NORTH-WEST DURHAM EMIGRATION AGENCY.

PERSONS wishing to EMIGRATE can be Booked by the Best Lines to America, Australia, and all Parts of the World, at the Lowest Rates, on application to ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett, the only Authorised Agent for the Queensland Government in the District; or to Mr. JOHN HAYTOR, Grocer, West Stanley.

☞ TO PARTIES REMOVING OR LEAVING THE COUNTRY AND OTHERS.

ADAM BRODIE, assisted by his Son, ROBERT JOHN BRODIE, undertakes the SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION of Household Furniture, Farming Stock, House Property, and other Effects, in the most approved manner, and on reasonable terms. Instructions by Post punctually attended to.

Note the Address:—Town Hall, Consett.

The Consett Guardian

DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER
AND NORTH-WEST DURHAM GAZETTE.

ADAM BRODIE,
SHARE AND INSURANCE BROKER,
TOWN HALL, CONSETT.
LOCAL GAS, WATER, AND OTHER SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
☞ DEALER IN STEAMSHIP SHARES. ☜

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT AND PLATE GLASS INSURANCE AGENCY.

ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett, wishes to draw the attention of the public to the fact that Insurances of every description can be effected through his Agency, and that the Offices he represents are noted for prompt settlement of Claims.

Note.—The Oldest Insurance Agency and the only Share Broker in the District.

ADAM BRODIE, TOWN HALL, CONSETT.

No. 1,322. REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. FRIDAY EVENING, December 4th, 1885. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Money.

£100, £200, or £300 TO LEND on Mortgage of FREEHOLD PROPERTY.—Apply, ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett. 83v

Contracts.

SANITARY PIPES.—TENDERS given for SANITARY PIPES, BRICKS, and FIRE CLAY GOODS of all kinds.—Apply to R. CURRY & Co., Delves Lane, Consett.

COLLIERLEY SCHOOL BOARD.

WANTED, TENDERS for the Whitewashing and Colouring of the above Board Schools at Dipton. J. A. CURRY, Esq., Dipton, will point out the work required.

Tenders to be sent to me on or before the 15th December next. The Board do not necessarily accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
W. W. THOMPSON,
Clerk to the Board.
Lanchester, 18th November, 1885. 370v

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE CONSETT LOCAL BOARD invite SEPARATE TENDERS for the execution of the following WORKS for one year:—

1st.—TEAM WORK, at a price per day for each Horse, Cart, and Man, and at a price per ton for Carting Rough Limestone from Blackhill and Carrhouse Depots to the Stone Yard and different Roads within the Consett Local Board District.

2nd.—The BREAKING of the above-named Rough Limestone at a price per ton.

Conditions, Specifications, &c., may be seen at the Offices of the Board, on and after Monday, December 7th inst.

Tenders marked "Carting," and Tenders marked "Breaking," addressed to the Consett Local Board, Consett, will be received up to Thursday, December 31st, 1885.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.—By Order of the Board.

T. W. WELFORD, Jun., Clerk.
Local Board Offices, Consett,
Dec. 4th, 1885. 425v

Lost.

LOST, TWO BLACK-FACED EWES.—Any one returning the same to Mr. J. MORPETH, Front Street, Consett, will be rewarded. 431v

Wanted.

WANTED, AGENTS to push first-class Machinery Oils. Liberal Commission.—Box 22, Post Office, Liverpool. 771u

WANTED, Ladies' and Gentlemen's CAST-OFF CLOTHES, &c. Personal attendance in Town or Country. Letters of call immediately attended to.—Mrs. J. QUIGLEY, 5, Front Street, Consett. 396v

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE.

LADIES requiring Servants; also, Servants wanting Situations.—Apply to MISS COCKBURN, at the S. R. O., 13, Front Street, Consett. 828s

To Let.

ROOMS TO LET; a good opening for a Barber.—Apply to Mr. JAMES QUIGLEY, 4, Front Street, Consett. 395v

TO LET, a HOUSE of 4 Rooms, at Templetown.—Apply to S. TEMPERLEY, Delves Lane, Consett. 417v

TO LET, the WHEAT SHEAF INN, Leadgate.—Apply personally to City Brewery, 74, New Elvet, Durham. 424v

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a COTTAGE and GARDEN, at Mosswood.—Apply to Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, Woodman, Mosswood.

TO LET, a HOUSE with Five Rooms, and small Dressing Room and Cellar attached.—Apply to E. WARDHAUGH, 25, Front Street, Shotley Bridge.

TO LET, a BUTCHER'S SHOP, at Kyo.—Apply to WILLIAM WILKINSON, Ironmonger, Catchgate. 368v

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, No. 16, Front Street, Shotley Bridge.—For rent and paticulars apply to HODGKIN, BARNETT, & Co., Bankers, Shotley Bridge. 353v

TO LET, UMGENI HOUSE, containing Five Rooms, situate in Ritson's Road, Blackhill. Immediate possession.—Apply to RICHARD MURRAY, Wine Merchant, Benfieldside. 330v

TO BUTCHERS, COW KEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

TO LET, at the May Term, STANNIFORDAM FARMHOUSE, with or without from 3 to 30 acres of Meadow and Pasture Land.—For further particulars, apply to WM. AYNSLEY, Middle Street, Consett. 385v

TO LET, at Shotley Bridge, ONE-HALF OF A SEMI-DETACHED COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing Six Rooms and Kitchen, good Pantry, W.C., and necessary Conveniences, also a small Garden or Lawn on the South Side, with access from the Terrace.—Apply, T. B. SAWBRIDGE Guildhall Chambers, Newcastle. 54v

TO LET, at Catchgate, a HOUSE and SHOP, lately in the occupation of Mr. J. W. Davison, Furniture Broker. These Premises were originally built for a first-class Butcher's Shop, having an excellent Slaughter House, fine dry Cellar (cemented, well-aired, and adapted to keep meat in warm weather. There is also a good Two-Stalled STABLE and all necessary Conveniences. The Shop is well situated, and suitable for any business. A Capital opening for a Pawnbroker or Auction Mart.—Apply to GEORGE HOBSON, Harperley Mills, Lintz Green.

For Sale.

WASTE PAPER FOR SALE, at 1d. per lb.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office, Consett.

INCALVING HEIFERS FOR SALE.—Apply to Mr. BULMAN, Woodlands, Consett. 404v

TURNIPS FOR SALE, or TO BE LET.—Apply to Mr. BULMAN, Woodlands, Consett.

BULL CALVES, by Pedigree Bull, FOR SALE.—Apply to Mr. BULMAN, Woodlands, Consett.

FOR SALE, a LITTER OF FINE YOUNG PIGS.—Apply at Allansford Mill. 415v

DIARIES for 1886, at ROBERT JACKSON'S, 9 and 10, Newmarket Street, Consett. 420v

FOR SALE, a LITTER OF PIGS, of a good quality.—Apply to THOMAS WALTON, Oliver Ford. 418v

FOR SALE, COWS and HEIFERS at profit.—Apply, W. C. BOWMAN, Hole House, Lanchester. 196v

FOR SALE, several Incalving HEIFERS close to profit, good quality; and one calved.—Apply to Mr. G. HOBSON, Harperley Mills, near Catchgate.

FOR SALE, a Bay HORSE, cheap, quiet, and good worker in all yokes.—Apply to N. ELSDON, Delves Lane, Consett. 180v

FOR SALE, THREE PONIES, from 12 to 13 hands, good trappers, and ride well. Also, TWO NEAT PONY TRAPS and HARNESS.—Apply to JOHN BRODIE, Shotley Bridge. 433v

HOUSE FOR SALE or TO LET, with immediate possession, situate at Iveston Bank.—For particulars apply to JOHN J. HETHERINGTON, 26, Market Place, Durham. 346v

TO INNKEEPER.—SPIRIT STOCK BOOKS. One Shilling each, may be obtained at the "Guardian" Office, Consett; or sent by Post on receipt of 13 Postage Stamps.

NOTICE.—SOUP will be SOLD at the Consett Co-operative Store, at 11 o'clock a.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 1d. per Quart. Entrance to Kitchen in Store Street.

J. HALL, Secretary.
354v

For Sale.

AN IMPORTANT FACT.

£10 AND UPWARDS CAREFULLY INVESTED in Options on Stocks and Shares is the safest and most popular way of rapidly making money on the Stock Exchange, by the non-liability system. Explanatory Book (fifth edition), giving full details, *gratis and Post Free.*—Address, GEORGE EVANS & Co., Stockbrokers, Gresham House, London, E.C. 306v

Business Announcements.

MESSRS. G. T. TINN & SONS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
42, NEW BRIDGE STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted on the latest and most improved system, without causing the slightest pain, of the Purest and Best Materials.

All operations performed with the greatest care, and on the most reasonable terms.

MINERAL TEETH FROM 5s. PER TOOTH.

UPPER OR LOWER SETS FROM £2 10s.

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

☞ PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!

COMPETITION DEFIED.

FOR the Cheapest and Best in the United Kingdom at £16 16s. and £18 18s., *nett cash*, go to—

DAWSON & CO.'S
PIANOFORTE AND ORGAN WAREHOUSE,
1 & 1A, SAVILLE ROW,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

COME AND SEE BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE. 313v

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 properly and carefully attended to.

YOU ARE INVITED
TO
BUY YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
JOHN GIBSON'S NEW SHOP
CORNER OF
FOUNDRY ROW AND BESSEMER STREET,
BLACKHILL (near the Railway Station),

As they are unsurpassed for FITTING and DURABILITY.

☞ A Well-selected Stock always on hand.

All Goods marked in plain figures, at LOWEST READY-MONEY PRICES.

BOOTS MADE TO MEASURE, AND REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS DONE AS USUAL. 539u

AUSTRIAN FLOUR.

UHL AND CO.'S VIENNA FLOUR.

PURVEYORS TO HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

THE BEST FLOUR FOR HOUSEHOLD USE
IS
UHL'S VIENNA FLOUR
NUTRITIOUS. DIGESTIVE. WARRANTED PURE.

Yielding an unusual quantity of Bread, and unequalled in quality by any other Flour known. Delivered to all parts of the United Kingdom, in 5 or 20 stone Bags.

For samples and quotations for single or more Bags, apply to

EDWARD FRYD, Sole Agent,
WHITE HART YARD,
(Entrance opposite North-Eastern Bank, Grey Street),
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
THE TRADE ALSO SUPPLIED.

UHL'S VIENNA FLOUR
NOW ALSO SOLD BY ALL LEADING GROCERS AND FLOUR DEALERS IN 6LB. COTTON BAGS.

Retailers not yet supplied, please apply to
EDWARD FRYD, SOLE AGENT,
WHITE HART YARD, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

HUGHES & CO.'S
PHARMACY,
OPPOSITE THE NEW TOWN HALL,

CURRY'S Invaluable STOMACH AND LIVER PILLS.

CURRY'S TOOTHACHE DROPS.

HUGHES' Cough, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Pills. The IXL Blood Purifying Mixture and Pills. Rheumatic and Gout Mixture, Hop, Dandelion, and Mandrake Bitters. Concentrated Sweet Essence of Senna. Compound Decoction of the finest Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla. Tonga, the new Specific for Neuralgia. Raspberry Beer Powder.

TRUSSES OF ALL SIZES.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC APPLIANCES.

AGENTS FOR THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OPTICAL ASSOCIATION.

☞ SPECTACLES IN GREAT VARIETY.

OILS, PAINTS, COLOURS,
AND VARNISHES.

HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES.

ALTERATIVE POWDER FOR HORSES.

SHEEP DIPS—COOPER'S, BELL & RIDDLE'S, McDOUGALL'S, AND OTHER KINDS.

HUGHES & CO.,
54, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

Business Announcements.

SEND TO THE POST OFFICE

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

WILLIAM STEWART & SON,
33, GRAINGER STREET, AND SCOTSWOOD ROAD, NEWCASTLE; 33, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD; & CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET, SUNDERLAND.

W. T. SMITH,
SURGEON DENTIST,
OF 22, NEW BRIDGE STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

WILL VISIT CONSETT EVERY MONDAY from 11 a.m. to 5·30 p.m., at No. 3, MOUNT PLEASANT, where he will be happy to see his old and new patients.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from 3s. 6d. per TOOTH, with all the Latest and Best ENGLISH and AMERICAN IMPROVEMENTS.

No CHARGE until a PERFECT FIT IS MADE, and ENTIRE SATISFACTION GIVEN.

Mr. SMITH will, with pleasure, call at the Residence of Patients to suit their convenience.

REMEMBER THE HOUSE:— 390v
No. 3, MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT.

MARBLE AND WOOD CHIMNEY PIECES.
KITCHEN RANGES
(OVER 60 SET UP TO SELECT FROM),
STOVES OF EVERY KIND.

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

BRICKS! SANITARY PIPES!

FIRE BRICKS, 2½in. and 3in., QUARLS, various sizes, GROUND FIRE CLAY, COMMON RED BRICKS, RIDGE TILES, FIRE BACKS for Glendinning Ovens, FLUE BRICKS, CHIMNEY TOPS, KITCHEN SINKS, GULLIES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, ELBOWS, TAPERS, GARDEN EDGING, CEMENT, PLASTER, LATHS, HAIR, LIME, TACKS, SAND, COALS COKE, &c., &c., can be Supplied in Large or Small Quantities by applying to

R. CURRY AND CO.,
☞ DELVES LANE, CONSETT. ☜

STOCK OF BRICKS, PIPES, &c., AT DELVES LANE DEPOT.

824t CEMENT, PLASTER, &c., AT WAREHOUSE, GIBSON STREET.

☞ CHRISTMMAS. 1885-6. NEW YEAR.

THE ANNUAL
CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL, XMAS CARNIVAL AND FANCY FAIR,
WILL BE OPENED AT
THE PEOPLE'S SHOPS!
9, 9A, AND 22, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5TH, WHEN WILL BE OFFERED

Thousands of all kinds of Toys, from 1d. each upwards.
Dolls, all sizes, Dressed and Undressed, from 1d. to 3s. 11d. each.
Christmas Tree Fittings.
Toys, Flags, Balloons, Reflectors, Candles, &c.
Special Prices for Local Bazaars.
Fancy Goods for Presentation at most moderate prices.
Needle Cases, Thimble Cases, Vases, Brackets.
Perfumes, Fans, Ornaments, Pen Knives, Scissors, Purses, &c.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S MOTTOES
THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS,
PACKETS, at 1d., 3d., 4½d., 6d., 1s. FRINGED, 2d., 4d., 6d., 1s. EACH.
THOMAS H. BATCHELOR, 386v

PERSONS WISHING TO MAKE UP THEIR
HORSES FOR SALE OR SHOW,
SHOULD USE THE
"OPTIMUS" HORSE MIXTURE.
IT IS UNEQUALLED BY ANY OTHER MIXTURE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
JOHN HUME AND SONS,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
BRANCH—MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 583r

HALL'S for OIL CAKE and COTTON CAKE.
HALL'S for HORSE FEED.
HALL'S for CATTLE SPICE.
HALL'S for FINEST HUNGARIAN FLOUR.
HALL'S for FINEST CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.
HALL'S for FINEST NEW PROCESS FLOUR.
HALL'S for the CHEAPEST SUGARS.
HALL'S for the BEST SUGARS.
HALL'S for the CHEAPEST TEAS.
HALL'S for FINEST NEW SEASON TEA.
HALL'S for BEST ASSAM TEA.
HALL'S for FINEST DARJIELING TEA.
HALL'S for FINEST BUTTER.
HALL'S for BEST LARD.
HALL'S for MANNA CAKE.

☞ HALL'S is the RIGHT SHOP for all who want a good Article combined with Cheapness.

STARCHES, BLUES, PATENT MEDICINES, and all PACKETED GOODS 10 to 50 per cent. Cheaper than the usual Price.

JOHN HALL, WHOLESALE GROCER,
ANNFIELD PLAIN 289t

Business Announcements.

CONSETT FOR COLD!!!
THE 2 W.'S FOR WARM UNDERCLOTHING.

ALL-WOOL SHIRTS FROM 3/3.
SHETLAND WOOL VESTS AND PANTS FROM 2/6.
WOOL HOSE, LINED GLOVES, AND
SILK MUFFLERS IN GREAT VARIETY
AT THE
2 W.'S HAT SHOP,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT, AND NEWCASTLE. 231v

HARPERLEY AND CATCHGATE STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN, *VIA* LINTZ GREEN.

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE
MILLER AND CORN MERCHANT, FIELD SEEDSMAN, &c.,
HAS ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF
PURE LINSEED AND COTTON CAKES, WHOLE OR READY BROKEN.

INDIAN MEAL, PEA MEAL, BARLEY MEAL, BOXINGS, SHARPS, AND BRAN.

OATS, WHOLE AND CRUSHED, and FEEDING STUFFS of every Description.

THE CELEBRATED EXCELLO HORSE FEED,
Thoroughly Cleaned by New and Improved Machinery, Spiced, or otherwise, to order.

HOBSON'S IMPROVED CONDIMENT FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, POULTRY, STACKING, &c., Cheapest and Best in the Market.

HOBSON'S AROMATIC CALF FOOD, REARS CALVES WITHOUT MILK.

This Calf Meal is an excellent substitute for Milk, and what is of very great importance to Stock Breeders, it tends greatly to save Calves from that Inflammatory Fever commonly called Quarter-ill or Black Leg.

G. H.'S MIXTURE OF
PERMANENT CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS has been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturalists of the district upwards of thirty-eight years.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 427r

REVELY AND KELL,
IMPORTERS OF
FOREIGN WINES AND SPIRITS,
WHOLESALE AND FAMILY MERCHANTS,
No, 7, COLLINGWOOD STREET, NEWCASTLE

INDIA RUBBER STAMPS,

FOR Endorsing Envelopes, Cheques, and Postal Cards, Heading Notepaper, Marking Linen and Pigeons, Stamping Monograms, Crests, and facsimiles of Signature.

POCKET AND DATING STAMPS,
Price and Pattern Sheets Free on application.
WILLIAM COLDICOTT,
BRIDGEMAN STREET, WALSALL. 783s

WEDDING RINGS! WEDDING RINGS!

WE continue to present a Half-Dozen best Nickel Siver TEASPOONS to each PURCHASER of our Standard GOLD WEDDING RINGS.

F. A. AND E. WELCH,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
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CHEAP STATIONERY DEPOT.
FOR
FANCY AND GENERAL STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
TRY
JASPER COCKBURN,
STATIONER, NEWSAGENT, PRINTER, & BOOKBINDER,
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☞ London and other Daily Papers supplied to order. Books not in Stock, to be had on a short notice.

QUEENSLAND.

This young and promising Colony offers Special Advantages to all classes, and the QUEENSLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE convey Passengers

☞ BY STEAMER FOR £7.

MAIL or other Steamers will be despatched from LONDON or PLYMOUTH fortnightly, by which ASSISTED PASSAGES will be granted to eligible Persons, such as Engineers, Farmers, Fitters, Engine Drivers, Railway Carriage Builders, Blacksmiths, Bricklayers, Stonemasons, Sawyers, Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Shoemakers, Tailors, Shipwrights, Farm Labourers, Domestic Servants, Gardners, Vine Dressers, Road Makers, Miners, Quarrymen, Navvies, at the following rates:—

SECOND CABIN...£21 10s. | THIRD CLASS...£7.

Children under 12 years, half-price. Infants under 12 months, free. Persons not eligible for assisted passages will be taken at the following rates:—Second Cabin, £31 10s.; Third Class, £17.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Land Laws, and Resources of the Colony, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, & Co., 109, Leadenhall Street, London, and 12, Renfield Street, Glasgow; or to WILLIAM J. JOHNSON, Queensland Emigration Office, 96, High Street, Gateshead-on-Tyne; or to the Local Agent,

ADAM BODIE,
20u Town Hall, Consett.

☞ GREAT BARGAINS!
AT
C. F. COOKE'S,
NOTED CHEAP SHOP,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.

ARRIVAL OF SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

NEW DESIGNS IN MEN'S SUITS,
FROM 14s. 6d., 30s., and 39s. 6d.

BLACK WORSTED SUITS, FROM 24s. 6d.

BOYS' SUITS, FROM 2s. 6d.

GRAND LOT OF MEN'S FELT HATS and CAPS IN ALL THE LEADING SHAPES, ALL AT LOW PRICES.

C. F. COOKE, ANNFIELD PLAIN.

J. BATES,
JOINER, UNDERTAKER, AND FURNITURE BROKER.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE BOUGHT, SOLD OR EXCHANGED.
☞ HARVEY STREET, CONSETT. 306s

WHAT DISESTABLISHMENT WOULD INVOLVE.

A WARNING ADDRESS by the BISHOP OF DURHAM, at the ANNUAL MEETING of the CHURCH DEFENCE INSTITUTION. Price, 1d. Copies should be ordered at once from the Office of the Institution, 9, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.

JOHN RALPH, General Secretary.
139v H. G. DICKSON, Clerical Secretary.

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BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS TO THE QUEEN,
GLASGOW,

BEG particularly to call the attention of the Public to the superior quality of their Biscuits, which are manufactured only from the finest machines.

They submit a few of their Specialties, which are well worthy of a trial, viz.:—Alberts, rich Tea, Wine, Shaughran, Water, Ginger Nuts, extra Toast, Digestive (rich and royal); also, their famed Scotch Farls (rich) and Scotch Oat Cakes (plain). These can be had from all Grocers, and from their Wholesale Agents,

CURRY & CO., CONSETT.

AMERICAN LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
LIVERPOOL TO PHILADELPHIA,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND ALTERNATE SATURDAY.

First-class, full-powered Iron Steamships.

Accommodation for passengers equal to any European Line.

Passengers and Goods landed at Philadelphia on the Wharf of the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE SHORTEST AND BEST ROUTE TO THE WEST.

Apply to RICHARDSON, SPENCE, & CO., 17 and 19, Water Street, Liverpool; ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett; E. SLOANE, Postmaster Blackhill; G. LEADBITTER, Catchgate, *via* Lintz Green; A. PHILLIPSON, Auctioneer, Dipton; W. ANDERSON & Co., Shipping Agents, Tow Law. 85u

SHEEP DIPS. SHEEP DIPS

THOMAS MILNER,
DISPENSING AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST,
☞ THE CENTRAL PHARMACY, CONSETT,

Respectfully draws the attention of Farmers to the TAR ELIXIR PRIZE MEDAL SHEEP DIP

Prepared by Messrs NESS & Co., Darlington, for which he is sole Agent.

PRICE 7s. 6d. PER 100 SHEEP.

Also, the THYMO CRESOL UNIVERSAL PURIFIER, most excellent as a Disinfectant and Wash for Cattle.

Price 6d. and 1s. per Bottle, or 2s. 6d. per Quart.

☞ T. M. is likewise Agent for BELL & RIDDLE'S, McDOUGALL'S, LITTLE, & CO.'S, JEYE'S, COOPER'S, and WILSON and KITCHEN'S Sheep Dips.

ALTERATIVE CONDITION POWDERS AND PURGING BALLS FOR HORSES.

FELLON AND CLEANSING DRINKS FOR CATTLE.

☞ HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Milner's Dandelion and Podophyllyn Pills, excellent for the Stomach, and all diseases of the Liver. Sarsaparilla Blood Purifying Mixture.

HOP BARK AND TONIC BITTERS IN 6d. PACKETS.

FINEST COD LIVER OIL. TASTELESS ITALIAN CASTOR OIL.

ORANGE QUININE WINE. QUININE AND IRON TONIC, &c.

CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE, 1s. per Bottle.

MILNER'S BLUE RIBBON WINE MIXTURE, 1s. PER BOTTLE.

BALSAMIC COUGH MIXTURE.

HAIR RESTORERS' PERFUMES, POMADES,
TOILET REQUISITES IN GREAT VARIETY.

SPECTACLES TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS.

TRUSSES OF ALL SIZES.

Agent for Mr LAMONT'S Magnetic Belts, Chest Protectors, Knee Caps, &c., &c.

OILS, PAINTS, COLOURS, VARNISHES, AND CLEANING REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MILNER, CHEMIST,
OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE, CONSETT. 964u

Original Poetry.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH A.D. 1905.

"There was once a Church of England,"
Said the father to his sons,
"You may lay down your rifles,
Until the enemy comes.

Yes, we were then on worship bent
At least once or twice a-week;
Ere Chamberlain was president,
Was the time of which I speak.

Was it Unitarian? Oh, no,
Praying as the Christians do,
Our fields we used to sow,
And reap the harvest when it grew.

Father, did you not have to fight,
To protect your grain from the thief;
To lie out armed all the night,
To guard your mutton and your beef?

Well, it does seem rather queer
To speak of those jolly old times,
When the commandments were read here,
And murder and stealing were crimes.

Look out, my lads, there they go,
Aim low! leave me him on the right;
The one on the left leave to Joe;
Harry the other—mind your sight.

Ah, two of them down at the least,
What! the pocket-cleaner, old sneak;
What does he say? He wants a priest,
Why the priest was with us last week.

He will not be this way again
For many a long summer's day;
Does he miss the Church?—fie! for shame,
Let the wretched old jackass bray.

Well, let us get home, my brave lads,
There will be no more thieves to-night,
Since the Church was robbed by Rads,
Nothing appears to go quite right.

Were we once as great as Russia?
Before the Church went down we were,
Before Russia got all Asia,
And India fell to the Bear.

But we also held Ireland then,
Yes, she left us when the Commons
Became full of Infidel men,
Our soldiers fled from the Romans.

In the year eighteen-eighty-five,
They began to ruin England;
They thought the Church was too alive,
And her clergy far too grand.

Why did our sires their Church allow
To fall before the Infidel?
O, there were some who would not bow,
But others feared the name rebel.

Now we are fallen low in dust,
Our towns and cities grown with grass,
Some by the moth, some by the rust,
Are overcome alas! alas!

—Anonymous.

Correspondence.

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

DID THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND COMMENCE HER EXISTENCE AT THE REFORMATION?

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—A great historian, the Liberal *Mr Freeman*, says:—"The whole argument must assume, because the facts of history *compel* us to assume," the *Absolute identity* of the Church of England *after* the Reformation, with the Church of England *before* the Reformation." ("Disestablishment" by E. A. Freeman.)

In the year 1534, when the usurped authority of the Papal Court was annulled, and King Henry VIII. was proclaimed "the only supreme head on earth of the Church of England," the Act was recognised by the whole Church, save by Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, Sir Thomas More, and a few other persons who suffered death (Hume). No new Church can therefore have been formed then. Separated entirely from Roman authority, though not from Roman influence, the National Church of England was gradually, not *formed*, but *re*-formed in matters of faith and doctrine. For instance, in 1536, the first complete English Bible was ordered to be placed in every parish Church in England; in 1544, the Litany was celebrated in English instead of Latin; in 1545, a collection of English prayers for morning and evening service was issued for general use; in 1547 private masses were abolished—a new communion service was drawn up in English *vice* Latin—the marriage of priests was allowed, etc.; in 1549, the first Book of Common Prayer was officially circulated, "and the Reformation, such as it is enjoyed at present, was almost entirely completed in England." (Hume.)

Then came the return to the Papal yoke in Mary's reign, enforced with a cruelty which "disgusted the English with Mary's system of faith" (Hallam), and made many Protestants who started the reign under the contrary persuasion (Strype.)

Then with Elizabeth, in 1559, came the re-enactment of all the laws of Edward and the *Status quo ante*, and 16 Bishops, 100 dignitaries, and 80 parochial clergy resigned, out of the 10,000 clergy of that day.

Thus the Church of England struggled up through many difficulties into the purer light, and always preserved that *unity* which was lost by the Protestants on the continent, a unity illustrated by the fact that in Lanchester, as in many other parishes, we have an almost complete list of the Church of England clergy from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries to the present time. (See Hutchinson's History of Durham.) Hutchinson wrote when one Robert Dent, A.B., was vicar of this parish; after him (Dent) came Walker, 1797; Thompson, 1807; Fanshawe, 1842; Dingle, 1856; and our present vicar the Rev F. W. Glyn, 1195. Thanking you in anticipation.—I am, yours truly, A Humble Student of History.

Lanchester, November, 1885.

ARE THE CLERGY STATE-PAID?

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—With your permission I will continue my contention, viz:—That parsons are State officials, and consequently State-paid. In my last letter I showed that the prayer-book was an Act of Parliament, and that State worshippers worshipped God according to Act of Parliament, so that when they go to Church with guilded prayer-book, they carry a guilded Act of Parliament, lest the Prayer Act would not be sufficient for mechanical worship and guidance. Another Act was passed prescribing the religious belief of State worshippers, commonly called the Thirty-nine Articles. The House of Commons might have added another and made the round forty. It should have been, I believe, in sticking to the stipend attached to the living; this addition for parsons only. Perhaps I may be anticipated by some way saying there was no need of an addition of that nature. The Act referred to is 13 Eliz., c. 12 (1571): it is called "An Act for the ministers of the Church to be of sound religion," and it provides that every ecclesiastical person "shall declare his assent and subscribe to all the articles of religion which only concern the true Christian faith and the doctrine of the sacraments, comprised in a book imprinted, entitled 'Articles,' whereupon it was agreed by the Archbishops and Bishops of both provinces, and the whole clergy in the Convocation holden in London in the year of our Lord God 1562, according to the computation of the Church of England, for the avoiding of diversities of opinion, and for the establishing of consent touching true religion." In default of complying with its provisions, the statute further enacted that "every such person which shall not do as above appointed shall be *ipso facto*, deprived, and all his ecclesiastical promotions shall be void, as if he were naturally dead." If this Act does not prove that parsons are State officials, then Acts of Parliament have no meaning. The finishing touch to the Prayer-Book was given by (13 and 14, Chas. II., c. 4). The Act provides that "To the intent that every person within this realm may certainly know the rule to which he is to conform in public worship and administration of sacraments and other rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, all and singular ministers in any Cathedral, collegiate, or parish Church or chapel, or other place of public worship, shall be bound to use and say the morning prayer, evening prayer, celebration and administration of both the sacraments, in such order and form as is mentioned in the said book annexed and joined to the present Act, and entitled the Book of Common Prayer," &c. This Act gives us State officials, State prayers, State sacraments, and State religion. In the present century new episcopal sees have been created by Act of Parliament. In 1836, the 6 and 7, William IV., created the see of Ripon; in 1847, the 10 and 11 Vict., c. 108, created the see of Manchester; in 1875, the 38 and 39 Vict., c. 34 created the see of St. Albans; and in 1878, the 41 and 42 Vict., c. 68, authorised the creation of the Bishoprics of Liverpool, Newcastle, Southwell, and Wakefield. These Acts of Parliaments prove that the parsons are State officials, and State-paid.—Yours, &c.,

Henry Carss.

Benfieldside, Nov., 1885,

THE DISESTABLISHMENT QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—Judging from the letters which appear from time to time in your widely-circulated journal, it would seem the lines of the Churchmen have not fallen to them in pleasant places. Some of your correspondents are extremely jubilant over the silence of "Dissenter" in answer to the challenge of Mr A. R. Steggall. But those who heard that gentleman lecture at Medomsley will duly appreciate the kindness of "Dissenter" in sparing them the infliction, for surely upon a theme so important as Church Defence, no man ever listened to such a tirade of twaddle and insane ravings as distinguished the Medomsley lecture. "A Churchman" from the same neighbourhood appears upon the scene last week, and waxes wrath over the uncharitable language used by "Dissenter," though I have yet to learn that anyone in the Liberal ranks have so far forgot themselves as to liken a political opponent to his Satanic Majesty, as has been done by Archdeacon Dennison, a dignitary of the much-blanded Church of England. If "Churchman" can find a copy of Burns, let him carefully peruse the "Address to a Louse," especially that verse—

"O wad some power the gift ye gie us
To see oorsells as others see us."

Then we next have "Fairplay," another of your writing correspondents from Leadgate, airing out his opinions upon Mr Jones's views, and taking care, as is usual, to grossly misrepresent him. That gentleman *did not* advocate Disendowment. What he said at Dipton, and what is published in his address, is that the Church should be made to disgorge the wealth to which it could be shown she had no legal right. If she has no such wealth, may I ask of what her votaries are afraid, and why were questions not invited at the Church Defence meeting on Monday night last? If the Church wish to win the confidence of the masses, let her ministers come forth and openly state from what source their salaries are derived, and by what title they arrogate to themselves the power they claim to possess over our parish Churches and graveyards.

"Fairplay" indulges in a covert sneer at Mr Jones' trap to catch the Irish vote, and tells us the vote of confidence was seconded by an Irishman. This will be news to your readers to know Mr Robson is an Irishman, but the statement is in perfect keeping with the rest of his letter.

Again and again in his communication he sneeringly alludes to the "pitmen" at Dipton, but judging from recent experiences here the Dipton pitmen will compare favourably with the Leadgate parsons.—I am, sir, yours,

Pontop Pike.

MR JONES'S CANDIDATURE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—I wish to say a few words to the new electors in North-West Durham, as a number of men will have to record their votes who have not had the privilege of doing so before. Thanks to the Liberal Government for this long-looked for privilege. Fellow electors, a word to the wise ought to be sufficient. The name of the Liberal candidate is becoming a household word; go where you will, six days in the week, the name of Mr Jones is on the tongue of nearly all classes of people. Well, what I, as an elector, want you to do is to remember him at the polling day, and be sure and make your X on the right hand side and opposite Mr Jones's name. Remember that by so doing you will most assuredly place him triumphantly at the head of the poll, as being the most able and most accomplished politician to represent this constituency in the British House of Commons, and as a thorough supporter of Mr Gladstone's Government, which has in the past, and will in the future, I have no hesitancy in saying, prove to be the best, if elected by a good majority; whereby the greatest good will be accomplished for the nation—first, peace; second, honour; third, better employment for the working classes all round; fourth, cheap bread and, thank God, plenty of it. Let me remind you that whenever any good measures have been passed it has been accomplished by a Liberal Government. I will ask who gave us the following beneficial measures; and, mark you! the Conservatives obstructed and hindered in every possible way they could the passing of the same. Well, I will mention: 1st.—Who gave the Franchise? by which two millions of the working classes are enabled to say who shall be the representatives in Parliament, to enact the laws to govern this great Empire. 2nd.—Who gave the farmers positive security for their capital, and the right to clear their land of all vermin which is co-equal to as many beasts devouring the grain crops and impoverishing and disheartening to the same, after much labourious toil and anxious thoughts to live and pay their rents? 3rd.—Who passed the Employers' Liability Act, which has been fruitful of much good, as most certainly more skill and greater care have been exercised for the safety of life and limb? It is not an uncommon thing now in our large industries of all kinds, particularly miners, to hear our managers and those in charge of the workmen, charge the workmen to see that they are safe before proceeding with work of any kind. Special precautions are required until the same is made safe to work; and wherever this is carried out there is less life lost and fewer accidents of all kinds. 4th.—Who amended the Bankruptcy and Patent Laws? 5th.—Who passed an act for the Extension of Labourers' Allotments? 6th.—Who gave the Irish Fixity of Tenure at fair rents? 7th.—Who gave the Nonconformists the right to be buried in churchyards by their own ministers; and, by a large number of other acts, very much improved the condition of the people? Mark! the Liberal Government passed the above Acts in spite of a most bitter opposition by Lord Randolph Churchill and his friends. I would also say here that there is not one good measure which the Conservatives have given to us, as a nation, in the past; but we may fully credit them with having hindered reform often and long; but have never, in a single instance, given us any measure for enlarging the privileges of the people. I would like to name the Conservatives by the position they have taken in the past; they are the most *ex parte* legislative jugglers, but reformers most assuredly they are not. They claim to have passed the recent Franchise and Redistribution Bills. The most unfounded presumption on the part of the Conservatives to dare to say so in the face of Mr Gladstone and his Government. They utter untruths to serve their electioneering purposes. They wish the new electors to believe they are the friends of the working classes. They say from the first they intended to pass a much superior Franchise Bill themselves. I say it is all labour lost on the part of the Conservatives to make themselves so ridiculous just now. Sir, as a Liberal voter, I must candidly confess that the Conservatives are ready for warfare when they are in office and power. Woe betide the Nation or people that dare to look wrong at them, or they will soon have to face the bayonet, or they will rain fire down among their enemies. The Conservative Government is just like Egyptian locusts, wherever they look there is destruction and famine on every hand. Heaven forbid that they should any more be elected in a majority to the House of Commons during the history of this world. We can better afford to keep them out of power and out of office than give them the reins of Government. I would ask the Conservatives, one and all, as I know that there is not a few who consider themselves good men too. Well, I earnestly call their attention and ask them carefully to read the second chapter of Isaiah, and when they come to the fourth verse pause, and think well on it. Then read the whole of the remaining verses in the chapter. Mr Editor, I confess I should like to hear a Conservative Christian preach a gospel sermon from the fourth verse of the chapter referred to. I certainly would be surprised if he did not stick fast before he got through the sermon. Sir, I would ask the Conservatives to read the third chapter of Joel, and they will see a most striking portrait of their character in full. One word more to the electors, and especially the new ones: Remember Mr Atherley Jones. When you mark your voting paper do not be afraid, you vote by ballot. And by sending Liberal members to Parliament the greatest good will be given to the greatest number of the poll. I anticipate that the Liberal candidate will be at the head of the poll. It is in the hands of the working men to place Mr Jones in that position, and thereby return him as the member for North-West Durham by a large majority. I wish him every success.—I am, yours, &c.,

A Catchgate Liberal.

A REPORTER'S MIS-STATEMENTS:—THE ALLEGED STRANGE CONDUCT OF A COLLIERY MANAGER.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—In your paper of yesterday, there is an account of two of Mr Atherley Jone's meetings, both held on Friday, 19th inst., one at Burnhope and one at Holmside.

In reporting these two meetings, your correspondent has evidently lost his head—in fact, the report is not a report at all, but an indulgence in personalities, the cause of which is not far to seek. I would say, in reply to the writer of the article, *Mentiris impudentissime*, for the whole matter, as written by him, is a contortion of the facts.

With regard to the meeting at Burnhope, I do not intend to say more than that what I objected to was Mr Jones's evident desire to spend the whole time of the meeting in picking Col. Wilbraham's views to pieces. Mr Jones had already spent twenty minutes in criticising his opponent, when I very properly, I think, reminded him that the meeting was held for the purpose of hearing his (Mr Jones's) views, and not a reiteration of Col. Wilbraham's.

It is quite proper that political aspirants should be allowed to criticise each other's opinions, but there is, and must be, a limit, and neither the one or the other should be allowed to throw dust in the eyes of the constituents by dwelling too long on his opponent's views, simply because he does not wish to say much about his own.

At Holmside, however, before the Chairman (Mr Logan) called upon Mr Jones to speak, I asked permission to say a few words, which was granted. I then reminded Mr Jones of the noisy meeting we had just left at Burnhope, and said: As most of those present had heard Col. Wilbraham state his views in the same building some time ago, they were also anxious to hear Mr Jones's views, and they would give him a fair and patient hearing; but he would not be allowed to waste the whole time of the meeting by animadversions, but must give his views on the leading topics of the day, otherwise he must expect interruption. I did not ask Mr Jones for any promise as to his future bearing towards Col. Wilbraham, and it is also absurdly untrue to say that I sat down amid derisive cheers—quite the contrary was the fact.

The Chairman did not reprove me in the strong terms your correspondent represents; had he done so, he would probably have been put down without a hearing. It is, however, true that he said—"Everyone present could vote for or against the resolution to be submitted in the usual way, no matter where they came from or where they went to."

It was natural that Mr Logan should express himself thus, seeing his party had brought some boys, who, as I stated, are not likely to have a vote for the next five years at least, and at which a gentleman called out: "They are only just out of 'long-clothes,'" to shout and applaud Mr Jones. This, sir, is the way Liberal cheers and majorities are obtained.

Mr Jones, in rising to address the meeting, had a fair reception. He observed that he would treat Col. Wilbraham with the same courtesy which he, as a true gentleman, had extended to him. But, sir, I venture to say that Mr Jones has yet to learn how to be a gentleman, as compared with Col. Wilbraham. At all events, he is not fit to hold a candle to Colonel Wilbraham, so far as ordinary courtesy goes—neither in replying to myself or to others, or in dealing with the written questions handed up—some of the latter being thrown under the table unanswered. Did this flippant Cockney barrister exhibit any degree of courtesy?

It is a fact worthy of notice that your correspondent does not give any outline of Mr Jones's political opinions on any one subject, so absorbed was his brain in the one idea of trying to show there was an organised opposition, which is wholly untrue, and to show the courage (?) and abilities (?) of Messrs Jones, Logan, and Co., in dealing with that opposition, which had no existence.

It is grand to be courageous after the event, and the report in the paper will no doubt please many of their Liberal friends; but it is wholly untrue, and further—to the shame of the writer—it is a report of a Liberal candidate's meeting, without any enunciation of that candidate's political views on current topics, and has only proved to what extraordinary straits these poor benighted Liberal leaders are reduced, when they have to indulge in petty personalities, and dare not put their political opinions in public print.

Your correspondent must be badly informed, as well as a prevaricator; he mentions the Rev J. Brent, vicar (he means the Rev R. Brent), who was not present at either of the meetings, making a tirade against Church Disestablishment. This is also utterly untrue. The Rev P. Cameron was present, and asked one single question, but never attempted to make even a few remarks.

But, sir, the climax of misrepresentation is reached when your correspondent says that about 300 people abstained from voting. Why, there were not 300 people present altogether, neither did Mr Jones get a majority in show of hands, although Mr Logan, the chairman, flagrantly declared it so, amid loud cries of "No, no."

Mr Logan, at Langley Park, on Thursday evening, 26th inst., again made himself conspicuous by denying facts. Col. Wilbraham, in addressing the meeting, alluded to Mr Jones having stated that he had advocated a tax on cattle, and said it was untrue. A person in the audience—prompted by Mr Logan, no doubt—asked where the statement had been made by Mr Jones, and on Col. Wilbraham stating that it was at Burnhope, Mr Logan immediately stood up and said:—"As chairman of that meeting, I deny it." Now, sir, I was near enough to the platform at the Burnhope meeting, and heard Mr Jones make the charge, and I can guarantee that Mr Logan was wide awake all the time, and must have heard it also. I therefore leave Mr Logan's denial with your readers for what it is worth.—Yours, &c.,

Jas. Fairley.

Shafto House, Craghead Colliery,
28th November, 1885.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—I write to correct a mistake that appears in your report of Mr Atherley Jones's meeting at Holmside. You state, "Rev J. Brent next proceeded with a long tirade against Church Disestablishment, &c." I was not present at this meeting, neither have I attended any of Mr Jones's meetings.—Yours, &c.,

Richard Brent.

Holmside Vicarage, Nov. 27th, 1885.

KNAVES OR FOOLS?

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—Can anyone who knows Mr Jones inform me whether he takes the people of this locality for knaves or fools?

1.—Mr Jones quoted the Bishop of Chester, and the Bishop denies the correctness of the quotation.

2.—Col. Wilbraham he represents as willing *to* raise the price of beef to 2s 6d the pound, and the ordinary loaf to 1s—whereas the Colonel has said over and over again that he would not tax food or raw material, only such foreign manufactured goods as the wealthy use—viz., foreign silk, foreign gloves, French boots, &c.

3.—Mr Jones affirms that Government pays seven-eighths of the cost of education now—whereas we all know that Government does not pay one-half the cost in voluntary schools, and voluntary schools educate a great deal more than half the children.

4th.—Mr Jones would abolish the tax on our tobacco; but as Government must have the money, it had better come from those who indulge in luxuries than be a burden on industry.

5.—Mr Jones would take the tithe from the parson. In one parish in this Division the parson gets about one-fifth of the tithes. He spends it in the parish, he performs services for it, gives to the poor and every charitable object. The other four-fifths go into the pockets of the Earl of Durham, Mr Trevelyan, and another gentleman, who do not live near the place, spends no money in it, and give little or nothing to charities. What should we gain by giving away the other fifth? We should lose much.

6.—Mr Jones would Disestablish and Disendow the Church. The Irish Church was a small matter compared with the English Church. It costs in mere machinery to effect that £28,000 a-year for 21 years, exclusive of pensions, &c. A fine picking there would be for lawyers if the great Church of England were treated in like manner.

7.—At one meeting, Mr Jones would tax the profits of Co-operative Societies; at another he wouldn't. He boasts that he has made up his mind on all matters. Why does he change so rapidly when he sees which way the cat is going to jump? Is he an opportunist?

8.—Mr Jones informs the miners he does not rely on the gentry, but on them. He is their choice. Their honour is at stake. It is indeed if they swallow this.—Yours, &c., A Lover of Truth and Honesty.

30th November, 1885.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—The Radical-Liberal candidates, headed by Mr Chamberlain, have pledged themselves to Disestablish and Disendow our Church as soon as they are strong enough to do so. Now, let us, as Churchmen and wise-thinking Christians, in return, pledge ourselves to oppose, at this and every future election, the return of Radical-Liberals, who are verily liberal with other people's property. We do not desire strife, but we will not tamely surrender our Church to be plundered. We will not be traitors, base and unworthy, nor even a false prophet, as the Grand Old word-twister has proved himself to be. He reminds me of the vicar of Bray. Therefore, I would suggest, let every true Churchman and Christian think honestly and wisely before they give their votes to such a candidate as represents such destruction. It is vain now for Mr Gladstone, with his crafty language, to speak of Disestablishment as a question in the "dim and distant future." It is vain that he seeks to muzzle Mr Chamberlain and his followers until the election is safely over. Churchmen and Churchwomen, I trust, are now thoroughly roused, and many earnest Nonconformists who reverence the Church of their fathers, are helping to defend her. Never did a political party make a greater mistake than the Liberals have made in thinking that they could buy the votes of Englishmen by offering to help them, not only to plunder, but to destroy from off the face of the earth their Church. They disdained the bribe and the pragmatical bribers.—Yours, &c.,

Jno. G. Armstrong.

Medomsley, Nov. 24th, 188.

CONSERVATISM *v.* RADICALISM IN NORTH-WEST DURHAM.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—I cannot sign myself "Attorney-General" of any Debating Society, nor can I claim any right to the "Middle Temple," neither am I acquainted with that "Strange Villa" at Cambridge, from which comes that strange letter of last week with the above heading, but perhaps I may be allowed from my humble cottage to write a few words in reply to my right honourable friend.

1st.—Free trade v. Protection.—I beg to say, sir, that M. Jones did not say what R.W.R. attributes to him. In reply to a question on free trade put by Mr C. C. McColvin, Mr Jones said, "I am acquainted with the most elementary principles of political economy, and the most elementary principles of political economy lead me to be a free trader." Now this is altogether different from what your correspondent of last week puts in his letter. Mr Jones evidently looked upon the question as superfluous and gave an ironical answer, and R.W.R. will remember that the answer was received with both laughter and cheers. It was just as though Mr Jones had been asked, "Do you believe the world goes round the sun?" And he had replied, "I am acquainted with the very rudiments of astronomy, and the very rudiments of astronomy lead me to believe that world goes round the sun." Of course, sir, when you have put up a straw man, it is easy to knock him down, and this R.W.R. proceeds at once to do. But for that gentleman's information, I may say that we North-West Durham greenhorns can tell pretty clearly the ignoramus and the pedant from the man of information and common sense, and we have always found Mr Jones to be able to give a reason for the faith that is in him, not having been obliged to take refuge in the "I will consider the matter," "I am not acquainted with the facts of the case," "I am not decided," &c., of his political opponent, and sir, "I think it rather a piece of impertinence" on the part of R.W.R. to make Mr Jones say something he did not say, and then hit him for saying it.

2nd.—As regards the Clergy being State-paid, &c.—Your correspondent says that a person may be a State official and yet not be State-paid. Well, he admits then in argument, although in parenthesis he denies it that clergy are State officials. If they are not, why do the Bishops sit in the House of Lords, and if they are, we as Nonconformists say they have no right to be. But can a person be a State official and not be State-paid? I think not. We are pointed to the Justices of the Peace and asked if they are State-paid? My reply is they are not paid at all, and further, all the pay they get, they get from the State. My meaning is this, when there is *any* remuneration to State officials it is made by the State: the fact that some do their work gratuitiously is beside the question. Where do we find an official of the State, who receives a salary for holding his office, and who at the same time receives that salary from another source? To point to members of local authorities and ask if they are *State*-paid when they are *not* paid at all is the veriest moonshine.

Then as to paupers—they are not officials, nor are they State-paid. A pauper is a begger, and the State relieves his want from time to time. "Pay" supposes work or service, and these a pauper does not render. The Established Church clergy receive a "pay" for work done, or which ought to be done, and this "pay" is wrung from the nation *by law*, in tithes, royalties, &c., and in many cases it is taken against the will of the people. In the Word of God we are taught that all offerings for religious purposes had to be of the *free will* of the people, but the Church of England reads it "of the free will of the parsons backed up by law."

We are further asked if we can advocate the application to secular uses the funds which have been bequeathed for the propogation of Christianity, and we say most emphatically, "No." (Perhaps R.W.R. thinks "this our only sensible answer.") But, sir, our contention is, that a large part of the money the Church of England so-called now holds, has *not* been *bequeathed* for any such purpose. Will your correspondent kindly tell us who *bequeathed* the coal royalties of North-West Durham to the Established Church. Show us the title to the property. No Nonconformist ever thinks of taking anything from the Establishing Church that was *bequeathed* to her, but as honest Englishmen we have a right to say that that which was *not* given to her but taken by French-leave belongs to the *nation*, and not to a small section of it. Using stolen money for religious purposes does not make the thief a saint, and keeping a thing wrongly for any number of centuries does not make the keeping of it right. The rest of R.W.R.'s argument under this head is altogether irrelavent, seeing his premises are so far astray.

3rd.—Free education.—Your correspondent is evidently looking forward with dismay to the future. I wonder if he is going to get married: He is evidently afraid that if we have free education, he may have a dozen children to care for, whereas, if he has to pay for their education, from his own argument, he will only have half-a-dozen. That must be indeed a "Strange Villa" he is living in. I would strongly advise him not to take a wife then till he is about 50, and then be sure to get one not many years his junior.

R.W.R.'s argument is this—keep the poor man and his family down, don't help the honest struggler, who with hard hands and hard head is preparing his family for future usefulness, the less of that sort the better; let the rich, who have nothing else to do have large families and make them as useless as some of themselves. No, no, young man; neither earth nor heaven is full yet, and the most of our great men come from great poor families, and are often a great deal better, for that reason, than those who come from little rich ones. But again the premises are wrong. Is it not a fact that the poorer classes, as a rule, have larger families than the rich. If R.W.R. is afraid of over-population he had better endeavour by free education to raise the masses from their poverty.

4th.—As to division of profits and basis of society.—There are so many self-contradictions in your correspondent's letter under this head, that it scarcely requires any one to write about them. We are told "then if any individual is taxed for the education of other peoples' children, against his will, it is nothing else but confiscation." Very well, we have confiscation *now*, as the State pays seven-eighths of the cost of the education of children in elementary schools at the present time; and if the argument is to hold good Mr Rippon would put a stop to Government grants, because the money they give is confiscated property. It amounts to this, if the State pays for seven-eighths of the education of our children, it is perfectly right, but if they pay the other eighth it is robbery—beautiful reasoning for Middle Temple!

Then look at the next sensible (?) utterance. "If I believe in free education and not confiscation my principles are irrational:" What ridiculous bosh! Of course R.W.R. takes for granted that he has proved his first point—that free education is confiscation—but there's the rub, and until he does give us to see this more clearly, we cannot allow him to argue from it.

Next we have a most marvellous production of learning and logic. We are told that there are *only* two basis of society. 1.—*Individualistic*; and 2.—*Communistic*. Then we are told that Mr Jones does not belong to *either*. If there is *no* middle creed, how on earth can Mr Jones be blamed for holding it. This is *Middle Temple!*

Mr R. holds up two theories, and defines them in hard and fast lines; saying there are *no other*, and then wants us to believe that a person who does not believe in either is an inconsistent, ignorant, shallow hypocrite. Very good, we will try to turn the table. Mr R. believes in the *individualistic* basis of society; that is (according to himself) "Each person is free, and at full liberty to keep, retain, or dispose, as he pleases, without any Governmental influence, all the property or money he can lawfully earn, get given, or bequeated to him," &c. Is this true as regards our present state of society. Mr R. suggests so in his words "as our own." I say it is not; for if I make *£150, I must* pay part of it to the State—is this *confiscation?* I am obliged to pay my quota for the good of the community. Is this communism? I must help to pay seven-eighths of the charge of educating my neighbour's children. Is this confiscation? I am obliged to pay my quota to keep the Queen and all her family, and Lord Randolph into the bargain. Is *this* confiscation? I would say, sir, that before your correspondent trys to take the mote out of his brother's eye he had better take the beam out of his own. Where is the confiscation? Grinding the hard-earned money out of the populous to pay worthless lordlings, or to take it from them for a *mutual benefit*, so that the poor man's sons that have got brains, may be as well off, and have the same chance of benefiting both himself and the nation as some of the empty-headed sons of those who have got pensions because their great grandfather fought at the battle of the "Blue Heaps." Who is the communist? Thus, sir, your correspondent is not a consistent advocate of either of the two rational basis on which society can possibly be organised, and thus I have proved what I undertook to do, and have demonstrated, as clearly as two and two make four, that his political thoughts and opinions are not ordered according to or based upon any rational or intelligible principle.

Next Mr R. tells us that there are faults in the present individualistic basis of society, and it must be improved by benevolence and co-operation. I know what individualistic benevolence is, but what kind of an animal is *individualistic co-operation*.

Sir, my belief is there is too much individualism, and it is time we had a change. Is it right we should remain so wrapped up in self with our motto, "Get all, keep all;" or have we to progress, and feel that we are not *only* individual men but factors of a State, and feel that as we raise the State we raise ourselves.

As regards mining, &c., R.W.R. would have us believe that all this is individualistic and should remain so. I say, no. It has been so long enough. Landed proprietors, leadminers, &c., and manufacturers of all kinds have been looking after their own precious individual selves, and grinding down their labourers to the earth and to the workhouse, but the nation must step in and say, "No more of this; you are not going to make yourself rich out of the flesh and blood of your fellow-men." And landlords must no longer pocket the whole of the profits of the farmer, and the hard-earned ways of farm-labourers; the mine-owner must no longer take the whole of the profits of his mine, nor the manufacturer of his forge; he must share his profits with his workman and give him a proper wage, so that the enrichment of the master will be enrichment of the men.

It is a scandal to civilisation to hear of employers making from 15 to 30 per cent. dividend, and at the same time having their workmen, who are the real money-makers, starving on 18s and 20s per week. We know this is the spirit of Conservatism, and of your worthy correspondent, but we of the North-West Durham are not going to have such a creed; nor are we going to give our votes to the men who uphold it. Does your correspondent really think he is going to make us believe such profound nonsense as he suggests about inventions, &c. Does he really believe there will be fewer inventions among working men when they become more educated and intellectual and their homes are more comfortable, and they have more money to buy books and implements with. Much learning hath made him mad.

Sir, I am socialistic enough to believe that every man ought to contribute from his store to endeavour to raise the whole nation irrespective of rank, in education and intellect; if it is not so some of the brightest gems of genius will be lost to the nation, and "waste its fragrance on the desert air." "The mind's the measure of the man," and we must give everybody the chance of being measured. I am communistic enough to believe that the man who has landed estates lying waste ought to be no longer the possessor of them, but the talent he wastes should be taken from him and given to the man who would use it properly. I am socialistic enough to believe that he, and he only, is worthy of the title "Lord," who by earnest and persisted endeavour has served his country well, in whatever form and in whatever sphere, and such a title is disgraced when it is attached to a name the owner of which is profound in the knowledge of nothing but his dogs and the Derby. (Perhaps R.W.R. thinks it would be *confiscation* to take the title from such a worthless snob.) I am communistic enough to say that the man who makes himself rich out of the sweat of the brow of his menials is not worthy a place in society, for he is a robber, and is living on that which is not his own. I trust, sir, you will find room for this letter; it is long, but I do not think it will fill a twopenny copy-book.—Yours, &c.,

"One of Eight."

Consett, Dec. 1st, 1885.

A QUESTION FOR THE TORY CANDIDATE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—From the reports in your paper, I gathered that Colonel Wilbraham was a very straightforward gentleman. I attended his meeting at Blackhill on Monday night, the first I have been at. Col. Wilbraham, in his speech, said the chief gentlemen of the Liberation Society who advocated the Disestablishment of the English Church had not the cause of religion at heart. Now, sir, a question was sent up to the candidate asking who they were, for if there are 180 rev. gentlemen members of the same, they must have the religion of the people at heart. This question Colonel Wilbraham ignored. He gave no reason for doing so, although he answered the other question which was on the same paper; and therefore I think he had no right to say what he did about the members of the Liberation Society.—Yours, &c.,

Fairplay.

Consett, Dec. 1st, 1885.

ATHEIST M.P.'s.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—If Mr T. Watson's "earnest desire for the return of a very strong Conservative Government" is not backed up with a little more common sense than appears in his letter of last week, I am afraid his desire will never be realized. He very sadly errs or is very sadly ignorant of the fact that abolishing the oath and admitting Atheists into Parliament are two separate and very different things. There are thousands of England's noblest and holiest sons who would vote for the former and against the latter; but Mr Watson would not allow those sons of "Grand old England" to have a voice in the Government of the empire, unless against their conscience; they subscribed to an oath they did not believe in. Besides, there will be men enter the House who do not believe in God, and Mr Watson would make them take the oath, that is, he would "compel them to blaspheme." I might say also that Atheists are not the only "covenant breakers," neither can they claim the monopoly of that word "fool" who say in their heart there is no God. I would like to ask T. W. which party will be more likely to spread the cause of Christ—the party who is led by a Prime Minister who refuses to the denomination, of which Mr W. is a member, ground to build a chapel on, or the party who has for its leader a man who has spent his life in endeavouring to sweep away religious anomolies; the party who has done all it possibly could to hinder even Mr W. worshipping God according to his conscience, or the party who brought about Catholic emancipation, and allowed Jews to have a voice in National matters; the party who supports the vile Contagious Diseases Acts, the sot-house, religious arrogance, and retard reform of every kind, or the party who would save the daughters of our people, sweep the drink-devil from our land, put all religious Churches on a level, as Christ himself taught, and endeavours to elevate the masses? I will close in the same way as Mr W. "They (Mr W.'s arguments and principles) are corrupt."—Yours, &c.,

Anti-Atheism.

Consett, Nov. 25th, 1885.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—Special thanks are due to your correspondent of last week for enlightening our minds on the fearful consequences which will accrue if a Liberal majority be returned to St. Stephen's. The thing is not pleasant to contemplate, and wherever the *Guardian* is read pious men will hold up their hands in indignation and horror at the thought of England becoming Atheistic. Ye who from Sabbath to Sabbath preach the truths of Christianity do not vote for the Liberals, for by so doing you will be undoing the work which you have for years been trying to accomplish. Surely men like Mr Gladstone, who this very month has been writing in defence of Christianity, in the *Nineteenth Century*, and North-countrymen like Mr A. Pease and Mr J. Wilson, who frequently preach in our pulpits, with a host of others, cannot be aware of the great curse they are endeavouring to bring upon us as a nation. I would propose that a copy of the *Consett Guardian* be sent them, and try and avert such a calamity even at the eleventh hour. Doubtless it never struck your correspondent as to what share *religious intolerance* has had in propogating Atheism; or whether it or these so-called Atheists of the Morley type have done more. I think, however, that even he will bear favourable comparison with righteous Tories of the Churchill stamp, whom I see has failed to convince the Birmingham electors of the error of their ways. I doubt not but that the electors of this and other Divisions are fully aware of the great responsibility devolving upon them, and will vote for the candidate who will support a man no less distinguished for his religious convictions than for his administrative abilities.—Yours, &c.,

W. C.

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

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Man's Noblest Work.—This is an age of great and works wonderful inventions. Steam, electricity, water, air, all are made to serve man, but unquestionably the greatest inventions are those which preserve man's health and prolong his life; and among the greatest of these are Stanton's Cough Pills. There effects are truly wonderful, and hundreds are happy to-day who once looked forward to an early grave. For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma Loss of Voice, Hay Fever, Hoarseness, Croup, or any Affection whatever of the Throat, Chest, or Lungs, Stanton's Cough Pills will positively cure. We can cheerfully recommend them to all, and can unhesitatingly say they are the only sure cure for Throat and Lung Affections. Sold by all Chemists in Boxes at 13½d and 2s. 9d Box sent post free on receipt of 15 or 35 stamps. Wm. Mather, Wholesale Druggists Manchester

SOMETHING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

ALONE ON AN ISLAND.

Fifty miles from the coast of California lies San Nicolas—an island about seven miles long, covered with low sand-hills, which are swept into shape by the waves. A dreary, desolate spot enough, undisturbed by any sound save the cry of the wild bird and the roar of the breakers along the shore. Yet here, amid this utter loneliness, a solitary woman once dwelt for seventeen long years. Of what race, people, or creed she may have been we never shall know. In regard to such questions, there hangs over that silent, gentle figure a veil of mystery which cannot be lifted; but, putting them on one side, her story is as follows:—

In 1855 the *padres* connected with the Franciscan Missions of Southern California organised an expedition to bring over to the main land all the Indians from the neighbouring islands in the Pacific. They were the remnants of different tribes, which had nearly exterminated each other.

A schooner called at the island of San Nicolas and took on board all the natives, numbering about 60. A women gave her baby to a sailor to carry, and he laid it down on the shore and forgot it. At the time of embarkation a heavy storm was rising. Amid the excitement of weighing anchor and getting away, the Indian mother, becoming frantic at the loss of her child, jumped overboard and swam shoreward, an act that was unnoticed. The ship sailed to San Pedro, and delivered her passengers into the care of the friars of the San Gabriel Mission. It was the captain's intention to return when the storm was over for the woman and child, but the vessel was ordered away by the owners, and a few weeks afterwards was wrecked.

Father Gonzales, the president of the Santa Barbara Mission, several times offered 200dols. to anyone who would bring the woman away from the island, but there was no craft of any kind larger than the Indian canoes and the boats of the otter-hunters left on the coast, and no one cared to cross to San Nicolas in an open boat.

Seventeen years had passed away when Captain Nidever (still living, at an advanced age), while out otter-hunting, decided to land on San Nicolas and see if the stories he had heard of a woman being on the island were true. Carl D——, a Dutchman, who was one of the party, and who is still residing in Santa Barbara, tells the story thus, in his broken English:—

"We saw tracks soon after landing, little tracks. We stationed the seven men about 200 yards apart, in case the woman should run. Then we go up to the sand-hills, where we found a basketful of bright, pooty feathers, and something in the distance look like a crow, and which, when we went nearer, sure enough was the woman!

"She was in an enclosure built of brush and was cleaning seal with a knife made of a piece of iron.

"When we came near, she gave one yell; then, putting up her hands to shield her eyes from the sun, smiled and bowed her head, as though she said to us, 'Good-day!' As the rest of the men came up, she greeted each in the same way, and she look like a woman when she smile.

"In a few moments she turned, and took some things like little onions and put them in the fire, which she have burning there on some stones, and roast them, and invite us all to eat some, which we did, and found them very good."

Probably the "little onions" were the dried bulbs of the wild hyacinth, which, with a kind of house leek and the birds and fish she contrived to entrap, had furnished her with food.

She had on a sleeveless cloak made of the skins of birds, taken off with the plumage on them, and sewed together with fish sinews. Dr. B——, who attended her in her last illness, described one of these cloaks as being exceedingly brilliant and beautiful, being made of the plumage of the violet-green cormorant.

Signs being made to her to go with the men to the schooner she began at once to pack her things in baskets woven of grass and lined with asphaltum. She would not consent to leave anything, and each of the men was well burdened. When all was ready she took a brand of fire, and raising it in her right hand as high as her head, followed the men towards the shore.

After reaching the schooner, she seated herself, and, while Carl made her a gown, told them in signs how, for a long time, she went every morning to the hills to see if the vessel came back; that many sails came near, but though she made signs, they sailed on; that she wept a long time. Then she began to occupy herself by catching birds, which, by cunning, she contrived to kill, and then, with the needles she made from bone, to sew the skins together. "Only once," said Carl, "she cry. When she tell about her baby dying, then she cry; no other time; then she put up her arms across her heart and cry." O deathless mother-love! It was many long years since her baby's death and even language had been forgotten, but this memory remained.

She was kindly cared for by Captain Nidever's family, who became much attached to her. She was especially fond of the children, and would clasp the little ones in her arms, and sing a plaintive song which no one could understand, but the warmth of her face and the sad fall of the eyelids shewed that it was not an unknown tongue to her.

Notwithstanding, however, the loving care bestowed on her, she sickened and died. At Mrs. Nidever's earnest desire she had before her death been baptized, and it was the firm conviction of the priest, who performed the ceremony, that it was not the first time in her life she had received baptism, for when he pronounced his benison over her head her eyes seemed to light up in dim comprehension, and she made the sign of the cross. Nor was she in appearance like an Indian. She had instead a fair, clear skin, and wavy hair, and the doctor who attended her believed that she had been stolen by the Indians from some South American nation.

One cannot help wondering too why she kept the fire always burning on the rocks near her island home, and why she bore aloft the burning brand when she came away. Perchance it was the symbol of a faith, inherited from ancestors who kept silver lamps always burning upon their marble altars.

NUTS TO CRACK.

1.—Behead and curtail transparent, and leave a title. Highly excited, and leave to travel. To enlighten, and leave a coin. A sound, and leave forward. A grass, and leave good will. Divisions, and leave science. Perplexed, and leave a bolt. Shapeless, and leave a clot.

2.—Hidden Musicians.—Is the music hall ever let for concerts or balls? When you bring my chop in, waiter, I will pay my bill. Come and look at this spider web, Ernest, it is very fine. You can do no better than deliver up the document. It is most amusing to see a cannibal feed his pigs. The whole affair turns over directly the lever is moved. Who was Esau, Bertie? Do you happen to know? When Charlie returns let us hope he will bring luck with him.

3.—Rebus.

E
D re E
R

4.—My 1, 2 is a man,
You'll find it's very clear;
A letter add, say 1, 2, 3,
A woman we get here;
Again, a letter add to this,
A word of letters four,
We leave the woman where she is,
And get a man once more.

5.—English Towns Enigmatically Named.—A colour and water. A consonant, a limb, disclosed and a letter. A covering and an article. A small piece of metal and a crossing. To arouse and a wide expanse. Ancient and an article of food.

6.—My *first* is of the insect race.
In *second* lover's folly trace;
Then join together in your mind,
A graceful animal you'll find.

7.—In bread, but not in flour.
In sunshine, but not in shower.
In rapture, but not in bliss.
In a smile, but not in a kiss.
In indolence, but not in sloth.
In grown, but not in growth.
In grass, but not in hay.
In happiness, but [illegible] play.
In chair, but not [illegible].
In matches, but [illegible] such.
Whole is a town of [illegible] and.

LAST WEEK'S KERNELS.

1.—Lear, pear, bear, near, [illegible], dear, year. 2. Pa-go-da. 3. S-lavish, r-evoke, s-hark, t-hump, s-hovel. 4. But. 5. Asparagus.

(6)	(7)	(8)
P I N T	S O A P	B O N E
I D E A	O G R E	O V I D
N E T S	A R T S	N I N E
T A S K	P E S T	E D E N

"What is conscience?" asked a Sabbath-school teacher of his class. "An inward monitor," replied a bright little fellow. "And what's a monitor?" "One of the ironclads."

In a school-reader occurred the following sentence:—"In the year 1847-48 potatoes formed the sole food of the Irish peasantry." A schoolboy read the passage—"In the year 1847 forty-eight potatoes formed the sole food of the Irish peasantry."

NORTH-WEST DIVISION OF DURHAM.

MR ATHERLEY JONES'S CAMPAIGN.

NOISY MEETING AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

On Friday evening, Mr Atherley Jones spoke at a largely-attended and enthusiastic meeting held in the Temperance Hall, Shotley Bridge. The chairman was Mr Jonathan Priestman, J.P., and upon the platform were Mr and Mrs Atherley Jones; Mr and Mrs R. G. Barclay; Mr Geo. Piele; Miss Daniells and Miss Rodgers; Mr and Mrs F. Priestman; Messrs J. W. Rounthwaite, J. B. King, D. Reed, John Brodie, Wm. Wheatley, Adam Brodie (election agent), and many others. The proceedings were of the liveliest description, and it was evident there was a determined opposition organised by a number of youths, who persistently interrupted the speakers.

The CHAIRMAN, who was accorded a favourable reception, again reverted to the statements made by Col. Wilbraham. He understood the Colonel to say that the first Reform Bill of 1832 was passed by both parties. Having referred to reliable sources, he (the speaker) ascertained that when Lord John Russell brought in the Bill, it was strenuously opposed by Sir Robert Peel, then Opposition Leader in the House of Commons, and afterwards more strongly opposed in the House of Lords by the Duke of Wellington, the leader of the Tory Party. The Reform Bill was ultimately passed in this way: King William IV gave written authority to Earl Gray and Lord Burleigh to create as many peers so as to swamp the Tory members in the Upper House, and thus the Bill was adopted. (Cheers.) Could they declare that that measure had been jointly passed by the two parties? ("No.") The next remark of Col. Wilbraham that struck him was that when the Reform Bill of 1867 was introduced in the House of Commons, it was opposed by Mr Gladstone and Mr Bright. This was not the case, as Mr Gladstone, Mr Bright, and their followers proposed a number of amendments, and all these, with a single exception, were accepted by the Tory Ministry. He did not call that opposition to a Reform Bill—he considered it rather tending to improve or extend the usefulness of the measure (cheers), and not in the ordinary sense of the word, "opposition" to it. Mr Priestman concluded by criticising the Conservative candidate's suggestions anent the fair trade question, quoting the figures pertaining to imports and exports published in last week's *Guardian*, and affirmed that his information was obtained from the most authoritative sources. (Cheers.)

Mr JONES, on rising to speak, was loudly cheered and also hissed. He humorously observed that he was found once more addressing his friends and neighbours at Shotley Bridge, and having been there so long, he might almost set himself up as a rival to Col. Wilbraham (cheers for the Colonel, and a voice: "He's sure to walk in"), as he understood that this point was one of his opponent's principle and fundamental titles in succeeding in this contest. (Cheers.) Having been grossly misrepresented by the Colonel and his friends, Mr Jones claimed the indulgence of his hearers whilst he endeavoured to dispel those illusions, and remove any doubts they might entertain in their minds. He was going to take the bull by the horns. (Laughter.) He knew that in Shotley Bridge there was a very large and devoted body of Churchfolk, and the Church in that locality was in an flourishing state. (Cheers.) Therefore the people of Shotley Bridge were entitled to demand from him an unequivocal statement of his views in regard to the position he had assumed on the great question of the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church of England. It is not, however, a subject of practical politics—a matter upon which the judgment of the newly-elected Parliament will be called upon to decide. Since the question came to the forefront, the cry had been raised "The Church is in danger," and wild anathemas had been levelled at the Radical party from every pulpit throughout the length and breadth of the land. The denunciations which had fallen to his lot had been exceedingly mild, compared to the castigations other candidates had been subjected to. (Laughter, cheers, and interruption.) At any rate, he was scatheless. (Cheers.) This movement was brought into prominence by Lord Salisbury on the occasion of his speech at Newport, and was merely a subterfuge to produce religious rankling and ill-feeling in the minds of the people for party and electioneering purposes. However, he (Mr Jones) did not intend to go back one jot or tittle from the position he took at the outset. He adhered absolutely to the statements he had previously supported. He denied that he advocated any schemes of spoliation or confiscation, and he challenged any Conservative either inside or outside that room to point out anything in any of his former speeches delivered throughout this district which would justify such a conclusion. (Hear, and applause.) He did not seek to despoil the Church of England, or to rob her of her rightful endowments or possessions. (Cheers and cries of "boo.") He also declared that they intended to give fair and ample compensation to the clergy of the Church for any loss they sustained by means of this proposal for partial disendowment. There were various schemes for Disendowment before the country; the one most popular being the Liberation Society's programme. A celebrated divine (Rev J. Guinness Rogers) had affirmed that the Nonconformists of England were not in any way responsible for the scheme of the Liberation Society, which was merely a propagandist theory, something like a lawyer's brief. Mr Jones then proceeded to supplement his views on Church Disestablishment by detailing the history of tithes, past and present constitution of the Church, &c., and drew attention to existing analogies and abuses. Was it right, he asked, that the Archbishops should receive salaries of £15,000 a-year; while the hard-working curates in some of the colliery villages were getting the miserable pittance of perhaps £40 per annum? ("No.") If they visited the slums of their great cities or the remote agricultural villages, what did they find? A Primitive Methodist or Wesleyan chapel! (Cries of "No.") A gentleman said "No." (Voice: "He knows now't aboot it"); but if he had been in the same place as he (the speaker) had, he would likely change his opinion. As that gentleman truly exclaimed, "He knew nothing about it." (Cheers and booing.) By Disestablishing and Disendowing the Church, they sought to engraft her with more enthusiasm, to raise her to a higher spiritual level; to infuse more integrity and action amongst her clergymen. (Cheers.) In speaking of free education, Mr Jones remarked that Lord Randolph Churchill (tremendous cheering for Lord Randolph, as well as cheers for Wilbraham) was in favour of it, as that distinguished Conservative leader (renewed cheering, also cheers for Bright and Wilbraham, hisses, cries of "boo," "He's sure to walk in," and disorder) had suggested that an uniform fee of 1d per week be paid by each child attending school. (Laughter and cheers.) They might well laugh. At this juncture there were further cheers for Wilbraham, and Mr Jones advised the gallant Colonel's supporters to reserve their voices until after the polling day; as it would then require the combined efforts of them all to raise a cheer. (Loud laughter, hisses, and interruptions.) Mr Jones proceeded to state that a grand system of free education obtained in all civilised countries except England; and pointed out that it was a disgraceful state of things that the wife of a hard-working man should be compelled to make a declaration of poverty and pauperism before the Boards of Guardians previous to obtaining relief or having their school fees remitted. ("Shame.") The system he advocated would only add a trifling sum upon the rates, and was one which ought to commend itself to their judgment and good sense. (Cheers.) Commenting upon the free trade question, the candidate mentioned that Col. Wilbraham proposed to tax gloves, silks, wines, and cattle coming from infected countries. (Uproar; cries of "Bosh," "Nonsense," "He never said so," &c., and Mr Wm. Dickinson explained that the Colonel, at the meeting at Shotley Bridge, the preceding Friday night, repudiated that statement—cheers.) Mr Jones replied that he would leave out of question the infected cattle. (Hisses, cries of "boo," and interruption.) Mr Jones dealt at considerable length with the fair trade fallacies propounded by Col. Wilbraham, but owing to the senseless interjections of a number of youths in the rear of the Hall, the proceedings were much disturbed. At times their rowdy conduct was most intolerable, and the Chairman and candidate frequently appealed for order, which however, was denied. Mr Jones did not suppose that even the most muddle-headed fair trader would dare to propose a tax upon food or raw material. (Cheers and laughter.) As regarded putting a tariff on manufactured goods, he learnt on the authority of Mr Jenkins (booing) that the talk about manufactured iron coming in great quantities from abroad was all bunkum. (Cheers.) If it was necessary to protect the iron trade, he thought the directors and shareholders of a large and wealthy firm like the Consett Iron Company would be most interested in such a matter. (Cheers.) Dealing with the twopenny loaf question, the candidate asked what would be the use of higher wages, if they were compelled to pay more for their bread or the commodities of life, as they must necessarily do if Protectionist tariffs were put on. (Interruption; shouts "That's all swagger," "What a sit," "Get home with your carpet-bag," also cheers being called for Wilbraham, and cries of "Turn him out.") The candidate said the cheering was exceedingly enthusiastic, but it was a great pity that the mothers of the boys at Shotley did not put them to bed sooner. (Peals of laughter.) Knowing that Col. Wilbraham had such valiant supporters, and possessed many personal claims upon their support, he almost despaired of ever converting a Tory. (Cheers and hoots.) It was said that many Moderate Liberals had attached themselves to the Tory party. If so, that was the only Division in England where the Moderate Liberals had forsaken the banner of their great cheiftain, Mr Gladstone. (Prolonged cheers for Gladstone, hisses, and howls.) He was perfectly well aware that the miners and ironworkers of the North of England would rally round the flag of Liberalism on the polling day, and vote for the true and lasting principles of progress, reform, and liberty. (Tremendous cheering and counter-cheers.)

Replying to a great number of interrogatories, the CANDIDATE said he believed in triennial Parliaments. He was not in favour of depriving the Nonconformist bodies of their legal grants and endowments. (Cheers and hisses.) He was not aware that tithes were paid to Dissenting chapels. He did not propose to interfere with any endowments or monetary grants given to the Church of England since she was at present constituted. (Cheers.) Although Mr Gladstone, as a Churchman, would be exceedingly loth to lay a sacrilegious hand upon the Church of England, yet he believed that the right hon. gentleman would accede to the wish of the nation, if an earnest demand were made for Disestablishment and Disendowment. (Cheers.) He did not approve of the right of police-constables to search persons suspected of poaching on the highway—in fact, he was in favour of the entire abolition of those unjust Game Laws. (Loud applause.) He had not said that if he was returned to the House of Commons, he would prove an "ornament" to that Chamber. (Laughter.) He hoped to make himself reasonably useful. He had not received any intimation from the Lord Chancellor that it was his intention to confer a *pusine* judgeship upon him. (Cheers, hisses, and a voice: "What a sit.") He believed the Scottish members of Parliament were shrewd, acute, and quite able to unearth the abuses alleged to exist in their own country. In speaking of an "uncivilised" Tory, it depended very much on what sort of a gentleman he was—whether he could behave himself or not. (Laughter.) He was afraid there were some "uncivilised" Tories in that room. (Renewed laughter, hisses, and the tones of a penny trumpet.) A variety of other questions were handed in—some frivolous, others personal, and a few ludicrous; but the way in which Mr Jones adroitly managed to answer the queries produced merriment, intermingled with cries of dissent from the obstructionists.

Mr J. W. ROUNTHWAITE proposed, Mr G. PIELE seconded, and the Rev T. ELLIOTT (Primitive Methodist) supported, a vote of confidence in Mr Jones. The speakers were continually interrupted by annoying remarks, caterwauling, and the noise of a toy trumpet, eliciting an indignant rejoinder from the Chairman that such conduct was utterly disgraceful. The noise, however, increased, but the resolution was carried, there being only some 30 opponents, principally youths who created the uproar. The result was greeted with cheers, hoots, and yells. A number of small lads were ejected by the police, and one or two of the ringleaders were named, and threatened to be bundled out. The Chairman closed the meeting by asserting that he could not compliment Col. Wilbraham's supporters upon their gentlemanly conduct. The lively proceedings terminated with cheers for Gladstone and Jones, counter-cheers being raised for Wilbraham, Churchill, and Salisbury.

MEETING AT BURNOPFIELD.

On Saturday evening, Mr Atherley Jones addressed a numerous assembly in the Co-operative Hall, Burnopfield, under the chairmanship of Mr Henry Curry Wood, secretary of the local polling district Liberal Association. The capacious building was packed in every part.—Mr Jones, who was received with enrapturous applause, in the course of an able and brilliant speech, dealt with Free Trade, Disestablishment and Disendowment, Local Option, the Irish question, &c.—At the close, a resolution approving of the candidature of Mr Jones was moved by Mr Watson, Burnopfield, seconded by Mr Tyson, and supported (in an able speech) by Mr Patrick Carling, Lintz.—The Chairman declared the motion unanimously carried, evoking enthusiastic cheeering.

SPLENDID RECEPTION AT WEST STANLEY.

On Monday evening, a monstre and enthusiastic public demonstration was held at West Stanley in furtherance of the candidature of Mr Atherley Jones. At Oxhill, situate midway between Annfield Plain and Stanley, the popular Liberal candidate and his supporters were met by a large body of his admirers, who immediately unyoked the horses from the carriage, which was almost simultaneously surrounded by a crowd of a thousand people. A torchlight procession was then formed, headed by the West Stanley Reed Band performing lively airs; and the conveyance was dragged upwards of one mile, followed by a concourse of fully 5,000 men, women, and children. In fact, nearly all the inhabitants of Annfield Plain, Kyo, Oxhill, West Stanley, Beamish, and other villages in the vicinity turned out *en masse* to witness the imposing sight. Rounds after rounds of ringing cheers were sent up for Gladstone and Jones, interspersed with counter-cheers for Lord Randolph and Wilbraham. The whole scene was a truly magnificent and impressive one; the exciting and agitated crowd surging to and fro; the usually lonely thoroughfares beautifully illuminated by the flames of at least 100 torches enhanced the brilliant display; and the advent of the future Parliamentary representative for North-West Durham—had he been a Prince of royal blood—could not have been heralded with greater grandeur or splendour. The people lined the thoroughfare *en route*, and the residents sallied forth to the doors to feast their eyes on the novel but interesting sight. The only regrettable feature of the proceedings was the fact that a young urchin aimed a half-brick at the carriage, and the ugly missile struck the driver on the shoulder. The meeting was held in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic School, which was crammed to its utmost capacity. Thousands of persons assembled around the building, and here again Mr Jones was accorded a spontaneous outburst of enthusiastic applause, culminating in deafening cheers, which continued for several minutes after the candidate and friends had entered the room. The schools, as before stated, were fully packed; and it was only with considerable difficulty that the platform was reached. Vast numbers of people were unable to obtain admission to the room; and a suggestion was made that an overflow meeting should be convened. Mr Wm. Jenkins, J.P., Consett, presided, being accompanied by Miss Jenkins, Messrs A. Jones, G. Ridley, J. Lamb, W. Indian, J. Green, P. Carling (Lintz), D. Reed (Leadgate), J. B. King (Blackhill), John Brodie (Shotley Bridge), John Orr (Annfield Plain), W. Bulmer and J. Wilson (Tanfield Lea), Adam Brodie (Consett), besides many other leading Liberals, and a small proportion of ladies.

The CHAIRMAN, who was greeted with hearty applause, in his prefatory remarks, said it afforded him very great pleasure, indeed, as a neighbour of theirs, to assist in the performance of a duty developing upon them that evening. (Cheers.) He was not a stranger to witnessing a roomful of miners; he had been associated with the working classes all his lifetime. Although he had not worked himself in the pits, he had lived for fifty years amongst miners and ironworkers; therefore it was nothing new to him to see such a large and enthusiastic gathering. He was exceedingly gratified to observe the right royal welcome accorded to Mr Jones, whom he hoped and firmly believed would be their future representative in the House of Commons. (Loud cheers.) He could assure the working classes that they would find a most worthy member, and a true champion of the cause of Liberalism, in Mr Jones. (More cheers.) He (the Chairman) had the pleasure of beginning the great Liberal movement in North-West Durham, being the Chairman of the Divisional Liberal Association, and also Chairman of Mr Jones's Election Committee. He had had the honour of attending many political gatherings since the campaign began in North-West Durham, and in the town of Consett, which was considered to be the centre of the district, they boasted that they had had large and brilliant meetings in their New Town Hall, but he could assure them that that meeting far surpassed any of the gatherings ever held in Consett or elsewhere in that Division. (Cheers.) It had never been his privilege to witness such a spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm from a larger section of the people in that important constituency than he beheld that evening. (Cheers.) He noticed many gentlemen present who were deeply attached to Mr Jones, and he could count several of their number who identified themselves with the cause of Liberalism. (Cheers.) When he started in life, he determined to be something more than an ordinary worker, he endeavoured to go as far as his humble powers would carry him. There was no position he valued so much as the position he had attained for himself—the manager of a wealthy firm and the representative of 6,000 or 7,000 people. (Cheers.) Even supposing he had the chance of entering the House of Commons, he would prefer to remain among his own associates, and his own daily life, rather than accept such honourable distinction. (Cheers.) After expressing his views upon County Government and Free Trade, Mr Jenkins said he would be much mistaken if ten years hence, a great change had not been wrought in the condition and habits of the working classes. (Cheers.) He considered that every man should have a voice in the levying of the rates and taxes. He pointed out that in Germany, where monopolies existed everywhere, the working classes were in a much worse condition than the miners and ironworkers of Durham. England ought to open her markets for goods from every quarter of the earth; and grant in every possible way freedom in trade and commerce. (Cheers.) If the Spaniards were only allowed the same freedom as the people of England possessed, Spain would be the most beautiful country in the world. Alluding to the Newcastle election, Mr Jenkins said that Mr Hamond was a most amiable and estimable gentleman, but he was glad he had been ousted, not on account of his personal claims, but because of his political opinions. All along the line, the Liberals were victorious, and he trusted the electors in North-West Durham would not be behind-hand. (Cheers.) Mr Jones was the nominee of the miners, and although he was not originally in favour of that gentleman, still he, along with his colleagues, bowed to the wish of the majority. (Cheers.) The miners having chosen Mr Jones, they must be prepared to return him on Thursday at the head of the poll by a triumphant majority. If they failed to elect their *protege*, it would be an eternal disgrace to them; and he would tell them that he would have nothing more to do with them. (Laughter and voices: "He's gannin in.") The Chairman introduced the candidate by remarking that he felt more convinced day by day that Mr Jones would come off victorious. (Loud cheers.)

Mr JONES, who was applauded to the echo, the cheering being again and again renewed, warmly thanked his auditors for the magnificent reception they had accorded to him as their Liberal candidate. He hailed that welcome not only as a personal offering to himself, but as a pledge that the men of North-West Durham are true to the cause of Liberalism—firm to the great principles of liberty, freedom, and progress. (Cheers.) Having addressed one and two meetings per day for the past two or three weeks, his vocal powers were somewhat impaired; but he trusted the conditions under which he addressed them that evening, he would not claim their attention any longer than was absolutely necessary for the purpose of dealing with those questions which pre-eminently interested them. At all his meetings he had rarely found any persons except those who were Liberal electors. (Hear.) It was rather distressing for him to find such a perfect unanimity of opinion between his audiences and himself. Latterly, he had devoted the whole of his time to answering gross misrepresentations which had been made, not merely as to his political convictions, but as to the future policy of the great party of which he was an humble member. The same misrepresentations which had been made throughout North-West Durham had been circulated through Chester-le-Street and Houghton-le-Spring Divisions, and every other constituency in England; but happily these false statements had fallen upon deaf ears, and resulted in the return by large majorities of such men as Mr James Joicey and Mr John Wilson, an intelligent miner like themselves. (Loud cheers.) He had often wondered how on earth a working man could be a Tory. (Cheers.) Mr Bright (more cheering) said he had never known the time during his political career when he met a real Tory working man. (Laughter.) He also made an offer that if a genuine Conservative working man would step forward, he would put him in a glass case and exhibit him throughout the country as a *rara avis*. (Laughter and loud cheers.) He (Mr Jones) did not know whether Mr Bright opinions would be quite the same now, for he regretted to find that in the South of England and in the Midland Counties the working men had not responded to the call of the Liberal party. He was sorry that they were untrue to the principles of Liberalism, and had apparently forgotten the noble work done in their father's days in the interests of reform, freedom, and progress. (Cheers.) He would challenge any Tory from Lord Salisbury downwards, to point to a single useful measure of reform ever promoted by the Conservative party (loud cheers); and if they succeeded he would sit down as a humbled man. After enumerating the various beneficial Acts passed solely through the instrumentality of the Liberal party, despite the stubborn and persistent opposition of the Tories. Mr Jones explained that Col. Wilbraham was posing as the champion of monopolies—upholding the landed interests, maintaining the supremacy of one particular sect of religion, and supporting the beer barrel. (Laughter and applause.) The Liberals, on the other hand, considered the interests of the whole community to be of paramount importance. (Cheers.) Mr Jones next fully entered into the questions of Free Trade, Church Disestablishment, Local Option, &c., and upon all these heads he offered decisive opinions, meeting with the universal approbation of his numerous hearers. The candidate said he was glad to learn that he was going to receive the majority of the votes of the Irish electors in that Division. (Cheers.) He would seriously ask the Irish party if they would be so imbecile as to vote for the Tory candidate? Had not the Liberal or Radical candidates as much claim upon the support of the Irish voters as those favoured few who had received the apostolic blessings and benedictions of Mr Parnell. (Laughter and cheers.) He had always been, and would continue to be, a strenuous opponent of the policy of coercion. (Applause.) He was the accepted candidate of the Liberal party in North-West Durham; and as such he claimed their support. He was aware that Liberal Associations were sometimes designated by the vile name of "Caucus," but he knew of no more safer method than properly constituted associations for ascertaining the wishes and feelings of the electorate. He did not intend to truckle with the Irish electors; but he would call upon them to vindicate their manhood by exercising their own just rights, independendent of the dictums of any other individual. (Cheers.) If Col. Wilbraham was elected, he would follow in the footsteps of his great leader, Lord Randolph Churchill (hisses), who was not a friend of the Irish race, and had designated their leaders as a set of "political desperadoes." The gallant Colonel patted Irishmen on the back, and told them they were "jolly good fellows" and so forth. He fancied if he was an Irishman, he would say to the Colonel "Why po you dissemble your love for me after you have kicked me downstairs." (Loud laughter and cheers.) He would urge upon every Irishman present not to vote for the Tory party. (Prolonged cheers.)

A question was asked to the effect that the Tories had circulated a statement that the Liberal electors would be called upon to pay the election expenses of Mr Jones.—The candidate, in replying, said he did not think, if such was the case, it was any business of the Tories. (Laughter.) He was not a rich man, having to work for all the wealth he possessed, but he did not enter upon that contest without counting the cost and being prepared to bear the expenses, however much they might be. He would not suggest, however, that a similar enquiry should be made in respect to his opponent. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr JENKINS, as chairman of Mr Jones's election committee, assured the company that a single word had never been mentioned in respect to Mr Jones's election expenses. (Cheers.)

Mr T. LAMB proposed, and Mr J. GREEN seconded, an expression of confidence in Mr Jones.

This was supported by Mr M. ARMSTRONG, and Mr CARLING who, in an able and telling speech, fairly convulsed the audience by his witty remarks.

The vote was taken and unanimously carried amid the utmost enthusiasm, and the most successful meeting addressed by Mr Jones during his campaign was brought to a termination.

It had been arranged to escort the candidate from the village with another torchlight procession, but owing to the lateness of the hour—nearly 11 p.m.—this idea was however wisely abandoned.

GREAT LIBERAL DEMONSTRATION AT CONSETT.

ENTHUSIASTIC PROCEEDINGS.

On Tuesday night, a monster Liberal Demonstration, in promotion of the candidature of Mr Atherley Jones, took place in the New Town Hall, Consett. The spacious building was filled to its utmost capacity; the audience consisting of not less than 2,000 persons. Some opposition was manifested during a portion of the proceedings, but on the whole, the gathering was a most enthusiastic and successful one. The Chairman was Mr David Dale, of Darlington, who was accompanied on the platform by the following ladies and gentlemen:—Mr S. Storey, M.P.; Mr Wm. Jenkins, J.P., Consett Hall; Mr Jonathan Priestman, J.P., Shotley Bridge; Councillor Haworth, Sunderland; Mr R. Cameron, Sunderland; Mr W. Glass, Sunderland; Mr A. Brodie, Consett; Mr H. Carss, Benfieldside; Mr G. Piele, Shotley Bridge; Messrs J. Oley, W. Wheatley, John Brodie, Shotley Bridge; J. W. Taylor, D. Mole, and J. Robson, Dipton; Jas. Palliser, Wm. Palliser, J. G. Cooke, and A. E. Turner, Blackhill; T. Williams, C. Lumley, Wm. Elliott, R. C. Foster, C. Davison, R. G. Barclay, and G. P. Douglas, Consett; Allan Brown, H. Stott, Consay Colliery; J. Goodfellow, J. T. Little, J. H. Hudson, J. Cant, and T. Davison, Consett; T. J. Muse and T. Duckworth, Castleside; and about 300 of Mr Jones's committee; Mrs Atherley Jones, Miss Rodgers, and Miss Daniells, London; Mrs Barclay, Mrs Brodie, &c. On the appearance of the Chairman, Mr Jenkins, and others there was a spontaneous outburst of hearty applause, lasting for a few minutes.

The CHAIRMAN, who was loudly cheered, said he was present in response to the invitation of Mr Jones's committee, to preside over that large and enthusiastic gathering. (Cheers.) He took it that the time for Liberal propagandism was passed, and that the time for action was come. (Cheers.) They were assembled just before the battle, and, he hoped, before the victory. (Cheers.) In no part of the county of Durham, and probably in no part of the North of England, had there been enfranchised within the same area as large a number of people as had been enfranchised within three miles of where they were then assembled. He thought it would be ungrateful on their part if they did not exercise it in behalf of that party to which they owed it. (Cheers.) There were three great cries raised at the present time—the Church, free education, and fair trade. Well, the Liberal Churchmen of that district were not going to be detached from their allegiance to the Liberal party by any such cry as that of the Church. They would accept the declaration of Mr Gladstone, and the other leaders of the Liberal party, that in the next Parliament there would not be presented by them, nor would they give any countenance to the presentation by anyone else, of any measure dealing with the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the English Church. The one and only question they had to deal with at the present moment was the fact that the interests of the English Church were not going to be the subject of legislation in the ensuing Parliament. The next question to which he had alluded was that of free education. He was not insensible to the feelings of Nonconformists, who looked with some degree of jealousy and disfavour on this proposed change; but he thought a fair compromise could be arrived at. The other question was the specious cry of fair trade. (Cheers.) They were aware that the fiscal policy of this country up to 40 years ago was one based upon the belief that the material interests of the nation were promoted by excluding from its boundaries that which other nations were capable of sending best and cheapest. It brought this country almost to the verge of ruin, and it was only after a condition of things was produced by that mistaken system of protection, as compared with which the present depression is as nothing, that they were led, partly by the writings of those who had studied the question, and chiefly by the eloquence of John Bright and Richard Cobden—(cheers)—that they were led to recognise that that system which had fondly been supposed to cherish and contribute to the national resources had failed. (Cheers.) Taking advantage of those periods of depression in trade—recession of trade, if he might call it—which were always occurring, there were those at the present moment who were trying to make them believe that this lack of activity was due to the system of free trade. Let them note that these people now said that they were in favour of free trade, and that they recognised the national loss which attended the previous system, but they wanted a modification of it—what they called fair trade. Fair traders wished them to believe that we paid for foreign imports by money, but they could take it as an economic fact that our imports from foreign countries were paid for not in money, but in the shape of goods which were produced at home, and which we sent in return. No doubt moderate Liberals found in Mr Jones some points of difference on which they did not entirely agree with him. Perhaps that was so with himself (the chairman), but he ventured strongly to urge upon what might be called the moderate Liberals of the division not to allow any slight divergence of views, any tendency on the part of Mr Jones to go a little further in certain directions than themselves, to induce them to withhold their support. He had had the privilege of reading Mr Jones's eloquent and excellent addresses week by week in the *Consett Guardian*—(applause)—and he failed to find anything therein which was not allied to the principles of the Liberal party. (Cheers.) He would especially venture to appeal to that class at the present time, because of the very critical position in which this nation was now placed. They knew that the combined Conservative and Parnellite party were now in a majority, and that was a condition of things of the most grave and serious character. (Hear, hear.) He thought that the responsibility now devolving on the unpolled constituencies was more serious than he had ever known within his experience. They must either give Mr Gladstone a majority over both the combined forces of the Conservatives and Parnellites (cheers), or choose the alliance between the two latter parties, with the Conservative Government dependent for their very existence on the support of Mr Parnell. Considering the magnitude of this great empire and of her colonies and dependencies, he thought they would agree with him that it was not likely to contribute to the dignity of imperial legislation that it should be in any way under the sway of a combined mass of Irish members. On that ground he trusted that the moderate Liberals especially would recognise the grave responsibility imposed upon them. It was necessary that Mr Gladstone should have a large majority to cope with the combined efforts of both the Tories and Parnellite party—(cheers)—and then Mr Gladstone would be enabled to redress those wrongs and grievances under which Ireland had suffered for years past. (Cheers.) He need not remind them how Mr Jones was introduced into that constituency, and finally accepted by the Liberal Association as their candidate. He did not hold the same views as Mr Jos. Cowen—(loud cheers)—respecting the "caucus," for he believed that such associations, on a broad and popular basis, were the best means of bringing any gentleman before the notice of the constituency as a means of ascertaining the feelings and wishes of the electors as to who was the most suitable candidate. (Cheers.) His hopes that the county of Durham would return 16 Liberal members to Parliament had not been realised; but he fervently trusts that they would secure the return of the remaining 15 members. (Cheers, dissent, and hisses.) He felt convinced that the rest of the divisions in the county would elect Liberal candidates—(A voice: "Three cheers for Wilbraham," which were responded to amidst hoots and hisses)—and it was only left for the electors of North-West Durham to do their duty. (Cheers and counter-cheers continuing for some time.)

Mr ATHERLEY JONES then rose to address the meeting, but shortly after commencing great disorder and commotion arose, in consequence of several disturbers in the body of the hall being forcibly ejected, amid a general uproar and deafening noises, and cries of "Toss him out," the audience rising in a body on the seats to obtain a better view. An individual in the vicinity of the reporters' table also shouted out something which was not agreeable to the vast audience, and a simultaneous rush was made towards him, and he was finally put out. After several appeals from the platform, order was at length restored. Mr Jones then recapitulated his views on various political topics, but his remarks were frequently interrupted, and at times almost inaudible. On the whole, however, his observations were favourably received, especially those referring to free trade and church disestablishment. It had been said he was chosen by the miners of this division. He was proud of the choice, but it was no less true that he was the adopted candidate of the Liberal Association of North-West Durham. (Cheers.) He had little fear but that the Liberal party as a whole would rally round him—he had little fear but what they would see in him one who would lend not a servile but a generous support to their great leader, Mr Gladstone. (Cheers.) Although he was an advanced Liberal, he was not an incendiary. He was going to the House of Commons to advance those measures which would ameliorate the condition of the people. He would endeavour to lend his humble aid for the purpose of promoting a closer, a real union between this country and Ireland. He was not afraid but that he would obtain very large support from the Irish of that Division. (Hear, hear.) But, at the same time, he would not truckle in order to obtain the Irish vote. If they gave it him, he should be proud to receive it; but, if not, he had confidence in the strength of the English electorate, and confidence in their power to carry him to victory. (Loud cheers.)

Mr THOMAS WILLIAMS (ironworkers' delegate, Consett) rose to move a vote of confidence in Mr Jones. His appearance was the signal for renewed uproar, and the few remarks he made were drowned by the noise.

Mr PRIESTMAN, J.P., who was also interrupted, in supporting the resolution remarked that all he had to say was to affirm what Mr Jones had said as to his being the accepted candidate of the Liberal party, and they must not forget that everything depended upon the day of election. (Cheers.)

Mr STOREY, M.P., on rising, was received with cheers, intermingled with groans, hisses, and caterwauling. Proceeding to speak, the hon. gentleman was interrupted by the Opposition, red flags being waved at the back of the hall, amidst deafening cheers for Wilbraham. The police here endeavoured to obtain order, but the uproar only became more general, and cries of "Chuck the bobbies out" were heard on every side. The Chairman and other gentlemen endeavoured to quieten the throng, whilst Mr Storey asked the police to retire. At length, order was restored, and Mr Storey proceeded to say that this was not the first time he had been at Consett. He was there in 1880, and there were Tories then, and he would tell them what he found about the Tories at Consett. They had good lungs, but they were very good-tempered—(laughter)—and they allowed a man to speak if he had anything to say. He hoped they would allow him to speak, and if they thought he had nothing to say they could signal the fact, and he would sit down and be done with it. (Laughter, cheers, and voices: "Sit doon noo," "Gan on Sunderland.") He came there that night remembering the contest of 1880. They had a large gathering, and who were the voters who came there? They were like plums and raisins in a charity pudding—here a one and there a one—and the rest of the people were without votes. How different it was that night—(cheers)—and he thought even their Tory friends behind might remember that there had been a time in the history of the country when men were not equal before the law. They had the right to be voters now. They had the right to go on Thursday to vote for a Tory if they pleased. Yes, but they had not to forget that in the days gone by they had no votes, and it was not the Tories who stood upon the platform to ask for them. (Cheers and booing.) It was men like their chairman, Mr Priestman, Mr Jenkins, Mr Cameron, and—he would even add—himself. (Cheers, and general uproar in the back of the hall.) He was in a very happy position that night, in this—he was out of the wood. (Laughter and cheers.) He was, secondly, happier still because a good many of his friends were out of the wood—(hear, hear)—all but one, a noble, honest fellow—Thompson, of Durham. (Tory cheers.) He was in another happy position. He did not know the Tory candidate there at all. (Laughter, and "Three cheers for the Colonel," which were given.) He had no doubt he was a genial, pleasant fellow. (Cheers and hisses.) He was willing to believe it. He knew nothing about him, neither good nor evil, except that he was a Tory. (Laughter.) But he did happen to know his friend, the Liberal candidate. (Cheers and groans.) He had known him a great many years—(hear, hear)—and what was more, he knew his father before him. (Loud cheers.) It was a good thing to be a good man oneself, and to have the courage and power to work one's way up into a good position; but it was a better thing, he sometimes thought, to be able to look back, and remember that the father one had was a great and noble friend of the people. (Hear, hear.) He knew Mr Ernest Jones. He was a Chartist in the days when it was unfashionable to be a Chartist. (Hear, hear.) He was a friend of the people and their rights when it was unfashionable to be a friend of the people; and for the sake of Ernest Jones, who was dead, if not for the sake of Mr Atherley Jones, who was alive, he was proud to be on the platform and stand up for him. (Loud cheers, and again cheers were given for Wilbraham.) He wanted them that night to look back and remember what the workmen of the land were before they had Liberal legislation, and Radical leaders. He would tell them what they were not. They were not men, because they had no freedom; they were not men, because they were not citizens; and they were not men, because they had no legislation. But Liberal teachers came, and Radical teachers came. ("Oh, oh.") He knew his friends in the back did not want to hear this, but they would hear it. (Cheers, and cries of "Put him out.") Well, this land was in this position. The upper classes, rich, prosperous, and educated, were the governing classes; whilst the body the people were left in discomfort, ignorance, and poverty, and without the rights of freemen. They had agitated in Parliament and out of Parliament until the civil inequalities, and religious inequalities—(hear, hear)—and bad laws in the past were done away with; until it was the law in this land that all men should be before the law free, equal and brethren. (Cheers.) He hoped there were some Jews present. (Laughter.) They would remember they were not citizens until the Liberal party said the Jews should have the rights of citizenship, and be admitted to Parliament. (Hear, hear.) He hoped there were a large number of Catholics present. He was told—he did not know with what truth—that the Catholics were going to vote against the Liberal candidate. (Cheers.) He could remember the time, and they knew this, that there were times in this country when Catholics were counted dogs rather than citizens. Denied of civil and religious rights, it was the Liberal party who said the Catholics should be as other men. It was the Tory party that opposed it—(cheers and hisses)—and he could not conceive the gratitude, or the conscience, or the judgment of the Catholic who did not remember what the Liberal party did, and what the principles of the party were. (Cheers.) There were Dissenters there, he hoped—(cheers)—a large number. (Cheers.) He was one, and he would tell them a story. (Interruption.) A few years ago, he was made Mayor of Sunderland, and it had been the fashion of the Mayors to take all the Council to church on the first Sunday. Well, the first Sunday he was made Mayor, he took them all to chapel instead of to church. There was a Tory solicitor in the town, and he wrote to the papers, and he referred to the Act of Parliament under which he could have been fined, and imprisonment inflicted upon him for having done that. He (the lawyer) was not in the wrong. There was such an Act of Parliament, but he did not know it. (Laughter.) He did not know but what it had been repealed—(laughter)—but the fact remained that if he had done that simple act—the act of a free citizen—he had an opinion of his own—if he had done that simple act a few years before he could have been subjected to fines and imprisonment. The Dissenters used to be punished if they did not go to church, or sent to gaol if they did not take the sacrament, and their goods were sold if they did not pay church rates; they would not allow them to bury their dead with the services of their own ministers. It was the Liberal party who demanded all these reforms. It was the Tory party—(interruption)—that opposed every one of these reforms, and opposed them as they would in the future, because it would not quickly do justice, because it represented interests and prejudices and monopolies, and the good things possessed by the few. (Here there was a general hubub, amidst cries of "Sit down," "Get back to Sunderland.") The Tory party cried out to them: "Now you're all right!" No, they were not all right; there were other things they wanted yet, and those things they would have to fight for. Dissenters remembered the petty tyranny to which they were subjected yet in the rural districts, and he did not wonder that as a body the great Dissenting congregations in this country went strongly for the party which had taken justice for its motive, and which was prepared to do right to every section of the community. (Cheers.) Now that the workman's vote was the same as that of a colonel—(laughter)—or a general, every Tory had now found out what a fine fellow he was. They were "gentlemen." (Laughter and heated interruption, which lasted several minutes.) Mr Storey, pointing to the interrupters, said he was not referring to them when he said that. (Laughter.) It was not so long ago that they could have been put into prison if two or three of them banded together to get higher wages or shorter hours. It was the Tory party that systematically opposed, through many years, the right of the workmen to combine, and it was only by the efforts of the Radical reformers that at last Parliament was compelled to make a change. (Hear.) And now to them, citizens, men who were now being educated by a general Act of education, Jews, Dissenters, Catholics, workmen—and he would make one other appeal, he hoped there were Churchmen there—men who went to church, and yet were Liberal—(hear)—to them he said there was not a man on that platform who wanted aught that was unjust. (Hear.) Convinced of that, they would desert it. They asked only for justice, they asked only for equality, they asked only for fair-play, and it was in the hope that these proposals had taken hold upon the people of Consett that he had come there that night to ask of them—those who remembered what had been granted in the past, those who wanted Liberal legislation in the future—to come on Thursday and plump for Jones. (He then resumed his seat amidst acclamation, cheers being called and lustily responded to for the Colonel.)

Mr CAMERON, J.P., received the same amount of interruption as the last speaker. On gaining a hearing, he said he had seen a good deal of this lately, but they (the clique) might make themselves sure of this, that the day after the polling the cheers would be on the other side. (Cheers and cries of "The Colonel's sure te gan in.") He asked them who it was that had given them the power to go to the ballot this week? It was not a Tory, it was a gentleman called Trevelyan. (Cheers.) His name was not Wilbraham, or any of that party. (Cheers and uproar.) The Irish should consider the party who had befriended them in the past, and trust to their help in the future. He would say to people jealous of the Established Church, that they had no need to be afraid of anything of the sort, if they were wise, so long as Mr Gladstone lived. (Hisses.) Perhaps it was not what many Liberals would like, perhaps not what many Scotchmen would wish, but they knew Mr Gladstone, they trusted him, they knew that he knew when questions were ripe and when their turn had come, and they knew further that he would never touch that question in England until he was sure that the majority of the English people were in favour of it. He was not convinced of that, and, therefore, he let it alone. They need not sacrifice their political principles and the good Government of this empire for fear of this question coming to the front too soon. (Loud applause.)

The CHAIRMAN here rose to put the resolution, when the best part of the audience lifted their hands, only a very few at the back of the hall being held up against it. The Chairman then, amidst ringing cheers, declared that the vote was carried by a very large majority, which remark created a great amount of dissension amongst the opposition, who gave vent to cheers for Wilbraham.

Mr JONES, who was cheered to the echo by his supporters, begged to return his warmest thanks for the unanimous vote of confidence they had just passed, and if he were returned to Parliament—and he was sure that he would be—he would use every endeavour to faithfully serve the whole constituency of North-West Durham. (Loud cheers, intermingled with groans and hisses.)

Mr W. JENKINS, J.P. (whose rising was the signal of continued "booing"), proposed a vote of thanks to their Chairman (who wished to catch the last train to Newcastle) for his services which he had rendered so excellently. Mr Dale was a true friend of the working man; and he only regretted that he had been compelled to refuse several invitations from constituencies, as he thought the House of Commons was the proper place for such a noble man. (Cheers.)

Mr JONES briefly seconded the proposition, which was enthusiastically carried.

Mr DALE expressed his sorrow that he could not stay any longer, as owing to the necessity of having to leave his home early next morning, he would have to travel to Darlington that night. However, he hoped to be there on Thursday to record his vote for Mr Jones—(cheers and hisses)—and the best thanks that they could give him for presiding there that night would be in the shape of sending him a telegram on Friday morning informing him that Atherley Jones had been returned. (Enthusiastic cheering, and cries of "The Colonel will walk in," lusty cheers for the latter being given.)

On Mr Dale vacating the chair, loud cries of "Put Storey in the chair," were raised; and Mr Jenkins on essaying to occupy that position, was loudly caterwauled and groaned at.

Quite a shoal of questions were handed up, most of which Mr Jones has answered before. In every reply, he appeared to give satisfaction.

The usual votes of thanks brought a most enthusiastic and successful meeting to a close, cheers being raised for both candidates. For upwards of half-an-hour, a great crowd stood in front of the Hall, cheering and groaning in turn at the various notables as they issued from the building; whilst cheers frequently rent the air for Jones and Wilbraham.

COLONEL WILBRAHAM'S CANDIDATURE.

NOISY MEETING AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.

SPEECH BY MR MILVAIN.

On Friday evening, Col. Wilbraham addressed a large audience in the Co-operative Hall, Annfield Plain. It was evident from the outset that there was a combined opposition. A large number of youths occupied the gallery and kept up a regular fussilade of noises and interruptions. The chair was occupied by the Rev J. Gornall, vicar of Collierley, supported by Mr T. Milvain, newly-elected member for Durham City; Dr A. Mantle, Messrs W. Eltringham, G. Leadbitter, Brown, G. Scott, W. Welsh, Gray, R. Gibson, and Heckels; Mrs Wilbraham, Mrs and Miss Walton-Wilson, Miss Featherstonhaugh, Miss Watson (Burnopfield), &c.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening, said he had taken the first opportunity of becoming acquainted with both candidates, and, whoever is elected, he for one would feel it was better that he should know him personally. (Cheers.) They would all be proud of the member, whoever he was, and no doubt they would give as hearty cheers for Colonel Wilbraham as for anyone else. (Cheers.) He was happy to call their attention to the newly-elected member for Durham. (Cheers and dissent.)

Business Announcements.

THIRTEENTH YEAR OF ATTENDING CONSETT.

MR. MARKHAM, SURGEON DENTIST, of Newcastle, Attends at MISS WILLIAMS', No. 4, MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, EVERY MONDAY, from 11 a.m., to 3 p.m.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

YOU SHOULD SEE THE SPLENDID

STOCK OF LAMPS

FROM 6d. EACH, AT

J. W. DAVISON'S,

FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

ALSO, PARAFFIN OIL, AT 1d. PER PINT.

A STOCK OF LADIES' BAGS. The like not shown before in Consett. 243v

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PRIVATE FAMILIES, DRESSMAKERS,

QUILTERS, AND DRAPERS,

SHOULD VISIT THE

"BON MARCHE"

4, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

FOR THE VERY BEST VALUE IN DRESS AND DRAPERY GOODS.

CLOSED EVERY ORDINARY NIGHT AT 6 O'CLOCK.

WEDNESDAYS AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

PAY FRIDAYS, 7·30 P.M.

EVERY SATURDAY, 10 P.M.

D. BAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

EDUCATIONAL.

JON. C. WYLIE, PRIVATE TEACHER IN LANGUAGES AND MATHEMATICS.

☞ PUPILS ATTENDED AT THEIR OWN HOMES.

SAVED ! SAVED ! ! SAVED ! ! !

FROM

DIRT, DISEASE, AND HARD WORK, BY HARRISON'S

MAGIC ARIZONIC SOAP.

☞ It washes black things white; and is noted for its Cures of Scurvy, Ringworm, Cuts, Sores, Corns, and Bad Feet. PRICE—3d. per lb.

SOLE AGENCY—

1A, RAGLAN STREET, CONSETT. 97v

THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS

Have been effectually

CURED

BY LAMONT'S SELF-CURATIVE

MAGNETIC BELTS,

For Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Liver Complaints, &c.
LUNG INVIGORATORS for all Bronchial and Lung Complaints.
CHEST PROTECTORS for Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, &c.
KNEE CAPS for Sore and Weak Knees. SOLES for Cold Feet.
SPINE BANDS, WRISTLETS, ANKLETS, GLOVES, &c

THESE UNRIVALLED MAGNETIC APPLIANCES are still receiving the marks of continued and increasing favour. They need no attention, give no shocks, are as comfortable to wear as an ordinary garment, and as they last for several years, and are RE-MAGNETISED FREE EVERY YEAR, they are without exception the most economical, effective, and pleasant remedy extant.

CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

Board School, Arthurs Hill,
Newcastle-on-Tyne, July 2nd, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—I can heartily recommend your Magnetic Lung Invigorators, my daughter having used one for the last six months. She has been subject to severe attacks of Bronchitis for the last 10 years, and I tried all sorts of remedies to relieve her before she began to use your Invigorator. It has removed all pain and suffering, and she has not had a cold since she began to wear it. I am in every way satisfied with it.—Yours truly,

Mr D. Lamont. GEORGE PRINGLE.

"IT HAS COMPLETELY CURED ME."

65, Eleanor Street, Cullercoats,
March 9th, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—It is with the greatest pleasure I write to inform you of the effect the Magnetic Invigorator I purchased from you has had upon me. Prior to purchasing it I was troubled with a weakness in my chest, also with indigestion, the accompanying evils of which I need not mention.

Now, I am not one to fly to any new remedy that may present itself to me, as some do, and aggravate the complaint. With my own conception of the value of magnetism as a curative, I resolved to try a Magnetic Appliance, which I have worn for twelve months, and the best proof I can give of its efficacy is by saying that it has completely cured me, and more than that it has had a most wonderful effect upon the whole of my system. It is comfortable to wear and [illegible] in its operations. It causes no unpleasant sensation and can be [illegible] with safety.—I am, yours &c.,

Mr D. Lamont. C. W. MASON.

SEVERE INJURY TO THE SPINE.

482, Leadgate, near Consett,
February 7th, 1885.

[illegible],—Two years ago I happened a severe accident. Whilst at my work in the pit, a fall of stone came down on me, and injured my spine, a little above the waist. I was knocked fairly useless, could not use my legs, and was unable to do any work. A year ago a friend advised me to see you, and on your advice procured a Magnetic Belt and Spine Band. I feel proud to say that the Appliances have done me a vast amount of good—so much good, in fact, that I am now better than I thought I ever would be. I have been able to work regularly for the past six months, and I am certain I could not have done this had I not got your Appliances. Nothing would tempt me to put them off, as I feel I could not follow my work without them.—I am, yours gratefully, JOHN SURTEES.

Mr D. Lamont.

KNEE CAP FOR PAINS IN THE KNEE.

[illegible]ysal, Matfen, Northumberland, Feb. 12, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—The Magnetic Knee Cap I purchased from you about two years ago, has given me complete satisfaction. I have no hesitation in saying the effect was almost instantaneous. My knee was badly injured, and but for your Knee Cap, I believe I would not have been able to follow my occupation to-day.—I am, yours truly,

Mr. D. Lamont. JOHN GILLIS.

THE SPECIAL MAGNETIC BELT at 21s., and SPECIAL LUNG INVIGORATOR at 21s., continue to give unbounded satisfaction. Sent Post Free on receipt of 21s.

☞ CALL OR WRITE FOR PAMPHLET.
GRATIS AND POST FREE.

D. LAMONT'S MAGNETIC DEPOT,
(PERMANENT AND ONLY ADDRESS),
44A BLACKETT STREET NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
AGENT FOR CONSETT:—MR. THOMAS MILNER, Chemist.

Public Notices.

75 IS the Winning Number of PETER REED'S PIG, Raffled at Stanley. 421v

SPECIAL.—TO LADIES ONLY.—A Lady having discovered a SECRET invaluable to Ladies generally, will be pleased to forward same gratis, to my address, on receipt of stamped directed envelope.—Address Mrs. C., Highland Villa, Totterdown, Bristol. 310v

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM
WILL PREACH IN
ST. JAMES' CHURCH, BURNOPFIELD,
ON
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6th, 1885,
☞ AT THE MORNING SERVICE. 409v

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

MANY PUPILS from this School have passed in Honours the Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham Local Examinations, Trinity College of Music, &c. Masters for Arithmetic, Drawing, and Painting; a French Governess Diplomee; Music—by a Pupil of the late Sir Sterndale Bennett. 4v

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, or Consuming Gas upon any Premises without first having obtained permission from the Secretary to the said Company, will be prosecuted as the Law directs.—By order,

M. RICHLEY, Secretary.

Gas Office, Shotley Bridge. 148v

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE SHOW.

ON SUNDAY, December 6th, an EXCURSION TRAIN will leave CONSETT AND BLACKHILL, at 8·20 p.m., for LONDON, returning from King's Cross Station at 11·20 p.m., on Tuesday, December 8th. See Bills. 408v

RE THOMAS FLEMING, late of Leadgate, in the County of Durham, Retired Grocer, Deceased.—All Persons having Claims against the Estate of the Deceased are requested to send in particulars thereof; and all Persons indebted to the Deceased are requested to pay their respective Debts to me, the undersigned, forthwith.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 1885.

THOMAS WM. WELFORD, Jun.,
Parliament Street, Consett,
Solicitor to the Executor.

427v

RE ANN BROWN, late of No. 14, Success Terrace, Fence Houses, in the County of Durham, Widow, Deceased.—All Persons having Claims against the Estate of the Deceased are requested to send in particulars thereof; and all Persons indebted to the Deceased are requested to pay their respective Debts to me, the undersigned, forthwith.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 1885.

THOMAS WM. WELFORD, Jun.,
Parliament Street, Consett,
Solicitor to the Executor.

428v

CORNFORTH'S

FOR

XMAS TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

Thousands of Toys from 1d. each.

A SPLENDID SELECTION OF DOLLS

From 1d. to 4s.

Fine assortment of ALBUMS, PURSES, PENKNIVES, VASES, &c. All kinds of FANCY GOODS. XMAS CARDS in NEWEST and LATEST DESIGNS. NOTE THE ADDRESS:—

21, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 419v

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.

A SPLENDID MUSICAL BOX TO BE GIVEN AWAY TO EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER.

THE BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL ART UNION, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, in order to encourage the public taste for the musical art, have made arrangements whereby every reader of this paper will be supplied with a handsome BOHEMIAN MUSICAL BOX, capable of playing eight or more airs. The tunes are various and well selected, and the box itself is an article strongly made and beautifully polished. As this is a genuine presentation, it will only last for three weeks, and the distribution will be finally and positively closed.

No box will be sent without this bond, cut from the paper, and applicants will please state at the same time whether married or single. The B.M.A.U. only possesses a limited number of boxes, so it is calculated some will have to be refused. To ensure safe package, free carriage, and to pay expenses for advertising, &c., a sum of 2s 3d. must be forwarded with the bond by P.O.O., or 29 stamps, or two boxes will be sent for 4s. Post Office Orders payable at Sparkbrook to W. JAMES.

CONSETT GUARDIAN.
The Birmingham Musical Art Union will send one Bohemian Musical Box to the under-mentioned address free.
Name.......................
Address in full.......................
Married or Single.......................

W. JAMES, Sparkbrook, Birmingham.

It must be distinctly understood that this box is not automatic 388v

Public Notices.

LOOK OUT for the LEADGATE BRASS BAND CONCERT in the Miners' Hall, Leadgate, on Monday night, December 14th, 1885. Full particulars in Posters. 414v

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.

A BAZAAR

IN AID ON THE NEW CHAPEL FUND,

WILL BE HELD IN THE

TEMPERANCE HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

ON

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16th, 1885,

TO BE OPENED BY

ROBERT FOSTER, ESQ.,

OF NEWCASTLE.

NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION, 1885.

TAKE NOTICE that all Persons having any Claim against Mr. L. A. ATHERLEY-JONES, or against me, the undersigned, his Election Agent, for any expenses incurred on account of, or in respect of, the conduct or management of the above Election, are, by the "Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883," required to send in detailed particulars of such Claims to me, at my Office, situate as below, within Fourteen days after the day on which the Candidate returned is declared elected, and that every Claim not so sent in will be barred and cannot be paid unless by leave of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1885.

ADAM BRODIE, F.S.A., Consett,
Election Agent for the said L. A. Atherley-Jones.

THE NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION, 1885.

TAKE NOTICE that all Persons having any Claim against COLONEL WILBRAHAM, or against me, the undersigned, his Election Agent, for any expenses incurred on account of, or in respect of, the conduct or management of the above Election, are, by the "Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883," required to send in detailed particulars of such Claims to me, at my Office, situate as below, within Fourteen days after the day on which the Candidate returned is declared elected, and that every Claim not so sent in will be barred and cannot be paid unless by leave of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice.

JOHN BOOTH LAZENBY,
Solicitor,
40, Westgate Road, Newcastle, Election Agent for the said Colonel Wilbraham.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1885. 432v

T. H. BATCHELOR

22, MIDDLE ST., CONSETT

FOR HIGH-CLASS TAILORING!

AT MODERATE PRICES.

BLACK DRESS SUITS.

☞ OUR READY-MADE DEPARTMENT, NOW FULL OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR WINTER TRADE.

WARM OVERCOATS.
THICK MUFFLERS.
COMFORTABLE UNDERWEAR,
387v SUITS, SHIRTS, &c., &c.

ST. AIDAN'S CHURCH, BLACKHILL.

THIS CHURCH WILL BE

CONSECRATED FOR DIVINE SERVICE,

BY THE

LORD BISHOP OF DURHAM,

ON

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7th, 1885, at 10·45 a.m.,

When a Sermon will be Preached by the BISHOP.

In order to secure seats for the Mission Room Congregation and Subscribers to the Church Building Fund, Admission will be by Ticket. When these have been supplied, other applicants will receive tickets in the order of application. Tickets may be obtained from the Churchwardens—Messrs. THOMPSON SIDDELL and WILLIAM TILLEY, Blackhill, or from Rev. T. J. STOREY.

THERE WILL ALSO BE

A PUBLIC LUNCHEON

IN THE

SONS OF TEMPERANCE HALL, BLACKHILL,

AT 1·45 P.M.

TICKETS, 3s. each, can be obtained of the Rev. T. J. STOREY, or Mr. JOHN MOON, Cemetery Road, Blackhill.

☞ Application for Tickets for the Luncheon should be made BEFORE FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4TH.

EVENING SERVICE will be held in the Church at 7·30. p.m. PREACHER: THE

VEN. H. W. WATKINS, D.D.,

Archdeacon of Durham and Canon Residentiary.

ALL SEATS FREE.

A COLLECTION will be made at each Service on behalf of the Building Fund.

ST. AIDAN'S CHURCH, BLACKHILL.

GRAND

CHRISTMAS TREE,

SALE OF WORK,

TEA PARTY,

AND

MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENT,

IN THE

AGRICULTURAL HALL, BLACKHILL,

☞ WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16th, 1885. ☜

Sales by Auction.

By Messrs. Nicholson and Murray.

ROYAL AUCTION MART, BENFIELDSIDE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7th, 1885

12 Fat Cattle.
120 Fat Sheep.
10 to 15 Cows.
8 Fat Geese.
6 Fat Turkeys.
30 Pure Dorking Fowls.
2 Wheelbarrows.
Several Pork Pigs.
An excellent Mangle.
A Set of Pony Harness.
A quantity of Cattle Troughs.
1 Sheep Hayrack, &c.

Sale at One o'clock.

429v NICHOLSON & MURRAY, Auctioneers.

JOHN SWINBURN MURRAY,
AGRICULTURAL VALUER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
ROYAL AUCTION MART, BENFIELDSIDE.

JOHN CRAWFORD,
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25, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,

Business done promptly, and on reasonable terms.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

PEOPLE that are leaving the District can have their FURNITURE TURNED into CASH, at once, by applying to JOHN CRAWFORD, Auctioneer, 25, Victoria Street, Consett. 891u

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. A. Phillipson.

Excellent House Property for Sale.

MR. A. PHILLIPSON, favoured with instructions from MR. WM. DAGLISH, will offer for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at MR. GEORGE BROWN'S, Railway Inn, Consett, on Wednesday Evening, December 9th, 1885, at Seven o'clock, all that valuable Freehold DWELLING-HOUSE of Three Rooms, with good Pantry, Yard, and Outbuildings, being No. 46, Sherburn Terrace, Consett, and occupied by MR. STURDY, who will show the Property.

The House is pleasantly situated, in capital condition, well Let, and will offer a rare opportunity to working-men to make a safe and profitable investment.

For further particulars, apply to MR. W. DAGLISH, or to the AUCTIONEER, Dipton. 402v

No. 50, Edith Street, Consett.

MR. A. PHILLIPSON, commissioned with instructions from MR. JOHN WHITE, will offer for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at MR. GEO. BROWN'S, Railway Hotel, Consett, on Wednesday Evening, December 9th, 1885, at Seven o'clock, all that very Superior

FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE,

Of Four Rooms, with useful Pantry, Yard, and all Conveniences, being No. 50, Edith Street, Consett.

The House is well built, and situated in the best part of the Town, and most conveniently arranged.

For further particulars and inspection, apply to MR. JOHN WHITE, on the premises, or to the AUCTIONEER, Dipton. 407v

CHEAP EMIGRATION.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES TO AMERICA, QUEENSLAND, &c.

Liverpool to America, £3 16s. and £4, by the best Lines.

To Australian Colonies at the Lowest Rates.

For reliable information, apply to

269u A. PHILLIPSON, Auctioneer, Dipton.

By Mr. J. Vickers.

TOW LAW AUCTION MART.

WEEKLY SALE, MONDAY, DEC. 7th, 1885.
Present Entries—
14 Dairy Cows and Heifers.
7 Fat Cattle.
120 Fat Sheep.
A number of Geld Cows and Store Cattle, various ages.
Finger Calves.
4 Pulley Blocks.
6 Pairs of Iron Hames, new. Also,
6 Fat Geese, dressed.
Entries to day of Sale.
Sale at 12·30.

J. VICKERS, Auctioneer.

Partridge Close, Tow Law. 422v

TOW LAW AUCTION MART.

A CHRISTMAS PRIZE SHOW AND SALE OF FAT STOCK will be held at the above Mart, on Monday, December 21st, 1885, when the following PRIZES will be awarded, subject to conditions prescribed by the Committee, which may be had on application to the Auctioneer, viz:—

Class 1.—For the Best Fat Heifer		2	0	0
	Second Best	1	0	0
,, 2.—For the Best Fat Steer		2	0	0
	Second Best	1	0	0
,, 3.—Best Pen of 5 Fat Sheep, Leicester or Cross-bred		1	0	0
	Second Best	0	10	0
,, 4.—Best Pen of 5 Fat Hoggs, Leicester or Cross-breds		1	0	0
	Second Best	0	10	0
,, 5.—For the Best Pen of 5 Fat Black-faced Sheep, Ewes or Wedders		1	0	0
	Second Best	0	10	0

The Auctioneer is also favoured with instructions to SELL BY AUCTION at the Mart, on the same day, a large Consignment of FAT CATTLE and SHEEP, the property of GEO. G. TAYLOR-SMITH, Esq., J.P., Broadwood Park.

Entries for Prize Competition Close on Monday, December 14th. Other Entries taken up to Wednesday, 16th inst. Particulars in due course.

J. VICKERS, Auctioneer.

Partridge Close, Tow Law. 423v

ADAM BRODIE & ROBERT JOHN BRODIE, Auctioneers, Valuers, and Estate Agents, Consett, undertake the Sale by Public Auction or otherwise, of Houses and Land, Farming Stocks, Household Furniture, Merchandise, or other Effects, on reasonable terms. Valuations for Probate Dissolution of Partnership, and Settlement of Claims under Fire Insurances, or in disputes. Fire, Life, and Accident Assurances arranged without delay. Shares of every description Bought and Sold on Commission. The Victoria Sale-Rooms are always open for the reception of Goods for absolute Sale.

Postal address—ADAM BRODIE & ROBERT JOHN BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett.

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

GEORGE R. HOBSON,
AUCTIONEER & VALUER.
OFFICES:—
CATCHGATE, VIA LINTZ GREEN. 220v

Peel's Great Northern Horse Repository, Haymarket.
The Oldest Established in the City.

SALES BY AUCTION OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, and SADDLERY, EVERY TUESDAY, at Two o'clock.

Entries respectfully Solicited.

A. T. CROW, Auctioneer.
JOHN PEEL, Proprietor.

Business Announcements.

SAFETY BICYCLES ! SAFETY BICYCLES !

THE Latest Novelty in Safety Bicycles is the—"NORTHERN," Manufactured by the NORTH OF ENGLAND BICYCLE Co., 44, High Bridge, Newcastle. Send for Price List FREE. Second-hand Bicycles from £2 0s. 0d.

We are Clearing out our present Stock to make room for our New "Northern" Bicycles and Humber Pattern Tandem and Crypto Tricycles. 416v

THE NEW

COAL & STONE BORING MACHINE

From 20s. and 25s. each, complete with Drills.

Also, BURY'S & HARDY'S PATENT STEEL PICKS and SHAFTS, DRILLS, JUMPERS, and STEMMING GEAR, Wholesale and Retail at

THOMAS BOSTON'S,

NUN STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

THE CONSETT AND DISTRICT PERMANENT

BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY

TOWN HALL, CONSETT.

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428u ADAM BRODIE, F.S.A., Secretary.

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Business Announcements.

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NEWCASTLE.

DRUGS AND PATENT MEDICINES AT STORE PRICES. 373v

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4TH, 1885.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

[BY "INCOGNITO."]

What evil promptings has led the men of the moors to exclude from the Healeyfield and Rowley School Board meetings the *Guardian* reporter? Really, now, this sort of thing will never do. It was only the other week that I had the pleasure of congratulating the Board on certain proposed changes quite ahead of the times; and yet, within the chequered compass of a few short days, they descend from the lofty pedestal of reform, and, bidding farewell to press and popularity, resolve henceforth to debate in secret. I cannot congratulate them on the change of front; for men who are wishful to do the right have no need to fear the noonday light of public opinion. It is the much better way to admit the representative of the local and district press, because the members of the Board may rest assured that whatever schemes may be hatched in secret will soon be known throughout the length and breadth of the parish; and if the experiences of the past are worth anything one may reasonably infer that the story will not improve in the telling. The fact is too obvious to be gainsaid; and the poet who penned the following illustrative lines had some knowledge of human character:—

> "The flying rumours gathered as they roll'd,
> Scarce any tale was sooner heard than told;
> And all who told it added something new,
> And all who heard it made enlargements too."

Touching on country School Boards reminds me of an amusing incident in connection with an institution of that order; and as the writer was far from being a cipher in the transaction, he may be pardoned for referring to it here. The new educational system brought some queer fellows to the front, especially in rural districts, and so whimsical were their deliberations that the schoolmasters in Scotland were obliged to form themselves into a society for pure protection. The "rude forefathers of the hamlet" had not been accustomed dealing with the affairs of State, and the robes of office hung about as ungainly on their privileged persons as uniform on the body of a raw recruit. There was one thing, however, that the most of them understood well enough, and that was their own importance. Many a thrust and parry they had, and still have, one at another; and in a game of that type it need not be a matter of surprise if the critics found out the weak points in their armour. I remember having written something about one of these worthies, some few years ago, that so operated in his stomach that he mounted his horse—for they are all men of substance—and tarried not till he had galloped straight to the office of the paper. That he meant mischief there can be no doubt; but his passion seems to have fallen when near the end of his journey, just as the toothache sometimes make its exit through sheer fear when the sufferer draws near the surgery. I have heard that this impetuous son of Adam led his horse to where a sparkling fountain played, and drank a copious draught to steady his flagging nerves. But for a rash vow, he would in all probability have retraced his steps without daring to face the Editor, but screwing up all the courage of which he was master, he stepped toward the editorial sanctum, but breathed freely when told that the cossack who carried the troublesome spear was not upon the premises. He slept soundly that night, for the Editor prepared a draught of soothing syrup which he swallowed with as much avidity as if it had been his mother's milk; and he, good man, had never been weaned. Should his eye meet this, he will see that I have not forgotten the episode; and I may tell him further that when sauntering by sequestered roads and byeways, I never hear the clatter of horses hoofs, but I start involuntary lest exasperated countrymen, like bogles—"Catch me unawares."

I am afraid that the Wesleyan service of song recently given in several district churches, by the vocalists who represented the district in the great annual choral fete in Newcastle, has not met with the patronage and support the entertainment deserves. If there has been a falling off, it does not certainly arise from any lack of appreciation on the part of the public. The time chosen for the reproduction of the entertainment was inopportune. In the very heat of a general election—and such an election!—it is astonishing how an audience could be got together at all. The minds of the people have for some time been in a fever of unrest, and to have turned out in numbers to listen to a service of sacred song was more than could have been expected at such a time.

It would be interesting to know how many hats have been lost and won over Mr Cowen and the Newcastle election. The people in these parts have a habit of vowing that they will eat their hats, when they are wishful to give emphasis to any particular statement, the truth of which may be called in question; but in this instance they took to betting new hats on the result of the polling in the city. The hatters will no doubt be thankful for the custom in these slack times, so that good times has after all come out of evil. The senior member for Newcastle has long been a favourite of mine, and there are thousands outside his native city who respect him for the spirit of manhood and independence that characterise his utterances, albeit that on political subjects their opinions run counter to his. There are few really clever men about, and it is to be regretted that the traits of character that raise a man above the multitude, should on the other hand render him a fitting mark for the contumely of meaner minds.

I was in conversation with a Newcastle man a day or two before the election, and being a staunch supporter of Mr Morley, he declared with great warmth that he would plump for that gentleman. "Perhaps not," I ventured to remark, "you will perhaps be induced to split your vote." "Never!" he vociferated, in a tone loud enough to frighten people, "I have two votes; and when I go to the ballot box, down goes two crosses opposite the name of Morley!" We both laughed—he because he thought he was just the fellow capable of doing a clever thing; and I because his zeal led him to do the very opposite he meant to do. It was not my business to tell him that two crosses opposite one name would spoil all; especially when I wished him to vote for Mr Cowen, so, wishful to leave him in the same opinion as I found him, I observed: "Well, well, I see you are quite impervious to argument, so you cannot do better than take your own way," and bidding him good morning, "Each took the road that pleased himsel'."

Talk about the ways and means of making money. There was a Newcastle tradesman offered a prize of five pounds odd to the party who would give the nearest forecaste of the figures in the city election; and, anxious to make money, upwards of four thousand competitors entered the lists. The offer, of course, was a draw; and there is no doubt but it proved a good investment in the advertising line. One lucky wight came within 140 of the grand total, and so secured the needful, which will no doubt tide him over a difficulty or two. To guess aright would seem a hopeless task; but the sequel proves that there is still some truth in the adage—"never venture, never win."

The members of Consett Local Board have had another tilting bout this week, and the din of the combat has been heard many miles beyond the district. No very grievous sin can be laid at the door of any one of the members, for where men are vested with authority they naturally look for a little margin of privilege. Then, there is the influence from without. People are apt to court their favour, knowing the value of a friend at court; and all things considered, it is questionable whether any one of us would get along a whit better did the fates conduce to bring about a change of places. I should, however, like to see a little more harmony and good-fellowship among them, were it for no other motive than for the credit of the neighbourhood. People require but little to set them talking, and their estimate of men and things is not always so charitable as it might be. In my pereginations up and down, some curious questions are sometimes put to me in reference to the manners of the members; and knowing that I hail from the district, they quiz me about what sort of a gentleman is this? and so on; just as if I carried the exact measurement of every member of the Board in my pocket!

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

Letter received from "A Working Man" without any signature appended.

Other communications to hand will be published as soon as space permits.

Local and District News.

CONSETT.

At the "Bon Marche," 4, Middle Street, Consett, this week, a great display of dolls, toys, and Christmas cards for the approaching festive season may be seen.

On Wednesday evening, the Consett Iron Company's officials gave a grand and fashionable ball in the New Town Hall, Consett, and the same was largely patronised by the *elite* of the town and district.

CHRISTIAN LAY CHURCH.—On Saturday evening, a concert was given in the above Church by the Catchgate Christian Lay Church choir, at Consett, to a fairly well-attended audience. Anthems, glees, trios, duets, and solos were rendered in excellent style. The trios were beautifully sung by Misses Wilson, Anderson, and Woolcock. The duets were equally as tasteful, and were sung by Misses Wilson, Simpson, Anderson, Harvey, and Woolcock. The solos sung were rendered in such a style that they met with hearty *encores*. Mr A. Coulson ably presided at the harmonium. The violin solos were beautifully rendered by Messrs T. Dawson and J. G. Dawson. The choir was ably conducted by Mr J. Irwin, of Catchgate. Mr J. Williams, of Consett, occupied the chair. A vote of thanks brought a pleasant evening to a close.

EVENING CONCERT.—Under the auspices of the local branch of the Irish National League, a miscellaneous entertainment was given in the New Town Hall, Consett, on Monday evening. There was a very good attendance, the room being about three-parts full. The artistes comprised:—Misses E. McAleer, M. J. Lamph, L. Morgan, A. Cairns, K. McNally (Consett); [illegible] J. Nevins, W. J. Gray, J. H. Johnstone ([illegible]); J. Savage, and B. Ward (Consett); with [illegible] Sloane, of Blackhill, as pianist. The programme was opened by Miss McAleer rendering the song "Close to the threshold," by which she gained hearty plaudits of the company. Mr J. Savage then followed with that song which never fails to inspire, "The death of Nelson," and elicited much applause for his excellent rendering of the same. "Thady O'Flynn," was the subject of the song next given by Miss Lamph, and her efforts were well received. Mr Ward figured to advantage as an Irish humourist in the song, "When the halo of glory," which was given in character. It is needless to say that his executions were flatteringly cheered. Miss Morgan next gave "The gipsy maiden;" which was immediately followed by Mr Gray in the comic song, "Married bliss." The piece was rendered in character, and his exceeding drollery fairly brought the house down with applause, culminating in a rapturous *encore*, which was acknowledged. Miss McNally sung in capital style the serio-comic song, "The bells go ringing for Sarah," her efforts being loudly applauded. Mr Johnstone next rendered the song, "Our hearts are met;" being immediately followed by Miss Cairns, who scored a signal victory in contributing, "Old Ireland's hearts and hands." This lady possesses a well-trained soprano voice, the full compass of which was brought out in the song named. Her efforts were loudly re-demanded, and she acknowledged by giving, "Rippling waves of sparkling hue." Mr Nevins, whose name as a comic singer is well known, gained many laurels in his execution of the song, "St. Patrick." His style was irresistible, fairly convulsing the audience with laughter. He was *encored* again and again. Space does not permit or we would gladly have described the second part of the programme, but we may just add that if anything, the efforts of the various performers were even better than in the first part, *encores* being accorded to almost all the singers. Miss Sloane deserves special mention for her splendid accompaniments, which would have pleased the most fastidious artiste. The singing of the Irish National Anthem, "God save Ireland," brought a very enjoyable concert to a termination.

BLACKHILL.

Benfieldside Stock Auction Mart.—Messrs Nicholson and Murray held their usual weekly sale of fat cattle and sheep, cows, &c., on Monday, when they had forward the usual quantity of stock and sundries, which sold at fairly remunerative prices, fat sheep especially making considerably more money than for some time past; while cattle was a slow hanging trade, at a little less money than last week, top price 8s a stone.

TOW LAW.

Auction Mart.—The usual weekly sale was held at Tow Law, on Monday, when there were forward 15 dairy cows, which made from £13 10s to £19; 10 store cattle, £5 to £8 2s 6d; 9 fat cattle, £11 10s to £16; 147 fat sheep, 18s 6d to 43s; 20 B.F. ewes, 12s each. There was a good attendance of buyers, and last week's prices were fully maintained.

USHAW MOOR.

Ushaw College.—We hear that Dr Wrennall, President of Ushaw College, has resigned, and that Canon Dunderdale, of Great Harwood, Lancashire, has been appointed his successor. Dr Wrennall has been connected with the college for fifty years.

STANHOPE.

A Geological Discovery.—A local geologist has found a rare fossil of the star fish in a freestone quarry near Stanhope. This fossil, with one or two rare exceptions, has not been found in the British Isles before, and is of some importance from a geological point.

Police Items.—At the Stanhope Petty Sessions, *Jasper Richardson* and *Joseph Dawson* were fined 10s and costs, and 12s 6d including costs, for being drunk at St. John's.—Sergt. Hann prosecuted.—*Matthew Raine*, St. John's Chapel, was fined 10s and costs for having his game nets up to catch grouse on Sedling Moor on Sundays.—P.C. Sedgwick stated the facts.—*John Garfoot* was convicted, upon the evidence of Sergt. Hann, of exposing pigs for sale at St. John's Chapel without a license, and was mulcted in 5s and costs, and a like sum being also levied for leaving his horse and cart on the highway at Stanhope.—*John Emerson*, Wellhope, was fined 10s and costs for removing pigs from the county of Northumberland to the above place without a pass.—P.C. Sedgwick proved the case.

LANCHESTER.

Meeting of the Board of Guardians, Joint Hospital Board, Assessment Committee, and Highway Board were held yesterday (Thursday), but nothing of importance transpired.

VICTORIA GARESFIELD.

Depression of Trade.—All the men and boys, numbering 120, employed at South Garesfield Colliery have received a fortnight's notice, owing to the continued depression in the coal trade.

ANNFIELD PLAIN.

Burglary at Clavering Place.—On Sunday night, Mr William Hall and his wife locked up their house at 7·30 p.m., leaving their terrier dog inside. On their return at eleven o'clock, they discovered to their dismay, that a forcible entrance had been effected by burglars by means of the back door. The dog referred to was heard to bark and make a noise, but as no one was attracted to the house, it is evident that the thieves had put the animal outside, hence they had commenced their nefarious work of searching the house. There were two drawers thoroughly ransacked, and unfortunately for Mr Hall, the thieves carried off with them £3 10s in gold. A valuable silver watch was hanging on the kitchen mantlepiece was left untouched; whether the thieves had not observed the watch, or they had not cared to take it is a mystery. Probably they might have a difficulty of disposing of such goods for fear of being caught in the act. P.C. Minto was communicated with, and is diligently investigating the case. The burglars are not known, but they left a key in one of the drawers.

SWALWELL.

Choral Contest.—The second annual choral contest promoted by the Swalwell Band of Hope was held at Swalwell on Monday night. The following choirs competed:—Dunston Choral Society, Winlaton Choral Society, Dunston Methodist New Connexion Chapel Choir, Winlaton Choir, and Swalwell Band of Hope Choir. The test piece was, "Remember. O Lord." The Dunston Methodist New Connection Chapel Choir was awarded first prize, Bell's Close Choir second prize, and Winlaton Choral Society third prize. Mr McKendrick, of Newcastle, officiated as judge. It may be stated that this is the second time Dunston Methodist New Connexion Chapel Choir has won.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.

On Wednesday, at Chester-le-Street, *John Woodruff*, *W. Thornton*, *Robert Paushon*, *John Brown*, and *George Wheatley* were charged with trespassing in pursuit of game on the estate of Colonel Fife-Cookson. Woodruff and Thornton were each fined 30s and costs, and the others 20s including costs.

A Poacher Punished.—At Chester-le-Street, on Wednesday, *Thomas Tinnion* was charged with night poaching at Urpeth, on the 20th ult., and he was committed to Durham for one month's hard labour, and to find two sureties of £[illegible] or another month. The defendant was also charged with assaulting Mr Joseph Curry at the same time, for which he got one month.

DURHAM.

The Christmas Waits.—With the arrival of Advent, the party of Christmas Waits, that have year after year "awoke the sleeping echoes in the watches of the night" in Durham streets by their rendering of the time-honoured carols, have resumed their vigils. Early on Wednesday morning they visited the north end of the town, and their rendering of such well-known and popular melodies as "Work for the night is coming," "Go Bury Thy Sorrows," "Christians, Awake," "The Star of Bethlehem," &c., both vocally and instrumentally, was most excellent, whilst breaking in on the stillness of the morning, the effect was little short of sublime, the quaint announcement, "Past one o'clock, and a fine morning," with which the leader saluted his dozing audience as the party took their departure, going still further to carry thoughts back to past days, when carol singing by the Christmas waits was more generally observed than it is in these modern times.

ALLENDALE COTTAGES.

Poaching Case.—On Tuesday, at Hexham Petty Sessions, *John Fairlamb* and *William Dixon*, miners, Allendale Cottages, were each fined £10 and costs, or two month's imprisonment, for unlawfully taking rabbits by night, on land in the occupation of John Smith, at High Fortherley, on October 29th. There were previous convictions against the defendants.

MICKLEY.

Measles in Hexham Union.—On Tuesday, Dr Maclagan, Medical Officer, reported to the Hexham Rural Sanitary Authority that there had been a considerale outbreak of measles of a remarkably mild type, in Mickley Square. A case of enteric fever had occurred at Wylam, and another had occurred in Forster's Yard, Prudhoe. On account of the repeated occurrence of cases of infectious disease in the yard, he, with the aid of the Inspector, made a thorough investigation of the place, but failed to find anything which might reasonably explain the matter.

WINLATON

Permitting Drunkenness.—At the Gateshead County Police Court, on Wednesday, Rebecca Bagnall was charged with having permitted drunkenness on her licensed premises, the Royal Oak Inn, Winlaton, on Tuesday, the 10th ult. Defendant said that the matter would not have been heard of had it not been for the teetotallers.—She was fined 10s and costs.

MEDOMSLEY.

Presentation.—A meeting was held on Thursday se'nnight in the vestry at Medomsley Church, to present the Rev A. G. Baldwin, late curate of the parish, with a testimonial as a token of respect and esteem on his leaving the district. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the company was rather small. Rev W. Cockin, vicar, gave a very suitable address. He spoke most particularly on how they had pulled together in harmony for upwards of four years. Therefore it gave him very much pleasure in having the opportunity of presenting to the Rev A. G. Baldwin such a beautiful marble clock, which he thought was both suitable, ornamental, and he trusted it would be of long service and use to him.—In response, Rev A. G. Baldwin thanked the vicar for his kind and feeling address, and said that he thought it was very generous of the parishioners to have subscribed for such an elegant presentation. He said it would be of very great use to him, and every time he took a glance at it, it would remind him of the warm feeling which existed for him at Medomsley. He had just held service at Croniwell that night, and he hoped before long he would have the pleasure of doing the same at Medomsley.

CATCHGATE.

Melancholy Drowning Case.—A sad and painful drowning accident occurred on Saturday forenoon to a little boy, aged five years, named Charles Todd, son of Benjamin Todd, miner, living at Catchgate. The boy was playing with some playmates at what is known as "The Quarry," in this village. The quarry is worked out, and is the receptical of a large quantity of water, especially at this season of the year. The depth on Saturday was ten feet. As a rule the children visit this place to "pelt" the ducks with stones, and no doubt this boy had gone too near the edge and losing his balance fell into the water. It was some time before it was generally believed that such had happened. The distress of the deceased's parents was most pitiable to behold. The villagers, anxious to find his whereabouts, commenced in earnest early on Sunday morning to make a deep cutting on the low side of the quarry to run some of the water off; and by this means the water was lowered three feet in depth. In the meantime, Messrs W. Rutherford and Thomas Thompson had blacksmiths making grappling-irons to grapple for the body. Between eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon these irons brought the body to the bank, giving considerable relief to the large course of people assembled, who had so zealously assisted in the search.—On Tuesday, Mr Graham, coroner, held an inquest at the house of Mr Robt. Wheatley, innkeeper, Catchgate. On the jurymen being sworn, they proceeded to view the body and the place where the boy was drowned. Mr Todd, the father of the lad, was present. After due deliberation on the case, the jurymen returned the verdict "accidental," and directed that the coroner write to Mr William Ritson, clerk to the Lanchester Sanitary Authority, in order to have the whole of the water run out of the quarry and the place filled up, so as to prevent further accidents.—The remains of the little boy were interred on Wednesday afternoon at St. Thomas's churchyard, Harelaw. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents in their affliction.

Late Correspondence.

MR R. W. RIPPON'S CHALLENGE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir.—I have just read "One of Eight's" scurrilous letter in your issue of yesterday, but as he has not the manliness to give his name, I cannot undertake any further notice of its contents in your paper; but I want to say that if he will meet me in public debate I will argue with him the questions referred to, and that if he is unwilling to do so, if he will call at 14, Pasture Drift Road, Consett, at his convenience, I will be much obliged. If he is also unwilling to do this I think he is a mean and contemptible cur.—Yours, &c.,

Consett, Dec. 3rd, 1885. R. W. Rippon.

Football.—Benwell Hill v. Dipton Rovers.—Played on Saturday, and resulted in a win for Benwell Hill by one goal, one try, and one minor point to nil.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Coughs, Influenza.—The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the respiratory organs. In common colds and influenza the Pills, taken internally, and the Ointment rubbed over the chest and throat, are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic, this treatment is the easiest, safest, and surest. Holloway's Pills purify the blood, remove all obstacles to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the over-gorged air tubes, and render respiration free, without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits; such are the ready means of escaping from suffering when afflicted with colds, coughs, bronchitis, and other chest complaints, by which the health of so many is seriously and permanently injured in most countries.

Hymns for Sunday School Anniversaries, &c., printed on the shortest notice, and at the *cheapest* rate, by Robert Jackson, Consett.

The Season for December contains—in addition to 16 richly-illustrated large pages of dress and needlework, a supplement, three coloured plates, and a large sheet of full-sized patterns and designs of embroidery—a Christmas supplement consisting of flower children, a novelty in designs for children's fancy costumes at Christmas parties, printed in sepia and coloured by hand, and a fine art engraving of Christmas in St. Mark's Cathedral, Venice. This excellent journal of fashion should be extensively patronised by the ladies and dressmakers.

Mrs Molesworth, author of "Carrots," is writing a serial story which will commence in *Little Folks* for January.—*Academy.*

Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." *Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London."—Also, makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

An illustrated edition of "Treasure Island," a story of Pirates and Spanish Main, by Mr R. L. Stevenson, has just been issued, with numerous original and spirited full-page illustrations.

The first attempt of an English writer to place before the public a complete historical sketch of the career of the greatest German statesman of modern times, will be issued in a few days by Messrs Cassell and Co., under the title of "Prince Bismarck: an Historical Biography." The work is from the pen of Mr C. Lowe, M.A., who, it is well-known, possesses exceptional facilities for the preparation of such a record.

"The Royal River: the Thames from Source to Sea," will be ready for publication, by Messrs Cassell, next week. The work contains descriptive text by Prof. Bonney, H. Schutz Wilson, Edmund Ollier, D. Maccoll, Godfrey Turner, W. Senior, Aaron Watson, and J. Runciman; and is illustrated with engravings from original designs by G. L. Seymour, W. H. J. Boot, C. Gregory, T. Murray, A. Barraud, Captain May, R.I., A. W. Henley, Clough Bromley, W. Hatherell, W. B. Woollen, and other artists.—*Academy.*

"Rough on Rats."—Ask Chemists, Grocers, or Oilmen for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, beetles, flies, bed-bugs, roaches, ants, insects, ground moles, &c. 7½d. and 1s. boxes.

The term "gas," now applied to aeriform bodies, was first used about the middle of the seventeenth century by Van Helmont.

The healing power of living whale-blubber is shown by a fact narrated to the Royal Society of Tasmania—viz., that in a whale captured in Behring's Straits in June, 1883, a harpoon was found embedded in blubber, having "Henty. L. 1838" branded upon it.

NORTH-WEST DIVISION OF DURHAM.

MEETING AT BURNOPFIELD.

Col. Wilbraham addressed a large meeting in the Burnopfield School-room, on Wednesday evening. Mr H. W. Watson, jun., Burnopfield, presided, supported by Captain Kent, R.N., Dr Mantle West Stanley; R. Reed, Lintz; Mrs Wilbraham, the Countess of Crawford, the Misses Watson, Miss Featherstonhaugh.—The Chairman hoped they would return Col. Wilbraham and strengthen the Conservative Government. (Cheers and dissent).—Col. Wilbraham, who on rising was received with loud cheers, said he had come a second time principally to correct mis-statements. To-morrow would decide whether they would have a Radical or a Conservative member. If they followed the example of other constituencies, he would be returned by a large majority, which, he believed, would be the case. (Loud cheers.) Proceeding, he refuted the mis-statements, and referred to the principal political topics, being loudly cheered, and frequently interrupted by some persons at the back of the room. Asked if he would vote for Atherley Jones being returned to Parliament, he said he was going to vote for himself to-morrow, and that was more than Mr Jones could do. (Tremendous cheering.) Asked whether he would like to see a Liberal Government, he answered, "Not like the last one at least." (Cheers.)—A vote of confidence was carried amidst cheers.

MR JONES'S CANDIDATURE.

Ushaw, the seat of the Roman Catholic College, was visited on Wednesday afternoon by Mr Jones. The meeting, which was held in a brick kiln near the colliery, was not very large, due to the fact that a great number of the men were at work, but it was an enthusiastic meeting. Mr Logan, manager at Langley Park Colliery, presided, and in a few crisp sentences laid before his auditory the claims of the Liberal party, and consequently the claims of Mr Jones as their representative. Mr Jones, whose reception was cordial, explained the programme of Radical reform which he was prepared to support, effectively replied to some questions on foreign policy, and was made the recipient of an enthusiastic vote of confidence, to which only two dissented. Mr John Wilson, M.P., spoke in favour of his candidature, and also supported his claims at an enthusiastic meeting at White-le-Head at night, presided over by the Rev J. Gill, Primitive Methodist minister.

THE POLLING YESTERDAY

The election of the first Parliamentary representative for the North-Western Division of the County of Durham took place yesterday (Thursday), the polling day having been anxiously anticipated for some weeks past by the newly-enfranchised voters, especially the mining population. The Division was formed, under the provisions of the Redistribution Bill, out of a portion of the old constituency known as North Durham. Under the old system, as will be seen from the appended table, the Division contained a very limited number of the enfranchised part of the population, and was always difficult work, costing much to canvass and poll. The change from the old to the new register is shown in the following table:—

Polling Station	Old Reg.	New Reg.	Incr.
Benfieldside	246	966	720
Castleside	65	235	170
Consett	230	1177	967
Edmondbyers	48	105	57
Leadgate	196	729	1206
Medomsley		673	
Cornsay	33	564	531
Holmside	41	341	300
Lanchester	126	330	204
Langley Park	114	332	896
Quebec		355	
Ushaw		323	
Satley	42	79	37
Burnopfield	197	475	1466
Tanfield		330	
Stanley		606	
White-le-Head		240	
West Kyo	103	685	582
Catchgate	111	495	889
Dipton		505	
Totals	1553	9543	7993

The question of candidates was only settled after very considerable delay. The names of Mr Trow, Mr J. Joicey, Mr David Dale, the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, and one or two other gentlemen were placed before the Liberal Association before they selected, by vote, Mr Atherley Jones, barrister, and son of Mr Ernest Jones, who fought so many battles in the old Chartist and Free Trade days. The Conservatives, after much delay, selected Col. A. B. Wilbraham, of Shotley Bridge, and it has been very strongly asserted that, but for the apparent split in the Liberal camp, and the reluctance (in many cases the refusal) of a number of moderate Liberals to accept the result of the voting which placed Mr Atherley Jones in the hands of the Liberals as their candidate, there would never have been a Conservative candidate at all. The following are the results of the polling at the various stations, during the course of the day:—

Consett, 9 a.m.

Polling in North-West Durham opened at eight o'clock, at twenty different stations, the candidates being Mr Atherley Jones (Liberal), barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, London, and Colonel A. B. Wilbraham (Conservative), a Lieut.-Colonel of the 48th Lancashire Volunteers. The greater portion of the collieries in the district were laid off, but the Consett Company had not suspended operations at their Works. During the first hour 120 electors voted at the two polling booths at Consett. Some delay was occasioned until 8·30, owing to the difficulties of the presiding officer in managing some illiterate voters. The town is quiet at present, little extra commotion being visible.

Blackhill, 10 a.m.

The polling proceeds steadily at the Benfieldside Board Schools. Party favours are universally worn, each candidate having about an equal number of supporters. In the first hour about 90 polled, and up to 9·30 about 160 votes were recorded. The place is exceedingly quiet. Mr Atherley Jones is assisted by Mr Samuel Storey and Mr John Wilson, M.P.'s. Colonel Wilbraham has a splendid turn out—a laudau, with four horses, postillions, &c. The Conservatives possess by far the largest number of conveyances.

Langley Park, 11 a.m.

Things were very quiet here. A large number of men strolled about the place, but no disturbance of any kind took place. At this hour only 88 had voted, the Liberals computing that 70 polled on their side, 2 for Wilbraham, and 16 doubtful.

Medomsley, 11 a.m.

There are two booths at the Westwood Board Schools. The number of voters on the register is 673. Up to eleven o'clock, about 300 electors had made their cross on the ballot papers.

Leadgate, 11·30 a.m.

At eleven o'clock upwards of 400 electors had polled at Consett. Interest in the contest deepens, the streets being crowded by an excited throng wearing party colours. At Leadgate the polling proceeds briskly, and the numbers of the newly-enfranchised are coming up to the scratch wonderfully well. There are two polling booths—viz., at the National Schools, Redwell Hills; and at the Infant Schools, Church Square. Little excitement apparent in the streets. About 250 voters had polled at both booths, being more than one-half on the register. At Medomsley over 300 had polled up to eleven o'clock. The Liberals claim a majority of 2 to 1. Soon after eleven o'clock, Mr S. Storey, M.P., accompanied by Mr J. Priestman, visited the Liberal Committee Rooms, and offered a few words of encouragement. Upon their arrival they were loudly applauded; and both gentlemen were heartily cheered on driving off in the direction of Annfield Plain. The Irish party have opened a Committee Room at the Miners' Hall.

Westwood, 11·30 a.m.

At present, 420 electors have voted, 358 being in favour of the Liberal candidate.

Edmondbyers, Noon.

The majority of the electors at Edmondbyers and Hunstanworth, comprising 105 in all—recorded their votes early on in the day. With few exceptions, the Hunstanworth men voted for Mr Jones. Mr Jasper Stephenson, of Newbiggen House, Blanchland, was most assiduous in bringing the electors "up to the scratch." As regards Edmondbyers, it is personally believed that the Conservative candidate has secured a good majority. The same remark applies to Muggleswick. In the village of Edmondbyers party feeling ran high.

Dipton, 12·30 p.m.

About noon, Mr Atherley Jones travelled through Blackhill and Consett, receiving a mixed reception. At Leadgate, however, he was lustily cheered, and he afterwards proceeded to Lanchester and Cornsay. The voting is going on steadily at Dipton. Returns show at noon that 145 Liberals, 15 Tories, and 19 doubtful electors had polled. There is little or no excitement in the village; the outward aspect of affairs being very dull. As three of the pits in the district are working, it is expected that a large proportion of miners will poll after the completion of their duties.

White-le-Head, 12·45 p.m.

The Primitive Methodist Chapel is converted into a polling booth for this newly-formed polling station. Large blue flags are prominently displayed in the village; and nearly every man, woman, and child has donned the blue ribbon. The figures at 12·45 p.m. stood as follows: Liberals, 140; Conservatives, 4. In consequence of some irregularity on the part of the Tory personating agent leaving his post, and giving a youth messages to convey to the Conservative Committee Rooms, Mr A. Brodie (Liberal agent) expostulated with the presiding officers, who promised that such a breach of trust should not recur. Except for knots of miners standing at various points, there is nothing of interest transpiring. A large force of constables, under the command of an Inspector, are located in the village, to be ready in case of a disturbance.

Lanchester, 1 p.m.

Crowds of people thronged the streets here, great interest being manifest. Mr Jones drove into the place, but little notice was taken of him, hardly a cheer being raised. Lanchester is a well-known Tory stronghold, and upon Col. Wilbraham entering, cheer after cheer rung through the air. His entry was quite triumphant. The polling at this hour was not very large, although the Tories had a great majority.

Quebec, 1 p.m.

At this booth the Tories were in the majority.

Tanfield, 1·20 p.m.

Up to this hour, between 160 and 170 electors had polled at the National Schools. Of this number, it is estimated that there are only three Conservatives. As the Conservative personating agent had not been duly sworn, his presence in the booth was objected to by the Liberals, and he was obliged to journey to Lanchester for the purpose of taking the oath. Colonel Wilbraham, with his splendid four-in-hand, and postilions attired in orange, drove through the village in the forenoon, but the residents treated the distinguished visitor with the utmost coolness. On the other hand, Messrs Storey and Priestman, and Major W. J. Joicey, of Urpeth, came to the village, and were accorded a hearty reception. These gentlemen expressed themselves delighted with the progress made. A large body of miners are standing in the village discussing the merits of the election; but otherwise the proceedings are inanimate.

Consett, 1·30 p.m.

The streets are literally besieged with partisans of the rival candidates, everyone wearing favours, the Conservatives evidently being predominant. During the dinner-hour, a large number of the workmen employed at the Ironworks, recorded their votes. The polling is being prosecuted with great vigour, upwards of 600 votes being registered up to the present Mr William Jenkins, J.P., accompanied by Miss Jenkins and Dr Oliver (Newcastle), drove to the polling booth to record his vote. On his appearance in the streets, the popular manager of the Ironworks was rudely hooted and hissed by the populace, and the conduct of some of the rowdies was utterly disgraceful. A demonstrative crowd had gathered in the vicinity of the Church Schools, where the polling booths are situate, the cheers and counter-cheers being almost deafening. During the forenoon, Mr Dale, of Darlington, also came to Consett for the express purpose of recording his vote, and on being recognised, he was vociferously cheered.

West Stanley, 2·30 p.m.

En route between Tanfield and Stanley, the various collieries belonging the firm of Jas. Joicey and Co., are decorated with blue flags, and the men have being granted a day's "play." The pits of Messrs Hedley Bros., however, are kept going, consequently the men working therein have not had an opportunity as yet of exercising the franchise. It is calculated that 380 Liberals and 26 Conservatives have voted up to now. Colonel Wilbraham and his equipage has passed through the village, little interest being evinced in the event. A noisy crowd of several thousand persons is congregated in the vicinity of the polling booths—the National Schools—anxiously awaiting the visit of the Liberal candidate, who it is expected will call at this place on his return from Lanchester, where he arrived about 3 p.m. Woe betide the Tory who happens to make his appearance here. The partisans of Col. Wilbraham are accorded a lively reception. They are greeted with hisses and groans; and even pelted with stones and other missiles. A party of Tories displaying the red colours happened to drive up to the booth during the afternoon, and they were received with perfect storms of groans and yells. The occupants of the vehicle were treated most unmercifully by the populace, who "clotted" them with formidable missiles. The hat of one of the gentlemen was knocked off; but the party drove on, without stopping to recover the lost "tile," amid the jeers and derisive laughter of the populace. Major W. J. Joicey, Messrs G. Humble, E. Nicholson, and other gentlemen are awaiting the advent of Mr Atherley Jones and party.

Holmside, 3 p.m.

At Craghead and Burnhope, the Conservatives are polling heavily. Col. Wilbraham, on making his appearance, was accorded a most enthusiastic welcome. The Messrs Hedley appear to possess considerable influence in this district; and it is a noteworthy fact that the Liberal agents were not allowed to have any *locus standi* at the polling booth, at the Holmside Schools.

Ushaw Moor, 3 p.m.

At this polling station—the Iron School-room—there was little excitement. Nearly the whole of the electors voted the red ticket. Mr Jones had very few supporters.

Catchgate, 3 p.m.

The business premises here and at Annfield Plain were all closed, bunting of both parties being displayed on every hand. The Tories were somewhat in the majority at this hour; but very few miners had polled. When the pits closed at four o'clock it was expected that the men would vote to a man for Mr Jones, which will give a decided overplus for the Liberals.

Kyo, 3·20 p.m.

On visiting this place, it was found that upwards of 460 had polled, and the votes were decidedly in the favour of Mr Jones.

West Kyo, 3·45 p.m.

The poll here is brisk. 540 electors had voted at the two booths at the Board Schools, out of a total of 685. The numbers are computed to be:—Liberals, 500; Conservatives, 40. Some commotion is now prevalent in the village.

Consett, 4 p.m.

The streets are now crowded with people, something like 5,000 or 6,000 blocking the Middle Street. On Col. Wilbraham making his appearance and alighting at his committee rooms, he was given a most glorious reception, the people cheering vociferously. It was feared at one time that there might be a collision between the contending factions, which might culminate in a riot. A disturbance did arise, and stones were flung in various directions, the window of Mr Kelly, Edinbro' Hotel, being broken. A strong *posse* of constables, however, managed to disperse the crowd, without any serious results. Soon afterwards, the streets were almost deserted.

Blackhill 4 o'clock.

The poll is progressing steadily, and tranquility reigns in the place. An effigy of the Conservative candidate was carried through the streets, producing much merriment, and proved a source of fun and amusement for the younger portion of the community.

West Stanley, 4 p.m.

At the hour named, this stronghold of Liberalism was quite *en fete*. In every part of the village except one, blue flags floated upon the breeze, whilst hundreds of people thronged the streets. In the afternoon, the Tanfield Lea Prize Band accompanied Mr S. Storey, M.P., of Sunderland, and Mr Priestman, J.P., of Shotley Bridge, to the village green, where these gentlemen addressed a monstre gathering in support of the candidature of Mr Jones. When our reporter left, about 500 had polled, and it was computed that 10 to 1 had voted for the Liberal candidate. It was even declared that in the whole of Stanley there were only two Conservatives—the parson and his gravedigger. Colonel Wilbraham passed through, and received a very cool reception.

Catchgate, 4·15 p.m.

Here, as at Annfield Plain and Stanley, a great crowd is eagerly anticipating the appearance of Mr Jones. The proceedings are orderly, the people behaving exceedingly well. The polling now at the Board Schools is being rapidly pursued. About 300 Liberals have voted, and 40 Conservatives.

Leadgate, 5 p.m.

The poll continues steadily at both booths. The proceedings are almost devoid of interest. Out of 729 electors, 519 have already voted.

Consett, 5·30 p.m.

Up to five o'clock, about 800 persons had polled. Nothing fresh has transpired. The crowds in the streets are alternately cheering, and counter-cheering.

Burnopfield, 5 p.m.

There was little or no stir here. When Colonel Wilbraham drove into the place, he received some cheering from his party; although it was quite manifest to the bulk of the electors there, that Mr Jones was the favourite. The polling at this hour reached 300, the Liberals giving a great majority of the votes.

All through the colliery districts the voting was greatly in favour of the Liberal candidate.

Catchgate, 6 p.m.

Towards night excitement ran high, and at Catchgate stones were thrown. Several persons were thus deterred from entering the village, and various others whose most direct course home was by way of Catchgate, were warned to adopt another route. A very large number of persons congregated round the booths, and very few Conservatives dared after a certain time to go to poll. Rain, which began to fall about five o'clock, did more, perhaps, to preserve order here and in one or two other places than anything else. There was a very heavy downpour, which lasted some time, and calmed the perturbed spirits of excited partisans.

(*By Telegraph*).

Dipton, 6·15 p.m.

At six o'clock, the polling figures were: Liberals, 279; Conservatives, 25; doubtful voters, 48. No disturbances have arisen.

(*By Telegraph*).

Burnopfield, 6·45 p.m.

Subjoined are the returns up to this hour: Liberals, 233; Conservatives, 11; doubtful voters, 35. Number of electors unpolled, 31.

Castleside, 7 o'clock.

The polling at the Board Schools has been pushed forward with much spirit and vigour, and both parties being exceedingly active in escorting voters to the booth. Party strife is extremely violent, and the keenest interest has been awakened in the contest, the villagers turning out *en masse* to witness the proceedings. There are 235 voters, almost all of whom have nobly done their duty. The Liberals assert that they have a majority. Conveyances have been largely brought into requisition here by each party.

(*By Telegraph*).

Stanley, 7·30 p.m.

Mr Jones arrived at West Stanley about six o'clock, and was hailed with ringing cheers. He addressed a few remarks to the enthusiastic multitude, leaving the place about seven o'clock, amid the greatest enthusiasm. Up to this hour, 368 Liberals and 72 Conservatives had recorded their votes. Although the immense crowd was exceptionally demonstrative, everything passed off without a breach of the peace.

Medomsley, 7·30 p.m.

At the Westwood Polling Station, the proceedings throughout the day have been of a somewhat lively description. The poll has been regular and steady, except between ten and eleven, when it was rather heavy. Mr Storey, M.P., accompanied by Mr J. Priestman and Mr F. Priestman, visited the polling booth about that time and gave a short address, and were enthusiastically received. 594 have voted, and the Liberals claim a majority of about 4 to 1. An amusing cartoon was prominently exhibited during the day.

Consett, 8 p.m.

At the close of the poll, 1,011 electors had registered their votes, the aggregate number of voters being 1,177. Crowds in the streets continue to cheer and shout "Hurrah" for both candidates. Whenever a vehicle traverses the Middle Street, the populace give expression to howls, hisses, and groans. A crowd is cheering lustily in front of the Queen's Head Hotel, in Middle Street (one of the headquarters of the Conservative party); and a quantity of coppers are occasionally thrown out of the upper windows amongst the juvenile members of the fraternity. Otherwise, the town is quite still. The approximate party figures cannot be gauged.

Witton Gilbert, 8·10 p.m.

At the polling places in the Browney and Dearness Valleys the collieries were generally kept working, which caused the voting to be delayed until the latter part of the day, the fore shift men at each place ceasing work as a rule at two o'clock, which made it four o'clock before they could make themselves ship-shape. At Quebec, Langley Park, and Ushaw Moor, the display of ribbons was largely in favour of Mr Atherley Jones. The polling, however, had up to three o'clock been very slow, and only a small proportion of the votes had been recorded. The Conservatives had made ample provision in the shape of conveyances for the attendance of their supporters at the polling places, and those were brought in steadily enough from early morning, and must have placed Col. Wilbraham in a majority. The Liberal leaders at all those places were, however, confident in their ability to place Mr Atherley Jones in a good majority at least at Quebec and Ushaw Moor, but some doubt appeared to exist as to the Langley Park vote. Matters were orderly enough at all the villages, and the rain which set in as night fell prevented any assembling of groups of men whilst the bulk of the voters were polling during the last three hours of the election. The register was well polled out before the close.

Shotley Bridge, 8·15 p.m.

The usual excitement attending the elections has been witnessed here, Col. Wilbraham, as the local resident, being the most popular candidate. Here and at Benfieldside conveyances have been freely used by both parties. At the conclusion of the polling, 892 electors had voted, out of a total of 966 on the electorate roll.

Satley, 8·20 p.m.

At Satley there were only 79 voters on the list, and these were principally agriculturalists. At this place the polling was steady, and the list well nigh exhausted early on in the day, the Conservative preponderance being apparent. At Cornsay the voting was slow from the first opening of the booths up to noon, but after that time matters mended very considerably, and over one-half of the 564 voters had polled before three o'clock. There appeared to be considerable doubt about the Catholic vote, a very important matter in the district, but the leaning of the officials was stated to be decidedly Liberal, and the number of those sporting Mr Jones's colours indicated a preponderance of his supporters. Everything was quiet, with the best of feeling, and the same reception was given to the Conservative leaders who visited the station as was accorded to Mr Jones's friends.

Lanchester, 9 p.m.

At Lanchester, the groups of supporters of the two candidates who were assembled in the vicinity of the polling booths were scarcely a criterion of the strength of the register, as throughout the day the village was not more thronged than on the occasion of the fortnightly Petty Sessions. The farming interest is strongly represented among the 330 voters, and these polled steadily through the day. A noteable feature of the proceedings was that mere than one influential resident, who has always been considered a leading Liberal, gave support to Col. Wilbraham. The polling was claimed by the Liberal agents to have been about equal, whilst the Conservatives alleged that there was a decided majority of votes in favour of Col. Wilbraham, and were most jubilant in their demonstrations of delight. Both sides worked hard throughout the day, and very few indeed remained unpolled at the close.

Lanchester, 11 p.m.

It was arranged that, after the polling had ceased, the ballot boxes should be conveyed in charge of the several presiding officers to the Police Court Buildings at Lanchester, where the votes will be counted up to-morrow (Friday). The following are the returns furnished upon the arrival of the boxes; Lanchester, 237; Langley Park (No. 1 box), 270; Leadgate (No. 2 box), [illegible]; Cornsay (No. 1 box), 302; Catchgate, 428; Ushaw, 275; West Kyo, 503; Dipton, 435; Consett, 1011; Burnopfield, 363; and Benfieldside, 892. Owing to the remote situation of some of the polling stations, or other causes, the boxes had not reached Lanchester at 11 o'clock; accordingly the polling results at the following stations have not yet been ascertained:—Tanfield, White-le-Head, Quebec, Cornsay (No. 2), Castleside, Holmside, Edmondbyers, Leadgate, Satley, Medomsley, and Stanley. The general impression here is that Mr Jones will be returned by a large majority.

RESULT OF THE POLL.

Lanchester, Friday, 1 p.m.

ATHERLEY-JONES (L) .. 5081

WILBRAHAM 3085

Liberal Majority ——1996

Sleeplessness.—Sleeplessness is the result of over-physical or mental effort. When a man works beyond his strength, or thinks or studies more than rest can restore, then, sooner or later, comes that inability to sleep soundly, that wakefulness which is more wearing even than bodily labour, and which feeds the debility which first gave rise to it. The result is a man is always tired, never feels rested, even when he leaves his bed in the morning; hence he wastes away, and finds repose only in the grave, if indeed insanity do not supervene. It is too often a malady remediless by medical means. Avoid then all over-effort of mind and body; it is suicidal. Whatever you do, get enough sleep; whatever you do, take enough rest to restore the exhausted energies of each twenty-four hours.

The Hop.—The hop is not only known as an ingredient in beer-brewing; its tender tops serve the Belgians for asparagus, an infusion of its flowers yields a well-known yellow dye for wool, its stalks yield a flax that in Sweden is woven into cloth, and a bag of hops is often used in medicine to allay inflammation. The strange bitter odour of the ripened bloom has a strangely exhilarating effect in cases of despondency, and the dried hop itself has curious sleep-beguiling properties, occasionally taken advantage of in critical cases. When the Prince of Wales was so seriously ill at Sandringham, a pillow of hops was used for him to sleep on. When his great-grandfather, George III., lay sick almost to death in 1787, a hop pillow was also used. And in each case the recovery is claimed as a triumph for the *Humlus lupulus*.

Inefficient Work.—The strained effort to do too much is one cause of the large amount of slipshod, inefficient work that all deplore, yet accept. No one can give of his best until he has learned what to lay aside as well as what to do. Others fail to give their best by attempting to do what is beyond them. They might have succeeded well, and done the world good service in one direction, but, scorning this, they are doing poor work, which neither benefits others or reflects honour upon themselves, in some other line. Thus a first-rate builder who is needed in the community is sacrificed to make a third-rate architect, who is comparatively valueless. Men who might have made their mark as mechanics become inferior business-men, or others who have a talent for commercial pursuits spoil their value by rushing into professions or politics.

Old Postage Stamps.—At last a plan has been discovered for using old postage stamps to some advantage. The first thing is to thoroughly soak them, so that they no longer adhere to the paper, and the best way is to immerse them in water for some time. You then have them ready for the mosaic work. The more diverse the colouring the better, and in the collection for use there should be blue, red, green—in fact, every colour that can be found. Then proceed to arrange them in geometrical patterns, cutting some diagonally across where the design needs it, or in halves. They can be adopted to the designs published for patchwork. The chief point to aim at is to select a good pattern, to keep it uniform, and to blend the colourings well. When these have been mastered, it is very ornamental work, applied to the tops of tables, small cabinets, boxes, frames, letter-cases, &c. It requires to be sized and varnished with clear crystal varnish.

Grey Hairs and Health.—The correlation of grey hair, as well as its causes, deserves more attention and study than they have received. Such a change is undoubtedly indicative of some deep-seated psychological process, but what this is we can only ascertain by a much wider series of observations than have yet been submitted to scientific analysis. Many persons begin to show grey hairs while they are yet in their twenties, and some while in their teens. This does not by any means argue a premature decay of the constitution. It is purely local phenomenon, and may coexist with unusually bodily vigour. The celebrated author and traveller, George Barrow, turned quite grey before he was 30, but was an extraordinary swimmer and athlete at 65. The spot where greyness begins differs with the individual. The philosopher, Schopenhauer, began to turn grey on the temples and complacently framed a theory that this is an indication of vigorous mental activity. Race has a marked influence. The traveller, Dr. Orbigny, says that in the many years he spent in South America he never saw a bald Indian, and scarcely ever a grey-haired one. The negroes turn more slowly than the whites.

Women in Sweden.—To complete the ecstacy of those, who believe in the degradation of human labour need I say that at Stockholm the debasement of woman is perhaps more thorough and complete than in any city of northern Europe? She here practically supplants the beasts of burden. And I am not altogether unfamiliar with woman's work in Europe. I have seen her around the pit mouth, at the forge, and bare-footed in the brickyards of "merrie England," filling blast furnaces and tending coke ovens in "sunny France." I have daily watched her bearing the heat and burden of the day in the fields of the "Fatherland," and in Austria-Hungary doing the work of man and beast on the farm and in the mine. I have seen woman emerge from the coal pits of "busy Belgium," where little girls and young women graduate underground as hewers of coal and drawers of carts, for it is no uncommon thing in Europe to hitch women and dogs together that manufacturing may be done cheaply. Aged, bent and sunburned, I have seen women, with rope over shoulders, toiling on the banks of canals and dykes in picturesque Holland. Having witnessed all this I was yet surprised to find in a city so beautiful and seemingly so rich and prosperous as Stockholm, women still more debased. In Stockholm she is almost exclusively employed as hod-carrier and bricklayer's assistant. She carries brick, mixes mortar, and in short, does all the heavy work about the building. At the dinner hour you see groups of women sitting on the piles of wood and stones eating their frugal repast. They wear a short gown, coming a trifle below the knee, their home-knitted woollen stockings and wooden shoes. Over their head a handkerchief is tightly tied. Those engaged in mixing mortar and tending plasterers wear aprons. They are paid for a day of hard work of this toil, lasting twelve hours, the magnificent sum of one kroner (equivalent to 26.8 cents). Women sweep the streets, haul the rubbish, drag hand-carts up the hills and over the cobble stones, unload bricks at the quays, attend to the parks, do the gardening and row the numerous ferries which abound at Stockholm. The entire dairy business of the city is in their hands, and here they take the place of horses and dogs, carrying on their shoulders the heavy cans of milk from door to door.

The currant-shrub was brought from Zante in the year 1533; in 1540, cherry-trees from Flanders were first planted in Kent.

Young ostriches are warmed out of their shells by incubators in California, and are said to manifest great astonishment on their deliverance.

In Turkey military service is personal and obligatory from twenty to forty years of year. Six years are passed in the Nizan, or active army; eight in the Redif, or reserve; and six in the Mustafiz, or militia, which may be termed the *levee en masse*.

Mr Philip Reay rose and said a gentleman on the Colonel's committee had been kind enough to make it known that he was an obstructionist at the last meeting. He asked, was it true? as it was his character as a public man he wished to defend. (Cheers.)

Colonel Wilbraham: I am very sorry that anything of the kind should have been said. I have not heard of it before.

Mr Reay: You can say whether it is true or not.

Col. Wilbraham: There is nothing about it that is true. I did not find you an obstructionist. I am sorry that anything unpleasant has arisen. I came to-night for the purpose of clearing up accusations or mis-statements against myself. I think I began my speech last time by saying how pleased I felt at the moderation and temperate manner in which Mr Reay had acted, and do not think he can be accused of being an obstructionist. You have a perfect right to listen to both candidates and ask questions to ascertain what our views are, and then vote for the man you like best. (Cheers.) There is no necessity for having any ill-feeling about it. (Hear.) I would not have troubled you to come together to-night, but I have a right to put myself straight as regards this part of the electorate, because some erroneous statements have appeared in the papers regarding my views. The Colonel proceeded amidst interruptions with his corrections, when

Mr T. Collinson called the obstructionists to order. He would like to keep the good name of the district of Annfield Plain for intelligence and good behaviour. (Interruption.) When Mr Jones was there the Conservatives in no way obstructed his meeting. (Interruption.) Let them conduct themselves like men ("Sit down") and don't let this gentleman from Durham go away with a bad opinion of them. (Applause.)

The Chairman: If there has been obstruction at any other meetings, I do not think it was by anyone from Annfield Plain. I would be the last to say a word against the miner in this neighbourhood. I hope you will keep up the good name of Annfield Plain. (Cheers.)

Colonel Wilbraham continued (amidst further interruption) to explain why he did not answer one or two questions before, such as Sunday closing and opening of museums, but he would now vote for the closing of both. (Cheers.) As to his throwing aspersions on Nonconformists, it was utterly false, and was the farthest thing off his thoughts. There was plenty of room to go hand in hand together without any ill-feeling of any kind. (Cheers.) Mr Priestman (and I am proud to call him my friend) said at Medomsley he had no doubt there was some misapprehension about it, because he knew I was not the sort of man to say anything of the kind. (Cheers.) What I said was that some Nonconformists had been misled by the Liberation Society on the question of Disestablishment, and they had been under erroneous impressions on this subject, and this has been twisted into the form of my throwing aspersions on Nonconformists. To draw invidious distinctions between various sections of religion is wrong, and I have never done so. (Cheers.) Mr Jones also said that I was wrong in saying that the Churches in England would be turned into secular uses, but they will be. It is undoubtedly the case. ("Nonsense.") No, it is not nonsense; it is part of the Liberation Society's scheme that all the churches built before 1818 shall be sold, and whoever buys them can certainly do as he likes with them. The restriction on cattle that I spoke of has already been put on by the Liberal Government in 1884, after severe pressure from Conservatives, and it is all nonsense to talk of meat rising to 2s 6d per lb., as it has been cheaper since the restriction. (Cheers.) Mr Jones's shilling loaves of bread have nothing to do with me. I never advocated taxing bread, meat, or raw material, therefore it is no use putting those things down to one. If you choose to believe I am going to do what I am not, and if another man puts words into my mouth which I never used, it is for you to decide which is the man to be believed. (Cheers.) Having been frequently subjected to most tantalising interruptions, principally from the youths in the gallery, Colonel Wilbraham, towards the conclusion of his speech, said he had now had about 30 meetings, and the last time he was there they had a most satisfactory meeting, and though there were a large number who did not go with him, they might have heard a pin drop. He was sorry he could not say as much this time. He did not think it was argument to drown what a man had to say, and it was not a manly, independent way of showing you don't like a man—it is much better to listen and vote against him, and so be straightforward and honest about it. (Cheers, hoots, and hisses.)

Mr Milvain, who stood up amidst deafening cheers and hissing for some few minutes, said he felt pleased at this reception. It told him, at any rate, that a hard fight and a good victory could be appreciated even at Annfield Plain. (Cheers.) He would not detain them upon foreign affairs, for they were all familiar with the various apologies of the late Liberal Government to foreign powers, and he felt sure of this, they all had them at heart as Englishmen, and they would resent them because their honour had been hurt. (Cheers.) But he would speak more of the depression of trade. He was aware that the county average, as regards miners' wages, was only 4s 8½d per day, and the average work only three days per week. He thought that they would agree with him that as they were an enterprising and industrious race, their manufactures should be carefully encouraged and protected. Therefore wherever their enterprise opened out a new market for their trade they ought to make them fully aware that they have their encouragement at their back. (Cheers.) Let them see in the policy of the last five years any approach to what is practically regarded as the law of nations, which is that their industry and trade should be protected by their country. On the West Coast of Africa there were the Penguin Islands, and there is a large bay called Walfish Bay, which was valuable because of its suitability for anchoring large ships. Eventually, a large population settled there, and about four years ago the German Government wrote to Lord Derby asking him if he would, as representative of the British Government, undertake to protect Germans who had set up there in the immediate neighbourhood of Walfish Bay. Lord Derby did not know whether the British Protectorate extended that far. The Germans wrote again asking for protection for their merchants. Lord Derby hesitated; he did not know whether he could annex Walfish Bay as well as the Penguin Islands. He was then asked to delineate the boundary of the British Protectorate, but he could not do so. One fine morning the Germans hoisted their flag over a German factory and took possession of the place there. We remonstrated, and Prince Bismarck replied: "You have refused to give us your protection in not designating where it extends to, and we must carry out the law of nations that our merchants shall be protected wherever they may go to send trade for the mother country." They would hardly credit it; but we have actually had to ask Germany to protect us in that same place, where two years before Germany asked us for protection. Is that the way to treat their trade? They would agree with him that it is the duty of the Government to find markets for their produce at home. He did not mean by force of arms, but there are countries who had asked us to annex them because they recognise our laws as just, and they would give us their trade if we give them protection. There is a place called the Cameroons, and the people there thought it would be advisable and beneficial to them if they could have some powerful Government to take them under their protection. They applied to us. Lord Derby sent out Admiral Hewitt, who reported that it was a place with a fertile soil and good climate, and that it might be reasonably expected we might derive a trade of £200,000 a-year. That was a good report. The King wrote to us again, asking if we were going to protect them. Lord Derby took time to think about it, and said to Admiral Hewitt: There was no immediate haste; no one else would annex it. Eventually, the German flag was seen flying over the country, and Admiral Hewitt went to the King and said: "How is this? You asked us to annex you, and we have come to do it." The King replied: "For four years we have besought you to take us under your protection, but you have been too late; another nation has taken us, and we intend to remain under them." ("Shame.") The late Government, they knew, refused to appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the depression of trade, but the present Government took it up immediately. (Cheers.) One of the things that that the Commission was considering is the preferential rate for foreign goods over their railways. The foreigner could actually send his goods at a cheaper rate over their railways than they could themselves, and he thought it was a great shame. (Cheers.) Lately, since 1875, the gold-producing countries had ceased to consider that their stock of gold in the mines is inexhaustible, and there is now a deficiency of produce of the ore. We have been trading with India and our colonies and we have been paid by these colonies in silver coin—they are producing silver and we have been absorbing it. But other countries with protection upon their goods have been absorbing their gold, and it is a fact that Germany has lying in her bank £80,000,000 worth of solid gold. Gold has gone up in value, whilst silver has depreciated, and if they understood him, 20s worth of silver is not worth a gold sovereign. Well, they are considering a means of adapting the two, and of getting over this inequality in the value of gold and silver by arranging for a by-metallic coinage, an effusion of gold and silver in one. If we can get France and America to assist in this project, then we may get rid of this great difficulty of the appreciation of gold and the depreciation of silver. (Cheers.) There are some extraordinary statistics published by the Board of Trade. During the last 40 years there had been a large excess of imports over exports in this country: from 62 to 121 millions against us. Just consider that England is a shop, and that she is buying wholesale and retailing it out; that she is taking into the shop 121 million pounds worth more than she is selling. How can that shop pay? It is absolutely impossible, and the end must be that her stock accumulates upon her hands until she is obliged to sell it out at practically bankrupt rates. He read a letter from Lord Salisbury, which said it is not the intention of the Conservative party to put a single farthing of tax upon the necessities of life. Fair trade wanted to give them an absolutely free breakfast table. (Cheers.) Tax the luxuries of the rich; but the food of the poor man must not be taxed by a single farthing. (Cheers.) Did they know the amount of manufactured good imported into this country in the year? Are they aware that Belgian iron is being imported into Newcastle at £1 per ton cheaper than they could supply it? The whole of York Station is built of Belgian iron. At Birmingham the steel sleepers are being suppled from abroad. There are £50,000,000 worth of manufactured goods imported into this country every year, and about £25,000,000 is spent by England in supporting foreign labour. This is wrong—it must and shall be stopped. (Cheers.) They wanted the £25,000,000 spent amongst their own working classes and the tradespeople. (Cheers.) What is the advantage of protection? In Ghrmany in one year there were 335 establishments employing a certain number of hands, with a certain wage, and returning a certain dividend upon the capital. Prince Bismarck, when he found our manufactures were affecting these workmen in these establishments clapped on a heavy tax. Since that protection the number has increased by one-third, and the dividend to five times the amount. When they had that as the effect of protection in Germany, why not here at home? (Cheers.) How is it that Germany can undersell us here? He had it upon absolute proof. They are protectionists, they made their dividend, they pay their workmen out of their competition at home, and having once made their money and satisfied their capital, they can undersell them in their own markets; and in Germany where they are spinning flax they can undersell us at Huddersfield. Mr Marshall, Leeds, used to employ 8,000 hands in his spinning mills, now he had only 2,000, and at the end of the year he is going to take his plant to a country where there was protection. The Royal Commission had at heart the interests of the working man, and their politics ought to be put by in order to benefit their pockets. If they wanted plenty of work and good money to spend, let them put their politics behind them and vote for the Cnoservatives. (Cheers and cries of "No.") He had much pleasure in moving a vote of confidence in Col. Wilbraham. (Cheers and disorder.)

Mr Eltringham seconded.

Mr Pigg moved, and Mr T. Collinson seconded, an amendment in favour of Mr Jones, which was carried by a large majority, with cheers for both the candidates.

MEETING AT LEADGATE.

On Saturday evening, Col. Wilbraham addressed a large audience in the Miners' Hall, Leadgate, which was filled. Amongst the audience were a large number of Irishmen, who seemed to have fully made up their minds to be loyal to the injunctions of their leader (Mr Parnell), for they were most prominent in the enthusiasm, and many of them wore red neckties. The chair was occupied by Mr R. W. Shaw (chairman of the Leadgate Local Board), accompanied by Rev J. W. Mitchell, Messrs T. Longstaff, J. S. Murray, G. Nicholson, W. Shell, sen., T. Foreman, A. Blench, J. Winter, Dr J. Allen, T. Callender, and also a fair number of ladies.

The Chairman said: Mr Jones has said that so far as he is concerned he is satisfied with matters as they stand. Now, the Conservatives most distinctly say they are not. We are anxious to improve the position and welfare of the working classes and of the English community. (Cheers.) We maintain most distinctly, as politicians, that free trade as it stands at the present day is not free trade, and cannot be called anything else but one-sided free trade. We want "fair free trade" between us and the rest of the world. (Cheers.) We want the manufacturer in England to be in a similar position to the foreigner who manufactures to send here. We are, perhaps, the largest manufacturers in the world, and we have not the same facilities for putting our goods upon the markets that they have. The taxes are larger against us, and are almost prohibitive, and you cannot compete with foreign countries. (Cheers.) Other great questions of equal interest are free education, and Disestablishment and Disendowment. Mr Jones makes no secret that he will vote for Disestablishment. (Hisses.) I am very much mistaken in the voters in this division if ever they allow Mr Jones to have the chance of doing so. The first time Mr Jones came round, he went in for both disestablishment and disendowment, but he has now drawn his horns in, and will not disendow the Church. It reminded him of the Yankee who stumped the country, and who said: "Fellow-countrymen: these are at the present moment my political opinions. Now, if they meet with your approbation well and good; if not, they can be altered." (Laughter and cheers.) That is pretty much what Mr Jones has been doing. ("Nowt of the sort.") It can be proved by the *Consett Guardian*, which is a very authentic paper, (Hear.) I could never understand where Mr Jones got his inspirations from, as he never slept in the division a night before he came forward. Not from Mr Priestman (cheers), for he has been building-up churches and endowing them with money; and I do not think it would be from Mr Jenkins. (Cheers.) Surely he must have slept the first night with Mr Henry Carss (loud laughter), for I have read it somewhere that Mr Carss has said he was a man after his own heart. (Renewed laughter.)

After the enthusiastic cheering had subsided, Colonel Wilbraham said: I apologise for bringing you together a second time, but as it is getting near the polling day, and certain misapprehensions have arisen, I want to put them right. (Cheers.) Mr Jones (hisses) was in the field first; but his views being so extreme, I was asked to come forward to represent the moderate party. (Cheers.) I spoke some 16 times before he came back on his second tour, and I certainly can say that his name did not pass my lips six times (cheers), and then in no way personal; but merely as the candidate opposed to me. I hoped he would have accorded me the same civility, but in his very first speech, although I sent a gentleman to the meeting to ask for him a fair hearing, he deliberately proceeded "to pull me to pieces"—(laughter)—which if he had managed to do I should have been in rags, and I think it is only a duty to myself to put his misstatements right. (Cheers.) I shall continue not to say anything against Mr Jones, for I prefer you to judge him out of his own mouth. (Cheers.) In speaking of free and fair trade, I spoke of a provisional restriction on cattle from infected countries as a benefit to us. Mr Jones had been speaking of bread in connection with my name, also of blood and revolution; but these have nothing to do with me though they may have to do with him. (Cheers.) I was asked a question at Shotley Bridge whether I would be in favour of the Presidents of Nonconformists' Conferences having a place in the House of Lords similar to what our Bishops have. I answered "No." This is the first slip I have made during the whole of my campaign. The question was new to me, and I answered hastily; but on considering the matter at home I thought that these men were men of great intellect and weight in the country; I don't know how they should come into that assembly, but I am thoroughly in favour of them being represented in the country. I am sorry for having made the mistake, but next morning first thing I went into the town and told a Nonconformist friend how sorry I was for having answered hastily. (Cheers.) Mr Jones says I want to deprive the miner's wife of a silk dress. ("Don't want them.") No I don't think so. (Cheers.) If we bring you good trade and wages, then you will be able to buy them. (Cheers.) Mr Jones and I have been nominated to-day. We have agreed not to raise objections to each other. We are both going to run for the money, and I hope the best man will win. ("You'll win.") (Cheers.) I believe I shall—they can't stop me. (Prolonged cheering.)

After the Vicar had spoken amid great disorder, Mr G. Nicholson moved, and Mr Foreman seconded, a vote of confidence in Col. Wilbraham, which was carried with about a dozen dissentients, amidst tremendous cheering, the audience rising and waving hats and handkerchiefs.

A young man wanted to move an amendment, but the audience would not permit it, and hooted him down.

The Colonel was loudly cheered on driving off.

MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION AT BLACKHILL

On Monday night, the Agricultural Hall, Blackhill, was crowded with an enthusiastic audience, who accorded Col. Wilbraham a splendid reception. About half-a-mile from the Hall, a large number of admirers took the horses out of the carriage and drew it up to the Hall amidst lusty cheers. The chair was occupied by Mr R. Murray, supported by Messrs J. Booth, E. J. Walker, J. W. Walton-Wilson, E. J. P. Brutton, J. H. K. Falconar, W. Dickinson, J. Booth, jun., R. Towns, W. Whiting, G. Siddle, W. Raw, J. B. Lazenby, M. Richley, J. Harkness, J. Heslop, G. Freek, Thompson Siddell, Dr G. Renton, John Geo. Murray, Thos. Charlton, Dickinson Taylor, J. S. Murray, J. Lovet, Rev T. Storey, Wilson, Blackhill; G. Nicholson, R. W. Shaw, Leadgate; W. R. Taylor, Selby Lodge; J. W. Davison, E. Dobson, W. Shell, sen., W. Shell, jun., E. Wylam, Consett; E. W. Balleny, Wm. Charlton, Ebchester; R. Reed, Burnopfield; also Mrs Wilbraham, Lady Crawford, Mrs Walton-Wilson and Miss Wilson, Mrs W. Dickinson, Mrs E. J. Walker, Misses Featherstonhaugh, Mrs J. Dowson, Mrs R. Christopher, and a large number of others.

The Chairman said Col. Wilbraham would make a member of which any constituency might be proud. (Cheers.) If returned as their member, they would easily bombard Snows Green House, but they would have great difficulty in opening the portals of Paper Buildings, London, and once they returned Mr Jones they had a chance of never seeing him again for a long time. (Laughter and cheers.)

Col. Wilbraham, who received quite an ovation, said he came before them for the last time prior to the polling day, when it will be for them to decide for whom they would vote, whether for the Ministry, the head of which began by insulting the Emperor of Austria, and immediately afterwards had to apologise; who governed Ireland by coercion, sent troops to the Transvaal, which were beaten, and then withdrew them again; who sent Gordon to Egypt and left him there; who massacred Egyptians and Arabs, indiscriminately. That is the Ministry for which they would vote if they voted on the blue ticket (cheers); but if they wished for a firm and just policy, then vote on the red ticket, which represents the side of Lord Salisbury (tremendous cheering), that Ministry now governing Ireland without coercion, and is at peace with the rest of the world. (Cheers.) He asked them whether it was to their advantage to vote for Mr Jones, a man they had never seen before. ("Wey no.") He had just come down to this part of the world burning with an intense interest for the miners, and promised no more taxes and free education and everything else. If that is what he is going to do, he would vote for him if he were them (cries of "No, no"); but he cannot keep his promises. ("We'll never see him again.") Yes, perhaps at the next general election. It is for them to decide between the two. He did not come forward as a brilliant man, but, as representing that side of the House which would improve their prospects. (Cheers.) He was sorry to say he had to defend himself, because he had been misrepresented in a good many things, and he felt bound to clear himself. (Cheers.) The Colonel then proceeded to contradict Mr Jones's statements. Regarding Ireland, he said he could not vote for the disintegration of the Empire, because that was not good, but he was in favour of extending to Ireland as far as possible the same privileges we enjoy in England. Of course they expected Irishmen to keep the law in the same way that Englishmen keep it, and also he was in favour of extending more local government to Ireland. (Cheers.) As regards coercion we are not in favour of it. (Voice: "You should not say we.") Well if you are in favour of it I am not. (Cheers.) Irishmen have been taught to get concessions by violence, but they ought to give them concessions where they are needed, then there will be no need for violence. (Cheers.) And he believed most solemnly that Irishmen and Conservatives could work harmoniously together. (Cheers.) Mr Collinson at Annfield Plain asked him a question as to pit work, whether 10 hours were sufficient per day. Yes, I think so. (Cheers.)

Amongst the questions asked was one: "Would you be in favour of putting a tax on bachelors." (Laughter.)—Col. Wilbraham: I think I better leave the ladies to that. (Loud laughter.)

Mr Booth moved, Mr R. W. Shaw seconded, and Mr E. J. Walker supported (in able speeches), a vote of confidence in Col Wilbraham, and there being no amendment, the vote was carried amidst tremendous cheering.

Before separating, the National anthem was sung, and the carriage was again drawn about half-a-mile by admirers, cheering for a long while afterwards.

NOISY MEETING AT WEST STANLEY.

On Tuesday night, Col. Wilbraham addressed a crowded meeting in the Catholic Schools, West Stanley. Mr J. H. Burn, Tynemouth, presided, supported by Dr Mantle, Messrs W. Johnson, J. T. Forster, W. Stevenson, J. Heckels, J. Gibson, J. Gray, H. Greener, Mrs Wilbraham, Lady Crawford, Mrs J. H. Burn, Miss Mantle, &c.

The Chairman rejoiced at being present that evening, and having their gallant candidate by his side. (Applause and hisses.) He had read Col. Wilbraham's excellent address and speeches, and he must say the Colonel stood on as sound and as good a platform as any Conservative politician in the kingdon. (Applause.) The Colonel's views upon the fair trade question, in which they were all interested, would commend themselves to every sensible man. (Applause and voices: "Not a bit.") The Colonel was a warm supporter of the National Church—the poor man's Church, which conferred blessings wherever it was established. (Applause.) There was one point that he (the chairman) felt an interest in, the question of women's suffrage, and he found that Col. Wilbraham was in favour of that. (Applause.) Since the General Election had commenced we had seen a great Conservative reaction throughout the country. That re-action could not be wondered at after the misdeeds and mismanagement of the late Government. They had seen a great Conservative victory at Tynemouth and also a great moral victory at Newcastle—(applause)—for Mr Cowen was put in by the Conservative splits. Had it not been for the support of the Conservative party, he would not have been one of the members for Newcastle. (Applause.) He sincerely hoped they would work hard to place their gallant candidate at the head of the poll on Thursday—(applause and hisses)—and if they did they would never regret their choice. (Cheers and dissent.) Col. Wilbraham was a local man, and that was the greatest qualification you could have in a member. What did a stranger know about their every-day wants, their requirements, and their many aspirations? Colonel Wilbraham was not a man who sought to be a member of Parliament in order to gain a place. He was not a carpet-bagger. (Applause.) He would go to Parliament for the advancement of the good of the division, and serve in every respect the interests of this country. (Applause and Dissent.)

Dr Mantle rose to move a vote of confidence in Col. Wilbraham. The doctor was received with prolonged hooting and groaning. He said he believed Col. Wilbraham, being a local man, had greater claims on them than any gentleman who came from London to get their votes. (Cheers and groans.)

Mr Forster seconded, but, owing to the uproar, was not heard, even by those on the platform.

Mr Wilson Ritson moved a direct negative to the resolution. This speaker met with very little better success, groaning and hooting being kept up whilst he was on his legs.

Col. Wilbraham appealed for a hearing for Mr Ritson, but with no effect.

The meeting became very disorderly and broke up, the chairman being unable to put either motion or amendment to the vote.

MR A. JONES AND THE SHIPPING QUESTIONS.

Mr Atherley Jones, in answer to the questions issued by the Shipowners' Association, replies that he has carefully considered, as far as time and opportunity will permit, the questions submitted to him. The first question involves many serious considerations of public policy, and without better data than he has at present available, he can say no more than this, that from a legal and commercial point of view he regards the present practice of marine insurance as beneficial to the community, and apart from strong evidence of abuse resulting therefrom he would not be prepared to countenance any change. On the second question he is of opinion that the law which regulates the liability of the employer does not admit of distinction in the case of sea service and land service. No. 3. He knows of no sound reason why the regulations as to depth of loading should not equally apply to British and foreign vessels loading at English ports. Of No. 4 he approves. No. 5. The question of light and harbour dues is one which in his judgment requires very careful consideration, as he knows of cases in which it undoubtedly operates prejudicially to the shipping interest, and therefore he is in accord with the principle advocated by the spirit of the question. Mr Jones regards favourably the formation of a shipping council, but is at present unable definitely to declare himself thereon. He will support the formation of a tribunal to investigate shipping disasters in lieu of the Wreck Commissioners' Court, and as a practising barrister states that he has found great inconvenience arise from the want of a good shipping code, and would most gladly co operate with the view of obtaining the result desired. Finally, he is inclined to favour the formation of a national pension and benefit fund.

MR JENKINS ON FREE TRADE.

An enthusiastic meeting was held at Mr Jones's Committee Rooms, Consett, on Saturday night. There was a good attendance, and much confidence was expressed in Mr Jones's success on the polling day. During the proceedings,

Mr W. Jenkins made the following observation on Free Trade: Just to show you how this Fair Trade theory would affect us here, I will give one example of my own experience. We are shipping from Consett to Bilbao, in Spain; at Bilbao, the same ship is loaded with mineral to come back to Consett. Now, the Spaniards say they will not let our coke go into Spain without being taxed. We admit their ore into England free. The Conservatives say, "They tax our coke; why should we not tax their ore?" This sounds plausible and looks very reasonable; but it would only be cutting off our noses to spite our faces to tax their ore. We want the ore—we cannot do without it; it is the lifeblood of our trade. If we say we will not take the ore without a tax on it, the ore goes to Germany. I am connected with a large mine in Spain, in which the Consett Iron Co. is interested, and besides, there are other companies. Upon the whole there is raised in Spain, something like four million tons of ore per annum, by English capital, with some Belgian, French, and German. And this ore raised in Spain, not only by my company but by the other companies also, goes to France, Germany, Belgium, and is actually sent across the Atlantic to America. Now would it be wise on our part because the Spanish people insist upon the disagreeable system of taxing our coke, for us to tax their mineral. What should we do in the country without cheap plates, cheap coke, &c.? The consequence of taxing the ore would be that it would go somewhere else. The Germans take large quantities of this mineral, they build their own ships, and take the mineral to Germany *via* Rotterdam and the Rhine. Now what do you think the miners are getting in that country? I do not want to make this an employers' question, but a free trade question. At present we are going through a depression, but the earnings of the English miner are still very much superior to the German miner. The German miners are at this time not earning more than 1s 9d per day, and this in a country largely aided by protective duties. I don't think the German miners ever earn much more than 2s 6d per day. I say this to show that it is not the Liberal action, or Mr Gladstone's government that has caused the depression. There are convulsions of trade brought about by things that no one can understand at all; brought about sometimes by war, pestilence, &c. I never heard yet any reasonable argument for what is called "fair trade." People say, why should we get leather brought into this country without taxing it? Why should we get this that and the other? Supposing we taxed hides, &c. The people who wore boots would have to pay for it, and the same with everything else. The coke from this district goes into Spain and they tax it at something like 1s 6d per ton. Would it be reasonable when we want the ore, to tax it here? We send steel rails to America and you know that the American tariff is a high one. We commenced largely the American rail trade in Consett. For every ton of rails the Americans get into their country they pay a tax of something like £3 10s. Now who pays that? It is the people whose goods are carried over the railways. Railways cost so much more. It would be the same with corn, and in fact with everything, and it just amounts to this, that you may tax what you like, but whatever you tax, you will ultimately have to pay the tax yourselves.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The nomination of candidates for the representation of the North-Western Division of Durham took place on Saturday, in the Police Court at Lanchester, between the hours of 12 and 2·30 p.m. The High Sheriff of the county (Mr C. J. F. Fawcett) was represented by Mr Francis Greenwell, and the nominations were taken by Mr Ormsby, the acting Under-Sheriff. Both candidates walked over to the Police Court together, accompanied by their supporters, the best of good humour prevailing. The Hamsteels Colliery Brass Band paraded the village. The Liberal candidate (Mr Atherley Jones) was accompanied by Mr Wm. Jenkins, J.P., Mr Wm. Logan, and Mr Adam Brodie (election agent, Consett); while Mr Geo. Hedley and Mr J. B. Lazenby (election agent, Newcastle) was along with the Conservative candidate. Although the proceedings were purely formal, the inhabitants of the village evinced greater interest than has been noticeable in large towns were nominations have taken place. The nominations were as follows:—

Atherley-Jones, Llewellyn Archer (L). Priory Gardens, Chiswick, Middlesex, barrister-at-law.—Proposed by Wm. Jenkins, J.P., Consett Hall; seconded by Jonathan Priestman, J.P. Derwent Lodge, Shotley Bridge. Assentors: C. P. Douglas, Parliament Street, Consett; George Hawdon, Sherburn Terrace, Consett; R. Telford, Berry Edge Farm, Consett; E. H. S. Brodie, East Parade, Consett; R. Grenfell Barclay, Cauldwell, Shotley Bridge; Jos. Oley, Wood Street, Shotley Bridge; Henry Carss, Cutlers Hall, Blackhill; Jno. Heymen, Benfieldside.

Also proposed by Wm. Logan, Stobilled House, Langley Park; seconded by Chas. Davison, Cornsay Colliery; Assentors: J. Haswell, West Cross Street, Langley Park; Jno. Elliott, South Street, Langley Park; Henry May, West Terrace, Esh Winning; Wm. Shaw, Newhouse Cottages, Esh Winning; J. C. Raine, Hawkshill Street, Cornsay Colliery; E. Cooke, Temperance Cottages, Flass; J. Watson Cooke, East Hedleyhope, Tow Law.

Also proposed by Major Jas. Joicey, J.P., Urpeth Lodge, Chester-le-Street; and seconded by Christopher Parnaby, Blackhill. Assentors:—Geo. Ridley, Stanley; Wilson Ritson, Air Pit, Beamish; James Wilson, Tanfield Lea; William Bell, Middle Street, Consett; Thomas H. Batchelor, Middle Street, Consett; Wm. Palliser, Derwent Street, Blackhill; John Brodie, Shotley Bridge; William Wheatley, Shotley Bridge.

Also proposed by Thomas John Muse, Castleside; seconded by John Hodgson Hudson, Castle Dean House, Consett. Assentors:—W. Pattinson, Castleside; John Oliver, Broomhill, Satley; John Brown, Hamsterley Colliery; Wm. Tomlinson, Westwood; William Walton, Medomsley, Lintz Green; Robt. Milburn, Westwood; J. Charlton, Low Westwood; John Siddoway Brown, Hamsterley Colliery.

Also proposed by John G. Cooke, Cort Street, Blackhill; seconded by Ralph Walton, Bessemer Street, Blackhill. Assentors:—John T. Muir, Bessemer Street, Blackhill; Richard Pearson, Derwent Street, Blackhill; C. Lumley, Sherburn Terrace, Consett; Thomas Hull, Puddlers' Row, Consett; William Dodds, Mount Pleasant, Consett; Samuel Wood, Sherburn Terrace, Consett; George Lowes, Templetown, Consett; Thomas Carr, Edith Street, Consett.

Also proposed by Thomas Davison, Harvey Street, Consett; seconded by James Palliser, Foundry Row, Blackhill. Assentors: W. Maund, Spencer Street, Consett; Robt. Miller, Cort Street, Blackhill; Arthur Lowes, Bertha Street, Consett; J. R. Williams, Rogers Street, Blackhill; James Hardy, Templetown, Consett; John B. King, Cemetery Road, Blackhill; Matthew Brodie, Sherburn Terrace, Consett; Jacob Goodfellow, Middle Street, Consett.

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A New Departure in Costumes.—The painters, sculptors, and engravers of Dresden and Dusseldorf have decided by a great majority to discard the inelegant costume which characterises the civilization of the present century, and to return to the picturesque garments that the German artists wore in the seventeenth century. It is about the same costume that Rubens wore: black velvet breeches, marine blue stockings, a velvet vest trimmed with red silk, and a large felt hat, a costume that the late Count Lalance, of Brussels, persistently wore.

Mosquitoes at the North Pole.—The popular notion that mosquitoes are chiefly resident in tropical and sub-tropical countries is quite a mistake, the home of their mightiest legions being within and about the Arctic circle. On coasting trips to the North Cape even, vessels are invaded by maddening swarms at every stopping place. It is reported that in Alaska they form clouds so dense that it is impossible for sportsmen to aim at objects beyond. Native dogs are sometimes killed by them, and even the great grizzly bear is said to be occasionally blinded by their attacks and finally starved in consequence.

The Limitation of Egotism.—In the writings of Goethe, no less than in his life, we see the limitations which egotism imposes, and which not even his great genius could ever remove. "A man," said Cromwell, "never rises so high as when he knows not whither he is going." Although Goethe would fain follow his intuitions and yield himself to the impulse of the moment, his very intuitions had prudence and self-love in them, so firmly implanted that he could never escape from worldly considerations. But the old belief of mankind is wisest, which declares that the poet's inspiration is greater than worldly prudence, and that the oracles are sincere.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

FACTS AND EVIDENCE v. ASSERTION.

THE business commenced with a capital of £2,000. The writer had been previously living in Vienna, and had there acquired the knowledge of an article now universally known in Great Britain and Ireland, and such strong proof was there afforded to him of its great merits that he became enthusiastic in its favour, and ultimately threw up the business in which he was then engaged, and came right home at once solely for the purpose of making known this then unknown article, in association with a partner. And looking back the writer is astonished at his temerity, for it was started to do with £2,000 that which it is variously estimated by experts requires from £25,000 to £50,000 of capital to accomplish. It is true that capital was borrowed, and that a Limited Company was formed to complete the development of "Gordon's Extract," which is the business to which allusion is made; yet none the less the purpose originally held in view has become an accomplished fact; and in less than three years this remedy has grown from utter insignificance to be one of the largest-sold proprietary medicines in the Kingdom, at a capital expenditure of certainly less than one-third of the amount has taken to establish any other proprietary medicine, despite of very largely-increased competition, and in the face of the gigantic advertising of some of its contemporaries. Truth is mighty and must prevail. There is an intangible something in a straightforward statement of facts, such as has always marked the advertisements of "Gordon's Extract," and upon which no man can lay his finger and say "That is it" that impels conviction of its truth, even when the language is bald and the comparisons threadbare, and hence the reason of the enormous success attendant upon the introduction of "Gordon's Extract." The proof afforded by the 54,000 test bottles sent out for gratuitous trial has been so vast and overwhelmingly irresistible in favour of the medicine, that commendatory letters of the very highest character and from the most unimpeachable sources have flowed in in the past, and stream in in the present, so freely, that every theory of disease that has been broached, every statement of fact, and every assertion that has been made, has received corroboration from the evidence, very often from clergymen, that we have been enabled to print from among the stores of testimonials, some thousands in number, that have been received. It cannot be said that the "Gordon's Extract" success is owing to advertising, for while the expenditure of the business for advertisements has been nearly £2,000 less for the eight months of 1885 ending August 31st than for the same period in 1884, yet on the other hand the actual sales of "Gordon's Extract" have in eight months of 1885 exceeded those of the same dates in 1884 by no less than £1,623 10s. 9d. This fact of increased business, despite decreased advertising, is extraordinary and altogether unique in the annals of a proprietary medicine, for less advertising with other remedies is universally known to be accompanied by a dwindling business, whereas with "Gordon's Extract" just the opposite has taken place. It is, therefore, quite certain that the growth of the "Gordon's Extract" business is owing to the plain straightforwardness and honesty of the claims made about this remedy, impelling faith and belief in it, and because the merits of the remedy are manifestly of a high curative order, so as to secure for it the energetic and impromptu recommendation of those who use it. This is proven by the reports on its merits, sent post free on application.

The great success of "Gordon's Extract" is in large measure owing to

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PIT LIFE.

A DARK PICTURE, BUT SUBSTANTIALLY TRUE.

Three o'clock in the morning, a blustering wind, no moon visible, the vicinity of a coal pit the scene, with heapstead, engine-house, and rows of grimy wagons being the only objects visible—and these indistinctly—and you have a gloomy picture indeed. But if we climb the broad steep ladder and look in the direction of the pit's mouth we shall see that total darkness does not prevail here, for at a corner of the heapstead—which, by the way, is partly roofed over and surrounded on three sides with well tarred wood-work—is burning a good-sized fire. The fireplace is simply a square tower open halfway up at one side with a deep grate fixed into the brickwork, half of a wagon wheel doing duty as fender. Against the stout wooden frames which support the pulleys, hang a couple of oil lamps, which help to illuminate the surroundings whilst struggling successfully against the gusts of wind threatening every moment to extinguish them. Another small light twinkles from the interior of the engine house, but there is no one astir. The brakesman is dozing at the handles, the tension of exacting duty being for the moment relaxed, as the cages rest at meetings for the time being, and the night shift banksman lies coiled up in slumber on the seat near the fire.

At a colliery village, which lies nearly a mile away; the "caller" is just beginning his three o'clock round among the cottages. At one he called up the hewers of the foreshift, and now he is rousing the lads, for the pit commences to draw coals at four o'clock, and the putters, drivers, and trappers must be at the bottom of the mine before that time. With a lighted lantern in one hand and a heavy knobbed stick in the other, the old man limps from door to door, and such as are marked with a large chalked figure 3 he pounds vigorously with the heavy end of the stick till there comes an "Aye, aye." from the inside of the cottages, on which he hobbles off to similarly salute the next figure 3. Lads with faces which the sun never gets an opportunity of bronzing, and eyes half-slept, tumble unrefreshed out of bed, mechanically pull on their scanty clothing, and almost as mechanically drink their milkless coffee, and afterwards collecting in small groups at the row ends, saunter off to the pit.

Though all is quiet at the surface of the mine, as we have already noticed, down below and away in-bye a different state of things prevails. A number of passages, say fifteen feet wide and seven feet high, converge towards the shaft bottom like the spokes of a wheel. For four-fifths of the distance between the shafts and the workings where the hewers are at work, the empty tubs are taken in and the full tubs brought away by horses driven by small boys. Near the face of the workings small ponies do the work of drawing the tubs, bringing them out to the "flat" which is a junction where the jurisdiction of the putter and pony begins, and that of the horse and driver ends. All however is quiet here as yet, only the hewers being at work. In one of the mainways, and quite in an opposite direction from those we have been speaking of, at its very extremity, is the furnace. This is a huge fire which is kept perpetually burning, the smoke finding an outlet to the surface by means of the furnace shaft, which is exactly of the same depth as that by which men and boys descend and ascend, and up which the coals are drawn. The route to the furnace direct as shut off by air-tight swing doors at a short distance from each other not far from the entrance, so that all the fresh air may be drawn through the regular workings and find its way finally, after becoming diluted with the various gases and fouled by the breathing of men and horses, to the furnace by a circuitous route kept open carefully for that purpose. Should the fire, by inattention from the furnaceman or any other cause, become low it necessarily loses its power of draught, hence the air current travelling throughout the workings becomes weakened, a favourable opportunity is given for the accumulation of gases, and the lights grow dim or go out altogether. These matters, which of course are known to every collier in the kingdom, are mentioned here as they may have some bearing on what is to follow. We say *may* have, because all reliable data as to the actual condition of the mine on this eventful morning must have long since been destroyed.

Having made these explanatory remarks we now visit the hewers at their work, they being as yet almost the sole occupants of the mine. Each with pick in hand, and stripped of every article of clothing except cap, drawers, shoes and socks, is toiling away as perhaps only a northern pitman can toil. As a rule he prefers doing twelve hours work in six hours, at least that was characteristic of the pitman of 20 years ago. The degree of hardness in coal varies a good deal in different parts of the mine, amd even in adjoining places at the same flat. Hence, some were carving out the bottom part of the seam for three or four feet and preparing to blast down the undermined portion by powder, while others, where the coal was of a softer nature, were breaking in the bottom and sides a few inches which rendered the hewing loose of the rest of the coal a matter of comparative ease. The working sections of the mine ere fear apart, and while one portion was free—or supposed to be free—from gas, in another part of the mine an exactly reverse state of things prevailed. Safety lamps were used wherever the least danger of meeting with explosive gas was apprehended. However, as this subtle and much dreaded visitant had not made its appearance in any appreciable quantity at some of the flats the men were here permitted the use of candles, and were also allowed to blast the coal where deemed necessary. Although no danger had been by the the officials in this quarter, it was neverless true that gas had shown its presence there. It had been noticed only in one place, and that by the two men whose cavil it was to work there. Instead, however, of reporting the matter at once, they preserved the utmost secrecy, for they well knew to report it would mean the introduction of the dim safety lamp and a pohibition of the firing of shots, as blasting is termed. How long this unsuspected danger had existed was known only to these two men, but certain it is that on more than one occasion when fixing the lighted candle end underneath the squib in order to ignite the shot, the hewer had to dash out with his cap a blue flame which played round the mouth of the drill hole.

"Dear me! What's that?" The exclamation came from the lips of the night-shift banksman whom he left coiled up in slumber on a seat near the fire He had been awakened by a peculiar rumbling sound, and then, before he could collect his senses properly he heard a rushing noise in the shaft, and a moment after a black cloud of coal dust rose from its mouth and was carried away by the wind.

Three lads were on their way to work. Two of them were drivers, as might be seen from the whip, midgy, and cotteril each carried. The third, a diminutive lad of ten, was a trapper, and he "cruddled" in behind his companions, to get what shelter he could from the blustering wind, which seemed almost strong enough to blow the little fellow off the track into the turnip field, through which their road lay. Three parts of the distance between the village and the Colliery had been thus traversed, when someone in great haste was heard coming from the opposite direction. A moment later, and a man pulled up in front of them, gasping for breath. "Wey, what's the matter, Jimmy?" called out the elder of the lads, who recognised the man in front of them. "Eh! hinnies," replied Jimmy, when he had recovered his breath sufficiently to speak. "It's a bad job for many a poor thing the day—*the pit's fired.*" This terrible message delivered Jimmy sped on his way, leaving the lads fixed to the ground as if paralysed. For about a minute they stood thus then broke off into a half-run towards the pit, the younger of the trio in the middle, clasping a hand of each of his companions. On the heapstead there had already congregated a number of men connected with the colliery either at the surface or below, and amongst whom were a few underground officials noticable from their blue flanniel suits, leather caps, and the yard-sticks they carried. There was a brief consultation amongst the officials, at the close of which they came forward in a group intimated to the banksman that they were going to descend into the mine. As the cage was being brought into position, several stalwart men dressed in their work clothes stepped up to the officials and volunteered to accompany them on their hazardous expedition. The offer to a certain extent was accepted. two or three of the number being selected as the most fitted for the work required to be done. The bravery of the soldier and sailor has been extolled in volumes of poetry and their deeds recorded by the historian in the most glowing language, and as we have heard these feats of valour sung, or read of them as recounted in the picturesque style of a Macauly or a Hume, the patriotic fire has been kindled, and we have almost longed to emulate these examples of English pluck and endurance on land and sea. But whose pen has adequately described the perils of the coal miner, either in song or prose? When was the bravery of the grim featured pitman extolled? The time has not yet come but it will when when those blue scars on face and hands, those crooked legs and arms—distorted by cramped toil or the incapacity of the colliery doctor to deal with broken bones—when these disfigurments will be no longer the subject of redicule by white white handed fops or the jest of the town bred-swell, but will be rated as scars won in battle—the battle of honourable toil amid dangers on which the light of heaven is never permitted to shine. Here we handful of men decending into the bowels of the earth under the circumstances which were enough to appal any ordinary mortal, There has been an explosion of gas, a number of men have been caught in the very heart of that explosion, and the question is how many have not succumbed to the fiery current and are able to resist the poisonous after damp until help arrives. There is another danger. Another explosion may occur at any moment which may take a larger sweep than the first, and destroy both rescuers and those who are hoping for rescue. There is nearly always this terrible risk, and alas, how often has it been dearly paid for. As soon as the men had been lowered to the bottom of the shaft, speculation as to the result of their exploration became rife amongst the increasing crowd which thronged the heapstead. A period of intense anxiety and hurried conversation, and there was a sudden hush of all voices. They were signalling from below to bring up the cage. As the movement of the rapper was noted, there went a peculiar thrill through every man and boy. This occasioned by what would to the uninitiated appear a trifling circumstance the signal was This meant as those about well knew, that one or more occupants of the cage was helplessly injured or a corpse. As the cage at last came into view one figure therein absorbed the attention of every man, woman, and boy. The head and face were closely muffled by some of the new flannel taken down by the relief party, and thus shrouded the man was led throurh the crowd homeward. The fact was that the poor fellow had been so severely burnt that it was considered wise to hide his features from view till he received medical attendance. Being a strong man, when caught in the explosion, as soon as he recovered from the first shock he had rushed away half naked towards the shaft, and was thus the first man whom the explorers had come up with. There were now more volunteers lowered into the mine, and by-and-by the extent of the disaster began to be seen as the cage on its return journeys brought up lifeless forms in charge of two or three releif men, and these forms more or less burnt, and not a few mutlated. To describe the feelings of that mixed crowd on the heapstead now is beyond the power of the writer, though, nevertheless, an eye-witness. Strong, rough, horny-handed men seemed unable to keep back a moisture from eyes as they saw an old "marra"—to use a pitman's language—carried away to the temporary mortuary. Women, recognising in almost unrecognisable features begrimed with coal dust, and partly charred with the fierce flame, the face of a dead husband, rushed forward and wildly kissed the lips that would never more return the loving caress. What many a lady of refinement and culture would have shrunk back from with excuseable aversion these simple colliers' wives embraced with affection, at the same time uttering words of endearment to the inanimate form. In most cases after the first paroxysm of grief had subsided, anxiety was expressed that the lifeless bread-winner be conveyed home at once, where the last offices of love might be performed; and those requests where identification was placed beyond a doubt, were acceded to. A few days afterwards a stream of hearses, and a long procession of decently clad miners might have been seen wending their way to the burial ground, thus ending a tragedy which, sad to say, has been more than once reenacted since then in other parts of our coal fields.

Sporting Items.

Angling in Waskerley Reservoir.—Supt. Liddel, Stanhope, has borne away the palm among the fraternity who lure the spotted trout from his hiding places in the Waskerley Reservoir this season. He has caught the largest number of trout of any of the anglers who frequent that spot. Both for number and weight killed in one day this season he stands head and shoulders above his fellows. The latter part of the season the fish were in prime condition.

Rabbit Coursing at Flint Hill.—A rabbit coursing, promoted by Anthony Harrison, at Mr John Bennet's, Flint Hill, was run off on Saturday as follows:—First round—Young Fox 17, beat Danger, 17; Danger, 17, beat Martha, 16; Little John, 18½, beat Young Fox, 17; Champagne Charlie, 18½, beat Free Trader, 15; Jannette, 17½, beat Be Careful, 17½; Champagne Charlie beat Little John; Goulden, 18, beat Jeanette, 17½; Lillywhite, 16½, beat Martha, 16. Second round—Young Fox beat Danger; Little John beat Champagne Charlie; Champagne Charlie beat Jeanette; Lillywhite beat Gouldon. Third round—Young Fox beat Little John; Champagne Charlie beat Lillywhite. Final—Champagne Charlie beat Young Fox. A. Harrison was judge, and T. Brown pistol-firer.

Football.

Dec. 5.—Crookgate v. St. Cuthbert's, at Newcastle Town Moor.
" 5.—Consett v. Jarrow, at Jarrow.
" 5.—Tanfield Lea 1st and 2nd v. Rendel 1st and 2nd, at Benwell.
" 5.—Tantobie 1st v. Pelton Fell Harriers, at Pelton Fell.
" 5.—Beamish and District v. Ouston Rangers, at Ouston.
" 12.—Beamish and District v. Tanfield Lea (cup tie), at Tanfield Lea.
" 12.—Consett v. Throckley, at Throckley.
" 12.—Consett 2nd v. Hexham 2nd, at Hexham.
" 12.—Medomsley v. Hamsterley Rangers, at Hamsterley.
" 12.—Tanfield Lea 1st and 2nd v. S.S. Mary and James' 1st and 2nd, at Tanfield Lea.
" 12.—Crookgate Juniors v. Alhusen Juniors, at Crookgate.
" 12.—Langley Park v. South Moor, at Langley Park.
" 19.—Crookgate 1st and Juniors v. Westwood 1st and 2nd, at Westwood.
" 19.—Benwell Hill v. Shotley Bridge, at Shotley Bridge.

Beamish and District 2nd v. Ouston Scratch—Played on the ground of the latter on Friday and, after a good game, ended in a win for the visitors by one goal to nil.

Swalwell Juniors v. Lemington Juniors.—Played on the ground of the former on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the visitors by one goal to nil, J. Falls defending the goal well for the winners.

Dipton Heroes v. South Moor Rovers.—Played on the ground of the former on Saturday, and the day being very wild, the ball was bad to keep in play, but the Heroes played in their best form, and won by two goals to nil.

Beamish and District 1st v. Birtley Athletic 1st.—Played on the ground of the latter on Saturday, but owing to several of the visitors' men being engaged with the Parliamentary election, three substitutes had to be obtained, and the home team won by two goals to nil.

Esh Stags 2nd v. Langley Park 1st Juniors.—Played at Esh on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for the home team by five goals to nil. The goals were scored by Mints (2), Rowe (1), Coulson (1), and Smith (1).—Esh Stags 1st and Whitburn ought to have played on Saturday, but Whitburn did not turn up

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

On Wednesday evening, the monthly meeting was held at the Public Buildings, Parliament Street, Consett, Mr John Calvert presiding in the absence of the chairman (Mr Wm. Jenkins, J.P.). Present: Rev F. Steggall, Mr J. W. Davison, Mr W. Shell, Mr W. Aynsley, Mr J. Collinson, Mr H. Carss, Mr J. Palliser, the assistant-clerk (Mr J. Willey), and the surveyor (Mr W. Rippon).

The questions of the attendance officer and the proposed goods station at Consett were carried forward.

THE PARK SCHEME.

A letter was read from the Clerk of the Benfieldside Local Board (Mr Booth), relative to the Blue Heaps Public Park Scheme, arranging for a meeting of representatives of the two Local Boards; and on the proposal of Mr Carss, seconded by Mr Palliser, it was resolved that the Consett Board meet the Benfieldside Board on Wednesday next, at 1 p.m.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

Subjoined is the Surveyor's (Mr Rippon) monthly report:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Consett Local Board.

Gentlemen,—During the past month the maintenance of your highways have been strictly attended to. Portions of the following have been covered with broken limestone—namely: Leadgate Road, Delves Lane, Medomsley Road, Castleside Road, Pasture Drift Road, and Front Street. The footpath on Leadgate Road, Delves Lane, Medomsley Road, Castleside Road, and Knitsley Lane have been covered with coke ashes.

I have, as directed by you, put down the crossing at the bottom of Front Street.

I have ordered from Messrs Ord and Maddison 200 tons of rough limestone, which is now coming to hand, and is being broken for immediate use.

The Consett Iron Company have repaired the railway bridges belonging to them that are in your district, and the North-Eastern Railway Company is giving attention to their's also.

As this is the last Board meeting this year, I ask for an expression of your opinion with regard to the prices paid by the Board for both manual and team labour and stone-breaking by contract. Formerly, you used to re-adjust some of the questions annually; lately, however, these have been overlooked. Should you consider it advisable to make any change, I think this is the proper time to do it.

The new street at the top of Pasture Drift Road, adjoining property belonging to Messrs Powell, Suddes, Dunne, and Aynsley, is now completed as far as the property is built. I have received from the Consett Iron Company the amount due from them for their proportion of street making at this place.

I have inspected your district and found the most of the water-closets and privies clean, and the ashpits with only a small quantity of refuse in them.

I have served 14 notices for the abatement of nuisances, the most of which have had prompt attention. The sewerage manure has been taken out of two of your settling ponds. Your main sewers are all in good working order.

I have received and paid to treasurer the following amounts:—

	£	s.	d.
General District Rate	200	2	11
Messrs the Consett Iron Company for street-making, Mount Pleasant	12	13	4
Messrs the Board of Works for County Court rent	4	0	0
Market tolls	2	2	6

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. Rippon.

Consett, Dec. 2nd, 1885.

PLANS.

Resolved, on the proposal of Mr Shell, seconded by Mr Davison, that the plans for additions to stables, &c., in Albert Row, for Mr Geo. Brown, be approved of.

FORMATION OF A NEW STREET.

The Rev. F. Steggall moved, and Mr Carss seconded, that notices be served upon the property owners to continue the formation of the new street leading from Mount Pleasant in the direction of Rose Mount.

THE PRICE OF LIMESTONE.

Mr Carss proposed, and Mr Aynsley seconded, that the Surveyor be instructed to ask Messrs Ord and Maddison for a reduction in the price of rough limestone.

The motion was carried.

MANUAL AND TEAM LABOUR.

Mr Shell observed that the Surveyor's expression in regard to the question of letting manual and team labour was not exactly correct, as about 12 months ago he remembered bringing the subject of manual labour—and he believed team labour also—before the Board, with a view to re-considering the expense; but the subject was shelved. As regards manual labour, he pointed out that there had been a great reduction of wages all rounds; and as the wages of the Board's men were upstanding, and they did not lose any time, he advocated that they should be reduced also.

Mr Collinson and Mr Davison concurred, the last-named gentleman remarking that at the present moment a great many ratepayers were not making 18s or even 15s per week—(Mr Shell: "No; nothing like that")—and he considered it exceptionally hard that they should be compelled to contribute their quota towards the Board's expenses, when their workmen were receiving wages varying from 22s per week.

After some discussion, it was proposed by Mr Shell, and seconded by Mr Collinson, that the Board's labourer's wages be reduced to an uniform rate of 19s per week.

Carried, Mr Carss (who was neutral) was in favour of 20s being paid all round.

It was likewise resolved, on Mr Shell proposing, and Mr Palliser seconding, that tenders be advertised for (1) team labour per day's work; and price per tonage for carting road material; also (2) for the breakage of stone.

MR SHELL AND MR PALLISER: AN UNEXPECTED DENOUEMENT.

The litigation proceedings instituted against Messrs Geo. Brown and Jos. Whitehead have been withdrawn, the offending parties having confirmed to the bye-laws of the Board, and presented plans for the approval of the members.

Mr Shell said that at the last meeting he supported the resolution threatening proceedings against Messrs Brown and Whitehead; and with one or two exceptions all the members were in favour of the proposal. However, after that meeting, a member of that Board (Mr Palliser) gave utterance to some very strong remarks concerning himself. Mr Palliser told another member outside the Board-room that Mr Shell had built some outbuildings for Mr Taylor, in Front Street, without any plans being forwarded to or passed by that Board. He (the speaker) would just state for Mr Palliser's edification that he had never done any such thing. He would ask the Surveyor if he had ever erected any buildings for Mr Taylor or anyone else in Consett without having had plans passed? The facts were that Mr Taylor desired a couple of coalhouses built in a yard, and neither that gentleman nor Mr Calvert thought it was requisite to furnish plans. as it was such a trifling affair. In spite of these assertions, however, plans for the same were submitted in due course, and accepted by the Board. He thought it would have been more manly of Mr Palliser to have accused him at the meeting, instead of meanly saying such things behind his back. He defied any man to assert that he had ever, during his lifetime, built a house or erection of any description, without first submitting plans to that Board. He wished Mr Palliser to understand that they did not believe in cowardly and ungentlemanly attacks being made there; they wanted upright and straightforward dealings. He felt assured that Mr Palliser had not intentionally misrepresented him; but still it was not very mannerly to attack a member behind his back.

Mr Carss: This is a matter which has occurred outside this room, and thorefore beyond the jurisdiction of the Board

Mr Shell: I maintain that I have a right to put a question to the Surveyor, and thus refute Mr Palliser's accusation.

The Chairman said this question was thoroughly explained at the last meeting, and it was unnecessary to open out the subject again.

Mr Aynsley, who was present at the previous meeting, observed that all this was quite new to him.

Mr Shell: I am in perfect order in asking a question of the Surveyor. I say, Mr Rippon, did I not furnish the Board with plans of these out-houses for Mr Taylor?

The Surveyor: Yes; plans were submitted and passed for these coal-houses.

Mr Shell: Have I ever put up an erection without previously laying plans before the Board?

The Surveyor: Not to my knowledge.

Mr Palliser, being granted permission to reply to Mr Shell's statements, remarked that it was quite right for a member of that Board to defend his character; but he denied *in toto* that he ever said such things as had been attributed to him. He was sorry that Mr Shell had not mentioned the matter to him privately, before airing his grievances before the Board, and perhaps when he had heard his explanation, Mr Shell might have reason to alter his views. In a conversation he had with Mr Collinson, after the last meeting, he merely stated, when talking of the subject disposed of, it would be well for the Board to treat all parties alike. Mr Collinson enquired if the members of the Board were not treating everybody alike? He merely replied that he did not think so, as they appeared to be making "fish of one, and flesh of another." A gentleman came to him (Mr Palliser) and complained that they (the Board) found fault with him for building structures on his back premises without forwarding plans for the approval of the Board, and yet they allowed Mr Shell to erect some out-houses for Mr Taylor without any plans at all. He (Mr Palliser) doubted his informant's story, and told him that he knew nothing about the affair. Mr Shell was now charging him with saying something which had been put into his mouth by another individual. If Mr Collinson made such a statement to Mr Shell he had perverted the facts, and had thus created a wrong impression.

Mr Shell retorted that even if he took it for granted what Mr Palliser said was true, would it not have been more manly and more English-like to bring the charge directly before him, without throwing out base insinuations behind his back?

Mr Palliser: Well, I never made such a charge.

Mr Collinson said that as his name had been introduced into the matter, and as the veracity of his statements had been questioned, he supposed it would be necessary to make a few remarks. After the meeting, Mr Palliser, referring to the pending action against Messrs Brown and Whitehead, averred that the Board were making "fish of one and flesh of another." He requested Mr Palliser to point out one solitary instance wherein the Board had acted inconsistently, as he was not aware of the fact. Mr Palliser responded: Well, there is Mr Shell, who has built property for Mr Taylor, in Front Street——

Mr Palliser (interposing): I said that I had been informed so.

Mr Collinson: Wait a moment, please. I told Mr Palliser that he should have made such a charge in the Board-room. After Mr Palliser had made the allegation, he qualified his assertion by saying that a man had told him it was so.

Mr Palliser: Well, it was a fact.

Mr Collinson (with warmth): I have stated exactly what transpired. Don't begin to stuff this Board with mis-statements, or tell me that I am not speaking the truth.

Mr Shell (with warmth, to Mr Palliser): If you have any charge to prefer against any member of this Board, it is your duty to lay the same before the Board, and not go down the back-stairs to malign anyone's character. Another gentleman independent of Mr Collinson, who heard the conversation, told me a similar story. I also heard, shortly after the same meeting, that one member had set it afloat that Mr Collinson and Mr Shell were solely to blame for the prosecution of Messrs Brown and Whitehead. It was the action of the whole Board, who were responsible for the proceedings. I emphatically deny that Mr Collinson and myself were the instigators of the proceedings; we might be the only members who were bold enough to utter our opinions, but with one or two exceptions, it was the wish of the Board that the offending parties should be summoned. Nothing was done with any ill-feeling against Messrs Brown and Whitehead, as they are my personal friends; but it was merely in obedience to the rules and regulations of the Board that they should be proceeded against. I consider it most ungentlemanly for any one to make such cowardly attacks against individual members of the Board, or to propogate false statements in their absence.

Mr Palliser (who turned white with rage, and trembled in his anger) said he could not understand the charge brought against him at all. He had never spoken to Mr Brown, Mr Whitehead, or anyone else, respecting what was transacted at the last meeting. He never mentioned the subject to anyone save Mr Collinson. He deemed it exceedingly hard when he was defending his character, that he should be blackguarded and insulted in this fashion.

Mr Shell (indignantly, shaking his fist): You are not being blackguarded at all. When the resolution was carried, you exclaimed that it was "cruel." You wish to carry favour with the ratepayers, but it would be much better if you would act upright and straightforward.

Mr Palliser contended that the Board were treating these parties exceedingly harsh in compelling them to pull down their erections. The Board had admitted their error, as they had since bolstered-up the case, and withdrawn the proceedings.

Mr Davison averred that the matter had not been compromised, inasmuch as Messrs Brown and Whitehead had complied with the provisions of the Board, and had sent plans which had been approved of.

Mr Palliser said that Mr Whitehead's plan was laid before the Board at the last meeting, and why was it not approved of then?

Mr Davison said it was done at a special meeting.—He was proceeding to offer further observations, when Mr Palliser arose to speak, both gentlemen addressing the meeting simultaneously, amid cries of "order," "chair."

Mr Palliser was understood to say that Mr Aynsley and himself were the only two members who opposed the prosecution of Messrs Whitehead and Brown last month.

Mr Aynsley reminded the Board that they were wandering away from the subject. What transpired a month ago had nothing to do with what Mr Shell charged Mr Palliser with that night.

Mr Palliser contended that it had. When any member or official of the Board said anything unkind of Mr Shell, that individual turned round and brutally and cowardly abused and insulted him. He had never been accustomed to such unjust treatment. He had always striven to act in an upright and straightforward way.

Mr Collinson said if Mr Palliser had laid the charge before the Board, Mr Shell could have given a complete refutation at the last meeting.

Mr Palliser denied that he had brought any charges against Mr Shell.

Mr Shell (angrily, doubling his hands): Yes you did. You sneakingly accused me of dishonesty in connection with my work and my dealings with this Board.

The Chairman thought the discussion had been prolonged long enough.

Mr Shell (indignantly): I would sooner believe Mr Collinson than Mr Palliser.

Mr Palliser (excitedly): I believe Mr Collinson to be a just and straightforward man——

Mr Shell (warmly): So he is; but I am sorry you are not. (Sensation; and voices: "Order," "Chair," &c.)

At this juncture the Chairman wisely exercised the *cloture*, and the Board immediately adjourned.

The *Newcastle Chronicle* comments as follows:—"If the Consett Local Board be not a copy of the British House of Commons, the British House of Commons is a copy of the Consett Local Board. It will be learned from the report which we publish that in the latter, as in the former, "Parliamentary language" is used; that the members are given first to say such-and-such outside, and then to have a row about it inside; that "blackguarding" is sometimes resorted to; that things are done, or understood to be done, in order to "curry favour" with the electors; that they sometimes make "fish of one and flesh of another;" that some members at least are "upright and straightforward;" that there are those given to become "somewhat personal;" that the *Cloture* is in vogue; and that it is occasionally necessary to "exercise" the *Cloture*."

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CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

Monday, Nov. 30th.—Before Jos. Priestman, Esq. (chairman), James Annandale, Esq., and J. W. Walton-Wilson, Esq.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.

Peter McGurk was fined 5s and costs for being found in a drunken state by P.C. Newton, on the 25th ult.

For a similar offence, committed at Blackhill on the 21st ult., *Joseph Bell* was mulcted in the penalty of 10s and costs.—Sergt. Cruickshank adduced the facts.

Sergt. Thornton charged *Alfred Stacey* with being inebriated and riotous at Dipton, on the 15th ult., for which he was fined 5s and costs.

Robert Scott, charged by P.C. Phillipson with being drunk and causing a disturbance in Derwent Street, Blackhill, on Saturday night last, was sent to gaol for seven days.

Mary Young was similarly charged.—P.C. Stubbs adduced that he found defendant in company with the last-named prisoner, who they had ascertained to be her husband. She gave them three different names. They were traversing the streets arm-in-arm, causing crowds of people to gather around them.—P.C. Phillipson gave corroborative testimony.—Defendant emphatically denied the charge, but the Bench believed the offence to have been committed, and sent her to gaol for seven days.

For being drunk in Havelock Street, Consett, on Saturday night last, *Mary Collins* was fined 2s 6d and costs.—P.C. Martin proved the charge.

A respectable-looking young man, named *James McIlroy* was placed in the dock charged with drunkenness.—P.C. Lawson deposed that on Saturday night he observed defendant, who was drunk, rushing down Front Street, Consett, brandishing huge stick at everyone he met.—Fined 5s and costs.

William Davis, a grey-headed old man, was similarly fined for being helplessly drunk in Parliament Street, Consett, on Saturday night.—P.C. Martin adduced the information.

At the instance of Sergt. Tate, *Michael McDonald* was mulcted in the penalty of 5s and costs for being found intoxicated in Newmarket Street, Consett, on Saturday night.

Michael Riley was placed in the dock on a similar charge.—P.C. Jameson stated that last Saturday night, he was sent for to turn prisoner out of a lodging-house in Consett, in which he had been creating a disturbance. On ejecting him, being drunk, he became noisy, and having no home to go to, he locked him up.—The case was dismissed.

FIRING A CHIMNEY.

John Wilson, of Derwent Street, Blackhill, was charged by P.C. Stubbs with setting his chimney on fire on the 15th ult.—Defendant, who did not appear, was fined 1s and costs.

A VIOLENT TOPER.

A powerful-looking young man, named *William Hinkin*, was placed in the dock upon three charges—drunkenness and assaults.—Sergeant Tate deposed that he found defendant in Albert Row in a very intoxicated condition and creating a disturbance. On taking him to the Police Station, he struck at the officer several times, and it was with great difficulty that he succeeded in getting him there. On entering the office, Hinkin snatched up a large poker, and lifting it above his head struck at the head of the officer, but happily it only caught him on the shoulder. Tate then drew his truncheon to defend himself, and a deadly combat ensued, but the officer proved too much for his antagonist, and eventually secured him.—An infirm old man, named Owen Ferran, in a long incoherent statement, explained how prisoner, whom he thought to be very little the worse of drink, dragged him out of his own water-closet, knocked him down several times striking him in the face and about the body, leaving him in a almost helpless condition, having to crawl on his hands and knees to his home.—Defendant asserted that he knew nothing at all about the occurrence.—The Chairman said the case of drunkenness against him would be dismissed; but as his conduct in both instances might have resulted in murder, especially so as regarded the officer, he would be sent to gaol for two months with hard labour.

A WANDERING LUNATIC.

P.C. Rogerson stated that from several complaints he had received of the indecent conduct of an old man, named *James Davidson*, he had taken him into custody. Defendant had some time before been in a lunatic asylum, but was then employed as a shoemaker at Burnopfield Store. He then explained defendant's conduct, which was disgusting in the extreme, not even being fit to publish.—He was ordered to be taken to the Workhouse for examination by the Union doctor.

WILL OF THE LATE MR JOHN BOWES.

The will, dated 1st June, 1878, with six codicils thereto, of Mr John Bowes, late of Streatlam Castle, Durham, who died there on the 9th of October last, has been proved in the principal registry in London by Sir Henry Morgan Vane and Mr Edward Young Western, two of the executors therein named, power being reserved to Mr Alexander William Kinglake, the other executor. The gross personal estate is sworn as of the value of £147,874 19s 3d. The will is of great length. The last codicil is dated 25th September, 1885. The will commences by declaring that it relates to all the testator's property, both real and personal, and wheresoever situate, except his real estate in France. The testator directs that his funeral shall be conducted as quietly as may be. A large number of legacies and bequests to testator's relations, friends, and dependents are left. There is a gift to the trustees of the Bowes settled estates, which have now devolved upon the testator's cousin, the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, of all such hereditaments, of whatever tenure, as the testator may have purchased in the counties of York or Durham, and the purchase money of which in each separate instance shall not have exceeded £500; also a legacy of £5,000 to be expended in planting on the Wemmergill estate, being part of the settled estates, he mentioning that he has long had the intenion of planting trees there. There is a bequest to the museum at Barnard Castle of articles at Streatlam Castle or elsewhere, to be selected by the testator's executors according to detailed directions which are given to them. Most of these have been sent in Mr Bowes' life-time. Other articles are directed to be settled as heirlooms with Streatlam Castle. Among the pecuniary legacies there are a number to persons living in France who were friends of the testator and of his first wife, the Countess of Montalbo, amounting to about £27,000. There is a legacy to Mr Ralph John Dent of £3,000 by the will and £2,000 additional by the codicil, dated 25th September, 1885; and to each of the executors and trustees of the testator's first wife's will, £3,000 sterling Among the names of these executors and trustees were Sir W. Hirst and Mr John Dickenson Holmes, whose legacies have lapsed by their death. To Mr Francis Henry Iddell and Mr Henry Charles Silvertop, testator bequeaths £400 each; to testator's godson, Rev Gilbert Vane, £400; to testator's goddaughter, Lady Maud Agnes Lyon-Bowes, daughter of the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, £5,000; to the two children of testator's partner, Mr Chas. Mark Palmer, M.P., who were testator's godchildren, £3,000 each; to Mr Joseph Hauby Holmes, testator's solicitor at Barnard Castle, and nephew of the late Mr John Dickenson Holmes, a legacy of £1,000; and to John H. Peart, the manager of testator's stud of racehorses, and to John Perrin, testator's trainer, annuities of £100 each for their lives. But the largest legacy contained in the will is the bequest of £100,000 in one sum to the trustees of the will of testator's first wife, the Countess of Montalbo, to be held by them as an endowment fund fort the museum and park founded by the Countess of Montalbo's will, which will and the arrangements thereunder are stated at considerable length in the testator's own will, He would seem to have been uncertain whether he might be leaving more legacies than his property would amount to, for he directs that his general legacies and annuities are to be paid in full in priority to the large legacy to the museum, and he directs that if his property shall be sufficient, an additional legacy shall be paid to the museum. In the same event there is a legacy as an endowment fund for and to complete the Roman Catholic Chapel at Barnard Castle, founded by the testator, adjacent to the museum, with detailed regulations respecting it. The testator divides his property into two categories, designated respectively his pure personal estate and his general residuary estate. There is a legacy, originally of £50,000, but by a codicil the amount is altered, and made dependent upon certain conditions, which legacy is directed to be invested in land, to be settled to the same uses as the Bowes settled estates. A jointure of £3,000 per annum, and a pecuniary legacy bequeathed to his second wife, Marie Alphonsine Bowes, by the will, were revoked by a codicil dated 22nd January, 1884. The ultimate residuary legatees are the Earl of Strathmore and the Bowes Museum in equal moities.

CHEAP LITERATURE.

Reprinted from *The Times*, of Nov. 30th, 1885:—Messrs Cassell announce that they will shortly begin the weekly publication of a series of threepenny reprints of good literature. Each volume, which will be complete in itself, will contain about 192 pages, small 8vo, printed in clear readable type, and it is promised that the series, which is to be entitled "Cassell's National Library," shall represent all periods and forms of thought, and shall include the records of history, biography, religion, philosophy, discovery, enterprise, natural science, natural history, art, and political economy, as well as plays, poems, and tales, and whatever else may be worth lasting remembrance. The publishers have secured the services of Professor Henry Morley as editor of the new library; and he will be answerable for the selection of the books, and for a brief introduction to each. The first volume of the series will contain Lord Macaulay's "Warren Hastings," and among the reprints that will follow are Izaak Walton's "Complete Angler," Mackenzie's "Man of feeling," Byron's "Childe Harold," Benjamin Franklin's "Autobiography," Sheridan's "School for Scandal" and "The Rivals," Luther's "Table Talk," Holcroft's translation of the marvellous adventures of Baron Friedrich Trenck, Bacon's "Advancement of Learning," Mungo Park's "Travels in the Interior of Africa," Plutarch's lives of Alexander the Great and Cæsar, in English, White's "Natural History of Selborne," the History of Egypt, according to Herodotus, Lord Anson's "Voyage round the World," some voyages selected from Richard Hakluyt's collection, Keble's "Christian Year," Burke's "Thoughts on the present Discontents," Roscoe's translation of Silvio Pellico's "Memoirs," and Hallam's "History of Europe during the Middle Ages." Such subject to modifications that may from time to time appear advisable, is Messers Cassell's programme for the "National Library" during the first 20 weeks of its existence. The cost of the 20 volumes, in neat paper covers, will be but five shillings, and for that modest sum any one will be able to supply himself with as much good sound literature as he can digest during the period. People who may desire to have their books in a more durable form will be able to obtain the same volumes, bound in cloth, for sixpence each, or 26s a year, which is the prices of subscription to the *Graphic* or the *Illustrated London News*.

Messrs Cassell's new design seems to be in every respect most admirable and worthy of encouragement. They speak of it as "a literary enterprise unique in the annals of English publishing," and they express a very reasonable hope that the carrying out of their adventurous scheme may be no less beneficial to the nation than to themselves. Their energy and public spirit deserve to be rewarded, if only because they have decided to follow a path which, it is notorious, other publishers have shrunk from treading.

As yet we in England do not realise what cheap literature means; nor shall we thoroughly realise it until Messrs Cassell's promised "National Library," or something similar, becomes a household word in every British home, and offers to insatiable readers not only all the best works of our greatest authors, but also translations of the best works of all great authors at a nominal price. In this matter England is behind the age. She has produced a farthing epic, and quite recently she has put forth penny editions of several of Charles Dickens's novels; but Mr R. H. Horne did not publish his "Orion" in the expectation that the venture would prove directly remunerative; and the firm which is responsible for the ill-printed reproductions of "Nicholas Nickleby," and one or two other romances, does the work and bears the inevitable loss, satisfied that many of the people who buy its books will be seduced into buying the sauces and condiments that are obtrusively advertised therein. Neither "Orion" at a farthing nor "Nicholas Nickleby" at a penny can be regarded as the business experiment of an energetic and speculative publisher. Messrs Cassell's "National Library" will not compete with such occasional ventures. The cheap literature that is in the future to be of real value as an educational medium must be produced and supplied, like any other commercial commodity, at paying rates. That it can be supplied at threepence a volume may strike some people as an impossibility; but the experience of several Continental publishers tells, fortunately, in the other direction. Cheap literature of the kind that is contemplated by the designers of the "National Library" has already for years had a large and remunerative sale in more than one foreign country. Germany, France, America, and even Spain are in this respect far ahead of Great Britain; and it may be encouraging to Messrs Cassell, as well as interesting to other people, to know how successful have been the efforts of Herr Reclum, of Leipsic, and of M. L. Berthier, of Paris, to popularize good books in German and French.

Catarrh of the Bladder.—Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all kidney and kindred complaints, cured by "Buchu-paiba." At chemists. Newbery and Sons, Agents, 1, King Edward Street, London, E.C.

Winter Blossoms, published by Messrs Cassell and Company—the "Little Folks" Annual for 1885—is profusely illustrated, excellently printed, and the reading matter highly interesting to "Little Folks."

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Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

Wolsingham.—Register Office, 28th ult., John Littlewood to Margaret Ellen Coates, both of Tow Law.

Stanhope.—Primitive Methodist Chapel, 24th ult., George Henderson to Elizabeth Philipson, both of St. John's Chapel.

Bishop Auckland.—Register Office, 21st ult., Jos. Howarth, Quebec, to Annie Gotts, Crook.

DEATHS.

Blackhill.—25, Durham Road, Margaret Isabella Frances Swallow.

Dipton.—Pontop Cottage, 30th ult., aged 79, Francis Watson.

West Kyo.—1st inst., aged 46, John Ferguson.

Hamsterley Colliery.—26th ult., aged 52, Isabella Young, wife of John Cawthorn.

Cornsay.—Alms Houses, 2nd inst., John Hedley, formerly of Brancepeth, aged 71.

Langley Moor.—25th ult., aged 41, Isabella, wife of John Franks, engineman.

27th ult., Margaret Jane, infant daughter of Wm. Charlton, brakesman.

Winlaton.—30th ult., aged 1 year, Constance May, daughter of C. Moffitt.

Prudhoe.—29th ult., aged 71, Thomas Green.

Durham.—13, North Road, 1st inst., aged 18, John Ather, son of W. H. and Jane Patterson.

Printed and Published by Robert Jackson, at the Atmospheric Printing Works, 59, Front Street, Consett.—Friday, December 4th, 1885