY MEAL, PEA MEAL, INDIAN MEAL, and every other Article in the Trade on the most reasonable terms.
HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS,
(Warehouse, Catchgate),
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,
ESTABLISHED 1817.
Agent for the Live-Stock Condiment Company's CHAMPION SPICE, for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Dogs, Poultry, Game, Stacking Hay &c. 390o

Business Announcements.

SEND TO THE POST OFFICE

AND get 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 AND SON,
33, GRAINGER STREET, AND 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE; 33, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD; AND CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET, SUNDERLAND.

MARBLE AND WOOD CHIMNEY PIECES.
KITCHEN RANGES (over 60 Set-up).
STOVES OF EVERY KIND.

DINNING AND COOKE, HOT WATER ENGINEERS,
IRONFOUNDERS, &c.,
PERCY IRONWORKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
SHOW ROOMS, 91, 93, AND 95, PERCY STREET. 691n

FINEST OLD
VATTED SCOTCH WHISKEY.
Price, 18s. per Gallon. Nett Cash. Supplied in Casks or Cases.
PORTS, SHERRIES, CLARETS, CHAMPAGNES, &c., all from First-class Shippers.
Price List on application to
WM. MILLER, JUN.,
WINE MERCHANT, QUEEN'S HEAD YARD, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

J. W. BENSON,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER
By special warrant
TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
And by Special Appointments to
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA,
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, AND PARIS

BENSON'S WATCHES,
Of every description, suitable for all climates,
From 2 to 200 Guineas.
Chronographs, Chronometers, Keyless, Levers, Presentation, Repeaters, Railway Guards', Soldiers', and Workmen's Watches of Extra Strength.

BENSON'S CLOCKS,
For Churches, Turrets, or Public Buildings, Dining or Drawing-room, Library, Carriage, Church, Hall, or Shop.
PERPETUAL CALENDARS, WIND DIALS, &c.
Novelty—
"EARLY ENGLISH" CLOCKS
In Wood and Ormolu, Decorated with Blue China, Wedgwood, &c., From £5 5s.
Made solely by Benson.

BENSON'S
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
Of every description, in the Richest and Newest Designs, at the Lowest Prices, compatible with good workmanship.
Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, Lockets, Rings, Earrings, &c.; and, also, in Diamonds and Precious Stones.

BENSON'S "Workman's" £5 5s. Silver English Lever. Warranted.
BENSON'S "Everybody's" Silver Watch, £3 3s., with Crystal Glass. Warranted.
BENSON'S Silver and Electro-plate for Race and Athletic Meetings, Presentations, or Household Use, Special Designs and Estimates Free.
BENSON'S New PAMPHLET of WATCHES, the most comprehensive in the WORLD, giving Prices, and Illustrations of every kind. Just Published, 2 Stamps.
BENSON'S New PAMPHLET of CLOCKS, the Largest yet Published, with Designs and Prices. Free, 2 Stamps.
BENSON'S New PAMPHLET of JEWELLERY, Illustrated. 2 Stamps.
BENSON'S New PAMPHLET of SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE, Illustrated. 2 Stamps.
BENSON'S New PAMPHLET of TURRET CLOCKS, Illustrated.
Watches sent Free and Safe by Post. Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Plate Repaired by Skilled Workmen. Plate, Jewellery, and Watches Exchanged. Clubs, Merchants, and Shipphrs Supplied.
STEAM FACTORY AND CITY SHOW ROOMS—LUDGATE HILL;
WEST-END ESTABLISHMENT—25, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1749.

WINES AND SPIRITS FOR EVERY-DAY USE
Selected from W & A Gilbey's List of 220 varieties.

The purity of every article is guaranteed under Act 38 & 39 Vict., Cap. 63. Consumers will recognise in this Act a means of verifying the guarantee W & A Gilbey have always given of the purity and genuineness of all WINES and SPIRITS bearing their seals and labels.
This "SELECTED LIST" of W & A GILBEY'S WINES AND SPIRITS comprises two descriptions only of each class of Wines and Spirits, the first selected on account of its moderate price, and the second for its fine quality combined with greater age.

AGENT—
W. AYNSLEY, *Grocer*, CONSETT & LEADGATE
PRICES THE SAME AS AT HEAD ESTABLISHMENTS

WINES		Per Bottle	Per Dozen
PORT Castle A *from Portugal* An excellent fruity Wine, well matured 5 years old		2/	24/
PORT Castle B *from Portugal* A fine full-flavored fruity Wine. 8 years old		2/4	28/
SPANISH PORT Castle 1 *from Spain* A fruity Wine of good body 4 years old		1/3	15/
SPANISH PORT Castle 4 *from Spain* The finest old Red Wine produced. 10 years old		1/10	22/
SHERRY Castle SPANISH *from Spain* A pure Spanish Sherry. 2 years old		1/3	15/
SHERRY Castle C *Pale from Spain* An excellent type of nutty Sherry. 6 years old		2/4	28/
MARSALA Castle VP *Pale from Sicily* A delicate dinner Wine. 3 years old		1/4	16/
MARSALA Castle C *Pale from Sicily* The finest Marsala produced. 7 years old		1/8	20/
CLARET Castle A *from France* A pure full-bodied Wine. 1 year in bottle		1/	12/
CLARET Castle C *from France* A fine-flavored and well-matured Medoc Wine		1/6	18/
SAUMUR Castle *Silver Foil* A Sparkling dry Champagne	Bottles	2/1	25/
	Half-Botts.	1/3	14/6
SAUMUR Castle *Gold Foil* The choicest Wine of the District	Bottles	2/6	30/
	Half-Botts.	1/5	17/
CHAMPAGNE Castle 1 A pure Sparkling Wine for ordinary use	Bottles	2/2	26/
	Half-Botts.	1/3	15/
CHAMPAGNE Castle 3 A high class delicate Champagne	Bottles	3/6	42/
	Half-Botts.	1/11	23/

SPIRITS	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
GIN Castle UP Highly rectified at W&A Gilbey's own Distillery. 33 per cent. under proof	2/	24/
GIN Castle PROOF Highly rectified at W & A Gilbey's own Distillery. Strength, proof	2/10	34/
IRISH WHISKEY Castle UP Pure Dublin Whiskey 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
IRISH WHISKEY Castle DO Very fine Dublin Whiskey. Strength, proof	3/3	39/
SCOTCH WHISKEY Castle UP Pure Malt Whiskey. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
SCOTCH WHISKEY Castle SO A high-class Scotch Whiskey. Strength, proof	3/3	39/
BRANDY Castle UP Possessing the wholesome qualities of Cognac 33 under proof	2/6	30/
BRANDY Castle PROOF Possessing the wholesome qualities of Cognac Proof	3/6	42/
COGNAC Castle D An excellent Cognac Brandy of fine flavor. 33 under proof	3/6	42/
COGNAC Castle FO A very fine Champagne Brandy. Strength, proof	5/	60/
JAMAICA RUM Castle UP A well-matured Jamaica Rum. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
JAMAICA RUM Castle JO A very fine Jamaica Rum. Strength, proof	3/3	39/
HOLLANDS Castle 1 Distilled in Holland from Rye 14 per cent. under proof	2/4	28/
HOLLANDS (*Silver Stream*) The finest Geneva. Bottled abroad. 14 under proof	2/8	32/

All Bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

SINGLE BOTTLES *Single Bottles of any of W & A Gilbey's 220 varieties of Wines and Spirits can be purchased as samples*
EXPORTATION .. *W & A Gilbey's Wines and Spirits can be obtained free of duty from their Excise Bonded Warehouses.—For Prices see Special Export List*
PAYMENTS .. .. *In order to give every possible advantage to consumers cash payments are absolutely necessary, as all prices are arranged upon that principle*
COMPLETE LIST *A Complete List of W & A Gilbey's Wines and Spirits, containing full particulars of 220 varieties, sent free on application*

Business Announcements.

WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER,
VALUER, AND COMMISSION AGENT,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,
CO. DURHAM.
VALUATIONS made for Probate and Legacy Duties.
Agent for the SALE of BUILDING SITES at the following places:—Benfieldside Estate, Broomhill Estate, Ebchester, Low Finings Estate, Langley Park, Consett, Leadgate, and Blackhill.
☞ All Business promptly and carefully attended to.

ESTABLISHED 1778.
REID & SONS.
SILVER PLATE,
ELECTRO-PLATE,
JEWELLERY,
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
In large variety of Prices and Patterns.
N.B.—Illustrated Sheets and Catalogues Free on application. 711o
41, GREY ST., NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

JOHN FREEK,
GROCER AND PROVISION DEALER,
23, VICTORIA STREET,
CONSETT.
HOT DINNERS, TEAS, and other REFRESHMENTS on the Shortest Notice and most Reasonable Terms.
N.B.—As J. F. has a REGISTRY OFFICE in connection with his Business, Ladies wanting Servants would do well to give him a call. 384o

RE J. RAMSDEN AND Co.,
OF
LOW STREET, KEIGHLEY, YORKSHIRE
BANKRUPTS.

THE
LONDON AND NEWCASTLE TRADING COMPANY
69 AND 71, CLAYTON STREET,
NEWCASTLE,
HAVE been declared the purchasers (through J. M. WINTER, Esq., Accountant, of Newcastle), of the above Bankrupts' Stock, amounting at cost to £1,283 19s. 9d., at the large Discount of 38½ per cent from Cost Price. This Stock, which is clean and in good condition, and consisting of Rich and Fashionable Goods, will be prepared and offered for immediate Sale, to which they invite the personal attention of the public of Newcastle and District, as some astounding Bargains will be offered in every department.

ABSTRACT OF STOCK.

	£	s.	d.
Dress Goods	162	2	7
Wool and Union Shirtings	31	11	10
Flannels and Blankets	130	5	5
Hosiery, Corsets, and Gloves	101	9	0
Laces and Trimmings	84	17	4
Furs	46	11	3
Ribbons	40	5	5
Silks, Velvets, and Velveteens	54	12	0
Shawls and Wool Squares	24	9	1
Skirts	15	6	4
Jackets, Mantles, and Ulsters	311	4	5
Costumes	81	7	2
Men's Mercery	26	6	2
Millinery	149	8	9
Woollen Cloths	24	3	0
	£1,283	19	9

SALE ON SATURDAY, 4TH DECEMBER, TO CONTINUE FOR 14 DAYS ONLY.

☞ DRESSMAKING ON THE PREMISES. ☜

NOTE THE ADDRESS—
69 AND 71, CLAYTON STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
(In connection with the London and Newcastle Tea Company). 726s

JOHN W. DAVISON,
CABINETMAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT, AND CATCHGATE,
HAS now on hand the largest and best made Stock of FURNITURE in the district.
IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.
A large Stock of New Patterns in PAPER HANGINGS.
PERAMBULATORS. HARDWARE.
Agent for the HOME WASHER and MANGLING MACHINES.
SURY'S and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS.
Licensed Dealer in SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER. 673o

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, Dec. 10TH, 1880.

FINANCIAL CONTRASTS.

Amongst recent foreign intelligence, there are several items of which, when taken into conjoint and comparative consideration, seem to point a moral worthy of attention. First, we have had from the Viceroy of India, in reply to an address delivered to him at Poona, the statement that "India wants peace and rest, in order to devote herself to the improvement of her agriculture and commerce;" and his lordship pretty clearly deprecated a policy of aggression and annexation as being one calculated to improve the position of the British Empire in India. The cost of the almost, if not entirely, fruitless Afghan campaign, is now becoming a serious matter to statesmen who are responsible for the financial arrangements of India, and they begin to feel the necessity of putting an end to an enterprise, the realizing of whose object (if it ever had a definite one) would only result in a considerable addition to the annual expenditure of the State. But our Indian Empire is not the only country that has recently been involved in heavy expenditure for either chimerical or inadequate projects of ambition. Last Saturday the Hellenic Minister of Finance submitted to to the Chamber of Deputies at Athens, his Budget for 1881, from which it appeared that the revenue of the country for next year is estimated at 51,481,500 drachmas, and the expenditure at 113,852,722 drachmas, or considerably more than double the income. Of course, the serious national deficit thus shown is caused by the disproportionately heavy expenditure of a little State upon its armaments. Greece has, in fact, been burning her candle at both ends for months past, and is apparently determined to continue the wasteful process during next year, all for the sake of making an ostentatious parade of her claim to territory, the surplus revenue from which would perhaps not recoup her present expenditure in a generation. If a great empire like India cannot afford to indulge in costly armaments and war charges for speculative ambitious purposes, it is certain that a little Kingdom like Greece must only involve itself in inextricable embarrassments by excessive military expenditure. The Hellenic Kingdom would have had almost as good a chance of obtaining its desired aggrandisement by depending solely on the good offices of the European Powers as by overwhelming itself with military expenditure, and would have been materially much stronger if it had husbanded its limited resources for a real emergency, instead of wasting them and discounting for years in advance an anticipated increase of revenue from augmented territory. In contrast to the financial strain in India, and the more serious embarrassment in Greece, we may point to recent intelligence from the United States of America. The report of the Commissioners of Internal Revenues just issued at Washington, shows that the receipts during the last fiscal year were no less than 10,000,000 dollars above those of 1879; and in the first four months of the present fiscal year 2,500,000 dollars in excess of the amount received during the same period last year. The report advises reduction of taxation to the amount of 11,000,000 dollars, and the retention of taxes, mainly on spirits, beer and tobacco. Of course, this statement of revenue-increase, and proposal for reducing taxation, has nothing to do with the heavy protective import duties levied by the United States custom-houses on nearly all European, but especially English manufactures. It refers merely to revenue from internal taxation, just remarking, therefore, that with an internal revenue growing at this pace, there is no pretext but simple protection for the heavy American customs duties. We would draw attention to the more instructive consideration, that the reason why the United States revenue is thus continually growing without a proportionate increase of expenditure, is the very moderate amount devoted annually to naval and military expenditure. The great American Republic regularly maintains smaller land and sea forces than are proposed by various third-rate European States, and has perhaps at this moment fewer men under arms than diminutive Greece. Yet the Washington Government has interests to protect in every sea, so wide are the ramifications of American commerce, and it has an enormous territory of its own to protect. But while Europaen States weaken and embarrass themselves by continual parade of martial power, America is content to know, and to have it known, that she is the stronger for any great emergency, because she is not continually exposing her strength for naught.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The throwing of oratorical dead cats at each other—this is the accurate but flattering account which the *Saturday Review* gives of the prospects of party in the future. I do not differ with the *Saturday's* account of its own party and prospects. The deadest of dead cats was that remark of Lord Salisbury's at Woodstock that the agrarian troubles of 1880 are the result of the Land Bill of 1870. The Lords took care to neutralise the Bill of 1870 as far as they dared, and now turn round on the Liberals for its not doing all the good it was intended to effect.

It is pleasant to read of Mr. Gladstone going down with Lord Granville to spend a quiet Sunday at Sandingham with the Prince of Wales. These visits mean more than meets the eye of the mere Court newsman. It is a political education to our future King: it is his way of showing that he knows a statesman who is not a mere courtier. In a word, to speak plainly, it is the corrective to the pernicious nonsense of the "Endymion" type, of which Royaly has had only too much.

The Marquis of Blandford's letter to a morning paper on Irish topics has caused a good deal of surprise. He adopts the extreme Liberal view of the situation, and earnestly deprecates "repression." When it is remembered that the Marquis's father was the last Conservative Lord Lieutenant, and that his younger brother, Lord Randolph Churchill, has been amongst [the loudest, if not the most weighty, advocates of coercion, a marked divergency of political opinion manifests itself in the ducal family of Marlborough. The fact is that the Marquis is not by any means on good terms with his father or brother, for more than one reason. The Marquis has never before come forward to express his opinion on public matters, though he is a man of considerable ability.

Our Afghan troubles may at last be reckoned as done with at any rate for another twenty or thirty years. The Conservatives will no doubt bitterly attack the retreating policy of Lord Granville; but considering that the Liberals declared the war was unnecessary at its commencement and useless in its continuance, they could not be expected to act differently from what they have done. Indeed the nation by its vote at the last election practically gave its voice against Lord Beaconsfield's Afghan ideas as well as against the other parts of his policy. Candahar is to be surrendered; Aldur Rahman is to be left to himself; no resident is to be kept at Cabul; and the whole country north of Quetta is to be evacuated. Thus the whole war, so long, so costly, and so vexatious, has accomplished absolutely nothing.

The friends of Greece are jubilant at the tone of the recent Government speeches. Mr. Gladstone's Guildhall speech, it is true, somewhat dashed the hopes they had entertained; but Lord Granville's assurances at Harley amply compensate for the previous reticence of his chief. Sir Charles Dilke is earnestly in their favour, and so are several other members of the Ministry. Now that Dulcigno is given up, they trust that the allied Fleets may be moved into Greek waters to be ready for another Navarino, if necessary. It is not by any means likely that the other Powers will agree to this course. But whatever the others may do, it is confidently believed that the British Fleet will proceed to Athens.

I ventured to predict that Mr. Chamberlain would be found an awkward customer for the Railway Companies to deal with. They will do well to take warning by the right honourable gentleman's reply to the deputation which waited upon him the other day to urge the adoption of increased precaution. Very firmly and even sternly Mr. Chamberlain declared that if within a very short time the Companies did not voluntarily adopt the continuous-brake system, they would be compelled to do so. The only pity is that that or any other useful precaution should ever be left to their option. It may be taken as a fixed principle that Railway Companies never will do anything that costs them money, however beneficial it may be to the public, unless they are absolutely made to do it.

Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C., declares that he has not been offered one of the vacant judgeships, and takes the very unusual course of declaring before hand that, even, if offered, he would not accept one. He is anxious to be in Parliament during the next session, to have his say upon the impending Irish Land Bill. It would be a mercy to suitors if the Government would appoint either Mr. Russell or some one else to the vacant posts. The arrears of legal business are enormous, owing to the deaths which have occurred a great deal of valuable time has been lost, and now it has been resolved, quite unnecessarily, not to fill the vacant posts until after the assembling of Parliament.

The circulation of "Endymion," is, of course, enormous. I have heard a hint that the publication was undertaken on the terms that the ex-Premier should have a share of the profits. This was not the case. The copy right was purchased from him out and out; so that, however much is realised by the sale, Lord Beaconsfield will have £10,000 and no more. Even that sum is ridiculously disproportionate to the literary merits of the work. It must cause the real literary genius a pang to see mediocrity in autorship so richly rewarded on the score of political distinction. The ex-Priemier is laying out his money on his new house in Curzon Street. Now that the novel of his old age is finished there is no necessity for continued retirement in Hughenden. Lord Beaconsfield means to enjoy as much as possible of the excitement of politics up to the last. His house is expected to become the social as well as the political centre of the party, and there is a whisper that his Lordship's five and seventy years do not deter him from meditating a renewal of nuptial felicity. He is, as he always was, a favourite with the ladies, partly from his wit in conversation, partly because all ladies like to think that they stand a chance of appearing as Corisandes or Adrianas in a novel. But he is reported to have been of late assiduously laying siege to the heart of a widow—a pretty young widow, with a good jointure and with a title. Well! why should he not marry again? He is at least nine years the junior of Dean Close, who was married again at Bournemouth the other day.

Poor dear Tracy Turnerelli is badgering his favourite hero again. The appearance of "Endymion" has brought back his enthusiasm in full force. It has even moved him to verse. He eulogises the novel with evident sincerity; but the ex-Priemer will hardly thank him for grounding his approbation principally upon the advanced age of the author!

"Truscott's Folly," as it is somewhat irrationally called by the witlings of the comic press, is not the only evidence of the late Lord Mayor's efforts to encourage the arts with which posterity will have to deal. He was greatly interested in the idea of placing groups of statuary on Blackfriars Bridge, and, from I what can hear of the competition for prizes which the Corporation have offered for contributions to that important work, we have no reason to doubt that it will constitute a worthy addition to the few high-class pieces of sculpture which the metropolis already owns. As to the memorial—to refer to a thrashed-out subject—is it not high time some one in authority arose and pointed out the beauty of the details of that too cheaply maligned work? The form of it as it stands out against its various backgrounds may be opened to cavil, but the detail of it could not be better. And take note, as time goes on the structure will put on an improved appearance. At present it suffers from a want of uniformity of "tone." The Robert Raikes statue, which had been removed from its place for some reason or other not made public, has been restored to its pedestal. There is a prospect of an interesting addition being made to the sculpture on the noble boulevard. The schoolfellows and brother officers of the late Lieutenant Hamilton, of the Guides, who fell while defending the mission at Cabul, are desirous of having Mr. Birch's group placed upon the embankment or elsewhere in a prominent place, and have formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of carrying the idea into effect. It will be remembered that the group, Lieutenant Hamilton standing over the figure of a wounded Afghan, formed one of the principal attractions in the sculpture department at the late Royal Academy Exhibition.

LIBERAL DEMONSTRATION AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

A demonstration, under the auspices of the Derwent Liberal Association, was held in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Monday night. The President of the Association, Mr. Jonathan Priestman, of Derwent View, was in the chair, and there were also on the platform Mr. C. M. Palmer, M.P. for North Durham; Mr. Samuel Storey, Sunderland; Mr. Chas. Wilson, Shotley Park; Mr. W. Jenkins, Consett Hall; Mr. Jas. Annandale, jun., The Briary; Mr. George Piele, Greenwood Lodge; Mr. M. Coupland, Westwood House; Mr. Cameron, Sunderland; Mr. Chas. Richardson, Mr. R. G. Barclay, Mr. Joseph Eltringham, Mr. William Wheatley, &c.

The CHAIRMAN read a letter from Col. Joicey, the Senior member for North Durham, regretting his inability to attend the meeting, after which he briefly referred to the necessity of organisation, and the benefits to be derived from the association. In 1874 the Liberal party suffered a great defeat, but a change had occurred during the last six years, and although they would benefit by the change, they would have to pay the penalty for returning to power the Government they did in 1874.

Mr. C. M. PALMER, M.P., referring to a remark by the Chairman, said that his presence at that meeting could in no way be construed as working overtime. Overtime, however, he certainly did work during the late election—in fact he had two or three shifts a day more than he ought to have had. But it had been a source of pleasure to him to come back to Shotley Bridge, not only because he had the honour and gratification of meeting the gentlemen before him, but because he had an opportunity of examining their gigantic works, the early history of which he was so well acquainted with. Mr. Palmer went on to acknowledge the kindness and urbanity with which he was received at the works, and complimented the gentlemen at the head of the concern on their success. Passing to politics, he said one would have thought that after such a great contest as they had a few months ago they would have been content to remain quiet for a time, but it was gratifying to think that the political feeling of the people was not allowed to slumber. The destinies of this great country must be guided in accordance with the will of the people who were governed; but what a guidance we had in the election of 1874, and what a period had been experienced since then! A very dark cloud passed in an unaccountable manner over the intellects of the people of this country, and they placed in power a Government which brought—he might almost say shame; but it certainly brought this country into the most serious financial difficulties. Year by year our debt was increased, and we lost the *prestige* we had as a peaceful, intelligent people. In the end, however, the country was called upon to exercise electoral franchise—which, by the way, was too much curtailed in counties—and the result was that a Government, which had almost disgraced the name of England, was hurled from power. A great revolution of feeling—such a one as the late Government little expected—was displayed throughout the land; and it was because of the great efforts of the Liberals of that district that he had felt it his duty to come amongst them the first time they invited him, to support them in the formation of their Liberal Association, which it was hoped would help to secure the return of Liberals at the next general election. (Applause.) He asked them to consider what had been done during the short session of Parliament which had passed, and also to bear in mind the genius and determination of those who had taken charge of the vital interests of this country. Obstruction was met with in the late session, but the Government showed that they determined to carry their measures even if they had the whole of the year to do it. The Government, however, never required the sympathy and support of the people more than at the present time, for they were about to enter upon a Session of Parliament which would possibly be unequalled in the annals of this country. (Hear, hear.) In the first place something would have to be done to place our finances on a sound basis; and no man was more competent to do this than the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Applause.) The Government would also make it their duty to inspire confidence, without which commerce could not flourish, and reduce the taxation of the country. If the late Government had remained in power they must of necessity have increased taxation; but the Liberals, on the other hand, would show that their desire was to develope trade, increase the revenue, curtail the expenditure, and close the wretched, disgraceful, outragous wars with savages. (Applause.) The speaker next referred to the cost of the Afghan war and the bugbear of Russian aggression. Speaking on the Eastern Question, he said it was a matter of great regret that people professing Liberal opinions should laugh to scorn the efforts of the Prime Minister to settle the matter. They laughed at the Naval Demonstration, and said that the Concert of Europe was a false one. Letters had also been written to the newspapers, suggesting that a great meeting should be held as a demonstration against the Government. And why was this done? It was because it was said that we were going to bombard a small fishing village for the purpose of settling the Eastern Question. The fact was, however, that nothing could have been further from the mind of Mr. Gladstone. He (Mr. Palmer) considered the demonstration a great success, because it brought the Powers into concert, and yet showed Turkey that we were in favour of peace rather than gunpowder and blood, and, further, that the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin must be carried out. (Applause.) What a victory Mr. Gladstone had accomplished? He had succeeded in settling by peaceful means a boundary question which the late Government would only have settled by bloodshed, and he (Mr. Palmer) also hoped that Greece would be shown that she had not been deceived by our plenipotentiaries. He had visited Epirus and Thessaly, and he knew the strong feelings that the people in these countries entertained. He hoped, therefore, that the naval demonstration, although it might never fire a shot, would show its sympathy with the Greek people by helping them to acquire territory which is fairly due to them. (Applause.) For his part he would leave Constantinople and the rest of the affairs of Turkey to be settled by Germany and Austria, for it was more their business than ours. He must say, however, that with the concert of the Powers the Eastern Question would be capable of an easy solution. (Applause.) Well, now, it was scarcely possible for any public man to appear on a platform at present without making some reference to the lamentable relations existing between this country and Ireland. (Hear, hear.) He was sure everyone in that room must deplore the action which had been taken by the agitators—action which had possibly led to assassination and the mutilation of wretched animals—and at the same time no one could help feeling that this country was placed in a painful position through having misgoverned Ireland so long. French legislation was necessary, but he was thankful that the Government had not seen fit to call Parliament together before Christmas, because they would have been labouring under excitement, and possibly they would have taken an extreme course which calm consideration would show to be unnecessary. It was essential that the laws of the country should be respected, but whilst this was true it was necessary that the people should respect them, because they were good and generous laws. (Applause.) Such a country as Ireland could never be governed by coercion and repression. That plan had been tried for a long period, but whenever the coercion had been relaxed the flame had burst out again. It was a disgrace to a great Government like ours that the people should be held in thraldom close upon starvation, and that whenever they had an opportunity of breaking the laws they broke them. We in this country did not do so because our laws were congenial to our own feelings; but in Ireland, unhappily, this was not the case. We could not hold with those who broke the law, but at the same time it was for the legislature to pass Acts which they would never think of breaking. (Applause.) Whenever these questions were raised in Parliament there was an outcry about the right of property and the right of contract; but what were the rights of property? He had not visited Ireland, but he had taken great pains to acquire a knowledge of what was transpiring, and he heard from persons who ought to be well informed that there were many landlords who merely drew the rack-rents, contributing nothing towards the improvement of the land or the houses upon it, but raising the rent whenever the opportunity offered, although the money which had been invested was not theirs. ("Shame.") The rights of property were not simply to hold land, but to make the best of it. (Applause.) In this matter he feared the House of Lords had not a sentiment in common with the people, or they would never have rejected the Compensation for Disturbance Bill, but the matter would come up in a very striking way one of these days. Mr. Palmer next proceeded to explain the effect which the Compensation for Distrbance Bill would have had if passed, and observed that he was proud to think he voted for it. (Applause.) The Irish question would give rise to important debates, and it was necessary that the people of this country should show their sympathy with the Government in the endeavour that would be made to pass an Act which would cut the ground from beneath the feet of the agitators in Ireland and make the people contented. (Applause.) He had great confidence that the Government would accomplish this, and he was satisfied that they would not attempt to confiscate property, or yet injuriously affect the relations between landlords and tenants. He might also say that the time was coming when the people of this country would possibly have to deal with the rights of property the same as they were now being dealt with in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) He could point to estates where the houses had not proper roofs, and the land was going out of cultivation, simply because of the law of entail. The owner was obliged to leave the property to his eldest son, and, to make a provision for his other children, he had to save in every way that he possibly could. Well, now, he (Mr. Palmer) said that where land was not cultivated it ought to be sold to those who would improve it. The laws of entail had long been an incubus on this country, but the time was coming when we could not allow them to stand in the way of that which we ought to receive from the land. (Applause.) There were many other burning questions, one being the county franchise, in which the people of Durham took a very deep interest. There they had Consett with its thousands of inhabitants, and yet it was treated as inferior to the little city of Durham. He agreed that a redistribution of seats was necessary, but he thought the extension of the franchise was of greater importance and ought to be granted at once, so that every man might enjoy the privilege of a vote. (Loud applause.) In conclusion, the hon. gentleman spoke of the work of the next session of Parliament, which would probably include a measure dealing with the licensing question, and expressed his confidence that the country would prosper under the guidance of the present Government.

Ald. STOREY was next called upon to address the meeting. He said that he had the honour of being at Shotley Bridge about six years ago to assist in the formation of a Liberal Association. That was in the days of defeat. But now he had the honour of meeting for the second time the members of the Liberal Association, and that was after a great victory. Why were they Liberals? He had met many Tories in his time who could not give any other reason for being Conservatives than the fact that their people were always Conservatives. He hoped there were no Liberals of that class there that night. It was an insufficient reason for holding a political faith to say that their grandfathers or great grandfathers had been Liberals or Conservatives. Intelligent men ought to have a better reason than that. He was a Liberal because he knew that in the past Liberal institutions had done great things, not only for the rich but for the poor—the great body of the people. (Applause.) He was a Liberal because he believed in the great principles of Liberalism; and there were great questions that had to be solved which could not be solved if Liberal principles did not predominate. Referring to the spread of Liberal principles, he said that the President of the Local Government Board, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, never lost the opportunity to make it known that Birmingham was the political centre to which they must look. He, (the speaker) however, told that gentleman in his opinion the political centre lay in the North of England. They were true in Birmingham, but they were more true in the North, and whereas Birmingham sent a majority, they in the county of Durham sent none but Liberal members to Parliament. (Loud applause). They held strong views which they expressed clearly; and they were convinced that in days to come, as in days past, the public opinion of England would be with them. The most important question requiring consideration at their hands at the present time was the land question. He would put on one side the question of the Church, although he had made up his mind with regard to that. He had also made up his mind with regard to the bankruptcy laws and the licensing laws, and he now wished to discuss the land question. (Applause.) The land question needed to be discussed, and needed to be reformed. They had met with the inquiry as to what right they had to interfere with the present arrangement of the land. Had not the landlords a right to do what they desired with that which was their own? Now, he held that the people had a right to interfere with the land as with other things. The land of the nation existed not for the benefit of a few, but for the benefit of the nation, and the landlords were no more than landowners on certain conditions. Speaking of the injustice of the land tax, he said that the burden now rested on the great body of the people. Every man who drank a glass of beer ought to know that he had not only the beer to pay for, but he had to pay a tax which the injustice of the landlords' parliament two hundred years ago levied upon him. There were multitudes possessing land who did not share in that injustice, and therefore the scheme which existed in some minds of re-imposing the land tax must be dismissed. The land was the landowners from the Crown, and must be used not for the benefit of a few but for the advantage of a nation. If this was not so, then the claim to the continuance of the present system was forfeited. To use land for the benefit of the nation was to obtain from it the greatest possible results in the way of the fruits of the earth. (Applause.) If a man possessed a large portion of land, say in the county of Northumberland, and said it was his, and that he had a right to do what he liked with it, the moral sense of the people might say it was true the land was his, but that it was not right that he should keep that land untilled, while there were so many thousands of English men and English women wanting the bread which that land might supply. (Loud applause.) Now, the land was not producing what it might—(A Voice: "Not half.")—and that being so they must have food sent them from abroad, and thanks, that they could, because the Liberal Government in the olden days abolished the Corn Laws. (Applause.) It was a serious thing that they should have to depend on foreign countries for food. What would be their condition supposing they were engaged in a war, and instead of having one European Power against them they had four? Under such conditions where would they optain their food. The price of flour would be increased; instead of paying 2s. per stone, they might be required to pay 4s. per stone. That might not make a great deal of difference with those folks who had plenty of money; but working men who had only 25s. or 30s. per week, and perhaps large families, would experience difficulty. And if working people suffered, tradesmen would suffer also, and if working people and tradesmen suffered, the whole of England would suffer. What was the cause of England, Ireland, and Scotland not producing so much food as they might; the great cause, he believed, was a sense of insecurity on the part of the tenants which prevented them investing their capital or working with that energy which they would otherwise display. An exodus was taking place. Instead of people being scattered on the face of the land and living in small villages and hamlets, they were driven into the towns, and an amount of degredation and misery existed. Politicians might well consider how they might prevent that exodus, for why should the people of England be driven from the country to the towns? It was not so in other countries. In England, Scotland, and Ireland there were 195,000 owners of land, and he expected the owners of villa sites, &c.; while in France there were many more, and in Germany 12 times as many as in Great Britain. He took next the small owners of land. In England there were 130,000 small owners; in France there were 40 times as many, and in Germany 16 times as many. Then take again the occupiers, the farmers who farmed the land. In Great Britian there were 750,000 small farmers, while in France there were three times as many. In France 75 per cent. of the small farmers were owners of the soil, in Germany 50 per cent.; while in Great Britain only 2 per cent. were owners. In Great Britain they required such a reform in the land laws as would make the man who tilled the soil its owner. (Loud applause.) There was no doubt that the question would be dealt with during the next session, and that if members understood the view of the people they would come to an intelligent conclusion. After referring to the condition of Ireland, the speaker concluded by expressing a hope that they would not see a revolution either in England or Ireland. Let them have a law which would give tenants security in their holdings, and enable them to obtain by their capital and industry the best results from the soil. (Applause.) Then in a few years—ten, twenty, or thirty years, and that was not a long time in the history of a nation—they would have a contented Ireland. (Loud applause).

Mr. ROBERT CAMERON next addressed the meeting, contrasting the late Government with the present, and speaking at length on the Irish question.

Mr. JENKINS moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting records its continued confidence in the Liberal Government, and begs to assure Mr. Gladstone that in his efforts to secure peace and good government in the East, and to pass necessary measures of reform at home, and to deal with the Irish Land Question upon the basis of justice, and with the object of making the Irish prosperous and contented, he will have the hearty support of the Liberals of this district."

The motion was seconded by Mr. M. COUPLAND, and enthusiastically carried.

Mr. CHAS. WILSON submitted the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. JOS. ELTRINGHAM, and carried by acclamation:—"That the thanks of this meeting be given to Messrs. Palmer and Joicey for their firm adherence to the Government in voting for the great Liberal measures passed during last Session."

Mr. JENKINS proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Mr. WHEATLEY seconded the proposition. Mr. Priestman, he said, was a staunch Liberal, and worked hard at the last election.

The motion was enthusiastically carried.

On the motion of Mr. CARSS, seconded by Mr. Palliser, a vote of thanks was accorded to the speakers, after which the proceedings closed.

Markets.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—Our farmers supplies of wheat have been decreasing, and at this day's market little was shown, but there has been a fair quantity to hand both coastwise and by rail. Of foreign we have only moderate fresh arrivals. The trade, however, ruled dull, and the limited business done was at rather under Saturday's rates, or 6d to 1s decline on the week. Barley very flat and 1s lower, Maize, beans, and peas 6d cheaper. Oats very dull and 1s lower. Flour quiet at 6d to 1s decline.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market the arrivals from a distance consisted of 24 head of cattle from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland; 889 beasts, 465 sheep, 19 calves, and 190 pigs from foreign; and 237 beasts and 200 pigs from Ireland. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a increase of 394 beasts, and 580 sheep as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, considering the time of year, cattle was inferior, while sheep were middling. The supply of beef comprised 1,851 head. Sellers experienced a steady selling market. Although there was an increase of nearly 400 as compared with last week, yet there was little or no change to note. The number of sheep was 5,840. The finest descriptions of Leicester-cheviots were scarce, and moved freely off at extreme currencies, but for most of other kinds sales were somewhat slow at about late rates. Pigs—790 were shown, against 1,092 in the corresponding week of last year. Small porkers were in good demand, and realised extreme currencies, while the larger sorts were slow and dear. The day was fine for holding the market, but the weather was mild and open, with a dense fog. Prices for this day, sinking offal, are as follows:—

Beasts, prime heifers, per stone	9s 3d to 9s 6d
Secondary sorts	6s 3d .. 7s 3d
First-class oxen	9s 0d .. 9s 3d
Middling	6s 6d .. 7s 0d
Cows and inferior	5s 6d .. 6s 6d
Pork	6s 6d .. 9s 6d
Sheep (good venerable wedders) per lb	8½d .. 9½d
Middling	7½d .. 8½d

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land hay, £4 10s 0d to £6 0s; this year's growth, £3 10s to £5 0s 0d; new land hay, £5 0s to £7 0s; this year's growth, £3 0s to £6 5s; clover hay, £3 14s to £4 6s per ton; wheat straw, 1s 3d to 1s 8d; barley straw, 1s 3d to 1s 4d; oat straw, 1s 5d to 1s 8d per thrave. Carts of hay at market, 124; carts of straw, 44.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—Large supply of grinding barley at our market this morning, selling at from 30s to 31s per qr. Oats were a better show, best samples making 28s per qr. Only one sample of wheat on offer.

HEXHAM PROVISION, Tuesday.—Butter, 1s 5d to 1s 6d per lb; eggs 6 to 7 for 1s; geese, 7s 0d to 10s 0d each; chickens, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; ducks, 2s 6d to 3s 6d each; rabbits, 2s 6d to 3s 0d per couple; potatoes, 6d to 8d; onions 1s 0d to 1s 8d; apples, 1s 10d to 2s 4d per stone; cabbages, 1d each; lemons, 3d each; grapes, 8d to 10d per lb; flour, extra superfines, 2s 4d; superfines, 2s 2d; fines, 2s 0d; maslin, 1s 10d; oatmeal, 2s 2d to 2s 4d per stone. Hares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d each.

DURHAM PROVISION, Saturday.—Beef, 8d to 10d; mutton, 9d to 10d; veal, 9d to 10d; bacon, 4½d to 6½d; ham, 6d to 6½d; cheese, 8d to 9d; butterine, 0d; lard, 6d to 7d per lb. Chickens, 1s 6d to 2s 6d; ducks, 2s to 2s 9d; geese, 5s 6d to 10s; turkeys, 5s 6d to 11s 0d each. Pigeons, 1s 3d to 1s 4d; rabbits, 2s 6d to 3s per couple. Butter, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; salt do., 1s to 1s 2d per lb. Eggs, 5 to 6 for 1s. Apples, 1s 9d to 3s; onions, 1s 6d to 2s 0d potatoes, 6d to 9d per stone. Pears, 3d to 4d; grapes, 8d to 10d per lb.

ut that it was not right that he should
land untilled, while there were so many
s of English men and English women
the bread which that land might supply.
plause.) Now, the land was not producing
might—(A Voice: "Not half.")—and
g so they must have food sent them from
and thanks, that they could, because the
Government in the olden days abolished the
ws. (Applause.) It was a serious thing
should have to depend on foreign countries
What would be their condition supposing
e engaged in a war, and instead of having
rean Power against them they had four
ch conditions where would they optain
l. The price of flour would be increased;
f paying 2s. per stone, they might be re-
pay 4s. per stone. That might not make
al of difference with those folks who had
money; but working men who had only 25s.
r week, and perhaps large families, would ex-
difficulty. And if working people suffered,
n would suffer also, and if working people
smen suffered, the whole of England would
What was the cause of England, Ireland,
land not producing so much food as they
he great cause, he believed, was a sense of
y on the part of the tenants which preven-
n investing their capital or working with
rgy which they would otherwise display.
ius was taking place. Instead of people
ttered on the face of the land and living in
llages and hamlets, they were driven into
s, and an amount of degradation and misery
Politicians might well consider how they
revent that exodus, for why should the
f England be driven from the country to the
It was not so in other countries. In
Scotland, and Ireland there were 195,000
f land, and he expected the owners of villa
; while in France there were many more,
Germany 12 times as many as in Great
He took next the small owners of land.
nd there were 130,000 small owners; in
there were 40 times as many, and in
y 16 times as many. Then take again the
, the farmers who farmed the land. In
ritian there were 750,000 small farmers,
France there were three times as many.
e 75 per cent. of the small farmers were
f the soil, in Germany 50 per cent.; while
Britain only 2 per cent. were owners. In
ritain they required such a reform in the
s as would make the man who tilled the soil
r. (Loud applause.) There was no doubt
question would be dealt with during the next
nd that if members understood the view of
le they would come to an intelligent con-
After referring to the condition of Ireland,
ker concluded by expressing a hope that
ld not see a revolution either in England
d. Let them have a law which would give
security in their holdings, and enable them
by their capital and industry the best results
soil. (Applause.) Then in a few years—
nty, or thirty years, and that was not a
e in the history of a nation—they would
ontented Ireland. (Loud applause).
OBERT CAMERON next addressed the meet-
ntrasting the late Government with the
and speaking at length on the Irish ques-

JENKINS moved the following resolution:—
this meeting records its continued confi-
the Liberal Government, and begs to as-
. Gladstone that in his efforts to secure
d good government in the East, and to pass
y measures of reform at home, and to deal
e Irish Land Question upon the basis of
and with the object of making the Irish
ous and contented, he will have the hearty
of the Liberals of this district."
motion was seconded by Mr. M. COUPLAND,
thusiastically carried.
CHAS. WILSON submitted the following reso-
which was seconded by Mr. JOS. ELTRING-
and carried by acclamation:—"That the
of this meeting be given to Messrs. Palmer
icey for their firm adherence to the Govern-
in voting for the great Liberal measures
during last Session."
JENKINS proposed a vote of thanks to the
an.
WHEATLEY seconded the proposition. Mr.
an, he said, was a staunch Liberal, and
hard at the last election.
motion was enthusiastically carried.
he motion of Mr. Carss, seconded by Mr.
r, a vote of thanks was accorded to the
rs, after which the proceedings closed.

Markets.

CASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—Our farmers
of wheat have been decreasing, and at this day's
little was shown, but there has been a fair quan-
hand both coastwise and by rail. Of foreign we
ly moderate fresh arrivals. The trade, however,
ull, and the limited business done was at rather
Saturday's rates, or 6d to 1s decline on the week.
very flat and 1s lower, Maize, beans, and peas
per. Oats very dull and 1s lower. Flour quiet
1s decline.
CASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—At this
arket the arrivals from a distance consisted of
of cattle from Aberdeen and the counties of the
ast coast of Scotland; 889 beasts, 465 sheep,
es, and 190 pigs from foreign; and 237 beasts
pigs from Ireland. The show of stock pre-
for sale exhibited a increase of 394 beasts, and
ep as compared with that of last week. Re-
quality, considering the time of year, cattle was
, while sheep were middling. The supply of beef
d 1,851 head. Sellers experienced a steady sel-
arket. Although there was an increase of nearly
compared with last week, yet there was little or
nge to note. The number of sheep was 5,840.
est descriptions of Leicester-cheviots were scarce,
ved freely off at extreme currencies, but for most
r kinds sales were somewhat slow at about late
Pigs—790 were shown, against 1,092 in the cor-
ding week of last year. Small porkers were in
emand, and realised extreme currencies, while the
sorts were slow and dear. The day was fine for
y the market, but the weather was mild and open,
dense fog. Prices for this day, sinking offal, are
ows:—

, prime heifers, per stone	9s 3d to 9s 6d
ary sorts..........	6s 3d .. 7s 3d
lass oxen	9s 0d .. 9s 3d
ng..........	6s 6d .. 7s 0d
and inferior..........	5s 6d .. 6s 6d
....	6s 6d .. 9s 6d
(good venerable wedders) per lb ..	8½d .. 9½d
ng..........	7½d .. 8½d

CASTLE HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land
£4 10s 0d to £6 0s; this year's growth, £3 10s to
0d; new land hay, £5 0s to £7 0s; this year's
, £3 0s to £6 5s; clover hay, £3 14s to £4 6s per
wheat straw, 1s 3d to 1s 8d; barley straw, 1s 3d
1d; oat straw, 1s 5d to 1s 8d per thrave. Carts of
market, 124; carts of straw, 44.
KHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—Large supply
ding barley at our market this morning, selling at
0s to 31s per qr. Oats were a better show, best
making 28s per qr. Only one sample of wheat
er.
KHAM PROVISION, Tuesday.—Butter, 1s 5d to 1s
lb; eggs 6 to 7 for 1s; geese, 7s 0d to 10s 0d each
ns, 2s 6d to 3s 0d each; ducks, 2s 6d to 3s 6d each;
, 2s 6d to 3s 0d per couple; potatoes, 6d to 8d;
1s 0d to 1s 8d; apples, 1s 10d to 2s 4d per
cabbages, 1d each; lemons, 3d each; grapes,
0d per lb; flour, extra superfines, 2s 4d; super-
2s 2d; fines, 2s 0d; maslin, 1s 10d; oatmeal, 2s 2d
d per stone. Hares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d each.
KHAM PROVISION, Saturday.—Beef, 8d to 10d;
n, 9d to 10d; veal, 9d to 10d; bacon, 4½d to 6½d;
6d to 6½d; cheese, 8d to 9d; butterine, 0d; lard,
7d per lb. Chickens, 1s 6d to 2s 6d; ducks, 2s to
; geese, 5s 6d to 10s; turkeys, 5s 6d to 11s 0d each.
ns, 1s 3d to 1s 4d; rabbits, 2s 6d to 3s per couple.
, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; salt do., 1s to 1s 2d per lb. Eggs,
for 1s. Apples, 1s 9d to 3s; onions, 1s 6d to 2s 0d
ns, 6d to 9d per stone. Pears, 3d to 4d; grapes,
10d per lb.

VISIT TO OBER-AMMERGAN IN THE SUMMER OF 1880.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

You must know that my uncle had wished all the summer to go to Ober-Ammergan, but none of the rest of us did. However, we heard so much that interested us and roused our curiosity from various English people we came across, that my curiosity began to grow apace, and I soon found that aunt and cousins were in the same predicament. The end of it was, we hired a carriage in Trusbruck, and agreeing to take two days to the 50 miles drive, we set out for Ober-Ammergan. (I ought to say that we wrote for rooms and tickets from Cortina a week previously.) It was a magnificent drive, and on the evening of the first day we had the good fortune to witness an "after-glow." As we reached Omer-Ammergan on a Friday instead of Saturday, (when the place fills rapidly), we secured some pretty simple rooms in one of the best houses; the owner Sabastian Gevink, was one of the musicians, and played on several instruments. He had five brothers, one of whom lived next door. He attracted our attention by his long, waving, flaxen hair, and we soon found that he was in the chorus. I must tell you that on entering the village, which is large, very pretty and very clean, a youth with long brown curley hair, and a pleasant face passed us, whereupon I called out, "There's the St. John Edie!" I recognised him from his photograph, and also from the likeness the conventional St. John of old pictures. Now the Ammerganer's look upon the Passion Play as a high religious festival, and on the Saturday evening a band goes through the village, as on the eve of all festivals, and at five next morning guns are fired. A mass is celebrated, which many of the people attend before going to the "theatre," and the band of music again passes through the village. I may remark here that Gaze, an English travelling agent, has opened an inn in the middle of the village, and is no favourite with the people, as his house is none of the quietest on Sunday evenings, and they don't like their solemn festival turning into a noisy holiday. Well, at eight precisely, when all must be in their places, the guns are again fired three times, and then, to the minute, nineteen "guardian spirits" that form the chorus enter, and the music (composed by one of their own schoolmasters half a century since) begins. Half of chorus come from the right and half from the left hand caulisse and take their places across the fore-stage. They are all, men and women alike, dressed in long white robes gold-embroidered, with girdles, and long, richly embroidered mantles of various colours and classical form. Sandals are worn on the feet, and each head is encircled with a diadiem The leader, Choragees, first speaks the prologue, describing the coming scene and what relation the tableaux bear to it. Then they all sing verses to the same effect, during which the bell rings and they all move a few steps backward so as to leave the view of the stage proper unobstructed. The curtain now rolls up, disclosing the Ober-Ammergan tableau, one of which, and sometimes two, preceedes each act of the main peice. The chorus continue to sing as long as the curtain remains up, and for a minute or two afterwards, and then quit the stage as they entered. The first tableau represents Adam and Eve being driven from Eden by the angel with the flaming sword, and in the back ground is an allegorical group—a cross raised high and childern kneeling round it—alluding of course to the tree of death and the tree of life. Singing is heard in the distance, and soon a great crowd of men, women, and children, with palms (large ferns) in their hands approach, and in their midst, "on a colt, the foal of an ass," sits the delineator of Christ, Joseph Maier. All pass along, re-appearing to the left, where Maier dismounts and comes to the front with the disciples. The curtain slowly rises and the money-changers in the temple are disclosed. Maier rebukes them in the words of scripture, overthrows the tables, sets the doves at liberty, and drives out the dealers. This ends the first scene. The next tableau shows the jealous sons of Jacob plotting against Joseph, and illustrates the scene in the Sanhedrim, when the rulers are scheming to get rid of Christ, professing that he will destroy the law of Moses, make the people seditious, &c., but really afraid for their own power, and jealous of the Magarene's popularity. The enraged money-changes now enter, seeking redress, and Caiaphas employs them to get Jesus into the priest's hands, the chief dealer saying that he has some slight acquaintance with one of the Magarene's followers, and thinks he may be bribed to serve them. (This dealer and one of the rabbis are really good actors). The next scene represents the feast at which Mary annoints Christ; it is followed by his farewell to his mother and friends at Bethany, and is accompanied by a beautiful tableau—Tobias taking leave of his mother, and also the bride's lament in the song of Solomon. Christ's lamentation over Jerusalem is the next scene, when he warns his disciples of his speedy removal from them. Judas, already enraged by the waste of money on the ointment, says, "But master, if you really are going to leave us, what shall we do? See, the bag is empty! What provision shall you make for us?" Then some of the disciples are despatched to prepare the passover, and Judas remains behind, grumbling to himself and casting over in his mind whether or not he shall remain with the Master, when the dealer appears on the scene, and first pretending to ask his advice as to whether he too shall join the followers of Jesus, gradually worms out of Judas an account of the late occurrences. He ends by taking Judas before the Sanhedrim, where he bargains with the priests and receives the bribe, comforting himself with the assurance that if the priests conquer his fortune is made, and if Christ conquers he will turn penitent, for he has never seen Him turn a repenitent sinner away. The "Last Supper," and the washing of the disciple's feet is reverently and solemnly gone through, but the following scene in the Garden of Gethsemene, though equally well done, offended my feelings more than anything. It seemed at the time too deep a mystery to dare to portray. It was the only thing except the scourging, which I felt I must turn away my eyes from. By this time it is twelve o'clock, and there is a pause for an hour or two. The first scene in the second part is where Christ is taken before Annas, preceded by a tableau of Micaiah receiving a blow for daring to prophesy truth. The next scene represents Christ before Caiaphas, illustrated by a tableau of Naboth stoned after the evidence of false witnesses. Then the despair of Judas is enacted, profigured by a tableau of Cain standing by the body of his murdered brother. After a monologue which well expresses his remorse and after despair, Judas casts his eyes on a tree hard by, and the curtain falls while he is in the act of throwing one end of his girdle over a branch. Next we see Jesus before Pilate. (Tableau Daniel condemned.) Next Jesus before Herod, followed by the scourging and crowning with thorns. The chief part of this takes place before the curtain is raised, only one or two blows falling after. Then comes, what is to my mind, the finest scene in the whole peice. Christ is again taken before Pilate, and is led on to the balcony of Pilate's house, guarded by two soldiers. Beneath, to the left, stand a crowd of angry, violent priests, temple dealers, &c., and to the right an excited multitude, industriously gathered together by the priests, &c., inflamed against the accused, because Pilate had said at the end of the first interview, that he should see what the *people's* real desire was. The Virgin Mary, Magdelne, John, and a few other friends appear on the scene during the altercation between Pilate and the priests. Pilate stands firm for a long time, and only on being accused of "not being Ceasar's friend," does he at length, angry and reluctant, break his short staff in two, fling it down among the people, and cry impatiently, as he leaves the balcony, "take him then and crucify him." Before this he had tried to induce them to choose Christ instead of Barabbas. He sends for the robber, and an old man over eighty, with long, tangled grey hair and beard, clad in a dark grey prison garment, is led under the balcony. Then Pilate bids them look on "the benighted face of the accused, bearing the stamp of a wise and innocent teacher," and then he looks at Barabbas—"the repulsive picture of a consummate malefactor!" and when, in accordance with the clamours of the crowd, Barabbas is set at liberty, Pilate bids the soldiers conduct him to the city gates and warns him never to show himself within the walls again. After the condemnation the thieves are brought forward. The next scene is prefigured by Isaac carrying the wood up Mount Moriah, and represents Christ carrying the cross. The procession is accompanied by the Roman Centurion on a beautiful horse, and a great crowd in brilliant oriental garments appear along the street by Anneis' house; and from the opposite one Mary, John, and others are seen approaching, hoping to hear further news of the progress of the trial. To their horror, they meet Him on the way to Calvary! Simon of Cyrene appears just in time to be seized by the soldiers and forced to bear the cross. The angry priests chafe at every delay; but the more merciful Centurion not only commands them to wait and give time for rest, but allows Mary and the others to draw near and take leave. Before the next scene the chorus come on in black mantles, and the choragees recites to the accompaniment of soft music. Before the recitative is ended, blows of a hammer are heard behind the curtain, which, slowly rising, discloses the two thieves already hanging on their crosses. The central one, on which Maier is stretched in the manner usually represented, still lies on the ground, and is slowly raised to an upright position. It is 20ft. high, but the other two are much shorter, and the thieves are fastened with cords—their arms over the cross bar, as in some pictures. Maier is a splendidly-formed man, over six feet high, with fair curling hair and beard, and his manner all through the representation is quite calm and dignified, and free from any trace of self-consciousness. Even in this last trying scene of twenty minutes one is never shocked in any way. He has a fine pleasant voice, and unlike the others, speaks high German. He is only a poor wood-carver, as are most of the Ober-Ammerganers. I don't care to write details of this part, it seems too dreadful, especially to one who has not seen it, and who is probably as much against it as most who have not. I don't think, though, that you would ever rave against it like some who have written terrible accounts of this most "awful blasphemy" to the papers. Such seem to forget that it is a part of the religion of those villagers, and no money speculation. The sin, if sin there be, consists in Protestants going to see it, and more than that in doing their utmost, as *many English* have done, I fear, to corrupt those simple enthusiastic people. I can't bear to think of that! Well, to proceed, after the piercing the priests quit the scene (raving because they can't wait to see the body of Christ thrown into a malefactor's grave) and go to see what has happened to the Temple, which the "wicked sorcerer" has even in death "exercised his arts upon." Joseph and Nicademus, with the help of John and some other friends, proceed to take down the body (the great picture of Rubens in Antwerp being the model). I must just say that Maier imitates the stiffness of the limbs in death very wonderfully. The tableaux to the final scene are Jonah cast forth by the whale, and the Egyptians overwhelmed in the Red Sea. After the resurrection follows the scene with Mary in the garden, and the visit of the disciples to the Sepulchre. The whole is concluded by a tabltaux, partly allegorical. It is the moment of the Ascension the vanquished priests lie on their face before the Rock on which the Redeemer, in shining raiment stands. On each side are His friends and followers, beyond them Old Testament characters, mostly those already seen in the various tableaux, Adam and Eve at the head. I left the place with very mixed feelings, and I must say that on the whole I agree with a lady who remarked, in my hearing a few days before, that "it is almost pleasanter as a recollection than during the representation." It brings out the Scripture narrative very clearly, especially the crafty way in which the priests went to work, and their inveterate hatred. Now I must tell you a little about the *principal* performers. About 700 take part in it, the youngest being not quite three years old. Maier I have spoken of, but must add that he bears a very good character, and is much respected; he is now thirty-seven, and took the same part ten years ago. Judas, also a wood-carver, is considered the most talented of any as an actor, and certainly he is wonderful. Pilate is a particularly noble-looking fellow, a carver also, just fitted for a Roman soldier. Caiaphas is the patrician of the village, is "Burgomeister," keeps a shop, has the post office, and so forth. He is a splendid man too, and goes through his part finely. Annas, an old man, is also very good. Peter's face is beautiful, so noble and perfectly fitted for his part. He too is a wood-carver. His acting was not quite so good as those already mentioned, but better than John's, whose abrupt, almost forward, manner of saying "Master, tell us," would have better become Peter. All through there is scarcely enough sympathy or commotion between the disciples and their Master. The Moses of the tableaux attracted my attention at once by his venerable face and long grey beard, and I found afterwards that it was Tobias Flunger, who was the delineator of Christ in 1850, and first attracted the attention of travellers to the Passion Play, owing to his successful representation, and the criticisms of Devrient on it. It is said that he had less dignity than Maier, but his face was marvellously like some of the more beautiful of old pictures. The female characters are less successful. Mary Magdalene has a most unpleasant voice, and the Virgin's is not much better. It seems that all those who take part in the play must bear unexceptionable characters, and the only girl in the village who was really gifted and well fitted for the part of Mary Magdalene did not stand the test, and another, otherwise unfit for it, chosen. Of course many think the people make an enormous sum of money by it; but owing to there being so many engaged in the representation, and to the fact that their ordinary work must be suspended for so long a time, I do not believe this to be the case. Undoubtedly, the chief source of gain is from the letting of their rooms; and when one takes into consideration that they must buy much extra furniture, and have most of the necessary provision from a distance, and that they *might get* almost any price they liked to ask, and are still reasonable, I think they deserve to earn something extra. Besides wood-carving is not a very profitable trade.

PAPERS.—The paper having a large circulation—the paper of tobacco. Papers containing many fine points—the paper of needles. Drawing paper—dentist's bills. A paper that takes—a sheriff's warrant.

A NEWLY-MARRIED lady was telling another how nicely her husband could write. 'Oh, you should just see some of his love-letters!'—'Yes, I know,' was the freezing reply; 'I've got a bushel of 'em in my trunk.'

KNOCKING the Sawdust out of an Old Adage.—Beggars can't be choosers,' says an old adage. A gentleman writes that a beggar got into his hall the other day, and chose from the hat-rack forthwith three hats, one umbrella, and his new overcoat.

AN indefatigable mamma, who has succeeded in getting her own seven daughters 'well off her hands,' has determined to extend to others the benefit of her system. She is going to open a class for the instruction of young ladies in the art of husband catching. It is to be called the 'School of Design.'

MARY MARSTON,

BY GEORGE McDONALD L.L.D.,

Author of "Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood," "The Seaboard Parish," "Robert Falconer," &c.

CHAPTER V.—CONTINUED.

"But, Cousin Godfrey! — please!" she called after him, "you don't give me time to thank you."

"That will do when you are certain you care for it," he returned.

"I care for it very *much*," she replied.

"How can you say that, when you don't know yet whether you will understand it or not?" he rejoined, and closed the door.

Letty stood motionless, the book in her hand illuminating the dusk with its gold, and warming its coolness with its crimson boards and silken linings. One poem after another she read, nor knew how the time passed, until the voice of her aunt in her ears warned her to finish her skimming, and carry the jug to the pantry. But already Letty had taken a little of the cream off the book also, and already, between the time she had entered and the time she left the dairy, had taken besides a fresh start in spiritual growth.

The next day Godfrey took an opportunity of asking her whether she had found in the book anything she liked. To his disappointment she mentioned one of the few commonplace things the collection contained—a last-century production, dull and respectable, which, surely, but for the glamour of some pleasant association, the editor would never have included. Happily, however, he bethought himself in time not to tell her the thing was worthless; such a word, instead of chipping the shell in which the girl's faculty lay dormant, would have smashed the whole egg into a miserable albuminous mass. And he was well rewarded; for the same day, in the evening, he heard her singing gaily over her work, and listening, discovered that she was singing verse after verse of one of the best ballads in the whole book. She had chosen with the fancy of pleasing Godfrey; she sang to please herself. After this discovery he set himself in earnest to the task of developing her intellectual life, and, daily almost, grew more interested in his endeavour. His main object was to make her think; and for the high purpose, chiefly but not exclusively, he employed verse.

The main obstacle to success he soon discovered to be Letty's exceeding distrust of herself. I would not be mistaken to mean that she had too little confidence in herself; of that no one can have too little. Self-distrust will only retard, while self-confidence will betray. The man ignorant in these things will answer me: "But you must have one or the other." "You must have neither," I reply. "You must follow the truth, and in that pursuit, the less one thinks about himself the pursuer the better. Let him so hunger and thirst after the truth that the dim vision of it occupies all his being, and leaves no time to think of his hunger and his thirst. Self-forgetfulness in the reaching out after that which is essential to us is the healthiest of mental conditions. One has to look to his ways, to his deeds, to his conduct—not to himself. In such losing of the false, or merely reflected, we find the true self. There is no harm in being stupid, so long as a man does not think himself clever, no good in being clever if a man thinks himself so, for that is a short way to the worst stupidity. If you think yourself clever, set yourself to do something; than you will have a chance of humiliation.

With good faculties, and fine instincts, Letty was always thinking she must be wrong, just because she was tin it—a lovely fault, no doubt, but a fault greatly impeditive to progress, and tormenting to a a teacher. She got on very fairly in spite of it, however; and her devotion to Godfrey, as she felt herself growing in his sight, increased almost to a passion. Do not misunderstand me, my reader. If I say anything grows to a passion, I mean, of course, the passion of that thing, not of something else. Here I no more mean that her devotion became what in novels is commonly called love, than, if I said ambition or avarice had grown to a passion. I should mean those vices had changed to love. Godfrey Wardour was at least ten years older than Letty; besides him, she had not a single male relative in the world—neither had she mother or sister on whom to let out her heart; while of Mrs Wardour, who was more severe on her than on any-one else, she was not a little afraid: from these causes it came that Cousin Godfrey grew and grew in Letty's imagination, until he was to her everything great and good—her idea of him naturally growing as she grew herself under his influences. To her he was the heart of wisdom, the head of knowledge, the arm of strength.

But her worship was quiet, as the worship of maiden, in whatever kind ought to be. She knew nothing of what is called love, except as a word, and from sympathy with the persons in the tales she read. Any remotest suggestion of its existence in her relation to Godfrey, she would have resented as the most offensive impertinence—an accusation of impossible irreverence.

By degrees Godfrey came to understand, but then only in a measure, with what a self-refusing, impressionable nature he was dealing; and as he saw, he became more generous towards her, more gentle and delicate in his ministration. Of necessity he grew more and more interested in her, especially after he had made the discovery that the moment she laid hold of a truth—the moment, that is, when it was no longer another's idea, but her own perception—it began to sprout in her in all directions of practice. By nature she was not intellectually quick; but, because such was her character, the ratio of her progress was of necessity an increasing one.

If Godfrey had seen in his new relation to Letty a possibility of the revival of feelings he had supposed for ever extinguished, such a possibility would have borne to him purely the aspect of danger; at the mere idea of again falling in love, he would have sickened with dismay; and whether or not he had any dread of such a catastrophe, certain it is that he behaved more to her as a pedagogue than a cousinly tutor, insisting on a precision in all she did that might have gone far to rouse resentment and recoil in the mind of a less childlike woman. Just as surely, notwithstanding all that, however, did the sweet girl grow into his heart: it *could* not be otherwise. The idea of her was making a nest for itself in his soul—what kind of a nest, for long he did not know, and for long did not think to enquire. Living thus, like an elder brother with a much younger sister, he was more than satisfied, refusing, it may be, to regard the probability of intruding change. But how far any man and woman may have been capable of loving without falling in love, can be answered only after question has yielded to history. In the meantime, Mrs. Wardour, who would have been indignant at the notion of any equal bond between her idolized son and her patronized cousin, saw, nor heard, nor suspected anything to rouse uneasiness.

Things were thus in the old house, when the growing affection of Letty for Mary Marston took form one day in the request that she would make Thornwick the goal of her Sunday walk. She repented, it is true, the moment she had said the words, from dread of her aunt; but they had been said and were accepted. Mary went, and the aunt-difficulty had been got over. The friendship of Godfrey also had now run into that of the girls, and Mary's visits were continued with pleasure to all, and certainly with no little profit to herself; for where the higher nature cannot communicate the greater benefit, it will reap it. Her Sunday visit became to Mary the one foraging expedition of the week—that which going to church ought to be, and so seldom can be.

The beginning and main stay of her spiritual life was, as we have seen, her father, in whom she believed absolutely. From books and sermons she had got little good; for in neither kind had the best come nigh her. She did very nearly her best to obey, but without much perceiving the splendour of the thing required, or much feeling its might upon her own eternal nature. She was as yet, in relation to the Gospel, much as the Jews were in relation to their law: they had not yet learned the gospel of their law, and she was yet only serving the law of the Gospel. But she was making progress, in simple and pure virture of her obedience. Show me the person ready to step from any, let it be the narrowest, sect of Christian Pharisees into a freer and holier air, and I shall look to find in that person the one of that sect who, in the midst of its darkness and selfish worldilness, mistaken for holiness, has been living a life more obedient than the rest.

And now was sent Godfrey to her aid, a teacher himself far behind his pupil, inasmuch as he was more occupied with what he was, and what he had to become; the weakest may be sent to give the strongest saving help; even the foolish may meditate between the wise and the wiser; and Godfrey presented Mary to men greater than himself, whom in a short time she would understand even better than he. Book after book he lent—now and then gave her one of the best—introduced her, with no special intention, to much in the way of religion that was good in the way of literature as well. Only where he delighted mainly in the literature, she delighted more in the religion. Some of my readers will be able to imagine what it must have been to a capable, clear-thinking, warm-hearted, loving soul like Mary, hitherto in absolute ignorance of any better religious poetry than the chapel hymn-book afforded her, to make acquaintance with George Herbert, with Henry Vaughan, with Giles Fletcher, with Richard Crawshaw, with old Mason, not to mention Milton, and afterwards our own Father Newman and Father Faber.

But it was by no means chiefly upon such that Godfrey led the talk on the Sunday afternoons. A lover of all truly imaginative literature, his knowledge of it was large, nor confined to that of his own country, although that alone was at present available for either of his pupils. His seclusion from what is called the world had brought him into larger and closer contact with what is really the world. The breakers upon reef and shore may be the ocean to some, but he who would know the ocean indeed must leave them afar, sinking into silence, and sail into wider and lonelier spaces. Through Godfrey, Mary came to know of a land never promised yet open—a land of whose nature even she had never dreamed—a land of the spirit flowin gwith milk and honey—a land of which the fashionable world knows little more than the dwellers in the back slums, although it imagines it lying, with the kingdoms of the earth at its feet.

As regards her feelings towards her new friend, this opener of unseen doors, the greatness of her obligation to him wrought against presumption and any possible folly. Besides, Mary was one who possessed power over her own spirit—rare gift, given to none but those who do something towards the taking of it. She was able in no small measure to order her own thoughts. Without any theory of self-rule, she yet ruled her Self. She was not one to slip about in the saddle, or let go the reins for a kick and a plunge or two. There was the thing that should be, and the thing that should not be; the thing that was reasonable, and the thing that was absurd. Add to all this, that she believed she saw in Mr. Wardour's behaviour to his cousin, in the careful gentleness evident through all the severity of the schoolmaster, the presence of a deeper feeling, that migh tone day blossom to the bliss of her friend; and we need not wonder if Mary's heart remained calm in the very flood of its gratitude; while the truth she gathered by aid of the intercourse, enlarging her strength, enlarged likewise the composure that comes of strength. She did not even trouble herself much to show Godfrey her gratitude. We may spoil gratitude as we offer it, by insisting on its recognition. To receive honestly is the best thanks for a good thing.

Nor was Godfrey without payment for what he did; the revival of ancient benefits, a new spring time of old flowers, and the fresh quickenening of one's own soul, are the spiritual wages of every spiritual service. In giving, a man receives more than he gives, and the *more* is in proportion to the worth of the thing given.

Mary did not encourage Letty to call at the shop, because the rudeness of the Turnbulls was certain to break out on her departure, as it did one day, that Godfrey, dismounting at the door, and entering the shop in quest of something for his mother, naturally shook hands with Mary over the counter. No remark was made so long as her father was in the shop, for, with all their professed contempt of him and his ways, the Turnbulls stood curiously in awe of him: no one could tell what he might or might not do, seeing they did not in the least understand him; and there were reasons for avoiding offence. But the moment he retired, which he always did earlier than the rest, the small arms of the enemy began to go off, causing Mary a burning cheek and indignant heart. Yet the great desire of Mr. Turnbull was a match between George and Mary, for that would, whatever might happen, secure the Marston money to the business. Their evil report Mary did not carry to her father. She scorned to trouble his lofty nature with her small annoyances; neither could they long keep down the well-spring of her own peace, which, deeper than anger could reach, soon began to rise again fresh in her spirit, fed from that water of life which underlies all care. In a few moments it had cooled her cheek, stilled her heart, and washed the wounds of offence.

CHAPTER VI.

TOM HELMER.

When Tom Helmer's father died, his mother, who had never been able to manage him, sent him to school to get rid of him, lamented his absence till he returned, then writhed and fretted under his presence until he went. Never thereafter did those two, mother and son, meet, whether from a separation of months or of hours, without at once tumbling into an obstinate difference. When the youth was at home, their sparring, to called it by a mild name, went on from morning to night, and sometimes almost from night to morning. Primarily, of course, the fault lay with the mother; and things would have gone far worse, had not the youth, alone with the self-will of the mother, inherited his father's good nature. At school he was a great favourite, and mostly had his own way, both with boys and masters, for, although a fool, he was a pleasant fool, clever, fond of popularity, and complaisant with everybody —except always his mother, the merest word from whom would at once rouse all the rebel in his blood. In person he was tall and loosely knit, with large joints and extremities. His face was handsome and vivacious, expressing far more than was in him to express, and giving ground for expectation such as he had never met. He was by no means an ill-intentioned fellow preferred doing well and acting fairly, and neither at school nor at college had got into any serious scrape, But he had never found it imperative to reach out after his own ideal of duty. He had never been worthy the name of student, or cared much for anything beyond the amusements the universities provide so liberally, except dabbling in literature. Perhaps his only vice was self-satisfaction —which few will admit to be a vice; remonstrance never reached him; to himself he was even in the right, judging himself only by his sentiments and vague intents, never by his actions; that these had little correspondence never struck him; it had never even struck him that they ought to correspond. In his own eyes he did well enough, and a good deal better. Gifted not only with fluency of speech, that crowning glory and ruin of a fool, but with plausibility of tone and demeanour, a confidence that imposed both on himself and on others, and a certain dropsical impressionableness of surface which made him seem and believe himself sympathetic, nobody could well help liking him, and it took some time to make one accept the disappointment he caused.

He was now in his twenty-first year, at home, pretending that nothing should make him go back to Oxford and enjoying more than even the sport of plaguing his mother. A soul-doctor might have prescribed for him a course of small-pox, to be followed by intermittent fever, with nobody to wait upon him but Mrs. Gamp; after that his mother might have had a possible chance with him, and he with his mother. But, unhappily, he had the best of health—supreme blessing in the eyes of the fool whom it enables to be a worse fool still; and was altogether the true son of his mother, who consoled herself for her absolute failure in his moral education with the reflection that she had reared him sound in wind and limb. Plaguing his mother, amusing himself as best he could, riding about the county on a good mare, of which he was proud, he was living in utter idleness, affording occasion for much wonder that he had never yet disgraced himself. He talked to everybody who would talk to him, and made acquaintance with anybody on the spur of the moment's whim. He would sit on a log with gipsy, and bamboozle him with lies made for the purpose, then thrash him for not believing them. He called here and called there, made himself specially agreeable everywhere, went to every ball and evening party to which he could get admittance in the neighbourhood, and flirted with any girl who would let him. He meant no harm, neither had done much, and was imagined by most incapable of doing any. The strange thing to some was that he stayed on in the country, and did not go to London and run up bills for his mother to pay; but the mare accounted for a good deal; and the fact that almost immediately on his late return he had seen Letty and fallen in love with her at first sight, accounted for a good deal more. Not since then, however, had he yet been able to meet her so as only to speak to her; for Thornwick was one of the few houses of the middle class in the neighbourhood where he was not encouraged to show himself. He was constantly, therefore, on the watch for a chance of seeing her, and every Sunday went to church in that same hope and no other. But Letty knew nothing of the favour in which she stood with him; for although Tom had, as we have heard, confessed to her friend Mary Marston his admiration of her. Mary had far too much good sense to make herself his ally in the matter.

(To be continued).

ONE day during an eclipse of the sun a boy sold smoked glasses at a penny a piece. "You ought to make money," said the purchaser.—"Yes," said the young merchant, "ours would be a good business if the dull season were not so long."

PERORATION of the Spartan uncle's lecture to his scapegrace nephew: "Finally, sirrah, you should endeavour to understand that it is infinitely better, instead of making pledges you always break, to make no promises at all—and keep them."

SAID he: "I think, dear, the dew is beginning to fall." "I'm glad of it," she yawned; "I've been hoping to hear a-dieu for some time." He went home, and asked his mother what she thought the girl meant by her ambiguous remarks.

A GIRL in Dublin struck her croquet partner on the head with a mallet; brain fever set in, and the young man nearly died. The girl was kept under arrest until his recovery, and when he got well she married him, and now he's sorry he didn't die.

"PRISONER at the bar," said the judge, "is there anything you wish to say before sentence is passed upon you?" The prisoner looked wistfully towards the door, and remarked that he would like to say good evening if it would be agreeable to the company.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL scholar (to the teacher): "Did you say that the hairs of my head were all numbered?"—Teacher: "Yes, my dear."—Sunday-school scholar: "Well, then,"—pulling out a hair, and presenting it,—"what's the number of that one?"

MADAME, who is of great *embonpoint*, asks her husband in what character she shall attend the masquerade. "As a captive balloon," he said.—"How must I dress that character?"—"Simply by tying a string to your foot," answered the fellow.

AN old lady visiting the Antiquarian Museum in Edinburgh the other day, on inspecting the old weapons very earnestly, and failing to find what she was apparently looking for, asked a visitor if he could tell her whereabouts they kept the Axe of the Apostles.

A SCOTCH nobleman one day visited a lawyer at his office, in which, at the time, there was a blazing fire, which led him to exclaim, "Mr. X, your office is as hot as an oven."—"So it should be, my lord," replied the lawyer; "it is here that I make my bread."

"'MA," said a thoughtful boy, I don't think Solomon was so rich as they say he was."—"Why, my dear, what could have put that into your head?" —"Why the Bible says he slept with his fathers, and I think if he had been so very rich he would have had a bed of his own."

A POOR emaciated Irishman, having called in a physician in a folorn h[illegible], the latter spread a large mustard plaster, and p[illegible] on the poor fellow's lean chest. Pat, when he w[illegible] tearful eyes looked down on it, said, "Docther, it strikes me it's a dale of mustard for so little m[illegible]."

NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL AT CHESTER-LE-STREET.—The members of the Wesleyan body in Chester-le-Street have worshipped for many years in a building situate in the Low Chare. The chapel was inconveniently situated, and the members have of late years endeavoured to secure a better site. Another pressing subject superseded for a time the chapel movement. The body succeeded in obtaining a resident minister, and with commendable perseverance at once set about building a very neat and substantial minister's house, which was completed about three years ago, several of the leaders of the connexion subscribing largely towards the object. The subject of a new chapel was again taken up, and although more than one disappointment was met with, a suitable site was offered by the late Earl of Durham, in the rear of the Police Court, and adjoining the road leading from the railway station into the town. A subscription list was opened, and several large donations were made, and the foundation stones were laid with more than ordinary *eclat* by the Hon. F. W. Lambton, Col. Joicey, and other gentlemen on Whit-Monday. A few weeks ago a very successful bazaar was opened in the building by Mr. J. W. Wayman, of Sunderland, and a welcome addition to the funds was raised. The building is of stone and has three rows of ligts. It is approached by a flight of stone steps. The lower storey is set apart for heating and cooling apparatus, school-room, and class-rooms. The chapel itself has two rows of lights. In addition to the floor accommodation, it contains a circular gallery, fitted up with neatly varnished pews, the space to the south being set apart for the organ, and the space in front for the minister. The opening service was held yesterday afternoon, the Rev. J. R. Hewitson, late resident minister (now of Bristol), preaching the sermon. A tea was afterwards held in the school-room. In the evening, a meeting was held, presided over by Mr. W. H. Stephenson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who delivered an appropriate address, and was followed by ministers of the connexion in the neighbourhood. The well-lighted and handsomely-fitted up chapel has been built by Mr. William Thompson, of Chester-le-Street, from plans prepared by himself.

Business Announcements.

JOHN CRAWFORD,
AGRICULTURAL AUCTIONEER & VALUER
25, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

MONEY advanced upon Goods on the Shortest Notice.
Business done promptly, and upon reasonable Terms.

REVELY AND KELL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BEG to announce that they have removed their Business from Medley Street to more Commodious Premises.
No. 7, COLLINGWOOD STREET. 764o
NEWCASTLE.

COALS AND FIREWOOD.
BEST COALS at 7s. 6d. per Load of 15 Cwt.,
COARSE COALS at 6s. 6d. per Load of 15 Cwt.,
GOOD SMALL COALS at 5s. 6d. per Load of 15 Cwt.,
COKE FOR STOVES, &c., at 3s. per Load of 8 Cwt.,
Delivered to any part of Consett.

COALS, COKE, AND FIREWOOD
In Lots of 1d. and upwards.
Apply to
ROBINSON CURRY,
DELVES LANE DEPOTS, OR, TIMBER YARD AND SAW MILL, GIBSON STREET. 687o

GAS FITTINGS AND LAMPS.
J. C. HALLIDAY'S great CHRISTMAS CLEARANCE SALE of Chandeliers and Paraffin Lamps has commenced. An early call requested for Special Bargains. Splendid Three-Light Chandeliers at 30s. Duplex Lamps from 7s. 6d. —Gas Fittings and Lamp Depot.
43, GRAININGER STREET, NEWCASTLE.
Plumbing and Gas Fitting as usual. 727o

HALL AND CO.,
(Late Gibson and Co.)
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BEG to announce that they have Opened Extensive Premises at Nos. 6, 7, and 9, Drury Lane, Newcastle, and that the Business at Tynemouth will be conducted at the same Premises as heretofore.
NOTE ADDRESS:—
6, 7, and 9, DRURY LANE, NEWCASTLE, and PERCY PARK ROAD, TYNEMOUTH. 763o

CHRISTMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR'S CARDS!!
CHRISTMAS CARDS!!!
IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT ALL PRICES, AT
ROBERT JACKSON'S
STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
9 AND 10, NEWMARKET STREET, AND
"GUARDIAN" OFFICE, CONSETT. 723o

TISSUE PAPERS
IN ALL COLOURS, SUITABLE FOR DECORATIONS AT CHRISTMAS, RECHRISTMAS, EXCEEDINGLY CHEAP, AT
ROBERT JACKSON'S
STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
9 AND 10, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

CARRIAGES.
MESSRS. ATKINSON and PHILLIPSON have at present an extensive Stock of NEW and SECOND-HAND BROUGHAMS and WAGONETTES, with moveable tops, of the latest designs, suitable for winter use. The REGISTERED CASTLEREAGH and RAVENSWORTH Pony Cars are received with great favour. These novel Carriages, which only weigh 3¼ cwts., are hung on American single plate springs, and fitted with patent jump seats. Sporting and other Phaetons, Mail-Carts, and SLEIGHS. Drawings Free on application.
16, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

CHRISTMAS!! CHRISTMAS!!!

C. F. COOKE
HAS ON HAND AN IMMENSE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS
BRITISH WINES,
INCLUDING
PORT,
SHERRY,
RASPBERRY,
CURRANT,
GREEN GINGER,
AND OTHER WINES.

C. F. C. HAS just received a Dairy of Fine CHESHIRE CHEESE at 9d. per pound. Good AMERICAN as low as 4d. per pound; FINE at 6d. per pound. Finest BUTTER at 1s. 4d. per pound; GOOD at 1s. 2d. per pound; BUTTERINE 1s. per pound. 707o

WINTER SAVE at least 25 per CLOTHING
WINTER Cent. on Winter CLOTHING
WINTER Clothing by making your CLOTHING
WINTER purchases at HUGH CLOTHING
WINTER MORTON and CO'S Pub- CLOTHING
WINTER lic Supply Stores for CLOTHING
WINTR Clothing direct from the CLOTHING
WINTER Factory, No. 55, Grainger CLOTHING
WINTER Street, corner of Nelson CLOTHING
WINTER Street. CLOTHING
WINTER All goods marked in plain CLOTHING
WINTER figures, and sold for ready CLOTHING
WINTER money only, with one small CLOTHING
WINTER profit on factory cost. CLOTHING
WINTER Garments not approved CLOTHING
WINTER can be exchanged, or the CLOTHING
WINTER money returned if desired, CLOTHING
WINTER the only exception being if CLOTHING
WINTER worn or damaged. CLOTHING
WINTER Full lists of prices cannot CLOTHING
WINTER be given, the articles kept CLOTHING
WINTER being too numerous for an CLOTHING
WINTER advertisement. A few quo- CLOTHING
WINTER tations are submitted, and CLOTHING
WINTER customers may depend on CLOTHING
WINTER finding all articles equally CLOTHING
WINTER cheap. Men's Overcoats, CLOTHING
WINTER war s and durable, 10s. 9d., CLOTHING
WINTER 18s., 21s., 25s. 6d. CLOTHING
WINTER Suits, equal to bespoke, CLOTHING
WINTER 18s. 9d., 25s. 6d., 29s. 11d. CLOTHING
WINTER Men's Trousers, very ser- CLOTHING
WINTER viceable, 5s. 11d., 6s. 11d., CLOTHING
WINTER 7s. 11d. Youths' Overcoats, CLOTHING
WINTER Tweeds and Naps, 8s. 11d., CLOTHING
WINTER 10s. 9d., 12s. 9d. Boys' CLOTHING
WINTER Overcoats, lined with CLOTHING
WINTER Tweed, 4s. 11d., 5s. 11d., CLOTHING
WINTER 6s. 11d. Boys' Overcoats, CLOTHING
WINTER with capes from 6s. 11d. CLOTHING
WINTER Boys' Suits, from 2s. 11d. CLOTHING
WINTER PUBLIC CLOTHING
WINTER CLOTHING CLOTHING
WINTER SUPPLY STORES CLOTHING
WINTER 55, GRAINGER STREET, CLOTHING
WINTER Corner of Nelson Street, CLOTHING
WINTER NEWCASTLE. CLOTHING

Business Announcements.

REMNANTS! REMNANTS!!

HUNDREDS OF REMNANTS!
Are now being OFFERED CHEAP!
At the NOTED DRAPERY STORE—
LUTON HOUSE,
22, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

Also, a Large and Choice Selection of
MILLINERY BONNETS AND HATS, AND LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S ULSTERS.

T. S. ATKINSON, Proprietor.

N.B.—Come as early as possible to secure the Great Bargains which are to be had.

REMNANTS! REMNANTS!!

JOHN HALL'S PRICE CURRENT.

Flour—Splendid Supers, 2s. 1d per stone; Fines, 1s 11d; per pound, or 10d. per quarter-stone; Best Pale, 6d. per American, 5s. 6d. per stone. Indian Meal, 1s. per stone, pound, or 1s. per quarter-stone; Best Mottled, 4d. per or 18s. per sack of 20 stones. Large Indian Corn, 1s. pound, or 1s. per quarter-stone. Rice, 2d. per pound, per stone, or 7s. 6d. cwt.; Rough Barley or Small or 6d. per quarter-stone; Rice Flour, 3d. per pound; Wheat, or small Indian Corn, 1s. 2d. per stone. Mixed Corn Flour, 5d. per pound. Sugars—Good, 2½d. per Poultry Food; Poultry Rice. Hume's Optimus Horse pound; Crystalised, 3d. per pound; Finest Loaf, 4d. Food; Thorley's Cattle Spice; Cotton and Linseed Cake; per pound. First-class Currants, 4d. pound; Raisins, Ground Cake; and Linseed, always in stock, and at 4d. per pound; Finest Sultanas, 6d. per pound. Teas—reasonable Prices. a good Leaf and a good Liquor, at 1s. 8d. per pound; CAREFULLY NOTE PRICES OF PROVISIONS:— Parcels of 5lbs, at 1s. 6d. per pound; a First-class Bacon, 4½d. to 6½d. per pound; Hams, whole, 7d. per Family Tea, Mild, Pleasant, and Syrupy Liquor, 2s. 8d. pound. Beef—Corned, 6d. per pound; 2lb Tins of per pound, or in 2½lb. Parcels, at 2s. 6d. per pound (in Roast Beef, 1s. each. Cheese, 5d., 7d., 8d., and 10d. per all Teas a proportionate reduction for quantities). All pound. Finest Danish Butter, 1s. 6d. Pure Lard, 1s. 1½d. Patent Medicines, from 9½d. per Bottle 6d. to 7d. per pound. 1lb Tins of Milk, 6d. each. or Box; Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup, 2s. 3d. Candles—Dips, 4½d. per pound; Wax, 7d. per pound. per Bottle; Ezo's Fruit Salt, 2s. 3d. per Bottle Soaps—Primrose Pale, 3d. per pound; Almond, 3d. per Mahler's Oil, 1s. 6d. per Bottle, &c. pound; White Curd, 4d. per pound; Extra Pale, 3d.

TERMS—CASH.
DISCOUNT—SIXPENCE IN THE POUND!!
JOHN HALL,
WHOLESALE AND FAMILY GROCER, ANNFIELD PLAIN. 482o

CASH DRAPERY SUPPLY STORES,
NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.

JOHN VARDY AND CO., Proprietors.
(Late W. Flender and Co.)

WE have purchased largely of Plain DRAPERY GOODS at lowest Old Prices, and are giving our Customers the advantage.
We are Selling the Best Calicoes, at the Price, in the County of Durham.
Our [Stock of Flannels, Shirtings, and Linens is Large and Cheap.
Our Dresses surprise everybody (being so Cheap) and always give satisfaction to the wearer.
We keep a Large Stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods.
We hold the Largest and Cheapest Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the District.

All Buyers of Drapery Goods will Save Money by Visiting the CASH DRAPERY SUPPLY STORES AT ANNFIELD PLAIN,
49n JOHN VARDY, & CO., PROPRIETORS.

A TRIP TO NEWCASTLE FOR NOTHING!!!
OPENING OF NEW PREMISES.

DONALD BAIN,
THE WELL-KNOWN CHEAP DRAPER, HAS OPENED THE CENTRAL PREMISES,
No. 23, GRAINGER STREET
(Two Doors from Nun Street), NEWCASTLE,
WHERE you will be supplied with the Newest, Best, and Cheapest DRESS AND DRAPERY GOODS in the Provinces. Apart from this, D. B. will allow to Purchasers of Thirty-five Shillings worth of Goods their FULL RAILWAY FARE, within a radius of Thirty Miles from Newcastle.

NOTE NUMBER AND ADDRESS—23, GRAINGER STREET. 457n

DENTAL SURGERY
EIGHTH YEAR OF ATTENDING CONSETT.
MR. MARKHAM, SURGEON DENTIST, of Newcastle, Attends No. 4, MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, EVERY MONDAY, from Eleven till Three.
ESTABLISHED IN NEWCASTLE 1830. 637n

THE CHEAPEST
GROCERY & PROVISION WAREHOUSES
ARE
W. AYNSLEY'S,
THE TEA DEALER

ZOEDONE!
A Delicious, Sparkling, Phosphated Iron Beverage. NON-ALCHOLIC.
PRICE—6s. 6d. per Dozen in Half-Champagne Bottles.

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, AND FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

Business Announcements.

FRONT STREET, CONSETT. THOMAS LATHAM, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
Is now showing a
CHOICE SELECTION OF NOVELTIES IN NEW AUTUMN AND WINTER DRAPERY, MILLINERY, AND MERCERY GOODS.
PRICES LOWEST IN THE TRADE. TERMS—CASH.
COME and See the Goods, and Compare Prices with any other House in the Trade, and T. L. feels certain you will admit he is the CHEAPEST DRAPER IN CONSETT.
THOMAS LATHAM,
NEXT DOOR TO MR. DAVISON, OPPOSITE NORTH EASTERN BANK,
5, FRONT STREET, CONSETT. 559o

Lost.

LOST, Ten Black-faced EWES. J. V. marked with Tar on near side. J. V. burnt on Horn.—Reward given for information to J. Vickers, Tunstall House, Welsingham. 742o

Public Notices.

102 18 the WINNING NUMBER of the Royal Atlas Raffled at Catchgate. 753o

GRAND CHURCH BAZAAR
IN the Consett National Schools, in Christmas Week, December 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th. For Particulars see large and small Bills. Music every night.

A GRAND
EVENING ENTERTAINMENT
WILL be given in the Board Schools, Castleside, on Saturday, December 18th, 1880.
Doors open at Half-past Six; to commence at Seven. Tickets—Front Seats, One Shilling; Back Seats, Sixpence. 764o
Proceeds in aid of Castleside Church Vestry Fund.

A GRAND CONCERT
WILL be given in the Shotley Bridge Town Hall, on Monday, December 13th, 1880, by Mr. J. Caulfield, in which the following Artistes will appear:—Misses Phillips and Gordon, Messrs. Smith, Malagan, Murray, Reynart, and Rice.
ADMISSION—2s., 1s., and 6d.
Doors open at Half-past Seven; Concert to commence at Eight o'clock. 760o

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WHY PAY RENT?
When by a Small Weekly Subscription you can become your own Landlord.
THIS Society advances to its Members in full, Sums of £100, £200, £300, or £400, to be Repaid in from 1 to 12½ Years without Interest.
Subscription—5d. per week per £100 Share. Entrance Fee—1s. per Share. 734o
It will shortly be opened here by the Promoter, R. B. S.

EMIGRATION TO TEXAS, U. S. A.
LARGE NUMBERS of FARMERS and AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS WANTED. Passage, with Rations, £6 6s. Galveston News says:—"Finest climate under the Sun." New York, from Newcastle, £4 18s.
Passengers booked to all parts of the World at lowest rates.
Apply, for all Particulars, to North of England Emigration Offices, 32, Blackett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Pamphlet and Map sent for 3 Stamps to defray cost of postage. 739o

THE AUCKLAND UNION PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1857.
Offices—56, North Bondgate, Bishop Auckland.
THE Directors are prepared to ADVANCE MONEY on approved securities. The repayments may spread over 16 years, or any less number, to suit the means of borrowers.
INVESTING SHARES may be entered at any time, and withdrawn, if required, at a month's notice.
PROFITS are divided every three years.
The Interest and Profits paid to members on Completed Shares have averaged 6¾ per cent. per annum.
Any further particulars may be obtained of Mr. Geo. Stillman, 66, North Bondgate, Bishop Auckland; or Mr. John Elliott, Palmerston Place, Consett. 300o

THOMAS WILSON, Deceased.—Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Victoria, chap. 35, intituled "An Act to further Amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees." NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That all Creditors and other Persons having any debts, claims, or demands against the estate of THOMAS WILSON, late of Shotley Hall, in the county of Northumberland, Esq., deceased (who died on the 22nd day of April, 1880, and whose will, with two codicils thereto, was proved by Thomas Wilson, Esquire, and the Rev Thomas Isaac Walton, the executors thereof, in the Newcastle-on-Tyne District Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice, on the 20th day of August, 1880), are hereby required to send particulars, in writing, of their debts, claims, or demands, to me, the undersigned, the solicitor to the said executors, on or before the 31st December, 1880, after which day the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims, or demands of which they shall then have had notice, and that they will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt, claim, or demand they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 27th day of November, 1880.
JOHN WILLIAMSON BROWN,
Percy Chambers, 29, Grainger Street West,
Newcastle-on-Tyne,
757o Solicitor for the said Executors.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
5,000 Magnificent PRESENTS to be given away for CHRISTMAS.
The Anglo-French Jewellery Company, Ladypool Lane, Birmingham, in order to introduce their business before the public, have, at enormous expense, resolved to present to every person applying for same a
FRENCH POCKET TIME INDICATOR, Patented.
This admirable little article is the size and shape of an ordinary watch, and has strong metal cases, steel works, balanced action, enamelled dial, crystal glass dame, patent adjusting swivel for attaching to watch guard. Each denotes correct solar time, and in fact no one, either male or female, should want for a watch, when such an opportunity Indicator is warranted for 5 years. To secure one of these little articles the sum of 1s. 4d. must be forwarded, per P.O.O. or stamps, or two will be sent for 2s. 5d. with the full name and address filled in the form below, and enclosed to the Anglo-French Jewellery Co., Ladypool Lane, Birmingham.
A Handsome Christmas Gift to every Purchaser. We have resolved to give away, up to December 31st, 1880, with every Pocket Timepiece, a neat and useful companion, in Aluminium Gold, case available for lady or gentleman. None sold without this coupon—

This Coupon entitles sender to Pocket Timepiece with handsome Chain, on receipt of 1s. 4d., or 2 for 2s. 5d., 3 for 3s. 6d., 4 for 4s. 3d.
Name.....
Address.....
Town.....

Address—The Manager, Anglo-French Jewellery Company, Ladypool Lane, Birmingham.
Important.—As the quantity is limited, intending purchasers are requested to send at once. Orders received after these are sold out will be returned. 760o

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a SHORTHORN COW; newly Calved.—Apply to William Brewis, Newlands Grange.

WELL-WON GILD LAND HAY FOR SALE (this year's).—Apply to W. J. Scott, Consett.

FOR SALE, all that substantial Modern DWELLING-HOUSE of Twelve Rooms; situate in East Farnde, Consett, as occupied by Mr. T. W. Welford. —Apply to Adam Brodie, Town Hall, Consett. 765o

FOR SALE, a Stack of NEW LAND HAY; first year's Seeds; Grown at Ebchester.—For Inspection apply to Stephen Armstrong, Holly Lodge, Ebchester, or to J. A. East, 7, Side Newcastle. 694o

FOR SALE, several HORSES, COBS, and PONIES, quiet to Ride and Drive in Double and Single Harness.—Apply to Mr. John Brodie, Shotley Bridge, or Jos. Bell, Highgate. 217o

FOR SALE, New and Second-hand CONVEYANCES of every description.—Apply to Mr. Adam Brodie, Auctioneer, Consett, or to John Brodie, Jun., Shotley Bridge. 811k

To Let.

THE Annfield Plain Co-operative Society's Hall is now Open for Public Entertainments. Terms on application to the Manager, Mr. Adam Brown. 619o

TO LET, ROOMS from 2s. per Week. Also HOUSE and SHOP close to Newcastle-on-Tyne Gaywide Ferry Landing.—Apply to Mr. J. Taylor, Fawebroker, 19, Broad Chare. 517o

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP at Annfield Plain; suitable for a Grocer, Butcher, or Draper; with Spirit, Wine, and Wholesale Beer License attached if required.—Apply to W. Aynsley, Grocer, &c., Consett.

TO LET, and entered upon on Monday, December 20th, the excellent DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 5, Rose Mount, Consett, now occupied by Mr. James Kelly.—Apply to Adam Brodie, Town Hall, Consett. 746o

TO LET or SELL, a Newly-Erected DWELLING-HOUSE, situated in Benfieldside Edge Road, and containing 7 Rooms; also, Bath-room, Scullery, and Pantry, with good yard and Garden behind.—Apply to Mr. F. Gibson, Foundry Row, Blackhill. 752o

TO LET, at Catchgate, a First-class HOUSE, with six Rooms, Yard, and every Convenience; suitable for a Decent, Clergyman, or Colliery Manager (late in the occupation of Mr. Thirlwell).—Apply to Geo. Hobson, Harperley Mills, Lintz Green. 639o

Wanted.

WANTED, a NURSE; about 18 years of age.—Apply any morning at Derwent House, Shotley Bridge. 755o

WANTED, immediately, a Respectable and Well-educated LAD for the Printing Business.—Apply at the "Guardian" Office, Consett. 766o

WANTED, a SERVANT GIRL; one that can Milk preferred.—Apply to R. Wilson, Holly Bush, Lanchester. 748o

WANTED, a SERVANT GIRL; Age 16 or 17; one that can Milk preferred.—Apply to Mrs. Elliot, Woody Close Farm, Leadgate. 749o

AGENT wanted to push First-class Lubricating Oils. Commission—10 to 15 per Cent.—Box 322, Post Office, Liverpool. 571o

WANTED, Auctioneers, Shopkeepers, and Hawkers to Sell BIRMINGHAM GOODS. Illustrated Wholesale Catalogue post free.—Apply Henry May, 694, Birmingham. 755o

WANTED, AGENTS.—A genuine Agency is offered to Shopkeepers, Clerks, &c., having spare time. Orders taken from Illustrated List (Samples optional). None unable to give references as to respectability need apply.—For Terms and full Particulars send stamped directed envelope to the Agency Superintendent, the Musical Instrument Club Company, Hexham-on-Tyne.

Sales by Auction.

Mr. John Crawford.

MR. JOHN CRAWFORD will SELL BY AUCTION, at Mr. Dobson's, Fountain Hotel, Medomsley Road, Consett, on Monday, January 3rd, 1881, a large quantity of CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP, CONVEYANCES, and HARNESS of all kinds and description.
All Entries to be made to Mr. Dobson, Mr. Geo. Brown, or to the Auctioneer. 761o

By Mr. J. Jenkins.

Trafalgar Street Sale-rooms, Consett.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, December 13th, 1880, a large quantity of Valuable Household FURNITURE,
Mr. JOHN JENKINS, Auctioneer,
Comprising large Telescope Table, 11ft. by 4ft. 6in., with 3 loose Leaves, no worse than new; Mahogany and Walnut Drawers, with Bookcases; Lobby and Bedroom Drawers; 6 Polished Kitchen Chairs; Cane and Windsor Chairs; Kitchen Tables; large Centre Table; excellent Mahogany Couch; 2 Rocking Chairs, in Hair-seating; Four-poled Bedstead, with Mattress; Brass and Iron Tester and French Bedsteads, with Mattresses; Feather, Down, and Flock Beds; Brass-mounted Parlour Fenders; Kitchen Fenders, with Fire Irons; Cornice Poles; Stair Rods; Pails; Pans; Mats; excellent Wheelbarrow; and a large quantity of other useful Articles.
Sale to commence at One o'clock. 736o

By Mr. A. Phillipson.

Lanchester.

MR. A. PHILLIPSON is instructed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr. Joseph Towe's, Queen's Head Inn, Lanchester, on Monday and Tuesday, December 13th and 14th, 1880, a large quantity of Household GOODS, comprising Dressers, consisting of Dress Pieces, Blankets, Sheets, Quilts, Stockings, Oil Cloths, &c.; 200 Pairs of Boots and Shoes; Iron Bedsteads; Down Beds; Hardware; Brushes; Carpeting; 3 Silver Watches; Silver Guard; Jewellery, &c.
Sale to commence each Evening at Seven o'clock promptly. 731o

A. PHILLIPSON,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER, VALUER, HOUSE-AGENT, &c., DIPTON.

CASH ADVANCES made, and FURNITURE, &c., Bought for Cash. Business done Promptly, and upon Reasonable Terms. 27o

...ements.

...THAM, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

...S IN NEW AUTUMN AND ...AND MERCERY GOODS.

...E. TERMS—CASH.

...House in the Trade, and T. L. feels certain you ...PER IN CONSETT.

...THAM,
... NORTH EASTERN BANK,
... CONSETT. 559o

For Sale.

...SALE, a SHORTHORN COW; newly Calved.—...pply to WILLIAM BREWIS, Newlands Grange.

...LL-WON OLD LAND HAY FOR SALE (this year's).—Apply to W. J. Scott, Consett.

...SALE, all that substantial Modern DWELLING-...OUSE of Twelve Rooms; situate in East Consett, as occupied by Mr. T. W. WELFORD. ...to ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett. 765o

...SALE, a Stack of NEW LAND HAY; first ...r's Seeds; Grown at Ebchester.—For Inspec-...ply to STEPHEN ARMSTRONG, Holly Lodge, ...r, or to J. G. EAST, 7, Side Newcastle. 694e

... SALE, several HORSES, COBS, and ...ONIES, quiet to Ride and Drive in Double and Harness.—Apply to Mr. JOHN BRODIE, Shotley ...or JOS. BELL, Highgate. 217o

... SALE, New and Second-hand CON-...EYANCES of every description.—Apply to Mr. ...BRODIE, Auctioneer, Consett, or to JOHN BRODIE, ...hotley Bridge. 811k

To Let.

... Annfield Plain Co-operative Society's Hall is ...w Open for Public Entertainments. Terms on ...ion to the Manager, Mr. ADAM BROWN. 616n

...LET, ROOMS from 2s. per Week. Also HOUSE ...d SHOP close to Newcastle-on-Tyne Quayside Landing.—Apply to Mr. J. TAYLOR, Pawn-...19, Broad Chare. 517o

...LET, a HOUSE and SHOP at Annfield Plain; ...uitable for a Grocer, Butcher, or Draper; with Wine, and Wholesale Beer License attached if ...d.—Apply to W. AYNSLEY, Grocer, &c., Consett.

...LET, and entered upon on Monday, December ...0th, the excellent DWELLING-HOUSE, No. ...e Mount, Consett, now occupied by Mr. KELLY.—Apply to ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, 746o

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Wanted.

...ANTED, a NURSE; about 18 years of age.—Apply any morning at Derwent House, Shotley ... 755o

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...ANTED, a SERVANT GIRL; one that can Milk preferred.—Apply to R. WILSON, Holly ...Lanchester. 748o

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...ANTED, AGENTS.—A genuine Agency is offered to Shopkeepers, Clerks, &c., having time. Orders taken from Illustrated List ...les optional). None unable to give references as ...spectability need apply.—For Terms and full ...ulars send stamped directed envelope to the ...Y SUPERINTENDENT, the Musical Instrument ...ompany, Hexham-on-Tyne.

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Entries to be made to Mr. DOBSON, Mr. GEO. ...N, or to the AUCTIONEER. 761o

By Mr. J. Jenkins.

Trafalgar Street Sale-rooms, Consett.

...BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Mon-day, December 13th, 1880, a large quantity of ...ble Household FURNITURE,

Mr. JOHN JENKINS, Auctioneer,

...rising large Telescope Table, 11ft. by 4ft. 6in., 2 loose Leaves, no worse than new; Mahogany Walnut Drawers, with Bookcases; Lobby and ...om Drawers; 6 Polished Kitchen Chairs; Cane Windsor Chairs; Kitchen Tables; large Centre ...; excellent Mahogany Couch; 2 Rocking Chairs, ...air-seating; Four-poled Bedstead, with Mattress; ...and Iron Tester and French Bedsteads, with ...esses; Feather, Down, and Flock Beds; Brass-...ted Parlour Fenders; Kitchen Fenders, with Fire ...; Cornice Poles; Stair Rods; Pails; Pans; Mats; ...ent Wheelbarrow; and a large quantity of other ... Articles.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 736o

By Mr. A. Phillipson.

Lanchester.

...R. A. PHILLIPSON is instructed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr. JOSEPH TOWN's, ...'s Head Inn, Lanchester, on Monday and Tues-...December 13th and 14th, 1880, a large quantity of ...hold GOODS, comprising Draperies, consisting of ... Pieces, Blankets, Sheets, Quilts, Stockings, Oil ..., &c.; 200 Pairs of Boots and Shoes; Iron Bed-...; Down Beds; Hardware; Brushes; Carpeting; ...er Watches; Silver Guard; Jewellery, &c.

...le to commence each Evening at Seven o'clock ...ptly. 731o

A. PHILLIPSON,
...ERAL AUCTIONEER, VALUER, HOUSE-AGENT, &c., DIPTON.

...H ADVANCES made, and FURNITURE, &c., ...ought for Cash. Business done Promptly, and ...Reasonable Terms. 27o

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. A. Brodie.

Victoria Sale-rooms, Consett.

Important Sale of superior Linen and Woollen Drapery Stock and Three Excellent Sewing Machines in Liquidation, and removed for convenience of Sale.

MR. ADAM BRODIE, acting on Instructions received, has removed the superior STOCK of LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY of all kinds to the Victoria Sale-rooms, Consett, when he will offer the same for absolute Sale, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, December 13th, 14th, and 15th, including Dress Goods of all kinds—Cords, Lustres, Fancy Stuffs, and Wincies; Calicoes and Flannels; Wool Shirts and Shirtings; Cotton Sheets and Sheetings; Military and Heavy Scotch Cloth Blankets; Hollands and Linens; together with nearly every other Article connected with the Trade. Also, Three excellent Sewing Machines, by Howe, and other makers.

Sale at Half-past Seven each Evening. 744o

East Parade, Delves Lane, Consett.

Important Sale of superior Mahogany and other Household Furniture; best Feather Beds; Two excellent Sewing Machines; splendid Oleographs; Carpets; New Hand-Cart; Wheelbarrow; Garden Tools; Patent Saw Bench, nearly new; Black Japan Varnish; Gold Size; Brass Fittings and Window Fasteners; and all the Kitchen Utensils and Miscellaneous Effects.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed by the Representatives of the late GEORGE SUDDES, Deceased, to SELL BY AUCTION, without Reserve, on the Premises in East Parade, Consett, on Monday, December 20th, 1880, the whole of the superior Mahogany and other Household FURNITURE and Miscellaneous EFFECTS as above. Full Particulars of which will be found in Posters.

Sale to commence at One o'clock precisely. 745o

Temperance Hall, Medomsley.

For Five Days only. Important Sale of Superior and First-class Linen and Woollen Drapery, in Liquidation.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, December 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, 1880, the entire Stock of LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY belonging to the estate, and removed for convenience of sale, comprising Woollen Cloths; Dresses including Persian and Sedan Cords and Lustres; Blankets, Sheets and Quilts; Linens and Hollands; Shirts and Shirtings; Calicoes and Flannels; together with nearly every other article connected with the trade.

Sale each evening at half-past Seven o'clock.

☞ The attention of the inhabitants of Medomsley, and neighbourhood, is especially directed to this sale, as the Stock consists entirely of Good Plain Drapery in perfect condition, which will be sold without reserve.

TO FARMERS, GRAZIERS, AND OWNERS OF LIVE STOCK.

MESSRS. HEDLEY and BRODIE, Agricultural Auctioneers and Live Stock Salesmen, Town Hall, Consett, are prepared to undertake the Sale by Auction, or otherwise of every description of Live Stock and Agricultural produce, and trust, by careful attention to all commissions with which they may be favoured, to merit the confidence of the Agriculturists of the District. Valuations for probate. Insurances on Farming Stock effected through the London Insurance Corporation (Established 1720) 744b

By Mr. J. Oley.

Sale of Household Furniture at Kyo.

MR. J. OLEY, Instructed by the Representatives of the late Mrs. SARAH WALTON, deceased, will SELL, on Saturday, December 18th, 1880, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the house of Mr. GEO. SMITH, No. 2, Joseph Street, Kyo, the whole of her Household FURNITURE, &c. For Particulars see Handbills.

Sale to commence at One p.m.

Sale-office, 10, Wood Street, Shotley Bridge. 751o

Sale of Furniture at Byer Moor.

MR. HENRY SMITHSON, who is leaving Byer Moor Colliery, has instructed JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer, to SELL part of his FURNITURE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the above place, on Monday, December 13th, 1880. For Particulars see Hand-bills.

Sale to commence at One p.m. 752o

JOSEPH OLEY,
THE AGRICULTURAL AUCTIONEER AND VALUER,
0, WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, DEC. 10TH, 1880.

ECHOES FROM BLACKHILL.

[BY INCEDO.]

It is now pretty generally known that Mr. Neasham has been engaged for a number of years upon a work of considerable importance, viz., "History and Biography of West Durham." Specimen-sheets of the work have been sent to the newspaper press for review, and have justly called forth well-merited commendation. We have had the pleasure of perusing a large portion of the MSS of this interesting book, and it is only right to add that the sheets which have been issued are a fair specimen of the whole. That there is abundant scope for the graphic pen of the author few will care to deny. Since Hutchinson and Surtees compiled their voluminous histories the face of the country has undergone an almost magical transformation—hamlets have gradually assumed the proportions of thriving towns—populous villages flourish where erst the wild bird piped and the yellow broom waved. And then, again, there is a vast amount of antiquarian and historical lore in connection with West Durham which has never yet seen the light—notably, the Halmote Rolls, in the custody of Mr. Booth, deputy steward and clerk of the Halmote Courts, which, together with many valuable papers from the archives of some of the eldest families of the county, have been generously placed at the disposal of the author. But, besides lifting the veil and shedding a ray of light adown the silent corridors of the dim past, Mr. Neasham traces, with vivid touches, the rise and progress of the towns, hamlets, and villages of West Durham. Nor does his labours culminate even then. Historic sketches are furnished of our churches and chapels, of our educational establishments, of our public works, and our staple industries. Nor are the local celebrities of our day and generation allowed to rest beneath oblivion's sombre mantle. Hitherto, only the great of the earth have had the story of their lives handed down to posterity. Most authors are imbued with the same spirit as one whom we have in our mind's eye, who vowed that he did not

"—— sing to village churls,
But to high dames and mighty earls."

But, happily, Mr. Neasham rises superior to such pompous notions. His work is biographical as well as historical, and, in keeping with this arrangement, memoirs are given of the rich and poor, of our public men and others, who have in any way contributed towards the amelioration of their fellows. We know of no one so well qualified for such a herculean task as the gentleman who has undertaken it. His extensive connection with the press, his association, in his official capacity, with public men, afford facilities for obtaining a knowledge of men and things not otherwise attainable. The author has spared neither labour nor expense to make the book what it professes to be. Altogether the work will be a most magnificent one, and will be a valuable contribution, not only to our local history, but to the literature of our country. The price of the book, we understand, will be £1 5s. to subscribers (whose names will be inserted in an appendix attached to the work), but, in order to place it within the reach of the lowly sons of toil, the author has determined to issue the work in monthly parts at 1s. 2d. each. We understand that Mr. Neasham intends to devote himself exclusively to this class of literature. We wish him every success, and augur for his first venture a circulation transcending his most sanguine expectations.

I was present at the political meeting held at Shotley Bridge last Monday night, and I naturally expected to hear some brilliant speeches, and brilliant speeches they were, but, being so highly seasoned with intolerant sauce they proved too much for me. It is sad to think that gentlemen with well-informed minds cannot, or will not, express their minds upon public questions without hurling epithets at those who have sufficient moral courage to think for themselves. Fancy the generous and magnanimous avowal of that advanced Liberal, Mr. Robert Cameron, of Sunderland:—"He was a Liberal because he was a Christian!" Well—hem!—he would—hem!—he would not—ah!—well, a Tory *might* be a Christiam! This gentleman also understands the Irish question to a "t." But stand aside, ye Englishmen! To you it is not given to listen to the witching voice of nature. Ye have eaten the flesh of the cow, and pored over your money-bags until your souls are corroded, and the Celt—gentle swain!—steps in and enjoys your birthright. Such, apparently, is the opinion of Mr. Robert Cameron, who averred, in the course of his speech, that Englishmen cared nothing for their native plains, further than how many fat cattle they could rear, or how many gold pieces they would realise. "But," says Mr. Cameron, "with the Highlander and the Irishman the thing is different." Now, I hope I am growing wiser and better informed every day, but this is a piece of information which I must reject as spurious, albeit that it bears the signet of a valorous Liberal. I believe that love of country—love of the scenes of our early associations—are indelibly imprinted in the breast of every man, be he Celt or Saxon; even the painted savage almost invariably scorns the white man's gold in lieu of his hunting-grounds.

Local and District News.

On Saturday last, a new furnace (making the seventh in full blast), was blown-in at Consett Iron Works.

Professor Aikman, mesmerist, has been giving entertainments at Stanley during the past week. The performance one evening was in aid of the miners who were lately evicted from their houses by the Messrs. Hedley.

GREENCROFT TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—A lecture was delivered at the above place on Wednesday night last by Mr. J. Taylor, agent of the North of England Temperance League, to a large and appreciative audience. The subject being the "Naturalism of Teetotalism, or Water and Beer a Contrast." The subject was well handled, and teetotalism proved to be universally adapted to all physical organizations. For more than an hour-and-a-half Mr. Taylor kept up the attention of his audience with a fair amount of earnestness mingled with humour and interest, notwithstanding the length of the lecture. Mr. Taylor's visits to Greencroft have been highly appreciated, and we regret to say that he has in the early part of the following year to sever his connection with the society. Mr. Taylor is so highly appreciated by the affiliated societies that the League must necessarily suffer to some extent by his removal from them. No one can listen to him as a lecturer but must feel that they are listening to one that is thoroughly conversant with every phase of the temperance question. The meeting was brought to a close by singing the doxology.

PENNY READINGS.—the penny readings which are held at the Gibson Street Wesleyan School Room still continue to be very popular. On Tuesday night there was a large company as usual assembled. The programme which was rather a lengthy one, was gone through without a hitch. Messrs Frankland, of Blackhill, gave recitations which were well received by the audience. Miss Harwood sang "The harp that once" in good style, and was encored. Miss Smith contributed a song which she sang very sweetly. Mr. Foster's song the "Bay of Biscay," with a little more dash about it would have been all that could be desired. The above gentleman was certainly more at home in his reading "Female oratory," which sets forth the faults of the female sex. Mr. Foster did not wish to say anything against the ladies but he thought they might take a few hints from what he was going to read. The author evidently sketched his point too far when he said "that if a woman's tongue was cut out and put upon the ground it would still continue to jump about and be uneasy." Mr. C. Davison sang "Excelsior" in capital style, the high note at the last (B natural), was delivered with good tone and much force, and we may expect good things from him in the future. Master Bell recited "Rustic logic." Mr. Lennox manipulated the dulcimer as usual in good style. The band was present and played selections. The choir rendered two part songs.

CONCERT IN THE NATIONAL SCHOOL-ROOM.—An entertainment, consisting of songs, readings, &c., was given in the National School-room, Consett, on Wednesday evening, by several local favourites, assisted by Mrs. Shepherd, of Newcastle, and was very successful. Mr. W. Jenkins occupied the chair, and in introducing the proceedings explained that the entertainment had been got up for the benefit of the members of the Blackhill Teetotal Brass Band, who were in want of new instruments. The members of the Band (which had been in existence eight years) were in the employment of the Consett Iron Company. They were all teetotalers, and, he believed, fully deserving of public support. (Applause.) The band was then introduced, and played a selection of airs with a wonderful amount of taste and precision. The fine old glee, "The Village Choristers," was then given by Mrs. Shepherd, Mr. Chas. Davison, Mr. G. T. Hyden, Mr. Charles Stephenson, and Mr. Chaytor, whose combined efforts were highly successful. Mrs. Shepherd gave in capital style the song, "Twickenham Ferry." This lady did full justice to the music. Mrs. Shepherd is a general favourite in this district, and in her rendering of the piece under notice, she sustained the previous good opinions formed of her. Mrs. Shepherd's enunciation is clear and distinct, and her manner is agreeable, and her splendid voice is as good and clear as ever. Mr. R. Chaytor possesses a remarkably rich and powerful baritone voice, and his singing of "The Moss-Trooper" was all that could be desired. This song was followed by another, "Within a mile of Edinbro' Toon," by Miss Morton, a lady who sings with exceeding good taste. Mrs. Shepherd and Mr. Stephenson next sang the duet, "I've Wandered in Dreams," receiving an enthusiastic encore, they gave the "Crookit Bawbee," which was brilliantly executed by them and fairly "brought down the house." Our talented and popular local poet, Mr. Lax, gave a couple of readings, the one grave, the other humorous and gay. Mr. Hyden sang in grand style, as did also Mr. Stephenson. Mr. Carmichael gave a comic song, "Sma' Coals," which was rapturously encored, this bringing the first part of the programme to a close. The second part was gone through without a hitch, and a most enjoyable entertainment was brought to a close about half-past ten o'clock.

THE DISPUTE AT SOUTH MOOR.—A meeting of the Durham County Confederation Board was held in Newcastle on Wednesday, and the position of affairs at South Moor Colliery was discussed. No agreement, however, was arrived at, and the following resolution was afterwards unanimously carried:—"That this Board recommend the men now locked out at South Moor to leave the place at once, and get work at other places, the association paying their removal allowance, according to rule, those that remain to be paid locked-out allowance until the owners carry out the award as given by Mr. Cross; and any man applying for work at South Moor, his membership with the association to cease."

GRAND MILITARY CONCERT.—An amateur concery was given in the Stanley National School-room, on Monday evening last, in aid of the 4th Durham Rifle Volunteers' prize fund, by several ladies and gentlemen, who kindly gave their services towards this object. In a financial point of view, the committee would be well rewarded for their trouble as the room was very much crowded. The lady vocalists were all very well taken with. Miss Storey, a local favourite, was in good voice, and gave "Come, Birdie, Come," very tastfully. Too much praise cannot be given to Miss Duke for the way in which she rendered her two songs, the rich soprano notes being heard to great advantage. In "Farewell to Erin," Mr. Colquhoun gave both with dash and spirit, and was fortunate enough to receive an encore to the first piece, but declined to return, owing to the length of the programme and the close room. Mr. Longbotham and Mr. Telford both gave songs in their usual pleasing manner. The favourite of the evening was, however, Mr. Devey, "the comique," who kept the audience in laughter whenever he appeared. Last—but not least—that we shall make mention of is Mr. W. A. Leggatt, the late organist at the Tynemouth Winter Garden, who, besides playing the accompaniments to the various singers, gave two pianoforte recitals, which were a rich treat to the country people. Among the company present were—Capt. Joicey (chairman), Mr. and Mrs. George Humble, Lieut. J. Humble, and Mrs. Humble, Rev. J. Crennell, Rev. R. Tuson and Mrs. Tuson, Rev. T. H. Archdall, and Rev. J. E. Mercer (Tanfield), Lieut. Ridley and Mrs. Ridley, Miss Heslop and party (Urpeth), Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, jun., and party (Beamish), &c.

FOOTBALL.—CONSETT v. CASTLESIDE.—This match was played on Saturday at Staniifordam, before a numerous and enthusiastic body of spectators. The weather was all that could be desired, and the ground was in very fair condition for playing on. Having won the toss, Farrar decided to play with the wind, and so chose the west goal; and at 3·15 Petherick kicked off against the wind, and by a well directed kick drove the ball right up to his opponents' back. The ball was well and closely followed up by the Consett men, and Petherick managed to place a try to the credit of his team; but it failed however to be converted into a goal, and a touchdown resulted. The kick-out being well returned by Farrar, and some very fast play by his forwards was noticeable, the play being mostly confined to the half-way flags, both sides being pretty even. Some very good play was shown by both teams, especially by the Castleside men, who played well to a man. Several runs were made by Farrar, Brownlee, Harris and Brown, for the home team; whilst Petherick, Davis and Collinson, did well for the visitors, but up to half-time nothing definite occurred, except the try obtained for Consett at the commencement of the game. After the usual change of ends, Kirkup kicked off from the half-way flag, and the teams went to work again with renewed vigour. Fast and loose scrimmages prevailed for some time, and the runs by the quarter backs lending a variety to the proceedings, the play being still confined to the middle of the ground. The score at the conclusion was as follows:—Consett, 1 try and 1 touch-down to Castleside nill. The game all through was a fast one, and consequently interesting to the spectators who seemed to enjoy it. The "collering" of the Consett men was in many respects most beautiful, but Castleside showed themselves vastly superior to their opponents in "passing," and if they continue to improve in their all-round play, in a very short time it will take a good team to beat them. Both teams played up pluckily right through the game, and they displayed "form" which showed that their respective captains had not been idle in the matter of "coaching." Teams, Castleside: back, Duckworth; three-quarter, I. S. Kirkup, and G. Brown; quarters, Farrar and Harris; forwards, J. Brownlee, R. Brownlee, W. Kirkup, G. Davison, R. Davison, T. Davison, Golightly, T. Hopper, Brown, and I. Stephenson. Consett: Backs, Hyden and Dawson; three-quarters, Roe and Roberts; quarters, Petherick and Turner; forwards, Davis, Collinson, S. Raw, N. Raw, Harrison and Routledge; umpire, Dr. G. Renton.

AN EXCELLENT RUN WITH THE NORTH DURHAM HOUNDS.—The foxhounds had on Friday one of the best spins that have been enjoyed this season. The meet was at Cornsay, and a good assemblage of the leaders of the hunt drew up, amongst those out bieng the Earl of Durham. The first place tried was the cover on Mr. John Greenwell's lands at Broomshiells, and a fox of the right sort was soon found. Reynard faced up the valley until reaching Gladdows, when he stretched away uphill towards Cornsay, and then succeeded in reaching the friendly shelter of the Rookwoodside cover. The hounds were racing in after him, when up jumped a fresh fox, and with "View Hallo" sounding, they swept off in full cry. The hounds pressed thetr fox so closely that he whipped round, and tried back for Rookwoodside, when the worthy master (A. L. Maynard), caught sight of the Broomshiells fox stealing gently away on the high side of the cover, and he determined to renew the pursuit of him. Haverson and his whips soon had their hounds whipped off and lain on to their former acquaintance, whom they bustled about for some time, until he took refuge in a drain. Out of this he eventually bolted, and after a sharp burst the hounds ran into their fox. The next move made was for Colepike Whin and Upper House, which were for a wonder drawn blank, but crossing over to Mr. Kearney's land, the cover at Holly Bush was found to hold a fox, which on bolting many present declared to be the same animal who furnished the second run on Monday last, and slipped the field on the Ford estate. At any rate he took the same line of country, and ran throughout as if he enjoyed the spin. Breaking away on the east side of the cover, he raced over the hill to the farm house of Biggin, and thence stretched away for Hamsteels, and pointed straight for the whins at that place. The hounds were too hot upon him, however, so he faced up the hill again, crossed the Langley Park road, and thence over the hill to Biggin again, and then on to the Hollybush cover, where he was first found. No rest for him there, nor yet at the old brick kilns, which he next tried, and full in view of the hounds and field he doubled back again and charged across a grass field not a hundred yards in front of his pursuers. At the fence he increased his advantage considerably, and he then made back for Biggin, taking his old course. The hounds were too hot upon him to get a place of refuge there, so he again doubled back, and taking a line close to the foot of the Derwent Valley Railway embankment he stretched away up the valley of the Smallhope Burn, passing close to Mr. Kearney's residence, The Ford, and then bending away uphill he made for Brookwoodside. The hounds pushed him hard, and drove him across two fields beyond that place. The cents, however, grew cold, and with night fast falling it was deemed best to allow his gallant fox leave to retain his brush, and the hounds were whipped off. The run lasted two hours, with scarcely a check throughout the fox taking a line of country singularly devoid of coverts, and he will probably give the pack a good run or two later in the season.

HAMSTEELS.—On Saturday evening last, a very interesting concert was given in the Wesleyan Chapel at the above place. The concert was given by the members of the Juvenile Lodge of Good Templars, Cornsay Colliery. The audience appeared to be exceedingly well satisfied with the entertainment, most of the pieces receiving an encore. The children were under the charge of Mr. Jno. Ganner, while Mr. T. L. Rickaby presided at the harmonium. The proceeds were for the benefit of the funds for a Band of Hope, which has recently been established at Hamsteels.

ENTERTAINMENT AT KILNPIT HILL.—On Saturday night last an entertainment was given at the above place, by the choir of the Benfieldside Methodist Free Church, in aid of the reduction of their chapel debt. A goodly company assembled at the Free Methodist Chapel, which had been kindly lent for the occasion. The entertainment consisted of singing, readings and recitations. The principal vocalists were Misses Richley, Little and Johnstone, and Messrs. W. and A. Davison, R. Frankland jun., and I. Richards. The principal reciter was Mr. R. Frankland, sen. The audience seemed exceedingly pleased with all who took part, rewarding them with frequent and hearty applause. The Rev. F. Wood presided.

CONSETT AUCTION MART.—The second monthly sale of horses, cattle, pigs, &c., was conducted at the rear of Mr. Brown's, the Railway Hotel, on Monday. There was a large muster of the general public, amongst whom were many buyers, and, with the energy Mr Crawford is showing, the Consett Auction Mart is likely to become an established fact. A large number of lots had been entered, and these, without exception, realised prices which would be advantageous to both buyers and seller. A number of conveyances, harness, &c., were first brought under the hammer, after which the pigs (ten weeks old) were brought out, and sold at figures ranging from 24s to 31s each. Fat pigs sold well, fetching £4 to £5 15s. Geld cows made from £7 to £7 10s, and fat cattle realised prices ranging from £10 to £24. The calving cows fetched £10 to £28.

REMARKABLE COLLIERY ACCIDENTS.

The following record of remarkable colliery accidents in Northumberland and Durham will be of interest, we believe, to many of our readers:—

The register of the parish church of St. Andrew's, Newcastle, contains the following entry:—April 24th, 1695, were buried, James Archer and his son Stephen, who, in the month of May, 1658, were drowned in a coal pit in the Gala-flat, by the breaking in of water from an old waste. The body's were found intire, after they had lyen in the water 36 years and 11 months."

In the "Philosophical Society's Transactions" is recorded a remarkable fire which occurred in a coal-mine near Benwell, Northumberland, during the seventeenth century. The pit took fire at a candle, and burned nearly thirty years. Its progress was so small at first that a person offered to extinguish it for half-a-crown, which was refused him, but it afterwards acquired so great strength as to spread into Fenham Grounds, and burst out in the manner of a volcano, in nearly twenty places. It covered the furze in its way with flour of sulphur, and cast up pieces of sal ammonia six inches broad.

About the year 1710 Bensham Colliery exploded, by which between seventy and eighty human beings lost their lives.

During the memorable year 1740, when the Tyne was completely frozen over and all navagation stopped, the cold was so intense that the air in some of the coal pits could not be borne by the workmen without a fire at the bottom. Tanfield colliery was warmed in this way, the fires being put out by boys after the workmen had left the workings. On the 12th January, the lads, in putting out the fires, carelessly allowed it to spread among some straw which was lying near, which immediately took fire. The flames spread to a couple of casks of oil which were standing near the place, and the latter setting fire to the coal, it burnt with such violence, and rarefied the air to such a degree that the pit was changed into a "terrible bellowing volcano, thundering out eruptions of hot cinders of considerable weight into the open air to an incredible height and distance." The fire broke out about two o'clock in the morning, and continued to spread for about seven hours, when the pit was ordered to be closed in, which extinguished the flames. Several persons who attempted to put a stop to the fire very narrowly escaped with their lives.

About five o'clock in the morning of January 18, 1743, a dreadful explosion took place at North Biddick Colliery, occasioned by the workmen holing into a drift which communicated with an old waste by which an accident ten men and five boys lost their lives, and one or two who had escaped afterwards died from the effects of the blast. It was remarkable that though the drift and waste were entirely full of water, yet the foul air immediately fired on holing the drift.

Hodgson, in his History of Northumberland, refers to a case where a man was eight days shut up in a coal pit, in Newton West Bank, opposite Ravensheugh, near Morpeth. He had nothing but a little water, which he collected in his shoe, to subsist on. Though faint when dug out, he soon recovered, and lived many years after.

The following appears in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1757:—"Fifteen men and a boy were suffocated in a coal pit, near Ravensworth, by a gust of foul air, which took fire and burnt up to the pit's mouth."

On Monday, September 4, 1757, while George and Newark Lax, brothers, were in the workings of Lambton Colliery, the sulphurous air took fire at one of their candles, and they were both burnt by the explosion. The former lived two days; the latter died immediately, and though several other men were in the workings of the colliery, and heard the explosion like a clap of thunder, not one of them was hurt, as the blast ascended from the workings to one of the shafts, and so was extinguished.

In Gillespy's "Collection of Remarkable Events" is mentioned a melancholy explosion, which happened at Long Benton Colliery, on November 18, 1757. George Rawling, borer, and Adam Smith, sinker, were killed. The explosion was so great that it killed Mr Ralph Unthank, viewer, who was looking down the shaft at the time. On the 15th of June, 1760, three years following, one man was killed and another much scorched by a blast of foul air in the same mine. In December of the following year the pit again fired, and burnt a horse-driver in a terrible manner, but providentially did no further damage, though the pit was full of men.

In March, 1758, a miner working in a coal pit at Mitford, near Morpeth, was, by a sudden shutting in of the earth, inclosed in it; and notwithstanding the efforts of some hundreds of people, could not be got out until he had lain six days in that dismal situation. The poor fellow was alive, but had lost the use of his legs.

From "Gillespy's Collection," we learn that an explosion took place in the colliery at Hartley on the 1st December, 1761, by which the viewer (Mr Curry) and four others lost their lives.

The local papers for 1764 record the following curious accident and marvellous escape:—On the night of Nov. 27, a servant girl, in crossing a fell near Gibside, had the misfortune to fall into an old coal pit, thirty fathoms deep. In struggling to get out of the water at the bottom, which was up to her arm-pits, she luckily met with a piece of timber, which she got upon, and, as it kept her pretty clear of the water, was the means of saving her life. She continued in that dismal situation two days and two nights, and was discovered at last by the sagacity of a dog, which, having heard her cries, made signs of distress to its master, which induced him to follow the animal to the pit-mouth. The man, after obtaining assistance, got the girl out alive, and restored her to her friends.

Gillespy mentions a terrible misfortune which happened, at Walker Colliery, on Monday, April 1, 1765, "where some pitmen, not aware of their danger, and perhaps from careless and unskilful means, set fire to the damp or foul air in the workings, which lie about one hundred fathoms below the surface of the ground. The inflammable vapour fired in an instant, and a dreadful explosion as suddenly followed, making a report at the mouth of the pit as loud as thunder. There were no lives lost, but the workmen were in a most miserable condition, being burnt and scorched to a very frightful degree. As soon as it could be done, all favourable assistance was lent them, and on being drawn up, they were sent to the infirmary. On the day following, several overmen and others decended to examine the state of the mine, when, dreadful to relate, it fired a second time, and killed eight persons and seventeen horses, who were all burnt in a most shocking manner." By an explosion at the same colliery on March 18, 1766, ten lives were lost.

The same authority gives a chapter of accidents that occurred in January, 1766. At a colliery near Newcastle, the roof fell in and imprisoned several workmen, who must have perished had not a new avenue been speedily cut to get a communication to the working shaft, which is a work of a few days. However, no lives were lost, though one man had his leg and collar bone broken, and some of the others received contusions. The same day a carpenter, working on the engine-scaffold mending the pumps, fell down thirty fathoms, and was killed on the spot. About the same time, while several gentlemen were hunting on Gateshead Fell, the hare and three hounds fell into an old pit hole and were killed.

Early in March, 1766, a boy driving the gin of a pit at Norwood, near Ravensworth, receiving a blow from one of the horses, staggered over the edge of the shaft and fell to the bottom, being nearly seventy yards, without receiving further injury than breaking his thigh.

On April 16, 1766, an explosion took place at South Biddick Colliery, by which twenty seven lives were lost.

Brand, in his History of Newcastle-on-Tyne, mentions a terrible accident that happened at Lambton Colliery, in August 1766. The workmen to the number of a hundred had just left off work, and three masons, with as many labourers, had been let down in order to build a partition to secure the coals from taking fire by a lamp, the said lamp being let down at the request of the masons to rarefy the air. The latter in an instant took fire, with a terrible explosion, and made its way up the pit, destroying men, horses, and all in its passage. "The noise of the explosion," says Brand, "was heard above three miles round, and the flash was as visible as a flash of lightning; the men below were driven by its force up through the shaft or great tube, like balls out of a cannon, and everything that resisted shared the same fate. The neighbouring people being alarmed, collected in order to give assistance, but found only heads, arms, and legs, thrown out to a great distance from the mouth of the pit. The ground for acres was covered with timber, coals, &c. All the partitions, trap-doors, corves, wood props, and linings were swept away, together with the engine for drawing up the coals, and all its apparatus."

On the 27th March, 1767, a terrible accident happened at a colliery near Fatfield. The pit was 80 fathoms deep, and while all the hands were at work a tremendous explosion occurred, by which 39 lives were sacrificed. The bodies were found in a most mangled condition. About this time the following remarks appeared in the *Newcastle Journal*:—As so many deplorable accidents have lately happened in collieries, it certainly claims the attention of coal-owners to make a provision for the distressed widows and fatherless children occasioned by these mines, as the catastrophe from foul air becomes more common than ever, yet as we have been requested to take no particular notice of these things, which in fact could have been very little good tending, we drop the farther mentioning of it." It was from such injunctions laid upon newspaper editors that these occurrences, for a great number of years, were kept as much as possible from the public.

We cull the following from "Gillespy's Collection, under date October 19, 1767:—"As two boys, in order to descend a pit shaft near Tanfield, were got on the hook, a third thoughtlessly leaped suddenly upon the rope after them, and set the gin amain, by which one was killed, and another dangerously hurt."

The following is also taken from "Gillespy's Collection," April 15, 1769:—"Early in the morning, a melancholy accident happened near Wooler. A young man going to the coal pits with a wain, he having been much in liquor the preceding evening, on account of giving in his name to have the banns of marriage published, the horses missed their way in the dark, and fell altogether down an old pit near Barmoor, where, on Monday morning, the cart was found sticking about half-way down the pit shaft, and the man and horses, ten fathoms below, most shockingly mangled."

During the dreadful inundation of 1771, the collieries at North Biddick, Chatershaugh, and Low Lambton were all filled with water, and upwards of thirty horses in the several working drowned. Several waggons, with horses, and a great quantity of coals, were swept off; and the fire-engines belonging to the two first-named collieries entirely disappeored. Two years later, the foul air in an old waste of a colliery at North Biddick took fire, and, breaking down the barrier or partition between the waste and the working pit, made most awful explosions. The pit was 80 fathoms deep, and everything in the way of the blast was thrown out of the shaft to the height of 200 yards in the air. Most of the pitmen, having just in time discovered the danger, were drawn up, and escaped unhurt, but eleven boys and one man, who were left behind, lost their lives; four horses were torn to pieces, and thrown to an astonishing height in the air. Most dreadful explosions continued all the day at intervals of about five minutes.

The *Newcastle Journal* contains the following:—"November 19, 1776, four men were killed by the falling of a scaffold at Washington New Winning Pit, on the river Wear."

In 1782, the Fauld Pit, at Gateshead, exploded, by which four men, who were all that were in the workings at the time of the accident, lost their lives. Three of the bodies were found, but the fourth was never recovered.

Wallsend colliery furnishes a long list of accidents The first recorded explosion of gas is under date October, 1782, when one man lost his life. The coal being set on fire, the colliery was on that occasion drowned out. Two years following (in November, 1784), three men lost their lives by an explosion. A third explosion occurred in December. These explosions were supposed to have taken place from a spark of the steel mill, by the light of which the people were working in the shaft. The bodies were not recovered for several months. In repairing the shaft after these explosions, the mode of throwing the rays of the sun down a shaft by a mirror, so as to light it, was accidentally discovered in the following manner:—While the people were working in the shaft, at about 80 fathoms from the surface, a carpenter was employed to do something at the head framing immediately above the mouth of the shaft, and in using his saw, he accidentally turned the bright side of it, so as to throw a pencil of the sun's rays suddenly down the pit, to the great terror of the workmen below, who thought the pit had fired again. The cause of their alarm, however, being soon discovered, it suggested the idea of applying a mirror to throw the light of the sun down the shaft, which mode of lighting has since been frequently resorted to, when other lights could not be used. In 1785 two further explosions occurred at this pit, the first, in June, killing one man, the other happening in December, and killing two workmen. The year following (April) a sixth explosion took place, by which unfortunate event six human beings lost their lives. In 1790 (September) there was another explosion, which killed seven persons.—*By G. Neasham, author of "The History and Biography of West Durham."*

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Purify the foulest blood, and relieve every Disease of Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys. *Pure blood gives health.* Thousands have been cured by these wonderful Pills whose diseases could not be reached by any other medicine. For rheumatics, lumbago, piles, gravel, pains in the back, scurvy, bad legs, wounds or white swellings, scrofula or king's evil, cancers, pimples and blotches on the face and body, swelled feet or legs, erysipelas, jaundice, dropsy, and fevers of all kinds. In boxes at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each. Sold by all Chemists, or from the BURDOCK PILL Manufactory, 44, Oxford-street, Swansea.

'TOTOR, I feel sig all over, und de pebles dell me I better take your fissicks.' Chemist: 'All right, sir. Will you take a dose of salts or of some pills?' 'Vell, vat it costs for saulds?' 'Threepence, sir.' 'And how mooch for dem fi-sicking pills?' 'I'll give you a dose for the same price.' 'Toctor, you dond got no second-hand fi-sicking pills, ain't you?'

FITS.—EPILEPTIC FITS OR FALLING SICKNESS.—SENSATIONS, GIDDINESS, FAINTS.—A certain method of cure has been discovered for this distressing complaint by a physician, who is desirous that all sufferers may benefit from this providential discovery. It will cure the most hopeless case after all other means have been tried. Full particulars will be sent by post free of charge. Address:—Mr. WILLIAMS, 10, Oxford Terrace Hyde Park, London. 227

W. J. Mallet, Esq., M.D., of Burlington Street, Manchester, says:—"I have prescribed Todd's Quinine Wine, and consider it in many cases an agreeable and efficacious way of administering quinine." This pleasant and popular medicine is the safest and most certain remedy known in all cases of indigestion, tic or neuralgia, ague, debility, spasms, and all derangements of the stomach. The genuine is manufactured only by Joe Todd, chemist Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government stamp.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. 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 our selves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Sold only in Packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London. 563m

Business Announcements.

EVERY reader of the *Consett Guardian* who can spare Half-a-Crown should send for a Lot. The following Prizes have been won in former Distributions: A 60-Guinea Piano, a 40-Guinea Piano, 3 30-Guinea Pianos, 1 25-Guinea Piano, 1 24-Guinea Organ, 3 20-Guinea Pianos, 2 15-Guinea Organs, 5 10½-Guinea Organs, 1 10-Guinea Harmonium 1 9-Guinea Harmonium, 1 8-Guinea Harmonium, 1 7-Guinea Harmonium, 7 6-Guinea Harmoniums, and upwards of TEN THOUSAND other Prizes.

THE UNITED DISTRIBUTION OF
FREE MUSICAL AND OTHER GIFTS.

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One of our "MULTUM-IN-PARVO" PIANOFORTES (in WALNUT or ROSEWOOD CASE).
PHOTO, SEVEN STAMPS

SECOND PRIZE—
A Handsome AMERICAN ORGAN.

THIRD PRIZE—
A Handsome WALNUT HARMONIUM.

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HALF-A-CROWN LOT, *post free,* 2s. 9d. POST FREE

2s. 6d. **2s. 9d.**

Purchasers of the following Lot will receive ONE Prize Voucher, entitling owner to a chance of Winning one of the above valuable Prizes.

LOT A.—Large Photograph of the Four Pictures as follows: (1) "The Little Chess Player," (2) "The Little Stranger," (3) "The Bridge," (4) "A Castle on the Moselle," and the Co's New List of Musical Instruments, 200 Pages, handsomely Bound, with Illustrated Calendar. *Everybody should possess this List, as it is the best ever published.*
LOT AB.—A beautiful Oleograph, Painted in 16 Colours, entitled, "Your Health." Size, 20in. by 16in.
LOT AC.—A very handsome Oleograph, in 20 Colours, entitled, "The Favourite Dove." Size, 20in. by 15in.
LOT AD.—A Companion Picture to the above, entitled, "The Pet Goat."
LOT AE.—A charming Sea Scene, entitled "Off Yarmouth." Size, 20in. by 12in.
LOT AF.—A Companion Picture to the above, entitled, "The Welsh Coast."

2 PRIZE VOUCHERS with 2 Lots, 3 Do. with 2 Lots, and so on.
7 PRIZE VOUCHERS presented with the 6 Lots, which will be sent, *Carriage Paid,* to any address for 15s. 6d.

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(1) The annexed Order Form, accompanied with 2s. 9d. by P.O.O., or 2s. 10d. in Postage Stamps for every Lot ordered, to be cut out and sent with all Orders.

Any reader not wishing to cut this Paper, may send order per letter, merely adding "as per CONSETT GUARDIAN."

(2) Post Office Orders to be made payable to the Secretary and Manager, EDWARD A. POWELL, Esq., at the HEXHAM Post Office.

☞ The Drawing for Prizes will take place publicly, and the Names and Addresses of the principal Prize Winners will be published with the List of Winning Numbers, which will be forwarded gratis to Subscribers.

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Please supply me with Lot .... for which I enclose P.O.O. value .... or Stamps value ....

Name..............................

Address..............................

....

Date..............................*1880.*

The following Letters are selected from a large number received from Prize Winners in previous Distributions.

PIANOFORTE.

The Cresent, Florence, Longton, Staffs, May 7th, 1880.
GENTLEMEN,—It affords me pleasure to inform you that the "Multum-in-Parvo" Piano I received as a prize from your drawing of Jan., 1880, gives great satisfaction. It is handsome in appearance, and an excellent toned one, and is pronounced by professional gentlemen a very good instrument, and quite worth its selling price.—Yours truly,
W. J. GOODWIN.

PIANOFORTE.

Main St., Bulwell, Nottingham, July 10th, 1879.
GENTLEMEN, — The "Multum-in-Parvo" Piano I received from you as a prize nearly a year ago continues to give every satisfaction. I have had it examined by a dealer in musical instruments, and by several good pianists, and they all pronounce it a beautiful instrument, and would be very cheap at your catalogue price (28 Guineas).—Yours very truly,
JOHN W. THORPE.

PIANOFORTE.

Sheard's Terrace, Noristhorpe Lane, Heckmondwike near Leeds.
GENTLEMEN,—It affords me pleasure to inform you that the piano I received from you as a prize from the drawing of March, 1878, is very good in appearance; the tone is also very good; and so far exceeds my expectations.
JAMES LISTER.

AMERICAN ORGAN.

15, St. Cuthbert St., Kirkcudbright, 7th May, 1880.
DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to say I received the Prize American Organ safe.—Yours truly,
J. C. MACKENZIE.

HARMONIUM.

Farm Cottage, Waltham Grove, West Brompton, London, S.W.
GENTLEMEN,—I am greatly pleased with the Six-Guinea Harmonium which I was fortunate enough to win in your last Distribution of Musical Instruments. It has a wonderfully rich, full tone, and fine compass for its size. They will prove a boon to those whose means will not allow an expensive one, but desire to have an instrument that will bring forth "sweet sounds," and will prove an attraction to the furniture of any room.—Wishing you every success,
H. H. GRIFFIN,
Bicycling Editor of *The Bazaar and Exchange and Mart.*

HARMONIUM.

167, Windmill St., Gravesend, Jan. 14th, 1880.
DEAR SIRS,—Having thoroughly tried the Harmonium which I was successful in winning in your Distribution of Musical Instruments, I beg to tender you my best thanks for sending me such a good one. Several friends have tried it, and pronounced it worth far more than your Prize Ticket named, viz., 10 Guineas. You are at liberty to publish this should you require it, with full name and address.—I am, Sirs, yours, &c.,
F. S. WRIGHT.

HARMONIUM.

Scarborough House, Ely Road, Canton, Cardiff, April 16th, 1880.
GENTLEMEN,—I have received Prize Harmonium in good condition. I have had it tried by some friends who understand them, and they say it is a good one, in fact it gives every satisfaction.
(Miss) P. D. RICHARDSON.

HARMONIUM.

Bawdeswell, East Dereham, Norfolk.
GENTLEMEN,—You will be pleased to hear that the Prize Harmonium (exchanged for American Organ won) was delivered to me yesterday. I have been trying it, and must say you are able to turn out an instrument fit to compete with those of any other firm. Appearance, tone, and touch are admirable. It is admired by all who see it.
JOHN H. HERRING, Certificated Teacher.

HARMONIUM.

9, Waverley Terrace, Villa Place, Hessle Road, Hull.
Mrs. MARTIN begs to acknowledge receipt of Harmonium (exchanged for American Organ won), which is a splendid instrument in every respect, and if, instead of being a prize, she had paid full catalogue price for it, would consider it well worth the money.

HARMONIUM.

Low Moor Station, near Bradford, Yorks:
GENTLEMEN,—I have to inform you that I received Prize Harmonium all safe and in good condition. I have had it tried by some parties who understand them, and they state it is a good one, and give it a very good character—in fact it gives every satisfaction.
CHARLES HOLT.

HARMONIUM.

Rawling Street, Chelsea.
Miss S. A. WATSON, in acknowledging receipt of Harmonium, must say it exceeds her expectations; and she has had it tested by friends who are fully competent to judge, and they pronounce it an excellent instrument and rich in tone. She is perfectly satisfied and delighted with it.

HARMONIUM.

White Lion Hotel, Bath.
GENTLEMEN,—I have pleasure in informing you that the Prize Harmonium received from you last month is a very good one, both in tone and appearance, and is one with which I am very much pleased.
(Miss) F. FENNER.

ADDRESS—
THE MUSICAL INSTRUMENT CLUB COMPANY,
BEAUMONT STREET, HEXHAM-ON-TYNE.

THROAT IRRITATION.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d. and 1s. 1½d., labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received: "Gentlemen,—It may perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice. In no case can they do any harm.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, L. R. C. P. E., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

A lady said to Dr. Johnson: "Do you really believe, Doctor, that the Dead Walk after Death?" "Madam," said the Doctor, "I have no doubt about it. I have heard the 'Dead March in Saul.'" The Public can purchase a splendid Instrument to play that immortal Air, as well as Tunes more joyous, at Prices and Terms suited to every one's means, from the Musical Instrument Club Company, Pianoforte, Harmonium, and American Organ Manufacturers, Beaumont Street, Hexham-on-Tyne.—Full Illustrated Price List, 200 Pages, Post Free 18 Stamps.

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FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot removed to 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s. 1½d. per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Prepared by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, U.S. European depot removed to 33, Farringdon Road, London.

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CONSETT.
Postmaster, ... Mr. R. FRASER.
First delivery of letters at 7·30 a.m.; Second, (at window of Post Office) at 9 a.m.; Third, at 6·50 p.m. The letter box closes at 12·5 (noon), 5·55 p.m., and 8 p.m.
Money Orders are issued from 9 a.m. to 5·30 p.m., and on Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 7·30 p.m.
Telegrams received from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; on Sundays from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m.
The PILLAR BOX at top of DELVES LANE is cleared daily (except Sundays) at 5·40 p.m.

BLACKHILL.
Postmaster, ... Mr. E. SLOANE.
First delivery of letters at 7·15 a.m.; Second, (and at window), at 8·30 p.m.; Third, at 6·50 p.m. The letter box closes at 12·20 p.m., 6 p.m., and 8·30 p.m.
Money Orders issued from 9 a.m. to 5·30 p.m., and on Saturdays 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Telegrams received from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; on Sundays, 8 a.m. to 10 a.m.
The PILLAR BOX at HIGHGATE is cleared daily (except Sundays) at 4·50 p.m.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
Postmistress, ... Miss J. LESLIE, Front Street.
Letters arrive and are delivered about 8 a.m. Window delivery at 10 a.m. Letters are despatched at 11·50 a.m., 5·30 p.m., and 8 p.m.
The Money Order Office is open from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m.
Telegrams are received from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m. Sundays from 8 a.m till 10 a.m.

LEADGATE.
Postmaster, Mr. E. KINLESIDE, Front Street
The letter delivery commences at 8 a.m. A bag is also despatched from Blackhill at 9 a.m., and letters can be obtained at this office on application after 9·30 a.m. The letter box is closed at 5·20 p.m.
Money Orders are granted to the public from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m., and on Saturdays until 8 p.m.
Savings' Bank business is transacted during the same hours.
The Telegraph Office is open to the public from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m., and on Sundays from 8 a.m. till 10 a.m.

ANNFIELD PLAIN.
Postmaster, ... Mr. E. REED.
Letters delivered at 9·30 a.m.
Money Orders from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Telegrams from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; on Sundays from 8 to 10 a.m.
The PILLAR BOX at CATCHGATE is cleared at 3·25 p.m.

DIPTON.
Postmaster, ... Mr. E. MADDISON.
Letters delivered at 9 a.m. Box closes at 4 p.m.
Money Orders from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Telegrams from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; on Sundays from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m.

LANCHESTER.
Postmistress, ... Mrs. CUMMING.
Leters delivered at 8·40 a.m. Box closes at 6·15 p.m.
Money Orders issued from 9 a.m. to 5·30 p.m.
Telegrams from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; on Sundays 8 to 10 a.m.

Railway Time Table.

CONSETT BRANCH
TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	,2,G P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	9·40	12·30	2·40	5·35
Scotswood	„	5·52	9·47	12·37	2·47	5·42
Swalwell	„	5·59	9·54	12·43	2·53	5·49
Rowland's Gill	„	6· 9	10· 4	12·53	2· 3	5·59
Lintz Green	„	6·15	10·10	12·59	2· 9	6· 5
Ebchester	„	6·28	10·23	1·12	3·22	6·18
Shotley Bridge	„	6·34	10·29	1·18	3·28	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.			1·25	3·35	
	dep	6·42	10·37		4·40	6·33
Knitsley	„	6·54	10·49		4·52	6·44
Lanchester	„	7· 3	10·58		5· 1	6·53
Witton Gilbert	„	7.14	11· 9		5·12	7· 4
Durham	arr.	7·25	11.20		5·21	7·15

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2 G. A.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G P.M
Durham	dep.	7·25		11·45	3·30	8· 0
Witton Gilbert	„	7·37		11·57	3·42	8·13
Lanchester	„	7·50		12·10	3·55	8·25
Knitsley	„	8· 2		12·22	4· 5	8·37
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.				4·15	
	dep	8·15	9·10	12·35	3·45	8·50
Shotley Bridge	„	8·20	9·15	12.40	3·50	8·55
Ebchester	„	8·24	9·19	12·44	3·54	8·59
Lintz Green	„	8·34	9·29	12·54	4· 4	9· 9
Rowland's Gill	„	8·39	9·34	12·59	4·10	9·14
Swalwell	„	8·47	9·42	1·7	4·17	9·22
Scotswood	„	8·54	9·49	1·14	4·24	9·29
Newcastle	arr.	9· 5	10· 0	1·25	4·35	9·40

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE	a.m.	p.m.	LEAVE	a.m.	p.m
Newcastle	7·30	7·15	Benfieldside	8·35	8·20
Scotswood	7·37	7·22	Shotley Bridge	8·40	8·25
Swalwell	7·44	7·29	Ebchester	8·44	8.29
Rowland's Gill	7·54	7·39	Lintz Green	8·54	8·39
Lintz Green	8·0	7·45	Rowland's Gill	8·59	8·44
Ebchester	8·13	7·58	Swalwell	9· 8	8·53
Shotley Bridge	8·19	8· 4	Scotswood	9·14	8·59
Benfieldside (arr)	8·25	8·10	Newcastle (arr)	9·25	9·10

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.
First, second, and third class return tickets will be issued on Saturdays by the following trains—

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	7·10	4·10	....	7·30
Scotswood	„	7·17	4·17	....	7·37
Swalwell	„	7·24	4·25	....	7·44
Rowland's Gill	„	7·34	4·35	....	7·54
Lintz Green	„	7·40	4·41	....	8· 0
Ebchester	„	7·53	4·54	....	8·13
Shotley Bridge	„	7·59	5· 0	....	8·19
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8· 5	5· 7	....	8·25
	dep.	9·20	....		
Knitsley		9·32	....	....	
Lanchester		9·41	....	....	
Witton Gilbert		9.52	....	....	
Durham	arr.	10· 5	....	....	

STATIONS.		A.M.		P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·55	......	....
Witton Gilbert	„	8· 7	......	....
Lanchester	„	8·20	......	....
Knitsley	„	8·32	......	....
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·45	......	....
	dep.	8·50	......	5·30
Shotley Bridge	„	8·55	......	5·35
Ebchester	„	8·59	......	5·39
Lintz Green	„	9· 9	......	5·49
Rowland's Gill		9·15	......	5·55
Swalwell	„	9·22	......	6· 2
Scotswood	„	9·29	......	6· 9
Newcastle	arr.	9·40	......	6·20

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY
GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	12·30	2·30
Benfieldside	„	6·50	1·30	4·30
Rowley	„	7· 0	1·40	4·40
Burnhill Junction	„	7·10	1·50	4·50
Tow Law	„	7·23	2· 3	5· 3[illegible]
Crook	arr.	7·35	2·15	5.15
	dep.	7·45	2·30	5·25
Bishop Auckland	„	8·10	2·54	6· 0
Darlington	„	8·52	3·40	6·4[illegible]
Stockton	„	9·20	4· 8	7·18
Middlesbro'	„	9·33	4·20	7·3[illegible]
Saltburn	„	10·10	4·55	8·10

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Saltburn	dep.	5·45	11·15	4·55
Middlesbro'	„	6·21	11·47	3·29
Stockton	„	6·31	11·55	3·37
Darlington	„	7·15	12·45	5· 5
Bishop Auckland	„	7·43	1·13	5·33
Crook	arr.	8· 8	1·36	5·58
	dep.	8·15	2·20	6· 5
Tow Law	„	8·27	2·32	6·20
Burnhill Junction	„	8·42	2·45	6·35
Rowley	„	8·52	2·55	6·45
Benfieldside	arr.	9· 5	3· 5	6·55
Newcastle	arr.	10·0	4·35	[illegible]

Business Announcements.

THE WHITE
The Latest Improved and Most Perfect
SEWING MACHINE
Ever introduced to the English Market.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE Co.,
At CLEVELAND, Ohio, U.S.A.



IT has been pronounced by skilled Mechanics the Perfection of Invention. It is quite Noiseless, Simple in Movement, never gets out of order. A Marvel of Easy Running; the Treadle movement so light that a Child can operate it.

See a "WHITE" before Purchasing.
Warranted by Legal Guarantee for Five Years.
Will Sew any Material. Do more than any other Machine.
A great Variety of Attachments.
Also the "PEERLESS" Hand Machine, Price £3 12s.
The Best and Lowest Price American made Machine in the Market.
Agents and Wholesale Dealers Wanted.
Send for Circulars to the
WHITE SEWING MACHINE Co.,
19, Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.

Washing-Day Reform.
HARPER TWELVETREES' VILLA WASHER, WRINGER, and MANGLER, does the Family Wash in Four Hours, without rubbing or boiling. Carriage paid; free trial; easy Weekly Payments.—40, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C. [139

PARALYSIS, RHEUMATISM, &c. For Cures by "Halse's Galvanic Apparatus," send 3 stamps for Pamphlet to Mr. HALSE, 40, Addison Road, Kensington, London. [141

TOUJOURS WHISKEY.
A Blend of the Finest Stills in Scotland, 44s. per dozen case, as supplied for many years to the House of Commons. Dr. TICHBORNE, F.C.S., says—"I have carefully analysed the 'TOUJOURS,' and, although submitted to a rigorous test, I find it *perfectly free* from the impurities generally found in Whiskey; it is also equally good in flavour, as it is pure in quality."

PALOMINO SHERRY.
The most exquisite of Xerez Wine, 38s. per dozen. Specially shipped to our firm.

VIRGIN MADEIRA.
A Pure Wine of our own shipment, 30s. per dozen. Highly recommended to Invalids. [137

SIR CHARLES CUNINGHAM & CO. 9, Old Jewry, E.C.

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A New Volume of each just commenced, affording a convenient opportunity for New Subscribers.

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2. Monthly, 7d. { CASSELL'S FAMILY MAGAZINE.
3. Monthly, 6d. { LITTLE FOLKS. The Magazine for Girls & Boys.

Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., Ludgate Hill, London.

LONDON CLOTHING—Carriage paid to any Railway Station in Great Britain.
SPECIALITY.
"THE UNTEARABLE TWEED" (REGD.)
is specially manufactured for us, and is of new and special design. We, fortunately, placed extensive orders for both Summer and Winter substances before the late great advance took place in the price of the raw material, and therefore can supply articles made from this now Fashionable and Favourite Fabric as under:—

SUITS - 42s.	TROUSERS - 12s. 6d.	OVERCOATS - 25s.
SUITS - 50s.	TROUSERS - 16s. 6d.	OVERCOATS - 30s.
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SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

MONDAY, Dec. 6th.—Before E. J. METNELL, Esq., Judge.

THE MEMBERS OF THE DIPTON BRASS BAND v. CLARKSON.—JUDGMENT FOR DEFENDANT.—Messrs. Bush and Wilson, Newcastle, were for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Skidmore, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. T. W. Welford, Consett, was for the defendant. The evidence in this action was taken at the previous court. The facts of the case sufficiently appear in the following judgment. The plaintiffs, his Honour said, sued the defendant for injury to their band instruments by the negligent driving of the defendant's servant. Mr. Skidmore contended that the servant was not at the time of the accident driving on his master's business. It appeared that he was employed to drive a brake from Stanley to Birtley Station for passengers, and his orders were that he was not to go elsewhere. Nevertheless, falling in with the plaintiffs, he agreed to take them for 19s. to Dipton. On their way to that place the brake was upset, as the plaintiffs allege, by his negligent driving, but, as the defendant says, owing to the horses taking fright at the noise plaintiffs made in blowing their instruments. The evidence was very contradictory. With regard to the legal question, the point is rather a nice one, but I think the driver was so far employed in his master's business as not to absolve him from liability. In Joel v. Morrison, car. and p. 501, Baron Parke says, "If the servant was going out of his way against his master's implied commands, when driving on his master's business, he will make his master liable, but if he was going on a frolic of his own without being at all on his master's business, the master shall not be liable." And that has been cited with approval in some recent cases. Now, though the driver may have been disobeying orders, he was driving for his master's benefit. He had got a good fare, and the defendant admits he would have taken the 19s. The servant was not going in a frolic of his own, or on his own or any other person's business. It becomes necessary, therefore, to consider the evidence. The plaintiffs swore positively that the driver drove too fast, and that they blew no instruments. The driver swore just the contrary. Only two independent witnesses were called for the plaintiffs, both of whom admitted on cross-examination that they did hear a horn blow just before the accident. The driver had not a horn, and if one was blown it is not suggested it came from any place but the brake. Four independent witnesses were called for the defendant, all of whom swore that the band was playing, or, at all events, that instruments were blown, which frightened the horses, and so caused the accident. The whole of the independent witnesses therefore contradict the plaintiffs, and I am forced to the conclusion that the noise of the instruments was probably the cause of the accident, and my judgment must therefore be for the defendant.—Judgment for defendant accordingly.—On the application of Mr. Wilson, his Honour said he would allow defendant's costs.

A DOG CASE.—INGLIS v. DODDS.—Mr. Barnes was for the plaintiff, Joseph Inglis, gas works manager, residing at Dipton; the defendant, Joseph Dodds, proprietor of the Consett Running Grounds, was represented by Mr. Dickinson. The action was to recover £6, the value of a stake won by plaintiff's bitch, "Polly Ann." The witnesses on both sides were ordered out of court. Plaintiff said in September last he entered his bitch to run in a sweepstake promoted by defendant, who acted as judge on the occasion. Plaintiff entered his bitch in the usual way. The event extended over two days, and on the second day, after plaintiff's bitch had won, defendant refused to give him the stake, on the ground that the bitch was his. At the time defendant claimed the bitch, plaintiff told him that he bought her of a man named Robert Tweddell when she was five weeks old, giving 5s. for her. On a previous occasion (in July, 1880) plaintiff ran the bitch on the same ground, but defendant did not claim her then.—Cross-examined by Mr. Dickinson: When I got the pup of Tweddell I knew that it was out of Dodds' bitch "Moorhen." It is not true that Tweddell and I put our heads together to swindle Dodds out of the pup. Dodds never asked me to return the pup. When the pup was four months old Dodds saw it. He lifted it off the floor and placed it on a table, and said it was a "bonny-like pup, but he would match his to run it for a few pounds." It is not a fact that Dodds brought Sergt. Tranmer to me and object to my bitch running, and say that she was his. He understood the rules of dog-racing. One of the rules says that any dog entered in a fictitious name shall be disqualified. Another rule stipulates that "any one taking his dog off the ground before the referee declares it all right will forfeit all claim to the stake." It is not a fact that I took the bitch off the ground before the referee declared it was "all right." Dodds never complained that the bitch had been entered in a fictitious manner. He said the bitch was his, and that I would not get the stake. I gave Tweddell a shilling the night before he got the pup, but I did not give it to him with a view of getting him introduced to Dodds, who keeps a public-house. I gave Tweddell the money because he was hard up.—Robert Tweddell, miner, Dipton, said he sold the pup to Inglis for 5s. She was then five weeks old. Dodds' bitch had had a litter of pups, and he told witness that he was going to drown them, as the mother was matched. He said witness might have a couple if he wanted them. Witness gave one of the pups to the plaintiff and kept the other himself. Dodds had never applied to him for the pups.—Cross-examined by Mr. Dickinson: I did not ask Dodds for the pups. He offered them to me. I did not undertake to bring the pups up with a bitch of my own. Dodds gave me two pups, and said I might give one to a man named Thomas Parkin. Parkin, however, refused to have it, and I gave him 4s. instead. Dodds never asked me for a pup. He only claimed her when he saw that she had turned out a runner. (Laughter.)—Geo. Nicholson, miner, Annfield Plain, said on one occasion he was present when plaintiff's bitch was being timed. After she had run, Dodds said to witness, "What do you think of that? That is the pup I bred and gave away."—Cross-examined: On the second day of the handicap, Inglis heard that Dodds was going to take his bitch up. In consequence of this, Inglis went to Sergt. Tranmer and told him that if anybody picked the bitch up they were to be taken into custody.—John Robinson, miner, residing at Lizzie Colliery, said on Whit-Monday last he was at Dodds' house in company with Inglis, the plaintiff. The latter had the bitch with him, and Dodds said "is that the pup out of Moorhen?" Inglis replied that it was. Dodds then picked it up, looked at it, said it was a bonny one, but that he would give Inglis a race with it's sister for a pound or two if he had a mind. Dodds never said anything about the pup being his. Witness was present when the bitch was claimed. Three persons claimed her—the plaintiff, Thomas Parkin, and a third man called Braster.—Cross-examined by Mr. Dickinson: When "Polly Ann" was four months old she could cover 200 yards in eighteen seconds.—Mr. Dickinson said the defence was that the bitch belonged to Dodds, that she had been fictitiously entered, and was not, therefore, entitled to receive the stake.—Joseph Dodds, the defendant, said: "Polly Ann" was out of a bitch which I owned. Shortly after my bitch whelped, Tweddell came to my house and asked me if I wanted a foster mother for the pups. I told him I had got a retriever to suckle them, and Tweddell then said he did not like the idea of running dogs being brought up by a retriever. He further said he had a friend called Rumney who had a bitch which had had pups, and that as the latter had been drowned, the bitch would suckle mine. I reported that that would be better than letting a retriever bring them up, and it was then agreed that Tweddell was to take a couple of the pups to his friend to bring up. Before taking them away, Tweddell asked me if there was any chance of his getting one, and I said not the least—they were all spoken for. It was agreed between us that he was to bring them back in a month or six weeks, and I was to pay all expenses. He never returned them. In February I sent Parkin to Tweddell's house for the pups, but he returned without them. When I heard that plaintiff had the bitch, I told him she was mine, and that he had no right to buy her. As soon as I saw Tweddell I said, "Bob, you have done a clever thing to sell them pups." He replied that I could not make a better of it. It is true that I lifted the pup up and said it was a bonny one, but that was merely to get them to admit it was mine. I never gave the pup to Tweddell. On the second day of the handicap I told Inglis that the bitch was mine, and objected to her running.—Mary Muldoon said she lived as servant with Dodds at the time Tweddell got the pups. It was arranged that he was to return them within a month or five weeks, or sooner if they were wanted.—Alexander Cockburn said he was present when Tweddell asked Dodd about the pups. Tweddell said he had heard that Dodds' bitch had pupped. Dodds said she had, and added that he would put two of them to another bitch. It was then arranged that Tweddell was to take a couple of them away, Dodds agreeing to give him something for his trouble. The pups were to be returned in a matter of six weeks. Tweddell asked if there would be any chance of his getting one of them, but Dodd said no.—Nicholas Lamb said on the 12th September last he heard Tweddell say that he got the pups away with the intention of keeping them. That was in a public-house at Leadgate, after the first day's handicap. He said the man that got the pup was going to give him a sovereign if it won.—Thos. Parkin said he was sent by Dodds to get the pup. When he when to Tweddell's house he was shown a pup which was about dead. Witness said, "where is the other one?" and Tweddell replied, "I have sold it." The pups would be about nine weeks old at that time.—Cross-examined by Mr. Barnes: It is not true that Tweddell offered me a pup. I never made any claim to the dog.—Sergt. Tranmer said on the 18th September he was on duty at Consett Running Grounds. He was present when Dodds told Inglis that he would not pay the stake over to him if "Polly Ann" won, as the bitch, he said, belonged to him. Inglis replied that he bought the dog of Tweddell, and that he would claim the stake if it won. Dodds said to Inglis, "Do you knew that Tweddell did not get the bitch honestly?" Inglis replied, "Well, I have nothing to do with that. I bought the dog of Tweddell, and you must sue him for it."—Cross-examined by Mr. Barnes: Inglis said if anybody picked the dog up I was to take them into custody.—His Honour, after hearing other evidence, said he found for the defendant.—Mr. Dickinson: Do you allow the witnesses' costs?—His Honour: Yes.

WEDGE v. WYLAM.—Plaintiff, Thomas Wedge, is a greengrocer, carrying on business at West Stanley; defendant, Edward Wylam, is a farmer living near Stanley. The action was to recover £18, the value of a horse uulawfully detained by defendant. A set-off was pleaded. Mr. Thomas Foster, jun., of the firm of Foster, Keenleyside, and Foster, Newcastle, was for the plaintiff, whilst Mr. Oliver, Durham, was for the defendant.—Plaintiff said in August last he took a fog near Mr. Wylam's farm. He put his horses into it and as the fence was down they went over it into Mr. Wylam's clover fog. The fence belonged to Mr. Wylam. The latter impounded two of the horses, and when plaintiff went to him about them, he complained of the damage they had done, and refused to let him have them unless he gave him £3. Subsequently plaintiff paid £1 for the damage that had been done, and took away one horse, but defendant refused to deliver up the other, which he afterwards sold in Newcastle for £2 5s.—Cross-examined by Mr. Oliver: It is not true that I have been in the habit of putting my horses into Mr. Wylam's field.—Mr. Oliver said the defence in this case was that Wedge deliberately put the horses into Mr. Wylam's field. Defendant, finding them in his field, impounded them, and the plaintiff failing to redeem in seven days, Mr. Wylam had sold them, which he had a perfect right to do. Mr. Wylam's field had been damaged, and the set-off was pleaded as to £6 12s. 6d.—The defendant was called and said his clover fog had been much damaged by the plaintiff's horses. He thought £5 would not cover the damage. Plaintiff, he said, was constantly putting his horses into his field. After defendant impounded the horses, plaintiff went to him about them. He (Wylam) said plaintiff might have them back on payment of £1 each for the damage that had been done. Plaintiff paid £1 and took one horse away, but as he refused to pay for the other, defendant, after giving him notice, sold it.—His Honour: You say that his horses were constantly getting into your field. How did they get in?—Defendant: Sometimes by the gate, and sometimes they got over the hedge.—Thomas Askew, miner, West Stanley, said he had frequently seen plaintiff's horses in Mr. Wylam's field. On one occasion he saw plaintiff put two horses into defendant's clover fog.—Mr. Clarkson, innkeeper, said he knew the field which plaintiff's horses had damaged. Before the fog was trampled down and rendered worthless by plaintiff's horses he should have given £4 10s. for it.—His Honour found for defendant in the action, and in the counter-claim gave judgment for Mr. Wylam for £2.

GREENCROFT COURSING MEETING.

TUESDAY, DEC. 7.

Judge: Mr. C. Miller. Slipper: T. Thompson.

A coursing meeting, granted to certain gentlemen of Consett, by the kind permission of T. Blandford, Esq., was held on the Greencroft Estate, and proved a most successful venture. The weather was exceedingly favourable when the "meet" took place at Esp Green Farm House, near Little Greencroft, when a select and most respectable company drew up. Notwithstanding the beautiful nature of the weather hares were all in cover (the recent visits of the foxhounds to the district having probably led to that result), and thus field after field was drawn blank, and from first to last hares had to be driven from cover. They were of the right sort, however, generally, when found, and some capital trials were run. Thus the Eight Dog Stake was run through before half-past two o'clock, when a stake for four puppies was got up, and disposed of shortly after three o'clock, the sport being capital when the cover sides were reached to the eastward of Greencroft Cottages. The winner of the Greencroft Cup turned up in Black Tommy, a dog who has run no less than eleven courses this season, out of which he has won eight. In the first round yesterday he had a near squeak in the first course he ran. Omelette, with whom he was slipped in a cross despatch in which she had the worst of it, was so merry in the middle of the spin that many of the spectators thought she had won, although the judge assured all comers that had they seen as much of the course as he did their decision would have been the same as his. In the second round he got five lengths the best of the slip with Victoria, who, however, joined in the run up, but he stuck so resolutely to his game that Mr Oliver's bitch could not get placed, and was beaten handsomely, the bitch tiring to nothing before the course ended. In the final Black Tommy got the worst of the slip, but he drew past, and handling a hare that threaded the fence most ably, he went away in possession, as his puppy opponent ran unsighted, and had run up a winning score with a perfect demon of a hare, and before Macgregor joined in he won handsomely, puss, however, beating the pair, and also a third dog that got loose in the field just before the hare got to cover. Macgregor, the runner up, is a puppy aged about eighteen months, and he performed on Monday at Whittonstall, where he ran up to Mr. Ridley's Madam in a sixteen dog stake, and thus he twice scored the second place in two days—rather too much for a puppy. He showed fair pace in both his courses, and was very resolute at close quarters. He ran his bye in the second round with Real Oak, a "fiver" resting on the result, and the son of Talbot beat his opponent handsomely. A hot favourite for the stake was made in Pot Pie, a dangerous-looking Tyneside representative. The dog led Victoria up in a slip in which the latter got a lump the worst of the despatch, but although he showed immense resolution, he appeared to rush at his hare, and this enabled the bitch to score steadily, but she only won a most exciting and hard-working course by scoring the kill at the finish. Stanley was run to a standstill in his course with Real Oak, between whom the result was a very near thing, and he was drawn in the second round in favour of his kennel-companion. In the Puppy Stakes, Mary Jane was by far the best performer, holding both her opponents and beating them handsomely, and few will forget the stroke she came with and killed in her first course. The judging was good throughout, although performed under somewhat difficult circumstances, resulting from the defecting slipping. The arrangements were most satisfactory, and the police, under Inspector Scott, of Lanchester, were most effective in keeping order and in keeping off the ground the "free and uninvited." Details:—

GREENCROFT CUP, for eight all-aged greyhounds, at £3 10s each. Winner, £15; second, £5.

I.

Mr. J. Foster ns bk d Macgregor beat Mr. W. Gladder's r or f w d Leading Article.

Mr. G. Brown ns r w d Stanley beat Mr. Robinson's f w b Real Oak.

Mr. T. Brown ns bk d Black Tommy beat Mr. W. Laverick's bk w b Omelette.

Mr. H. Oliver's bd w b Victoria, beat Mr. H. Lee ns r w d Pot Pie (late Linguist).

II.

Macgregor a bye; Stanley dr Black Tommy beat Victoria.

III.

Black-Tommy, by Bother—Maid of the Hill, beat Macgregor, by Talbot—Charlotte, and won.

MATCH for £5 a-side: one course.

Mr. J. Foster ns bk d Macgregor beat Mr. J. Vasey's f w b Real Oak, by Oak Tree—Minute Gun b, and won.

LANCHESTER STAKES, at £1 each, for 4 puppies. Winner £3 10s.

I.

Mr. H. Lishman's bk b Mary Jane, by Spanker—Hannah beat Mr. G. Brown's w bk d Wallace by Speculation—Rose of York.

Mr. W. Gladders's f w d Leading Article, b Speculation—Rose of York, beat Mr. Mossom's b e w d Heather Jock, by Lord Boyne II—Miss Cicely.

II.

Mary Jane beat Leading Article, and won.

The company afterwards adjourned to the Maiden Law Inn, where an excellent supper was served up, under the presidency of Mr. Geo. Brown, of Consett, faced by Mr. H. Oliver, of Knitsley, in the vice-chair, and the health of T. Blandford, Esq., to whose kindness the day's coursing was due, was cordially pledged.

Correspondence.

C. F. COOKE'S GROCERY AND DRAPERY WAREHOUSE, ANNFIELD PLAIN.

December 7th, 1880.

DEAR SIR,—My anonymous Friend sends me the enclosed as a COMPANION to the Poetic Testimonial of November. Will you kindly convey my appreciation to this unknown kind writer, through your next issue; also, wishing the realisation of this witty Acrostic to all my Friends.—Yours truly,

C. F. COOKE.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS unto you,
M y friends and neighbours all;
E re with this year you bid adieu
R esolve on COOKE to call.
R oam where you will. go where you may,
Y ou'l find none can excel
C OOKE's famous Shop; while every day
H is praise the people tell;
R eplete with Goods for winter use
I s each Department now,
S o all my friends I would induce
T o go these Goods to view.
M ay this New Year to one and all
A happy New Year be!
S uccess attend on every call
We make on C. F. C.

MR. COOKE,—Enclosed is a copy of a few lines forming an Acrostic, the first letter in each line when put together forming the words "A Merry Christmas."

I thank you very much for the encomium you tendered me, although I was surprised to see my humble production in the columns of the *Consett Guardian*.—Wishing still to preserve my incognito, I remain, yours, &c.,

A WELLWISHER.

758o

MR. KNOX AND MR. GROUND'S DENIAL.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—In reply to Mr. Ground's denial in your issue of the 3rd inst., I am glad to say that there are others besides myself who can substantiate the statement made by me before the magistrates. In the first place Mr. Ground caused a deviation in the plan when he ordered me to cover in the ashpits, which I agreed to on condition of having the privilege to build the privies, coal houses and ashpit along the back wall instead of the side wall of yard.

Mr. Ground also states that I had not commenced the back building on the 21st of July last. Mr. G. must be very bad in the eye-sight, for they were all covered in at the end of June, and if Mr. G. will take the trouble to come up to my place I will let him see the slater's receipt for the said buildings on the 1st of July. I will leave the public to judge if it was likely that they (the slaters) should claim payment three weeks before the work was commenced.

Mr. G. further states that he was not aware anything contrary to plan had been done, although he must have known that he passed two of the four houses in question, in Oct. 1878, which I can prove by three witnesses, knowing them to be a deviation from the original plan; the four houses were on one plan. Mr. G. passed the first two, and had he still been in office we would have heard nothing of the deviation, but as it is otherwise, he does not want his blunders to be made manifest to the public.—Hoping you will give this the same publicity as you gave Mr. Ground's, I am, sir, yours truly,

WM. KNOX.

Consett, Dec. 9th, 1880.

LOKILL TOPICKS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

MISTOR FDDITOR, DEROR SOR.—Aw's vary glad te see biv yor akkoont ove the Lokill Board proceedins, that sunthing will be deun te keep the streets kleen, and not affor time, say aw. But, sor, as lang as the road-men skrape the clarts off the middle of the road and leeve them lying in heeps biv the side ove the channill they may skrape away till d omsday an then be nee further enwis. Aw saw many a one gan ower the shoe-tops in clarts last Setterday neer at the lower end ove Pastor Drift Road, where them little heeps wis lying, and where they likely will lie until it cums a shoor ove rain an weshes them back ageyne intiv the roads. Its vary aggoravatin efftor ye heve been at the truble ove gein yor beynts an ekstora polish an then te heve the shine taken oot ove them if ye happin te meyke a false step. What for cannot the road-scrapins be cairted away an not be left on the roads as is the case at present. Talkin about Pastor Drif Road, efftor all the muney thats been expendid on it, hoo dis it happin that the futpath is allwis see wet and dorty? Its my oppinion, sor, that that disgraceful piece ove meysun work called a retainin wall is nee ewse, an aw's shoor its nee ornamint—it dis far mair ill than good. The Consett Board mite take a lesson fra the Benfeeldside Board, an pay a visit to Number One Bank, an aw'll be bund, sor, they wad be sorprised. Thor's a futpath there that's not half as expensive as the one on the Pastor Drift Road, and yet its allwis dry undor fut. But the retainin wall on Number One Bank hes been erekted wiv an eye to the main thing, as thor's a drain cums away fra the foondashun ove the wall an akross the futpath an emptees intiv the channill. The hole length of the wall is drained as above stated. Every five or siks feet a drain, an its maw humble oppinion until sumthing ove this sort is duen on the Pastor Drift Road it will nivvor be cleen and tidy.

Hoo dist happin thor's see money lamp doors swingin opin this seesin? Its maw beleef the lamp lightors are not ower kareful, or else aw think this accident happin se offtin. Aw's shoor that if the door wis proporly fasened thors nee wind will lowse them. Aw had a job one mornen as aw wis gannen te work an passin a lamp-post aw heeord the gas fissin oot ove the pipe. Aw diddent think twice aboot climmin up the lamp-post, an when aw got up aw funn the stop-cock wis oot, aw slid doon ageyne, an aw struck a match an lucked aboot for it. Aw fund it in the guttor, see aw clavored up the post ageyne, an put the stop-cock intiv its place. Noo, sor, if a bobby had cam in the road aw mite heve had five bob an costs te pay for deein that good turn. Thor mit be just a little bit carelessness on the pairt of them thats consarned, but Mistor wind hes te bear the brunt.

In a formor kommunicashun te ye, sor, aw advokated the layin doon ove a crossin at the top ove Frunt Street, an aw remarked at the time that it was a vary clarty place for the peeple gannen to and fra Leedgate, an its not the only place in the district where a crossin is needed.

Aw had a vissit fra maw awdfriend, Betty Sharp, and ye wad hardly guess what the up-shot ove that vissit was, sor. Nee mair nor less than te beer hor kumpany doon te the Centrill Hall, an the truth te tell, aw wis in nee humour for owt at all ove the kind. But she waddent take no for an anser, for she said she had heeord see much aboot it beein see nicely fitted up, she wis detarmined te gan an see for horsell. See aw had te gan wiv hor, an se ankshis wis she te get there, we were at the door lang affor openin time. Betty aujusted hor specktickills on hor nose, an wis seun sorvain the eksteioror ove the bildin an its soroondins. Suddenlee she eksclaimed "if aw wis the proporietor aw wad heve an ornimentill lamp on Dan Harris's cornor, wiv the neyem of the hall painted on its four sides." She said it wad show mair leet, an let fokes see where the place wis to be fund. Be this time the dor had oppined, so we paid wor muney an took wor seets, but, sor, aw nivvor heeord a wuman make ewse of see money Yankie slang frases. She deklared it wis the "Boss Hall" in the County, an that it lickt all creeashun see far it wis satisfacktoree tiv hor. But she said she wad heve te sea the performince affor she wadpronoonce a finall vardict. As aw kannot gie ye an akoont ove all we saw this time, wi yor pormishen, sor, aw will nekst week gie ye Betty's deskripshen ove what she saw at the Central Hall. See aw beg te remain yors trooly,

SALL.

Black Hill, Dec. 9th, 1880.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY AND "THE IRISH QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—The importance of the Irish question, its interest, and the use some intend to make of it, are seen by the preminence it is taking in the speeches of the members of the legislature, both Lords and Commons. It is with the tones of the Salisbury school, a stalking horse, by which they hope to deceive the Irish voters, drawing them from their real friends, and working their own way into power again. It is in entire harmony with the main principles of the Tory creed to allow the end to justify the means used. Their political creed is like the commercial creed of the old man, who, in giving advice to his son, said, "Get money, make that your goal get it honestly if you can; but if not get it by any means." So say the Tories—"let us get power, by real merit we cannot, therefore we will use any available means—either by the denial of our ruinous actions, the villifying of those who are in power, or by deluding sections of the people by promises. We can safely leave this matter to the Irish voters. The hollowness of the Tory pretensions is apparent to all. They know that the political history of the Tories is barren of all good, but prolific with evil. In doing good they have been pure negatists; in doing evil to Ireland active positivists. It is as certain as the recurrence of the seasons that the Tories will do nothing for Ireland, whatever of good must come from the Liberal side.

Among the leading speakers, and, of course, loud professionists, stands the Marquis of Salisbury. He has been devoting his time largely to the matter, and, as the speeches of public men become public property, we will take a slight review of this speech from Woodstock. There are three points in the Marquis's speech at which we will look: first, the influence his words are calculated to have on the Irish people; second, his statement as regards Ireland; and third, his remedies for the state of Ireland. The influence his words, and the fact implied in them, will have on the Irish. The Book says "Oppression makes a brave man mad;" and Homer says "Slander hurts the brave." If the philosophy of these is correct, we can very safely assume that the words of Salisbury must have a very hurtful effect on the minds or the people to whom he referred. The most efficient mode of tantalising and irritating the mind of a person who had been robbed, and to stir up a desire in him to retaliate or bring down the law upon the offender, would be for the robber to continuously exhibit his spoils before the eyes of the robbed and upbraid him. This is the position of Lord Salisbury, for he, in his speech, poses the landlords of Ireland as being the rightful owners to the soil they possess—that it is theirs to do as they like, and that to interfere with them in any way by law is confiscation. While he, with the rest of those who are in the happy position to own the estates of Ireland, speak of it as theirs, and speak of the people in the slighting manner they do, they are extremely careful to refrain from speaking of the manner in which their rights were got. They hide the mode, while loudly they speak of the present fact. They may forget, but the Irish never can. The words put into the mouth of Salisbury's ancestor by Shakespeare show forth the manner in which the titles they boast of have been got. They show that to seal it and to keep their titles it has been necessary

"To do a murderous deed, to rob a man
To force a spotless virgin's chastity
To reave the orphan of his patrimony
To wring the widow of her custom's right
And have no other reason for this wrong."

(We supply the next) Than that which law made by interest gives him sanction for. The right to these lands of which they boast, and to which they affix presumptously "mine," may have the sanction of the law, not of justice. The rights have been written by the pen of force on the scroll of a people's right, and with the ink of a nation's tears.

Let us look at his statements. and, of course, they are those of a person who will seek to gain power by the help of those of whom he speaks. He charges them with wholesale murder. If we take the statement of Earl Granville we shall find that instead of cases of murder being on the increase this year, they have been below the average since 1847; that manslaughter is much below the average; that the assaults endangering life have been less. These views are more acceptable than those of Salisbury, because they come from one who is desirous to remedy. In all fairness, if he is so willing to define the landlord's rights he should place at the same time in contrast the rights of the people who occupy and till the land. He says "With reference to those schemes for diminishing the landlords rights, I will make this observation, if you take money's worth from a man by Act of Parliament without giving him money in return, you are guilty of that species of robbery which in States is called confiscation." And we ask of what do the Irish complain? Why simply of a systematic course of confiscation. If it is in Salisburyism language a species of robbery to take a man's property without compensation by Act of Parliament, is it not equally so (and in a higher sense so) to take a man's labour and small capital which he has worked into the soil, and after raising the rent on the value he has created, because he cannot pay the higher rent to turn him to the door. Before his position is tenable he must prove his *petitio principies*, his begged question. He must first prove that the landlords have that right which he claims for them, while the said right of justice demands that a man should have compensation for his labour, which is his own by every standard. Again, he says, "And if you are guilty of confiscation you not only frustrate and break that moral law, upon which the property reposes, but you repel and drive away these owners of capital by whose action alone it is possible that any sufficient succour can be brought to the suffering Irish people." Suffering Irish people! and owners of capital! Surely those expressions escaped his lips unconsciously. Is it possible that a Tory—first of their mighty men—can see suffering in Ireland? We had thought from their teaching that the sufferings of the Irish had no pleasure in the rabid ravings of a Parnell or in the strong imaginations of a Bright or Gladstone. Drive the owner of capital away, let the four millions bled from the Irish soil and spent in luxurious and riotous living elsewhere, speak here the thing of which he is afraid is now practised in the grossest kind. The Irish people cannot do the impossible. They cannot drive away that which is never there after the landlord receives it. In this sentence he says "and break the moral law." Do the Tories in their conduct to either Ireland or England recognise the moral law. It is but the action of the moral law the people require to operate. How can those who have allowed a cause of injustice to run rampant in the country talk to a people suffering of the moral law and its violation. In this we think he is as a type of his class acting the unrighteous. But he adds "I conclude therefore that any measure of confiscation, be it in a small degree or be it in a large, will not be permenent, and will not be sanctioned by the English people." So say we, and so substantiates all right minded people. The English, or at least such as have had the legislature in their hands, have given their active sanction to centuries of confiscation, and those outside of the elective right have given their tacit sanction, and have allowed robbery of the most heinous kind to be perpetrated in their very midst and on their fellow countrymen. We have liberated the slaves, responded to the cry of the oppressed Slaves, whilst under English rule parrelel with the parliamentary exclusion outrage and plunder have run mad riot. We adopt the words of Salisbury, and clothing them with spirit prophetic, we say the confiscation will not be sanctioned by the English people. We might quote more of these statements if these were not sufficent; but we will turn now to the remedies he offers for "the suffering people of Ireland"—these are his words—and Tory we thank you for those words. If we were to expect any human measures from Tories we should build our hopes on sand, and bitter would be our disappointment. Humanity forms no part of the Tory political creed. Sympathy for the aspirations of rising nationalities, or a mind open to the cries of the enslaved and oppressed there is not. In his rigid iron-bound Conservatism it is his business to oppose progress, to crush reformation and keep in existence an era of servitude and misery. These are the teachings of Salisbury, the would be coercive reformer of Ireland, and the countenencer of those who would move on the lines of peace and order.

He has two grand panaceas, in stating them he is in no wise original, but like a boy whose catechism has become no guide in life through frequent repetition, he clings to the teachings of his creed. His remedies are those, the tones have been practised for centuries. Before 1870, ere Gladstone had introduced his land system "the object of every statesman was to encourage the Irish people to the utmost to emigrate and leave room in a land which was no large adequate to support so large a population, and in that way to bring to Ireland, as had been brought to many other countries, a renewal of prosperity and of progress." Extenuation is then the lamp to light the darkness of Ireland. Thinning the population a blessing. Why, herein is a marvelous thing—England and Scotland prosper by the force of an increasn in population—Ireland the same in all physical circumstances, simply divided by a "silver streak," will prosper by the opposite course. Common sense revolts at it. It is a doctrine which suit alike a Russian autocrat who to make Poland prosperous sends her sons and daughters to Siberia; and a Tory marquis who owns 20,122 acres, situated in seven counties, with a rental of £33,294, and who needs must have although a people starve, room to preserve his game. But this demanding the country of people is not the worst of his barbaric doctrine. After speaking of the action of the present Government as being indolent and timid, he said "if this philantrophic dwadling goes on it may be that the people will be placed face to face with the alternative that they must either subjugate Ireland or seperate from it altogether." Nothing by way of remedy has this heroic legislation less than conquering the country. Why should England conquer Ireland? Is this the result of the Union so much praised? Did that union mean equality or mere sufference? The English people (whateuer the landlords and landed earls may feel inclined to do) will manifest a kindlier and more brotherly spirit than that. And the Irish voters we hope will ever keep this diabolical doctrine in their book of remembrance and treasure it up against the day of action at the polling booths a desire to send this would be harraser of their native land to private life.

JOHN WILSON.

Wheatley Hill.

DERWENT ROVERS v. CHESTER-LE-STREET.—A match between the above clubs was played on Saturday last on the ground of the former, and resulted in a draw, neither teams scoring a goal. For the home team Messrs. O'Neil, Magee and Dent played well, and for the visitors, Messrs Scott, T. Birnie and Blackie played exceedingly well, being very quick in their forward playing, and I. Bell's back playing was very good, his kicks being well judged. Teams: Derwent Rovers, R. Armstrong, goal; P. Campbell and J. Smith, backs; George Glendinning and T. Dixon, half backs; I. P. Gent, J. O'Neil, M. Magee, T. Dent, J. Charlton, and J. Turner (sub-captain), forwards. Chester-le-Street: R. Witherspoon, goal; W. Gray and I. Burnett, backs; J. Jobling and J. Curry, half backs; J. Birnie, J. Blakie, J. Bell, I. Blakie, J. W. Scott, J. Birnie (captain) forwards. Umpire, W. Charlton.

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Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

CONSETT—At Sherburn Terrace, on the 7th inst., the wife of John Patterson of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LANCHESTER—At the Register Office, on the 9th inst., Mr. Thos. Jones, of Delves Lane, Consett, to Miss Sarah Ann Hall, eldest daughter of Mr. Jesse Hall, manager of the Co-operative Store, Consett.—At the same place, on the 4th inst, Mr. Thos. Greener, of Consett, to Miss Hannah Moore, of Blackhill.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE—At the Wesleyan Chapel, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. Shearman, John Gibson, to Miss Margaret Moon, both of Benfieldside.—Same place, on the 23rd ult., by the Rev H. Smith, John, eldest son of Geo. H. Pringle, of Tanfield Lea, to Ann, second daughter of John Hardy, of East Stanley.

HAMSTEELS—At the parish Church, by the Rev. J. Dent, Mr. Joseph Phillips, to Miss Maria Hall, both of Hamsteels.

DEATHS.

LEADGATE—At East House, on the 2nd inst., Benton Ord, youngest son of Thomas and Fanny Foreman, aged 3 years and 11 months.

LANCHESTER—On the 3rd inst., aged 49 years, Isabella Pallister.

BURNOPFIELD—Leases, on the 7th inst., aged 36 years, Timothy Hanover.

CRAGHEAD—On the 8th inst., aged 74 years, Ann Hindmarch.

SPEN—Lintz Green, on the 6th inst., aged 75 years, John Havis.

BURNHOPE—On the 3rd inst., aged 19 years, George Battensby.

POCKERLEY—Beamish, on the 29th ult., aged 8 years, Sarah Jane Emily Howdon.

LANGLEY MOOR—On the 8th inst., George Henry, infant son of Mr. Wm. Creich, miner.

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