OUR NEW STORY.

SHAUGH BRIDGE:
THE
STORY OF A WOMAN'S REVENGE.
BY SIDNEY SHELLY.
☞ SEE 6TH PAGE.

# The Consett Guardian
AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 1,223
REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.
FRIDAY EVENING, January 18th, 1884.
PRICE ONE PENNY.

SOMETHING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
AND
OUR LADIES' COLUMN.
☞ SEE 6TH PAGE.

## Money.

THE INDUSTRIAL LOAN COMPANY advances Money from £5 to £500 to respectable Householders, at a moderate rate of interest and easy payments. Applications personally or by letter (strictly private), 20, Clayton Street East, Newcastle.—Manager, I. TURNER. Business hours, 10 till 6.

MONEY WITHOUT SECURITIES.—The Monetary Advance Company Lends Money from £10 to £500 to respectable householders, farmers, &c., on their own security, at moderate interest and easy repayments. Applications, personal or by letter, receive prompt attention, with the strictest privacy. Offices, Neville Street, (opposite Central Station Hotel), Newcastle-on-Tyne.—H. S. SCOTT, Manager. 639a

MONEY ADVANCED in large and small sums in Town or Country, on Personal and Household Security, Farm Stock, Second Mortgages, Deeds, Life Policies, Building Society or any other Shares or Interest, repayable to suit borrowers' convenience, as may be arranged. Write or call on Agent, Mr. JAS. [illegible], Rose Mount, Consett, or direct to M. L. ROSENBERG, Cross House Chambers, 54, Westgate Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (opposite Mr Angus, Coachbuilder.) Established 1860. 696r

## Contracts.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the Erection of a Four-roomed HOUSE, at Leadgate.

Plans and Specifications may be seen, and further particulars obtained, upon application to THOMAS SMITH, Durham Road, Leadgate.

Tenders to be delivered to me not later than Six p.m., on January the 28th.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

## Lost.

LOST, between Westwood House and Blackhill, on Tuesday Evening last, the SOCKET END OF A GIG LAMP.—Finder will be rewarded on returning it to Westwood House, Ebchester. 622s

LOST, between Consett and Lintz Colliery, on the 24th December, 1883, a BROWN LEATHER BAG.—Finder, on returning it to Mrs. NEVEN, Lintz Colliery, will be suitably rewarded 620a

## Wanted.

WANTED, Ladies' or Gentlemen's WASHINGS, by a good Laundress.—For reference, apply at the Office of this Paper. 624a

AGENT WANTED to push first-class Lubricating Oil. Liberal Commission.—Box 322, Post Office, Liverpool. 600a

BOARD and RESIDENCE offered to Ladies and Gentlemen. A comfortable, quiet Home.—Mrs. J. PROUD, Derwent House, Shotley Bridge. 499e

WANTED, at once, Two respectable Girls, about 16 and 18 years of age, as GENERAL SERVANTS Good character indispensable.—Apply at the Post Office, Ebchester. 621a

WANTED, a Respectable LAD, age 15 to 18 years, to Clean Windows and act as Light Porter.—Apply to F. BEAVAN, Draper Shields Road, Byker, Newcastle. 628a

REGISTRY OFFICE.

LADIES requiring Servants; also, Servants wanting Situations.—Apply at Mrs. COCKBURN'S Registry, 13, Front Street, Consett. 149p

WANTED, at once, COOKS, HOUSEMAIDS, NURSEMAIDS, and good General SERVANTS.—Apply, Miss SCOTT'S Registry Office for Male and Female Servants, 3, Saville Row, Newcastle.

ASSISTED PASSAGES TO QUEENSLAND.

ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett, authorised Agent, expects to be able to announce another ship carrying Assisted Passengers to Queensland in a few days. 635a

EMIGRATION TO QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA.

WANTED, 300 Female Domestic Servants, Farm Labourers (married or single), Coal Miners, and all classes of Mechanics. Immediate employment upon arrival, at high wages. Free and assisted passages granted by mail steamers every month.—Apply to Local Agents, J. DALY, 2, Shakespeare St., Consett; or J. HILLARY, Auctioneer, Tow Law.

WANTED, Ladies requiring SERVANTS, Male or Female, also NURSES, INVALID NURSES, &c., and Servants good Situations, can be suited daily by applying to Miss PHELAN, Servants' Institute, 75, Clayton Street, Newcastle (formerly with the late Miss Leybourne). Hotels supplied from the Bar to the Kitchen.—Wanted, daily, Cooks, Kitchen and Scullery Maids, House and Kitchen Maids, Head and Under Laundresses, General Servants, &c., &c. 15e

FREE AND ASSISTED PASSAGES TO QUEENSLAND. Five thousand Domestic Servants, Farm Labourers, Miners, Mechanics, and good workmen of all kinds Wanted at once. Immediate employment obtained at highest wages.—Apply to THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION AGENCY (Chief Office for the District), 96, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD. Passages Booked to Canada, Texas, and all parts of America and Australia at exceedingly low rates. 453e

## To Let.

TO LET, a TWO-STALLED STABLE, with HAY LOFT.—Apply to G. BROWN, Railway Hotel, Consett. 554a

TO LET, that beautifully situated DWELLING-HOUSE, at Highgate, known as High Field Villa.—Apply T. SIDDELL, Ashworth Villa, Belle Vue, West Hartlepool. 627a

TO BE LET, a HOUSE AND SHOP (well adapted for any business), situated at Catchgate, on the Main Road, near Annfield Plain.—Apply to R. W. PEARSON, Catchgate. 596a

TO BE LET, LOW WOODSIDE FARM, in the Parish of Lanchester, containing 190 Acres or thereabouts, of which 40 Acres are Arable, and the remainder in Grass. This Farm is two miles from Consett Iron Works, and one-and-a-half mile from the Village of Leadgate, at which places any quantity of milk can be sold, and is one mile from Knitsley Station, on the N.E. Railway.—Thomas Sedgewick, at the farm, will show the boundaries, and offers in writing will be received by Mr. BALLENY, Greencroft, Consett, up to 29th February, 1884. 618s

## For Sale.

FOR SALE, a FAT HEIFER.—Apply to JOHN LAMMONBY, 48B, Tin Street, Leadgate.

FOR SALE, a COW; time up on March 5th.—Apply to PEARSON MAUGHAN, Watling Street, Leadgate. 626s

FOR SALE, a Well-bred COW; third Calf; newly Calved.—Apply to THOMAS SIMPSON, High Bradley, Medomsley. 630s

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

FOR SALE, RIDING SADDLES and BRIDLES HORSE CLOTHING, GIG APRONS CLIPPING MACHINES, and SINGING LAMPS.—THOMAS OWEN, 67, Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES FOR SALE, overlooking the proposed New Park, situate at Mount Pleasant, Consett.—Apply to Messrs. JOHN SMITH & SON, Shotley Bridge; or Mr. WILLIAM AYNSLEY, Middle Street, Consett. 451r

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 (New Edition) giving all details gratis and post free.*—Address GEORGE EVANS and Co., Sworn Brokers, Gresham House, London, E.C. 582s

FOR SALE, an unlimited supply of PIANOFORTES, in Black and Gold, Walnut, and Rosewood Cases, by English and Foreign Makers, on our SPECIAL HIRE SYSTEM, from 50s. per quarter for three years, when the Instrument becomes the Property of the Hirer. Every Instrument warranted for seven years. HARMONIUMS from 10s. 6d. per month, on the same system.—DAWSON & Co., Pianoforte and Harmonium Warehouse, and Music Sellers, 1 and 3, Saville Row, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 178r

## Business Announcements.

STANDARD LUBRICATING OIL CO.
17, DRAPERS GARDENS,
THROGMORTON STREET,
LONDON, E.C.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LUBRICATING OILS. 713r

CHEAP STATIONERY DEPOT.

JASPER COCKBURN,
STATIONER, NEWSAGENT, PRINTER, BOOKBINDER, CONFECTIONER, AND DEALER IN FANCY GOODS,
13, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, DIARIES, POCKET BOOKS, BIRTH-DAY CARDS, And STATIONERY of every Description in Stock.

Books not in Stock to be had on a Short Notice. 613

BROOKS'
CELEBRATED
FELT 2s. 6d. HAT,
59, CLAYTON STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 754q

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. 833p

CARRIAGES FOR THE WINTER.

Light BROUGHAM of newest design, weighing 8½ cwts.

Light One-horse LANDAUS under 9 cwts.

Handsome LANDAULETTE BROUGHAM, forming perfect Victoria or Brougham.

Three Elegant Second-Hand BROUGHAMS, with circular fronts.

A Fashionable Single BROUGHAM, by Hooper, London.

A Square-fronted BROUGHAM, by Peters, London.

A LANDAULETTE BROUGHAM equal to new, adapted for a light horse.

Illustrated Catalogues and printed lists of second-hand Stock post free.

ATKINSON AND PHILIPSON,
CARRIAGE & HARNESS MANUFACTURERS,
PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE.
500 New and Second-Hand Carriages. Inspection invited. 388s

T. C. CAMPBELL,
SURGEON DENTIST,
8, GRAINGER STREET,
(4 Doors from Bigg Market)
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!

With all the latest Improvements, of Superior Workmanship, and made of the Best Materials. Life-like in Appearance, &c.

☞ PERFECTLY FITTED TO THE MOUTH, WITHOUT EXTRACTION OF STUMPS.

EVERY CASE WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS

FROM 4s. TO 10s. PER TOOTH! PARTIAL SETS, FROM 3s. PER TOOTH, UPWARDS.

COMPLETE UPPER OR LOWER SETS, FROM £1 10s. TO £4 10s.

TEETH STOPPED, FROM 2s. TO 5s.
TEETH EXTRACTED, 1s.
TEETH PAINLESSLY EXTRACTED BY NITROUS OXIDE GAS, 5s.
Teeth Scaled, Cleaned, &c.
Children's Teeth Regulated.
Deformities of the Mouth Treated.

ALL OPERATIONS SKILFULLY PERFORMED.

☞ ALL CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

☞ Patients may be attended at their own homes by appointment, by letter or otherwise. Wherever possible, Railway Fare will be allowed to patients from the Country. 129s

☞ TO SHEEP FARMERS AND OTHERS.

T. MILNER, Chemist, Consett, wishes to draw the attention of the above to Messrs. NESS & CO.'S CONCENTRATED TAR ELIXIR SHEEP DIP, which is one of the Cheapest and Best Dippings for Sheep or Cattle ever discovered, and received the Prize Medal at the Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883. Sole Agent for Consett, Benfieldside, and the surrounding district,

T. MILNER, A.P.S.,
DISPENSING AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST,
7, SHAKESPEARE STREET, opposite the Post Office CONSETT.

Price 2s. 6d. per quart; 4s. per half gallon; 7s. 6d. per gallon. One gallon sufficient for 100 Sheep.

"Hylton, Southwick, Sunderland,
"September 23rd, 1880.

"I beg to inform you that after having used your Sheep Dip for two seasons, I can with confidence recommend it, as it improves the quality of the wool, and keeps the sheep clear of maggots. J. REYNOLDSON.
"Agent for Major Briggs, of Hylton Castle, R. L. Pemberton, of Hawthorn, &c., &c."

N.B.—T. M. is likewise Agent for BELL & RIDDLE'S Hexham SHEEP DIP, McDOUGALL'S, COOPER'S, BIGG'S, MORRIS'S, LITTLE & Co.'s, WILSON and KITCHEN'S, &c.

HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PURGING, COUGH, AND CONDITION BALLS, AND ALTERATIVE CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES.

FELLON CLEANSING AND OTHER DRINKS FOR CATTLE.

OILS, PAINTS AND COLOURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Numerous testimonials have been received for Milner's Dandelion and Podophyllyn Pills, Blood Purifying Mixture, Quinine and Iron Tonic, &c. Finest New Season's Cod Liver Oil.

Agent for LAMONT'S Chest Protectors, Magnetic Belts, and Appliances of every description.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS.

Balsamic Cough Mixture, an excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and all diseases of the Chest and Throat. Dr. Coffin's Composition Powder and Composition Essence. Homœopathic Medicines in great variety. 434b

## Business Announcements.

SEND TO THE POST OFFICE

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

WILLIAM STEWART AND SON,
33, GRAINGER STREET, AND SCOTSWOOD ROAD, NEWCASTLE; 38, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD; AND CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET, SUNDERLAND.

SMOKE UNCLE TOM CIGARS, 2D. EACH. SOLD EVERYWHERE,
12s. 6d. per Box of 100; per Parcels Post 6d. extra. Discount to the Trade.
TELFER'S MEERSCHAUM CLAY PIPES, 1d. each! The best clay pipe ever made.
JOHN TELFER & SONS, 33, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

FLOORCLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS
CUT TO ANY SIZE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

MORGAN AND DAWSON,
FORTH HOUSE, PINK LANE (OPPOSITE CENTRAL STATION),
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
WORKS: KIRKCALDY, N.B. 14s

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. 691m

CHARLES S. PROCTOR,
(FROM REID AND SONS,)
SUCCESSOR TO THOMAS LUPTON,
GOLDSMITH, WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELLER,
15, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

☞ The Stock has been largely augmented with the latest Novelties for the Christmas Season. 416s

FOR THE VERY
☞ BEST VALUE IN DRAPERY GOODS, ☜
WE RECOMMEND YOU TO

DONALD BAIN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSEMAN,
150, WESTGATE ROAD, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

BEST VALUE IN DRESSES AND DRAPERIES.
BEST VALUE IN LINENS AND COTTONS.
BEST VALUE IN FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.
BEST VALUE IN SHIRTS AND HOSIERY.
BEST VALUE IN SMALLWARES.
BEST VALUE IN WOOLS.
BEST VALUE IN YARNS.

N.B.—DONALD BAIN SUPPLIES SHOPS, DRESSMAKERS, CLOTHING CLUBS, MOTHERS' MEETINGS, DORCAS SOCIETIES, AND OTHERS ENGAGED IN THE DRAPERY TRADE AT THE LOWEST GLASGOW, MANCHESTER, AND LONDON WHOLESALE PRICES.

N.B.—Mr. MATTHEW WILLEY, Iveston Road, Leadgate (late with GEORGE HAWDON, Rate Collector), will be happy to wait upon you, on receipt of Post Card, and submit Patterns and Prices of our well-known Dress and Drapery Goods. All Parcels forwarded at once, CARRIAGE PAID! 89s

"ONE OF THE BEST OF ALL ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS."
*"BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" ON WHISKY*

The under-mentioned "Castle Grand" Whiskies have been selected from W & A Gilbey's Stock of 10,000 Butts, as the choicest specimens of old Scotch and Irish Whiskies.

SPECIMEN SEALS

| | BOTTLE | DOZEN |
|---|---|---|
| "Castle GRAND" SCOTCH WHISKY<br>Fine Highland Malt Whisky—Very old<br>*10 per cent under proof* | 3/6 | 42/ |
| "Castle GRAND" IRISH WHISKY<br>Fine Dublin Malt Whisky—Very old<br>*10 per cent under proof* | 3/6 | 42/ |

Each Bottle should bear W & A Gilbey's Gold Label and Capsule with Patent Seal on Cork as in margin, and Signature on side of Cork thus— W & A Gilbey

TO BE OBTAINED FROM W & A GILBEY'S AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

ECONOMY IN ALES. OCTOBER BREWINGS.

NINE-GALLON CASKS.—CASH PRICES.

| | NINE GALLONS. | | EIGHTEEN GALLONS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mild Ales | 10s. 6d., 12s., 13s 6d. | Indian Pale Ale | 18 Gallons for 24s., 27s. |
| Bitter Ales | 10s. 6d., 13s. 6d. | Mild Burton | 18 Gallons for 21s., 24s. |

BOTTLED ALES AND STOUT.—PER DOZEN.

| | HALF-PINTS. | PINTS. | | HALF-PINTS. | PINTS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bass & Co.'s Indian Pale Ale | 2s. 0d. | 3s. 6d. | Maunders' Invalids' Stout | 2s. 0d. | 3s. 0d. |
| Bass & Co.'s Sparkling Mild Ale | 1s. 9d. | 2s. 8d. | Nourishing Stout | 1s. 9d. | 2s. 9d. |
| Fine Old. | HALF-GALLONS. | GALLONS. | Fine Old. | HALF-GALLONS. | GALLONS. |
| Glenlivet Whiskey | 9s., 8s., 6s. 9d. | 18s., 16s., 13s. 6d. | Old Tom Gins | From 6s. 0d. | From 12s. 0d. |
| Fine Old Jamaica Rums | 9s, 8s, 6s. 9d. | 18s, 16s, 13s. 6d. | Brandies | From 6s. 9d. | From 13s. 6d. |

BRITISH WINES.—PER BOTTLE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Port Wine | 1s. 2d. | Orange | 1s. 2d. |
| Sherry | 1s. 2d. | Raisin | 1s. 2d. |
| Tent | 1s. 2d. | Raspberry | 1s. 2d. |
| Ginger | 1s. 2d. | | |

GOODS DELIVERED DAILY TO ANY PART OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

WILLIAM AYNSLEY,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, AND FRONT STREET, LEADGATE. 491s

## Business Announcements.

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

PARTIES leaving the Neighbourhood can have their Furniture, &c., turned into Cash on the shortest notice. 66h

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

J. McINTOSH,
(Cutter for the late Mr. T. S. Atkinson, of Consett),
HAS REMOVED his Business to JESSAMINE COTTAGE, BENFIELDSIDE EDGE ROAD, BLACKHILL.

☞ ALL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, AND PLATE GLASS INSURANCE.

ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett, the Oldest Insurance Agent in the District, 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 Address:—ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett. Dealer in Steamship Shares. 782q

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 Fining's Estate, Langley Park, Consett, Leadgate, and Blackhill.

☞ All Business promptly and carefully attended to.

WILSON BROTHERS,
FAMILY GROCERS,
ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN,
CONFECTIONERS, &c.,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

FOR the incoming Festive Season, WILSON BROS. are now Booking Orders for their splendid Ornamental, Table, and other CAKES, including Maderia, Sultana, Almond, Coker, Sponge, Mince Pies, &c.

Orders in CONFECTIONERY will be made of the best quality by an experienced Artist, and promptly attended to.

BRIDE'S CAKES, CHRISTENING CAKES and FUNERAL ORDERS supplied on the shortest notice. 399t

THE AUCKLAND UNION
PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1857.
Offices—56, North Bondgate, Bishop Auckland.

THE Directors are prepared to ADVANCE MONEY on approved securities. The payments may spread over 16 years, or any less number, to suit the means of borrowers.

INVESTING SHARES may be entered at any time, and withdrawn, if required, at a month's notice.

PROFITS are divided every three years.

The Interest and Profits paid to members on Completed Shares has averaged 6¼ per cent. per annum.

Any further particulars may be obtained of Mr. GEO. STILLMAN, 56, North Bondgate, Bishop Auckland; or Mr. WILLIAM ELLIOTT, 5, Mount Pleasant, Consett.

ROBERT JACKSON'S,
CHEAP PRINTING & STATIONERY
ESTABLISHMENTS,
59, FRONT STREET, and 9 & 16, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

☞ AGENT FOR DIPTON:—MR. THOMAS CLARK, SOUTH MEDOMSLEY COTTAGES.

COOKE'S NEW DRAPERY
ESTABLISHMENT,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.

THE Shop beside the railway gates
Has opened been by C. F. COOKE;
So do not any longer wait
But go at once and take a look.
At all the goods therein displayed,
In quality—both rich and rare—
And this much may at least be said,—
Minute inspection they will bear.
Examine well, the prices note,
The quality then criticise;
Mark well the easy fitting Coat,
The Shirts, and Collars, Cuffs, and Ties.
COOKE'S Suits are noted near and far,
A ready sale they must command,
For neatness, elegance, and wear,
They are renowned throughout the land.
Some hundreds have been sold, and still
Their sale increases day by day,
For suits like these they must, and will,
In public favour make their way.
If then you want a useful Suit
Or Draperies of any kind;
Go to COOKE'S shop and I've no doubt,
Full satisfaction you will find.

HUGHES & CO.'S
PHARMACY,
(From HOOPER & Co.'s, London),
(LATE CURRY)
OPPOSITE THE NEW TOWN HALL.

PURE CHEMICALS OF ALL KINDS IN STOCK.

A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY SOLD BY CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

HUGHES' BALSAM OF HONEY. An invaluable remedy for Coughs and Colds, especially for Children.

QUININE and Iron Tonic, in Bottles, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. Curry's Celebrated Stomach and Liver Pills. Hughes' Rheumatic, Cough, and Neuralgic Pills. Savory and Moore, Ridges, and Neave's Food for Infants. Liebig's Cocoa and Extract of Beef. Kepler's & Hoff's Malt Extract. Hop, Dandelion and Mandrake Bitters, in 1s. and 2s. Bottles, a most efficacious remedy for Dyspepsia in its varied forms.

EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA the Great Australian Specific for Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis.

Congreve's Preparations for Consumption and all Chest Disorders.

☞ SPECTACLES IN A GREAT VARIETY.

AGENTS FOR THE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS OPTICAL ASSOCIATION.

☞ ALL KINDS OF HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES KEPT IN STOCK.

ALTERATIVE POWDERS FOR HORSES.

CATTLE DRINKS, &c.
OILS, PAINTS, AND COLOURS.

☞ ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

VIDE ADDRESS—
HUGHES & CO.,
54, FRONT STREET, CONSETT

## Business Announcements.

J. J. CAYGILL,
TEACHER OF MUSIC
(PIANOFORTE AND HARMONIUM),
HARVEY STREET, MEDOMSLEY ROAD,
CONSETT. 482s

R. VON DIX,
THE PHOTOGRAPHER,
MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT.

HALF-DOZEN CARDE-DE-VISITES AND ONE CABINET FOR 3s. 6d. SPLENDID FINISH.

WEDDING RINGS! WEDDING RINGS

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

F. A. AND E. WELCH,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN 920p

MESSRS. FEGAN AND MURRAY,
AUCTIONEERS,
DERWENT STREET AND TINMILL PLACE,
BLACKHILL,

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have commenced Business as above, and as they intend to conduct their Business in a straightforward manner and at Moderate Terms, they hope to secure a share of public patronage.

☞ All Orders left at either Address will be promptly attended to. 697q

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND FOR
CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS,
CUTLERY, AND FANCY GOODS,
IS
BUNN AND DICK,
10, WEST GRAINGER STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 458s
☞ WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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. 364o

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

GEORGE PATTON,
PLUMBER, GASFITTER, BRASS FOUNDER, &c.,

Has great pleasure in informing his Friends and the Public of Newcastle-on-Tyne and District that he has Removed from Neville Street, to larger and more commodious premises,

NO. 60, WESTGATE ROAD,

Lately occupied by Messrs. Bone Bros., next door to King and Gillespie's Livery Stables, where having greater facilities than he has had before, he hopes to still further augment the increasing number of his Patrons.

Newcastle, July 5th, 1882. 711q

JOHN W. DAVISON,
CABINETMAKER, FURNITURE BROKER,
IRONMONGER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
AND CATCHGATE,

HAS now on hand the largest and best made Stock of FURNITURE in the district.

IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety.

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.

A large Stock of New Patterns in PAPER HANGINGS.

PERAMBULATORS. HARDWARE.

Agent for the HOME WASHER and MANGLING MACHINES.

BURY'S and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS.

Licensed Dealer in SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER.

DENTISTRY.

SUPERIOR DENTISTRY AND REASONABLE CHARGES.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH from 3s. to 5s.; complete Upper or Lower Sets, containing 14 teeth, 30s. to 50s.; a perfect fit; and all work guaranteed and warranted for five years.

MONS. VAN GELDEREN,
SURGEON DENTIST,
17, ELDON SQUARE, NEWCASTLE.

NORTHUMBERLAND CUTLERY EMPORIUM.
31, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE.

ROBERT CLARK,
MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL LEGS, ARMS, CRUTCHES, SPINAL SUPPORTS, INSTRUMENTS FOR CLUB FEET AND BOW-LEGS,
TRUSSES, BANDAGES, BELTS, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, SOCKS, &c.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENT & TRUSS MAKER
To the Newcastle Infirmary.

A large assortment of
TABLE KNIVES, POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS RAZORS, &c.
OPERA AND FIELD GLASSES, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS.
MAGNETO ELECTRICAL MACHINES.
☞ SPECTACLES TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS.

MASONIC AND GENERAL LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
9, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The Directors are desirous of receiving applications for Loans on Real or Personal Security in connection with Life Assurance.

Every description of Life Assurance and Annuity Business transacted.

Commissions allowed to Solicitors and others introducing business.

For full Particulars and Forms apply to
A. TORKINGTON,
(Managing Director.)

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18TH, 1884.

## SOCIAL NOSTRUM MONGERS.

George V., as our new American prophet of land nationalization is now styled, has certainly no cause of complaint against us as either intolerant or indifferent to his imported wares. We have naturalized Mr George as kindly and as hospitably as we admit duty free those American notions and fixings which now fill our fancy shops with novelties. They remind us of those cheap clocks and locks which tempt the passer-by to step in and part with his stray shillings for scientific fads which, save for the cheapness of the Patent Laws in the States, and the high price of skilled labour, would never be patented at all. Much like one of these Yale locks or Waltham clocks do we regard Mr George's short and easy way for redressing our social inequalities. We may say of this American plagiarist of Prudhon's dogma that "property is theft," that he has himself illustrated his own notion that *le propriete c'est le vol*. What was copyright in M. Prudhon has been expropriated without compensation or acknowledgement by Mr George. He has exactly done as the vendors of medical nostrums and quack medicines do with our bodily diseases. He has described the malady truly enough; but when we come to the remedy we are not so sure that a galvanic belt or a pinch of fruit salt is the miraculous cure which the vendors of patent medicines describe them to be. It is the same with the body politic. It did not require the acuteness of a Macchiavelli to remark that diseases in the social system are like those of the body. They are difficult at first to detect and easy to remedy, but afterwards when inveterate the evil becomes crying but also beyond the reach of remedy. Our political quacks see one half of Macchiavelli's sayings but leave out of sight, intentionally we fear, the other half. It is so easy in a complicated social system like ours to point out the disease, but so difficult to discover the remedy, that we begin to think that the Rhodians were right who made every one who proposed a new law to do so with a halter round his neck. It was not alone among the Medes and Persians that a decree or a law once made altered not. Even among the more enlightened and change-loving Greeks the same dread of ill-considered reforms drove into a conservative attitude the master-minds of Greece almost without exception. It was a tradition of the school of Socrates in which Plato and Aristotle were agreed, in spite of their many differences on other matters. They both taught that the worst constitution which existed was better than the best in Utopia. The *mos pro lege* principle, which underlay all their institutions, gave small play for what we should call statute law, and left the part of the political reformer comparatively a barren one. On these grounds we think that the Liverpool Reform Club has exercised a wise discretion in not inviting, as they had intended to do, Mr George to address them. His speech in St. James's Hall has drawn out one of those "stand and deliver" articles of the *Pall Mall* for which that journal is celebrated. "A Plain Word to Mr George" is the title of the article, and the writer is as good as his word. Mr George is taken to task for playing the Cleon to a drunken Demos or the Jack Cade to a mob who have wrongs, is is true, to redress, but not as the tinker does by making one hole in order to mend another. Such, in plain words, is Mr George's remedy for the inequalities of rich and poor. He would fill up one hole by digging another and rob the rich to enrich the poor, and so, in the end, he is like Milton's Chaos, which umpire sits, and by decision he worse embroils the fray. It is well in this free country that Mr George should have his say, and his paradoxes will do good if they draw out replies from sober economists; but the conclusion we draw is that half-truths unwisely pressed soon levelop into whole errors.

"Death and Disease Behind the Counter" is the sufficiently striking title of an article in the *Daily News*, by Mr. Thomas Sutherst, President of the Shop Hours League. Mr. Sutherst has been for a long period the main-spring of the movement for shortening the hours of labour in shops. His paper shews that there is as great a need for legislation on behalf of over-worked shop assistants as there was for the Factory Acts. People who work in factories are not required to labour more than 56 or 60 hours a week; but the unhappy men and women who stand behind the counter all day have to work 70, and often 90, hours before they get a day's rest. This system of slavery does not, of course, prevail to any great extent in the best quarters of our towns. It is the shops in comparatively poor neighbourhoods which are the centres of this misery. A forewoman in a shop told Mr. Sutherst that "the hours worked have seldom been less than fourteen on five days of the week and sixteen on a Saturday. The physical suffering and inconvenience could only be told to a doctor. Has known several deaths and many constitutions completely broken down through the long hours and standing. Frequently ill herself, and now undergoing medical treatment. Although comparatively young, feels that her constitution has been undermined. About two-thirds of the females employed in shops are below the age of nineteen or twenty, a very large number being under sixteen. Having had fifteen years' experience, can say that the object in employing so many very young girls is because their labour is so cheap. As soon as they get older and either want more money or their health begins to go, they are discharged, younger ones are moved up, and still younger ones are brought into the trade. Most of the girls seem to be healthy and strong when they first come, but a year or two in the shop takes the colour out of their cheeks." There is no reasonable time for meals. On Sunday the unfortunate worker is often so tired out, that exercise in the open air is out of the question. Two years of this life, of the weary days behind the counter, of the small and ill-ventilated rooms in which the girls have to sleep, have killed many of these poor creatures, and irreparably ruined the constitutions of many more. The men suffer almost as much as the women. A manager of a shop who has had 26 years' experience declares that "there is in his opinion no remedy but an extension of the Factory Act. He has worked very hard in the early closing movement, and has often assisted in obtaining a weekly half-holiday; but after all, the trouble of getting the masters to agree to close has invariably broken down on account of the selfishness of a few men. If one opens, they all open, and so would he—no one can afford to fill his neighbour's shop in these days of keen competition. He might add that he knows a manager who has been informed by his doctor that he only has one lung left, and must relinquish the trade if he wishes to live. The doctor ascribes the long hours and physical inconvenience as the cause. He cannot take up with anything else, or leave, because he is a married man, with a large family, yet reasonable hours and a weekly half-holiday might save him. At the shop where he works they are obliged to have gas in the day. The ceiling is so low that an ordinary man is able to touch it with his hands, yet there are fifteen young men employed in such a place, filled as it must be with heated and impure air. During the last two years several young men have left that single establishment through ill-health, and two of them to his own knowledge have died. His wife's sister has been in the trade, and symptoms of consumption have been brought on through the long hours and standing, she is now in a convalescent home. If the hours were less the morality and physique of all assistants would be much higher." Public opinion can do nothing to remedy such a state of things, unless it expresses itself in a statute. The pressure of competition makes it impossible for shopkeepers to suppress the evil by co-operation. A measure making it illegal to employ anybody in a shop for more than a fixed number of hours would be a well-merited blow to selfishness and greed which are sapping the life blood of large classes of the community, who at present have no alternative but overwork or starvation.

We do not quite understand yet what the recommendations of the City Guilds Commission are, but if they go so far as the *Standard* implies, there will be no City Companies left some years hence. According to the *Standard*, the report contains "recommendations which will threaten the existence, if they do not actually result in the extinction, of those ancient bodies." This is explained further on by the statement that "it will be proposed to abolish the right to acquire the freedom of the Companies either by patrimony or by purchase. This will involve the extinction of the Livery. It will also be recommended that the halls of the Companies shall be sold, and that the property of the Companies shall be vested in a Commission. This, of course, refers to the corporate property, the trust property being already administered under the supervision of the Charity Commissioners." Now this is going very far—somewhat farther, perhaps, than is absolutely necessary; but it is a surprising justification of those who have argued, as we have done, that these Guilds, as at present constituted, are hopelessly corrupt, and by nature so far gone in sin as to be beyond the hope of grace. If they were doing any real good, if they could be set down as really worthy of any consideration, their old-world flavour would save them. But nothing survives of them of the old world save its corruption, and that corruption has been made luxurious. Intended to organise trades, they have ceased to have power, and what they do is done badly. They have ceased charity to feed themselves with dinners at three guineas ahead, have made themselves close dining corporations, and are utterly untrustworthy. Funds which immediately will be worth no less than a whole million a year, or even more, are being thus wasted. It was time that the word of warning was sent forth; and the measure introduced next Session will prevent the property of the Companies being divided among themselves. For the rest, however, we shall be glad to hear that a little more moderate tone is taken. London is about to get a municipality, and the halls which it is proposed to sell, some of them with gardens, may be something more than useful when the time comes for the whole of the great metropolis to take their share of the funds of the City. Perhaps even the reform of the Corporation may lead to the reform of the Guilds. At all events, there is no need to be in a hurry, so long as the Companies are saved from "wasting" their property. When we have a Corporation, let us then think what to do with the halls; remembering that nobody objects to public banquets, so long as they are not violently extravagant, and that if we can attach any of these funds to particular public uses ancient "guildhalls" may as well be used for offices as a modern erection. To save the Guilds in name, and to make them useful, would be an advantage; but if that is hopeless, let us, at all events, save the building. Or at least, the gardens.

## OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

In the name of the prophet: figs! or, as it might be rendered by Mr Gladstone, In the name of profit: eggs! The Premier's most amusing and interesting speech to the Hawarden farmers deserves very deep attention. It may have been a mere coincidence, but if international it was happily so, that about the time when Mr George was opening his mission of social revolution, and declaring that the only hope for the poor was the abolition of landlords and confiscation of capital, the Liberal Premier should have been teaching Cheshire agriculturalists the less sensational but much more practical lesson that an unworked mine of wealth lies in the orchard and poultry yard. Mr Gladstone's idea of planting all railway embankments with fruit trees is admirable. Untold thousands of tons of apples and pears might be grown in this way, and as for boy depredators, fruit might be made common enough to cease to tempt boyish cupidity. Devonshire orchards are rarely robbed. Anybody may have a pocketful of apples for asking. But what deters many farmers from fruit-growing is the "extraordinary tithe," which is, in fact, an oppressive tax upon orchard planting. As for eggs, it would be a great blessing to London if our own country people would take to poultry-keeping. In the City it is possible, though not always easy, to obtain fresh eggs; but in many of the suburbs it is hardly possible. French and Irish eggs, stale and unpalatable enough by the time we get them, are all that can be got for "love or money."

Peace has her victories, we know, no less renowned than war, but the strangest thing would be to see the "ever-victorious" General Gordon, the hero of China and the Soudan, returned to lead a crusade against the squalor of our London poor. But this is the proposal with which Mr Hake, the biographer of "Chinese" Gordon, gravely concludes the story of his stirring and adventurous life. The circumstances under which he has been compelled to leave the army at a time when so strong a man would have seemed to be the most effective ally that the Government could commission with a view to "pull things together" in Egypt, is on all sides a matter of profound regret.

The decision of the Divisional Court in favour of the Hampstead cricketers is a great blow to the authority which the Metropolitan Board of Works has assumed over the public spaces entrusted to its oversight. With the very best intentions, the Board has been misled into making all kinds of vexatious byelaws for what it considers to be the benefit of Londoners generally. Their theory has been from the time when these spaces were put under their jurisdiction the old rights of the local inhabitants were extinguished and merged in the interests of London generally. The Queen's Bench Division shows that this view is mistaken; and the principle of the decision applies to the right of public meeting on Peckham Rye. The Board has for the present compromised this question with the Peckham agitators, and they will do well not to re-open the matter.

According to statistics just published, there is an alarming increase in the number of law-books. During last year it seems that no fewer than 139 new books on law and jurisprudence came out, as well as 84 new editions of previously published works. This was as against 52 new works and 23 new editions of the year before. The *Law Journal* states that these statistics are somewhat delusive, being probably due to a wider extension having been given last year to the category of jurisprudence than formerly. But allowing for this, the professional organ in question admits a very considerable increase in legal literature, and draws the inference that young barristers must be suffering from a want of business, or they would not have leisure to employ in compiling treatises. Possibly this is the case. Writing a book is one of Lord Lyndhurst's oft-quoted three roads to success at the bar. The number of cases in which it has answered may be ascertained by glancing round the shelves of a law library. An outsider, seeing the identity between the names of authors of text books and eminent practitioners, would perhaps jump to the conclusion that legal literature is indebted to the learning of some of the best men in the ranks of the profession. But in most cases it is the book that has led to the practice, not the practice to the book. A barrister in fairly good practice cannot generally afford time for writing; nor would the miserably small remuneration offered as a rule by the Law Publishers afford any temptation from a pecuniary point of view. A law book may generally be assumed to be written by a man who has a name yet to make.

The letter from General Gordon to Sir Samuel Baker which was sent to the *Times* the other day is important in more respects than one. In the first place it shows that two such authorities as Gordon and Baker are agreed as to our policy in the Soudan, which is to show a bold front, and not run before our difficulties. It also disposes of the remark that there might be some possible rivalry between the two commanders who had borne rule in the Soudan. Is it too late even yet to send General Gordon out to take over the command of those disorganized forces who are ordered to evacuate Khartoum?

No revenue to collect and no rayahs to fleece—this is an epigrammatic way of putting the reasons why the Sultan declines the barren honour of claiming the Soudan, now that it is abandoned by Egypt, as a derelict portion of the old Turkish Empire. For our part, we never had the slightest apprehension that the Porte would give us any trouble through laying claim to her old suzerainty over a desert waste. The Turk is far too astute for that.

The Cabinet meetings become more frequent as the day of meeting Parliament draws near. All that has leaked out of the discussions which go on *in camerâ* confirms the impression that the two measures of the Cabinet will be County Franchise and the London Municipality Bill. Redistribution is supplementary to County Franchise; but to bring out the two together would be to invite obstruction and to toss the ball into the enemies' lines. This the Ministry are not likely to do. Hence we shall have to wait another session for Redistribution.

I never could understand why Lord Hartington is the one Whig in the Cabinet who is selected both by friends and foes and adjured to declare himself whether he is on the Radical or the Conservative side. As for Lord Selborne, Sir William Harcourt, or Lord Granville, they are passed over as political nonentities, whereas it is easy to see that if either of the holders of these great offices the Seals or the Secretary of State for Home or Foreign Affairs were to secede from the Cabinet, it would make quite as great a gap as the secession of the Secretary of War. The explanation is, that Lord Hartington was the ostensible leader of the party when Mr Gladstone formally resigned some ten years ago, and having greatness thus thrust upon him, he is looked on as the pivot man.

The revival of Nihilism in Russia has drawn attention to Lavroff, the Russian exile in Paris, who is supposed to be the mainspring and very pulse of the machine of revolution. Lavroff is a little old man who hides away in a half incognito from the police in the Rue St. Jacques in the Quartier Latin. He only lives there in sufferance of the police, as the Czar once procured his banishment from France, and he was only allowed to return on condition of keeping himself quiet. Yet the Russian police are more afraid of Lavroff than of any man living.

The sensational novel of the battle, murder, and sudden-death type has evidently seen its best—or worst—days, for the healthier books of Besant, Black, and Blackmore are in increasing demand. American novelists are successfully running one-volume novels. "Dr. Claudius" and "Mr Isaacs" are good examples of this school, and, with Mr Julian Hawthorn's *Garth*, find themselves first favorities at the circulating library. Then Mr Richard Jeffrey and Mr Grant Allen supply vignettes of nature fresh and full of life and vigour. The steadily increasing circulation of such a paper as *Knowledge* is in itself a reassuring sign of improving taste and intelligence. To Mr Proctor, London is indebted for the discovery that even St. James's Hall may be filled with eager and appreciative audiences when such a lecturer as he descants upon Astronomy. Dr. Andrew Wilson's popular lectures on Anatomy and Physiology would not have drawn large audiences ten years ago to a fashionable Hall in Piccadilly; but the able and energetic Editor of *Health* finds, for his course of four lectures on "The Skeleton," "How we move," "The Heart and its Work," and "Brain and Nerves and their Work," abundant listeners, intelligent enough to appreciate the eloquence of the lecturer, and able to estimate the value of such educational opportunities as his lectures afford. No scientific lecturer in this generation has received a warmer welcome than Dr. Wilson at Prince's Hall.

A series of special services were commenced on Sunday by the Wolsingham Primitive Methodists, under the superintendence of Miss Parry, of Houghton-le-Spring.

Towle's Pennyroyal and Steel Pills for Females quickly correct all irregularities, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex. Boxes 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. Sent anywhere on receipt of 15 or 34 Stamps by the maker E. T. Towle, Chemist, Nottingham.

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., Homœopathic Chemists, London." — Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

## OPENING OF A NEW LIBERAL CLUB AT NEWCASTLE.

### VISIT OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, has according to invitation, visited Newcastle on Tuesday for the purpose of formally opening the new premises in Pilgrim Street of the Newcastle Junior Liberal Club.

It was not until the beginning of 1879 that the Liberal party of Newcastle had had a social and political club-house which they could use as a party rallying point, and where they could meet for the purposes of entertainment. The club was first of all domiciled in the Alliance Temperance Hotel, Charlotte Square, where it flourished for nearly two years. As the roll of members grew, it was resolved, in 1880, to remove to the present premises at No. 15, Grey Street. These, in turn, on account of the growth of the club, were pronounced too small, and the committee entered into negotiation with the proprietors of the Grainger Estate, for a lease of the Queen's Hotel, in Pilgrim Street, for ten years. There are now over 600 names on the roll. The money necessary for adapting the premises opened on Wednesday has been raised by the issue of debenture bonds to the amount of £3,000. The greater portion of this amount has been subscribed by members of the club, and it is intended that the debt shall be gradually cleared off by the income of the club.

An inspection of the old hostelry, even after it has been under the hand of the modern renovator, cannot fail to prove a source of pleasure. Entering the plain unpretentious doorway, the visitor passes into the entrance hall, which leads to every portion of the building. Facing the door is the finest oak staircase in the town, the handrail being massive, and though 200 years old, still in excellent condition. To the left of the visitor as he enters the inn is the reception-room, looking into Pilgrim Street. To the right of the entrance hall is the smoke room, suitably furnished, while near the foot of the grand staircase is the inquiry office. Behind this office are a cloak-room, the lavatories, &c., all fitted up in the most approved style. On this floor also are secretary's office, committee room, with a separate entrance from Pilgrim Street. Passing up the grand staircase, the visitor comes to the dining-room at the rear of the building on the first floor. This appartment measures 50ft. by 24ft., and with its oaken furniture, handsomely-painted fireplace, and rich papering strikes the eye as a very noble dining hall. Returning to the grand staircase, the visitor passes across the landing to what is decidedly the finest room in the building. This is the reading-room, which looks into Pilgrim Street, and embraces at each corner a handsome bay which affords an extensive outlook. But the most attractive feature of the reading-room is the ceiling, which is an exceedingly fine specimen of plaster panelling, relieved by a floral design. The walls of the room consist of wainscot panelling, which has been renovated in an artistic manner. To the left and right of the reading-room are two card rooms, each containing three tables, and furnished with Douglass arm-chairs, all of oak. On the second floor, a handsome billiard room has been obtained, and it is intended to place three tables in the room. It is lighted by ordinary windows, and also by tops lights, while special attention has been paid to providing means of ventilation. The remainder of this floor is divided into private dining-room and secretary's apartments, while on the third floor are the servants' rooms. The staircase leads out on to the flat roof of the house, from which can be obtained a magnificent view of Newcastle, Gateshead, and surrounding country. There are in the rear of the building eight bedrooms for members, and a cottage for the porter, while on the basement floor is found a good specimen of the old kitchen, a still room, cellars, &c. From this portion of the building a serving stair leads to the dining-room, while a "hoist" also communicates with the same apartment. Exclusive of the servants' attics and cellars, there are about thirty-five rooms in the new club house. From cellar to roof the inn has undergone renovation, but it has been the aim of the architect in his plans to leave to the place as much as possible of its old appearance. Great attention has been paid to ventilation and to sanitary arrangements, and, indeed, in every detail there seems to have been neither expense nor care spared in making the appointments of the club house complete. The rooms have about them a cosy, comfortable air that is particularly appropriate to a club, and a more desirable edifice to devote to such a purpose than the Queen's Head it would be difficult to obtain. The alterations and improvements have been made from the plans of Mr Knowles, of the firm of Newcombe and Knowles, Newcastle. The whole of the work has been carried out under the immediate superintendence of the architect, Mr W. H. Knowles.

Under the auspices of the Newcastle Liberal Association, a public meeting was held on Tuesday evening in the Circus, and was addressed by the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain. The building, which is capable of accommodating three thousand persons, was packed in every part. On Mr Chamberlain presenting himself he was received with great enthusiasm. The chair was occupied by Dr R. Spence Watson, and there were also on the platform, Mr John Morley (the junior Member for the city), Mr J. C. Stevenson, M.P., and others. Three addresses were presented to Mr Chamberlain, viz., one from the Liberal Association, the second from the miners of the County of Durham, and the third from the miners of Northumberland. All three addresses expressed admiration of the principles which had guided the political career of the right hon. gentleman; and whilst the first address referred specially to the energy, patience, judgement, and tact which Mr Chamberlain had exhibited in conducting the reform of the Bankruptcy Laws, the other two addresses thanked the right hon. gentleman for his outspoken opinion as to the extension of the franchise to the counties, and expressed confidence in him and in the Government generally.

Mr J. C. Stevenson, M. P., moved:—"That this meeting, in offering a hearty welcome to Mr Chamberlain, expresses unabated confidence in the Government of which he is a distinguished member, and hopes that in the difficult and important work of reform that lies before it it will resolutely adhere to the just principles of progress and equal justice which have characterised its conduct in the past." (Cheers).

The resolution was seconded by Councillor Richardson (Newcastle), and carried unanimously.

Mr Chamberlain, who was received with cheers, said: I hope you will allow me to express, in words necessarily feeble and imperfect, my deep sense of the cordiality of your reception, and of the kindness of the addresses which have just been read and presented. I will not pause to deprecate the generous feeling which has led the authors of these addresses to over-estimate any services which I may have had it in my power to render; but they have not mistaken the spirit in which I have endeavoured to approach the performance of public duties; they have not underrated my desire to be of use to those who have given me their confidence (Hear, hear). I value this reception, this expression of great kindness, the more because I have always followed with keen interest and sympathy the politics of these northern counties—(hear, hear)—and because I recognise in the love of freedom and sturdy independence of the sons of the Tyne a kindred feeling with that which animates the great constituency from which I come—(cheers)—in which I have learnt all the articles of my political creed—(cheers)—and which has trusted me to represent in Parliament the great principles to which it has been so long and so honourably attached. (Cheers). I noticed in two of the addresses passages to which I should like to make a momentary allusion. They are those on which the miners spoke approvingly of the efforts which they thought I was making in order to secure the lives of "those who go down to the sea in ships"—(cheers)—and in which they spoke with sympathy of the perils of a trade in some respects more dangerous than that which they themselves pursue. The loss of life at sea is appalling. In last year, of all the merchant seamen belonging to British ships in the United Kingdom, one in sixty met his death by violent means. That is altogether exclusive of the 600 or so who perished in the shipping industry, altogether exclusive of those who perished in colonial ships, with which we have nothing to do; but altogether 3,500 men came to a premature end. Now, that is a a state of things which we must all deplore. I have felt it my duty to make every inquiry in my power which could throw any light upon this subject. I bring no accusation against any one, but I say that I should be unworthy of the confidence which you have professed to feel in me if I allowed one single day to elapse more than I could help before I endeavoured to do all in my power to remedy a state of things which is the cause of so much misery and trouble. (Cheers). You have just passed with, as I understood, absolute unanimity a resolution of confidence in the Government to which I belong, and in the great chief whom I am proud to serve. (Cheers). It cannot but be satisfactory to my colleagues and myself to find that there are 5,000 or 6,000 men on the Tyneside who have not swerved from their allegiance, who have not faltered in their trust and confidence in the Government. (Cheers). You won't expect that I have come here to defend the Government against all the attacks which have been made upon it: it would be an endless task. (Laughter). Let us consider in the first place, the policy of the Government in Ireland. (Cheers). A year ago the Tories were just as bitter and they were just as angry with us; but at that time they founded their accusations on the fact that crime and outrage were prevalent in Ireland. Crime and outrage have almost disappeared. Now, what are the broad lines of the Government policy? We are pledged, in the first place, to examine impartially and carefully every grievance, and to remedy, as soon as we can, every proved injustice and wrong—(hear, hear);—and we are pledged, in the second place, to maintain the law, to repress crime and outrage. (Hear, hear.) Well, these were the principles upon which we came into office; these are the conditions on which we retain it. We have not swerved from our determination. The difficulty of Ireland is still the cause of anxiety —if you like, of apprehension; but there are gleams of hope and reasons for confidence. You know that we have become temporarily responsible for the government of Egypt. I don't propose now to ask you to consider how that has come about. There would very likely be some difference of opinion as to the wisdom of the various steps in this policy. All I would ask you to take from me is, that when the present Government decided to interfere, they did so with the greatest reluctance, and because they believed honestly that it was the least of all the evils from which they had to choose —(hear, hear)—and what has happened since should at least justify that reluctance to undertake that responsibility. But we had accompanied our intervention by assurances solemnly given, that when our work was accomplished; when we had re-established order and created institutions with some reasonable prospect of stability—that we would seek nothing for ourselves, but that we would leave the country to the Egyptians themselves. (Cheers.) The fulfilment of the pledges has been delayed by circumstances which could not well have been foreseen—by the outbreak of the cholera, which disorganised the Government in Egypt; and, later on, by the defeat of the Egyptian forces in the Soudan; and now there is growing up in certain quarters a demand that our policy should be changed, and that we should make ourselves in some way or another permanently responsible for the government and the protectorate of Egypt. I should be inclined to pay more attention to that advice if it did not come from a very suspicious quarter. (Laughter.) It comes from those who have always been in favour of annexation. These unforeseen events may have delayed the execution of our policy, but they have not proved it to be in itself unwise or impossible. The defeat of the Egyptian forces in the Soudan is not necessarily an evil. There have been many similar disasters in the course of the great campaign in the centre of Africa. Well, I don't myself think that there are any difficulties in Ireland or in Egypt which would justify us in postponing measures or domestic reform—(cheers)—and I say that the time has fully come when the Government should respond to the just expectations of the people, and fulfil the pledges which it has always kept in view, and once more give the attention of Parliament and the country to the great question of electoral reform. (Cheers). We are told that the people are indifferent to any extension of their liberty. Well, then, we are told "the franchise is all very well; we have no objection to that, but it must be accompanied by a satisfactory Redistribution Bill." (Laughter). Why, I said the other day that I could not see any such connection between the two subjects as our opponents, who think they should be treated simultaneously. Of course I believe that redistribution must come, and come speedily —the sooner the better; but I protest against the idea that the two subjects must necessarily be both dealt with in the same session. (Cheers). Let us see how it affects, for instance, the district in which I am speaking. I will take your two great counties of Durham and Northumberland. The position here is that in the eight divisions of the counties there is a population of 676,000 persons. The number of electors is 38,000, or one in 18. ("Shame.") In the eleven boroughs of the two counties there is a population of 636,000, nearly as great as in the counties; but the number of electors is 104,000, or one in six of the population. If the proportion between the counties and the boroughs were the same, it would appear that there are 72,000 men in these two counties alone—householders, citizens like yourselves, paying their taxes, obeying the laws—(hear, hear)—and yet having no part in the making of the laws, no part in the imposition of the taxes. ("Shame.") Why should they wait for their rights?

Mr J. Morley, M.P., who was received with cheers, moved a vote of thanks to Mr Chamberlain, which was seconded by Mr J. Joicey, and carried unanimously.

Mr Chamberlain suitably replied.

## MR CHAMBERLAIN AND THE SHIPOWNERS.

On Wednesday afternoon the President of the Board of Trade took luncheon with the Marine Insurance Associations of the Tyne, Wear, and Tees, at the County Hotel, Newcastle.

Mr W. D. Stephens, chairman of the North of England Iron Steamship Insurance Association, presided, and proposed the health of Mr Chamberlain.

In reply, Mr Chamberlain said that he hoped they would be inclined to believe that in all that had been said on behalf of the Board of Trade, there had been no intention to make any charges against shipowners as a class. He had always distinguished between the great majority, which were honourable, and that unscrupulous minority against whose proceedings they had to guard. He desired to impress upon them the necessity in their interests not to shelter the black sheep who must find a place in their industry, as in all others. He invited their criticism in regard to the proposals of the Board of Trade, but desired them not to misunderstand the spirit in which those proposals had been made. He claimed that he had made those proposals to promote their interest. He had received a great number of replies, and had given them his careful consideration. Speaking generally, the replies disclosed a considerable divergence of opinion between the shipowners and the Board of Trade, and also between the shipowners themselves chiefly as to matters of detail. The shipowners were a little inclined to underestimate the gravity of the case he had brought before them. ("No, no.") He was afraid, at any rate, they were inclined to look upon the loss of life as inevitable to the dangers of the profession. If that were so, then they need hardly carry on this discussion. No one could say that the loss of life at sea was not appalling, and he believed a large proportion of the loss was preventable. (Question.) His statements in this part of his proposals had been totally misrepresented. He did not mean to bring any charge of wholesale murder against the shipowners of England. He would not be so silly; and what he did was to charge a minority of shipowners with gross neglect of precautions which the majority thought to be reasonable and necessary. He did not propose to interfere with the insurance limit of £8 per ton—(hear, hear)—but he did intend to propose to Parliament that to shipping the provisions of the Employers' Liability Act should apply. He was only following in the steps of the late Conservative Government, who, to their credit, brought in a Bill to deal with the subject. He did not propose, that they should be prevented from insuring themselves reasonably against loss, but he wished the insurance at sea to be assimilated to the insurance on land. If the shipowners preferred the present rules and regulations to the amendments which the Board of Trade proposed, they had only to make them clear, and he promised that they should not hear anything more about them. He thought there was a general opinion in favour of the Local Courts which were proposed. He proposed merely to make those Courts a sort of inquest to inquire into cases of loss. It would be a very informal body, and would deal more rapidly with the matter than by the present cumbrous procedure, and he thought it only right that a shipmaster should be added to the Court. If the Court were composed of three men, instead of his officer and the shipowners seeking to come to an amicable understanding, they would have two men representing interests which had been made hostile, who, in every case, would demand to go to the arbitrator; so that the decision would depend upon one man. It was well known he had suggested a Marine Commission, but as he was convinced that Shipowners did not want such a Court, but preferred to rely on the Courts of the realm, it was his intention to withdraw the proposal. He proposed, however, to secure the appointment of a committee of shipowners and representatives of the Board of Trade to advise the Board of Trade upon all matters affecting the shipping interest. (Hear, hear.) In the coming Session he intended to introduce his Bill at a very early period, and after obtaining a second reading, which he hoped to do without much discussion, he should suggest that it should be referred to a grand committee, by which body its provisions might be fairly and satisfactorily discussed. (Cheers.)

Later in the afternoon Mr Chamberlain opened a new Liberal club.

Mr Chamberlain, accompanied by Mr John Morley, left Newcastle for London by the Scotch express at 12·50 yesterday (Thursday) afternoon. Dr. Spence Watson, Mr J. Havelock, Mr W. D. Stephens, and other gentlemen were on the platform seeing the distinguished visitors off.

## THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL AND MR THOMPSON AT DURHAM.

On Friday night, Sir F. Herschell, Q.C. (Solicitor-General) and Mr T. C. Thompson, the members of Parliament for the city of Durham, addressed a meeting of their constituents in the Town Hall, Durham. There was a large attendance. The chair was occupied by the Mayor of Durham (Ald. Fowler).

Mr Thompson congratulated the meeting upon the advance of Liberal opinions. There was a great deal of fuss in Parliament a short time ago to the effect that the work was not properly done. He could not say he quite believed altogether in the doctrine of obstruction which had been talked about. He always found that every party thought everybody else obstructing. He thought it was right to obstruct the passing of measures which they did not like. It was one of the privileges given to minorities to oppose, to the best of their power, things they did not approve of. He spoke favourably of the work done by Grand Committees, and of the measures passed in the last Session. The foreign policy of the country was always a great difficulty. He confessed he had no great sympathy with what was called foreign policy at all. He thought if our Government spent their time in governing England, and those countries connected with England, it would be wiser than mixing ourselves with foreign countries. (Applause) In Africa at present we were in considerable trouble. He gave his vote against the expedition to Egypt, and would have given it over and over again if it had been required. He thought we had a certain duty to Egypt, and that was to defend the right of way we had got through that country down to the Red Sea. That right of way could have been defended at very little expense, and with considerable ease, and with the consent of all the nations in Europe; but unfortunately, fearing lest that right of way should be affected in any way, we engaged in that expedition in Egypt—not without cause, because there was some fear that our ships would be involved in difficulty and danger; but still we engaged in it at our own risk, and the result, he was sorry to say, had not been favourable. Last year our troops came home crowned with victory, and everybody in this country hoped there was an end to the Egyptian episode. The end had not come yet; and we trembled as we looked at the morning papers at present lest they contained news that a number of defenceless women and children might be reported to be massacred, in consequence, not directly, but indirectly, of our interference in the affairs of Egypt. (Applause). He hoped that might not be so; and he was sure, notwithstanding all that had gone before, we would still think it England's bounden duty to strain every nerve, to spend every farthing she could, and send every soldier she could in defence of these poor defenceless people. (Applause). Do not let it be said now it was not our business. There was a time when that might have been well said. Unfortunately, our proceedings in Egypt had not been attended with the advantage that was expected from them. If we interfered in a country of that kind we must interfere with power and put down tyranny, or the English people would not be satisfied. (Applause). He was not quite sure that our course in South Africa had been an honourable course. He did not know any problem so interesting and so difficult as that of giving peace to Ireland. There was talk in the papers every day, and Conservatives and Liberals had discovered that there was a vast amount of misery in England, and that the homes of the poor were not what they should be; but the misery of England was paradise to the misery of Ireland. (Applause). It was terrible to think that this was the result of several hundred years of English government. (A Voice: "Gladstone is not responsible for it)." There was a growing feeling in the country, it was in the air, it was coming down upon us—that, having failed to govern Ireland we must let Ireland govern itself. (Applause). He apprehended no danger from such a course. It was our bounden duty to take care that Ireland was as prosperous as the country we live in. (Applause).

Sir F. Herschell next addressed the meeting. He denied that the last session had been a barren one. He believed the measures passed would be found of great practical utility. There had been obstacles to contend with which no former Parliament had had to contend with. The purpose and object of the House of Commons was legislation, and to pass the measures which the people wanted; it was not merely to spend its time in talking; it had to spend its time in doing. If the purpose of the House was to work, and to pass measures after full, fair, and reasonable discussion, then the procedure of Parliament needed still further reform. Good had been effected by the resolutions passed eighteen months ago, and further alteration was needed; and such a reform would be in the highest sense conservative of the best privileges and interests of Parliament. He believed the Grand Committees had been vastly beneficial. The majority of Conservatives, as well as Liberals, admitted that the Grand Committee on Trade was an extraordinary success. Such committees were most admirable instruments for legislation which was not of a party character. He thought the Estimates might be examined before such a committee, and then be brought before the House. He proceeded to speak of Egypt, and expressed the same views as he did at Gateshead on Tuesday night. Having spoken in favour of an extension of the county franchise, the details of which measure he would not enter into, he briefly referred to Ireland, and believed that the measures of the Government in developing the resources of the country by the assistance they had given in the laying down of tramways and the extension of railways would be beneficial to the sister isle. He desired to see Ireland in a prosperous and flourishing condition. (Cheers.)

Councillor Granger proposed, and Councillor Holdsworth seconded, a vote of confidence in the two members, which was carried.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Sure relief. —The weak and enervated suffer severely from nervous affections, when storms or electric disturbances agitate the atmosphere. Neuralgia, gouty pangs, and flying pains, very distressing to a delicate system, may be readily removed by rubbing this Ointment upon the affected part, after it has been fomented with warm water. The Pills, taken occasionally in the doses prescribed by the instructions, keep the digestion in order, excite a free flow of healthy bile, and replenish the impoverished blood with those richer constituents which result from thoroughly assimilated food—in the absence of which the strongest must inevitably soon sink into feebleness, and the delicate find it difficult to maintain existence. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible remedies.

## NORTHERN LIGHTS.

### VI.—GENERAL HAVELOCK.

The North of England has acquired historic importance from the fact that it has been the theatre of angry contests, and the scene of bitter animosities between the countries of England and Scotland.

The incursions of Wallace, Baliol, and Bruce, and the bloody fights of Otterburn, Flodden, and Neville's Cross, are facts too well known to every school-boy to need repetition here. Ever since the time when the naked ill-armed natives so bravely opposed the advance of the veteran army of Julius Agricola, the district has been noted for its military valour, and has produced many of our bravest national defenders; men who have never been surpassed for heroic bravery, and indomitable perseverance. It is a good while since Grey said.—"The noblemen and gentry of the North have been always employed in their native country, in the wars of the Kings of England against the Scots, all of them holding their lands in Knight's service, to attend the wars in their own persons, with horse and spear, as the manner of fighting was in those days. Not a gentleman amongst them that hath not his castle or tower; and so it is divided into a number of baronies, the lords whereof in times past, before Edward I.'s days went commonly under the name of barons, although some of them were of no great living. The two great princes of the North were the Earl of Northumberland, famous for the overthrow of Malcolm and his son Edward, at Alnwick, and the Earl of Westmoreland, for the taking of David, King of Scots, at Neville's Cross." To this district also belonged Henry Hotspur, who conquered Douglas at Chevy Chase; Sir Henry Askew, who distinguished himself by his heroic conduct at Flanders, in the Peninsular, and at Waterloo; Sir George Blakeney, commander of the Army in Ireland; Sir George Airey whose ability and personal courage was proved by his action in the West Indies and other places; and last, but not least, stands Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B., whose very name is not only familiar but noteworthy, and who even enlisted the sympathies of the American people to such an extent, that when news of his death reached that country, the flags of the shipping in the port of New York were hung at half-mast—a mark of respect never before shown at the death of any chieftain or potentate of the Old World.

Henry Havelock was born on April 5th, 1795, at Bishopwearmouth, where his father was a shipbuilder and merchant, and was the third of a family of seven children. When he was five years of age, the family removed to Ingress, near Dartford, in the county of Kent. The careful training he received under the paternal roof during the first five years of his life is said to have done much towards forming his religious character. It was his mother's custom to gather her children around her, and after reading some portion of scripture, would converse and pray with them. When five years of age, he went to a school at Dartford, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Bradley, where he remained three years. Headley in his life of Havelock says:—"At this early age he evinced great fondness for reading, and like all boys of an ardent temperament, took great delight in accounts of battles and sieges. This taste for military affairs was much increased by the wonderful career Napoleon was then running. The rapidity and boldness of his marches, the extent of his resources and the sudden and terrible shocks with which he fell upon the monarchs of Europe, were well calculated to inflame the imagination, and he carefully followed all his movements, and in the secluded places of the park marked out the various fields of action, remarshalled the battalions and fought his battles over again. In this way the natural tendency of the child to a military life became a fixed and permanent characteristic.

Naturally adventurous and daring, he excelled his schoolmates in those feats requiring courage and steadiness of nerve. The tree-top must be high and the limbs slender where he would not venture after a bird's nest. One day he lost his hold and fell to the ground. His father, who saw the accident, asked him as he got up if he did not feel frightened when he found himself falling. His reply was characteristic not only of the boy but of the after man. 'No,' said he, 'I had too much else to do to be frightened. I was thinking about the bird's eggs.' On another occasion, having been drawn into a quarrel by interfering for a schoolfellow who was not receiving fair play in a fight, he got a black eye. His teacher observing it, asked what had caused it. 'It came there,' was young Havelock's laconic reply. 'But *how* did it come?' rejoined the teacher. To this enquiry the boy, determined not to implicate others, gave no answer. Neither commands nor threats nor a sound flogging, which he received, for what his master regarded as obstinacy, could wring another word out of him. He was not quarrelsome or noisy—on the contrary, quiet and somewhat taciturn; but he feared no one. The cool, imperturbed way he took everything, and the philosophic firmness with which he met danger and bore pain, gained for him among his schoolmates the sobriquet of 'Old *Phlos*,' a nickname for philosopher. Many boys are cool in danger and patient under suffering; but Havelock must have been peculiarly so to have obtained this epithet. It is rare that the characteristics and qualities of one so young remain exactly the same in manhood, as they did in young Havelock. In fact, at nine years of age, he was the man of fifty-seven seen through an inverted telescope. So eager was he at this early age to improve every spare moment, that when disturbed at his reading in the library he would fly to the woods and climb into a tree-top where he could study unmolested."

At nine years of age, he was placed under the charge of the Rev Dr. Raine at the Charter House, and at the end of six years was on the same form as Walpole. There were thirty boys on the form at this time, Walpole standing first on the list and Havelock fourth. At nineteen years of age he commenced to study the law under the celebrated Chitty, with Talfourd—afterwards Lord Talfourd—as a fellow-student. He continued his studies, however, only for a short time. His brother William had joined the army four years before this, and at once entered upon active service under Wellington in the Peninsular War. He was with the general in his memorable retreat before the advancing forces of Massena, until the lines of the Torres Vedras shut him in. The after retreat of Massena and the fierce and bloody pursuit of Wellington, furnished a grand theme for the brave young soldier in writing to his brother at home, and was well calculated to reawaken the martial spirit that had been slumbering for sometime in the bosom of the latter. His law books became distasteful, and he determined to enter the army. He wrote to his brother to get him a place, and in course of time was appointed to a second lieutenancy in a rifle brigade. His great desire for military distinction, was doomed, however, to a somewhat lengthy disappointment. Sometimes stationed in England, and sometimes in Ireland, his time passed without anything occurring worthy of note. He was extremely anxious to be transferred to an Indian regiment, and in anticipation of such an event, studied the Hindostan and Persian languages. After waiting nearly eight years, his desires were gratified by an appointment in the 13th Light Infantry, and in the early part of 1823, he set sail for India. We cannot enter details of the Afghan and Sikh campaigns, in both of which Havelock honorably distinguished himself. In 1856, he commanded a division of the army that invaded Persia, his son and namesake (now Sir Henry Havelock-Allan) accompanying the quartermaster-general's department.—While absent in that country, news arrived of the India mutiny, and he hastened to Calcutta. Immediately on arrival there he was ordered to take command of the movable column at Allahabad, and push on to the relief of the British at Cawnpore and Lucknow. He made a forced march of twenty-four miles to Futtehpore, where, at the head of 2,000 men, under a burning sun, he engaged and broke the rebels. He continued his march upon Cawnpore, and on the way defeated the enemy both at Aong and Pandoo Nuddie. It was in consequence of the latter victory that Nana Sahib massacred all the European women and children that he had in his hands.

Havelock had another battle to fight at Ahirwa, where the rebels were strongly entrenched; he turned their left, and the 78th Highlanders carried the village in grand style. He now turned his attention upon Cawnpore, and it was evident that a deadly conflict was close at hand. A fearful terror had apparently seized the British troops, and they wavered for the first time. At that awful moment, Havelock, who had just had a horse shot under him, appeared upon the field on a hack. Galloping undaunted through the deadly fire of the enemy, he shouted in his usual encouraging tones: "Get up, my lads, and take those guns." All fear immediately vanished, and springing to their feet, gave a shout, that for a while drowned the horrible din of the enemy's drums. Young Havelock galloped forward, and putting his horse in front of the 64th, planted himself directly in front of a 24-pounder, that was sending its heavy shot among them. The general himself led the Highlanders, and we are told that it was a glorious sight to see father and son leading on the last final charge. They never stopped until they were in sight of the old barracks at Cawnpore, and the dismayed rebels scattered in every direction. Here the brave fellows halted, having marched 130 miles in seven days, fought four battles, and taken 24 guns. As they stood in battle array, the general rode down the line, and praised their noble conduct, after which they lay down for the night uncovered and supperless without a murmur.

On the following morning Havelock entered Cawnpore, and gazed with his men upon the mutilated bodies of these unhappy ladies and children. The sight steeled their hearts, and with a burning thirst for revenge, the avenging column quitted Cawnpore to advance upon Lucknow.

Crossing the Ganges, the British repulsed the rebels at Oonao, and afterwards on the same day at the village of Busherut-gunge. It was during the engagement at the latter place that Havelock's son had a horse shot under him.

Havelock having now fought eight battles with the rebels, in all of which he had been victorious, his little army found itself so thinned by fatigue and sickness, that it was obliged to return upon Cawnpore. Early in September, General Outram arrived with reinforcements, and Havelock again advanced to the relief of Lucknow; Outram, with commendable generosity, refusing to take the command out of his hands. The relieving force, which mustered 2,700 men, with 17 guns, and a small body of volunteer cavalry, routed the enemy at Mungalwar. It next engaged them at the Alumbagh, an isolated building about three miles from the Residency. The column with desperate bravery, fought its way through streets trenched and barricaded, and houses filled with sharpshooters, until they gained the gate of the Residency at the Baillie Guard. After the barricades had been removed, the soldiers forgetting their weariness, gave three loud cheers and rushed forward. Headley says, "Havelock and Outram were welcomed with shouts by the soldiers, and tears and blessings by the women. Utter strangers embraced each other like friends, and after the first excitement was over every tongue seemed going at once, for inquires without end were made respecting the world from which they had been so long shut out. Havelock, with heart overflowing with devout thankfulness that he had not been too late, felt in the joy he had brought to those despairing hearts doubly compensated for all the toils he had endured. His mission was accomplished, but along the streets of Lucknow lay one-third of his gallant troops, and there lay, too, his wounded boy, perhaps ere this murdered. The next morning the remaining force with the wounded and the heavy guns were brought in, though at a great sacrifice of life. The rebels closed round them on every side, and the escorts had to fight their way along the streets encumbered with the wounded. Havelock's son was among the latter, and narrowly escaped being butchered by the enemy."

The victorious army were now in turn besieged, but held their own until November, when Sir Colin Campbell (afterwards Lord Clive) found his way to their rescue. After the relief of Lucknow, Havelock was attacked by dysentery, and on November 24th, 1857, died in a common soldier's tent, attended by his gallant, wounded boy. The news of his death spread rapidly through the army, and many a grim Highlander's eye was wet with tears. The retreating army carried the body to Alumbagh, and now for the last time, Havelock moved with his brave troops; "but," as one writer beautifully puts it, "the eye that was wont to scan their ranks so keenly, was now lustreless and dead, and the calm voice that had so often roused them to deeds of daring, hushed for ever, for the warrior had gone to that still land where the tread of armies is never heard, and the sound of battle never comes."

His grave was made in the beautiful ground of the Alumbagh, and the following day his remains were followed to their last resting place by Sir Colin Campbell, the staff, and the men.

Before his death news arrived of his elevation to the distinction of K.C.B., and other honours were in store for him, but they came too late. He was made Major-General; appointed to the Coloneley of the 3rd Foot; and received a baronetcy, with a proposed pension of £1,000 a year. The rank and pension were given to his widow.

His history is summed up as follows, in Blackwood, October, 1858: "Worn in body, high of courage, pure in heart, of an energy which no difficulties could daunt, of a resolution which no disasters could shake, he sealed his devotion to his country by his blood; and when the good labourer's work was done he went to receive his reward in a far distant land."

The subject of the next sketch will be Robert Stephenson.

HISTORICUS.

## COLLIERLEY SCHOOL BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting of the members of the above was held at the Board Schools, Collierley, on Wednesday last. The members present were—Mr J. A. Curry (chairman), Mr W. Robson, Mr T. Collinson, and the clerk (Mr W. W. Thompson).

The minutes of last meeting were read by the Clerk and signed by the CHAIRMAN.

### PROPOSED CHANGE OF BANKERS.

The Clerk read a letter from Messrs Backhouse and Co., bankers, Durham, in which they refused the Board an overdraught for a very small amount, the Clerk remarking that he had been to Durham and offered to stand surety, but they had refused the Board any accommodation whatever.

MR ROBSON: Seeing that we are treated in this manner after the transactions we have had with the bank, I think we ought to have a change and carry our business to Consett.

MR COLLINSON: I second that. I think the bank might have granted such a small sum as £10, as it will only be a month or so until we have a balance. But I propose that the matter be discussed next meeting when we may have a full Board.

This was agreed to.

### MR WAILES AND THE BOARD.

The Clerk read a letter from Mr Wailes, of Annfield Plain, respecting the Board's purchase of land and right of road adjoining the schools, asking 5s per square yard. That gentleman had been asked by the Board to reduce his price, but he sturdily refused to do so.

MR ROBSON: I move that the matter be set aside, as the price was altogether too extravagant for the Board to entertain.

MR COLLINSON seconded this.

### SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The following statistics for the past month were submitted by the master (Mr Prevell):—

| | Boys | Girls | Infts. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of children on school books | 236 | 229 | 208 | 673 |
| Average No. of children in attendance | 201 | 160 | 106 | 467 |
| No. of children admitted to school | 9 | 16 | 10 | 35 |

Amount of school fees received, £9 11s 7d.

### WATER TAPS.

The Clerk said that Mr Prevell (the master) would like water taps to be fixed in the urinals, so that they could be flushed out and kept in a nice clean order.

MR COLLINSON: We will first have to write to the Consett Water Company to obtain permission to use their water.

It was agreed that the Clerk write to the Water Company and that the taps be fixed as soon as possible.

After the signing of the cheques the Board terminated.

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

## CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

### FIRST COURT.

MONDAY, Jan. 14th.—Before J. PRIESTMAN, Esq. (in the chair), and JAMES ANNANDALE, Esq.

#### ASSAULTS.

*Rose Flynn*, of Blackhill, and *Mary McNally*, of Consett, were summoned by Bridget Kelly for having assaulted her on the 2nd inst.—Complainant desired to withdraw the charge, and the magistrates consented to this course, after the court fees had been defrayed.

*John Graham* was charged with assaulting Frederick Davison, at Burnopfield, on the 30th ult.—This case was also dismissed.

#### THE RECENT PUBLIC HEALTH PROSECUTIONS.

*John Donnolly*, labourer, of Hanging Stones, near Iveston, appeared in response to an adjourned summons charging him with having, within the last six months, erected a new building without first depositing the plans as required under bye-law 66 with the Surveyor to the Lanchester Rural Sanitary Authority; commenced to build without giving the requisite two days' notice; covered-up the foundations without giving the same notice; erected the building without allowing sufficient area to the windows; and without laying the slates forming the damp-course in cement, contrary to the bye-laws of the said Authority and the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, defendant having incurred a penalty of £5 for every separate offence. Dr Carr appeared for the defendant. It will be in the memory of our readers that the case was fully investigated by the magistrates on the 3rd December, when it was adjourned for the purpose of allowing the defendant to enlarge the windows, affix spouting to the roofs, and lay down proper drainage. The Inspector (Mr J. W. Rounthwaite) now informed the Court that the defendant had effected these alterations and improvements as far as lay in his power, but still the condition of the house was far from satisfactory, the sanitary arrangements not being near so perfect as if the defendant had complied with the bye-laws of the Sanitary Authority.—The Chairman: Is the house, with the exception of inserting a damp-course, satisfactory in all other respects?—The Inspector: Well, I cannot say that it is. The Authority, however, does not wish to press the case harshly against the defendant; but they wished it to be thoroughly understood, that, while they were willing for any individual to erect dwelling-houses wherever and whenever they liked, such parties must first of all submit plans to be approved by the above-named Authority.—Defendant said he knew nothing about the bye-laws. His builder, who was the contractor for the Marley Hill Colliery Company, told him that Mr Rounthwaite had given him permission to go on with the erection.—The Chairman said it was absolutely necessary that all houses should be erected in conformity with the bye-laws of the Rural Sanitary Authority, and the defendant would be fined 20s. and also pay 8s 6d costs.

*James Brown*, also of Hanging Stones, again appeared to answer an offence of a similar nature.—The Inspector observed that this case was even worse than the preceding one, as the defendant could not plead ignorance of the bye-laws, both he and his builder having been distinctly told that they would have to submit a plan to the Authority, and although the same was disapproved, the house was built in accordance thereby, despite the notice the defendant received from the Authority to the foregoing effect.—Dr Carr hoped that their Worships would consider the extenuating circumstances he advanced at the previous hearing in connection with this case—viz., that it was a question of urgent necessity for the preservation of life and limb, that this dwelling-house should be erected at once.—The magistrates imposed a penalty of 30s and expenses.

#### THE ALLEGED RAPE AT CONSETT.

*John McDonald* was placed in the dock charged on remand with having committed a rape on Catherine Collins on Friday night, the 4th inst., on one of the Consett Iron Company's branch railways, near Delves Lane, Consett.—Mr T. W. Welford, jun., Consett, appeared to prosecute, and Dr. Carr, barrister, defended.—The magistrate's clerk (Mr Granger) read the evidence adduced by complainant at Lanchester last Thursday (which appeared in our last week's issue) and asked her if she had any additions to make thereto.—Complainant said she had none whatever.—On being cross-examined by Dr Carr, she asserted that she had never walked out with the prisoner or even knew him before in her life. It was not true that she had had connections with other persons four months ago. The reason she went for a walk with prisoner was because his sister (Elizabeth McDonald) visited her house and called her out, asking her to go for a walk with her brother, while she was to accompany Edward Keenan. Complainant said she would not go, when prisoner came up and put his arm round her, and made her accompany him. They proceeded in the direction of Delves Lane, and the whole of the way she was crying to them to let her go, but they would not, and dragged her along down the line to the tank, beneath which he committed the deed complained of.—During the time, she struggled and tried to shout "Murder!" but prisoner placed his hand over her mouth, and stopped her, until he saw some men coming, when he ran away.—Dr. Carr said he would prove to their worships that the deed was committed with the full sanction of the girl, and that nothing would have been said about the matter if she had not thought there were other men coming towards them. Also, that she had been "going" with him for upwards of two years. He would call their worships' attention to the fact that the young man was the only support of a widowed mother and sister, and knowing the previous bad character of the complainant, he had no doubt they would see she was as wicked as the lad, and, therefore, dismiss the case.—Michael Ward, was sworn, and said: I am an ironworker, and reside at Consett. On the night of the 4th inst., I was standing at White's corner, in Front Street, and saw Edward Keenen, Lizzie McDonald, John McDonald, and prosecutrix, all proceed in the direction of Delves Lane. I followed them about two yards in the rear. When they got to the railway crossing, I met Edward Donnolly and Matthew Carrol. We followed down the railway, and on getting close to the water-tank, we met prisoner coming up the line. We then heard a woman screaming, after he had passed us. We saw a man with a light coming up the line towards the spot where the screaming appeared to be coming from, and then we turned away.—Cross-examined by Dr. Carr: When I followed them down Delves Lane, Keenan and prisoner's sister were before the other two, and complainant walked on quite willingly. She never cried out at all, except when we were going down the railway. I heard her shout "O, John McDonald, you have six or seven men watching us."—Edward Donnolly, blastfurnaceman and Matthew Carrol, ironworker, adduced evidence similar to the last witness.—Francis McDonald was also called, and said that complainant came into his mother's house during the time he was in and said that she had "gone with" John McDonald over two years, and during that time he had never attempted to do her any harm. She further stated that she would not have made any alarm but for Mr Collinson and the other men coming up at the time.—[These four witnesses are the parties for whose evidence Dr. Carr wished to have the case remanded from Lanchester.]—Mr Welford, in support of his effect, said he had gained some further evidence by procuring the four young men mentioned by Mr Baitey, the cabin-man, at Lanchester Police Court, and whose statements he asked the Bench to hear. He then called upon Joseph Forster, who said he was a printer's apprentice, and lived in Delves Lane. Whilst he and three companions were proceeding home by way of Templetown, they heard the voice of a female shrieking. They immediately ran up the railway towards the water-tank, and from under which, they saw a man run away, immediately followed by the girl. It was very dark at the time, and they could not recognise who the person was. They asked the girl what was the matter, but she refused to say anything until Mr Collinson and the cabin-man appeared on the spot.—Dr Carr: you say it was that dark you could not tell who the man was; then how did you know Mr Collinson.—Witness: I could see him by the light of the lamp which the cabin-man had in his hand.—Similar evidence was also given by John Hornsby, Frederick Oswald, and Alfred Bell, of Templetown.—The Chairman, after consulting with the other Magistrates, said that they had decided to commit the prisoner to take his trial at the Assizes.—Prisoner's brother asked for bail, but the Magistrates' clerk informed him that it was impossible to grant it.

### SECOND COURT.

Before W. JENKINS, Esq (in the chair) and ROBERT DICKINSON, Esq.

#### DRUNKENNESS.

*James Coleman*, of Dipton, *Henry Donnolly* and *James Donnolly*, of Leadgate, were severally charged by Sergt. Thornton with being guilty of drunkenness at Dipton, on the night of the 28th ult.—Each defendant was mulcted in a fine of 5s and costs.

*Joseph Charlton* and *Thomas Simpson* were both prosecuted by P.C. Hudson for being drunk and incapable at Ebchester, on the 5th inst, and were fined 5s each and expenses.

*Robert Temple* and *James Fitzpatrick* were found guilty, on the evidence of P.C. Roper, of having been drunk and causing a disturbance at Leadgate, on the 29th December.—A fine of 5s and costs was inflicted in each case.

*Thomas Barry* was also fined 5s and costs, with the alternative of seven days' hard labour, for being drunk and guilty of disorderly behaviour at Consett, on the 30th ult.—The case was proved by P.C. Watson.

*Richard Ford* was charged by Sergt. Cruickshank with being drunk and riotous at Blackhill, on Saturday night last.—Defendant was committed for days' imprisonment, in default of paying the usual penalty.

*James Smith* was brought up by P.C. Hurworth for being helplessly intoxicated at Consett, on the previous Saturday evening, and was ordered to bear a fine of 5s and expenses.

HYMNS for Sunday School Anniversaries, &c. printed on the shortest notice, and at the *cheapest* rate, by ROBERT JACKSON.

## EXTRAORDINARY AFFRAY AT BLACKHILL.

### A POLICEMAN FINED FOR ASSAULT.

On Monday the Consett Bench of Justices—J. Priestman, Esq. (in the chair) W. Jenkins, J. Annandale, and R. Dickinson, Esqs.—were occupied for several hours in investigating a series of charges of assaults and wilful damage cases, arising out of a most singular affair occurring at Blackhill, on Boxing night. In the first case, *Thomas Bridgeman*, *Ellen Bridgeman* (his wife), *Nicholas Boyle*, and *Michael Connor*, were charged with assaulting P.C. George Dodds whilst in the execution of his duty at Blackhill, on the night of December 26th; and the two last-named defendants were further charged with having assaulted P.C. Garbutt, on the same occasion. The third case was where P.C. Dodds was accused of assaulting Thomas Bridgeman, and further charged with wilfully damaging and breaking the window and door of his dwelling-house, besides smashing to pieces a bedstead and several other articles of furniture, for which £1 was claimed as compensation. Mr Welford (Consett) represented the police; while Mr Warlow (Messrs Dix and Warlow, Newcastle) appeared on behalf of the civilians.

On the first-named case being called upon, Mr Warlow rose and said that although the case of the police *versus* his clients had been entered first on the register, yet he understood that his clients applied for and obtained their summonses before the police did so; and therefore he contended that their case should be heard first. He wished the charges to be heard on their respective merits; he was sorry to see this objectionable move on the part of the police against the four persons he represented; and he therefore appealed to the Bench to give his clients preference.

Mr Granger (magistrates' clerk) pointed out that the whole of the summonses were issued on the same date.

Supt. Oliver explained that as Mr Clark (who then appeared for the defendants) wished to catch a train, he allowed him, as a matter of courtesy, to make his application first; although Dodds was quite ready to apply for his summonses.

The Bench, however, decided to hear the charge of wilful damage and assault preferred by Thomas Bridgeman against P.C. Dodds first, and Mr Warlow addressed their Worships at some length on behalf of the complainant. He explained that between five and six o'clock on the night of the 26th ult., Bridgeman, who had just returned home from his work, was in the act of stripping himself, when an unexpected crash was heard, and the window of his dwelling-house was broken in by some one, and almost simultaneously the door was burst open, and in rushed P.C.'s Dodds and Garbutt. As far as the latter officer was concerned, he (Mr Warlow) must say that he acted most properly throughout these turbulent proceedings, as he endeavoured to restrain his fellow constable from committing a breach of the peace, or from doing any bodily injury either to himself or anyone else. It seems that on entering the house Dodds, notwithstanding the restraint Garbutt placed upon him, commenced to smash the articles of furniture much in the same way as he had burst open the door, and thus caused a bed in the room to be broken to pieces. He (Dodds) was recommended by a young man named Calligan to keep cool, but instead of acting upon that advice, the defendant struck the youth a blow on the mouth, almost knocking him backwards on the fire; and afterwards turning to the complainant, he dealt him two severe blows on the face and arm with his baton. They had read a good deal in the newspapers lately against the use of batons, which he might state were only in the possession of the police for their own especial protection, and only under circumstances yielding for the pressure of more than one person attacking them, were they entitled to use these weapons. Dodds' rage, however, was not yet pacified, but he rushed forward and kicked his client; and those present did their utmost to prevent the defendant from doing further harm. Ultimately Dodds was bundled outside, and he laid in the gutter for some little time, in which position he was held by P.C. Garbutt and Bridgeman until Sergt. Cruickshank was sent for. When that officer arrived on the scene, a few moments afterwards, the defendant was handcuffed, and they succeeded in removing Dodds away, not, however, until he had struck at his superior officer. Defendant also made another attempt to kick at the complainant, after he was handcuffed. He appeared to have lost all control over himself, and seemed desirous of fighting somebody. These were seemingly the facts of the case, and he (Mr Warlow) had refrained from making any comments thereon. They, their Worships, must see that a charge of this sort against the police was of the gravest importance. If it had been a case of assaulting the police, the Magistrates would probably have said something to the effect that they must protect the officers by punishing the offenders most severely. He did not wish to make a sensational speech, but he trusted the Bench would deal with the case as if brought against an ordinary individual. He might add that during the past week, a batch of summonses had been distributed amongst several persons for an alleged attack on Dodds on the evening named. He would admit, as far as Bridgeman was concerned, that he did strike at the defendant, after being hit with the baton; but his client was perfectly justified in doing so, after the policeman had so grossly abused his rights of privileges. Col. White, the chief-constable, had made a full investigation of the matter, and after hearing *ex-parte* statements and reports by the police officers, he had punished Dodds for being intoxicated on that particular occasion. He (Mr Warlow) merely wished to get at the true facts of the case, so that the defendant might be punished according to the nature of the offence. He would satisfy their Worships that an assault had been committed on Bridgeman without the slightest cause.

Complainant, on being sworn, said that he was a puddler residing at No 7, Tinmill Street, Blackhill. On Wednesday, 26th December, between five and six o'clock at night, he was sitting in his house, having only just returned from work, when he heard the window broken in with a loud crash. He looked across the table, but he could not discover anyone outside. He had only just resumed his seat, when the back door was forcibly broken in, and P.C.'s Dodds and Garbutt rushed inside, the former shouting that he would "fight all the Irish b——'s in the place." Defendant then commenced to knock the furniture about in all directions, and when Garbutt requested him to be quiet, he struck at the boy Calligan, who was standing with his back to the fire, almost knocking him down. He (complainant) asked Dodds to behave himself in a proper manner, when the latter exclaimed "Where's my truncheon?" and drawing that weapon out of his trouser's pocket, he struck him (Bridgeman) a heavy blow on the forehead. He merely hit the policeman back again, and that was the only assault committed by him. The officer moreover struck him with his staff on the leg and arm, and likewise kicked him. Complainant twice shouted for someone to run for Sergt. Cruickshank. Dodds meanwhile behaved himself in a most disorderly manner, and he acted like a lunatic, P.C. Garbutt endeavouring all the time to prevent him from doing any damage in the house. At length, they succeeded in getting Dodds outside, and he was lying in the gutter when the sergeant came up, but the former failed to recognise his superior, and struck at him. Sergt. Cruickshank said, "My man, Dodds, don't you know me?" Defendant was then handcuffed by the sergeant; but even after these were slipped on his wrist, he gave him a parting kick on the legs before being dragged away. The damage to the window was estimated by the Consett Iron Company to amount to 5s.

Mr Welford disputed the amount, and said the prosecutor must prove the damage.

Examination continued: He (complainant) considered 5s was a reasonable charge for the damage done. The bedstead, which he purchased from Mr Lax, of Shotley Bridge, for £1 18s, was broken down almost to the ground. This was damaged by the defendant.

On being cross-examined by Mr Welford, complainant said he did not know who had broken in the door. He made a statement regarding the case to Supt. Oliver, and he told the officer that the truncheon was used. He then stated that he was not hurt very much. He had just said he had been badly used by Dodds with the truncheon.

Mr Welford: Were you hurt then?—Complainant: No, not very much.

Cross examination continued: Did not see the man called Boyle inside his house that night. Did not know what prompted Dodds to enter his dwelling. Garbutt and Dodds came in together, but the former was persuading his companion not to enter. It was not a fact that Dodds visited his house for the purpose of arresting Boyle for being drunk, or that the door was fastened as soon as the defendant entered; nor did Garbutt come up and break in the door to gain admittance. Garbutt did not then find him and his wife, as well as Boyle and Connor attacking Dodds, the latter then being on the ground. Garbutt threw the defendant on the bed, this causing considerable damage. It was not a fact that when Garbutt came in, he (complainant) had Dodds laid on the bed, and with one arm around the officer's neck was engaged in "pummelling" him right and left. He never saw Boyle at all that night. He had lived nine years at Blackhill, and never had a cross word with the policemen in his life. There were a couple of women in the house at the time of the affray. Calligan struck at Dodds, after the latter hit him.

The Chairman: How was Dodds for drink when you saw him?—Complainant: I cannot say that he was sober, for he behaved himself just like a madman. I cannot compare him to anything else.

Henry Colgan, labourer, employed at the Consett Works, said he resided in Tinmill Street, and was in the neighbourhood of Bridgeman's house on the evening in question, when he observed P.C.'s Dodds and Garbutt standing outside. The policemen were swearing at one another, and Garbutt caught hold of his colleague by the waist and held him, until the latter shouted, "You b——, leave lose of me." Garbutt was attempting to pacify Dodds, when the latter deliberately broke in Bridgeman's window with his truncheon. Garbutt now said, "Dodds, you will get wrong for this;" and then he (Garbutt) ran from the window and smashed in the door, which was then shut. The inmate of the house had not done anything to aggravate Dodds. Garbutt also shouted, "I am afraid of him [Dodds]," and accordingly he sent somebody to fetch Sergt. Cruickshank. The affray would occupy fifteen minutes from beginning to end. When the sergeant came up, Dodds was outside, and Garbutt and Bridgeman were holding him down. The sergeant first exclaimed, "Oh dear: what have we here?" to which Garbutt replied, "It's Dodds, and he is drunk." Sergt. Cruickshank thereupon put the handcuffs upon Dodds, and allowed him to lie in the gutter for a short while. Bridgeman was threatening to go to Supt. Oliver and complain about Dodds, but the sergeant said to him, "Leave that to me, and I will deal with him." Dodds made a kick at Bridgeman just after he got the handcuffs on.

By Mr Welford: It was Garbutt that laid Dodds down into the gutter. He never heard the defendant ask for anyone prior to deliberately breaking in the window. Would not positively swear whether Dodds broke the window with his staff or used his fist to it. A large crowd had collected, and there might be from 20 to 30 people standing near the window at the time. It was not dark.

By the Bench: There might be 20 persons in the streets before the affray. Did not see Boyle that night. Was perfectly sure it was Dodds that broke in the window.

Re-examined by Mr Warlow: Before the panes were smashed, Dodds was carrying on in the street, and this caused the crowd to assemble. Defendant was acting like a mad bull. Dodds was dressed in his uniform, and he appeared to be under the influence of liquor.

Mrs Ann Gillespie, an elderly person, who lives at 13, Tinmill Street, Blackhill, spoke to hearing a great disturbance on the night of December 26th, and witnessing the defendant smash in the window and door of Bridgeman's house, and then rush inside the place.

Nicholas Boyle said he was a puddler, and lived in Tinmill Street, Blackhill. On the night in question he was standing at his own door, which is opposite Bridgeman's, and saw P.C. Dodds go to the window referred to and deliberately break it in, while immediately afterwards he smashed in the door. Dodds was very drunk at the time, and was also shouting in the street at the top of his voice. P.C. Garbutt had hold of him by the waist trying to keep him back from doing mischief to the inmates of the house. In answer to Mr Warlow, witness further stated that complainant had previous to doing the damage interfered with him. He saw him come out of Annie Bell's house, and immediately went up to witness and got hold of him. He said Boyle was the man he had been looking for, and clutched at his neck. Witness then escaped from the officer's grasp, being in dread of his life being taken. P.C. Garbutt during the affray attempted to pull the officer off witness. It was after this that Dodds did the damage to Bridgeman's house.

By Mr Welford: I did not accost Dodds when he came out of Bell's house by saying "What fet." Never spoke to him until he deliberately struck me in the mouth. I was not in Bridgeman's house at all on the day in question. I do not know why Dodds went to Bridgeman's house.

The next witness called was John Donnolly, puddler, residing in Turncoat Row, Blackhill, who deposed that on the 26th December he heard a noise in Tinmill Street, and on proceeding thither observed P.C. Dodds there in his uniform. He saw the officer knock in the window and afterwards give the door two kicks. P.C. Garbutt at the time had hold of Dodds trying to pull him back, but could not. Witness then went for Sergt. Cruickshank, whom he met going to the place, some other person having previously gone for him. The sergeant and P.C. Garbutt then placed the handcuffs on Dodds, who was lying in the gutter, and took him away. He did not see what happened in Bridgeman's house. Dodds was in such an excited state that he thought he was mad.

By the Bench: I went to the place in consequence of hearing Dodds "shouting and squealing." I saw him break the window.

By Mr Welford: I did not see Dodds with his truncheon in his hand whilst breaking the window. He did it with his hands. He knocked the door in by running again it with his hands and body.

Mrs Bridgeman, wife of the complainant, said that between five and six o'clock on the 26th ult., she heard a noise outside of her house, when suddenly the door was smashed in, and P.C. Dodds rushed into the house and struck out at every person that was in. There were two girls inside at the time, and they ran out of the back door and left witness, her husband, and brother, in the house. Her brother told defendant not to smash everything in the place, and he, thereupon struck him and witness at the same time. Her husband asked Dodds to be quiet, and he then drew his staff, and hit him on the head with it. P.C. Garbutt, her husband, and two or three others got Dodds out of the house, and the sergeant coming up at the time placed a pair of handcuffs on defendant while he was laid in the gutter. When Dodds had the handcuffs on, he made a movement to kick her husband, but she could not say whether he did so or not. He was drunk and like a madman at the time. Boyle had never been in their house that day at all.

Mr Welford was just in the act of cross-examining witness, when she fainted, and had to be carried out of court.

Hugh Corrighan, brother-in-law to complainant, was the next witness examined. He said that on the night in question he was in Bridgeman's house when the window was knocked in. Directly afterwards, the door was burst open, and defendant entered, the house, followed by Garbutt pulling at his shoulders. He did not say he had come to look for anybody. Witness told him to make less noise, and Dodds then struck him. He returned the blow. He also saw him strike Bridgeman in the breast; and he afterwards took out his baton, but witness could not swear that he struck his brother-in-law with the weapon.

Mr Welford: I never saw Boyle in Bridgeman's house at all that day. It would have been impossible for him to have run through the house at the time of the disturbance without me seeing him.

This finished the evidence for the prosecution, and Mr Welford, in opening the defence, said that he would conclusively prove to their worships, that the defendant on the night in question was simply exercising his duty. He saw Boyle in a very drunken state in Tinmill Street, and asked him his name with a view to summonsing him. Instead of giving the officer his name, he struck him a heavy blow on the mouth and ran into Bridgeman's house for refuge, where he was followed by Dodds. The door was subsequently locked, and the officer ill-used by the inmates. P.C. Garbutt, wishing to rescue his fellow-officer, was compelled to burst in the door, when he found Dodds lying on the house with the men on top of him. Whilst in the act of taking the men off Dodds, some of them commenced to beat him. On Sergt. Cruickshank approaching, however, the scene then subsided. He (Mr Welford) thereupon called P.C. Garbutt, who said: at about half-past five on the night in question, I heard a disturbance going on in Tinmill Street, Blackhill, and on proceeding there, found Boyle and Dodds struggling together. I caught hold of Boyle and tried to get him away from the large crowd of people that were standing about. Boyle, however, succeeded in escaping and ran towards Bridgeman's house, followed by Dodds and the crowd. Dodds subsequently caught him just when he arrived at the window of the house, and whilst struggling, the crowd pressed the two men against the panes, doing the damage complained of. I was just going up to lay hold of Boyle, when two men (who were strangers) in the crowd began attacking me, during which Boyle availed himself of the opportunity to run into Bridgeman's house, immediately followed by Dodds, after whom the door was locked by Mrs Bridgeman. Someone shouted to me "Garbutt, they are killing Dodds, get inside to his help." I then took a running kick at the door and smashed it in, and found Dodds lying on the floor, Connor having hold of him by the neck and the others beating him. I tried to pull them off Dodds, and in doing so, was hit and kicked several times.

Witness was subjected to a very severe and searching cross-examination by Mr Warlow, and the only important addition gained to his evidence were that Dodds had his staff out whilst inside the house, and that he (witness) put the cuffs on to one of Dodds' hands only in order to get him away from the crowd, the latter being so excited. The Sergeant had nothing at all to do with the handcuffs being placed on Dodds' hand, as he was not there at the time. They were taken off immediately he was escorted away from the crowd. Dodds was not drunk.

Sergt. Curickshank was next sworn, and he disposed: I am a police-sergeant stationed at Blackhill. On the 26th ult, from information received, I proceeded to Tinmill Street, and there found a large crowd of people collected round Bridgeman's door. Dodds was being put out of the house, and when I asked him what was the matter, he said that he had been assaulted. I saw Bridgeman and enquired of him if Boyle had taken refuge in his house from the police, to avoid the lawful punishment he deserved. Bridgeman replied that he had not, and further added that he did not know what Dodds came into the house at all for. I did not put the handcuffs on the officer; but Garbutt had slipped them on one hand previously, in order to get Dodds away, as he was so very excited. After the policeman had got clear of the crowd, the handcuffs were immediately taken off again. Dodds was bleeding from the cheek, his eye was discoloured, and his uniform torn, which all had the appearance of his having been engaged in a prolonged struggle.

Mr Warlow also cross-questioned this witness for a considerable time, but nothing further was extorted than, that Dodds had the cuffs on only for about a minute whilst he was proceeding some twenty yards; Dodds was not drunk, but labouring under great excitement consequent on the ill-treatment he had received. He did not see Garbutt assaulted, further than the crowd pressing him heavily, and ultimately overpowering him.

In answer to the Bench, witness said he did not make any objection to the handcuffs being put on Dodds, as it was the best means they had of quieting and conveying him away from the crowd. They were, however, immediately taken off after getting clear of the crowd.

Mr Welford then called Annie Bell, who stated that she was a single woman, and resided with her father in Tinmill Street, Blackhill. On the night under notice, she saw Nicholas Boyle and P.C. Dodds together in the street. Boyle suddenly struck Dodds, and just at that moment P.C. Garbutt came up. Boyle ran away, followed by the defendant, who caught him at Bridgeman's door, and then Boyle disappeared. She then went into her own house and saw nothing further transpire.

To the Bench: I did not see Dodds go into Bridgeman's house at all.

By Mr Warlow: I live two doors from Mr Bridgeman's house. Garbutt came up when I shouted "Police." I did not see anything broken. Dodds only shouted for Garbutt. The beginning of the affray was Boyle meeting Dodds, and saying to him, "What fet?" The officer asked him his name, and then took hold of him.

By the Bench: Garbutt did not come up until I shouted "Police." He was trying to pull Boyle off Dodds, when the former got away. Dodds did not appear to have had any drink, but Boyle seemed to be intoxicated.

Elizabeth Sanderson said she lived at Blackhill, and on the 25th December she saw Boyle at the top of Tinmill Street. She talked to him about five minutes, but could not swear whether he was drunk or sober. She was never in Bridgeman's house at all that day, and never saw Dodds either.

This finished the case for the defence.

A counter-change was made by P.C. Dodds against *Mrs Bridgeman*, *Bridgeman*, *Boyle*, and *Connor* for assaulting him at the same time and place. Complainant said: I am a police-constable stationed at Blackhill. On the 26th December, I saw Nicholas Boyle in a drunken and disorderly state in Tinmill Street, Blackhill. I went up to him and asked his name, and he directly struck me a heavy blow in the mouth and exclaimed, "That's my name, you b——," at the same time running away. I followed him to Bridgeman's door. He got into the house, and I ran in after him. I caught hold of Boyle by the neck and tried to get him outside, but Mrs Bridgeman locked the door. The four defendants then attempted to get me down, Bridgeman giving me a severe blow in the eye, and also at the same time snatched hold of my coat-lap and dragged me on the bed, which caused the damage complained of. The four then commenced to kicked me, and Bridgeman said "Let's kill the b—— while he's down." I then drew my staff and hit Bridgeman, and he struck me back again. Connor had his left arm round my neck beating me, and at that juncture the door was burst open by Garbutt, who rescued me.

Mr Warlow: Why did you and your fellow-officer not take Boyle right away? We could not, owing to Garbutt being attacked by two men.

After further examination, Mr Warlow said he would not go any further into the case, but leave the magistrates to give their wise and unprejudiced decision, which he would abide by.

P.C. Garbutt further charged *Nicholas Boyle* and *Michael Connor* with having assaulted him on the same occasion. He repeated the facts, as already stated by him, and the defendants pleaded not guilty.

The magistrates then retired to consult in private, and on returning, after an absence of about forty minutes, the Chairman said that the case against P.C. Dodds was found to be proved, and the magistrates would have punished him most severely, only they considered the costs would be exceedingly heavy. He would be fined 20s and costs for the assault; 5s and costs for damage to the window. The two counter-charges of assault were dismissed, without costs.

## QUEBEC AND HILL TOP COURSING MEETING.

Judge, Mr B. Goldsborough; Slipper, E. Magee.

The annual coursing meeting granted over the Hill Top estates to Mr John Cockerill, of the Hamsteels Colliery Hotel, Quebec, took place on Wednesday, and amongst the little gatherings of which there are such a shoal in the course of the season in the county of Durham—bearing as they do a strong testimony to the kindness and consideration of the landowners of that district—not one more pleasant and enjoyable in every respect than that under notice will be brought off during the present season. The weather was bright and mild, whilst the land traversed (most of it under grass) was in first-rate coursing order, and hares of the hardy, stout-running sort, that are peculiar to those heights of the Dearness, Browney, and Derwent valleys, turned up in force and afforded capital and reliable trials. Added to this, the arrangements of Mr Cockerill were most complete, whilst a most orderly assemblage of spectators turned up. The meet was at Auton Style, at half-past eight o'clock, and punctual to the time the first brace of dogs were handed over to Magee, who, like his colleague Mr Goldsborough, in the saddle, appears to make fresh friends and admirers every meeting he handles the slips at. The sport came fast and never flagged from first to last, and with excellent judging and slipping from first to last, the enjoyment of the spectators increased as the proceedings progressed, and the Quebec Cup was run through in such good time that a beaten-dog stake was inaugurated, and was in turn got through in excellent time, and without one hitch occuring to mar the harmony of the proceedings. The division with Dearness Valley and Sir Patent brought to a close a meeting which will be remembered with the most warm feelings of joy, and certainly the best which has been held in the Dearness Valley district for a long time. Details:—

QUEBEC CUP, for 16 all-aged greyhounds, at £3 10s each. Winner, £30; second, £10; two dogs, £3 10s each.

I.

Mr J. Coates's bk w d Freedom, by Freeman—Bell of Brandon, beat Mr M. D. Robinson's be w b Rosarian, by Darcarolle—Pat McGrath bitch.

Mr N. Brownless's bk w d Dearness Valley, by Pat Malloy—Sister of Mercy, beat Mr P. Hodgson's ns bk b p Jennie Bruce, by Little Willie—Lady Jane.

Mr J. Errington ns r or f b p Polly, by Bothal Park—Clive, beat Mr R. Wilson's bk w b Jenny Lind, by Baltimore—Norah.

Mr W. Furness's f w b Hannah, by George Frederick—Bee-wing, beat Mr T. Weaver's bd w d Master Robin, by Bugler—Hesper.

Mr J. Tweddell's w bk b Miss Pickle, by Young Pickle—Venus, beat Mr J. Vasey's f d Breadmyers, by Tom Coates—Real Oak.

Mr N. Brownless's bk w d Red Fence, by Self Defence—Red Girl, beat Mr J. Cockerill's ns w f b Witchcraft, by Herrera—Wear Witch.

Mr M. Robinson's r w d Bonny Pat, by Stormy Pat—Maid, beat Mr M. J. Burn's f w b Grassmere, by Æolus—Emma.

Mr J. Marley's ns b d Johnny Peep, by Franciscan Friar—Lady Elliott, beat Mr T. Rickerby's w bd d Sir Patent, by Sir Charles—Sister to Free Trade.

II.

Freedom bt Dearness Valley | Red Fence bt Miss Pickle
Polly bt Hannah | Bonny Pat bt Johnny Peep

III.

Polly bt Freedom | Bonny Pat bt Red Fence

IV.

Polly beat Bonny Pat, and won.

HILL TOP STAKES, for 6 beaten dogs, at £1 10s each. Winner, £6; second, £3.

I.

Mr T. Rickerby's w bd d Sir Patent beat Mr J. Marley ns be d Johnny Peep.

Mr M. J. Burns's f w b Grassmere, beat Mr T. Weaver's bd w d Master Robin.

Mr N. Brownless's bk w d Dearness Valley, beat Mr M. D. Robinson ns be w tkd b Rosarian.

II.

Sir Patent beat Grassmere.

III.

Sir Patent, by Sir Charles—Sister to Free Trade, and Dearness Valley, by Pat Malloy—Sister of Mercy, divided without the latter running his bye.

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

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Pains in the back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World; or sent to any address for sixty stamps by the Makers, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln. Wholesale Agents, BARCLAY & SONS, London, and all the Wholesale Houses.

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

## Business Announcements.

NINTH YEAR OF ATTENDING CONSETT.

MR. MARKHAM, SURGEON DENTIST, of Newcastle, Attends at Miss Williams', No. 4, MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, EVERY MONDAY, from 1·30 p.m. to 3·30 pm.

ESTABLISHED 1830. 962p

TRY J. GOODFELLOW,
MIDDLE ST., CONSETT,
For the Best Value in

MEN'S OVERCOATS, at 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 16s. 11d., 19s. 9d., 22s. 6d., &c.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, from 4s. 11d., 5s. 6d., &c.
BOYS' SUITS, from 2s. 7½d., 2s. 9d., 3s. 11d., &c.
MEN'S HEAVY TWEED SUITS, from 16s. 11d., 19s. 9d., 21s., &c.
MEN'S BLACK WORSTED SUITS, Well-made and Bound, 22s. 6d., 26s. 6d., &c.
MEN'S TWEED TROUSERS, from 2s. 11d. MOLESKINS, from 3s. 11d.
CHEAP CALICOES, HOLLANDS, FLANNELS, SHIRTINGS, WINCIES, &c.
CHOICE MILLINERY, Lowest Prices in the District.
A TRIAL SOLICITED!
605a

HALL'S FOR FLOUR, at 1s. 8d., 1s. 10d., 2s., and Finest Hungarian at 2s. 6d.
HALL'S FOR TEA, Standard Blend, 2s. HALL'S 2s. TEA, is the best.
HALL'S FOR SUGARS, at 2d., 2½d., 3d., and 3½d.
HALL'S FOR SOAPS, at 2d. to 4d. Curd Soap is sold at
HALL'S 6s. 8d. in the £ Cheaper than other places.
HALL'S is decidedly the BEST and CHEAPEST
HOUSE FOR READY-MONEY PEOPLE TO BUY Groceries, Flour, Feeding Stuffs, Cake, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.
HALL'S 2s. TEA IS THE BEST. 6lbs Free by Post for 11s., on receipt of Post Office Order. Sample on receipt of Addressed Envelope.

JOHN HALL'S,
ANNFIELD PLAIN, VIA LINTZ GREEN.
332a

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.
563r

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

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
MILLER AND CORN MERCHANT, GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDSMAN, GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
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.

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-five years.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 427r

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

EMIGRANTS! EMIGRANTS!!

EMIGRANTS Booked to and from all parts of AMERICA and CANADA, also to AUSTRALIA, at the most reasonable rates, compatible with accommodation. Recent Pamphlets on Canada and its Prospects free on receipt of stamp for postage.
JOSEPH WETHERALL, Emigration Agent,
Oxhill, Chester-le-Street, Durham. 326r

ROBERT SAVILLE,
HAIRDRESSER,
13, NELSON STREET, CONSETT.

UMBRELLAS COVERED AND REPAIRED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
GRINDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FURNITURE AND HARDWARE SOLD UPON THE CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM.

DISCOUNT 2s. IN THE POUND FOR CASH ONLY

WILLIAM WILKINSON,
CATCHGATE,

BEGS to inform his friends that owing to the great increase of business he has had to take the whole of his premises to meet the demands of his customers, and is now prepared with a well selected Stock of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in all its Branches. Also, HARDWARE, GLASS, CHINA, CLOCKS. WATCHES, JEWELLERY, WEDDING RINGS from the best makers—Wholesale and Retail.
Agent for the New Patent Table Wringing and Mangling Machine, Hickman and Claris Coffin Furniture, and Patent Horse Nails. 371r

## Public Notices.

102 IS the Winning Number for the Breeding Cage, drawn for at Langley Park, on January 14th.

84 IS THE WINNING NUMBER for the Watch belonging to HENRY WHITE. 631a

A SERVICE OF SONG will be given at South Moor, on January 26th. To commence at Half-past Six p.m. 617a

NOTICE.

THE Game upon Medomsley East House and Allendale Farms is strictly preserved.—Dogs found on those Farms will be destroyed, and all Persons found Trespassing will be prosecuted. 304e

THIRD DERWENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE next Meeting will be held at the Station Hotel, Blackhill, on Wednesday, January 23rd, 1884, at Seven p.m. Shares for Sale at Eight p.m.
W. WILSON, Secretary.
616a

NOTICE.—All persons Owing Accounts to EDWARD WARDHAUGH, the elder, Blacksmith, Shotley Bridge, in the County of Durham, deceased, are hereby required to pay the same to the Executors, WILLIAM WARDHAUGH, Front Street, Shotley Bridge, and WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Front Street, Shotley Bridge, on or before Saturday, February 23rd, 1884; and all persons to whom any accounts are due, from the said EDWARD WARDHAUGH, must forward the same to the Executors on or before the above date. 619a

GIRLS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
POPLAR HOUSE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
PRINCIPAL, MRS. BURTON.

THE Duties of the above School will be resumed (D.V.) on Tuesday, January 22nd. Pupils prepared for the Local Examination. Special Class for DRAWING and PAINTING on Saturday Afternoons. Prospectus on application to the Principal, January 10th, 1884. 610a

## Public Notices.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.
LATE TRAIN TO CONSETT.

ON Monday, January 21st, a SPECIAL TRAIN, at Ordinary Fares, will leave Newcastle for Consett at 10·50 p.m., calling at all the intermediate Stations from Swalwell to Shotley Bridge inclusive.—By Order, Newcastle, January, 1884. 529a

MR. MORGAN!
WILL GIVE HIS LAST ENTERTAINMENT
IN THE
ASSEMBLY ROOMS, CONSETT,
ON SATURDAY NIGHT.
This will be rich with FUN and FROLIC and THOUGHT-SUGGESTIVE MARVELS.

MR. J. E. MILLER, the "Thought-Reader," *a la* CUMBERLAND, will perform the great PIN-FINDING FEAT! Go and see this wonderful thing!

Also, Mr MATTHEW'S Extraordinary CLAIRVOYANT FEAT. Besides these, Side-splitting Laughter will be the order of the Evening. 638a

## Sales by Auction.

### By Mr. A. Brodie.

The Victoria Sale-rooms, Consett.—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, January 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, 1884.—China and Earthenware direct from Staffordshire.

ADAM BRODIE has received instructions from Mr. PETER HOBSON, of the Bath Street China Works, Hanley, the Manufacturer, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Victoria Sale-rooms, Consett, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, January 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, 1884, one of the finest and most varied Stocks of CHINA, PARIAN, AND STONEWARE that he has ever consigned, representing a Magnificent Range of

DINNER SERVICES, Enamelled and Variegated with Flowers and other Elaborate Designs, adapted for 12, 18, and 24 persons. Plainer Sets in convenient sizes for family use. A profusion of

DESSERT SERVICES, Richly ground in Maroon, Green, Mazarin Blue, and Alhambra Patterns, Gilded and Enriched with Floral and Landscape Paintings.

BREAKFAST, TEA, AND COFFEE SERVICES of the Purest Transparent China, representing patterns in great variety.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE TOILET SERVICES appropriate for principal and secondary apartments, and affording ample choice in the latest productions.

MAJOLICA, JASPER, AND OTHER WARE.

The Sale will commence at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, and Seven o'clock in the Evening of each day.

The Auctioneer begs to call the attention of Ladies and the public generally to the above Superior Stock, as such an opportunity is rarely offered.

On view each Morning of Sale. 636

Victoria Sale-rooms, Consett.—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, January 28th, 29th, and 30th, 1884.—Important Sale of Superior Linen and Woollen Drapery Stock, without Reserve.

ADAM BRODIE is instructed by the Trustees, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Victoria Sale-rooms, as above, the whole of the remaining portion of this Superior Stock of LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY, including Dress Goods of all kinds; Calicoes and Flannels; Shirts and Shirtings; Blankets and Sheets; and nearly every other Article connected with the trade.

Sale to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock each Evening.

TO FARMERS, GRAZIERS, AND OWNERS OF LIVE STOCK.

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

### By Mr. Joseph Oley.

Edmondbyers.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, instructed by Mr. J. PROUD, who is leaving the above place, will SELL BY AUCTION, the whole of his BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS, NEW AND OLD IRON, &c., &c., on Saturday, January 19th, 1884, at One o'clock prompt. See full particulars in Handbills. 603a

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

### By Messrs. Nicholson and Murray.

Royal Auction Mart, Agricultural Hall, Benfieldside.

THIS Mart will be Re-opened for the SALE of FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, &c., on Monday, January 28th, if no fresh Outbreak of Cattle Disease occur in the district. Early Entries respectfully solicited.
632a NICHOLSON and MURRAY, Auctioneers.

Coxhoe Gas Works for Sale by Auction.

MESSRS. NICHOLSON & MURRAY, favoured with instructions from the Owner, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, January 23rd, 1884, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, at the house of Mr. R. TOWLSON, Commercial Hotel, Coxhoe, the whole of the COXHOE GAS WORKS, together with the PLANT, DWELLING-HOUSE, containing 12 Rooms, COTTAGE, SCHOOL-ROOM, CLASS-ROOM, about Half-an-Acre of FREEHOLD LAND, &c., subject to such Conditions as will be produced at the time of Sale. 634e

For further particulars apply to JOHN S MURRAY Auctioneer, Royal Auction Mart, Benfieldside

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

A. PHILLIPSON,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER, VALUER, EMIGRATION AND HOUSE AGENT, &c.,
DIPTON.
TO AMERICA, £4, BY THE BEST LINES.
FURNITURE, &c., Bought for Cash. Business done Promptly, and upon Reasonable Terms.

JOHN CRAWFORD,
AGRICULTURAL VALUER AND FURNITURE AUCTIONEER,
15, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

Business done promptly and on reasonable terms.

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.

Business respectfully solicited.
A. T. CROW, Auctioneer
JOHN PEEL, Proprieto

### By Mr. Thomas M. Dawson.

PERSONS having Goods for Disposal should send them to a Central Auction Room,
Where there is a regular Weekly Sale held every Friday.
Where there is always a large attendance of Buyers.
Where the Auctioneer's experience can be trusted to secure a fair price.
Where prompt and ready settlements are always made.
Where the Auctioneer will Purchase the Goods, and thereby undertake the risk of Sale.
Where the Auctioneer will advance Cash prior to the Sale.
Where Goods of every description are regularly Sold.
Where?
AT "THE" AUCTION ROOMS,
6, MARKET STREET, AND 16, WOOD STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
THOMAS M. DAWSON, AUCTIONEER. 835

## Business Announcements.

THE NEW
COAL AND STONE BORING MACHINE
From 20s. and 25s. each, complete with Drills; also BURY's and HARDY's PATENT STEEL PICKS and SHAFTS, DRILLS, JUMPERS, and STEMMING GEAR, Wholesale and Retail at
THOMAS BOSTON'S,
NUN STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

## Business Announcements.

MOST MONEY LENT
On Silver Plate, Watches, Jewellery, Diamonds, and other Precious Stones, Plated Goods, Cutlery, Guns, &c., &c., at
J. & E. WILSON'S,
The Oldest Established and Largest Pawnbroking Business in the North of England. Established 1780.
12, PILGRIM STREET
OUR DOORS BELOW BLACKETT STREET).
PRIVATE ENTRANCE: FIRST SIX DOORS IN HIGH FRIAR LANE.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
N.B.—A large Stock of New and Second-hand WATCHES, Gold and Silver GUARDS, ALBERTS, &c., on Sale at the Lowest Prices.

Patent Medicines at less than London Store Prices.
A NOTE!
Were the enormous advantages resulting from purchasing "Patent" and other Medicines from J. REMMERS, The Newcastle Chymist, properly understood, we have no hesitation in stating that Consett residents requiring such and similar articles would invariably call (when in Newcastle) and consult Mr. REMMERS, at 1, NEW BRIDGE STREET, or 97, CLAYTON STREET. Our Consett friends will do well to make 'a note' of this fact! 126a

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18TH, 1884.

## JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

[BY "INCEDO."]

"A Lover of Truth" would do well to cultivate the faculty of discrimination. I really cannot afford to waste time wrangling with people who are unable to distinguish between what I have and what I have not written. My note on the lower stratum of society will be supplemented bye-and-by by another on the condition—past and present—of working men proper. If I give expression to anything that is untrue or objectionable, the critics will have an opportunity of calling me to order, but for goodness sake let "A Lover of Truth" forbear from trying his hand at letter-writing. He should practice on the black-board for seven years, and if he is still moved by the same quenchless spirit of ambition he might essay another attempt in a small way, although the *Shotley Oracle*—if it is still extant—would be more in his line than the *Consett Guardian*.

The excellent and practical address on "Temperance" which appeared in the last issue of this journal, and which, according to report, was delivered to his countrymen by the Rev Father Powers, forms a pleasing contrast to the declamatory speeches by which Irishmen are kept in a fever of unrest. Temperance is a subject about which so much has been said and written that the theme has become threadbare; but Mr Powers' address is a notable exception, and I have no hesitation in saying that it deserves a wider circulation and a more enduring fame than a provincial newspaper can supply. The Irish are a peculiar people, and although, like Scotchmen, they are never done singing the praises of "the land where their forefathers sleep," they, like the latter, forget to go back again. It is just possible that Irishmen, like Scotchmen, are of opinion that the English couldn't do very well without them. There can, at any rate, be no harm of looking upon it in that way. There are worse fellows than the typical John Bull, although he, good man, is no better than he should be. Irishmen claim for Ireland a very honourable place among the nations of antiquity; but Welshmen are equally ambitious in that respect. It was only the other week that in conversation with a native of that country, I ventured to question the truth of the assertion that Adam was a Welshman. "Ah! but I tell you that it is so," said the child of the mountains; "and as a proof that what I tell you is true, I have but to remind you that if a child was never taught to speak he would express himself in Welsh!" Not being a Welsh scholar, I was not, of course, in a position to contradict him, although I cannot say that I was quite at one with him on the point—casuists doubt and doctors disagree. The question of a long descent and an honourable pedigree goes a long way with some people, and the Welsh and Irish are not the only sinners in that respect. The Scottish Highlanders are equally aspiring, and one of their poets has linked into respectable verse the proud boast of the Celt, that—

> When Eve arrayed in all her charms
> First met fond Adam's view;
> The first words that he said to her was—
> "Cora-arashum dhu!"

Mr Maclauchlan's escapade among the London beggars was a farce. Some, it is said, have entertained angels unaware; but that, like a journalist in beggar's vestments, is not an every-day occurrence. There is a saying abroad that the begging business is £100 per annum worse than it used to be, and who knows but it was to solve the problem that Mr Maclauchlan donned the beggar's wallet. That he will make the most of his subject none who know him will for a moment doubt. It is a good way, moreover, of putting one's friends to a test; at least it used to be and that it is so still seems evident from the fact that the amateur beggar referred the authorities to a certain gentleman who, alas! knew "nothing about him," further than that a man of the same name had been a journalist some time ago. He knew the journalist, but not the beggar; how odd, and yet their number is legion who dare not cast a stone at the man. Talk of charity! How much nobler would life be if men would think charitably; that would cost nothing, and yet how few care to practice it. Favoured with the advantages accruing from a finished education, and gifted with abilities of a very high order, Mr Maclauchlan's writings are marked with brilliant touches of that wit and humour for which the literary labours of his countrymen are justly famed. I remember some years ago of a newsagent remarking to me that there had been an unusual run for the *Guardian* owing, he said, to a song entitled "Jamie Thompson's Wedding," which first appeared in that issue. The author of that amusing phase of matrimonial joys was the gentleman who the other week was hawking matches (*pro tem*) in the crowded streets of London, and blending his vocal powers with the "wood notes wild" of an old banjo! Truly, "man in his time plays many parts."

A paragraph in the *Newcastle Chronicle* of Monday last drew public attention to certain footprints of the Roman invasion which has been unearthed at Wallsend recently, and having a taste for

> "——auld nick-nackets,
> Rusty airn caps and jingling jackets."

I made it my business to pay a visit to the scene of the discovery. To carry out the whim, neither passport nor introduction is necessary. My guiding star was a group of romping urchins who, furnished with pokers, were doing their best to secure a chest of buried treasure. The spot is situate in a field within a few yards of the highway, and as building operations are being carried on in the immediate neighbourhood, the field is little else than a public thoroughfare. A deep trench is being cut across the field—which is well-known to be the site of a Roman Station—and here the boys were plying their pokers with a will. A large number of boulders had been thrown out by the workmen, but for several yards along the bottom of the trench the remains of an ancient wall were as discernable as daylight could render them. Whilst I stood musing on the time when the world was fresh and green—for sixteen centuries is a long time for even stones to be buried—I overheard a Tyneside worthy ask his "marrow" where the Roman wall was? His friend pointed significantly to the open trench, and an expression of contempt played for a moment on the countenance of the Northumberlan as he exclaimed: "Wey man, that's nowt but an awd quarry!" One has heard that—

> Where ignorance is bliss
> 'Tis folly to be wise.

but such philosophy will, it is to be feared, hardly hold good all round. Many rumours were afloat respecting the "finds," but excepting "dry bones," which were scattered somewhat sparsely among the stones, I saw nothing calling for special notice. I heard of one having sold a skull for ninepence, and during my short stay another broke to atoms what seemed to be the upper portion of a human skull. It fell from the side of the trench, and before I could interpose the poker had done its work. I brought a small piece with me, but my landlady has since given it decent burial. She reminded me that the head of a Roman warrior it could not be as they burned their dead, and in a word, that she did not keep lodgers of that stamp.

The Newcastle Antiquarian Society are excavating in the vicinity of the new-found stonework; but their operations are being carried on upon what is known to be the very foundation of the far-famed Hadrian wall. There is no misgiving on that point, for the wall can be traced for hundreds of yards across the grass-grown fields; and more interesting still is the moat which in some places is still filled with water.

The enterprising *Chronicle* has made the world familiar with the *cafe* or coffee palace at Wallsend. It is a beauty spot in Tyneside. We have nothing like it at Consett. Refreshments are supplied to meet the requirements of all kinds of purses—light or heavy—and I might say all sorts of stomachs, for I noticed that the bill of fare comprised—oatmeal porridge with milk, 2½d a basin!

## CONSETT AND DISTRICT CRICKET CLUB.

The annual dinner of the members of this club, augmented by a select party of friends, took place at Mr Richard Murray's, Royal Hotel, Benfieldside, on Wednesday evening. Covers were laid for nearly 40 persons, and a most *rearchre* repast was provided and served up by the hostess, Mrs Ward. Subsequently, Mr Joshua Lax, of Shotley Bridge, was unanimously voted to fill the chair, and it was expected that Dr T. J. O'Donnell would have officiated in the vice-chair, but in the absence of that gentleman, an efficient substitute was found in Mr G. T. Hyden, of Consett.

The loyal toasts having been submitted from the chair and duly honoured,

The VICE-CHAIRMAN proposed, in an interesting historical speech, "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," coupling with the toast the names of Messrs BRADY RICHARDSON and GEORGE FREEK.

These gentlemen suitably responded, and the principal event of the evening was introduced at this stage—viz., the presentation of a cricket bat and two volumes of Professor Tyndall's Works—"Light and Heat," to Mr Israel Richards, one of the youngest members of the club.

The CHAIRMAN, in making the presentation, remarked that the articles enumerated had been subscribed for by the members of the cricket club and a few friends. As an old cricketer himself, he was always glad to meet with his former associates, for he invariably enjoyed himself when amongst his old cricketing friends. Mr Lax proceeded to explain that Mr Richards, the recipient of the testimonials, had made during the past season the splendid average of 20·6 as a batsman in the different matches. This marvellous figure had never been attained by any other cricketer in the district within the past twenty years. He remembered Mr John Dixon and himself making an average of 18 in matches in a single season, which was the highest scores previously obtained. In fact, from 12 to 16 used to be considered a capital figure in matches played on the old ground, but then the Consett ground was far superior to it. The average of 20·6 had been gained by a comparatively young man; it was a remarkable feat indeed, and he hoped Mr Richards would eventually become the cricketing star of the district. (Cheers). He was sorry to say the books had not yet come to hand, but of course they would, on their arrival, follow the presentation of the bat. It afforded him great pleasure, therefore, on behalf of the members of the Consett and District Cricket Club, to present Mr Richards with the bat (loud cheers) which bore the subjoined inscription, engraved on a silver plate:—"Presented to Mr Is. Richards by the Consett and District Cricket Club, 1883."

Mr RICHARDS, in response, offered his sincere thanks to all who had contributed towards the testimonial, and thought he would best shew his appreciation of their gifts by making as much use as possible of the books. (Applause). As regards the bat, he might say that cricketing was his particular hobby, and he would strive to go on improving and perfecting himself in this noble pursuit. (Hear, hear). He was sorry to inform his friends, however, that he would shortly be leaving this district, but he could assure them that wherever he went he would always endeavour to uphold the honour of Consett and district. (Renewed cheers).

The CHAIRMAN subsequently gave the toast of the evening, "The Consett and District Cricket Club." He said he was glad to see they had at Consett such an excellent club in the centre of this populous district. (Hear, hear). During the first few years of the career of the club, they had a very uphill struggle to fight, and they had many difficulties to overcome in order to maintain its existence. In the first place, they had a very bad cricket ground; and they knew it was utterly impossible to play the game skilfully and scientifically unless they had a capital level ground. (Applause). By dint of perseverance and energy, the club could now boast of having a field possessing these necessary requirements (cheers); and three years ago the members commemorated the best season ever played by any local club (renewed applause). The last season, morally speaking, had been successful. There had been a great many drawn games in favour of Consett, but he looked upon such results as moral victories. The Chairman linked the names of the Vice-Chairman and the Secretary (Mr W. Ramsey) in connection with this toast, which it is needless to add, was enthusiastically drunk with musical honours.

Mr HYDEN suitably responded to the toast.

Mr RAMSAY, in replying, submitted his annual report on the condition and prospects of the club. From this document we learn that the success which has attended the club during the past year is very pleasing. At no period that he (Mr Ramsey) was aware of have the affairs been in a more satisfactory condition, having, practically speaking, a balance in their favour of over £10. (Applause). This result is owing to the entertainment given by the Poland Street Handbell Ringers, the net proceeds of which amounted to £19. Out of a total of 22 first and second eleven matches played during the last season, 8 were won, 9 lost, and 5 drawn; the whole of the drawn games, without exception, being greatly in favour of Consett. (Hear, hear). The latter statement is scarcely so good as the season of 1882, but taking into consideration the frequent absence of several of the strongest batsmen, the whole may be taken as a fairly creditable performance. One mattter that must be openly complained of is the way in which many of the members treat the matches from home. Although during the past season they only numbered four, yet in all cases the utmost difficulty was experienced in getting together a team. Including apprentice and honorary members, the number on roll now stands at 59, and there was reason to believe that the coming season will considerably augment this number. The total amount of subscriptions received during the year is £14 17s 6d, and the amount still outstanding is £10, making a total due from subscriptions of £24. It is considered the whole of the outstanding subscriptions are good. (Laughter and ironical cheers). The possession of a good ground is of great importance, and it is apparent that unless more care is bestowed upon their present playing ground, it will soon need considerable repairs. The cricketing material belonging to the club is in excellent order, and should it be carefully dealt with, the expenditure in this line for the coming season ought to be very slight. Through the kindness of Messrs C. Davison and M. Gibson, the cricket booth has been thoroughly overhauled free of cost. In the list of average of the principal players in the matches during past the season, the most prominent are—Messrs Israel Richards and P. Gibson, in the first eleven; and O. Heymer in the second. The Secretary, in concluding his report, again asked the members to thank Mr James Richards for his valuable assistance, as he has again attended to the whole of the ground work. (Prolonged applause.)

The VICE-CHAIRMAN suggested that they should drink the health of their able and energetic secretary in a bumper.

The hint was forthwith acted upon, and Mr RAMSAY acknowledged the compliment in an appropriate speech.

"The Trade of the District" was offered by Mr M. RICHLEY, and spoken to by Messrs R. MURRAY, R. MARSHALL, and J. ELTRINGHAM. The last-named gentleman referred to the wages dispute in the North of England iron trade, and expressed a hope that when Dr Spence Watson gave his award, the arbitration would be in favour of an advance in ironworkers' wages. (Applause).

Mr R. PARK, in proposing "The Visitors," observed that it was principally through the assistance of the public in general that the members of the club had been enabled to procure their new cricket ground. (Hear, hear).

Messrs J. HARKER, H. LAMB, and J. MUIR replied to the toast.

The CHAIRMAN next gave "The Press," and the toast was acknowledged by Mr W. EALES, on behalf of the local daily and weekly newspapers.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN then favoured with "The Committee," and selected Messrs TEMPLETON and T. WAUGH to respond.

The remainder of the toasts included "The Hostess," to which Mr R. MURRAY replied; and "The Waiters," responded to by Mr BILLALY.

Among the company present were several well-known local vocalists, and the following gentlemen displayed their talents to the greatest advantage: Messrs The Vice-Chairman, T. Dryden, J. Marshall, P. Surtees, J. Fegan, B. Richardson, &c., Messrs Marshall and Dryden accompanying on the pianoforte. The song, contributed by Mr Fegan, was particularly amusing, and kept the company in continual roars of laughter.

The mirthful and enjoyable proceedings were brought to a termination about midnight.

---

THE DURHAM COLLIERIES.—The hand-putters of the County of Durham are agitating in order to get a uniform time of work, fixed at 10 hours per diem. The hours of work for the hand-putters at the various collieries ranges from 10 to 11 hours per day.

A SALVATION ARMY WEDDING.—Exeter Hall, London, was crowded yesterday (Thursday) morning by Salvationists on the occasion of the marriage of Commissioner Railton to Sergeant-Major Deborah Lydia Parkyn. General Booth officiated, and declared them married in the sight of God and the Salvation Army.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The Committee of the Durham Diocesan Branch of this society have recently printed and published their ninth annual report. The report, which is in pamphlet form, is a very complete one, containing a list of the whole of the associations in the diocese with their clerical and lay representatives on the council, the rules of constitution of the society, besides the statement, which shows that the work of the year has been very successfully carried out. Many new associations have been formed, and some revived that were doing little active work. The Band of Hope organisations especially show signs of vigour and development. The financial statement shows that the cash at bank and in the treasurer's hands amounts to £27 11s 11d.

"BRAN PIES."—A decision affecting the legality of what are known as "bran pies," which usually form an important item in modern bazaars, was given by the Leeds West Riding justices on Tuesday. A shop-keeper named Thomas Flowith, of Seacroft, was summoned for having allowed "a certain game and lottery called a bran pie" on his premises.—The Chairman said the Bench thought the evil had a very serious tendency; it encouraged young people to throw away their money recklessly, and led to worse things.—The defendant was fined £5, including costs, or one month's imprisonment.

PROPOSED RESTRICTION IN THE IRON TRADE.—The question of a combination with a view to restricting the output of iron in the North of England is at present engaging the attention of leading ironmasters in the district. Yesterday it was stated that the feeling was almost unanimous in favour of a restriction, and a meeting will be held in a few days to settle what the restriction should be. This considerably influenced the market yesterday, the price of No. 3 Cleveland pig iron advancing fully 6d per ton.

A NOVEL APPLICATION.—On Tuesday, at Hexham Petty Sessions, before Mr Robt. Wallis, chairman, and Mr Charles Riddell, Mr Wm. Taylor, solicitor, said he had a somewhat novel application to make, namely, the temporary transfer of the license of Mr R. G. Scudamore, to his wife, of an inn at Dipton, which they had kept for some time. Mr Scudamore was going abroad. Under the Married Women's Act, a married woman could [illegible] to the chairman, Supt. Stephenson and [illegible] said there had been no complaint against the house.—Mr Taylor said [illegible] carry on the business.—The Bench unanimously granted the application, the Chairman remarking that it appeared they could legally do so, and there was nothing against the applicant.

SCOTSWOOD TOLL GATE.—John McKenzie, a carter in the employment of Messrs Campbell and Macintosh, was charged at the Moot Hall (Newcastle) Police Court on Saturday with having taken a horse and waggon through Scotswood toll gate without paying toll. Mr Parsons prosecuted, and Mr Strachan, barrister, instructed by Mr Armstrong, defended. It appeared that a gate which was formerly at Delaval had recently been removed to a place near the Scotswood Railway Station, and it was at the point where the defendant had refused to pay toll, alleging that he and his employers had been told by him to refuse.—Mr Strachan contended that the gate had been put up at Delaval about nine or ten years ago, and that it was a gate for which the Scotswood Bridge and Road Company had no authority by their Act. When the road was first made passable, upwards of 50 years ago, there were gates erected, one at the Newcastle end of the road, one at Lemington, and one at the Bridge. These were legal gates, but when the road was made passable, but a gate established ten years ago could not be said to have been erected within the statutory time of the road being made. This being so the gate at Delaval was not a legal gate, and therefore could not be legally removed and put up at another place. The case was adjourned in order to enable the company to show that the gate at Delaval gate was a legal one, if it really was legal.

## Local and District News.

### CONSETT.

**Church of England Temperance Society.**—At the usual weekly entertainment given last night (Thursday), under the auspices of the above society, Mr J. R. Taylor, of Middlesborough, delivered a lecture on "Bran, and how to cook it." There was a very good attendance.

**New Lamp.**—Our enterprising townsman, Mr T. Milner, A.P.S., chemist, has just had a beautiful globe lamp suspended in front of his premises, in Shakespeare Street, Consett. The effulgent rays of the lamp illuminates the whole street, and it is certainly a valuable acquisition to the town.

**Assault on an Innkeeper.**—A tramp of the name of Ryan is in custody at the Consett Police Station on a charge of assaulting Mr C. Duemain, the landlord of the Queen's Head Hotel, on Tuesnight. The prisoner also knocked his hand through a plate glass window in the house, gashed his wrist in several places, thus loosing an excessive quantity of blood. The man is in a weak state, and is attended by Dr. Savage.

**Wesleyan Sunday School.** — The annual teachers' meeting for the election of officials for the forthcoming year, was held on Wednesday evening in the Gibson Street Schools. Afterwards, a coffee supper was given by the teachers to the ladies who kindly assisted in promoting the bazaar and sale of work during Christmas and New Year's week. About 50 partook of supper, which was provided by Mr James Harper, Trafalgar Street, Consett.

**Death of Mrs J. W. Davison.**—With deep regret we record the death, in the 64th year of her age, of Mrs Davison, wife of Mr J. W. Davison of this town, which took place on Sunday morning last. For a considerable period Mrs Davison suffered from ill-health, from which she appeared to have somewhat recovered recently. About a fortnight ago she caught cold, which confined her to her room, and shortly afterwards congestion of the lungs took place, terminating fatally. On Wednesday afternoon deceased was interred at Benfieldside Cemetery, and a very large number of the tradesmen and inhabitants of the district attended. Before the corpse was placed in the hearse the Rev F. Steggall, vicar, gave out the 51st hymn in Wesley's collection, which was sung by the assembly, after which the vicar made an appropriate prayer. On the arrival of the *cortege* at the cemetery, the Rev W. Douglass, of Shotley Bridge, read the service in the chapel, while the Rev W. Hare, superintendent of the Shotley Bridge Circuit, assisted by the Rev. R. Stepney, of Houghton-le-Spring, performed the service at the grave.

**Mesmerism v. Clairvoyance.** — During the week the public of Consett have had a rare opportunity for seeing a very unusual and wonderful mesmeric phenomenon, and one which may never occur again after Saturday night, when Mr Nicholas Morgan will give his farewell entertainment. We refer to a clairvoyant experiment by this expert in mesmeric wonders on a young man belonging to Sleekburn Colliery, Northumberland. He is a skilled performer on the flute, and while he was mesmerised, unconscious, and completely blindfolded, on Monday and Tuesday nights he played a piece of music correctly that was selected by representatives of the audience. This is certainly a subject for thought, as well as one that arouses the sentiment of wonder of the beholder. Mr Morgan has but another extraordinary feat in store for his patrons. On Saturday night, Mr J. E. Miller, of Sunderland, the "thought reader," *a la Cumberland*, will appear. He undertakes to find a pin that shall be hidden in any place in the Assembly Rooms, by a committee appointed by the audience for the purpose. Mr Morgan will explain how this feat is performed, and how the ability to perform it may be acquired; and, no doubt, mirth seekers will be plentifully supplied with stimulus for their risibles.

**Rabbit Coursing.**—Upwards of 300 persons paid for admission to the Consett Running Grounds, on Saturday afternoon, to witness a rabbit coursing, for which the proprietor (Mr J. Dodds) offered £5 to be coursed for.—Results: First round—Robinson's Boy in Blue, 16½, beat Wigham's Little Fan, 14; Robinson's Bear, 17½, beat Telford's Shy Girl, 15; Moss's Red Rose, 16½, beat Robinson's Bear, 17½; Hetherington's Spot, 17, beat Moss's Red Rose, 16½; Robinson's Boy in Blue, 16½, beat Henderson's Cutty Sark, 15½; Applegarth's New Found Out, 15½, beat Hetherington's Spot, 17; Robinson's Poor Tom, 17½, beat Kirkup's Sly Bob, 16; Telford's Sly Girl, 15, beat Henderson's Cutty Sark, 15½; Applegarth's New Found Out, 15½, beat Kirsop's Sly Bob, 16; Telford's Sly Girl (3rd lot) 15, beat Askew's Gilt, 15; Wigham's Little Fan, 14, beat Robinson's Poor Tom, 17½. Second round—Sly Girl beat New Found Out; Boy in Blue beat Sly Girl; Poor Tom beat Red Rose; New Found Out beat Spot; Boy in Blue beat Little Fan; Bear a bye. Third round—Bear beat Poor Tom; Boy in Blue beat Sly Girl; New Found Out beat Boy in Blue. Fouth round—Boy in Blue beat New Found Out; Bear a bye. Final heat—Boy in Blue beat Bear, and won. Mr J. Hanson was judge, and Mr N. Lamb pistol firer.

### BLACKHILL.

**Benfieldside School Board.**—The ordinary monthly meeting was held in the Benfieldside Edge Schools, on Friday afternoon last, when there were present:—Mr C. Wilson (chairman), Mr Priestman (vice-chairman), Rev T. Smith, Mr W. Telford, and Mr Henry Carss.—The Clerk (Mr R. G. Barclay) reported that the Government Grant for Benfieldside Schools, £322 15s 2d, had been received by the treasurer. This amount, comparing with £304 8s 0d last year, was considered highly satisfactory.—The other business was not of public interest.

### TANTOBIE.

**Quoit Match.**—A quoit match was played at the Tantobie Quoit Ground on Saturday, between William Elliott, of Consett, and Joe Anderson, of Westwood, for £40. After a very exciting game, Anderson won by two points. The same men are matched to play for £50, £1 a-side being now down in the hands of Mr Jos. Atthey.

### BURNOPFIELD.

**Church of England Temperance Society.**—The members of this society gave one of their monthly entertainment in the Lintz Schoolroom, on Monday night, the room was well filled. The chairman (Mr George Ferguson) opened the meeting with a few remarks on "Temperance." He then called upon the choir for a song. The Rev C. E. Couchman afterwards favoured the audience with a song, then came a comic dialogue, entitled "The learned Apothecary" which met with loud applause and was re-demanded by the audience. After a few remarks from the Rev C. E. Couchman, the choir sang a glee "All among the barley," which they rendered in masterly style. Miss M. Batey then gave a recitation entitled "The beautiful snow," which was most touchingly said, and great credit is due to her for the trouble she must have had to learn such a lengthy piece. Next came a dialogue, entitled "The snake in the grass," which was well performed, only the characters seemed rather shy in speaking. Mr W. Harkes then gave a reading, "The Yorkshireman," which was well read and loudly applauded. Next upon the programme was a song from Mr G. Hindhaugh. The choir then sung "Love shall be the conqueror." After thanks had been proposed to the Chairman and others that had taken part in the entertainment, the meeting was brought to a close as usual by prayer. We may mention that seven persons signed the pledge.

### LINTZ COLLIERY.

**The Mild Weather.**—As an indication of the mildness of the weather, even in the bleak and barren district around this neighbourhood, there may be seen in the garden of Mr Wilson, of Upper Lintz Farm, buds of wallflowers, primroses, &c., in bloom. A bunch of these flowers were plucked on Wednesday last.

**Presentation.**—The workmen and friends of Lintz Colliery recently assembled in the schoolroom, to present to Mr W. Short and Mrs Short, a purse of gold each. Mr Braidford occupied the chair, and observed that Mr Short had occupied an honourable position at the colliery upwards of fourteen years.—Mr Jos. Stephenson and Mr Robt. Russell made the presentation to each recipient in a highly pleasing manner. After a few friendly remarks from the Chairman, and a song from Mr J. Gibbon, the meeting was brought to a close.

### SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

**Choir Treat.**—The choir connected with St. Cuthbert's Church, Benfieldside, held their annual tea and entertainment in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Saturday evening. A large party assembled, and a most enjoyable and harmonious night was experienced by all present.

**Death of Mr Edward Wardhaugh.**—One of the oldest tradesmen of the district Mr Edward Wardhaugh, blacksmith, of Shotley Bridge, expired on Friday last, aged 77 years. By the death of Mr. Wardhaugh the Shotley Bridge Primitive Methodists lose a member who has occupied a respectable and responsible position in their church, and who while in health did his best to promote the interest of the church of his choice.

### ANNFIELD PLAIN.

**Serious Damage to House Property at West Kyo.** — In consequence of pit workings, portions of the surface at West Kyo, near Annfield Plain, have fallen in, while serious damage has been caused to cottages. In some cases the owners have had to support their properties with huge pieces of timber.

**Annfield Plain and District.**—The mildness of the weather at this season of the year is very remarkable, so much so that the winged tribe are beginning to be active. A beautiful butterfly was caught near to Catchgate a few days ago; and on the Kyo Laws Farm a number of daisies are in full bloom. In some of the gardens at Catchgate can be seen some beautiful red daisies, cowslips, and wallflowers in bloom; also the whins growing in a field at South Medomsley Colliery.

### FLINT HILL.

**Franchise Meeting at Dipton.**—On Monday night, an Irish National League meeting was held at Flint Hill, Dipton. Mr P. Carlin presided, and there was a large attendance. Mr George Hill, of Newcastle, delivered an address upon the Irish Franchise question, and a resolution in favour of Ireland being included in the new Reform Bill was adopted.

**Rabbit Coursing.** — The handicap rabbit coursing promoted by Mr Thomas Gibson, near the House of Mr John Bennett, Flint Hill, was run on Saturday, as follows:—Spin the Pointer, 15½, beat Bonny Mary; Goss's Fancy, 15½, beat Hobson Lass, 15½; First Try, 15, beat Wild Mint, 16½; Rumney's Fancy, 17½, beat Spin the Pointer, 15½; Spring, 16, beat Piper, 15½; Wild Mint, 16½, beat Bonny Mary, 15½; Cinderella, 17½, beat Goss's Fancy, First Try beat Rumney's Fancy, Wild Mint beat Spring, Cinderella a bye. Mr Rowland Burdon was pistol firer, and Mr Edward Reay judge.

### CHESTER-LE-STREET.

**Rural Sanitary Authority.**—The following statistics for the year ending December 31st, 1883, have been compiled by Mr Barras, sanitary-inspector for the Chester-le-Street Rural Sanitary Authority:—Estimated population of the Union, 45,000; area, 35,799 acres. The number of births registred during the year 1883 was 1,698, giving a birth rate of 37.73 per 1,000 per annum, as against 1,785 for the year 1882, and a rate of 41·19. The number of deaths registered from all causes during the same period was 934, showing a death rate of 20·75 per 1,000 per annum, as against 912, and a rate of 21·4 per 1,000 per annum for the year 1882.

**Grand Ball.**—On Friday evening, a grand ball in honour of Miss Pottinger was given by Sir H. Pottinger, Bart., at the Hermitage, Chester-le-Street. Dinner was served in the dining room—the massive gold and silver family plate embellishing the tables—covers being laid for nineteen, consisting of Sir H. Pottinger, Dowager Lady Pottinger, Miss Pottinger, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, Lady Aline Vane Tempest, Sir Hedworth Williamson, Lady Elizabeth Williamson, Miss Williamson, and Miss H. Williamson, Mrs Stephens, Mr Stephens, Mr Percy Stephens, Miss Stephens, Mr Adolphus Vane Tempest, Mr H. Coulburn, Captain Wilson Todd, Mr Theodore Cookson, and Mr A. T. Williamson. Shortly after ten o'clock Mr Amers' band occupied the orchestra, and dancing, which took place in the magnificent entrance hall, and drawing rooms, began. Amongst the distinguished company present were Mr M. Kearney, The Ford, Lanchester; the Rev. J. P., Mrs and the Misses De Pledge, Satley Vicarage; Mr Cecil De Pledge, Northern Counties Club, Newcastle; Mr and Mrs Cameron Morris, Holly Lodge, Shotley Bridge; Mr and Mrs E. J. Meynell, Durham, &c., &c. Supper was served in the picture gallery.

### WOLSINGHAM.

On Saturday, the annual treat was given to the Wolsingham Church Sunday School children in the Town Hall.

**Early Lambing.**—A Leicester ewe on the farm of Mr John Snowball, Usworth, dropped a pair of lambs yesterday morning.

### STANHOPE.

**Fire.**—A fire broke out in Mr R. Mew's stables at Stanhope on Friday night, when a quantity of hay was destroyed. It was caused by a gas-jet setting fire to some straw hanging from a loft above.

### CRAGHEAD.

**Local Liquidation.**—Robert Atkinson Friend, of Monkwearmouth, formerly carrying on business at Craghead, grocer and provision dealer.—*London Gazette.*

### WASKERLEY.

**Sacred Concert.**—Last Saturday evening, a most successful concert of sacred music was given in the Board Schools, Waskerley, by the members of the Castleside Primitive Methodist Choir, assisted by a few lady and gentlemen friends. The entertainment consisted of the performance of Mr C. Ward's cantata, "The Nativity," and both vocalists and instrumentalists (under Mr Raine's careful direction) acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner; the principal vocalists were Messrs M. Lister (Shotley Bridge), J. Wilson and J. Harker, and Misses M. Collins, R. Davison, and D. Stokes. Instrumentalists: Messrs Robinson and Moss (Blackhill), J. S. Kirkip, T. Cuthbertson, T. Brownlee, and J. Coulson; W. Harker presiding at the harmonium. Mr J. Gowland introduced the choir. There was a large attendance, and the proceeds of the concert will be applied to the Castleside Primitive Methodist Chapel Building Fund.

### WEST PELTON.

**Volunteer Ball and Concert.**—The members of the D. Company of the Fourth Durham Rifle Volunteers held their annual ball in the Iron Hall, West Pelton, on Friday night, the proceedings being under the patronage of Major J. Joicey, Capt. George Ridley, and Lieut. J. Humble. At an earlier hour of the evening a most enjoyable entertainment was given to a crowded audience by the Chester-le-Street troupe of Christy minstrels. The efforts of the members were heartily applauded, and encores were loudly demanded on more than one occasion. The following gentlemen contributed materially to the evening's enjoyment:—Messrs. C. Dingwall (manager), D. Crichton, J. Thompson, J. Wheatley, R. Berkley, E. Howie, A. Hutchinson, A. Everitt, R. Finlay, E. C. Jennings, G. Hornsby, J. Robson, and J. E. Gimblett.

### EDMONDSLEY.

**Annual Supper.**—On Friday last the officials at this colliery had, through the generosity of the owners, their annual supper, the bountiful spread being prepared and set out in the principal room of the schools. After the excellent, well-served, and tastefully arranged viands had had ample justice done them, the company over the dessert were evidently bent on spending an intelligently jovial evening. Mr John Hodgson, manager of the colliery, occupied the chair, and Mr Philip Kirkup, of Esh Collieries, the vice-chair. The usual patriotic toasts having been given and received with enthusiasm, the Vice-chairman gave the toast of the evening, "The owners and representatives of the colliery," and in doing so gave a short, instructive, and suggestive *resumé* of the experiences and difficulties of the various officials, devoting most of his remarks—for which he afterwards received the special thanks of the deputies—to an enumeration of the chief causes of accidents in mines, and the probable means of prevention. The remainder of the evening was spent in the usual complimentary toasts with appropriate replies. Excellent national and motto songs were interspersed in rich profusion, and a very pleasant and jovial evening was spent. After thanks to the hostess and the ladies in attendance, the hearty singing of the National Anthem brought the gathering to a close.

### BEAMISH.

Mr John Eden, of Beamish, has promised to contribute £1,000 to the Durham Church Building Fund.

**Church of England Temperance Society.**—The members of the above society held their fortnightly meeting on Monday evening, January 7th, in the National School Room. The meeting was opened by a hymn and prayer, after which several persons signed the pledge. The chair was occupied by the Rev L. M. Chesters, curate of Beamish (vice-president). The programme was opened out by Mr E. Robson, who recited the "Quack Doctor" in grand style. This was followed by "Water from the Spring" (melody) which was sung by Mr J. Dixon, after which Messrs. Black and Kay, and Misses Ridley and Mossom, delivered an interesting dialogue, entitled "Mr Jollyboy." The "Minstrel Boy" was sung by Mr Mann in a highly accomplished manner, and was followed by an excellent rendering of "Auld Robin Gray" by Miss Fairley. Mr Robson again appeared in the popular reading, "The bashful man"; and was followed by Mr J. Knox, who sang "Daniel's Band." The rendering of "Mother kissed me in my dreams" by Mr E. Robson, brought a capital programme to a close. There was a large and attentive audience, the only drawback being the attack on Mr John Hodgson, who was suddenly taken ill at the meeting, and has since gone to his home above. Several cards of membership were distributed by the Vice-Presidents (Mr Edwards and the Rev L. M. Chesters), and the meeting was brought to a close by the singing of a hymn and prayer. This society is becoming very prosperous.

### DIPTON.

**United Methodist Free Church.**—On the evening of Saturday last, a miscellaneous entertainment was given in the school room of this Church, by several members of the Blackhill Free Church Choir. The Rev F. Raine, of Hexham (late of Shotley Bridge), occupied the chair. There was a large and enthusiastic audience present. The chairman in a brief speech congratulated the promoters of the entertainment on the large attendance and the interesting programme provided, and expressed a hope that their efforts to reduce the chapel debt would be successful. He always believed in looking at the bright side of things, to trust in God and do the right, and then they were bound to succeed. (Applause). Songs, duets, readings, and recitations were rendered in good style by Miss Lydia Kirkup, Messrs R. Frankland, sen., W. Davison, R. Kirkup, A. Kirkup, J. Hodgson, W. Montgomery, and Master Montgomery, Blackhill, Messrs Hunter and Johnstone, Dipton. Master J. W. Davison officiated at the harmonium with much ability. The efforts of the various performers were highly appreciated, and at the close of the proceedings a hearty vote of thanks was given to the chairman and the ladies and gentlemen that had taken part in the entertainment.—On Sunday, sermons were preached to large congregations by the Rev F. Raine, in the afternoon and evening, his subjects being "Divine protection and Christian work." Mr Raine is a man of rare ability and riveted the attention of his audience for upwards of an hour. At the close of the evening service one person professed to find peace through believing in Jesus. Liberal collections were taken in aid of the chapel trust fund.

### HEDLEY HILL.

On Tuesday night, the death took place of Mr John Allison, jun., of the Moorcock Inn, Hedley Hill, the owner of Jim Mace, who won the Brandon Tenants' Stake, at Brandon coursing meeting last week, which meeting Mr Allison also attended.

**Wesleyan Chapel.**—The Wesleyan society has been favoured with another visit from Mr Jno. Wardle, of Gateshead, who on Saturday last gave his very excellent lecture on "The emancipation of the slave, a story of England's shame and glory." The congregation was held in rapt attention for an hour and a half, while the work of Granville Sharp, Wm. Wilberforce, and F. Buxton was reviewed. Mr J. C. Allison ably presided. A very hearty vote of thanks was given to the lecturer and chairman, and this closed one of the best and most iteresting meetings of the kind held in the district.—On Sunday, Mr Wardle preached two very powerful and instructive sermons to large congregations. Both services were attended with a marvellous power.

### TOW LAW.

**Sale of Work.**—The Primitive Methodists of Tow Law have just held their Christmas Tree and Sale of Work. The stalls were presided over by the following ladies:—Mrs Wilkinson, Mrs Raine, Misses Dodd, Wilkinson, Ridley, Hobson, Jamieson, Carrick, and Parkin. The goods sold realised £55 11s., subscriptions, £39 8s. 6d., proceeds of tea, £23—a total of £117 towards the reduction of the Chapel debt.

**Rabbit Coursing.**—The rabbit coursing, the best of three courses, promoted by Mr W. Brown, was commenced at Tow Law on Saturday. Results:—Wilkinson's Violet beat Spencer's Lill. Parking's Peep-of-Day beat Stamper's Pet Lamb, Spencer's Lill beat Parking's Peep-of-Day, Spencer's Pet Lamb beat Moore's Spott, Gregg's Fish Lass beat Moore's Spott. Second round—Violet beat Peep-of-Day, Pet Lamb beat Lill. W. Brown was judge, and M. Lindley acted as pistol-firer.

### WITTON GILBERT.

**Assault and Damage.**—At the Durham County Petty Sessions, on Wednesday, Sarah Scott was charged with assaulting Rachael Ward, at Witton Gilbert, on the 9th inst., and also with doing wilful damage to glass at the same time, the property of Rachael Ward. It appears that after the assault the defendant got hold of a drain-pipe, and went and deliberately broke several panes of glass.—She was fined 25s, including costs.

**Permitting Drunkenness.**—At the same Court, Jane Hunter was charged by P.C. Curren with permitting drunkenness on her licensed premises at Witton Gilbert, on the 27th December. Mr T. Wetherell appeared for the defendant.—Defendant was ordered to pay a fine of 10s and expenses.—George Emmerson, whose wife appeared, was charged with permitting drunkenness on his licensed premises at Witton Gilbert, on the 27th of December.—Defendant was fined 10s and costs.

### WINLATON.

Mr Edward Brooks, living at Winlaton Mill, gathered in the Chopwell Woods, two or three days ago, two quarts of fine blackberries. Few people can probably remember such an occurrence happening in the month of January.

**Amateur Cricket Club.**—The annual meeting of this club was held on Friday night last, at the Highlander Inn. Captain Joseph Gillespy presided. The secretary (J. T. Tweddle) reported eleven matches were played last season, ten of which were won, the other victory being gained by their opponents through sheer luck. R. Gilfillan headed the batting list with an average of 17, and was complimented by the club on his success. Financially and numerically, the club is in a good condition. James H. Reed was elected captain; E. Latimer, vice-captain; W. Latimer, treasurer; and John McPherson, secretary.

### DURHAM.

The 16th annual ball of the North Durham farmers was held in the New Town Hall, Durham, last night. There were about 60 couples present.

**Durham County Colliery Mechanics' Association.**—The general council meeting of the above association was held in the Miners' Hall, North Road, Durham, on Monday, Mr John Orr, Annfield Plain, presiding. The report was read by the secretary (Mr L. Trotter, Durham), which showed an increase in the funds of the association, and also an increase of upwards of 300 members for the quarter. Questions relative to the suggested sliding-scale were discussed, and the following resolutions agreed to:—"That we accept no sliding-scale unless fixed on a higher base of wage than the preceding one." "That we abide by the claims already made upon the owners." After the consideration of other business the council proceeded to the election of officers. Messrs J. Orr, Annfield Plain; R. Allen, Sunderland; and L. Trotter, were unanimously re-elected to the respective offices of president, treasurer, and general secretary. The following are the executive committee:—Messrs R. Ainsley, Bolden; J. Weatherall, Willington; and T. Embleton, Seaham. Mr J. Dormond, Seaham, was re-elected auditor.

## CANON CLAYTON'S WILL.

The will of the late Rev Charles Clayton, M.A., rector of Stanhope and honorary canon of Ripon, has just been proved in the Durham District Registry of the High Court of Justice (Probate Division). Testator appointed his brother, William Clayton, sole executor, and devises unto the said William Clayton or his heirs all estates vested in him upon any trust or by way of mortgage. He also gives him his wedding clock, candelabra, and college (books) prizes for his own use. He gives to the two daughters of his late brother, J. P. Clayton, his Chatham plate and silver inkstand. The will directs the executor to give such of the books and pictures as he pleases to his (Canon Clayton's) relatives, and to sell and dispose of the remainder, and the money produced thereby, if any, shall form part of the residuary estate. Canon Clayton bequeaths all the copies of his printed sermons which remained at his death in the possession of his publisher, Messrs Seeley and Co., London, to the Rev F. W. W. Steele, the Rev J. T. Long, of Cambridge, the Rev A. W. M. Christopher, of Oxford, and the Rev Dr Boultbee, of St. John's Hill, Highbury, London, to be given by them to young men about to be ordained, except as to 100 copies which he has directed shall be retained by the said publishers for sale to the public, and the produce thereof to be paid to the executor to meet any expense. He directs that the cost of printing and binding the sheets and completing the books shall be borne and paid by the executor out of his residuary monies and estate. Testator bequeaths to each of the daughters of his late brother, J. P. Clayton, a pecuniary legacy of £300 free of legacy duty, and to be paid to them within six months of his death. He gives to his brother and executor, William Clayton, all his household goods and furniture and other chattels and effects, and all his monies, securities for money, stocks, and shares, and all other his personal estate and property, to hold the same upon trust, and to convert into money such part of it as shall not consist of money.

## ENSILAGE EXPERIMENTS AT LINTZ COLLIERY.

### OPENING OF A SILO.

On Wednesday afternoon, a highly interesting and somewhat novel experiment—in this district, at least—was made at the Upper Lintz Farm, which is situate a short distance above the village of Litz Colliery; and the owners thereof, the proprietors of the above-named Colliery, together with their energetic officers—Mr G. H. Gooch (manager), Mr R. Reed (viewer), and Mr J. Wilson (farm steward)—deserve the warmest thanks of all farmers, cattle dealers, stock breeders, &c., for introducing into this neighbourhood the system known as "Ensilage," a movement destined to become an important and remunerative factor in the agricultural industry of this country. The dimensions of the silo in question are 15ft. by 11ft., the depth being 8ft.; and it is constructed in a building which has hitherto been unused, the sides of the place having been thoroughly cemented to render it air-tight. Operations were first commenced on the 20th September last, when the silo was filled principally with a second crop of new land hay, and this was covered with feathered and grooved boards, and duly pressed by a weight of about 14 tons. Since the period above-mentioned, the silo has been twice re-opened (the last occasion being in the second week of October) and again filled up with clover, but the heavy pressure brought to bear upon it has reduced the ensilage to a uniform thickness of 5ft. The experiments on Wednesday were pronounced to be highly successful, the following gentlemen, in addition to Mr Reed (viewer) and Mr Wilson (steward), being present when the silo was opened out: Mr Foreman, vetenary surgeon, Leadgate; Mr Hancock, Barcus Close; Mr John Arkless, Tantobie; Mr Scott, Burnopfield; Mr Callender, The Leazes; Mr Thos. Cuthbertson, Burnopfield; Mr Thos. Cuthbertson, jun., and P. C. Longstaff. As the ensilage was cut out, a portion of it was given to both horses and cows, and notwithstanding the moistend appearance of the food and its peculiar flavour, the stuff was eagerly devoured by the animals, who appeared thoroughly to relish it. It was ascertained that the average weight of the ensilage is about 50lb. to the cubic foot. We may add that this is the second silo inaugurated at the above named farm, the first having been opened on the 31st ult., and since that period a number of cattle have been regularly (although not exclusively) fed on ensilage, and have thrived exceedingly well. The yield of milk from the cows has materially increased, and the quality of the milk and butter from ensilage-fed beasts, is in all respects equal to the produce from cattle otherwise reared.

## ATTEMPT TO MURDER A POLICE SERGEANT AT JARROW.

### SUICIDE OF THE WOULD-BE MURDERER.

An attempt to murder Sergeant Best, who has charge of the police constables stationed at Palmer's Works, Jarrow, was made on Wednesday night in a most dastardly manner. Shortly before five o'clock that night the sergeant was executing his duty in the shipyard, which place he left—after having directed P.C. Whalen to look after the gate as the workmen left—and proceeded to the rolling mills. He arrived there as the workmen were leaving, and took up his customary position. An ex-policeman, named James Craggs, accosted Best, and producing a revolver, he fired two shots at him. The first shot struck the sergeant in the mouth and carried away his upper lip. The defendant then shot Best, who attempted to defend himself, a second time in the arm. The bullet entered the wrist, and took effect near the shoulder. The watchman seized Craggs, but had to release his hold, as two shots were fired at him, happily without any serious result. Craggs rushed into the rolling mills and made his escape. Subsequently he was reported as having been seen in the neighbourhood of Hebburn. The reason of the outrage is supposed to be because of Craggs, who had been twenty years in the force, was dismissed by Supt. Whyte's orders. He was bound over to keep the peace, and fined 40s at the South Shields Petty Sessions on Tuesday for having threatened to assault and beat Sergeant Best, and for having unlawfully retained his uniform.

Search was made throughout the night for Craggs, but up to yesterday (Thursday) morning nothing was seen of him. Various rumours were afloat as to people seeing him on the borders of Jarrow and Hebburn, but it is not clear that this is true. About nine o'clock, however, some workmen saw the body of a man lying on the stones on the river bank between the Tyne Lead Works (Messrs. Forster, Blackett, and Wilson), and the New Staiths. This information was at once conveyed to P.C. Coondy, Hebburn Colliery, and that officer went to the place where the body was lying, and identified it as that of William Craggs. Seeing a revolver protruding from one of the pockets of the dead man, P.C. Cooney took charge of it, and then went for assistance. The body was coveyed to the dead house, Corporation Buildings, Jarrow, where the clothing was searched by Inspector Snowdon. In several of the pockets a number of ball cartridges "Number 12," were found together with a pair of gloves, a pencil, and some money. Deceased's watch was also found in the waistcoat, having stopped at three minutes past five o'clock. From this it would appear that Craggs had gone straight to the river and throw himself in. The only evidence in support of deceased having drowned himself this morning is a rumour that he was seen on the Sprinwell railway, about six o'clock last night. This last incident in the tragedy has caused immense excitement, and considerable sympathy is felt for both assailant and victim. Craggs had completed 20 years' service, and would soon have been entitled to a pension. Sergt. Best passed a good night, and is progressing favourably. From an examination of the wounds the medical attendants discovered that Craggs had fired three shots at Best, all of which took effect. The third ball had gone clean through the fleshy part of the left arm. All the circumstances point to the supposition that Craggs thought he had killed both the sergeant and the watchman. The latter, when fired at, fell on the ground, which probably saved his life.

## BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

The monthly meeting of this body was held in the Board-room, Town Hall Buildings, Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday afternoon, the Chairman, M J. Annandale, J.P., presiding. There were also present Messrs. J. Lax, R. Murray, W. Wheatley, H. Carss, J. Dowson, A. E. Turner, J. Eltringham, J. Smith, W. Wilson, W. Telford, the Clerk (Mr J. Booth), and the Surveyor (Mr J. Dixon).

The minutes of last meeting were read, and on being confirmed, were signed by the Chairman.

THE NEW MEMBER.

Mr William Telford, who was elected at the last meeting to occupy the seat on the Board vacated by Dr. Geo. Renton, attended the meeting, and after swearing that he was owner of property of the value of £500, was declared a member of the Board.

The Chairman said it gave him great pleasure on behalf of the Board to welcome Mr Telford as a member of the Board.

Mr Telford thanked the Chairman in return.

EXCLUDED PORTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

At the last meeting the Clerk was requested to look into the answer received from the Local Government Board relating to this matter, and give his opinion on the same. Mr Booth said he had done so, and was of opinion that the Local Government Board did not so much object to handing the excluded portions of the Benfieldside Local Board district to the Lanchester Highway Board, as to payment of the £40 asked by the latter body to repair the same. It seemed to be a question of illegal expenditure. If they did make this payment to the Lanchester Highway Board, it would no doubt come under the notice of the public auditor, and the Local Government Board would then have to say whether it was legal or not. However, it would be manifest to all of them that if the change was made it would be conferring a great benefit on all parties concerned, and he thought they might safely venture to hand over the £40 to the Lanchester Highway Board, at the same time making an agreement to the effect that they take over all detached portions of the Benfieldside district altogether.

Mr Murray thought they might safely hand over the £40 asked by the Lanchester Highway Board, and moved that the Clerk be instructed to write them accepting their offer as to taking over all detached portions of Benfieldside Local Board district, and that an agreement regarding the same be entered into by both bodies.

Mr Lax seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The Inspector submitted the following monthly report:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Benfieldside Local Board.

Gentlemen.—During the past month, I have inspected your district several times. I find the ashpits on the whole well cleaned out. There are a few which require specially looking after. These have my strictest attention. Your main drains are all in good working order, and I consider your district in a good sanitary condition.

With reference to minute 1481, the conveniences belonging to this property have been removed during the month to a sufficient distance from the cottages.

With respect to minute 1492, I applied at the County Court offices on the 15th inst. The money had not been paid into Court. Mr Thompson had 28 days to pay the money. His time expires to-day. If, in the event of the money not being forthcoming, I wish to have your further instructions.

Your Sanitary Committee, in conjunction with your Medical Officer, inspected Bottle Bank, Blackhill, and several other places in your district. They will report on this inspection.

Plans for four cottages to be built on Benfieldside Edge Road for Mr J. Murray have been sent to me today. These plans are now laid before you.

I remain, your obedient servant,

JOHN DIXON.

Shotley Bridge, Jan. 16th, 1884.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

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

To the Chairman and Members of the Benfieldside Local Board.

Gentlemen.—During the past month your workmen have been employed on the several highways and streets in your district, scraping and laying on material. There has been an extra amount of scraping done during the month on account of the soft state of the roads.

The Gas Company (as requested) have laid in a service pipe to meet the requirements of a lamp to be placed at the south end of Middle Street, Blackhill. This lamp will be erected shortly.

According to your instructions at last meeting, I have made the alterations to the crossings on Messenger Bank, Shotley Bridge, leading into Messrs Wilson's and Wheatley's back premises.

Several of the footpaths in your district have been covered with coke ashes during the month.

As requested, I returned the plans belonging to Mr J. Hunter, with a copy of the minute passed about them.

The plans for 12 houses belonging to Mr R. Murray have been stamped, having been received.

I have taken the meters connected with the public lamps during the month.

An estimate for the next half-year's expenses has been made and presented to your Finance Committee, they will report thereon.

Since last meeting I have collected and paid to the Treasurer the following sum:—General District Rate £23.

I remain, your obedient servant,

JOHN DIXON.

Shotley Bridge, Jan. 16th, 1884.

MR W. T. THOMPSON.

The Surveyor reported that the cost for repairs done to property under the control of Mr Thompson, had not been paid into the County Court, and he awaited the further instructions of the Board.

The Clerk: The next thing that will have to be done is to take out an execution against him.

The Chairman: He has treated the whole affair with contempt, and I fully agree with our Clerk as to what ought to be done.

Mr Carss: I move that the Surveyor get an execution against Mr Thompson.

Mr Wheatley seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

BOTTLE BANK.

The Sanitary Committee, as requested, made an inspection, in conjunction with the Medical Officer and Inspector, of Bottle Bank, Blackhill, to ascertain what measures might be adopted to abate the nuisance caused by the privies and ashpits at that place, as complained of by the Medical Officer as being the source of a continued prevellancy of fever. After describing at length the nature of the nuisance, the Committe recommended that the privies and ashpits be removed, and the Consett Iron Company be requested to take a cottage in the middle of each of the twelve houses, and provide privy and ashpit accommodation similar to the provision made in Walton's Row.

Mr Wilson: If my memory serves me right, these privies and ashpits complained of were placed in at the order of this Board.

Mr Eltringham: I beg your pardon, Mr Wilson: they were put in at the order of a Sanitary Authority before this Board was established.

Mr Smith: If they remain where they are, the Consett Iron Company will have to cover both ashpits and privies in. As they are at present, they are a public nuisance and disgrace to civilization.

Mr Carss: I think the suggestion of the Committee is quite palpable, as the state and position of the privies and ashpits are not only a disgrace but also demoralising in the extreme.

Mr Murray: Would it not be wise on our part to ask the Consett Iron Company to appoint a representative to confer with our Sanitary Committee as to the best means of abating the nuisance. They might have some serious objections to take down the houses, especially so when the ashpits and privies were erected to the order of a Sanitary Authority. It would likewise be a matter of courtesy.

Mr Smith: The thing wants to be prompty dealt with, as the place is never clear of fever.

Mr Eltringham: I don't know that you will make the place any healthier than it is by placing the privies and ashpits between the houses, as in Walton's Row, because since the alteration was made there, it has never been clear of an epidemic. In fact, there has always been more fever in Walton's Row than in Bottle Bank.

Mr Smith: Supposing the alteration did not make the place healthier, it would still remedy a nuisance that is a disgrace to the neighbourhood. The privies open out into Durham Road, and you will all agree with me that they want doing away with, they being open to the view of all the public.

Mr Eltringham: I admit that there is a nuisance, and a very serious one; but I think the remedy suggested will not be sufficient. I should say, ask them to pull a whole street of houses down, and then they could make proper out-office accommodation.

Mr Wilson: I quite agree with Mr Murray as to conferring with the Consett Iron Company, knowing that the things were erected according to order.

Mr Murray: Then I propose that our Medical Officer and Inspector be instructed to arrange a meeting with the representative of the Consett Iron Company, and confer with him as to the best means that can be taken with regard to privy accommodation in Bottle Bank, Blackhill.

On Mr Carss seconding the proposition, it was carried.

SCOTCH ARMS INN, BLACKHILL.

The Sanitary Committee also inspected this property, and reported—"We found sanitary matters not very satisfactory. The cow-house communicates directly with the dwelling-house, and the kitchen sink delivers directly into the water-closet drain. As regards the cow-house, the Medical Officer stated that this is the worst case he has met with, and requested your committee to recommend that a stone or brick wall be built between the store-room and the cow-house, so that all communication between the cow-house and the dwelling-house be completely cut off. There is plenty of yard space to provide access to the cow-house, independent of the present route. With reference to the kitchen sink, the Committee recommend that its communication with the water-closet be cut off, and that it be made to deliver into a trapped sink outside the dwelling."

Mr Murray said he was the owner of the place, but did not know that such a state of affairs existed. However, if the Board would not object, he and their Inspector would arrange what could be done towards putting the place in proper order.

This course was agree to.

COUNTY ROADS.

The Clerk said that the Surveyor's estimate for the sum it would take to support the county roads in the Benfieldside Board district, and which the Board were willing to do for that amount, was forwarded to the County Surveyor (Mr Crozier), who wrote in reply, stating that their communication would receive the attention of the County Authority, but was sanguine as to their accepting the Board's offer, seeing that it was three times as much as they had been paying for the support of the roads for the past twenty-five years.

The matter was then considered to be collapsed.

OPENING OF AN OLD ROAD.

The Clerk informed the Board that he had received an answer from the North-Eastern Railway Company with regard to opening the road that leads from Derwent Street direct to the railway station, which stated that the Company deemed it unfair on the Board's part, after compelling them to make a road past Mrs Christopher's house to the railway station, to then ask them to open another one. They declined to do so. A similar reply was also received from the Consett Iron Company, who shared with the Railway Company in making the other roads, and to whom the Board had applied to open the old one in conjunction with the Railway Company.

Mr Eltringham said they were perfectly justified in asking the Companies to open the old road, as the present one would have had to been made whether there was a station or not, it being a proper public road.

The subject was allowed to rest.

FINANCE.

The Surveyor's monthly pay sheet, amounting to £52 2s 0d, was presented for payment, and on the motion of Mr Wilson, seconded by Mr Lax, a cheque for the same was signed.

NEW RATE.

The Surveyor presented an estimate for the coming six months, to meet which a rate of 1s in the pound on houses and 3d in the pound on land would have to be levied. This the Finance Committee had inspected, and recommended it to be carried out.

Mr Lax moved that the rate be made out and presented for approval and signature at the next meeting.

This was seconded by Mr Wilson and agreed to.

PLANS.

Plans for four cottages to be built in Benfieldside Edge Road, Blackhill, by Mr John S. Murray, were laid before the Board, and on the motion of Mr Carss, seconded by Mr Turner, they were handed over to the Building Committee to inspect, with power to stamp the same, if found in accordance with the bye-laws.

THE RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION QUESTION AGAIN.

Mr Murray said he had a motion which he desired to put before the Board before retiring, to the effect that the Clerk be requested to bring before the notice of the North-Eastern Railway Company the great deficiency there was in the shape of waiting-rooms, and the want of a ticket office on the east side of the railway at Consett Station. They would all agree with him that it was the worst station known to any person who travelled on the line, considering the great number of people that booked from it. On a wet day the present existing waiting-room was not at all sufficient, and the only convenience for ladies was in that room. This was a perfect disgrace to the neighbourhood. Again, if a person wished to travel south he had to cross the railway for a ticket, and then re-cross before catching the train. This was very disadvantageous and also dangerous in frosty weather, people being apt to fall in the hurry and bustle. He thought they had as much right to have a ticket office placed on the opposite side of the railway as the insignificant place of Lanchester, which could boast of having a ticket-office on both sides of the line. It was a crying shame, seeing that where there was one person travelling from Lanchester, there were twenty-four going from Consett Station. Knowing this state of things, he thought they had a just and perfect claim on the Railway Company to make the improvements required.

All the members agreed fully with Mr Murray's sentiments, and it was agreed to instruct the Clerk to write the Railway Company on the matter.

The Board then adjourned.

## LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS

The fortnightly meeting of this Board took place at the Workhouse yesterday (Thursday) forenoon, under the presidency of Mr Geo. G. Taylor Smith, J.P. The Guardians present were—Revs. Canon Kearney, J. P. De Pledge, and C. Gillow; Messrs W. Logan, T. Siddell, G. Hobson, R. Clark, Thos. Taylor Smith, N. Clark, James Fairley, J. W. Hodgson, W. Cumming, John Nicholson, Joseph Eltringham, John Bowey, and the clerk (Mr W. H. Ritson).

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and passed, the Guardians were engaged in the consideration of the relief cases.

THE ELECTION OF ADDITIONAL GUARDIANS.

The Clerk announced that he had received the order from the Local Government Board authorising the election of an additional Guardian in each of the three townships of Kyo, Collierley, and Iveston, at the annual election of members of the Board in March next.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE CLERK OF THE WORKS.

A letter was read from Mr W. Littlefair, late Clerk of the Works for the additions to the Workhouse, asking the Board to grant him a testimonial as regards the performance and fulfilment of his duties whilst these works were in progress.

It was decided to accede to Mr Littlefair's request.

THE CASUAL POOR ACT: MARVELLOUS DECREASE IN VAGRANCY.

The Master (Mr W. Brotherhood) in his report, stated that it was just a year ago on that day since he first enforced the new Casual Poor Act at the Workhouse, and during that time only 426 vagrants had been admitted to the Wards, as compared with 2,551 in the corresponding period of the year previous, shewing a reduction of 2,125 in the number of tramps in a single year! (Laughter).

INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ending Jan. 9th | 153 |
| Corresponding week of last year | 138 |
| Week ending Jan. 16th | 149 |
| Corresponding week last year | 107 |
| Vagrants relieved during past fortnight | 14 |
| " " corresponding fortnight last year | 63 |

BALANCE IN HAND.

The treasurer (Mr W. Cummins) reported the balance in hand on January 17th to amount to £1,384 7s 2d.

No other business of interest was transacted.

# OUR LADIES' COLUMN.

The great social event of last week was the private view at the Grosvenor Gallery of the loan collection of Sir Joshua Reynolds' pictures. Already the daily papers have given extensive criticisms of the pictures, and we have only ourselves to blame if we have omitted to take advantage of the critical and historical notices of those lovely, graceful ladies and gentlemen and their portraits. We are not to suppose that all the women of Sir Joshua's day were divinely lovely, with stately grace and queenly bearing. It is only that at that time there was no other way of handing down one's portrait to posterity but through the medium of the painter, and only rich people could afford to requisition the services of a first-rate artist. Even now, the number of people who can order a portrait from a Royal Academician, who expects remuneration in four figures, is limited. But we have photography and all its recent improvements, known by a variety of names, to preserve semblances of ourselves and friends. It must be admitted, however, that an album filled with early productions of this art shews the likenesses so faded that the gallery of friends is but a fleeting show. If any of our collections are kept until the end of the twentieth century, our legatees will have merely the survival of the fittest, precisely as has been the case with Sir Joshua Reynolds and his pictures.

All novelty is but oblivion, says a very old authority. A few years ago professional beauties were social features, and the names of the principal ones are still familiar as household words. Yet we forget that the eighteenth century had also its professional beauties. The three beautiful Miss Gunnings, who came over from Ireland to mix in London society, were the first types. Crowds of people mobbed them in public, to have a sight of their faces, not one whit less vulgarly than we all saw done a few years ago, when Beauty visited a bazaar or picture gallery. All the three sisters made great matches. The one whose portrait hangs at the end of the West Gallery married two dukes, one after the death of the other, and had an opportunity of refusing another. To many visitors to the Grosvenor who may not feel much interest in the social history of the last century, Elizabeth Gunning will be an attraction apart from her beauty, as this lady was the great grandmother of the Marquis of Lorne.

The crowd at the Grosvenor private view was, as is usual, very great. Though very many wealthy people, who can afford to choose their place of residence, and change it many times a year, have not yet returned to town, the republic of art and letters is always to be found in the great centres before the end of the year. Artists, of course, mustered strong; literary people in greater numbers, and science had its representatives also. The first indications of changes in dress are always looked for at the Grosvenor, the first little straws shewing how the wind of fashion will blow for some months to come. A few years ago, when æsthetic sin was rampant, the costumes to be seen at the private views were delightfully amusing, for so many of the young disciples mistook eccentricity for art, and racked their brains to invent something which no one else had ever worn before. But all that is matter of past history. The dresses last week were pre-eminently commonplace, if such a term might be applied to mantles and dresses made of the very richest materials. Costumes were very costly, for to some women there is a certain distinction in having a dolman which would swallow up the whole dress allowance for a year of her most intimate friend, or a dress which had cost more to make up and trim than anyone else's had ever done before. Triumphs like these are reserved for plutocrats, for though manuals upon domestic economy give instructions how to make one shilling do the duty of two, a cheap dress always looks exactly what it is, no more. For a short period of time genius was allowed to triumph in cheap serge, but that day is past, and society has returned to the worship of the golden calf once more. To those whose purses are slenderly lined, resignation is the best comfort to woo. Front places in the social ranks cannot be had by storming, and promotion there but too often goes by purchase. There used to be an eleventh commandment to which allusion was made frequently—"Thou shalt not be found out"—meaning that vice concealed was merely venial, while vice displayed was mortal. Now the whole ten commandments are condoned, and that eleventh one done away with by one newer still, "Thou shalt not be poor."

Some 20 years ago, or more, pretty cloth cloaks were worn, of a bright crimson, consisting of two capes, one falling over the other, the centre of the upper one behind being caught up with a rosette of ribbon. For little children Galway cloaks were very picturesque muffles, and even grown-up people looked seasonably dressed in the snug cloak of the Claddagh fisherwomen. This same crimson cloth is with us again for street wear; but instead of the two-caped cloak it is made into jackets, long and short, and ample dolmans fur-bordered. The colour is pleasant, and as brown dresses and black are so much worn, the contrast is rather agreeable.

The decline in popular favour of hats for full dress occasions is one of the present phases of fashion. For miss in her teens a simple hat is economical and suitable. Here there is no change perceptible, nor is one probable at present. But for grown up ladies, married or single, bonnets seem to be considered the best style. It was time for a little departure from the modes of the last 10 years. Every style of hat, high-crowned and low-crowned, wide-leafed and narrow, turned up and turned down, flower-decked and feather-plumed, all in turn have enjoyed popularity, and are now to be deposed from sovereignty in favour of bonnets.

The congratulations of the frequenters of the Saturday popular concerts upon the change are, if not loud, exceedingly deep, and opinions are very frankly expressed upon the doubtful taste of ladies who occupied front stalls wearing very high headgear during the last few seasons, intercepting the view of their neighbours.

The new bonnet is very simple, being of velvet, plush, or silk, cased upon thick canes, each row being far apart from the next. The crown takes a horseshoe form, a hollow horseshoe also, for in the centre is seen the coil of hair which is now worn upon the head rather than upon the neck. The front of the bonnet is little more than a fold, in some an inverted coronet over which falls lace, or beaded trimming. A simple bunch of flowers or plume of ostrich tips completes the capote.

Considerable curiosity has been excited since the death of Mr. Holloway to know if he has left any endowment for the two institutions—the College for Women, at Egham, and the Sanitorium near Virginia Water. For the former he had frequently expressed his intention to leave no income, considering that the gift of the building in its completeness was enough. With the old proverb of looking a gift horse in the mouth we are familiar, and people hesitate to come to close criticism of the details of a scheme which has been so generous a gift to the nation. Mr. Holloway first proposed to endow some college already in existence, but the condition attached, of the change of name, made it impossible. Somerville Hall, at Oxford, must necessarily remain Somerville Hall, as gifts had already been made to it on certain conditions, and an alteration of the name would of necessity bring other changes in its train. The locality selected finally had not the approval of many of those experienced people who bore the burthen and heat of the day which placed the education of women beyond the experimental stage. The distance from London will isolate professors and students from advantages without bringing them sufficiently near Oxford to receive compensation from thence. The intention of isolating the college, making it all-sufficient for itself, will therefore require considerable outlay. To secure resident professors highly qualified, good salaries must be offered. If these are to come from students' fees a large number of girls will be required, and no one knows how so many wealthy young women, who might also choose Girton or Newnham, or reside in London and study there, will be induced to go into residence in an untried seminary.

AURORA.

# SOMETHING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

## IMAGINATION AND PAIN.

The influence of the mind over the body is very great. A sudden shock, either of joy or sorrow, given to the mind, may cause the body to drop down in a swoon, while on the other hand good news has often done much to bring a sick person back to health.

Strong mental excitement sometimes causes physical pain to entirely disappear. A gentleman had five of his ribs broken by a railroad accident. Yet he disentangled himself from the crushed car, and lifted out his wife, a heavy woman. Not until he had laid her on the side of the road did he feel the pain which caused him to realise that he had been injured.

A little boy, whose leg was badly broken by the same accident, crept through a broken window. Not until he tried to walk, did he find that he could not stand, for his leg was "limp like a doll's."

It is also true that a mental emotion may cause physical pain. The following incident illustrates this fact:—

One morning a butcher was brought into a druggist's pale from pain. While trying to hook up a heavy piece of meat above his head, he slipped, and, as it seemed, the sharp hook penetrated his arm, so that he himself was suspended.

The druggist examined him. He was almost pulseless, and his arm could not be moved without causing acute agony. While the sleeve of his jacket was being cut off, he frequently cried out.

When the arm was exposed, it was found unmarked by even a scratch. The hook had only entered the sleeve of the jacket!

Yet the man's sensation of pain was as real as if the hook had ripped up the flesh of his arm. The brain had received a false but a real impression, and the nerves responded to it by producing pain.

## A USEFUL LITTLE GIRL.

A little girl I am indeed,
And little do I know:
Much help and care I yet shall need,
That I may wiser grow,
If I would ever hope to do
Things great and good and useful, too.

But even now I ought to try
To do what good I may;
God never meant that such as I
Should only live to play,
And talk and laugh, and eat and drink,
And sleep and wake, and never think.

I may, if I have but a mind,
Do good in many ways;
Plenty to do, though young and small
In these our busy days;
Sad would it be, though young and small,
If I were of no use at all.

One gentle word that I may speak,
Or one kind loving deed,
May, though a trifle poor and weak,
Prove like a tiny seed;
And who can tell what good may spring
From such a very little thing?

Then let me try each day and hour
To act upon this plan:
What little good is in my power
To do it while I can.
If to be useful thus I try,
I may be better by-and-by.

## SNAKE AND FROG.

A gentleman, who lived some years ago in Ceylon tells the following tale:—

My house in "Slave Island," was raised on a high platform. The steps up to the door had become loosened, and behind them a colony of frogs had established themselves. One morning I watched a snake (a cobra) creep up, insert its head into a crack, and seize a frog, which he then and there swallowed. But the crack that admitted the thin, flat head and neck of the ophidian would not permit of the same being withdrawn when the neck was swollen with the addition of the frog inside it. The snake tugged and struggled, but in vain, and after a series of futile attempts disgorged its prey and withdrew its head. But the sight was too tantalising. Again the head was inserted in the crack, and the coveted morsel swallowed, and again the vain struggles to withdraw were renewed. I saw this repeated several times, till, gaining wisdom by experience, the snake seized the frog by one leg, withdrew it from its coigne of vantage, and swallowed it outside.

## WHAT CAME OF A WIFE'S ADVICE.

An illustration of how great things may spring from very small things is afforded by the case of Samuel Williston, one of the greatest merchants in the United States.

Williston began life poor, and both himself and wife were obliged to practise rigid economy. She made his clothes to save the expense of a tailor. In purchasing cloth for a coat, he also bought some lasting buttons, with other trimmings. They were then costly. His wife asked him the price, and when he told her, she exclaimed, in alarm,

"Why, that is a large price! You cannot afford it. With button-moulds and a little lasting I could make the buttons for one fourth the price. Take them back and get some button-moulds, and I will shew you what can be done."

He followed her advice, and she was so successful that he thought her buttons were a little better than those he had bought. It occurred to him that such buttons would find a ready sale. He employed a few girls, and found in country stores a market for all the buttons he could make.

The business grew so rapidly that machinery was invented to do the work. He became the most extensive manufacturer of buttons in the United States, accumulated an immense fortune, and gave away many hundred thousands of dollars to educational and other charities. The vast business began in an effort of his wife to save a few cents in the making of a coat.

## NUTS TO CRACK.

1.—I consist of twelve letters. My 11, 9, 8, 6, 7, 3 is what we often see on a room floor; my 11, 8, 1, 5, 7, 9 is an important place in Russia; my 3, 8, 4, 2, 3 is an English river; my 3, 1, 2 is a metal; my 6, 4, 3, 7, 8 is the name of a man mentioned in the Bible; and my *whole* is a great evil.

2.—*Whole*, to talk; behead me, I become a tax; behead again, past of eat; transpose, become a shrub; transpose, I am necessary to existence.

3.—I strolled along the beach one eve,
Bright Sol's rays lit the shore,
And on the *first* I wrote the name,
Of one I did adore.

Deep sorrow gnaw'd me to the core,
The salt tears trickled down,
When hark! a sound upon my ear,
I gazed in wonder round.

And oh! what memories untold,
What joys and sorrows mine,
As *last* before me I heard play
"The days o' Auld Lang Syne."

The tout came hovering o'er my head,
My never-failing gun
I rais'd, and lo! upon the beach
The *total* lay—I'm done.

4.—Find twenty of Dickens's characters in the following letters:—K, P, A, D, I, B, H, R, O, S, E, T, G, N, Y, L, C.

5.—I am a word of nine letters. My 6, 7, 5, 9 is an unfortunate Sovereign in history; my 3, 4, 8 6, is immovable; my 9, 7, 8, 2 is heard on the deep sea; my 3, 1, 2 is a propeller, and my 3, 7, 4, 5, 9 is a character in Shakspere. My *whole* is a boon to the poor.

6.—(*a*) Delete a skirmish and leave a cluster of shrubs
(*b*) To distort and leave part of a bird.
(*c*) Calm and leave simple.
(*d*) A quarrel and leave fairy.

7.—My *first* in every house should be,
*Next*, may be on your head;
My *whole* is often in demand
When pleasant day has fled.

## LAST WEEK'S KERNALS.

1. Sir Joshua Reynolds. 2. Sick, pick, rick, nick. Dick.

3.—What though the nose doth never cry,
Chill winter may this want supply,
That rheum will often make it weep;
Its speech—the long loud snore of sleep;
Its nostrils are the open doors
Whence issue forth those heavy snores;
And on its bridge we see repose
The spectacles which age well knows;
'Twere well if on pure air it fed
And did not crave for dusty snuff,
Which ruin works within the head,
That rarely knows it has enough.

4. (*a*) S-hock, (*b*) o-lock, (*c*) s-mock. 5. Farewell. 6. Dante. 7. Me-men-to.

---

A little girl being asked by her grandfather where cotton grew, replied, with great simplicity, "In old gentlemen's ears."

Viscount Boyne will give £1,000 to the Durham Church Building Fund.

(Copyright.)

# SHAUGH BRIDGE:

## THE STORY OF A WOMAN'S REVENGE.

BY SYDNEY SHELLEY.

### CHAPTER IV.

Happy were those inhabitants of Stowminster who had the *entrée* at Mrs. Fitzgerald's afternoon teas.

Happy, too, was Evelina de Grey to be present at them when she could get to the station so as to return to Elmbrook by the seven o'clock train, and join Amy at the hour at which she returned from her attendance on the wounded to her lodgings, there to take an early tea, and to sit and rest for an hour or two.

Supremely happy was Lina on one particular occasion to which we now allude. For she was not superior to certain little vanities and certain flattered feelings erroneously supposed to be the attributes of the fair sex only.

Two or three officers were trying to persuade her to attend a ball to be patronised by the colonel's wife, Mrs. Fitzgerald.

This lady, Mrs Fitz, as she was called in the regiment, "for shortness," as Count O'Neill said, was a very well-bred, very fashionable lady; her patronage always filled a ballroom, her bespeaks never failed to crowd a provincial theatre. She was very highly connected, being niece to a marquis and also to the premier baron, Lord Rildawivern, who had refused any number of steps in the peerage, preferring to remain in the rank won by his celebrated ancestor, the first wearer of that distinguished name—which explained itself.

In the regiment, in which were many men of family, and some of rank, this signified little. In the society of counties, and especially of county towns, it signified much, and in these Mrs. Fitz was immensely popular. She might, indeed, have spent the whole of the time during which the 23rd Lancers were quartered in any given place, at different country houses. But she preferred to hold her little court at head-quarters. Her duty, she said, to the regiment required it.

This was a powerful motive with Mrs. Fitz—her duty to the regiment—and I must say that the wives and children of the privates felt its results in ways most beneficial to them, as also did the extravagant young cornets, who were always getting into scrapes and coming with repentant looks and promises, not always very trustworthy of amendment, to ask the advice of Mrs. Fitz.

"So you have given me your word to be at the ball, Miss Grey." "And I am first on your list," said one of the officers. "And I second," said another of Lina's worshippers. "And I third."

"And so on, *ad infinitum*," said Lina. "But your stand-point, or platform, as the graceful and polished phrase goes, is uneasy and doubtful. That is, I can't dance with you if I do go to the ball."

"Rivet the platform, then, and the results are safe. There are St Henry and his brother. Now I should like to bet you a dozen pair of gloves that the cornet will ask you, within ten minutes, whether you are going to the ball, and if you will put him down in your list."

"Oh, I never bet with gentlemen; they don't pay—that is, they don't pay ladies. At any rate, I shall think it my duty to tell him how unstable the platform is."

"That young man's costume makes us all look very tawdry, it appears to me," said a certain Captain Spencer. "I am sick of scarlet and gold."

"Of scarlet, if you will—of gold never, so that it has the Queen's portrait impressed on it. But as to dress, I go with you," replied one of his brother officers.

Lina's eyes being thus directed to a young man, evidently a clergyman, who talked for a little while with Mrs. Fitz, and then went quietly away, she also went with the last speaker. She took a sudden dislike to the splendid Lancer uniform. She thought it resembled the tickets on showy articles in shop windows, indicating that they are all alike, and all cheap and secondrate. Of course her comparison was quite wrong; but such was her passing thought.

Suddenly she changed her mood. She took out a delicate little note-book and entered the names of her would-be partners in it; and she began to talk with some apparent pleasure of the coming ball.

"White is of course the only wear," said she, "in contrast to all the finery of 'The Regiment,' as Mrs. Fitzgerald says, just as if the British army consisted of the 23rd Lancers. So in that I shall appear. My conversation will probably be as colourless as my dress, considering that I have had a most dear friend mixed up in the horrors of a railway accident."

"Ah! that sad affair at Shaugh Bridge, you allude to; a terrible smash! So many slaughtered. So many maimed or disfigured for life."

"One whom I know to have been most lovely is now a mere wreck," said Lina sadly. "A thing of beauty—now not a joy, but a grief for ever. But excuse me; I cannot talk of this."

"How one would like," said one of the officers, after a short silence, "to prove to such a woman, so unfortunate, the depth and truth of——"

"Bah, De Bathe! No sentiment! If you pursue this strain I shall ask Mrs. Fitz if she allows it in 'The Regiment,'" said Lieutenant Arthur Belmore.

"Well," replied De Bathe, "I will leave the sentiment to you; you are the master in that line."

A little contempt was evident in De Bathe's manner as he spoke.

Mrs. Fitzgerald at this moment accidentally snapped the wool she was holding. She spoke sharply.

"I consider that it is nothing less than an insult to the regiment," said she. "A girl cannot have a higher compliment paid her than a proposal from even a subaltern of the 23rd—a man of rank and family, wealthy too—so wealthy as to preclude any suspicion of being attracted by your fortune.

"And I, on the contrary, think it no compliment at all," returned Lina, drawing herself up a little. "I consider myself worth something better than the captain."

Mrs. Fitz coloured a little; indeed, something much resembling a quarrel—so far as such a mistake could occur between two well bred people—seemed imminent. But Lina's better self prevailed. She rose, and at the risk of breaking another thread of wool, threw her arms around the excellent Mrs. Fitz and kissed her, saying—

"Forgive me, dear Mrs. Fitzgerald. I may have done wrong about Captain de Bathe; but it would have been a greater and an irreparable injury to have accepted him; for I never, never could have helped hating him as a husband whom I have always laughed at as a lover."

Mrs. Fitz kissed Lina affectionately, but without saying that she was convinced. So the cloud blew over, and peace was restored between the two friends. But a thought struck Mrs. Fitzgerald which, at the risk of recalling those clouds, she uttered aloud, even while she clasped Lina in her arms—"Lina, I believe you are in love!"

"I! I in love? What could make you think of such a thing?" returned Lina, but blushing at the same time so deeply as to convince her friend that there was some truth in her conjecture. But Lina's blush faded; and with such subterfuges and replies as young ladies sometimes make excuses for when they conclude the day by a *tête-à-tête* with their own consciences, she contrived to throw a thick mist of doubt on the mind of Mrs. Fitz, who was too judicious to press the matter further.

Two invitations reached Lina the next morning. She resolved to refuse both and to remain with Mrs. Fitzgerald.

So she put on that warm winter jacket that fitted her beautiful figure so perfectly, and that very bewitching hat that had nearly elicited proposals of marriage from all the officers of the 23rd—which was not a marrying regiment—excepting Colonel Fitzgerald—and walked out about eleven o'clock. She did not say where she was going.

Mrs. Fitz, however, looked out of the window, not being quite devoid of curiosity, and saw the direction taken by her darling Lina. Also she distinctly heard the bells of St. Werburgh's ringing for matins.

"That is the way the wind sets, is it, Lina?" said she to herself. "Well, he is a good young man; well educated and all that. However, it won't do, pretty Lina, I can tell you. Even now I can hardly believe it possible, when she might almost have taken her choice among the 23rd, too. It is nothing less than an insult to the regiment."

Lina appeared in very good spirits at the luncheon table; indeed, she was particularly lively during the whole day. Not so Mrs. Fitz.

None of the officers who had the *entrée* came to lunch, none of them attended the afternoon tea, invitations to which had been so courted. In fact, Lina's refusal of Captain de Bathe seemed to be universally known and universally resented. Poor Mrs. Fitz literally did not know what to do without her "children," as she called all the officers, from the grisly bearded major, with breast covered with clasps and medals, to the very small and very youthful cornet, who was called "the baby," and she now looked unfavourably on the pretty, graceful Lina, whose want of taste had caused the desertion of so many attached followers.

She did not shew any great amount of grief when, after dinner, she and Lina being alone in the drawing-room, the latter brought out her two letters of invitation, and announced her intention of accepting one or other of them.

"Now do help me to decide, dear Mrs. Fitzgerald, on which of these two pressing epistles I shall look with the most favourable eye, and whether I am the most likely to escape an offer of marriage by going to my aunt, who leads a gay London life, or my cousin who is very *dévote* and resides at Dover. I am most desirous of avoiding any proposal of that sort."

"I should decidedly recommend you to go to town," replied Mrs. Fitzgerald, a little piqued by Lina's tone and manner, "for the *dévote* cousin may have a handsome curate among her acquaintances."

A slight flush deepened the pretty bloom on the cheeks of Lina. But with the good temper so closely connected with good breeding, she said, in her usual tone—

"Well, then, London it shall be; but if I accept my aunt's invitation, I shall be obliged to remain here for another week. I'm afraid the regiment won't like it at all."

"The regiment must put up with the infliction, then," returned Mrs. Fitzgerald. "Pray stay, my dear, as long as you please."

A truce rather than a peace was thus concluded between the two friends. For day after day passed, and the Colonel being the only officer of the 23rd who presented himself in Prince's-square, poor Mrs. Fitz became daily more and more uneasy, and more dull. Her handsome face brightened when Lina's fly, containing herself and the armoury of becoming hats and dresses, usually so very effective, drove away to the railway station.

And Mrs. Fitz immediately placed herself at her writing-table, and wrote several invitations to a dinner party, intended to include some of the officers, which, however, as a matter of form, she did not despatch till the return of the Colonel from parade, in order to perform the ceremony of a consultation on the subject.

### CHAPTER V.

It was Sunday morning in the stately cathedral city in which the 23rd Lancers were at that time quartered, and pleasant were the Sundays in that city when it did not rain. It was built upon high ground, and the river, which either itself, or by its affluents, often flooded a large district several miles away, here flowed at the foot of the Castle-hill, and was kept within bounds by a slight elevation on its farther shore, and there were many broad well kept, and tastefully planted promenades within the precincts of the town. There was a happy, orderly kind of quiet on those mornings; when it was summer time there was a wonderful enchantment about them.

Even now, when Lina Grey issued, tastefully but simply dressed in harmony with the declining year, from the station, the chimes from several churches were shaking the grey mist that hovered over the town; and in a moment the rich, deep-toned ancient Minster bells poured out their noble music over hill and meadow, and far down the river. Bugle notes for church parade rang out here and there. Orderly, well-dressed citizens gathered near a certain square, to see the regiment marching to church, and to hear the band, before they themselves went to church.

And Lina hastened to Mrs. Fitz's temporary residence, and was ushered into the breakfast-room, in which that lady soon joined her.

Handsomely and expensively dressed Mrs. Fitz always was; but her attire was invariably dark: "The regiment would be too tawdry," said she, "if the colonel's wife came out like a paroquet." And now she looked her very best in her rich silks and velvets of the most sober colour.

"You good child," said she, as she kissed pretty graceful Lina. "You are come to accompany me to the Cathedral, and it is nearly time to set out."

"No, I'm not, Mrs. Fitzgerald; but I mean to take lunch with you after church. I'm going to St. Werburgh's."

"St. Werburgh's! Why St. Werburgh's?"

"Well, dear Mrs. Fitz, I really am going to St. Werburgh's, and I only wanted to know if you would have me to lunch afterwards; so you will, won't you? And good-bye for the present."

So saying, Lina opened the door and vanished. The morning had been as beautiful as a morning of the late autumn could be, the low sunbeams streaming over the meadows, finding their way up the grand old High-street, and touching here and there the beautiful tracery of the south window of the transept of the Minster.

Soon, however, the grey clouds closed over the gates of the sunshine, and when Lina came out of St. Werburgh's drops of rain thickened into a smart shower; at the same time she was aware of a tread of martial feet, and though the band was not playing she perceived that the regiment was returning by a short cut to the parade ground to be dismissed.

She did not like to be seen either standing under a doorway or walking in the rain down the street, so she turned into a narrow lane, and stood concealed beneath an archway, which sheltered her from the shower.

While she stood here a rapid step passed down the lane, and a gentleman happened to glance from beneath the shelter of his umbrella, and saw her.

"Do permit me to offer you my umbrella," said the same young clergyman whom she had seen at Mrs. Fitz's three days previously.

"Oh, not to take it from you," said Lina shrinking back in her doorway. "You are on duty, no doubt."

"Allow me, then, to send you a fly from the cab-stand yonder. You are a friend, I believe, of Mrs. Fitzgerald's?"

"I am; thanks very much; it will be a work of charity, if you will do so."

He raised his hat and passed on; his earnest, kind face looking as if it were a pleasure to him to perform even that trivial act of kindness.

Lina had a higher colour than usual; she felt as if she must look supremely foolish, with her smart attire, in a shabby archway in a shabby lane. And she was glad when a fly drove up and carried her to Mrs. Fitzgerald's house in Prince's-square.

"Lina, my dear!" exclaimed that kind personage, "what in the name of eccentricity could take you to St. Werburgh's instead of coming to the Cathedral? We had a most admirable——"

"Yes, dear Mrs. Fitzgerald, I am sure you had, but do let me go to your room and ring for your maid to arrange this feather in my bonnet. I got a few drops of rain through my parasol before the fly drove off."

So Lina cleverly parried Mrs. Fitz's wondering inquiries and when she returned to her she found Colonel Fitzgerald and a major, besides Lieutenant de Bathe, ready to take the ladies into the dining-room to luncheon.

Lieutenant de Bathe, when he saw Lina, felt himself in a state of delightful surprise. This condition became intense when he found that Lina was gentle beyond her wont; that the contemptuous badinage with which she usually encountered his admiration was not exercised on this occasion, and that she permitted him to offer several observations in a low voice while a general conversation was going on between the other members of the party. I am sorry to be obliged to observe in this place that such behaviour was very hypocritical in Evelina Grey. She did not come to Mrs. Fitz's ball, as it was called, because she had got it up, and she did come very often to the afternoon teas in Prince's square, and she frequently visited Stowminster in order to make purchases, and even went to two services at St. Werburgh's on the week-days as well as to one on the next Sunday, when her visit to Elmbrook drew near its conclusion.

### CHAPTER VI.

While Lina was performing these remarkable and perfectly unaccountable vagaries, chiefly but not entirely at the cathedral city of Stowminster, Lady Amy was attending most assiduously to those persons among the sufferers to whom her care seemed most welcome.

The widow, Mrs. Andrews, had left the Rectory in spite of the kind persuasions of its master and mistress. She took a small and economical lodging near the church. When Amy went to see her, and tried to find out some way in which she could be useful to her without intruding on her reserve, she only said with many thanks, that she should not prosecute her journey at present. So that Amy could only come now and then to see her and talk to her a little, and then depart.

Not so was it with the once beautiful girl, now so sadly disfigured, who had excited her admiration in the dim railway carriage. Norah West she called herself. She clung with all the warmth of an impassioned nature to her kind and gentle nurse, though she was scarcely more communicative than Mrs. Andrews. She had been a governess, she said, and was going to a new situation when the terrible accident occurred. She was not, however, without friends or money. Her friends unfortunately were abroad at the present moment; but when she got well—as well, at least, as she could be—they would take care that she had a home provided for her. But she did not want careless or cruel eyes to see and know her, changed as she was, and for that reason she did not wish to say where she had been engaged in teaching, or whither she had been going. But she entreated Amy, with a fervour the most pathetic and irresistible, to be faithful to her, to believe her, to trust her, and not to forsake her because she was weak enough not to let people who had not always been kind to see her, and perhaps triumph over her utter disfigurement.

Amy thought it so terrible a chastisement, she felt that it must be so very hard to bear, that she could not, for aught the world might say, be cruel enough to withdraw in any way from the poor wreck of unequalled grace and beauty. Her deep compassion for Norah's sufferings awoke an almost sisterly love in a heart that had always sighed for a sister; and when Norah proposed to establish herself in the village nearest to Conyers Towers, Amy herself engaged a pretty and very secluded apartment for her at a farmhouse inhabited by a tenant of the Earl.

A delightful place of its kind was this farmhouse, though Norah's sitting-room was rather dark from the clustering rose trees, Indian creepers the few remaining leaves of which were now deeply crimson, and rich bowers of ivy. Amy's tender, thoughtful care caused a mirror—a small and poor one—to be removed out of this room, and she herself came over in her pony-carriage and drove Norah, closely veiled and wrapped up, from the generous shelter of the Rectory at Elmbrook to the entire seclusion of Rushford Farm. And at the gate of Rushford Farm day by day did the same pony-carriage appear. Lady Amy came to see and to cheer the unfortunate victim of the terrible accident, and with the exception of Lord Coningsborough and Lady Calmady, she never mentioned to anyone the fact of Norah West being in the neighbourhood. Such was the earnest request of the unhappy invalid.

### CHAPTER VII.

Many weeks passed. Who shall say how grievously wretched were those weeks to Norah? It was only the kind, almost the devoted attentions of Lady Amy that enabled her—so she felt—to get through them at all. Many visitors, as usual, came to Conyers Towers; but Amy's great delight was to feel herself able, without any breach of politeness, to escape from them, in order to go and sit with Norah in her little dark parlour at Rushford. All her efforts, however, to induce Norah to see Lady Calmady, to receive Mr. Gresham, the rector, or, indeed, to relax in the slightest degree her profound seclusion, were absolutely in vain.

And so the terrible days of that winter wore away. They brought no hope, no joy to Norah. They only awoke in her heart a deep love for Lady Amy, a person whose relative position, calling her into the society of a quite different set of people, made it impossible that their intercourse could be lasting.

It was pleasant, in the rare days of soft weather that intervene between the bitter east winds of an English spring, to see two young girls, closely locked arm in arm, and one of them deeply veiled, walking about the beautiful grounds of Conyers Park, searching for violets in the sheltered hedge banks, or gathering primroses to ornament Norah's pretty little parlour at the farmhouse.

These two girls were Lady Amy Conyers and Norah West. Amy's compassionate kindness to Norah had grown into a warm interest, a sincere friendship, and a true pleasure in the society of the unhappy girl thrown, as it were, upon her kindness; for when Norah could be charmed into a temporary forgetfulness of her misfortune she was animated and clever, and shewed bright glimpses of a cultivated mind. She was patient, too, considering all things, very patient, and Amy could often see the struggle that her efforts to be so cost her.

But the happy days of this sisterly intercourse drew to an end. The time was now near when Lord Coningsborough's family usually went to London. It was uncertain when they would return to Conyers Towers. There were visits to pay—a little tour abroad was talked of—in short, their movements during their summer after London were quite uncertain. The only probably certain thing was that in another ten days the party at the Towers would be in town.

It was now Amy's painful task to announce to Norah their near departure; and she set out to walk to Rushford Farm, where Norah still resided.

It almost seemed as if Norah had anticipated some news that was at least painful. It was only to Amy that she had ever as yet momentarily shewn her once fair face, now so terribly disfigured. Amy could see the traces of tears on those piteously-ruined cheeks, so lately clear and brilliant with health and youth.

A letter, however, that lay upon the table behind her seemed as if it might account for these tears. Norah followed the direction of Amy's eyes; she took up the letter, placed it in its envelope, and locked it in her little desk.

"It is a kind letter," said she, trying to speak calmly. "A letter from abroad," she added, with a very clumsy attempt at a smile, "so it ought to make me happy; but the writer has not seen me yet."

And now the tears streamed freely over her cheeks, and she hid her face on Amy's shoulder, sobbing as if her heart would break.

Gently clasping arms, murmured words of pity and sympathy, assurances that no human being could be otherwise than more tender and loving than ever to one so sorely tried, promises of unchanging friendship—these were Amy's answer to Norah's tears. It was long before she could bring herself to announce her own departure, which must leave her friend in perfect solitude.

When Norah's agitation, newly excited by this intelligence, had a little subsided, Amy unfolded all her plans for soothing and enlivening the period of her absence, the books she meant to lend her, the piano she was going to send from the Towers to the farm house, the sketch books she meant to leave with her; and her class at the village school—this she requested, even entreated, her to undertake, at least occasionally.

From this proposal Norah shrank with horror. Amy, however, persevered. If she stayed in the neighbourhood she told her that it was her duty to make her leisure useful; that it would be an admirable opportunity to break gradually her natural repugnance to mix with human beings; that she could go closely veiled to the village; that Mr. Gresham, the rector, was a man of more than middle age, compassionate and kind. Would she not receive him at times, as well as meet him occasionally at the school?

It was not at this meeting that Amy's persuasions had the slightest effect on the unfortunate Norah's determination to remain in the deepest seclusion, and Amy, seeing that time alone, if anything, could change that determination, was grieved to think that she had mooted the idea, and did not refuse the earnest request of Norah that she would give her a solemn promise not to allude to her in any way as residing near her, or being known to her at all.

"Let me be quite forgotten," she said, bitterly. "I had never anything but my beauty to recommend me. That is destroyed, and I do not want any one to come with false compassion, and perhaps a secret triumph, to see me the wreck that I am."

"Dearest Norah, better views of human nature, a deeper sense of our responsibilities, will come by-and-bye. I shall see you useful, yes! even happy yet! But I give you the promise you require. Think sometimes, however, that when you can renounce these morbid feelings we may be more together—even never separated. But we will talk of that some other time."

So the Earl and his family party left Conyers Towers. Only Amy saw the closely-veiled figure that stood watching the carriages that took them and their belongings to Elmbrook Station, among a clump of fir trees that bordered the roads. Only Lady Calmady saw the widow, the childless widow, rise and turn away from the window of her little lodging when she saw the smart, well-appointed equipages appear in the street of the gaping little town country.

A more desolate creature than Norah West felt herself when she turned from the point at which she had seen the last of the Conyers carriages could scarcely be imagined. All Amy's gentle teachings, all Norah's hardly-learnt lessons of resignation failed her now. Everything came back to her mind with pangs that she could not control. Her ruined beauty—that was dreadful—her horror of being seen, and the consequent solitude was impossible to be overcome and terrible to contemplate, and the letters she received—those letters which should have been her support, her trust, her comfort—they grew rarer and more cold; and the writer came not and seldom mentioned the probability of his return.

In a wild ecstacy of grief the unhappy Norah sat down on a bank in the plantation, wet and dripping with the still falling rain, and cried and sobbed and lamented and beat her aching head, and dashed and wrung her hands, careless of weather, careless of possible hearers, till suddenly a man stood before her. He had seen her—seen her as she now was without her thick veil, without the drooping bonnet that had screened her calamity from the sneers of an unfeeling, gossiping world.

"Oh, Heaven!" shrieked she, covering her face with her thin, white hands—those hands, the beauty of which had so forcibly struck Lady Amy in the fated railway carriage.

"Forgive me," said the man, a gentleman by his accent. "I will go if I cannot help you. I heard some one in distress; I thought it my duty to——"

"Oh, go, go!" exclaimed Norah. "Why did you come here? Go! oh, for mercy's sake, go!"

The stranger turned half round. He took up Norah's bonnet, which in her anguish she had torn from her head and thrown amongst the wet, rank grass of the plantation, and, without looking at her, held it towards her.

A few grave, very compassionate and very earnest words accompanied this action. Then he moved away and disappeared among the trees.

Norah's paroxysm of grief had possibly exhausted itself. Possibly the thought crossed her mind—

"Somebody has seen me, and has not shrieked with horror!"

But one thing was certain: that those few earnest words echoed in her mind till that mind was a little soothed—a little comforted—not much, indeed, but in some small degree. And she went back to her lonely home at Rochford Farm, and washed her poor red eyes, and dried her hair and changed her dress. And then she took out her box of illuminating colours and resolutely began to trace out the first letters of the stranger's words.

These words were indeed doubly blessed to the unfortunate Norah. She worked at the illumination with so much industry that the time passed without bringing its usual anguish of regrets; without the absence of anything making itself painfully felt as she had anticipated; and the words themselves were deeply written on her heart.

On a Sunday morning—such a one as we rarely see in spring—the still, sunny air was shaken with the music of the bells of village churches. The whole landscape seemed to laugh in the sunshine; the magnificent woods of Conyers Towers were faintly tinged with early green. The blue river sang a soft hymn as it wound its way through coppice and meadow. Norah West, with a sad feeling of being utterly a contradiction to the scene, walked down to Conyers village with a little daughter of the farm, entered the beautiful old church, and accompained the child to the pew belonging to Rushford.

Wrapped up in a large, dark shawl, clad in the most unconspicuous dress she possessed, with her face hot and her breathing difficult from the two thick veils she wore, Norah sheltered herself in the high old-fashioned pew.

We must leave her now.

After the service she walked part of the way back to the farm with the little girl, who had accompanied her to church. Then she dismissed her and took a retired path alone. The freshness and purity of the air, now that she unveiled her face, the beauty of the budding woods, of the white clouds sailing calmly through the tender blue of the skies, caused a something of hope to spring up in that sorely-tried heart. She thought over all she had heard that morning; she even looked forward with a certain degree of pleasure to resuming her delicate tracing of the words she had heard after her last sight of Amy Conyers.

She remembered that the voice she had heard in church that day was not the same voice which had spoken those words.

(*To be continued.*)

# Football.

**Beamish v. Derwent Rovers (Association).**—These teams met for the first time on Saturday on the ground of the former, and after a fast and pleasant game resulted in a win for the Rovers by two goals to one. Mr R. J. English, of Beamish, acted as umpire for both teams.

**Wolsingham v. Holdforth (Bishop Auckland).**—Played on the ground of the former on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the home team by one try and one touch down to two touches down. Two good tries at goal were made from the field of play by Robinson for the home team but both failed.

**Hobson Wanderers v. Whitburn.**—On Saturday, these clubs met on the ground of the former to play off their tie in the second round of the Durham County Challenge Cup. The ball was kicked off by Whitburn at 2 30, Brown selecting to play with the wind in his favour, and after some good passing, Cawthorn was able to score number one for the home team, while Brown soon added number two from a free kick in grand style. Despite the number of good shots at goal no further score was made during the first half. After change of ends the home representatives again soon put the visitors' goal in danger, but by some good kicks from Allison they cleared their goal. After some good runs on both sides, however, the visitors obtained a goal. The Wanderers seeing matters come rather close soon began to press the ball up the ground, and by some good play Brown scored number three. Cawthorn soon followed with number four, but this was disallowed, and the home team won by three goals and and one disputed goal to one goal. The home team played in grand form, especially Brown. For the visitors Allison and Grundy did some good work.

**Consett v. South Shields Rovers.**—These clubs played their return match at Shields on Saturday in splendid weather, and after a very pleasant and evenly-contested game resulted in a victory for the home team by one try and three minor points to nil. The game was played in two thirties and the Rovers kicked off the ball going dead; after the drop out a lot of loose scrimmages took place and there was very little to choose between the teams, and play lasted a long time in neutral ground, until a mistake occurred in the passing of the Consett backs through the ball being thrown high and one of the Rovers rushing it over the line scored a try which was not improved upon by the kick at goal. After half time the visitors played in a very determined manner to equalise matters, and some very good play was shown by both sides, especially the forwards, and although the Consett team played with only seven men, great credit is due to them for the manner in which they held their ten opponents at bay. During the latter part of the game the ball never left the Rovers twenty-five, and when time was called the score stood as above stated. The combined play of the home team was very good throughout, the Consett men commenced one short and played two short after half time, besides being without half of their regular team. Consett team—Back, G. S. Brown; three quarter backs, M. Hobday, J. Wilkinson, and W. Kempster; half backs, T. Jameson (captain), and T. H. Kirkup; forwards, W. Fiddes, J. Fiddes, A. Struthers, W. Beldon, T. Davis, F. Perkins, W. Leybourne, and A. McCorty.

Business A
POST FREE F
The MARVEL
CONSU
BY GEORGE TH
Coombe Lodge, Pe
Mr. Congreve is publis
of CURE EVERY WEEK
and other Weeklies.
NEARLY 1
FO
And DAME
Catarrh, Coug
THE FINEST
COLDS, CO
CONGR
BALSAMI
In bottles, 1s. 1½d.
SOLD BY ALL M
BRITISH COLL
Euston Ro
MORISON'S
UNIVERSAL
CORNS! CORNS!!—EXTRA
"CHIROPODINE,"
ROSE'S LIME
ROSE'S LIME
ROSE'S LIME
ROSE'S LIME
ROSE'S LIME
ROSE'S LIME
WALKER'S CRYS
BILLIARD & BA
WATCHES, JEWE
COUNTIES WATCH
THOSE W
TIT-
ARE NEVER SHO
INNS of COURT
MAN-O'-W
JOHN REDF
REDFERN, COWES
LADIES' GOLD K
FREESTONE & CO.'S
BADDELEY & REYN
VALVES
CAPE of GOOD HO
AFRICAN STEAMERS
TO THOSE in SEARCH of
EMPLOYMENT.—
COSTUMES! COST
NOW THE HEIG
MADAME ANTOI
122, THE GROVE, S
PERCY CAMPBELL
STEPHANOTIS WAL
STEPHANOTIS WAL
STEPHANOTIS WAL
THE FLOWER TOK
THE MORN OF LOV
A MIDREAMING
OFTENTIMES, by Co
CARTRIDGE
"OUR TEA" GODFREY
ONLY 1/- Per YARD. GRE
INVENTORS.—PA
CANNES. PAVIL
20/- WORTH of MO
AMERICAN APP
VALUABLE DISCOVERY
Road, London.

## Business Announcements.

POST FREE FOR SIX STAMPS.

The MARVELLOUS WORK on

**CONSUMPTION,**

BY GEORGE THOMAS CONGREVE,
Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London, S.E.

Mr. Congreve is publishing ONE RECENT CASE of CURE EVERY WEEK in the "Christian World" and other Weeklies.

NEARLY 100,000 SOLD!

**FOGS!**

And DAMP AIR produce

*Catarrh, Coughs, Hoarseness.*

THE FINEST REMEDY FOR

COLDS, COUGHS, etc.,

IS

**CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR,**

In bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, Euston Road, London.

MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES.

To be had of all Chemists throughout Great Britain.

CORNS! CORNS!!—EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY. "CHIROPODINE," the latest invention, will positively cure. A trial will convince you. It differs from anything yet invented. Price 13½d., free by return 15 stamps. Try it. Postage, Chemist, Beverley.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL. The favourite Beverage for lunch, dinner, or supper party. Is prepared from the Lime fruit, and entirely free of alcohol.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL. Delicious in water, also in hot drinks for the cold season. The Favourite Family Beverage. No table should be without it.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL. Possesses valuable medicinal properties, purifying the blood. An excellent Stomachic, stimulating and assisting digestion.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL. Recommended by the highest medical authorities as eminently wholesome. See "Lancet," &c.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL. Is sold by Grocers, Wine Merchants, Confectioners, Chemists, &c., at home and abroad.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL. Purchasers should order Rose's Cordial only, all others being imitations. Wholesale Stores, 11, Curtain Road, Finsbury, London, and Leith, Scotland.

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES are superseding all others. Prize Medals, London, 1862; Paris, 1867. *Silver* from £3 3s. *Gold* from £6 6s. 77, Cornhill, E.C. 230, Regent Street, W., London. Descriptive Pamphlet free.

BILLIARD & BAGATELLE TABLES. A LARGE STOCK of NEW & SECOND-HAND TABLES always on hand. *Write for Price Lists.* C. EDWARDS, (Corner of Harwar St.), KINGSLAND ROAD, LONDON.

WATCHES, JEWELLERY. MIDLAND COUNTIES WATCH Coy. (Cheapest house in world). Ladies' or Gent's Fine Silver Crystal glass heavy cased Watches, 25/-, Ladies' heavy cased Gold Levers, 70/-, Gent's Do., Do., Do., 80/-. Before purchasing send for Company's Catalogue, 1,000 Testimonials, and illustrated 500 fine copper-plate engravings. The "Press" universally recommend their readers to obtain one. Sent Gratis and post free to any part of the World. Apply to Company's Manager—A. Percy, Vyse Street, Birmingham.

THOSE WHO READ

**TIT-BITS**

ARE NEVER SHORT of a GOOD STORY TO RELATE, or a RICH JOKE with which to amuse their friends.

One of the QUIETEST Hotels in London.—Charges Moderate. "INNS of COURT FAMILY HOTEL," High Holborn & Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. Dining Rooms, &c., overlook Lincoln's Inn Gardens. Hydraulic lifts. Table d'Hote.

MAN-O'-WAR SUITS. JOHN REDFERN & SONS, of COWES, LONDON & PARIS. Ladies' Tailors to H.M. the QUEEN, H.R.H. the Princess of WALES, &c. &c. REDFERN of Cowes will be pleased to forward on application full particulars of their MAN-O'-WAR SUITS, along with Patterns, Photos, and Illustrated Catalogue of prices. These suits are especially made for Winter or rough school wear, and we guarantee them to wear well. REDFERN, COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT.

LADIES' GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES, all the latest improvements, jewelled in every hole. Perfect Timekeepers; Beautifully finished and of exquisite workmanship. Equal to any watch sold at 5 guineas; price only 38s. 6d. Money returned if not approved of. Send P.O.O. to Freestone and Co., Victoria Mount, Woodsley Road, Leeds.

FREESTONE & CO.'S SPECIALITY. Ladies' Keyless Hunters, magnificently chased. Equal to any watch worn by ladies of title. West End houses are charging £8 4s. 0d. for similar watches without the keyless movement. Marvels of Cheapness. Sent on approval on receipt of P.O.O. for 50s. Freestone & Co., Victoria Mount, Woodsley-rd., Leeds.

BADDELEY & REYNOLDS, 19 & 20, Old Bailey, E.C., Makers of INDIA RUBBER STAMPS. Agents wanted.

VALVES and TAPS. MATHER and PLATT, Salford Iron Works, Manchester. LIBERAL TERMS to the TRADE.

UNION LINE.

CAPE of GOOD HOPE, NATAL & EAST AFRICAN STEAMERS.—The UNION S. S. Co.'s MAIL PACKETS sail from SOUTHAMPTON every alternate Thursday, and from PLYMOUTH the following day. For Passage or Freight apply at the Company's Offices, Oriental Place, Southampton, or 11, Leadenhall Street, London.

TO THOSE in SEARCH of EMPLOYMENT.—Send an addressed wrapper to Employment, 3 & 10, Dean-st., Newcastle; or 173, Strand, London, W.C., when doublets you can be suited.

EMPLOYMENT.—£3 to £5 per week earned by pushing men, by the sale of our Rubber Stamps. A connection quickly made, as our quality and price defy competition. Particulars free. London Rubber Printing Co., 33, Cheapside, E.C.

COSTUMES! COSTUMES! COSTUMES! NE PLUS ULTRA. NOW THE HEIGHT OF FASHION. Conspicuously stylish and gracefully made. Cheddah, Aberdeen, Welsh, or Nicette Tweed. Costumes. 20yds. inclusive, 4yds. extra for bodice, same material throughout. Send size of waist and length of skirt. Patterns sent. Carriage paid on receipt of P.O.O., or send reference. Prices, 14/-, 16/-, 18/-, and 21/-. Estimates for costumes of every description. Genuine. Address— MADAME ANTOINETTE BONBORG, "FRENCH COSTUMIER," 153, THE GROVE, STRATFORD, ESSEX.

PERCY CAMPBELL, STOCK & SHARE BROKER, 1, Draper's-gardens, Throgmorton-street, London, transacts every description of stock exchange operations and charges half usual commissions. Speculative accounts opened at from £100 and upwards on deposit 2 per cent. cover without further liability. Special facilities in mining and miscellaneous shares. Daily circular and closing prices, free by post, on application.

RANSFORD & SON'S NOVELTY LIST.

STEPHANOTIS WALTZ, by Godfrey Marks. The prettiest Waltz yet published.

STEPHANOTIS WALTZ, to be had of all Music Sellers in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies.

STEPHANOTIS WALTZ, the Gem of every Ball Programme. Price 2s. nett.

The Prettiest Waltz This Season.

NEW SONGS.

THE FLOWER TOKEN, by Godfrey Marks, on "Stephanotis Waltz." Keys, B flat, E & G. Price 2s. nett.

THE MORN OF LOVE, 2s., by Godfrey Marks. One of the most taking Waltz-Songs of the day, in C & E flat.

AM I DREAMING? by Godfrey Marks, in C & D Minor, 2s. nett. Exquisite Ballads for the Drawing Room, and very effective for Concert use.

OFTENTIMES, by Cotsford Dick, in E flat & F. The greatest success of this popular Composer. 2s. nett. Free permission for performance of all the above, and every song published by RANSFORD & SON, LONDON.

CHS. FUSNOT'S CARTRIDGE CASES NEVER MISS FIRE And are THE BEST and CHEAPEST. Particulars of Oscar Scholzig, 9, New Broad St., London, E.C.

"OUR TEA" A SPECIALITY FOR FAMILIES. 6lbs. Post free for 10/- Postal Order. GODFREY & CO., 10, Hood Lane, London, E.C. Tea direct from the Importers. PARCELS POST FREE. 1lb. and upwards at 1/6, 1/10, 2/6. Postal Order, P.O.O., or cash must accompany all orders. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

ONLY 1/- Per YARD. GREAT BARGAIN. WOOLLEN DRESS GOODS, 40in. wide, for WINTER, in New Mixtures. Any length cut.—DRESS FABRIC MANUFACTURING CO., Manchester.

INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED (and sold) in Great Britain or Abroad at very low rates. Prospectus free. Inventors' Institute, 41 & 42, Essex-st., Strand, W.C.

CANNES. PAVILLON HOTEL. Lately honoured by a prolonged stay of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Well situated. Fine grounds. Tennis, &c. Lift. M. Ellmer, Propr.

20/- WORTH of MODERN SONGS and PIANOFORTE PIECES for 1/6, free; not difficult. Good condition.—H. GRITTEN, 25, Dame-st., Islington, London, N.

TO LARGE CONSUMERS.

AMERICAN APPLE SEASON. NEWTOWN PIPPINS, from 30/- per Barrel; smaller packages, 4/- to 5/- per stone (14lbs.); BALDWINS, from 23/- per Barrel; 2/6 and 3/- per stone. ENGLISH BLENHEIMS, 2/6 per stone. Delivered free by goods train to any railway station in United Kingdom, on receipt of Cheque or Postal Order, payable to COPELAND & FULLEN, MANCHESTER.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case *Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Wholesale depot removed to 33, Farringdon

## Business Announcements.

INTERESTING TO GENTLEMEN.

I, DR. DANIEL SUTHERLAND, Surgeon at the New Medical Hall, 71, Jamaica Street, Glasgow, hereby intimate to all whom it may concern that I have long studied and treated confidential Complaints and Weaknesses as a principal part of my Practice, both here and in Edinburgh, though never formerly made known by Advertisement, and it is possible that this notice may be construed as a breach of professional etiquette; but I think it very pardonable when I consider the number of Gentlemen constantly consulting me with their Constitutions injured, and Complaints aggravated, after being for months and years the dupes of Quacks and Druggists. I consider it a righteous necessity in the Public interest to advertise the fact that a Member of the Profession proper devotes his time to the study and treatment of these special Complaints. Gentlemen are therefore inexcusable if they fall into the hands of empirical pretenders. I make free to assure Gentlemen entrusting me with their confidence that they may rely upon the highest professional honour and skilled conscientious treatment, whether they visit me at 71, Jamaica Street, Glasgow, or communicate with me by letter, which will have my immediate attention.

I am, faithfully, DANIEL SUTHERLAND,

Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons; also of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons. For 7 years Councillor and Trustee of the City of Edinburgh, and Manager of the Royal Maternity Hospital, Edinburgh; President of the Scottish Christians' Evidence Society; Medallist (Royal College Surgeons), 1867; awarded Queen's Prize (Science of Chemistry), Kensington Museum, 1868; Public Honours (Royal College of Surgeons), 1869, &c., &c.

BRASS, REED, STRING, & DRUM & FIFE BANDS, PIANOS, ORGANS & HARMONIUMS at *Wholesale Prices* at J. MOORE & CO., Buxton Rd., Huddersfield. Prices with drawings of every Instrument post free. Music for any kind of Band. Bandsmen's Caps. Patronised by Army, Navy, & Rifle Corps. Second-hand Instruments bought or taken in Exchange.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

BIRKBECK BANK.— 29, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London. Current Accounts opened according to the usual practice of other Bankers, and interest allowed on the minimum monthly balances when not drawn below £25. No Commission charged for keeping Accounts. The Bank also receives money on Deposit at Three per cent. Interest, repayable on demand, and undertakes the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares.

*A Pamphlet, with full particulars, on application.*

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

TO LAND AGENTS, SURVEYORS, ARCHITECTS, IRON MERCHANTS, &c.—The BIRKENHEAD GALVANISED IRON COMPANY, BIRKENHEAD, are prepared to appoint AGENTS in all towns and villages in the U.K. for their fire-proof GALVANISED IRON BUILDINGS of all descriptions. Liberal terms.

FREE BY PARCELS POST. 5/11 TROUSERS. Send 1 stamp for patterns at 5/11 to 10/6 per pair, & you will receive A 60 INCH TAPE MEASURE, & an assortment of all the most fashionable Angolas & All-Wool Tweeds as now being worn in suits and trousers, together with a list of *unsolicited* testimonials, fashion plates & directions for self-measurement (acknowledged to be as easy as A.B.C.). We guarantee a fit. You will find on comparison that our goods are at *least* 20 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade. Address—TARLING BROS., Manufacturers & Contractors, 46, Goswell-rd., London. Estd. 1840.

COUNTRY and SEASIDE MANSIONS, furnished, unfurnished, & for Sale. Hunting Residences of all descriptions. Also Town houses in all the fashionable Situations. A selected list sent to principals for 6 stamps, by Conrath & Sons, estate agents & valuers, 40, North Audley-st., Grosvenor-sq., London.

GRAY & CO., 10, 22, Bond Place, E.C. LOVERS OF GOOD TEA. The Calcutta and Hankow Traders' Tea Association supply their blends of pure China, Indian, and Ceylon Teas, packed in Canisters, 4 lbs. or more, carriage paid to any address, on receipt of P.O.O. London Wholesale Market Prices from 1s. 6d. per lb.

N.B. Highly Commended by the Queen, *Court Journal, Le Follet,* &c. MADDOCK'S Old English Lavender Water.— Per Parcels Post, Free: Single Bottle, 25 Stamps; 6 Bottles, 8s.; 12 Bottles, 11s. 6d.—Factory, Pulborough, Sussex.

FOX'S "PALATABLE" COD LIVER OIL, the best, used by all doctors, sold by medicine vendors, 1s. bot.

*INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM,* WANSTEAD.

Patron: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Children admitted under Seven and retained until Fifteen years of age.

THIRTY will be ELECTED in MAY.

Applications for Nomination Papers should be made to the Secretary without delay.

Subscriptions and Donations, upon which the Institution is mainly dependent, are earnestly requested.

HENRY W. GREEN, Secretary.

Office: 100, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

ROPE THE BELFAST ROPEWORK COMPANY (Ltd.). Price List on application to Belfast.

WM. WAINE'S FURNISHING WAREHOUSES, 131 to 139, Newington Butts, S.E., London. New and Second-hand Furniture. Immense stocks. Carpets of every description. Tapestry Brussels, 1s. 1d. yard. Bedsteads and bedding manufactured on the premises. Pianos, Harmoniums, Music, Pictures, &c. Horse-cloths and Clippers, Boots and Shoes, and other articles too numerous to mention. Blankets, Sheetings, Quilts, Reps, Damasks, Cretonnes, &c. Inspect the above, at half the usual prices. All goods warranted and delivered free to any Station.

EN AVANT YEAST. BUTTERINE. WILKIN & CO., Appold St., Finsbury, LONDON.

ABERDEEN & GRANITE MONUMENTS, from £5, carriage paid. Inscriptions accurate and beautiful. Plans and Prices from J. W. LEGGE, Sculptor, Aberdeen.

THE UNION S. S. COMPANY'S MAIL PACKETS sail from SOUTHAMPTON every alternate Thursday, and from Plymouth the following day. For Passage or Freight apply at the Company's Offices, Oriental Place, Southampton; or 11, Leadenhall Street, London.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEKEEPER AND TO EVERY MARRIAGEABLE YOUNG LADY.

On your cutting out this COUPON, and forwarding the same, along with your Address, and One Penny Postage Stamp (to cover postage), to GOODALL, BACKHOUSE and Co., Leeds, you will at once have forwarded to you a Beautiful Little Volume of 104 pages, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt lettered, and beautifully illustrated, entitled

GOOD THINGS, MADE, SAID, AND DONE,

FOR EVERY HOME AND HOUSEHOLD.

☞ This Coupon will not be available after January 31st, 1884.

*Applicants will oblige us by writing "Good Things" on outside of the envelopes, to avoid delay.*

C. & Co.

MAGAZINES FOR THE NEW YEAR.

THE QUIVER, Monthly, 6d., for Sunday and General Reading. "A library of good reading."—*Scotsman.*

CASSELL'S MAGAZINE, Monthly, 7d., "contains good stories, clever pictures, and is unusually attractive."—*Times.*

LITTLE FOLKS, Monthly, 6d., is "the best Children's Magazine."—*Graphic.*

*** Prospectuses at all Booksellers, or post free from *Cassell & Company, Limited, Ludgate Hill, London.*

THE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Soho Square. PRESIDENT: THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G. Funds most urgently needed. DAVID CANNON, Secretary.

INVALID AND INFANTS' RUSKS. In boxes, 1/6, 4/0, 4/2, 7/6. W. HAY, 6, North Audley Street, London, W.

WHEEN'S GLYCERINE GREASE for Axles and Patent Arms. For 10s. we will send grease to last 2 years for 10 Carts, Cabs, Drays, &c. Samples on application. SHEFFIELD OIL AND GREASE COMPANY.—Established 1880.

NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY. A gentleman having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure. He will be happy to forward the particulars to any sufferer on receipt of a stamped and directed envelope.—Address, J. T. SEWELL, Esq., Brook Villa, Hammersmith, London, W.

1/- WHITE, CLEAN, FRAGRANT. NO MORE VILE BENZINE. QUILLAIA Removes Oil, Pitch, Grease, Paint, &c. From Upholstery, Carpets, Clothes, &c. METALLIC BOXES. By all Chemists. 1/-

FRY'S COCOA

FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT Guaranteed Pure Cocoa only, the superfluous oil extracted.

SEVENTEEN PRIZE MEDALS.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA "a delicious preparation."

IRON BUILDINGS and ROOFING, "New and Second-hand." Churches, Chapels, Mission and School-rooms, Cottages, Shepherds' and Keepers' Huts, Stables, Coach-houses, Farm-buildings, &c. Several buildings here on view, and always 100 tons of Iron Roofing in stock. —HARBROW'S IRON BUILDINGS WORKS, Station Rd., Brixton, London, S.W.

Important to Country Invalids.

GRATIS, Free by Post on receipt of Two Stamps to pay Postage.

THE BOOK OF POSITIVE REMEDIES. IT IS THE BOOK OF POSITIVE MEDICINE FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES. These POSITIVE REMEDIES were used for Thirty Years by a Retired Physician when in Practice. They are now patented, and the NAMES GIVEN IN ENGLISH, to enable Invalids to Select the Remedy proper for the Disease, and Cure themselves. Every one suffering from Nervous Debility should possess a copy of this Book of Positive Remedies. Sent direct from the Publishers, H. SMITH & CO. Laboratory, 26, Southampton Row,

## Business Announcements.

GREAT LONDON NEWSPAPER.

*Sixty-four Columns, One Penny.*

# Daily Chronicle.

*Enormous Sale.*

GREAT SUCCESS.

More Late News than any other Daily Paper.

*To be had of all Newsagents.*

TELEGRAMS.—News and Correspondence from all parts of the world, from our Special Correspondents, by Wire.
LEADERS by the most able writers of the day.
PARLIAMENT.—Wire laid on from both Houses into the Office of this Journal.
SPORTING.—Latest Racing, Betting, Cricket, Football, Rowing, Sailing, Athletics, &c.
AGRICULTURE.—Latest Agricultural News from all parts.
LAW.—Special Reports of all Chancery and Civil Courts.
TRIALS from all Courts of Town and Country.
POLICE from all the Offices.
MARKETS from all parts, specially reported.
SHIPPING.—Wrecks and Casualties, Foreign Arrivals, Home Sailings and Arrivals, Mail and Steamship News.
NOTICES OF THE DRAMA.
Our last night's Telegrams from all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

CHEAPEST AND BEST ADVERTISING PAPER.

Advertisements MUST be pre-paid. Post-Office Orders to be made payable at Ludgate Circus, to EDWARD LLOYD, Fleet Street.

Office—DAILY CHRONICLE BUILDINGS, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.

T. FOSTER & Co. SEND THEIR CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR ONE GUINEA ASSORTED CASES To any Railway Station in England CARRIAGE PAID. *Send Order & Cash to* 45, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

| 1st QUALITY Contains | 2nd QUALITY Contains |
|---|---|
| 2 Bot. Port | 5 Bots. Port |
| 1 " Sherry | 2 " Sherry |
| 1 " Champ. | 1 " Brandy |
| 1 " Whiskey | 1 " Whiskey |
| 1 " Brandy | 1 " Gin |
| 1 " Old Tom | 1 lb. Tea |
|  | 1 lb. Coffee |

OROIDE GOLD LINKS, Elegantly engraved, 3/- PER SET. STUDS, 2/6 per set, post free. Send for FULL ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST OF OROIDE GOLD JEWELLERY, Free per post. C. C. ROWE, 88, Brompton Road, London, S.W.

Bright, pure, and attractive Sunday Reading for the Christian Household will be found in

THE QUIVER. A New Volume will be commenced with the Part published Oct. 25, price 6d. Prospectuses at all Booksellers, or post free from CASSELL, PETTER, GALPIN & Co., Ludgate Hill, London.

NEW SERIAL WORKS.

FAMILIAR WILD BIRDS, with Coloured Illustrations, Painted from Nature. Part 1 now ready, 6d.

THE SEA: Its Stirring Story of Adventure, Peril, and Heroism. Part 1 now ready, 7d., including large Presentation Plate.

Catalogues of CASSELL, PETTER, GALPIN & Co.'s Publications at all Booksellers, or post free from *Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., Ludgate Hill, London.*

JAPANESE and CHINESE GOODS Importers. A. BENDA & CO., 129 and 130, Houndsditch, London, E.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHES. CURE SICK HEADACHES. CURE SICK HEADACHES.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS CREATE APPETITE. CREATE APPETITE. CREATE APPETITE.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS PROMOTE DIGESTION. PROMOTE DIGESTION. PROMOTE DIGESTION.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS THE BEST FAMILY APERIENT MEDICINE. THE BEST FAMILY APERIENT MEDICINE. THE BEST FAMILY APERIENT MEDICINE.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS are wrapped in a square green package & sold at 1s. 1½d. & 2s. 9d. a box, of all Chemists, or by post for 14 or 36 stamps of the Proprietor, W. LAMBERT, 173, Seymour Pl., London, W.

HAVE IT IN YOUR HOUSES. LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE. It is the safe antidote in Scarlet Fever, Small-pox, and other diseases. An invaluable domestic medicine, removing Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Skin Affections, Blood Poisons & Feverishness. See numerous Medical Testimonials, such as no other Saline can show, therefore USE no other. Prepared solely by H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London. HAVE IT IN YOUR HOUSES & WITH YOU IN YOUR TRAVELS.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS and NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

A few doses quite effectual.—Caution.—The extraordinary medical reports on the efficacy of Chlorodyne render it of vital importance that the public should obtain the genuine, which is protected by a Government stamp, bearing the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne." See decision of Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, the *Times*, July 16th, 1864.

Numerous testimonials from eminent Physicians accompany each bottle.

Sold in Bottles, 1/1½, 2/9, & 4/6, by all Chemists.

LADIES' GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES. Gold dials, jewelled in every hole, perfect timekeepers, exquisitely finished. London shopkeepers are charging £3 10s. for same article; handsome presents; never such goods offered at the price. Sent on approval on receipt of P.O.O. for £2 2s. to HARKER & Co., 1, Draper's Gardens, London, E.C.

MINES and MINING.

H. R. LEWIS & CO.,—Bartholomew House, Bartholomew Lane, London, And 137, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. MINING EXPERTS AND BROKERS. Give special information as to the position and prospects of all Mines, Home and Foreign. H. R. Lewis & Co. devote themselves *entirely to Mines and Mining*, and their long practical experience enables them to give *valuable information* to intending investors.—Investors in MINING SECURITIES will avoid *loss and trouble*, by seeking and acting on H. R. Lewis and Co.'s advice before buying or selling. H. R. Lewis & Co. have agents and Correspondents in all Mining Districts at home and foreign. Correspondence invited on all Mining matters. *Speculative accounts not entertained.* EST. 1878.

THE PATENT "UNIVERSAL" GAS ENGINES. Cheapest and Simplest made. Testimonials from purchasers in all trades. New price list free. BARKER, Schofield St., BIRMINGHAM.

FLEECY WOOL WRAPS.

A BEAUTIFUL FLEECY WOOL WRAP, splendid quality, sent free by the Manufacturers on receipt of 1/9 or 22 stamps. Larger size, 2/6 or 32 stamps; also at 5/-, 7/6, & 10/6 each. Any colour. HAND-MADE IRISH LACE COLLARETTE, 4 in. deep, only 9d. Warranted to wash. F. E. WILKINSON & Co., 14, BOTTLE LANE, NOTTINGHAM.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

*Trade Mark, "Blood Mixture."*

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution for either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

Sold in bottles, 2s 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases—by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the United Kingdom and the World, or sent to any address on receipt of 30 or 132 stamps by

THE LINCOLN & MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln.

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

Just published, price 6d., by post, 7d.

BOOKKEEPING SIMPLIFIED; a Method, with examples of keeping Accounts as required from every trader or person by Bankruptcy Act, 1883, applicable to any business without alteration of existing books. PEAST & HOLE, Accountants, Bond Ct., Walbrook, London.

INSTITUTION for HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSES, 37, North Audley Street, London, W. (Estd. 1858), for the supply of resident, medical, surgical, fever, mental, and monthly nurses.— Terms on application to the Lady Superintendent, Miss Harrison.

BRODIE'S HERB JAUNDICE AND LIVER CURE.

STIMULATING, APPETISING, and INVIGORATING.

Everybody who has had and benefited by this Herb Cure asks, "Why not let it be generally known? It is a sin to keep such a valuable remedy a secret." Acting on this suggestion, I now offer to the public

BRODIE'S HERB JAUNDICE AND LIVER CURE.

Stimulating, appetising, and invigorating. The secret of this great and valuable cure has lately come into my possession, having been used privately during the last century with unfailing success. It is guaranteed to cure the worst cases of jaundice, indigestion, and all liver complaints.

WILL SUCCEED where all else fails. Testimonials and directions with each bottle.

Ask your Chemist for it, 2/- and 5/- per bottle; or of the Proprietor, W. H. COLE BRODIE, Offices and Depôt, 39, Pentonville-road, Islington, London, N. Free by Parcels Post, on receipt of remittance (2/6 & 5/6) to any part of Great Britain.

COMPOSED SOLELY of HERBS containing peculiar properties for this complaint. A thorough blood purifier, containing 10 different properties. One wine-glass full to be taken three times a day.

A Captain's daughter writes: "*My dear mother was cured of an attack of the worst sort of Jaundice by taking your* 'BRODIE'S HERB JAUNDICE and LIVER CURE,' *after having been given up by the family doctor and a physician.*"

INGHAM'S EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA. The Australian or Great Queensland Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Difficulty of Breathing, and all Chest Affections.

Brighton, Melbourne, September 24, 1881.

Dear Sir,—Having suffered from Asthma for the last six years, I have the pleasure to acknowledge the great benefit I have derived from your Essence—Euphorbia Pilulifera— together with your Euphorbia Anti-Asthmatique Tobacco. I have taken 2 or 3 bottles of your Essence according to directions, and have also smoked your Euphorbia Tobacco at night when the attack comes on; and am happy to state that for the last 6 months I have been perfectly free of those Asthmatical attacks, for which I am truly grateful.

I am, yours very truly, Charles Rogers.

The above Testimonial is *one of hundreds already received.* Price, 2s. 9d. per bottle. Thomas Ingham, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Rockhampton, Queensland. Wholesale Agents—Burgoyne & Co., 16, Coleman St., London.

BENSON'S

WORKMAN'S

SILVER ENGLISH LEVER.

£5. 5. 0.

SPECIALLY MADE TO KEEP PERFECT TIME.

STAND ROUGH WEAR and

LAST A LIFETIME.

CAPPED, JEWELLED, and

ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

Delivered safe and free to all parts on receipt of

FIVE GUINEAS, by

J. W. BENSON,

THE STEAM FACTORY,

LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

Illustrated Lists of Watches from £2 2s. to £200 free. Agents, Secretaries of Societies, Foremen, and others, required to establish Watch Clubs for the above.

POSITIVE REMEDIES.

What is your Disease—What is your Remedy? For Answer—Read the Book of Positive Eclectic Remedies for Self-Treatment. GRATIS and Post Free to any part of the World, on receipt of two stamps to pay postage.

THE BOOK OF POSITIVE REMEDIES FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES EVERY HOUSEHOLD, EVERY MAN AND WOMAN SHOULD POSSESS A COPY.

GUIDE-BOOK gives Instructions for Developing and Strengthening the Body. How to Regain Lost Health.

GUIDE-BOOK OF POSITIVE MEDICINES. All Invalids should read the Chapter on General Diseases.

GUIDE-BOOK OF POSITIVE REMEDIES.—The Nervous Dyspeptic will find information for the Cure of their Diseases.

GUIDE-BOOK OF POSITIVE REMEDIES must be studied by those who have broken down their health by High Pressure Business Life, City Work, Worry, Overtaxed Energies, Intemperance, and Late Hours.

GUIDE-BOOK OF POSITIVE REMEDIES is the book for those who wish to Regain Lost Health.

GUIDE-BOOK OF POSITIVE REMEDIES.—All who wish to see what Diseases are brought on by Modern Life should read this Work.

GUIDE-BOOK OF POSITIVE REMEDIES give also a List of Diseases resulting from Loss of Vital Power.

GUIDE-BOOK for Diseases of Old Age or Decay of Nature, Nervous Prostration, &c.

GUIDE-BOOK to Cure Constitutional or Hereditary Diseases, Scrofula, Consumption, Pimples, &c.

GUIDE-BOOK of Medicines for the Cure of Diseases of Winter Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.

GUIDE-BOOK gives what Medicines will Cure Diseases resulting from Impure Blood, all Skin Diseases, &c.

Self-Treatment is Easy, Safe and Effectual by following the Rules given in this Book.

GUIDE-BOOK OF POSITIVE REMEDIES treats on Wasting Diseases, and gives Positive Remedy for all Diseases. It is a Guide-Book of Positive Medicines, and should be kept in every house as a Guide to the Cure of Disease. SEND FOR A COPY OF ONE—GRATIS. Two Stamps must be sent to pay the postage.

May be had Direct from the Publishers,

H. & H. SMITH & Co., Positive Remedy Laboratory, 26, Southampton Row, London, W.C.

## Business Announcements.

**The WHITE**

The Latest Improved and Most Perfect

**SEWING MACHINE**

Ever introduced to the English Market.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

White Sewing Machine Co.,

At CLEVELAND, Ohio, U.S.

Runs Almost Silent.

Finest Workmanship.

See a "WHITE" before Purchasing.

Warranted by Legal Guarantee for Five Years.

Also the "PEERLESS" Hand Machine.

Agents and Wholesale Dealers Wanted.

*Send for Circulars to the*

White Sewing Machine Co.,

19, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

For Sale by ALEXANDER MCKEAN, Tinmill Cottage Blackhill.

ALLAN'S

LARGE STOCK OF

VALENTINES

SCENTED PACKETS,

FRINGED VALENTINE CARDS.

COMIC VALENTINES.

NOW READY, FROM ONE PENNY.

SUPPLIED WHOLESALE AT DEAN STREET.

Girls' Own Annual, containing 848 pages of Interesting Reading, Profusely Illustrated by Eminent Artists, Cloth, 7s 6d, for 6s.

The Boys' Own Annual, containing 848 pages of Tales, Sports, Travel, Adventure, Amusement, and Instruction, Coloured and Wood Engravings, Cloth, 7s 6d for 6s.

Routledge's Every Boys' Annual, with Illustrations and 12 Full-paged Coloured Plates, Cloth, Gilt Edges, 6s, for 4s 6d.

Routledge's Every Girls' Annual, with Illustrations and 12 Page Plates, printed in Colours, Cloth, Gilt Edges, 6s., for 4s. 6d.

Little Wide Awake—a Coloured Annual for Children, a most Attractive Book for Young Folks, with Coloured Pictures; Boards, 3s. 6d., for 2s. 8d.; Cloth, 5s., for 4s. 4d.

Our Darlings, Edited by Dr. Barnardo, containing Reading for the Young, and 550 Splendid Engravings, and 2 Coloured Pictures; Boards, 3s., for 2s. 4d.; Cloth, Gilt Edges, 5s., for 4s.

Chatterbox, The Favourite Volume for Young Readers, full of Stories, and Hundreds of Engravings Boards, 3s., for 2s. 4d.; Cloth, Gilt Edges, 5s. for 4s.

Sunday Reading for the Young, containing delightful Tales and Scraps for Young Readers, with Hundreds of Original Pictures: Boards, 3s., for 2s. 4d.: Cloth, Gilt Edges, 5s., for 4s.

Little Folks' Christmas Volume, with nearly 1580 Pictures, and full of Stories, Poems, and Interesting Papers for Children of all ages; Boards, 3s. 6d., for 2s. 9d.; Cloth, Gilt Edges, 5s., for 4s.

The Children's Friend, Infant's Magazine, Family Friend, British Workman, &c.—the old Favourites—full of Stories and Pictures; Boards, 1s. 6d., for 1s. 3d.; Cloth, Plain, 2s., for 1s. 8d.; Cloth, Gilt Edges, 2s. 6d., for 2s.

The Band of Hope, Child's Own Magazine, The Adviser, Children's Picture Annual, and many others, published at 1s., for 10d.

The Sunday at Home—A Family Magazine for Sabbath Reading for 1883; Cloth, 7s., for 5s. 10d.

The Leisure Hour for 1883; Cloth, 7s., for 5s. 10d.

The Quiver, for Sunday and General Reading for 1883; Cloth, 7s. 6d., for 6s.

Cassell's Family Magazine, for 1883, containing Amusing and Instructive Reading; Cloth, 9s., for 7s. 6d.

Sykes's Local Records of Strange, Wonderful, and Mysterious Events that have occurred in Newcastle and Northern Counties, from the earliest period to 1875. Complete in 4 Volumes, Half Calf, published at 42s., for 18s. 6d. ☞ This valuable work should be in every library.

Scrap Books, New and Handsome designs, 6d. to 10s. All sizes.

Photographic Albums, to hold 50 Cards, from 1s. 6d. each; to hold 200 Cards, with Beautiful Floral Illuminations, from 7s. 6d. to 21s.

Playing Cards, Snap Cards, Besique Cards, &c., all prices

Boxes of Drawing Instruments, for School, Class, and Presentation, from 11d. to 60s.

Scraps for Screens, in endless variety, from One Penny

Oleographs for Screens and Framing, great choice, very *cheap.*

Christmas Numbers of the London News, Graphic, Pictorial World, Father Christmas, Santa Claus, &c., with Coloured Plates, 1s. each; by Post, 1s. 2½d. each.

Christmas Cards, Large Stock of the Newest Designs, Now on Sale.

☞ Wholesale Buyers supplied as usual at Dean Street.

ALLAN

BOOKSELLER, &c.,

DEAN STREET, COLLINGWOOD STREET

AND BLACKETT STREET,

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 497

RIMMEL'S AROMATIC OZONIZER. A fragrant disinfecting Powder of Pine and Eucalyptus. [illegible] RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, [illegible] Sold everywhere. Rimmel, Perfumer, 96, Strand, London.

GOLD SELF-WINDING LADIES' WATCHES. [illegible] Jewelled in every hole. Perfect Timekeepers. Elegantly chased. [illegible] P.O.O. to [illegible] Watch Importers, 38, TOWER CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

PILES! [illegible]

SHARES IN STEAMERS. Dividends of from 20 o/o to 25 o/o per annum. [illegible] Steamship Undertaking, Limited Liability, £30 Shares. Address THOMAS BEER, Steamship Surveyor, Bute Docks, Cardiff.

BRYANT & MAY'S MATCHES

## Business Announcements.

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.

THE Committee of Management *urgently appeal for Subscriptions or Donations* to meet the necessary expenses of this Charity, as well as to cover the present deficit of £1,500. The Applications for Admission far exceed the accommodation which the present income enables the Committee to provide. Number of Patients treated last year: in-patients, 548; Outpatients, 9,331. Chairman of the Committee of Management—HENRY CHURCHILL, Esq., J.P. Treasurer—F. H. BEAUMONT, Esq. Bankers—Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, & SMITHS. T. S. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

YARMOUTH BLOATERS, HAM-CURED RED HERRING, HIGH-DRIED HERRING, and SMOKED HADDOCK, in 7lb Boxes, 3/- each, Parcel Post paid to all parts of the Kingdom; KIPPERS 4/-. Postal Order to JOHN HILLIDGE, Fish Curer, Moss Factory, PRESTON, Lancashire.

OYSTERS BY PARCELS POST. From 1s. per dozen upwards. Price list of all kinds sent free on application to FRANK HASTINGS, Manager of the Oyster Merchants' Association, 8, Botolph Alley, Billingsgate, London.

SHARES IN STEAMERS, dividends of from 20% to 25% per annum. For Particulars of a most promising Steamship Undertaking, Limited Liability, £30 shares, address THOMAS BEER, Steamship Surveyor, Bute Docks, Cardiff.

THE PATENT SOLIDIFIED OIL. Samples and Prices on Application. For Use wherever Oil, Tallow, or Suet is used. A. B. FLEMING & CO., LIMITED, CAROLINE PARK, EDINBURGH. *LONDON—15, Whitefriars St., Fleet St., E.C.*

*Just published, for two stamps.*

TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.— Read the New Medical Work, entitled "HOW TO REGAIN HEALTH," a most valuable book on the Treatment and Cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Depression of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, &c., with plain directions for perfect Restoration to health and vigour. Sent post free on receipt of two stamps (or by letter Post, three stamps). Address, J. A. BARNES, M.D. (U.S.), 48, Lonsdale Square, Liverpool Road, London, N.

EMIGRANTS' PASSAGES.—For lowest fares and information apply to Sewell and Crowther, 18, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross. Canada, £3; United States, £4; Australia, £13 13s.; Brisbane, £14; New Zealand, £13 13s.; and South Africa, £15 15s.; Queensland, £1. Food provided. Saloon passages at low rates. Goods Shipped and Insured.

BRITISH HOME FOR INCURABLES, CLAPHAM.—Information and Forms of Application either for the Home or Pension can be obtained from M. G. SALMON, Secretary, 73, Cheapside, London, E.C. Funds urgently needed.

STAMMERING CURED. See book written by one who cured himself. Price, post free, thirteen stamps. From B. BEASLEY, Hall Green, near Birmingham.

EPILEPSY.—A certain Cure. Pamphlet free two stamps.—Dr. HAMILTON, 81, Oxford Street, London.

CANADA and EMIGRATION Booking Office for all parts by all Lines. Government Free & Assisted Passages to Canada, Australia, and Queensland.—MOSES BUCHANAN, 61, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

TUNE YOUR OWN PIANOS.—Send 12 stamps for "TUTOR," which will enable you to tune your own piano in a few weeks without the aid of a musician.— Address, "[illegible]," [illegible], New Oxford Street, London.

CROWE'S BALSAM of LINSEED and HONEY perfectly cures COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, LOSS OF VOICE, and all CHEST and LUNG AFFECTIONS, is more reliable and efficacious than any other known medicine. Sold by all Chemists in Bottles at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., or by Parcel Post 15 or 36 Stamps, by THOMAS CROWE, Practical Chemist, 81, Wardour Street, London.

BRANN'S SKIN LOTION.—Prescribed by the late James Startin, the celebrated skin doctor. Marvellous cure for pimples, blotches, redness, &c. Bottles 2s. 9d. By post 3s.—4, Cosmo Place, London, W.C., and from Chemists.

BOOK of MEDICAL WONDERS, should be read by all young men. Important to debilitated nervous sufferers and those about to marry. Free in Envelope for 4 stamps. Publisher's Medical Hall, Finsbury-square, Sheffield. [illegible]

PARCELS POST.—PARCELS POST. On and After August 1st, 1883, ONE PAIR of LACE CURTAINS, four yards long, splendid design, will be sent to any address on receipt of P.O.O., 7s. 6d., carriage free.—W. COTTON, Weekday-cross, Nottingham.

EN AVANT YEAST. BUTTERINE. WILKIN & CO., Appold St., Finsbury, LONDON.

CLEANLINESS. Nixey's REFINED Black Lead. POLISHES quick & BURNISHED STEEL. USED WITHOUT WASTE OR DUST. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Manufactory, Soho Square, London.

KEYLESS WATCHES. LADIES' GOLD 14 carat, warranted. Jewelled in every hole, perfect timekeepers, honestly worth 6 guineas. Price only £3 3s., and money returned if not approved of within 7 days. Handsome presents. Sent registered on receipt of P.O.O. for £3 3s. to H. KING & Co., 11, Vigo Street, Regent Street, W.

WATCHES. MR. W. WILKINSON begs to call attention to his extraordinary low priced LADY'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES, jewelled in every hole, will stand any climate. Price only £3 3s. Well adapted for making presents. P.O.O. to be made payable to E. I. WILKINSON & CO., 2, Colville Square Terrace, London, W.

HORSE GIBBS' PATENT COGS, *No Screw Threads, &c.* A set fixed or detached instantly. LUTON, BEDS. ROUGHING.

PARCELS POST FREE. SPECIAL NOTICE. CONCERTINAS & MELODEONS for HOME or BANDS. CONCERTINAS, 20 keys, 6/- and 7/6. Do. steel notes, leather bellows, 10/6, 12/6, and 14/6. Melodeons, Two sets of Reeds, powerful basses, elegant finish, draw stops, 7/6, 10/-, 12/6, 15/-, 17/6, and 20/-. Forms an excellent accompaniment for singing. Unrivalled for Dance Music. Price Lists on application. J. MOORE & CO., BUXTON ROAD, HUDDERSFIELD.

THE "SANS SOUCI" BRAND of CLAY PIPES, in short and medium lengths. A 3 DOZ. box of these admirable smoking pipes, perfect in design, finish, and porosity, sent to any address in the United Kingdom on receipt of 2/6. THOS. DAVIDSON, Jun., & Co. (late Murray & Co.), Caledonian Pipe Works, Glasgow. Established half-a-century.

LADY'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES, warranted thoroughly genuine, quite new, of exquisite workmanship and perfect timekeepers, will stand any climate. Price 38s. 6d. These watches cannot be excelled in London shops for £4. They are jewelled in every hole and beautifully finished with all the latest improvements. Forwarded on receipt of P.O.O. to CHARLES FISHER, 71, Balby Road, Doncaster.

LADY'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES, warranted perfect Time Keepers, beautifully chased cases, & jewelled in every hole. Price 38s. 6d., honestly worth £4. Money returned if not approved of within 3 days. Forwarded registered on receipt of P.O.O. for 38s. 6d. THOMSON & CO., 68, Hawksley Road, Albion Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.

LADY'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES, perfect Time Keepers and beautifully finished. Price 38s. 6d. These watches cannot be excelled in London shops for £4. Money returned if purchasers are not perfectly satisfied. Forwarded on receipt of P.O.O. for 38s. 6d. to W. C. TOOMER, Grayling Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.

WATCHES.—LADY'S GOLD KEYLESS.— Pretty articles of exquisite finish. No 10 Guinea Watch contains more delicate movements. Jewelled in every hole, self hand-setting and winding. These Watches cannot be bought in a shop under 4 Guineas. Sent on approval, on receipt of P.O.O. for 38s. 6d. to ANDERSON & Co., 45, Church Road, Northwich.

STAMMERING CURED. See Book written by one who has cured himself. Price, post free, 13 stamps, from B. BEASLEY, HALL GREEN, near BIRMINGHAM.

ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and the Art of Healing all Diseases arising from Errors and Indiscretions of Youth and Manhood, Loss of Vitality, &c. Post free 2 Stamps from PROFESSOR DE VERE, 226, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, LONDON, S.W.

"ADVICE TO DYSPEPTICS."—Symptoms of Dyspepsia and Indigestion, with special advice as to Diet.—This little pamphlet appeals *forcibly* to those who have allowed the palate to decide everything for them, and have paid the inevitable penalty of their folly."—*Globe.* Sent for one stamp. J. M. RICHARDS, Publisher, 92, Great Russell Street, London.

ECKELAAR'S ROSE SOAP.—The best for the Toilet.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED in the search for a Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgic Pains, you are hereby directed to obtain of any chemist POWELL'S RHEUMATIC EMBROCATION. Its extraordinary efficacy has been attested by Earl Harrington, Lady Waldegrave, the Countess of Radnor, General Wood, and many other eminent persons. It is for external application only. Sold in bottles, at 1/1½ and 2/9, by all Chemists.

"FOR ASTHMA, HAY FEVER, AND CATARRH.—HIMROD'S CURE was employed under the highest medical sanction in the case of the late Earl of Beaconsfield. The medicine from which his lordship found most comfort and relief was Himrod's Powder. The fumes are inhaled by the patient, and at once afford relief."—*Per Tin, 4s. Sample Free.* J. M. RICHARDS, 92, Great Russell Street, London.

ECKELAAR'S ROSE SOAP.—The best for the Toilet.

"BRIGHT'S DISEASE AND LIVER COMPLAINT.—The 'HOLMAN PAD' has a national reputation through its wonderful efficacy in all ailments that have their origin in a torpid liver or diseased kidneys, and is endorsed by thousands of earnest, intelligent witnesses, who will tell you that the 'HOLMAN PAD' is a cure for these diseases. Read the pamphlet entitled 'Nature's Laws,' sent free to any address. Holman Pad Co., 92, Great Russell Street, London." Price of Holman Pad, 10s.

"GET A BOTTLE TO-DAY OF PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—It instantly relieves and cures severe scalds, burns, sprains, bruises, toothache, headache, pains in the side, joints, and limbs, all neuralgic and rheumatic pains. Taken internally cures at once coughs, sudden colds, cramp in stomach, colic, diarrhœa, and cholera infantum. PAIN KILLER is the great household medicine, and has stood the test of 50 years. Any chemist can supply it at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d."

ECKELAAR'S ROSE SOAP.—The best for the toilet.

"BEEF TEA FOR INVALIDS.—DELACRE'S EXTRACT OF BEEF is the best for beef tea, soups, gravies, stews, flavouring, and general use, and has been adopted by the Medical Association and Medical Board of the English Army. Its absolute purity certified by Prof. Attfield, of the Phar. Soc. Its strength equal to double quantity of other Extracts of Beef. [illegible] wanted. Sample jars by Parcels Post on receipt of 1s. 6d. Depot: 92, Great Russell Street, London."

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

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

# SECOND EDITION.

# THIS DAY'S NEWS.

"GUARDIAN" OFFICE, FRIDAY, 4 P.M.

## PROBABLE RESIGNATION OF THE SPANISH MINISTRY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

MADRID, THURSDAY NIGHT.

After the debate which took place yesterday evening in the Chamber of Deputies, a Cabinet Council was held, at which it was resolved that the Premier should tender the resignation of the Ministry to the King this morning, in the event of his Majesty refusing to sanction the dissolution of the Cortes.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAM.]

MADRID, FRIDAY MORNING.

The Premier, Senor Pasada Herriara, and his colleagues held a consultation after last night's disastrous, though anticipated, defeat in the Cortes. At a late hour, they came to a decision. They will proceed to the King's presence at ten this morning, and will first ask for a dissolution of the Cortes. If the King does not agree to this, they will tender their resignations. As Senor Sagasta, the President of the Congress, and the late Premier, is the true representative of the majority which has defeated the Government, King Alfonso will probably send for him. Senor Sagasta will, it is expected, either offer to form a Ministry himself for the members of the majority; or, recognising the almost certain fact that he could not form a strong and stable Government, he will urge that Senor Canovas del Castello shall be sent for to form a Conservative Administration. Such a Ministry would at least be a strong-handed one.

## SERIOUS CRISIS IN AMERICA.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

NEW YORK, FRIDAY.

[illegible] the Govern- [illegible] imprisoned [illegible] including the [illegible] Consul [illegible] was afterwards however released.

[illegible] burned [illegible] 000.

## THE STRANDING OF THE BOLIVA.

JUDGEMENT TO-DAY.

Judgment was given in Glasgow to-day in the Board of Trade inquiry into the stranding of the steamship Boliva [illegible] in the Clyde. The Court could not [illegible] the master of [illegible] the Skilmorlie rock, but [illegible] his high character, they [illegible] dealt with his certificate.

## [illegible] AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.

A [illegible] Yorkshire, to [illegible] by the [illegible] drunkenness [illegible] Aldon, [illegible] conducted in private.

[illegible] is very dull.

## THE FIRE ON A REFORMATORY SHIP.

[PRESS ASSOCIATION TELEGRAM.]

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY.

A correspondent, telegraphing at 9.30 a.m., says the fire on board the reformatory ship Clarence is still raging furiously; and there appears no possible hope of saving the vessel. Efforts have been made to scuttle her, but these have been unsuccessful, and she will it is feared, have to be allowed to burn out.

## COLLISION OFF SUNDERLAND.

The Thorndale steamer arrived in the Wear this morning, when the captain reported that he had run down a foreign vessel off Sunderland early on in the morning, but succeeded in rescuing the crew. The Thorndale is now lying in the South Dock.

## MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A CAPTAIN.

SUNDERLAND, FRIDAY.

At a quarter to twelve o'clock last night, the dead body of Captain James Munroe, of the schooner Vigilant, of Montrose, was found floating in the Wear near Holme's Wharf, Sunderland. Nothing is known as to how deceased got into the water.

## TO-DAY'S MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE POTATO.—The arrivals at the Trafalgar Station are good, but trade is slow, stocks go off badly, and prices are unchanged.

NEWCASTLE FRUIT MARKET.—The class most in stock at present in the fruit line is oranges, for which there is no satisfactory demand. Prices are weak, and trade feels the usual lull after the holidays. Good grapes sell well, but with this exception not much is doing.

NEWCASTLE ONION MARKET.—The Hamburg boat has brought only a poor supply, and as stocks are diminishing prices will rise. Merchants across the ocean are asking much higher rates now, and at this end there has been another slight advance, which it is anticipated will be increased.

## NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET

The appearance of the sheep market at the Derwent Place side, is to be improved by the erection of a dwarf wall in a line with the front pens, in lieu of the old flags, placed in an upright position that have hitherto done duty.

## RE-OPENING OF A CHURCH IN WEARDALE.

The parish church at Heathery Cleugh, which has been undergoing alterations and repairs, was re-opened to-day (Friday), Canon Barker, rector of Hexham, being the preacher. In contrast with the old ceiled roof the most striking feature in the interior of the church is the beautiful open one, the whole of the ceiling having been taken down, the wood-work stained and varnished, and the plastered panels being coloured in a nice tint of French grey. The old stone flooring has been replaced by one of wood, and the old underground stove replaced by a modern heating apparatus. There is a new font, pulpit, and reading desk. The windows too are all new, and the church will now seat about 300. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have defrayed the cost.

## THE SUEZ CANAL BLOCK.

ALEXANDRIA, THURSDAY.

The *Daily News* correspondent telegraphs: The recent block on the Canal has caused no detention of the mails. They were sent from Suez in a tug to Port Said, and the Mongolia sailed from Brindisi at two o'clock this morning, several hours before the contract time.

## BITS FROM BOOKS.

STANDING GODMOTHER TO THE BABY.

"I should be greatly pleased that your baby bore a name of mine. But the Godmotherhood! There seems to be an objection to that which is a fatal one. I don't belong to the English Church, and the Scotch Church, which I do belong to, recognises no Godfathers and Godmothers. The father takes all the obligations on himself (serves him right!). I was present at a Church of England christening for the first time, when the Blunts took me to see their baby christened, and it looked to me a very solemn piece of work; and that Mr. Maurice and Julia Blunt (the Godfather and Godmother) had to take upon themselves, before God and man, very solemn engagements, which it was to be hoped they meant to fulfil! I should not have liked to bow and murmur, and undertake all they did, without meaning to fulfil it according to my best ability. Now, my darling, how could I dream of binding myself to look after the spiritual welfare of any earthly baby? I, who have no confidence in my own spiritual welfare! I am not wanted to, it may perhaps be answered—you mean to look after that yourself without interference. What are these spoken engagements then? A mere form; that is, a piece of humbug. How could I, in cold blood, go through with a ceremony in a church, to which neither the others nor myself attach a grain of veracity? If you can say anything to the purpose, I am very willing to be proved mistaken; and in that case very willing to stand Godmother to a baby that on the third day is not at all red!"—*Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle.*

FIRST SIGHT OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The first sight of the Coast of Newfoundland impresses the voyager unfavourably. Dark frowning cliffs, miles on miles of rocky walls, from 200 to 300 feet in height, with but little verdure crowning their summits, bold promontories and headlands, sculptured into grim and fantastic forms by the blows of Atlantic billows, shapes massive and awe-inspiring, in their stern grandeur. Such is the general picture that meets the eye of the voyager at almost all parts of the island. The iron-bound shores present no pebbly beaches on which the waves break in softened music. The island is defended by rocky ramparts, dark and lofty, repelling the watery battalions that rush upon them under pressure of the tempest. Such is the seaward aspect. Should the traveller, leaving the coast, sail up one of the fiords which at intervals cleave the rocky walls, he will, ere long, if the season be summer, find himself amid scenes of rare beauty. The shores are dotted with dark green forests that sweep down to the water's edge. Verdant islands of all shapes and sizes stud the bosom of the estuary. Busy boats dance here and there on the bright waters. Fishing hamlets line the shores with their rough stages and fish flakes for landing and drying the cod. The clearings around the villages show how little has yet been done in reclaiming the soil from the primeval wilderness. The atmosphere is balmy and exhilarating. The sky is blue and serene as that of Italy. There are, in those deep bays which pierce the land for 80 or 100 miles, varied scenes of beauty, such as are rarely surpassed in the world's most favoured lands.—*Newfoundland; the Oldest British Colony. By Joseph Hatton and the Rev. M. Harvey.*

AMERICAN LADIES ON A COW-CATCHER.

Our audacity to do and dare grew with what it fed on; after riding inside the engine, we tried riding outside of it. Perhaps the stupendous boldness which permeated Nature, the magnificent dash which entered into all she planned and did, the very audacity of her conceptions, may have unconsciously raised our moral standard and strung us to a pitch that made us ready for any adventure. Be this as it may, we rode on the cow-catcher from the Toltec Gorge down to Antonita, 20 miles away; and when you have ridden on a cow-catcher down a precipitous, mighty mountain side, through gorges and tunnels, under ledges and crags, around sweeping curves that spin dizzily through the air, while ten feet before you all visible foothold seems to end, and the next bound will launch you into space—when you have done this you have received your baptism of fire, so far as adventure is concerned. You begin then to believe in the Eternal Fates; you can afford for the rest of your life to make a retroussé nose at people who have only known common-place experiences. The thrill of exultation which this wild flight through the air produced, especially as night grew on, and only the meteoric glare of the headlight dissipated the profound shadows through which we passed; the tremendous force of the power behind us, all noise and fury, contrasted with the tranquil calm of the night, serene and beautiful, with one pure evening star gleaming in the clear sky, made a whirl of emotion which was nearer intoxication than anything else. When we finally were taken from our perch and brought into the lighted car, half dazed and tremulous from the unconscious strain, it was as I imagine it must be after drinking champagne, while exhilaration has still the upper hand of shakiness.—*On the Wing, Rambling Notes of a Trip to the Pacific. By Mary E. Blake. Second Edition.*

A NORFOLK YOKEL'S VIEWS ON POLITICS.

When Jinny and I got in there was a gentleman set in the carriage readin' a newspaper, and he luked up and he say, "What du yow think o' the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill?" "I aint married," I say, laughin', "so I aint got no wife." "No," the gentleman say, laughin' back, "but yow sune wool, or else I'm no prophet. But what du yow think o' the Bill?" "I thowt yow spoke o' his sister," I say; "where du he live?" "The measure afore the country, du yow think it's gude?" he say. "I allus like gude measure myself," I say, "and I allus give it." "But ain't yow haard," he say, "that there's a-goin' to be a law to let a man marry the sister of his wife if he want tu, arter she's dead?" "No," I say; "we ain't haard on't, have us, Jinny?" Jinny shook har hid. "Well," he say, "there is. What du yow think on't?" "Not much," I say. "What should a man want to marry his wife's sister for, more'n his own sister? There's plenty o' other women, ain't there?" "Of course there is," the gentleman say; "but why shou'n't he? There's the poor child'en, yow know." "But they ha' got har for an aunt," I say, "and why should yow tarn a gude aunt inter a bad mother-in-law, and mix up relations in that way?" "Well, well," the gentleman say, rockin' his hid from side to side, "yow are sattlin' the whole thing right out o' hand athowt argerment." "Argerment! Wha's the gude o' argering? Consarn it—an aunt's an aunt, and yow can't make har a mother-in-law; and a sister is a sister and yow can't make har a wife." "Why," the gentleman say, "yowre argerment and yowre anger are worthy of a bishop, and they owt to maak yow one! Yow'd grace the 'piscopal bench and 'dorn the House o' Peers." "I doant know about that," I say, "but if Jinny had twenty sisters I wou'n't ha' none but she." "Well," the gentleman say, "what du yow think o' the labourers' suffrage?" "Their suffrin's used to be wery bad," I say; "but they are better now." "No, no," he say, "the franchese." "One-meal cheeses we make," I say. "No, no," he say; "the woat—the woat!" "What about it?" I say, "I doant think much on it." "Every labourer," he say, "owt to have a woat." "I doant know about that," I say. "Wha's the use on't? Bill Blithers ha' got one, and he git only eleven shillin' a-waak and I git thirteen." "Well, well," the gentleman say, and rocked his hid again from side to side, "taint a matter o' wages." "I howd that 'tis," I say, "and 'taint no use makin' it nothin' else." "What du yow think o' the Grand Owd Man?" he say. "Du yow maan our owd squire?" I say. "No, no," he say, "Mr. Gladstone." "Oh! we doant know him, du us, Jinny?" I say; "he doant live in our parish." Well, the gentleman fared wholly done arter that, and he set back in the carriage and weant to slaap.—*Johnny and Jenny: Their Wonderings and Wandering on the way to Lowestoft. By the Author of "Giles's Trip to London."*

WANTING IS—WHAT

Wanting is—what?
Summer redundant,
Blueness abundant,
—Where is the spot?
Beamy the world, yet a blank all the same,
—Framework which waits for a picture to frame:
What of the leafage, what of the flower?
Roses embowering with nought they embower!
Come then, complete incompletion, O comer,
Pant through the blueness, perfect the summer!
Breathe but one breath
Rose-beauty above,
And all that was death
Grows life, grows love,
Grows love!

—*Jocoseria. By Robert Browning.*

RYTON 2ND v. HEXHAM STAR.—Played at Ryton on Saturday afternoon, and ended in favour of the home team by one try and seven minor points to one goal (kicked under protest) and one minor point. Ryton also claimed other two tries, which were not allowed.

CATTLE DISEASE REGULATIONS.—We understand that arrangements are about to be made by a committee of influential farmers in the centre of the county to hold a series of indignation meetings throughout every market town in Northumberland against the present regulations of the Privy Council compelling all animals exposed for sale in a public market to be branded with the "Broad arrow," and compulsory slaughter within six days. So ruinous are the present restrictions that those most interested have determined they will bear their injurious effects no longer.—*Newcastle Journal.*

## LANCHESTER RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

This Authority met at Lanchester shortly after the conclusion of the Guardians' meeting, yesterday (Thursday), Mr Smith, J.P., presiding. With the exception of Canon Kearney and the Rev. J. P. De Pledge, the members were present as above.

The minutes of the last monthly meeting were read over and confirmed.

THE DIPTON SEWERAGE SCHEME.

A letter was read, relative to this subject, from Messrs Armstrong, agents for the Marquess of Bute, under date of the 31st December, offering to let the Authority have a four-acre field near Dipton, for the purpose of constructing settling tanks thereon, at a rental of [illegible] per annum, besides a sum of £5 a year for the tanks; the payment of [illegible] yard [illegible] across the field. If the Authority were willing to accept the terms, they (Messrs Armstrong) would forthwith send them for the approval of the Marquess himself.

Mr LOGAN said he had written in reply to the foregoing communication, informing Messrs Armstrong that he considered the terms were excessive; and furthermore, if they felt indisposed to reduce that amount, the Authority were surely entitled to a remission of 15s per annum for the quarter acre of land occupied by the settling ponds. A reply had been forthcoming from Messrs Armstrong stating that they could not alter the terms already mentioned by them.

A short discussion arose as to the advisability of taking the whole of this particular field, and subletting a portion of it; and eventually, on the proposition of Mr HODGSON, seconded by Mr NICHOLSON, it was agreed by the Authority to accept the entire field on the terms named.

Mr THOS. TAYLOR SMITH suggested that the Authority should take the field on a lease for 50 years, with a break at the end of every period of 10 years, to meet cases of emergency.

It was agreed to ask Messrs Armstrong to insert a clause to that effect in the agreement.

Three tenders were laid before the Board for erecting subsiding tanks, manholes, &c., in connection with the Dipton Sewerage Scheme. After the same had been examined,

Mr LOGAN said he thought it would be more satisfactory to the several members of the Authority if they were to appoint a committee of, say, three gentlemen, to consider carefully the plans, specifications, tenders, &c., and fully report thereon at the next meeting.

Accordingly, it was resolved, on the proposition of the CHAIRMAN, that Mr Ettringham, Mr Logan, Mr T. Tayler Smith, and Mr Hodgson, should constitute such a committee.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The Inspector (Mr Rounthwaite) submitted the following report:—

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

GENTLEMEN,—The buildings at Greencroft Cottages, known as Gorcock Hall, and used as a dwelling-house, are without privy, ashpit, or proper slop drain, contrary to the provisions of the Public Health Act.

Five houses at Annfield Plain, the property of Messrs Lamb and Armstrong, and situated within the district of the Consett Water Company, are without any proper domestic water supply.

In the case of Thomas Forster, of Langley Park, who was ordered at last meeting to be summoned for not providing water supply to his new house, as he has during the month laid on the water, the proceedings have been, as usual in such cases, stayed for your further instructions.

In reply to further representations as to the necessity of complying with the Water Act, G. A. Wherley again promised on Tuesday last to provide water for his Langley Park houses this time before the end of the month of January; if this procrastinating house owner is once more to be granted indulgence, it certainly ought to be on the understanding that, in case of default, summary proceedings follow at once.

The number of children attending the school at Ushaw Moor Colliery, which was reported last month as being overcrowded, has been reduced from 75 to not more than 60, according to information received on Tuesday.

The Hanging Stone cases were at length finally settled on the 14th inst., when Brown and Donnelly, having complied with the orders of the magistrates and rectified such of the defects in the construction of their houses as was possible without taking them down, were respectively fined thirty and twenty shillings and costs. It would be well if persons engaged in the erection of new buildings in the district of the Authority would take notice that these very much mitigated penalties (the full ones would have been £25 and £40 and costs) were incurred not only for carrying out work contrary to the bye-laws, but also for commencing to build without having first deposited plans with, and obtained the sanction of, the Sanitary Authority to such plans.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nuisance notices served during the month | 21 |
| Letters written with respect to nuisances | 37 |
| Plan approval notices sent out | 7 |
| Plans received and examined | 6 |
| Habitation certificates granted | 1 |
| Villages, hamlets, &c. inspected | 57 |

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
WM. ROUNTHWAITE.

Lanchester, 17th January, 1884.

BUILDING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

January 17th, 1884.

Your committee recommends that the following plans be approved, subject to the matters marked on each plan being attended to, viz:—

503. The Trustees, Primitive Methodist Chapel, at Lanchester.
504. George Love, outbuildings to houses, at Malton Colliery.
505. Francis Maddison, one house at Brownhill.
506. W. Apelsby, four houses, workshop, &c., at The Leazes, Burnopfield.
507. R. Taylor, conversion of machine shed into house, at Consett Grove.

The Inspector said that the tenants of the houses at Annfield Plain had complained to him of the deficient water supply, they being compelled to go a distance of 30 or 40 yards for all water they required.

It was decided to ask the owners to provide a proper water supply.

THE TEMPORARY SCHOOL AT USHAW MOOR.

Mr LOGAN suggested that the Inspector should pay a visit to the school, and if he still considered the place to be over-crowded, with an average attendance of 60 children, they had better order the school to be closed at once.

In answer to the Chairman, the Inspector said he should not consider it a nuisance or injurious to the health, providing there were not more than 60 children in attendance.

The Inspector was directed to visit the school and ascertain if it was over-crowded at present; if so, to report thereon at the next monthly meeting.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORTS.

The following are the monthly reports from the Union Medical Officers:—

Eastern District.

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

GENTLEMEN,—Scarlatina is the only kind of zymotic disease present in this district, as far as I have been able to ascertain. For a period of six months it has appeared, first in one village, then in another, seldom more than two or three cases occurring before disappearing; but in the last few weeks it has shewn a tendency to spread, and become epidemic. The following cases have been notified to me since my last report, viz., ten at Stanley, five at Shield Row, three at Oxhill, and two at Dipton.

The mortality for the month is rather above the average, twenty-nine deaths were registered, being equal to an annual ratio of 20·7 per 1,000. Zymotic diseases, caused three deaths, viz., scarlatina, two; enteric fever one.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

T. BENSON, Medical Officer.

Jan. 15th, 1884.

Lanchester District.

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

MR CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—I have not seen or heard of any cases of catching disease in this district during the last four weeks.—I am, Mr Chairman and gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILSON.

Jan. 17th, 1884.

Medomsley District.

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

GENTLEMEN,—During the quarter ending December 31st, 1883, 56 births and 21 deaths were registered, giving a natural increase of 35, and only three deaths were from zymotic disease. The rest were from disease not contagious.

Within the last week, two cases of fever have come under my notice in the Medomsley district, otherwise the health of the district is very good.—I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. T. BOLTON.

Jan. 16th, 1884.

Mr T. TAYLOR SMITH remarked that Dr Wilson's attention should be drawn to an alleged epidemic of fever at Esh; and the reports were afterwards accepted.

THE NUISANCE AT WEST STANLEY.

Respecting the nuisance complained of at West Stanley, alleged to be caused by the stench arising from the water from the gas works, which finds its way into the sewers, and issues from the grates and other outlets, the Inspector intimated that Dr Benson had written to him, recommending him to open out the drain at the junction which crosses the road just below Mr Burn's gas works, and insert a manhole therein; also to provide ventilation at one or two other places.

Mr THOS. TAYLOR SMITH considered it would be very dangerous to place a manhole at the curve of the crossing. There was a vast amount of traffic travelling over that road.

The Inspector said he could not indicate the exact position of the proposed manhole, as the sewer was put in before he came into the district, consequently he had no idea where the pipes were laid.

After some remarks, the Inspector was authorised to open out the drains as suggested, and effect the alterations necessary for removing the nuisance under complaint.

After transacting some business of an unimportant character, the Authority rose.

LOCAL HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.—The Braes of Derwent Foxhounds: Saturday, Jan. 19th, at Greenside; Wednesday, 23rd, at New Ridley; Saturday, 26th, at The Ship, at 10.30 a.m. North Durham Foxhounds: Monday, Jan. 21st, at Brownie Banks; Wednesday, 23rd, at Byers Garth; Friday, [illegible] at 10.45 a.m.

BILLIARD HANDICAP AT CROOK.—The final heats in the billiard handicap at the Royal Hotel, Crook, in the occupation of Mr Proud, have resulted in Mr [illegible], [illegible], taking first prize; [illegible] Johnson, 35 start, second; and Woodland, 35 start, third. The game was 150 up, and Mr F. Smedley [illegible].

WEARDALE AND CONSETT WATER COMPANY.—The directors of this company on Monday held a meeting, and have determined to recommend a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum for the past half-year. With the interim dividend for the half-year ending June 30th, this gives a dividend of 3½ per cent for the year as compared with three per cent only for the previous year.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A middle-aged man, named Robert Thompson died very suddenly on Saturday morning, at Langley Park. He complained of illness when he got out of bed, and the symptoms growing rapidly worse, he died in a few minutes, the cause of death, it is supposed, being heart disease. The deceased was well known in the district among coursing men, and only last week his dog, Daylight, ran at the Brandon meeting.

PIGEON FLYING HANDICAP NEAR CROOK.—On Saturday a pigeon flying handicap took place from Willington to the house of Mrs Isabella Conway, Wheatbottom Inn, Crook, a distance of about two miles, the prizes being taken in the following order:—First, John Whitfield's Whitty, 3min. 47sec.; second, John Moses's Belgian Blue, 3min. 48sec.; third, W. Kitchen's Red Eye, 3min. 49sec. Mr John Moses was timekeeper and referee, and Mr John Oliver liberated the birds.

DURHAM SPRING ASSIZES.—The Commission for the Spring Assizes for the county of Durham will be opened on Monday next by Mr Justice Field, the senior judge on circuit, who will preside in the Crown Court, Mr Justice Day taking his seat on the civil side, where it is stated the business will be fully up to the average. In the Crown Court the calendar promises to be a heavy one. There are 31 prisoners for trial as follows:—Bigamy, 2; felonious wounding, 5; offences on women and children, 5; housebreaking and burglary, 4; arson, 1; concealment of childbirth, 1; uttering counterfeit coin, 2; robbery with violence, 6; embezzlement, 1; felony, 3; false pretences, 1.

LANGLEY MOOR BICYCLE CLUB.—The annual meeting of the Langley Moor Amateur Bicycle Club was held at Mr William Shaw's, the Queen Victoria Inn, Langley Moor, on Tuesday night, the retiring captain, Mr Stephen Dixon, presiding. The report of the committee showed that the club was in a very satisfactory condition both financially and numerically, and a large accession of members was looked forward to in the ensuing spring. The club was fortunate in the possession of an excellent cinder track, seven laps to the mile, which was a capital practising ground for the members. The election of officers was then proceeded with as follows:—Vice-president, Mr J. L. Morland; captain, Stephen Dixon; sub-captain, Robert Welch; secretary, G. W. Salkeld; assistant-secretary, Henry Morland; treasurer, Wm. Dixon; bugler, John Lee; committee, Messrs W. Sewell, Millar, T. Dent, Cleminson, Parkinson, J. Lee, T. Lee, T. Dixon, G. Bendelow, Thomas Grant, William Dunn, Charles Morland, and Frank Mooney; auditors, W. Dunn and G. W. Salkeld.

SINGULAR CONDUCT OF A WELSH DOCTOR: CREMATING A CHILD'S BODY.—Dr Price, the modern Druid, was charged at Pontypridd Police Court, on Wednesday, with improperly disposing of his child's remains. The circumstances of Dr. Price's attempted cremation were deposed to, and the prosecuting solicitor asked for an adjournment pending communication with the Public Prosecutor. The Bench assented to the application, and allowed Dr. Price out on bail in £200. The body was restored to defendant on his promising to bury it in the customary manner. It has transpired yesterday morning (Thursday) that Dr. Price, despite the promise he gave to the magistrates that his infant child should be decently interred, burnt the body on Wednesday night at Llantrissant. The police on Wednesday night restored the body of the child to Dr. Price, who with his manservant conveyed it in a box to Llantrissant, near Llantrissant Hill, where the attempted cremation took place. Dr. Price and his servant entered an empty house, and shut the doors. The building was quickly surrounded by an angry crowd, who hearing the sounds of chopping concluded that the doctor was cutting up the remains and hooted and threw stones. It appeared, however, that the doctor was in reality chopping turnips, but this the crowd refused to believe. The doctor soon afterwards emerged from the building, but without the remains, and was followed by the infuriated mob, who at last compelled him to take refuge in the Bear Inn, Llantrissant. It is not known what has become of the body, for which a fruitless search has been made in the empty house. There is now no doubt that the body was burned.

THE NEW BANKRUPTCY ACT: FIRST PUBLIC EXAMINATION.—The first public examination in Newcastle of a debtor under the new Bankruptcy Act was held yesterday (Thursday) in the County Court, before Mr Jas. Ingledew, Registrar, the debtor being William Hughes, draper, Clayton Street.—In reply to Mr A. S. Maples, the official receiver, the bankrupt stated that he started business on the 9th November, 1882. He obtained capital by borrowing £1,000 from the trustees under his marriage settlement, and he borrowed subsequent to that £200 from his brother and sister. The trustees held a mortgage on his house, 12, Eskdale Terrace. He transferred that security to the North-Eastern Bank to cover an overdraft which the bank still held. He had household furniture, which he valued at £180. He was indebted to Messrs Dunn and Co. to the extent of £489, and he settled that for £300. He took stock on the 31st of August last year, and the balance sheet showed a satisfactory result, considering that the business was new. It showed a profit. That was the only time he took stock. He first became aware that he was not solvent and found himself in difficulties in October last year, when he had to borrow money. None of his creditors had taken legal proceedings against him. He considered his insolvency was due to depression in trade; his sales having fallen off during the winter months, when he expected to find them increasing, more particularly in the month of December. He did not make any proposal for composition or suggest any scheme of settlement. Mr Hunt, accountant, who represented several creditors from Manchester applied for an adjournment in order to examine the debtor's accounts.—Mr Wilkinson, who appeared for the debtor, said before the adjournment he would like to ask several questions.—The debtor, in reply to Mr Wilkinson, said he was paying £330 rent for his premises. He tried to get the rent reduced, but was unsuccessful. The stock was purchased early in the season in anticipation of winter, but the season kept so mild that the bulk of the stock was unsold.—The case was adjourned for a week.

## Market Reports.

NEWCASTLE FRUIT AND POTATO, Saturday.—Scotch potatoes, 8d; onions, 1s to 1s 4d per stone; figs, 6d to 10d per lb; apples, 1s to 1s 6d per stone; pears, 1d to 2d per lb; grapes, 4d to 6d per lb; cauliflowers, 2d to 2d each; oranges, 4d to 6d per dozen; cabbages, roots, and other classes at late rates.

NEWCASTLE FLOUR, Saturday.—Hungarian, 3s 0d; American, 2s 2d; No. 1 superfine, 2s 2d; superfines, 2s 0d; fines, 1s 10d; households, 1s 8d; seconds, 1s 8d; ryemeal, 2s 0d; wheatmeal, 1s 10d; oatmeals, English, 2s 4d; Scotch, 2s 2d per stone; 4lb loaf, 7d.

NEWCASTLE MEAT AND POULTRY, Saturday.—

| | s. d. | | s. d. | | s. d. | | s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prime large beef | 0 9 | to | 1 0 | Pigeons, per couple | 1 6 | to | 1 9 |
| Prime mutton | 0 11 | | 1 0 | Turkeys, per lb | 1 0 | | 1 3 |
| Small Pork | 0 9 | | 0 11 | Turkeys, poults | 0 0 | | 0 0 |
| Veal | 0 8 | | 0 11 | Partridge, brace | 0 0 | | 0 0 |
| Lamb, per qr. | 11 0 | | 14 0 | Pheasants | 7 6 | | 8 6 |
| American beef | 0 2½ | | 0 8 | Geese, per lb | 0 10 | | 0 11 |
| ,, mutton | 0 5 | | 0 9 | Goslings, each | 0 0 | | 0 0 |
| ,, lamb | 0 6 | | 0 0 | Hares, each | 5 6 | | 0 0 |
| ,, veal | 0 7 | | 0 9½ | Leverets | 0 0 | | 0 0 |
| ,, pork | 0 8 | | 0 9 | Rabbits, couple | 2 2 | | 3 3 |
| Hens, each | 1 0 | | 1 9 | Ptarmigan, cuple | 2 6 | | 3 0 |
| Ducks, each | 5 0 | | 6 0 | Egyptian quail | 0 0 | | 0 0 |
| Ducklings, per cp. | 0 0 | | 0 0 | English fresh butter, per lb | 1 5 | | 1 6 |
| Spring Chickens | 5 0 | | 6 6 | Fresh eggs 6 for 1s | | | |
| Wild ducks, brace | 0 0 | | 0 0 | Salmon, per lb | 0 0 | | 0 0 |
| Quails, per couple | 0 0 | | 0 0 | Do. trout | 0 0 | | 0 0 |
| Grouse, per couple | 0 0 | | 0 0 | | | | |

HEXHAM PROVISION, Tuesday.—Butter, 1s 6d to 1s 7d per lb; eggs, 9 to 11 for 1s; black game, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per brace; grouse, 5s 6d to 6s 6d; hares, 4s 0d to 5s; rabbits, 3s 0d to 0s 0d per couple; chickens, 2s 9d to 3s 0d; ducks, 2s 9d to 3s 0d; potatoes, 8d per stone; apples, 1s 0d to 1s 6d per stone; onions, 1s 2d to 2s; carrots, 8d per stone; geese, 9d to 10d per lb; pears, 2d per lb; damsons, 1s per quart; cucumbers, 4d to 1s; lemons, cabbages, 1d to 2d each; flour, extra superfines, 2s 2d; superfines, 2s 0d; fines, 1s 10d; maslin, 1s 8d; oatmeal, 2s 4d per stone.

DURHAM PROVISION, Saturday.—Beef, 8½d to 10½d; mutton, 8½d to 10½d; veal, 9d to 11d; pork, 9d to 10d; bacon, 4½d to 6½d; ham, 7d to 8d; cheese, 6d to 8d; lard, 8d per lb; chickens, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; ducks, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; hens, 1s 6d to 2s 0d; hares, 4s 0d to 4s 6d each; pigeons, 1s 0d to 1s 4d per couple; rabbits, 3s 0d to 4s 0d per couple; butter, 1s 7d to 1s 9d; do. salt, 1s 0d to 1s 2d per lb; eggs, 6 to 7 for 1s; apples, 1s 0d to 1s 9d; onions 1s 6d to 2s 0d per peck; potatoes, 8d per stone.

NEWCASTLE CORN, Saturday.—At this day's market wheat a dull trade at rather lower prices. Old Scotch oats are rather dearer; the same remark applies to ordinary kinds of new; fine qualities are firm; foreign lower to sell. Barley unchanged. Maize in large supply and 6d lower. Beans and peas quiet. Flour slow.

| [illegible] | | | FOREIGN. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, Red 504lbs | 38s to | 46s | American, 504lbs | 44s to | 46s |
| Do. White do. | 44s | 50s | Californian do. | 45s | 46s |
| Barley, malting 448lbs | 32s | 50s | Baltic do. | 45s | 47s |
| Do. Grinding 448lbs | 24s | 28s | Barley, malting 448lbs | 31s | 37s |
| Oats, Scotch Potato, 336lbs | 24s | 30s | Do. grinding 448lbs | 25s | 30s |
| Do. Common do. | 22s | 27s | Oats, 336lbs | 20s | 23s |
| Beans, 504lbs | 34s | 42s | Beans, 504lbs | 34s | 36s |
| Peas, do. | 35s | 38s | Peas, do. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oatmeal Sch. 280lbs | 32s | 38s | Maize, 480lbs | 27s 6d | 28s 0d |
| Flour, 280lbs | 31s | 34s | Flour, 280lbs | 31s | 37s |

HEXHAM, Tuesday.—An average supply of barley at our market to-day, but very few buyers present, and little or no business transacted. A small show of both wheat and oats.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land hay, £3 10s to £5 0s; this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; new land hay, £3 16s to £5 10s; this year's growth, £0 0s to £0 0s; clover hay, £3 10s to £4 0s per ton; wheat straw, 1s 10d to 2s 4d; barley straw, 1s 7d to 1s 10d; oat straw, 1s 9d to 2s 3d per thrave; carts of hay at market, 103; carts of straw, 40.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 132 head of cattle, 30 sheep, and 436 pigs from Aberdeen and the districts in the North-East coast of Scotland; 2,015 beasts and 525 sheep from foreign countries.

Respecting quality, everything was in good seasonable average.

591 head of Cattle were despatched to Manchester yesterday.

The supply of beef comprised 1,450 head. The beef trade ruled dull, but a good clearance effected.

The number of sheep shown was 3,250. The mutton trade was slow, with a bad finish.

Pigs: 731 were shown. The pork trade was slow at lower rates, and a part left over.

PRICES FOR THIS DAY SINKING THE OFFAL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, prime heifers, per stone | 10s 0d | to | 10s 6d |
| Secondary sorts | 9s 9d | .. | 10s 0d |
| First-class oxen | 10s 0d | .. | 10s 3d |
| Middling | 9s 3d | .. | 9s 6d |
| Cows and inferior | 7s 0d | .. | 8s 0d |
| Pigs | 6s 0d | .. | 9s 0d |
| Sheep, small, per lb. | 10½ | to | 10½d |
| ,, large fat, per lb. | 9d | to | 9½d |
| Lambs, per lb. | 0d | to | 0d |

Nos. shown:—1,450; sheep 3,250; pigs, 731.

## Railway Time Table.

CONSETT BRANCH.

| Stations. | Week Days. a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEWCASTLE dep. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 5 26 | 7 30 |
| Scotswood | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 5 32 | 7 37 |
| Swalwell | 6 24 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 5 44 | 7 41 |
| Rowlands Gill | 6 34 | 10 4 | [illegible] | 12 44 | 2 53 | [illegible] | 5 54 | 7 54 |
| Lintz Green | 6 40 | 10 11 | 11 20 | 12 50 | 2 59 | [illegible] | 6 0 | 8 [illegible] |
| Ebchester | [illegible] | 10 20 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 3 12 | [illegible] | 6 10 | 8 15 |
| Shotley Bridge | [illegible] | 10 24 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 3 18 | [illegible] | 6 14 | 8 19 |
| CONSETT arr. | [illegible] | 10 30 | 11 50 | [illegible] | 3 23 | [illegible] | 6 20 | 8 25 |
| CONSETT Dep. | 7 10 | 10 32 | | 1 13 | 3 25 | 4 30 | [illegible] | 6 33 |
| Knitsley | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 5 1 | 6 44 |
| Lanchester | 7 30 | 10 50 | | 1 40 | 3 45 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 6 53 |
| Witton Gilbert | 7 41 | 11 1 | | 1 40 | 3 55 | [illegible] | 5 19 | 7 1 |
| Aldin Grange | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | 4 0 | [illegible] | 5 25 | 7 9 |
| DURHAM arr. | 7 50 | 11 15 | | 1 53 | 4 5 | [illegible] | 5 30 | 7 15 |

| Stations. | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DURHAM, Dep. | 7 35 | | 11 37 | 2 35 | 3 45 | 5 10 | 8 10 |
| Aldin Grange | [illegible] | | 11 43 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 5 17 | 8 17 |
| Witton Gilbert | 7 40 | | 11 50 | 2 48 | 4 0 | 5 25 | 8 23 |
| Lanchester | 7 50 | | 12 0 | 2 58 | 4 10 | 5 35 | 8 35 |
| Knitsley | [illegible] | | 12 10 | [illegible] | 4 20 | 5 45 | 8 45 |
| CONSETT Arr. | [illegible] | | 12 20 | 3 18 | 4 30 | 5 55 | 8 54 |
| CONSETT Dep. | 8 15 | 9 10 | 12 35 | 2 25 | | 5 55 | 9 2 |
| Shotley Bridge | 8 20 | 9 15 | 12 40 | 2 30 | | 6 0 | 9 7 |
| Ebchester | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | 6 [illegible] | 9 12 |
| Lintz Green | 8 34 | 9 29 | 12 52 | 3 44 | | 6 14 | 9 22 |
| Rowlands Gill | 8 39 | 9 34 | 12 58 | 3 50 | | 6 20 | 9 28 |
| Swalwell | 8 47 | 9 42 | 1 7 | [illegible] | | 6 27 | 9 36 |
| Scotswood | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | 6 34 | 9 43 |
| NEWCASTLE Ar. | 9 5 | 10 0 | 1 20 | 4 15 | | 6 45 | 9 53 |

SUNDAYS.

| | a.m. | p.m. | | a.m. | p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEWCASTLE | 7 30 | 7 20 | CONSETT dep. | 8 45 | 8 20 |
| Scotswood | 7 37 | 7 27 | Shotley Bridge | 8 50 | [illegible] |
| Swalwell | 7 44 | 7 34 | Ebchester | 8 54 | [illegible] |
| Rowlands Gill | 7 54 | 7 44 | Lintz Green | 8 [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lintz Green | [illegible] | [illegible] | Rowlands Gill | 8 59 | [illegible] |
| Ebchester | [illegible] | [illegible] | Swalwell | 9 8 | [illegible] |
| Shotley Bridge | 8 19 | [illegible] | Scotswood | 9 14 | [illegible] |
| CONSETT | [illegible] | [illegible] | NEWCASTLE | 9 25 | 9 10 |

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

First, second, and third class [illegible] will be issued on Saturdays by the following trains:

| | a.m. | p.m. | | a.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEWCASTLE dep. | [illegible] | [illegible] | DURHAM dep. | 7 55 |
| Scotswood | [illegible] | [illegible] | Aldin Grange | 8 1 |
| Swalwell | [illegible] | [illegible] | Witton Gilbert | 8 9 |
| Rowlands Gill | [illegible] | [illegible] | Lanchester | 8 20 |
| Lintz Green | 7 40 | 4 46 | Knitsley | 8 32 |
| Ebchester | [illegible] | 4 59 | CONSETT arr. | 8 45 |
| Shotley Bridge | [illegible] | [illegible] | CONSETT dep. | 8 50 |
| CONSETT late | 8 5 | 5 12 | Shotley Bridge | 8 53 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Ebchester | 8 59 |
| Knitsley | [illegible] | [illegible] | Lintz Green | 9 9 |
| Lanchester | [illegible] | [illegible] | Rowlands Gill | 9 15 |
| Witton Gilbert | 9 30 | | Swalwell | 9 22 |
| Aldin Grange | 9 39 | | Scotswood | 9 29 |
| DURHAM arr. | 10 5 | | NEWCASTLE dp. | 9 40 |

SALTBURN, STOCKTON, & DARLINGTON BRANCH.

| Stations. | Week Days. a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEWCASTLE dep. | [illegible] | 8 10 | 9 40 | 11 0 | 12 20 | 2 30 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 5 30 |
| CONSETT | [illegible] | 8 20 | 10 37 | [illegible] | 2 0 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 6 25 |
| Rowley | [illegible] | 8 30 | 10 46 | [illegible] | 2 10 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 6 34 |
| Burnhill | [illegible] | 8 40 | 10 55 | [illegible] | 2 20 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 6 43 |
| Tow Law | [illegible] | 8 53 | 11 8 | [illegible] | 2 33 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 6 56 |
| CROOK arr. | [illegible] | 9 5 | 11 20 | [illegible] | 2 45 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 7 8 |
| ,, dep. | 7 35 | 9 7 | 11 23 | 1 5 | 2 52 | 5 30 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 7 13 |
| Bishop Auckland | 8 0 | 9 31 | 11 43 | 1 29 | 3 12 | 6 2 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 7 37 |
| Darlington | 8 20 | 10 0 | 12 10 | 2 0 | 3 45 | 6 45 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 8 5 |
| Stockton | 8 37 | 10 24 | 12 35 | 2 29 | 4 13 | 7 18 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 8 47 |
| Middlesbro' | 8 57 | 10 41 | 12 50 | 2 38 | 4 25 | 7 23 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 8 56 |
| SALTBURN | 9 2 | 11 15 | 1 35 | 3 12 | 5 5 | 8 8 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 9 28 |

| Stations. | Week Days. a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SALTBURN dp. | 5 50 | 8 5 | 9 52 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1 45 | 3 45 | 5 40 |
| Middlesbro' | 6 27 | 8 40 | 10 25 | 12 50 | 2 18 | 4 20 | [illegible] | 6 15 |
| Stockton | 6 37 | 8 48 | 10 32 | 12 57 | 2 26 | 4 28 | [illegible] | 6 23 |
| Darlington | 7 8 | 9 18 | 10 52 | 1 22 | 2 55 | 4 54 | [illegible] | 6 55 |
| Bishop Auckland | 7 46 | 9 54 | 11 21 | [illegible] | 3 29 | 5 33 | [illegible] | 7 48 |
| CROOK arr. | 8 7 | 10 16 | 11 42 | [illegible] | 3 47 | 5 55 | [illegible] | 8 10 |
| ,, dep. | 8 10 | [illegible] | 11 44 | 2 20 | [illegible] | 6 5 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Tow Law | 8 22 | [illegible] | 11 56 | 2 32 | [illegible] | 6 20 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Burnhill | 8 37 | [illegible] | 12 6 | 2 45 | [illegible] | 6 35 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Rowley | 8 45 | [illegible] | 12 17 | 2 55 | [illegible] | 6 45 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| CONSETT | 8 57 | [illegible] | 12 25 | 3 5 | [illegible] | 6 55 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| N'WCASTLE | 9 5 | 10 0 | 1 20 | 4 15 | [illegible] | 6 45 | 9 53 | [illegible] |

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

## NORTH DURHAM LIBERAL REGISTRATION ASSOCIATION.

### MEETING AT GATESHEAD.

The annual meeting of the North Durham Liberal Registration Association was held at Gateshead, on Thursday se'nnight. The proceedings commenced with a private business meeting held in the forenoon, when a number of important questions, relating to the Liberal registration of the division, were under discussion.—In the report of the honorary secretary, Mr Samuel Storey, which was submitted to the meeting, it was stated that "At the Revision Courts for this year, the Liberal made 531 new claims, the Tories 357; the Liberals 568 objections, the Tories 597. The Liberals succeeded in maintaining 372 new claims, and the Tories 206, being a gain to the Liberals on new claims of 166. There were struck off the old register upon party and overseers' objections 302 Liberals, 312 Tories, and 85 neutrals, being a gain to the Liberals of 10. The total result of the year's revision thus showed a net gain to the Liberals of 176."

A list is also given of the new polling districts which have been secured by the joint endeavours of the agents of both parties. Mr Storey proceeds: —"The 47th section of the Act of last session requires that every elector resident in the county shall have a polling place within three miles of his residence, but so, nevertheless, that it shall not be necessary to constitute a polling place for less than 100 electors. I have every reason to believe that under the re-arrangement of polling places, as stated above, the provisions of the Act have been fully complied with."

This report and others were adopted. Mr H. T. Morton, on the motion of Sir Hedworth Williamson, was asked to stand as president for another year. Mr James Joicey was elected vice-president, in the place of Mr Hugh Taylor, who now resides principally in the South of England. Mr Storey, M.P., was re-elected hon. secretary and treasurer. On the invitation of Mr J. Thompson, president of the South Shields Liberal Association, the next annual meeting was fixed to be held at South Shields.

In the afternoon a public luncheon took place in the Town Hall, under the presidency of Mr C. M. Palmer, M.P., Ald. Robinson, J.P., James Joicey, Esq., J.P., and Councillor Lucas acting as vice-chairman. Amongst those present were:—

Sir F. Herschell, Q.C., Solicitor-General, Mr S. Storey, M.P., Mr J. C. Stevenson, M.P., Mr Theodore Fry, M.P., Colonel Gourley, M.P., Mr T. Richardson, M.P., Mr J. Priestman, Shotley Bridge; Messrs Wm. Crawford, W. H. Patterson, John Wilson; Wm. Logan, Langley Park; J. Forster, Esh; and Henry Carss, Benfieldside. In all, about 220 were present.

The following was the toast list:—

1.—"The Queen," by the Chairman. "National Anthem."
2.—"Prince and Princess of Wales and Royal Family," by the Chairman. "God bless the Prince of Wales."
3.—"The Bishop, Clergy, and Ministers of all Denominations." Responded to by Rev. A. F. Riley.
4.—"The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," by T. Richardson, Esq. Responded to by Sir Henry Havelock Allen and Colonel Gourley, M.P. Duet, "The Army and Navy."
5.—"The North Durham Liberal and kindred Associations," by Sir F. Herschell, M.P. Responded to by S. Storey, Esq., M.P.
6.—"The Houses of Parliament," by S. Rowlandson, Esq. Responded to by J. C. Stevenson, Esq., M.P., and Theodore Fry, Esq., M.P. Glee—"The mighty Conqueror."
7.—"The Mayor and Corporation of Gateshead," by J. Priestman, Esq. Responded to by the Mayor of Gateshead.
8.—"The trade of the North of England," by F. C. Robson, Esq. Responded to by James Joicey, Esq., J.P., and W. Crawford, Esq. Glee—"The T[illegible] Song."
9.—"The Chairman," by Councillor John Lucas. Responded to by C. M. Palmer, Esq., M.P. Glee—"The Bacchanalian Song."

In the evening a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, which was crowded by a large, enthusiastic audience. The chair was occupied by Ald. R. W. Hodgson (chairman of the Gateshead Liberal Association), and on the platform were the Solicitor-General, Mr C. M. Palmer, M.P., Mr S. Storey, M.P., Mr J. C. Stevenson, M.P., Mr Arthur Pease, M.P., Mr T. Fry, M.P., Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, Mr E. C. Robson, Ald. Charlton, Ald. Robinson, Mr James Joicey, and a number of members of the North Durham Registration Association.

The following were the resolutions submitted:—No. 1 resolution—"That this meeting is of opinion that all householders in the three kingdoms should have the Franchise, and that there should be a thorough re-distribution of seats." No. 2. "That this meeting records its continued confidence in her Majesty's Government, and hopes that it will steadily keep in view the old Liberal policy of peace, retrenchment, and reform."

NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.—The return of traffic for the week ending January 12th shows a total decrease of £573, as follows:—Decrease: Minerals, £2,41[illegible]. Increase: Passengers, &c., £879; merchandise and cattle, £851; dock dues, &c., £111. The total decrease to date consists of £4,838.

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

THOMAS G. MOIR,
(Late Munday's),
LIVERY STABLES, CONSETT.
[illegible] Hearse, Mourning Coaches, and Mourning supplied on the shortest notice.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

NEWCASTLE.—St. John's, on the 14th inst., Mr Wm. Booth to Miss Elizabeth Gedling, both of Whitehead.

TOW LAW.—St. Philip's and St. James Church, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. M. H. Simpson (vicar), assisted by the Rev. T. C. Hughes, T. P. Rogerson, Cyfarthfa, South Wales, to Jane, eldest daughter of Robert Holliday, Surtees Hotel, Tow Law.

HAMSTERLEY.—At the Parish Church, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. Dent, Mr John Hardman to Miss Sarah Lamb, both of the parish of Hamsterley.

DEATHS.

CONSETT.—Front Street, on the 13th inst., in her 64th year, Elizabeth, wife of John W. Davison, ironmonger.

STONEY HEAP.—On the 18th inst., aged 73, Mary Thompson. To be interred at St. Ives Church, Leadgate, on Sunday. Friends please accept this intimation.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—Front Street, on the 11th inst., Mr E. Wardhaugh, aged 77 years, blacksmith.

TORONTO, CANADA.—In his 50th year, James Wardhaugh, eldest son of the late Edward Wardhaugh, of Shotley Bridge.

SOUTH TANFIELD COLLIERY, OXHILL.—On the 12th inst., aged 31 years, John Thomas Hodgson, saddler. Much respected by all who knew him.

TOW LAW MILL.—On the 14th inst., aged 86 years, Thomas Henderson.

SPEN.—Miners' Arms, on the 11th inst., in his 83rd year, John Roddom, formerly of Barlow.

BURNOPFIELD.—On the 12th inst., aged 66 years, Mary Ann Richardson, relict of the late Robert Richardson, of Gateshead.

[illegible] 16th inst., aged 54 years, Sarah, wife of Mr Thomas Green.

RYTON-ON-TYNE.—On the 14th inst., aged 68 years, Isabella, wife of Joseph Parker.

ROBERT BEALL,
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR IN MARBLE,
GRANITE AND STONE,
HIGH LEVEL WORKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
Special Designs and Estimates on application.
Inscriptions Cut in Town and Country. 510c

Printed and Published by ROBERT JACKSON, at the Atmospheric Printing Works, Front Street Consett.—Friday, January 18th, 1884.

---

THE BEST ADVERT
DISTR
"CONSETT
Which is Published ever
had of all Newsagen
PRICE O
The Consett Gua
on Political and Social S
Our Ladies' Column,
Notes by "Incedo" and
Interest, entitled—"Sha
of Local and General Ne
No. 1,22
M
THE INDUSTRIAL
Money from £5
holders, at a moderate
ments. Applications
private), 20, Clayton
Manager, I. TURNER.
MONEY WITH
Monetary Advance
£10 to £500 to respectab
on their own security
repayments. Application
prompt attention, with
Neville Street, (oppo
Newcastle-on-Tyne.—H
MONEY ADVANC
Town or Country
Security, Farm Stock, S
Policies, Building Socie
Interest, repayable to s
may be arranged. Writ
FROSDICK, Rose Mount
ROSENBERG, Cross-Ho
Road, Newcastle-upon-
Coachbuilder.) Establish
Con
TO CON
TENDERS are invite
roomed HOUSE,
Plans and Specificati
particulars obtained,
SMITH, Durham Road.
Tenders to be delivere
on January the 28th.
The lowest or any Ten
F
FOUND, on January
Hobson Colliery,
by giving true statement
ORR CORBITT, 101, Hol
W
WANTED, a steady
Apply to Mrs.
WANTED, a SEN
milk preferred.
Dean House, Satley.
AGENT WANTED
Oil. Liberal C
Office Liverpool.
BOARD and RESI
Gentlemen.
Mrs. J. PROUD, Derwen
WANTED, on the
family, a good
Bake and Wash well,
18 to 24.—Address Box
REGIS
LADIES requiring S
Situations. —
Registry, 13 Front Stre
WANTED, at onc
NURSEMAID
ANTS.—Apply, Miss
Male and Female Servan
ASSISTED PASSA
ADAM BRODIE, T
Agent, expects to
ship carrying Assisted
few days.
EMIGRATION TO Q
WANTED, 800 Fe
Labourers (married
classes of Mechanics. Imm
at high wages. Free and
steamers every month.—Ap
Shakespeare St., Consett; or
WANTED, Ladies re
Female, also NU
&c., and Servants good S
by applying to Miss P
Clayton Street, Newcastl
Leybourne). Hotels s
Kitchen.—Wanted, daily
Maids, House and Kit
Laundresses. General Se
FREE AND A
QUEENSLAN
Servants, Farm Labour
workmen of all kinds
employment obtained at
QUEENSLAND GOVERN
(Chief Office for the
GATESHEAD. Passage
all parts of America and
tates.
T
TO LET, that beau
HOUSE, at Hig
Villa.—Apply T. SIDDE
West Hartlepool.
TO BE LET, a
adapted for any bu
on the Main Road, near
W. PEARSON, Catchgate
TO BE LET, LOW
Parish of Lancheste
abouts, of which 40 Ac
in Grass. This Farm i
Works, and one-and-a
Leadgate, at which place
sold, and is one mile
N.E. Railway.—Thoma
show the boundaries,
received by Mr. BALLE
29th February, 1884.
FO
FOR SALE, a well-b
January 21th.
Castleside.
FOR SALE, a Sple
ORGAN, suitable
taining 12 Stops, Gran
Apply at the Office of th
FOR SALE, RIDIN
HORSE (
CLIPPING MACHIN
—THOMAS OWEN,
VALUABLE FRE
FOR SALE, o
Park, situate at Mount
Messrs. JOHN SMITH &
WILLIAM AYNSLEY, M
AN IMPOR
£10 AND upwards
Stocks and Shar
way of rapidly making m
non-liability system.
all details gratis and
and Co., Sworn Brokers,
FOR SALE, an
FORTES, in
Rosewood Cases, by
our SPECIAL HIRE
for three years, whe
Property of the Hire
for seven years.
month, on the same sy
and Harmonium Ware
Saville Row, Newc
FOR SALE BY
VALUABLE ANCI
LA
ALL those FIELI
near Lancheste
roods 22 perches, or t
Mr. John Buckham, a
The Land is situate
village of Lanchester,
tageously as accomm
through the centre of t
the north side of it.
The Land can be
Tenant, Mr. BUCKHA
in writing to, and fur
H. J. MARSHALL, Sol
where a Plan can be se