ADAM BRODIE, AUCTIONEER VALUER, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,
TOWN HALL, CONSETT,
CONDUCTS
SALES BY AUCTION ON REASONABLE TERMS.

ONLY AUTHORISED AGENT for ASSISTED PASSAGES QUEENSLAND, every Month by Steamer from London and Glasgow; and to CANADA every week from Liverpool. Passages Booked by every Principal Line to America on Lowest Terms.

☞ WANTED TO PURCHASE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR CASH.

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The Consett Guardian

DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER
AND NORTH-WEST DURHAM GAZETTE.

ADAM BRODIE,
SHARE AND INSURANCE BROKER,
TOWN HALL, CONSETT.
LOCAL GAS, WATER, AND OTHER SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
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ADAM BRODIE, TOWN HALL, CONSETT.

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Money.

£300 TO LEND on Mortgage of Good FREEHOLD PROPERTY.—Apply, ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett. 526

Contracts.

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

TO CONTRACTORS.

TO LET, the Several WORKS required in ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to the King's Head Inn, Lanchester.
Drawings and Specifications may be seen, and Forms of Tender will be supplied at our Offices, Rose Cottage, Shotley Bridge.
Tenders, Sealed and Endorsed, will be received by us till 4 p.m., on Wednesday, the 15th day of July, 1885.
The Proprietor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
734u JOHN SMITH & SON, Architects.

LANCHESTER JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the Works required to be executed in the Erection of an Infectious Hospital at Leadgate.
Plans and Specifications may be seen, and bills of quantities obtained, at the Offices of Messrs. Newcome and Knowles, Architects, 89, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle.
Tenders to be delivered to the undersigned on or before July 14th. The lowest or any offer not necessarily accepted.
WM. HENRY RITSON,
Clerk to the Board.
Lanchester, June 30th, 1885. 767u

Wanted.

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

WANTED, THREE SERVANTS—Cook, Housemaid, and Nurse.—Apply, Mrs. ARCHDALL, Tanfield Vicarage. 749u

WANTED, a MAN that can manage a Pair of Horses, and make himself useful on the farm.—Apply to M. SPENSER, Knitsley West Grange. 752u

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT; must be clean and active.—Apply to Mrs. RICH, Lanchester. 755

WANTED, a Young GIRL, age about 15 or 16, to assist in house work.—Apply to Mrs. A. CARWITHEN, Rose Mount, Consett. 776u

WANTED, by the Annfield Plain Co-operative Society, an APPRENTICE BOY to the Drapery; age not to be less than 14 years, nor to exceed 16 years.—Applications to be made at the Committee-room on Monday night, July 13th, at Seven o'clock.

WANTED, for the Consett Reading and Recreation Rooms, a CARETAKER and BILLIARD MARKER (combined).—Particulars as to duties may be had from ADAM BRODIE, Secretary, Town Hall, Consett, to whom applications, stating wages required, are to be addressed not later than Monday, July 13th proximo. 733u

HEALEYFIELD AND ROWLEY SCHOOL BOARD.

WANTED, on the 3rd of August next, a SEWING MISTRESS. Salary £10 per annum. Applications, marked outside "Sewing Mistress," to be addressed to Mr. T. J. MUSE, C[illegible] Castleside House, Castleside, on or before the 22nd inst.
761u R. WARD, C[illegible] to the Board.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE.
LADIES requiring Servants; also, Servants wanting Situations.—Apply to M[illegible] JASPER COCKBURN, at the S. R. O., 13, Front Street, Consett. 828a

WANTED, LADIES and YOUNG MEN, to take pleasant Work at their own homes; 2s. to 5s. a day easily made; work sent by Parcels Post; no canvassing; no stamp for reply.—LORRAINE and FORRESTON, Hastings. 667u

MRS. ARMSTRONG'S REGISTRY OFFICE, 15, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle.—Ladies requiring Servants can be suited daily with Cooks, Housemaids, Nurses, and good General Servants; and Servants of all classes with good situations, by applying at above address. 515u

To Let.

TO LET, SHOP and SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.—Apply, 40 Front Street, Consett. 765u

TENTS TO LET, on reasonable terms, 120ft. x 30ft., and 60ft. x 30ft.—Apply to THOMAS CALVERT, Grocer, Medomsley, Lintz Green. 377u

TO LET, with immediate possession, a BEER-HOUSE, situate at Highgate, Blackhill.—Apply to RICHARD MURRAY, Blackhill. 509u

TO LET, HOUSE and SHOP, suitable for Butcher, Grocer, or any other Business; Rent, £14.—Apply to WM. WILKINSON, Ironmonger, Catchgate.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a comfortable Five-roomed HOUSE, situate on Iveston Road, Leadgate.—Apply to WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer and Agent, Blackhill. 310u

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—SWISS COTTAGE TO LET. Part of the above Cottage is in first rate order, and newly drained.—Apply to Mrs. BELL, on the Premises. 47[illegible]u

TO LET, in Ledger Terrace, Blackhill, a Superior DWELLING-HOUSE, containing Five Rooms, together with Large Garden and Greenhouse, lately occupied by Mr. H. Lamb.—Apply to Mr. JOSEPH ELTRINGHAM, Builder, Blackhill. 644u

TO LET, at Catchgate, a HOUSE and SHOP, lately in the occupation of Mr. J. W. Davison, Furniture Broker. These Premises were originally built for a first-class Butcher's Shop, having an excellent Slaughter House, fine dry Cellar (cemented, well-aired, and adapted to keep meat in warm weather). There is also a good Two stalled STABLE, and all necessary Conveniences. The Shop is well situated, and suitable for any business. A capital opening for a Pawnbroker or Auction Mart.—Apply to GEO. HOBSON, Harperley Mills, Lintz Green. 677u

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

FOR SALE, WHITECHAPEL TRAP, in excellent condition, good make and well adapted for general use; can be bought cheap.—Apply to A. PHILLIPSON, Auctioneer, Dipton. 741u

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FOR SALE, FREEHOLD HOUSE, in Harvey Street, Consett, containing Five Rooms, large Yard, and every convenience attached.—Apply, ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett. 551u

FOR SALE or TO LET, at November Term, a HOUSE of Five Rooms, with every Convenience, and GARDEN.—Apply to JOHN HETHERINGTON, at Messrs. Jackson and Co., Clothiers, Market Place, Durham. 489u

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 Saville Row, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 178r

For Sale.

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

FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE, situate at Benfieldside, consisting of House with Six Rooms and other Conveniences attached; also large Garden.—For particulars apply to J. MCINTOSH, Benfieldside.

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.

MONEY MAKES MONEY.
CAREFUL INVESTMENTS in Stocks and Shares are often doubled in a day. £10 to £1,000 realises the same ratio of profit. Non-liability system. *Explanatory Book (5th Edition) sent gratis and post free.*—Address, GEORGE EVANS & Co., Stockbrokers, 141 and 142, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 436a

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Can take THREE PUPILS in the CONSETT DISTRICT
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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. 384c

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FIRE BRICKS, 2½in. and 3in., Quarls various sizes, Ground Fire-Clay, Common RED BRICKS, RIDGE TILES, FIRE BACKS for Glendinning Ovens, FLUE BRICKS, CHIMNEY TOPS, KITCHEN SINKS, GULLIES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, ELBOWS, TAPERS, GARDEN EDGING, CEMENT, PLASTER, LATHS, HAIR LIME, TACKS, SAND, COALS, COKE, &c., &c., can be Supplied in Large or Small Quantities by applying to
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HORSES FOR SALE OR SHOW,
SHOULD USE THE
"OPTIMUS" HORSE MIXTURE.
IT IS UNEQUALLED BY ANY OTHER MIXTURE.
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☞ HALL'S is the RIGHT SHOP for all who want a good Article combined with Cheapness.

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

JOHN HALL, WHOLESALE GROCER,
ANNFIELD PLAIN 298

Business Announcements.

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NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN, VIA LINTZ GREEN,
GEORGE HOBSON;
WHOLESALE
MILLER AND CORN MERCHANT, FIELD SEEDSMAN, &c.,
HAS ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF
PURE LINSEED AND COTTON CAKES, WHOLE OR READY BROKEN.
INDIAN MEAL, PEA MEAL, BARLEY MEAL, BOXINGS, SHARPS, AND BRAN.
OATS, WHOLE AND CRUSHED, and FEEDING STUFFS of every Description.
THE CELEBRATED EXCELLO HORSE FEED
Thoroughly Cleaned by New and Improved Machinery, Spiced, or otherwise, to order.
HOBSON'S IMPROVED CONDIMENT FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, POULTRY, STACKING, &c., Cheapest and Best in the Market.
HOBSON'S AROMATIC CALF FOOD. REARS CALVES WITHOUT MILK.
This Calf Meal is an excellent substitute for milk, and what is of very great importance to Stock Breeders, it tends greatly to save calves from that inflammatory fever commonly called quarter-ill or Black Leg.
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PERMANENT CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS has been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturalists of the district upwards of thirty-eight years
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Price and Pattern Sheets Free on application.
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WE continue to present a Half-Dozen best Nickel Silver TEASPOONS to each PURCHASER of our Standard GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
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NEW DESIGNS IN MEN'S SUITS,
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BEG particularly to call the attention of the Public to the superior quality of their Biscuits, which are manufactured only from the finest machines.
They submit a few of their Specialties, which are well worthy of a trial, viz:—Alberts, rich Tea, Wine, Shaughran, Water, Ginger Nuts, extra Toast, Digestive (rich and royal); also, their famed Scotch Farls (rich) and Scotch Oat Cakes (plain). These can be had from all Grocers, and from their Wholesale Agents,
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Respectfully draws the attention of Farmers to the
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PRICE 7s. 6d. PER 100 SHEEP.
Also, the THYMO CRESOL UNIVERSAL PURIFIER, most excellent as a Disinfectant and Wash for Cattle.
Price 6d. and 1s. per Bottle, or 2s. 6d. per Quart.
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MILNER'S LAMBING OIL, 1s. and 2s. per bottle.
FELLON AND CLEANSING DRINKS FOR CATTLE.
MEDICINES FOR DIARRHŒA IN CALVES, &c.
☞ HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Milner's Dandelion and Podophyllyn Pills. Excellent for the Stomach, and all diseases of the Liver.
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HOP BARK AND TONIC BITTERS.
FINEST COD LIVER OIL. TASTELESS ITALIAN CASTOR OIL.
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Herb Beer Packets, Raspberry and Ginger Beer Powders, Hops, Horehound Honey, &c.
HERBS, ROOTS, AND BARKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SPECTACLES TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS.
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Agent for Mr. LAMONT'S Magnetic Appliances. Orders received for Mr. RICHARDSON'S (late Stainthorpe), Surgeon Dentist, 6, Blackett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Proprietor of the Electric Cone for Toothache.
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES AND COLOURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
NOTE ADDRESS:—MILNER, CHEMIST,
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The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, JULY 10TH, 1885.

THE BRADLAUGH DIVISION.

LORD SALISBURY'S Ministry had to encounter its first Parliamentary difficulty on Monday last, and to feel how embarrassing is the position of a British Government which does not command a majority in the House of Commons. We have heard a good deal lately about a Conservative reaction, and we have seen certain symptoms which might be taken to indicate a tendency in that direction. First there was the abstention of a sufficient number of Members on a critical division to cause, with the assistance of the Irish Nationalist party, a Parliamentary defeat of Mr GLADSTONE'S Ministry; then we found a portion of the Press transferring its support from the outgoing to the incoming Cabinet; and finally we have witnessed several decisive Conservative victories in contested elections. But we must remember that if there was a passive defection in the Liberal ranks, it did not amount to an active desertion to the Conservative side, and that the Parnellites might be found quite as ready to help in turning out the new as they had been in displacing the old Ministry. As for journalistic change of front, that would have little effect on the voting in the House of Commons; while the recent electoral victories of the Conservatives have not only left the relative strength of parties unchanged in the House, but, having been won on the old registers, could have little influence as an indication of a turn in the political tide. The new Ministers, therefore, found themselves in a rather embarrassing position when, on first formally taking their official places in Parliament, they found themselves confronted by a revival of the BRADLAUGH question. The irrepressible junior Member for Northampton was not, at all events, so impressed with a sense of Conservative reaction as to be deterred from making another attempt to obtain his seat. Of course the Conservative leader in the Commons felt himself bound to move the same resolutions which had been passed on former occasions to prevent Mr BRADLAUGH from taking the oath and from disturbing the House during the remainder of the session. And the new Chancellor of the Exchequer had even more reason to adduce in support of his action than when his party in opposition had previously carried such resolutions against the GLADSTONE Government. The question whether Mr BRADLAUGH was qualified to take the oath had in the meanwhile been submitted to the judgment of a court of law, and had been decided against him; so that, in asking the House of Commons to re-affirm its former resolutions, Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH was practically requesting it to give effect to a legal judgment, as well as consistently to follow up its own previous action. But when Mr GLADSTONE rose to give his support to Mr HOPWOOD'S amendment in virtual antagonism to the proposed resolutions, it became doubtfu how far the new Ministry could depend upon the votes of moderate Liberals under the fresh issue raised by Mr HOPWOOD'S interventions. On this particular question, they were pretty sure of the PARNELLITE vote; but for the moderate Liberals who had formerly voted against Mr BRADLAUGH'S admission, there was a possible method of evasion supplied in the shape of an abstract resolution, the carrying of which, it was understood, would secure that gentleman's quiescence pending legislation on the subject of the oaths.

Parliamentary Summary.

MONDAY.

Parliament re-assembled on Monday. In the House of Lords the Marquis of Salisbury made a statement with reference to the policy of the Government. Referring to the Afghan question, he expressed a hope that an amicable settlement would be arrived at. In Central Asia, he remarked, the whole condition of affairs was in a state of unstable equilibrium, and it was not to treaties or agreements that we must entrust the defence of our interests in those countries, nor to the friendship of the Ameer, but to preparations, skilfully devised, and rigorously and rapidly carried out, for the defence of our position at all points where it is weak. Alluding to the Egyptian question, he said it was one of the most complicated and entangled problems that were ever submitted to any Government to solve. He noticed that military, political, and financial difficulties, and said that before announcing any definite line of action it was necessary for the Government to obtain the fullest advice from those who were able to give it, and to consider a course of action to be founded upon it. The Earl of Carnarvon stated that it was not intended to renew the Crimes Act. The Earl of Kimberley and the Duke of Argyll afterwards addressed the House.

In the House of Commons the re-elected Members of the Government were introduced and took the oath. Mr Bradlaugh then advanced to the table, accompanied by Mr Labouchere and Mr Burt. Sir M. Hicks-Beach at once rose, and stated that on the last occasion when Mr Bradlaugh presented himself to the House, in February, 1884, the House, by large majorities, adopted resolutions directing that Mr Bradlaugh be not permitted to go through the form of taking the oath, and directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to exclude him from the precincts of the House until he should engage not to disturb its proceedings. He again moved that resolution. Mr Hopwood moved an amendment declaring that "this House is of opinion that the questions raised concerning promisory and other oaths call for early settlement on wider grounds than the interests of a constituency or its Member, and believing that legislation is necessary for such settlement, resolves that it be proceeded with as soon as possible." Mr Gladstone supported the amendment, although he considered that his hon. friend had carried the scope of it far beyond what he conceived to be the immediate and urgent point. After discussion, the resolution for the exclusion of Mr Bradlaugh was carried by 263 votes against 219 for Mr Hopwood's amendment.

TUESDAY.

In the House of Lords, three new Peers took the oath and subscribed the roll on their elevation to the Peerage. The Regents Canal City and Docks Railway Bill was read a second time.

In the House of Commons Mr Raikes moved that the Dee Conservancy Bill be referred back to the Select Committee on standing orders. The proposal was rejected. Mr M. Farlane gave notice that he would move that the accommodation of the present House of Commons was inadequate, and that a larger hall should be provided. Mr Healy gave notice to move, as an amendment, that the consideration of the subject be deferred till the Irish people got a Parliament on College Green. In answer to Mr Gourley, Lord G. Hamilton said the Admiralty had engaged 16 merchant steamers as cruisers. Dr Cameron asked the Postmaster-General whether he proposed to proceed with the Postal Telegraphs Bill with or without provision for free addresses as proposed in the amendment to the bill of which he recently gave notice. Lord J. Manners said the Government desired not to proceed this session with legislation of a contentious character. The Bill in question and the question of free addresses was a question which was very much contested both inside the House and outside. He did not propose, therefore, to proceed with the Bill further during the present session. Mr W. H. Smith, in reply to Sir J. Hay, said it was intended to propose a vote of thanks to the officers and men who had been engaged in the Soudan. In answer to Mr Cavendish Bentinck, who called attention to the objectionable subjects published in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Sir R. A. Cross said the question was one of pure law, and, regarding it as such, he had to state that any indecent libel was a misdemeanour and could be prosecuted by indictment in the ordinary way. The question whether the libel was indecent or not was one for the jury. Mr M'Laren asking the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it is intended to replace Sir E. Baring by the hon. member for Portsmouth, and director of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank and the Land Mortgage Company of Egypt, and, if so, whether in making the appointment the Government had considered the hon. member's public statements that the Khedive was an accomplice of the massacre of Alexandria, and that he himself has publicly condemned the sending of special commissioners to Egypt who are pecuniarily or personally interested in Egyptian financial undertakings. Sir M. Hicks-Beach said the honourable member for Portsmouth was to be sent on a special mission. He had resigned the directorships referred to, and the Government thought he would be acceptable at the Court of the Khedive. None of his public statements were incompatible with his proceeding on such a mission. Sir M. Hicks-Beach then moved that the Government orders should have precedence on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and stated what Bills the Government intended to proceed with.

WEDNESDAY.

The greater part of the sitting of the House of Commons was devoted to Committee of Supply on the navy estimates. On a vote for £194,300 for the Admiralty Office, Sir John Hay called attention to some statements made by the late Government as to the efficiency of the navy. He contended that the navy was entirely inefficient, and hoped that Sir E. J. Reed would still bring on his motion on the subject. Sir E. J. Reed drew attention to the exclusion of Mr Rendal from the new Board of Admiralty, and urged the present Government to render good service to the country by greatly improving the navy. Lord George Hamilton, in reply, said the object of the Government would be to place the navy in an efficient condition, and to make arrangements which would ensure that the nation would get the worth of its money. Dr Cameron complained of the defective character of the transport arrangements of the Government, and moved the reduction of the vote by £831, the salary of the Assistant-Director of Transport. Lord George Hamilton said he was very much dissatisfied with the large expenditure of the transport department, and he thought that some more efficient check was wanted. He promised to make a thorough investigation into the arrangements of the transport department. Dr Cameron, therefore, consented to withdraw his motion, and after some further discussion the vote was agreed to. On a vote of £16,393 for the dockyards and arsenals, Captain Price and Mr Macliver called attention to the complaints of different classes of workmen employed at the dockyards, and urged them upon the attention of the Admiralty. Sir E. J. Reed asked whether the Admiralty could not give the newly-built vessels some additional protection against injury by an enemy, and whether the work could not be pushed forward more rapidly. Sir John Hay contended that there was not sufficient provision made in the estimates for the necessary increase of the navy. Mr Labouchere moved to reduce the vote by £3,000, on account of the Royal yachts. On a division, Mr Labouchere's proposal was rejected by a majority of 91, and the vote was agreed to. On a vote of £820,400 for half-pay, Sir George Campbell called attention to the case of Hobart Pasha, who, he said, was receiving retired pay from the English Government after being engaged for many years in a series of illegal occupations, and at the same time that he was receiving pay from the Turkish Government for acting the part of a political agitator. Lord George Hamilton said Hobart Pasha was a naval officer who had done some of the most gallant acts ever done at sea. He was restored to his position as an English naval officer by the late Government, after full consideration, and it would be unwarrantable for the House to upset that decision. The present Government had had nothing to do with the matter. In answer to an appeal from Sir R. Peel, Mr Caine (late Civil Lord of the Admiralty) said the restoration of Hobart Pasha was done at the suggestion of the Foreign Office, and he was not prepared to give the reason for it. Lord Geo. Hamilton having intimated that another opportunity would be afforded of raising the question, the vote was agreed to. Some other votes were agreed to and the progress reported. The House shortly afterwards adjourned.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Lord Salisbury came out of his ordeal of a first night on meeting Parliament as the head of a Cabinet on sufferance better than could have been expected. He spoke in a tone of marked moderation on the three burning questions of Ireland, Afghanistan, and Egypt, and as he evidently intends to take over the engagements of the late Ministry, and to work out their policy somewhat on the same lines, it is not likely that the closing weeks of the session will be marked by any serious debate leading to a vote of no confidence. Sir Wilfrid Lawson's amusing fiasco should be a caution in this direction. Fair play is a jewel, and in this temper the new Ministry will not find their hands tied by their opponents.

Lord Randolph Churchill's colleagues of the Fourth Party have all been provided for. Mr Balfour had the advantage of being Lord Salisbury's nephew as well as Lord Randolph's follower, and it was to be anticipated that he would get something. Mr Gorst, Q.C., has been pitch-forked into the Solicitor Generalship while an incomparably more able man, Mr Edward Clarke, has been left out in the cold. But the proposed appointment of Sir Drummond Wolff to Cairo, in place of Sir Evelyn Baring, has excited more animadversion. Even the Conservatives are doubtful about his selection. City men, mostly Conservatives, say it will never do. Sir Drummond is commercially interested in Egyptian affairs to a large extent. He has too much to do with City Companies to enjoy the confidence of merchants. It is this much more than the intemperance of his and his friends' accusations against the Khedive which is at the bottom of the general feeling against his appointment.

Bishop Moberly was so long in resigning the see of Salisbury that at last Death knocked at the door, walked in unbidden, and carried off the worthy Bishop before the resignation deeds had been made out. Lord Salisbury has now an opportunity, which he is not likely to lose, of offering a mitre to his friend Canon Liddon. Whether he will accept it is another matter. It is at least to be hoped if he does so that he will somewhat moderate high-flying theories of episcopal monarchy. A Bishop may be a Father in God, but he is more likely to end as an autocrat if he acts on the theory laid down in the sermon preached by him a few weeks ago at Bishop King's consecration.

Of ordinary journalistic enterprises there is no lack, but it is the extraordinary undertaking, based on the extension of the *St. Stephen's Review*, that is attracting most notice at the present moment. The scheme is adroit and the directorate influential: whether the Conservative rank and file will provide the required "increase" I confess that I "hae my doots." Why should such a journal as the *St. Stephen's Review* be extended and multiplied, anyhow?

We are moving fast. For some time Home Rule has been demanded in Ireland, and rejected with something like indignation on the part of Englishmen as veiled rebellion and accession in the germ. But now it is not one but four types of Home Rule which are talked of, and, what is stranger still, it is safer to grant the whole four than to stick at the first. The *Manchester Examiner* discusses a plan for federating our institutions by which we should cut ourselves up into four sections of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, each with a Parliament of its own. A good deal of this loose talk would be obviated if instead we had a well-arranged scheme of County Government which would relieve Parliament of much parochial business and set it free for Imperial questions only.

Nothing could be happier than Mr Phelps, the new American Minister's maiden speech at Mr Cyrus Field's Fourth of July London dinner. It was not an easy task to succeed Mr Lowell, and to follow in the same vein; but Mr Phelps seems to have risen to the occasion, and his remark that the two nations had once regarded each other "as cousins, but now as brothers," was a stroke of something more than rhetoric. Mr Bright on that occasion was also "the old man eloquent," and as he was on his favourite topic, the merits of the North in the Secession war of a quarter of a century ago, he was of course on familiar ground.

A change of Government and a splendid hay-harvest ought to improve the depressed condition of trade; but these are early days. That Baron Albert Grant cannot meet current claims by reason "of the unprecedented state of the investment market," and in consequence is compelled to invoke the protection of the Court of Bankruptcy, tells its own tale. The Baron no doubt has never found times more ticklish in the City for the launching of "promising specs." Caution and annihilation of confidence appear to be the distinguishing discouraging characteristics of the hour. The game of Company financing seems to be played out. Everywhere we look there are signs of old fashions fading. Even the Stock Exchange is not exempt, and the only people who appear to be doing thriving business are the Syndicate operators, who have developed quite a new and original idea of the utmost practical importance to modern investors.

Correspondence.

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

CAREY AND "THE MAHDI."

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to correct a statement which was made in the police record of your paper last week, which is entirely incorrect, and is without the slightest foundation. The facts of the case are as follows:—On the day of the disturbance, the first to cause the disturbance was Mrs Collins, who was lying at my back door under the influence of drink. Where was the sergeant then? Far, far, away. Then two boys began to fight. There was a person asked me if the police would get to know what I said, because Mary Collins will tell, as she has done before when she got a pint of beer from the policemen for doing so. Then Miss Collins and I had a few hot words, and afterwards Sergt. Tate came and ordered me away from my own back door. I told him I would not go. He said he would soon shift me. I told him he would not. I paid for the ground I was standing on. So Sergt. Tate went up to Mrs Collins to see what had transpired between me and her daughter. She told him that I called her a "cock-eyed b——." So he informed her that he would summons me for it. When the case came to be tried, Sergt. Tate swore that I was 48 yards from my house; P.C. Simpson deposed 100 yards, and then this Mrs Collins swore I was at my own back door. I called two witnesses, when they swore that the policemen were not there. Let me say that there was never "Carey the informer from Dublin" or anything of the sort ever mentioned either in the street or in Court. If my children call Sergeant Tate, I am not going to stop them. Trusting you will find space for the above in your next issue.—I remain, yours &c.,

Consett, July 8th, 1885. JAMES CAREY.

THE CONSERVATIVE LECTURE AT BLCKHILL.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I was extremely pleased to learn that Mr Pyle, a working man, was going to visit our district and enlighten us on the principles of Conservatism, to define and defend the same, and lost no time, I can assure you, in procuring a copy of your valuable paper to ascertain the views set forth therein, hoping he had found the philosopher's stone which turns everything into gold. Now, with all due respect for Mr Pyle, I consider his arguments in favour of Conservatism very vague and misleading. He says, "Go where we may, in nature we should find the true principles of Conservatism, according to the laws of God, as implanted in man and beast." I presume he means the power of self-defence, or the lower passions which prompt us to action in time of danger, and if we looked at the four seasons we might find a figure of the principles of Conservatism developed, evidently meaning no change, or, to be more explicit, we need not expect winter in the month of June, or summer in December. He likened the recuperative powers of nature to the principles of Conservatism, which means pertaining to or tending to recovery. Again, we are informed that old substances decayed, and that new substances are formed out of them. In looking for new substances or changes which are beneficial to the community at large, we fail to find any that have come out of the grave clothes or relics of Conservatism, the principles of which Mr Pyle states he is not ashamed of. In directing our attention to the late Lord Beaconsfield, he said he was a man whom England adopted because God had appointed him to govern this Empire, and Mr Gladstone had made it his purpose to uproot and destroy everything that he (Lord Beaconsfield) sought to do, simply because they were each other's foes. If, sir, Lord Beaconsfield was the illustrious character Mr Pyle would have us believe, how is it that the names of a Gladstone, Dilke, Chamberlain, his coadjutors, along with a host of others, are respected and honoured by millions of the intelligent classes of this country, while the names of the late Premier Beaconsfield and Churchill, with a number of others, are held up to shame and reproach? Simply because they have sought to accomplish that which has been beneficial to the world at large, and have thus won the admiration of the toiling masses of the people; while, on the other hand, the Government of which Mr Pyle boasts so much, have sought by all possible means to deprive us of our liberty, which is the pride and glory of England. Mr Pyle also found fault with our Russian policy without entering into details. Here I would remind this worthy gentleman of what has transpired very recently. While the Tory party were clamouring for war, regardless of the attendent consequences which follow, depression of trade and commerce, millions of money thrown away, and the lives of thousands of our fellow countrymen sacrificed. The political horizon has been cleared by that much-despised personage of all Liberals, Mr Gladstone, by the most just and honourable means, International arbitration, without resorting to that policy which Lord Derby once described as a policy of gunpowder and glory. Speaking of the Soudan, the lecturer characterised the replies given in the House of Commons relative to the Soudan blunders as deliberate falsehoods — a grave charge indeed, but without any foundation, as events of late have proved. Mr Pyle must be aware that certain circumstances have transpired of which neither Mr Gladstone's Government nor any other Government had any control over. The facts of the case are simply these: — General Gordon offered his services to go and relieve the Egyptian garrison at Khartoum; instead of doing this he remained there against express commands, which facts are proved from his own statements. Proceeding, Mr Pyle strongly advised working men to conserve their rights, the right of exercising their vote. Mr Pyle has no need to trouble himself on that score, as the working-classes know well who conferred the honour or power to vote, and will return the compliment at the earliest opportunity. Mr Pyle next condemned the conduct of Mr Crawford in affirming that Lord Elcho, on the occasion of the opening of the Conservative Working Men's Club in Newcastle, was nothing else but a puppet, and also characterising all Conservative working men as fools and knaves. I am certainly glad to hear that Mr Crawford has learned to call things by their right names. It is a problem not easily solved, how a working man can be a Conservative, knowing, as every intelligent person does, that every measure beneficial to the working classes has been wrested from the hands of Conservatism. What other title could Mr Crawford or any other person give to men who are blind and ignorant to their own interests, than that of fools and knaves. Mr Pyle concluded by referring to the Irish question, advocating a peasant proprietorship scheme, the Government being empowered to purchase all the small holdings to be let on easy terms, which I quite agree with, as far as it goes, but it will not be the Government of which Mr Pyle is such an ardent supporter that will give the reforms needed to Ireland, but one that has granted such measures as the Reform Bill, Test and Corporation Act, Abolition of Slavery under the British Empire, Factory Act, Employers Liability Act, Education Act, Local Government Burials Act, and the Franchise Reform which would never have been granted by the ambitious intellect of a Beaconsfield, have been accomplished by Mr Gladstone, and for which his memory will be enshrined for ever in the grateful recollection of his countrymen as one of the greatest benefactors of the English people. The above reforms, sir, have not germinated and come forth from the principles of Conservatism in any of her brightest seasons.—I beg to remain, yours truly,

A LIBERAL.

Cricket.

[*** Several Cricket Match Reports only reached this office on Thursday. We beg to intimate that we shall not insert full scores of Saturday's matches unless received by Wednesday morning.—Ed.]

LOCAL FIXTURES.

July 11th.—Tanfield v Medomsley, at Tanfield.
" 11th.—Winlaton v. St. Aidan's, at Benwell.
" 11th.—Brighton v. Blaydon, at Ryton.
" 11th.—Consett v. Northumberland 2nd, at Gosforth
" 11th.—Consett 2nd v. Medomsley, at Consett.
" 11th.—Consett White Stars v. Leadgate 2nd, at Leadgate.
" 18th.—Consett 2nd v. Blaydon, at Blaydon.
" 18th.—Tanfield v. Marley Hill, at Marley Hill.
" 18th.—Consett White Stars v. Tanfield 2nd, at Consett.
" 18th.—Burnopfield v. Newcastle Wanderers, at Newcastle.
" 18th.—Whickham v. Whitburn, at Whickham.
" 18th.—Winlaton v. S.S. Mary and James, at Winlaton.
" 25th.—Consett v. Marley Hill, at Consett.
" 25th.—Tanfield v. Hastings, at Tanfield.
" 25th.—Whickham v. Tyne Dock, at Whickham.
" 25th.—Winlaton v. Walker, at Walker.
" 25th.—Prudhoe Hall v. Christ Church, at Prudhoe.
" 25th.—Consett White Stars v. West Stanley 2nd, at Stanley.

GREENSIDE V. PRUDHOE HALL.—Played on Saturday. Score:—Greenside, 47; Prudhoe Hall, 52.

MEDOMSLEY ROVERS V. BRADLEY COTTAGES JUNIORS.—This match was played at Medomsley on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for the home team by six runs. Score:—Medomsley, 33; Bradley Cottages, 27.

SACRISTON V. USHAW MOOR.—This return match was played at Sacriston on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for the home team, making the eighth consecutive win for the victors. Score:—Sacriston, 40; Ushaw Moor, 24.

CLOSE HOUSE V. WHICKHAM.—Played at Close House, Wylam, on Saturday, resulting in favour of Whickham by 45 runs and two wickets to fall. The Close House men could do little with the fast deliveries of W. Burn and T. Atkinson; while for the visitors Mowbray, W. Burn, and Brown batted exceedingly well. Score:—Close House, 34; Whickham, 79.

TANFIELD V. BLAYDON.—Played at Blaydon on Saturday, and resulted in an easy victory for the visitors. Score:—Tanfield: W. T. Brown, 22; J. Robson, 0; M. Pattison, 24; G. Atkinson, 11; J. Laidler, 15; T. Jewitt, 11; E. Reay, 9; T. Swinburne, 12; H. Nicholson, 3; W. Hetherington, 3; R. Holmes, 5; extras, 4; total, 107. Blaydon: H. Tingate, 1; J. Marshall, 4; W. Wilson, 0; G. Dagliah, 6; J. Brown, 6; J. Tingate, 0; H. Rogers, 2; R. Bolam, 4; B. Davison, 1; W. Carr, 3; J. Smith, 0; extras, 6; total, 35.

CONSETT WHITE STARS v. LEADGATE 2ND.

This match was played on Saturday at Consett, and resulted in an easy victory for the home team by 20 runs. Score:—

WHITE STARS.		LEADGATE.	
J. Maxwell b Murphy	9	J. Snaith b Cockburn	11
J. G. Willey b Murphy	9	T. Walton b Cockburn	0
R. Turley b Murphy ..	0	J. Snaith c Adamson b Cockburn	0
J. R. Maxwell c Snaith b Murphy..........	0	O. Badge b Willey	7
T. Adamson c Bowstead b Badge..........	2	A. Surtees b Cockburn	0
G. Richards b Murphy	5	J. Murphy run out....	5
M. Williamson b Mrphy	4	S. Nattrass b Cockburn	2
J. G. Turnbull b Bowstead	7	J. Munighan b Turley	2
T. Cockburn c Surtees b Badge..........	4	R. Bowstead b Cockbrn	2
A. Prince not out	0	J. Brown b Turley....	0
R. Smith run out	1	A. Turner not out	4
Extras	14	Extras	2
Total	55	Total	35

MEDOMSLEY v. HAMSTERLEY.

The return match between these two clubs was played at Hamsterley on Saturday, and resulted in an easy victory for Medomsley. Messrs M. Milburn, Jackson, and Murphy played well for the visitors; the steady defence and good judgment shown by the former particularly deserves mention, being at the wickets over two hours for his 13. For Hamsterley, Mason bowled well, while Greener rendered useful service with the bat. Score:—

MEDOMSLEY.		HAMSTERLEY.	
M. Milburn b Mason..	13	M. Goodwin c Palliser b Jackson	6
W. Palliser b Mason ..	3	W. Billclough b Jacksn	2
F. Jackson b Richardson	12	F. Richardson b G. E. Milburn..........	1
J. Murphy b Mason ..	15	J. Greener c Campbell b Milburn..........	15
W. E. Charlton lbw b Mason	0	J. Holden b Milburn ..	7
T. Murphy c Richardson b Billclough	8	W. Wood c Little b J. Murphy	0
A. Little b Mason	0	T. Sterey b Milburn ..	0
F. Robinson b Mason	0	R. Chaytor c G. E. Milburn b Jackson	1
G. E. Milburn b Mason	1	W. Mason not out	4
R. Campbell not out ..	3	J. Anderson b Jackson	0
J. Snowdon b Mason..	1	— Wood run out......	1
Extras	30	Extras	2
Total	86	Total	38

CRAGHEAD v. WEST STANLEY.

Played at Craghead on Saturday, and after an exciting game, ended in favour of Craghead by four runs Score:—

CRAGHEAD.		WEST STANLEY.	
J. Johnson c Mann ..	1	P. Harkness c Musgrve	8
H. Young b Mann	5	W. Dodds b H. Young	11
J. Wardle b Mann	2	J. Hunter b Gair	1
C. Cummins b Mann..	0	E. Dunweedie lbw	0
N. Musgrove c Dunweedie	10	J. Curry c H. Young..	1
T. Brown run out	0	J. G. Mann b H Young	0
R. Young run out	0	R. Knox b H. Young	3
J. Watson c Dunweedie	1	W. Dyson b Gair	1
G. March not out......	9	J. Benfold not out	0
J. Gair c P. Harkness	0	I. Harkness b Gair....	0
W. Rutter b Dyson ..	0	T. Tate b Gair........	0
Extras	5	Extras	4
Total	33	Total	29

WEST STANLEY 2ND v. CRAGHEAD 2ND.

This match was played at Stanley on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for the home team. Score:—

WEST STANLEY 2ND.		CRAGHEAD 2ND.	
J. Dixon b Marsh	9	T. Hope b Dixon	3
W. Watkin run out ..	7	T. Marsh run out	20
J. Hutchinson b Marsh	3	J. Liddle b Dixon	6
J. Thompson b Craigs	15	J. Mills b Dixon......	22
J. Barnes b Craigs	5	S. Craigs b Dixon	4
J. Dodd b Craigs......	2	R. Reed not out	8
J. York b Craigs......	4	W Gordon c Davisen b Dixon	0
A. Adamson c Marsh b Craigs	13	J. Prudhoe b Dixon ..	3
W. Davison b Gordon	8	J. Williams c Watkin b Dixon..........	2
J. Dixon run out......	1	R. Hall b Dixon	0
R. Laverick not out ..	2	J. Mills b Adamson ..	2
Extras	19	Extras	8
Total	88	Total	78

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT are particularly recommended to persons who have to pass their lives in confined and crowded places; hundreds of thousands of our fellow creatures toil from morning until evening in factories and workshops to the detriment of their health, and the deterioration of the race. They suffer in consequence from indigestion, flatulence and want of appetite, and these complaints, if neglected, bring about nervousness and failure of the vital powers. Holloway's remedies can be used by such sufferers to their very great advantage, as they are mild in action, and certain in their effects. No one need therefore lose a day's work when using them, a matter of consequence to those whose daily bread depends on daily toil.

POLICE CASES AT HEXHAM.—On Tuesday, at Hexham Petty Sessions, *Hannah Charlton*, single woman, Hexham, was charged with stealing a blanket, value 5s, the property of Miss Allgood, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.——*John Henderson*, labourer, Wheat Hill, charged with stealing a pair of trousers, the property of Robert Watson, on May 20th, was found guilty, and sent to prison for a month.——*Thomas Gibson*, innkeeper, Hedley, was summoned for refusing to admit P.C. Edward Anderson into his licensed premises, the Hat and Feathers Inn, Hedley, on June 28th. Mr G. Freeborn (from the office of Mr Isaac Baty) appeared for the defendant, who was fined 20s and costs.——*Matthew Bell*, cartman, Hexham, was summoned for doing wilful damage to grass and herbage, the property of Mr W. B. Beaumont, at Hexham, on June 23rd. Defendant took a cartload of sand from Harbottle's Island, which was claimed by Mr Beaumont as his property.—Defendant was fined 1s, damage 2s 6d, and costs.

THE VOLUNTEER CAMP AT GIBSIDE

Since the 27th June until Monday last, the 5th Durham Rifle Volunteers, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Cowen, have been encamped in Gibside Park, near Rowland's Gill. The whole of the volunteers under canvas have been amenable to military law during their week at Gibside; and the duties of the day and night have been of the most trying character for our citizen soldiers. Fortunately, the weather has been most favourable during the 12 days the volunteers were encamped at Gibside. The regiment has been kept fully occupied with all the duties of a regular military camp. In addition to three parades each day, the men have been severely tried with nocturnal practices at outpost duties, and more than one sham fight has taken place. Perhaps the most interesting of the events were attacks on Sherburn Tower, kindly placed at the disposal of the volunteers by Mr Grey; and it may safely be said that never were volunteers more under the control of their officers or their actions more unanimous or effective. Friday was obseved as a sort of holiday, officers and men alike receiving visitors; and a goodly programme of athletic military sports was provided. The weather was fully equal to that of the previous few days, and in consequence there was a large and fashionable company of spectators. There were present most of the officers of the regiment, among whom were the president of the sports, Lieut.-Col. Cowen, who took a warm interest in the proceedings; the stewards, Major Challoner, Captain Douglass, Captain Challoner, Captain Shotton, Lieut. Scott, Lieut. Ogilvie: judges, Major Proctor, Captain Paget (the adjutant of the regiment), and Lieut. Middleton; and starter, Sergeant-Major Leblique. The various contests, which were open to members of the regiment only, were varied and highly interesting, the tug of war being, in especial, hotly contested, and exciting to the onlookers. The stretcher race, the bucket of water race, and the sack race provided ample amusement; while a noteworthy feature of the programme was a useful ambulance dressing competition between the South Shields squads. The following is a list of the results:—100 yards flat race —M. Johnson, 1; J. Eadington, 2. Putting the shot, with a follow.—J. Leonard, 1; E. Massey, 2. Half-mile walking race, in marching order.—Hogg and Berkley divided; E. Anderson, 3. Firing and bayonet exercise, for squads of 12 non-commissioned officers and men for each company or detachment.—Sergt.-Instructor T. Adams's team, Gateshead, 1. Long jump.—Massey, 1; S. Bennett and White divided 2nd. High jump.—M. Johnson, 1; McCourt, 2. 200 yards flat race, for men over five years' service.—M. Johnson, 1; W. Hall, 2. Stretcher race, for ambulance detachment.—Corporal Allan's team, 1; Corporal Sloane's team, 2. Buglers' race, 180 yards, handicapped according to age.—G. Mitchell, 1; W. T. Ridding, 2. Ambulance dressing.—Allan's team, 1; Sinclair's team, 2. Bucket of water race.—H. Little, 1; G. Cook, 2. Tug of war, eight men per company.—Blaydon, 1; Winlaton, 2. Sack race.—McCourt, 1; Anderson, 2.

It is to be regretted that during the evening, about seven o'clock, an accident of a rather serious nature occurred on the field. A horse yoked in a carriage belonging to Mr Bagnall, of Winlaton, bolted, owing, it is said, to the blowing of a bugle. It ran right through the camp to near the riverside, dashed again through the camp, and continued until it fell into the burn. The alarm was general, and many people had great difficulty in escaping injury. One little boy, the son of Mr Fairbairn, the caretaker at Gibside Hall, was knocked down and so seriously injured about the head that his life was in great jeopardy. Two men, one of them named Atkinson, were also knocked down by the vehicle, but their injuries were not of a serious nature. The boy is now recovering.

According to arrangement, the Rev W. Moore Ede, rector of Gateshead, and hon. chaplain to the corps, conducted divine service in camp on Sunday morning; and in the afternoon and evening the Park was visited by a large number of people. Some of the officers and men left the camp on Saturday night, but by far the largest number packed up their equipments and took their departure on Sunday evening. Early on Monday morning the whole of the tents were taken down, and the last contingent of the corps left the Park. The encampment has been an unqualified success from whichever point of view it is regarded. During the whole of the time the Fifth Durham Rifle Volunteers have been kept fully occupied with the arduous work of a genuine military encampment; and it is the opinion of all concerned that both officers and men have received the greatest benefit, individually and collectively. Self-denial in all those creature comforts to which the bulk of our citizen soldiers are accustomed has been exercised to the uttermost, and amateur "Tommy Atkins" has had to sink his personality and learn what real discipline is.

INSPECTION AT SHERBURN TOWER.

The Battalion was inspected by Colonel Collingwood, C.M.G., on Saturday last. "Fall in" was sounded at a quarter past three sharp, and the men were marched to Sherburn Tower, which is situate about two miles distant, the excellent band, conducted by Bandmaster Potts, leading the way. The field where the inspection was held was very kindly placed at the disposal of Colonel Cowen by Mr Gray, and had previous to this been twice used for sham fighting. The weather was beautifully fine; so fine that if a complaint may be made on that score, the heat added not a little to the fatigue, not only of the volunteer but of the visitor. Crowds were conveyed by special train from Newcastle and the district, and the adjacent villages contributed many hundreds to the throng of sight-seers. There was a capital muster, and the men presented a particularly fine appearance as they were divided into six companies of about 37 files each. The following is the official return of the members on parade:—Present: 27 officers, 50 sergeants, 45 buglers, 552 rank and file; total 674. Absent with leave: 3 officers, 8 sergeants, 312 rank and file; total, 323. Absent without leave: nil. Total strength of the corps, 997. The whole of the officers, with the exception of three who were absent with leave, were present at the inspection, their names being as follows:—Lieut-Col. J. A. Cowen, Major W. B. Procter, Major W. H. Challoner, Captains T. Graham, W. J. Douglass, P. C. T. Challoner, J. Ivison, J. Shotton, J. A. von T. Romler, W. B. McQueen, and W. H. Jobling; Lieuts. C. H. Scott, T. W. Bagnall, F. Woodmass, G. Ogilvie, J. S. Bagnall, M. Bennett, F. N. Middleton, and J. Tully. Immediately on arrival at the inspection ground the men were formed up in line facing south, and here awaited the appearance of the inspecting officer, which was observed shortly after 5 p.m. He was received with a general salute, and at once rode down the front and up the rear of the line, the men remaining at the "present" the while. Colonel Collingwood was accompanied by Dr Frazer and Mr Harry Bathurst, both from the Newcastle Barracks. There was a very large number of spectators on the field, considering that the parade-ground was so far from the station. The regiment marched past in column of companies, returning in quarter-column, and then doubled past in quarter-column, after which the line was reformed on the original ground, and the battalion was put through the manual and firing exercise by Major Proctor, as well as through other movements. Major Challoner was then called out, and put the battalion through a few manœuvres, which he carried out with great precision. Captain Douglass (the senior captain) was next called out to order some movements, and was complimented by the inspecting officer for his fine word of command. The adjutant (Captain Paget) was ordered out, and marched the men to the low end of the park, where he commenced to carry out the new formation attack by moving out his men into open order. A steady advance was immediately commenced, the men showing great care in looking for cover where the ground admitted of this. The movement was a brilliant one, and reflected the greatest credit upon the adjutant, who showed his ability to advantage in the way he kept the men in hand. All the officers, of course, helped him materially by the way in which they commanded the companies. The men were very orderly, and evidently caught up the idea of the movement, judging from their behaviour, which was exemplary. It proved a pleasing sight to the large number of visitors present, who saw the plan of the manœuvre fully developed on a piece of ground admirably suited for the purpose in many respects. At the successful conclusion of this manœuvre, the regiment reassembled in quarter column and formed battalion square. The inspecting officer rode into the centre and addressed the regiment. It had afforded him great pleasure in witnessing the drill that day, and he congratulated Colonel Cowen on the general appearance of the men. Commenting on the dirty worn-out state of some of the men's uniforms, he said that he had learnt from the Colonel that next year the uniforms would all be new, and consequently clean, as they were about to be changed. Large companies were as a rule unwielding; especially was this the case with volunteers, but that regiment was an exception to this rule; and the adjutant had shown him that drilling in large companies made very little difference to the corps. He expressed the greatest pleasure with all he had seen, and feelingly intimated that that was the last time doubtless that he would inspect them. He had taken great interest in the volunteer movement, and he hoped they would receive the same attention as he had paid to them at the hands of his successor. He next inspected the ambulance, and at night he looked over the tents and books. At night the officers held their annual dinner, at which a large company of gentlemen sat down, including Colonel Collingwood.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM MINERS RELIEF FUND.

On Saturday, the annual meeting was held in St. James' School-room, Newcastle, Mr G. Parkinson, Sherburn, presiding.

The CHAIRMAN said he scarcely need remind them that every year the report showed the increasing value of that institution to hundreds of their less fortunate fellow-creatures. Last year had again witnessed the recurrence of heavy calamities amongst them, and hence what they did that day he hoped would have for its object the strengthening of this fund, still further increasing its vigorous and healthy constitution. He could not resume his seat without referring to the great loss they had sustained by the death of their late friend Mr Howie, one of the earliest promoters of this fund.

Mr LEITHEAD, New Bitchburn, treasurer, moved a resolution of condolence with the widow and family of the late Mr Howie, which was carried unanimously.

The SECRETARY read the Executive Committee's report, which contained the following:—

The number of members on the 31st March, 1885, was 87,000, showing an increase of over 2,000 on the year. The ordinary revenue from members shows an increase of over £2,000 as compared with the previous year. Your committee regret that they are unable to report so favourably on the payments made by the owners of collieries. They feel exceedingly thankful to several who have paid, and are satisfied that others would have contributed as heretofore but for the continued depression of the coal and iron trades. The amount received is £4,000, being a little short of what was paid as percentage last year. The amount of interest arising from investments is steadily increasing, and but for this class of income, and that paid by the owners of collieries, we would have shown a deficit instead of a surplus on the year's transactions. We beg to thank the committees of the various institutions and private gentlemen who have so generously given their assistance to this fund, owing to the large liability brought upon it by the Usworth explosion which took place in March last. Although the sums thus received go a very little way to relieve the society from the burden imposed, yet it shows their appreciation of the work which this society is doing. As to the expenditure of the society, it is largely increasing year by year. This is due to various causes. 1st. There is the accumulation of liabilities arising out of Seaham, Trimdon, Tudhoe, and West Stanley explosions. Each of these accidents is still being felt, and largely enters into the amount which makes up the expenditure for the year. And on the eve of the financial year just ended came the Usworth explosion. It may be of use to point out that although it is nearly five years since the Seaham explosion occurred, we are paying to widows and children left by that explosion alone £1,500 per annum. The other explosions mentioned are entailing a proportionate expenditure on the society. The aggregate amount paid for permanent disablement is considerably more than last year. This is partly owing to your committee having commuted several claims during the year, and in part to the restriction put upon the general officers and committee by past annual meeting having lessened that supervision which is necessary in this department in dealing with doubtful cases. The amount paid in the aged department is largely in excess of previous years, and has now become the greatest item of expenditure in the society. The amount paid this year is £17,500. The amount subscribed for this department is a little in excess of the amount paid. However, it is necessary to point out that, with the growing expenditure, steps will have to be taken shortly to either increase the contributions or decrease the benefits in this department. In the minor accident department 14,500 persons have made application and received benefit. The margin between the income and expenditure is so small that it is necessary that all the vigilance and supervision that can be put into operation ought to be adopted both by the local and general officers in order to keep this department within its income. The ordinary casualties resulting in death have been below the average of former years, and but for the explosion at Usworth, which resulted in the loss of 42 men and boys, the death-rate during the year would have been comparatively light. The total number of deaths has been 182, leaving 126 widows and 241 children. The cost of local management is higher than last year, but while the increased income is taken into account, and the amount paid for extra supervision at the branches, the difference is small; it must follow as the revenue of the society becomes larger, so in proportion will the cost of local management. The general management expenses are in the aggregate also higher, but this is traceable to two causes:—1st. To the several doubtful claims that your committee had to deal with; and 2nd—Owing to the general offices being too small for the purpose of the society they had to be removed to larger and more commodious premises, and by so doing your committee have incurred considerable expense in the alterations and additions made to office furniture, &c. The following is our financial statement:—Income—Contribution of members, £61,175 9s 11d; owner's percentages, £4,033 3s 11d; honorary subscriptions, £345 5s 1d; interest on investments, £4,018 18s 9d; total, £69,572 17s 8d. Expenditure—Legacies, £1,793; widows and children, £16,467 15s 10d; permanent disabled, £8,945 8s 2d; aged and infirm, £17,492 11s 0d; minor accidents, £11,960 2s 11d; local management, £5,109 10s 3d; general management, £2,115 19s 1d; total, £63,884 7s 3d, showing a balance on the year's account to the benefit of the society of £5,688 10s 5d.

Mr E. HUNTER (Bebside) moved, and Mr COVELL (East Holywell) seconded the adoption of the report, which was agreed to.

The officers were re-elected—Mr H. Taylor as president, all the vice-presidents, with the addition of the Marquis of Londonderry in the room of Mr J. Straker deceased, Mr G. Parkinson, trustee, in the place of Mr Howie, deceased, and the arbitrators, auditors, treasurer, general secretary, and general agents.

The meeting proceeded to consider the proposed amendments to the rules.

The meeting then stood adjourned.

The annual meeting of delegates was continued on Monday. From half-past ten till half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, when the meeting concluded, the delegates were discussing proposed alterations in the rules, and of the alleged management of the Society, and very few alterations were made. The Stanley Drift Delegate moved—

That there be a financial secretary and a corresponding secretary, and that one of the agents be financial secretary; this will save the society £15 per year by rendering unnecessary the employment of a special clerk at the end of each year.

The resolution after considerable discussion was rejected.

With reference to the payments to general officers, the following resolution was agreed to on the suggestion of the Executive Committee:—

In order that we may avoid future contentions about the salaries of the secretary and agents, which must of necessity be irksome to the gentlemen affected, we would suggest that a sub-committee of seven persons be appointed from the annual meeting to arrange the salaries and perquisites allowed, having reference to the amounts and allowances to agents in similar positions, and to fix a principle to regulate the rise and fall of wages in the future; such arrangement to take effect on the 1st of October, 1885.

The committee appointed were—Messrs Carling, Parkinson, Henderson, Stewart, Robinson, H. Jamieson, and Galbraith.

The CHAIRMAN, at the close of the business, called the attention of the delegates to the large amount of time that had been spent, and the cost thereof to the society, in carrying so few resolutions —five out of a total of sixty-one—fifty-six having been rejected by the common-sense of the meeting. These five would cost £150 each day, or a total of £300 for the two days, which was at a rate of £60 per resolution.

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NORTH-WEST DIVISION OF DURHAM

LIBERAL COUNCIL AT CONSETT.

ADDRESSES BY THE HON. H. LAMBTON AND MR A. JONES.

A meeting of the Liberal Representative Council took place on Saturday afternoon, in the ante-room of the New Town Hall, Consett, when, by special invitation, the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, R.N., and Mr L. A. Atherley Jones, barrister-at-law, attended and addressed the Council of the North Western Durham Liberal Association. Mr Wm. Jenkins, J.P. (Consett Hall), president of the association, presided. There was a large attendance of delegates from the various polling stations viz :—

Benfieldside.—Messrs Jon. Priestman, J.P., M. Coupland, J. Elringham, B. Moody, W. Wheatley, J. G. Cooke, W. A. Hoy, and Ralph Walton.

Catchgate.—Messrs Philip Reay, W. Fitzpatrick, Chas. Foggon, R. Holmes, J. W. Taylor, J. Orr, Thos. Gatiss.

Consett.—Messrs John Calvert, Adam Brodie, Thomas Williams, Wm. Maund, Thos. Hull, C. P. Douglas, John Palliser, B. Wright, G. Errington.

Cornsay.—Rev J. P. De Pledge, J.P.

Edmondbyers.—Mr Hy. Carss.

Esh.—Rev F. G. Wesley, Messrs Ernest Foster, Jos. Elliott, Wm. Shaw, and Ed. Cooke.

Lanchester.—Messrs W. Logan, John Cumming, and John Forster.

Leadgate.—Messrs W. Milligan, Jas. Gallagher, R. Fenwick, Thos. Hall, and John Brown.

Tanfield.—Messrs E. Saunders, R. Simmons, W. Indian, and Thos. Lamb.

A number of local gentlemen were privileged to witness the proceedings, amongst those present being the Rev E. W. Jenkins, Blackhill; Rev Hy. Youll, Consett; Messrs T. J. Muse, W. Pattinson, and T. Duckworth, Castleside, &c.

THE NEW POLLING STATIONS.

The county justices having doubled the number of polling stations in the division, and some of the districts having already formed local registration associations and appointed officers, a discussion arose as to the advisability of resuscitating the association on a broader basis, so as to admit the representatives and officials of the new polling districts to the privilege of sitting at the Council, and participating in the business by speaking and voting. It was pointed out that the election of the new polling stations already possessed their fair share of representation on the Council, and that to admit even the officials of the new polling districts would be an act of injustice to the existing polling centres. It was resolved to continue the Representative Council on its existing lines until December, when it will be completely reconstructed.

THE VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN THE LATE GOVERNMENT.

The SECRETARY (Mr Adam Brodie) announced that he had forwarded to Mr Gladstone a copy of the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Council, expressing unabated confidence in the recent Ministry, and that he had received a letter that morning from Mr Geo. Thos. Lyttleton, thanking the Council for approving of the policy of the Liberal Government.

THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE QUESTION.

The CHAIRMAN congratulated the Council upon the harmonious manner in which the delegates had hitherto conducted the business of the association, and announced that there were now two gentlemen before the constituency. The Hon. Hedworth Lambton and Mr Atherley Jones, in response to their invitation, had each expressed their willingness to abide by the decision of the Council as to who should be the Liberal candidate for the division. (Applause.) They were both in attendance that afternoon to give an expression of their political views. (Hear, hear.)

The HON. HEDWORTH LAMBTON, as having been first in order to respond to the invitation of the Council, was first called in and introduced. The gallant gentleman's appearance in the room was hailed with cheers, which were again renewed when he rose to address the assembled delegates. Lieut. Lambton said he was very much obliged to them for the exceedingly kind manner in which he had been received. That was the first time he ever had had the honour of speaking to any audience, and he hoped they would not be too critical. As Mr Jenkins had observed, the name of Lambton was pretty well known. It was perhaps fortunate for the younger scions of that family that it was so. He felt that it would not be fair to Mr Jones, his amicable rival, too weigh them to much on the merits of a family name, though both candidates could boast names that were politically historical. (Cheers.) His own name was associated by tradition with principles which were still the tenets of a living faith. They were the principles of his father, and because of them his grandfather, the first Lord Durham was known in these parts by the affectionate appellative of "Radical Jack." (Cheers.) His grandfather was before his time. In fact the men in the County of Durham were very often in advance of the times. (Laughter and cheers.) It said something for their consistency as a family that that name was given to one who had earnestly advocated household suffrage and vote by ballot for the English people sixty years ago. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Let him glance for a moment at home politics. The late Government—which, unfortunately, they had lost through the treachery of some members who called themselves Liberals—(hear, hear, and loud cheers)—had passed an Act extending to the inhabitants of the counties, equally in England, Scotland, and Ireland, the same Franchise that had previously been enjoyed by the denizens of the boroughs. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Well, personally he was not satisfied with that as a final measure of reform. He thought it might have gone further. (Hear, hear.) He was of opinion that every man who lived and worked—equally with those who only lived and spent money—(hear, hear)—whatever his status or avocation, had a right to have a vote. (Cheers.) In fact, he hoped some day to see manhood suffrage the law of the land. (Loud cheers.) Because the franchise had been extended the Tories were often heard to exclaim, "Oh, you give the vote to people who are not fit to exercise it!" Well, he asked whose fault was that? Not that of the men themselves. If they had been brought up knowing the use and the value of a vote, and the duties attached to it, there was no doubt but that they would exercise it in a right manner. (Hear, hear.) He thought it would be hardly necessary for him to describe himself as a free trader, pure and simple. (Cheers.) He did not believe in the Protectionist fallacies, whether in the guise of fair trade and reciprocity, or the more naked and unashamed demand for a five shilling duty on corn. (Hear, hear.) Conservative orators told them a duty of five shillings on corn would not raise the price of bread. That was a strange assertion, utterly incapable of proof, and he was very doubtful himself whether any one could believe that such could be the case. (Hear, hear.) In regard to educational matters, he thought that all primary education should be free. (Cheers.) He did not approve of school fees, believing if they were paid out of the Imperial taxation, the great good that would accrue to the nation by every child receiving a sound education would prevent any hardship being felt by any class of the community. (Hear, hear.) He would also provide the scholars with one meal per day. They had heard a great deal lately about the land question. A great many people thought the existing land laws were iniquitous, while some lawyers and others did not. (A laugh.) He considered himself that the land laws called for careful and thorough reform. To use a simile of the forester, they needed not to be uprooted, but to be judiciously pruned. He did not believe in any of the talk about land nationalisation. (Hear, hear.) It was not from the land their country derived its greatness, but from the brawny arms, clear heads, public spirit, and unfettered industry of a free people. (Loud cheers.) He would, however, favour any bill in regard to land legislation which would facilitate the transfer of land. He thought that land ought to be bought and sold as easily as they could buy and sell a cow or a horse. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) A reform in the law of entail and primogeniture would also receive his support (Cheers.) Another question shortly to come before the people in a definite form was the reform of the House of Lords (Hear, Hear.) Speaking in Scotland last week, Lord Rosebery remarked that he hoped soon to be in a majority in the House of Lords. From this he took it that when next the Liberals came into power they were going to reform the Upper House. Until a reform was accomplished, and the hereditary principle of that chamber abolished, the nation could never have effective representation, nor could Liberal measures be safe from danger, however strongly they were represented by a majority in the House of Commons. (Cheers.) As to the question of the Established Church, that was one upon which he confessed he did not entertain very strong feelings. If the majority of the people of England considered that there should be an official relation betwixt Church and State, then let it be so. On the other hand, if the majority thought that that relation should cease to exist, then he said—it was within their province to say the word—let the Church be disestablished. (Loud cheers.) If that were done he had no doubt but what the Church of England would continue to perform that good work which she was doing at the present time. As a Church her future was assured, even if as a State establishment it was not; and her services to religion and piety would be continued with even more efficiency in the future than in the past. (Cheers) He thought the solution of "No coercion for Ireland!" a happy one. (Cheers.) There were some Liberals—good Liberals, who had upheld their principles honestly throughout their public careers—who had considered otherwise; who had feared that the cessation of the Crimes Act might be followed by terrorism and agrarian outrages in Ireland. It was the principle of the Tory party to believe in force. Liberals instinctively regarded force as the very last resource. They might be right who thought thus; but he hoped they were not. (Hear, hear.) The state of this question rather brought to his mind the circumstances of a few years ago, when, at the instance of the Liberal party, the use of the "cat" was abolished in the army, and practically discontinued in the navy. (Hear, hear.) Some of our best officers, humane men and smart fellows, then said, "Well, it has been going for a long time, and without that security for discipline the service has gone to the dogs at last. Without the cat we cannot rule." Instead of that being the case, the army and navy were better disciplined now than they ever were before. (Cheers.) Fear was ever an unsafe guide. He therefore thought that, with remedial instead of coercive measures, our Irish fellow subjects, enjoying equal franchises and equal laws with ourselves, would become, as we all desired they should become, a happy and contented people. (Loud cheers.) If there was any other point of domestic policy on which he had failed to touch, he should be glad to answer to the best of his ability any question put to him. (Hear.) As to the foreign policy of this country, perhaps it had not been the strongest point of the late Government. It was, however, very easy to criticise and condemn when we do not know all the difficulties they had had to contend with. The defeat of Majuba Hill was, no doubt, a most unfortunate business. Poor General Colley had scaled that fateful hill—taking some four hours to creep up, and only about four minutes to come down—and, through misadventure and bad luck, he met his death. Sir Evelyn Wood was prepared to avenge the general's death. When the Government came to the conclusion that the Boers were right in what they were fighting for, and therefore resolved not to exercise our resistless powers of reprisal, but decided to give in and let justice be done, even though our arms had suffered a defeat. For his own part, he was free to confess he thought it very noble to restrain revenge under a conviction of justice. (Cheers.) The Tories had talked about this incident as an insult to England. He did not believe a powerful nation like England could be insulted by a weak country by any such incident. If the Boers had been a great nation like Russia or Prussia, we would not have succumbed before their force under any circumstances. (Hear, hear.) We had just passed from that danger, of a great war with Russia; but that was passed by an exhibition of the strength of the empire, as well as by the efforts of a firm and statesmanlike attitude in the field of diplomacy. (Hear, hear.) For his own part he thought that the Russian diplomatists had acted in a most scurvy manner in thus stubbornly maintaining their attitude against the Liberal Government of England. (Hear, hear.) Our Liberal leaders had ever tried to think well of them and speak well of them, and they appeared to have been rewarded by having to fork out to the tune of from eight to nine millions before they had secured the elements of an honourable peace. Still, if England had entered into an engagement with the Ameer of Afghanistan with their eyes open to defend his country, then, of course, they must do so; but there was no disguising the attitude of Russia towards the Ameer. Time would prove whether it would not have been better for the Russian diplomatists to have sooner given way. (Hear, hear.) About Egypt there was not much it would become him to say. He was a servant, not a critic, there. (Cheers.) The general opinion appeared to be well sustained that the Government had carefully avoided devious complications to the best of their ability. Their successors appeared to have decided in hot haste to select Sir Henry Drummond Wolff to go out as a special commissioner, but that gentleman had not gone yet—he was electioneering only the previous day at Woodstock—and what were his instructions did not yet appear. (Hear, and laughter.) In conclusion, let him say if it should be their pleasure to select him as their candidate, it would be his to enter the lists against all comers—(cheers)—and in the event of his election as first member for the North-West Division of Durham, he should devote himself to the Parliamentary duties devolved upon their member to the best of his power and ability. (Cheers.) They would be aware he was a naval officer, but supposing he was selected to stand as their candidate, he should not allow his naval duties to interfere with his duties to them. (Loud cheers.) He was quite prepared to stand or fall by the vote of that Council, and if their lot fell upon him, he would be happy to do his best in opposing any misguided Tory (ironical cheers and laughter), who might choose to contest the division. If, on the other hand, the majority of the Liberal Council was cast in favour of Mr Jones, whose acquaintance he had had great pleasure in making, he should submit to it at once. (Loud cheering.)

In answer to various questions, the hon. and gallant gentleman said that any measure for the promotion of temperance would receive his earnest support. Although not a strict abstainer himself, he had tried teetotalism for a short while, but had to give it up for the simple reason advanced by so many people, that they could not get good water to drink. (Laughter and applause.) As to Sunday Closing, he would support an Imperial measure. (Cheers.) He advocated a scheme for the extension of Local Government for counties, both in England, Scotland, and Ireland, more especially with respect to looking after public health and sanitary requirements. Lord Salisbury had always spoken in favour of such a scheme, and if the Tories were honest in their convictions, they might bring in a measure of this kind. He desired to see a reform in the death duties. (Cheers.) He was in favour of the abolition of oaths, not only in Parliament, but elsewhere. He had no objection for appointing a committee to enquire into the question of royalty rents; but he did not think that such rents ought to be entirely abolished. He did not possess a single inch of land or an ounce of coal—he only wished he did (laughter)—therefore his answer was not in any sense prejudicial. He would support international arbitration; but would certainly not vote for reducing the armaments of England, inasmuch as a weak and undefended country was a tempting bait for powerful and grasping nations. The standing armaments of their Empire were not in such a bad condition as some people led them to believe. Their navy was chiefly for the protection of their commerce, and as trade increased, the navy ought to be materially strengthened. Their army was not sufficiently large—only comprising some 20,000 or 30,000 men—to prove a sure means of defence to that vast Empire. He was prepared to support any scheme or movement to induce other nations to adopt partial disarmament. (Laughter and applause.) Asked a question if he would give the Dissenters the privilege of erecting places of worship under an Act of Parliament in the same way as railway and other public companies, Lieut Lambton said he did not understand how far it would be necessary to go. He would certainly vote for a measure allowing any religious bodies the privilege of erecting places of worship where they desired, and he could not understand if any landowners being so intolerant as to refuse to sell Dissenters any site. (Cheers.) He hardly thought it necessary to pass a law making it compulsory.

Mr CARSS: But the Church of England can obtain a site by compulsory means anywhere she desires.

Rev J. P. DE PLEDGE: No; no.

Mr CARSS: It is so.

Lieut. LAMBTON: I would grant Dissenters the same facilities and privileges that are now enjoyed by the Church of England. (Cheers.)

Mr CARSS: That is just what we ask.

In reply to more queries, the hon. gentleman said he would oppose perpetual pensions being granted to anyone, but to any person who had done great service to the nation or State he would give a sort of capitalised pension.

Mr CARSS observed that there were instances where pensions have been sold like any other commodity, and they were now in the hands of parties who were entirely unconnected with the owner of the original grant, and had perhaps not lifted a single finger to aid the State.

Lieut. LAMBTON: That is in case the holders have been reduced in circumstances, and have been compelled by necessity to dispose of their pensions. This would never have been so if they had been commuted.

Further questioned, Mr LAMBTON stated that he would most certainly vote in favour of Mr Burt's amendment to the Employers' Liability Act, believing it ridiculous that any employer should be enabled to contract himself out of such a measure (cheers); and he would likewise support the late Mr Alex Macdonald's scheme for increasing the number of inspectors of mines, and appointing practical and eligible men, drawn from the miners themselves, to hold that position. He saw no objections to Local Board elections being conducted by ballot, as such a scheme was necessary in a county like Durham. He approved of some change being effected in the burial and marriage laws, allowing the Nonconformist ministers the same rights and privileges, and the same chance of obtaining the fees accruing for conducting such services, as the clergymen of the Established Church. As to the payment of Members of Parliament, he would certainly support it, as it would facilitate working men entering the House of Commons. (Loud cheers.)

On the motion of Mr WM. LOGAN, seconded by Mr W. WHEATLEY, and supported by Mr HENRY CARSS, a vote of thanks to Mr Lambton for his able address, and for the candid manner in which he had answered the questions put to him, was carried amid loud cheers.

Mr Lambton having returned his thanks, retired amidst cheering.

Mr ATHERLEY JONES then entered the room amidst loud cheers, and was formally introduced to the delegates by the Chairman. Cordially received at the outset, he said he had come before them solely and simply in response to their kind invitation (cheers), and had it not been for that invitation, he had no intention, at any rate, of presenting himself before the electors of this Division. If that Council rested upon a proper representative basis, he could not conceive any better arrangement for the purpose of arriving at a decision upon the merits or demerits of the different candidates brought before that constituency than what is somewhat cynically termed by the Conservative party as "The Caucus" (laughter), but what they called the Liberal Association. (Cheers.) He stood there that day as a friendly rival to a clever gentleman like Mr Lambton, who had a very good record for so young a man. (Cheers.) He certainly felt at some disadvantage in respect to Mr Lambton—a member of a noble and honourable family, hitherto closely connected with the great Liberal party. He (Mr Jones) possessed some hereditary claims which he knew would commend him to some of the leading members of the Council. He believed the gentleman composing that Council to be a most intelligent class of people, and he judged that gathering to be a true reflection of the feeling of the constituency at large. (Cheers.) Therefore, if the Council arrives at a conclusion simply upon the merits or demerits of the candidates, then he would say that if they consider Mr Lambton's views to be in harmony with the majority of the electors, by all means let them select the honourable and gallant gentleman, and he (Mr Jones) promised the Council to assist in promoting Lieut. Lambton's candidature. (Loud cheers.) If, on the other hand, the voting happened to be in his favour, then he dared say that Mr Lambton would be willing to assist him also. (Cheers.) He would proceed to lay before the Council, in a straightforward and truthful manner, and in plain and intelligible language, his political creed and faith. He was a thoroughly practical politician, and he did not care whether they styled him a Liberal, Advanced Liberal, or Radical; only he hoped they would not consign him to that limbo of uncleanliness—that is, Lord Randolph Churchill's Tory party. (Laughter and cheers.) The first matter he would touch upon was the foreign policy of this country. He would briefly state his views upon foreign affairs, and describe what had hitherto been the course pursued by the Conservative party in relation thereto. The Conservatives went in for an "Imperial policy"—a very fine and high-sounding title, but apt to be misleading. (Laughter.) Let him first pause to consider the Liberal policy in the past. All these miserable little wars which had dragged into the mire the flag of England, which had imposed extra taxation upon the country, and had been the means of wasting human blood and squandering British treasure—he attributed them all to the work of the late Conservative Government. (Cheers.) Mr Gladstone had been twitted with having lowered the flag of England in the Transvaal; but the Government recognised, after its defeat, the true principles of the independence of the Transvaal Republic. (Cheers.) No nobler page of British history will be read in future than the one which recognises that the Liberal Government of Mr Gladstone, conscious of its own power and strength, and rather than seek to revenge its defeat, gave to the Transvaal Republic the independence which was so nobly won. (Loud cheers.) If they took the Afghan War, the disastrous business in Egypt and the Soudan, and the Zulu War, in every one of these they would discern the hand-writing of Lord Beaconsfield upon the wall. Mr Gladstone's Government had been twitted, and unconsciously twitted, with showing a want of public spirit—a want of maintaining the prestige of the country in relation to its foreign affairs. Whenever any difficulty had arisen, Mr Gladstone has not tried in vain to rectify the errors and crimes of the Conservative Government; and if the complications have not been intricate enough in the Soudan, what more energy could they desire than the efforts of their brave and clever soldiers in their campaign in Egypt and the Soudan during the past few years? (Cheers.) The policy of the Liberal party was a policy of maintaining the integrity, independence, and honour of the country, and as a Radical he said they were quite as willing to maintain the honour of the British flag as the Conservative party, but were not willing, from a mere spirit of Jingoism, brag, and bluster, to go and enter into all kinds of foreign complications, which the Liberal party had endeavoured to rectify. (Hear, hear, and applause.) He believed his opinions would commend itself to their judgment. With respect to domestic affairs, they had some very great and urgent questions to deal with. The first of these was the reform of the land laws of this country. (Hear, hear.) While he believed that a radical reform was necessary in these laws, he was not in favour of any wild chimeras, which were never attainable, but which probably would only lead to all kinds of confusion, and perhaps to a state of anarchy. (Cheers.) He believed there were practical measures of legislation and reform which, without being complicated and difficult, might be carried out with advantage to the population living on the land—he did not mean the working classes exclusively, but those who were small landowners. In France and in most other countries of Europe at the present time they found the agricultural population forming a statute market for the manufacturing industries of those countries. In England, such a state of things did not exist. He would like to see a peasant proprietorship established; but he did not advocate Mr George's theories of nationalisation. He believed in individualism, and would like to see in England a race of hardy proprietors—a landed proprietorship, where the owners, assisted by their families, farmed, with their own hands, farms of forty, twenty, or even ten acres. (Cheers.) Instead of the land being in possession of a few noblemen and gentlemen, who owned their thousands of acres, the land would, if a scheme of this sort were carried out, support in comfort the whole of the population—in the same way as it supported 8,000,000 of the peasants in France. (Cheers.) At the present moment there were 76,000,000 acres of land in England—exclusive of wood and water—and of that he believed, only 30,000,000 was under cultivation at the present time. (Cries of "Shame.") Of the 36,000,000 not under cultivation, it was reported by eminent testimony (Professor Caird) that no less than 15,000,000 were capable of cultivation. He maintained that that was a shocking state of things which ought to be remedied. (Cheers.) The labour markets of their towns were glutted, and working men were thrown out of employment owing to the fluctuations of trade; therefore instead of depending upon the foreign markets for their produce, let them cultivate the land, by adopting practical and sensible legislation, and not resort to any violent or revolutionary schemes. In that Division, he understood, there was a larger preponderance of Irish electors than in any other constituency in the county of Durham. In what he said that day, he hoped he would not be accused of pandering for the Irish vote. He had for years past consistently advocated a certain course of dealing in regard to Ireland, and had advocated remedial measures for the Irish people. (Cheers.) He favoured a scheme which commends itself to most of the prominent politicians of the Liberal party. He was of opinion that there should be a closer bond of union and fellowship subsisting between the two countries, and they should be united in their efforts to benefit the community at large. (Cheers.) He believed a system of misrule and misgovernment had existed throughout Ireland for 200 years—he might go back even to the reign of Henry II. (Laughter.) The constant misrepresentation, distrust, and hatred of the Irish people has been caused by this shocking state of affairs. England ought to take the Irish people into her confidence, and he firmly believed that if they were determined to do justice to Ireland, the people would understand their motives and duly appreciate the efforts of England, and would eventually become happy and contented once more. God never intended the Sister Isle to be separated from the large Island of Great Britain. During the past 30 years there had been more than 30 Coercion Acts passed. Mr Bright said some time ago that "Force is no remedy." Coercion had been tried in Ireland without avail; therefore they must turn over a new leaf in relation to their treatment of Ireland. England must give the Irish their equal instalment of laws and justice, and he believed with Mr Chamberlain that they should try remedial and pacific measures; give to the Irish people some substantial instalment of Home Rule, and then they would once more reconcile the Irish towards this country, and elicit their sympathy and support in times of danger, or in times of peril and foreign complications and warfare; and would also disabuse their minds of the fact that Ireland would some day stand up in revolution against this country. In the ranks of the greatest statesmen, the poets, warriors, *literateurs*, &c., some of the brightest and most promising men were of Irish nationality. (Cheers.) In a word, there should be no coercion in regard to Ireland, and he should oppose in the future, as he had done in the past, all such measures in dealing with Ireland. (Cheers.) Touching upon the temperance question, he (the speaker) believed that much good had been done by sensible and reasonable legislation. He thought good had been done in this district by providing counter-attractions for the working classes in the shape of reading-rooms, debating societies, theatres, concerts, coffee-rooms, besides harmless recreation and amusements. It was in such places where they found the surest and safest way of closing the door of the public-house. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He was happy to notice the progress made in this respect in many of the colliery villages in the county of Durham; but in some of the larger towns—such as London, Manchester, and Birmingham—the people were almost obliged to resort to the public-house for means of social intercourse; and he believed if he had been a working man himself he would have done the same thing. Local control should be given to each locality to regulate the number of licensed houses, as the people living in the neighbourhood would be better able to judge of its requirements than the magistrates who did not live there. (Hear, hear.) He had the honour of drafting the first bill introduced by Mr Cowen, the object being for granting the same powers to the elective Boards instead of vesting them in the hands of the magistrates. (Applause.) He believed that it would be a substantial step in the right direction. He was pleased to notice present gentlemen belonging to the Established Church, of the country. It was always a refreshing thing to find among Liberals clergymen of the Church of England. (Loud cheers.) He always found that they were the most enlightened clergymen. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) He, however, felt he might say something of the Established Church. (Hear, hear.) There was no shirking the matter, as he also observed a few Dissenters present. (Cheers.) He did not deny, and no man who was not unreasonable could deny, but what there was much good, wholesome, and healthful work done by the clergy of the Church of England. (Hear, hear.) Yet he considered if they freed the Church of England from the trammels of the State, they would confer on that Church an incalculable blessing. (Cheers.) He would vote for Disestablishment and Disendowment, but did not believe in robbing the Church; and he thought she should be enabled to support herself by the offertories of her congregations in the same way as the Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and other Nonconformist bodies. (Cheers.) The Church had done a noble and useful work in the past; and he trusted she would continue to carry on her mission in the future. (Prolonged applause.) He was in favour of doing justice not merely to one sect or one particular community, but making all sects and communities equal. (Loud cheers). He had now presented them with a fair and impartial statement of his political faith, and he trusted that his opinions were in harmony with their own. If selected as their representative, he would serve them to the best of his knowledge and ability in the House of Commons. If, however, his views did not meet with the approval of the majority of the electors, they were at perfect liberty to reject him. Whatever the action of the Council, he trusted that in choosing a candidate, they would select the man not on the strength of his manhood or his personal claims, but on the strength of the political opinions he held. (Cheers.) Mr Jones concluded by saying he was a practical politician. He did not believe in violent or revolutionary measures; but if selected he would uphold the great principles of civil, religious, and political freedom. (Loud cheers, during which Mr Jones resumed his seat).

In response to a number of interrogations, Mr JONES said he approved of an Imperial measure for the Sunday closing of public-houses; and he favoured Local Option. He did not see how the House of Lords could be improved except by "improving" it off the face of the earth. (Laughter.) He believed the system of relegating the measures passed to be considered by Grand Committees would prove advantageous, as it was an expedient which was necessary to prevent hasty legislation. Of all the measures that had been rejected by the House of Lords within the past 50 years, there has not been a single Bill but what was subsequently upheld by the people of the country. (Cheers.) He included in the reform of the Land Laws, the abolition of the law of entail and primogeniture. He had not considered the question of the London coal dues, but as far as he knew of the subject, he understood it to be an unjust tax; and after enquiring into the matter, and discovering that it was so, he would certainly vote against the abolition of such a tax. He did not approve of Royal Commissions, as they were expensive and almost useless; but if necessary for remedying the evil, he would assuredly vote for such a Commission to enquire into the Royalty dues. He was in favour of free education in our public schools. As regards the payment of members of Parliament, it was a question open to investigation to ascertain how it worked. He believed in all probability that payment of members must come sooner or later, and of course it would be desirable to proceed cautiously, otherwise it would be an inducement to candidates to seek election just for the sake of the remuneration. Of course there were many working men candidates who must be paid for the services rendered to their constituents, and he would support any well-considered scheme for the payment of the members. (Cheers.) He would vote for the abolition of the oath, and substitute affirmation. He believed in international arbitration; and he was of opinion that if the Great Powers of Europe could only be prevailed upon to see the advantages that would arise from such a mode of adjusting their disputes, there would be an end to these miserable wars. (Cheers.) He would promote a scheme for facilitating the free transfer of land, considering that the system in vogue in France, where any person shows the title of his land, is sufficient guarantee of his ownership. He would abolish perpetual pensions, rewarding those only who had rendered faithful services to the Empire, so as to maintain them in their old age in a decent and respectable manner. He advocated triennial Parliaments, but did not think a method of electing Parliaments annually would be practicable or acceptable to the people at large, who would never be enabled to get calmed down from the turmoil and excitement of a general election every year. Septennial Parliaments were a modern idea, as triennial Parliaments were in vogue in the reign of the Georges. He supported the payment of the fees of the returning officers at Parliamentary elections out of the Imperial taxation. (Prolonged cheers.)

On the motion of Mr H. CARSS, seconded by Mr J. G. COOKE, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr Jones for his excellent speech.

The next step to be taken by the Council occasioned a heated and lively discussion.

The Tanfield, West Stanley, Annfield Plain, Hamsteels, and Dipton delegates desired that, as the opinion of the two candidates were almost identical, both gentlemen should be recommended by the Council to the constituency; and that they be requested to address public meetings of the electors in Consett, Lanchester, and Tanfield, as the largest centres in the Division, so that the people might be able to form an opinion as to the capability and suitability of either gentlemen, and give instructions to their representatives to vote accordingly.

The Consett, Benfieldside, Ebchester, Leadgate, and Lanchester delegates, however, contended that it would be impracticable, and a waste of time, to pursue that course, and urged that the selection of a candidate should be tested at that meeting by vote.

In the course of a lengthened debate, which occasionally degenerated into personal attacks, the speakers were frequently interrupted, and the CHAIRMAN repeatedly called for order.

It was pointed out at length that the electors would be in a position to form some opinion of the merits and demerits of the candidates from the newspaper reports of their speeches; and subsequently public meetings could be convened in the different polling centres.

It was proposed by Mr INDIAN, that each of the candidates be requested to address meetings of the electors in three centres before-mentioned.

The proposal was seconded, and on being put to the meeting, 12 voted in favour.

Eventually, as several of the delegates had left the meeting to catch the late trains, it was resolved on the motion of Mr ORR, seconded by Mr WILLIAMS, to adjourn the Council until that day fortnight, when the reports will be forthcoming from the polling districts, and the Council will proceed to make the final selection of a candidate.

The Council meeting will take place in the New Town Hall, Consett, at 3·30 p.m.

Mr Atherley Jones requests to state that in view of his possible candidature for the Consett Division, he has retired from his position as a candidate for the Ealing Division of Middlesex.

CONSETT AND BENFIELDSIDE POLLING DISTRICTS.

A public meeting of the Liberal electors within the Consett Polling District will be held in the New Town Hall, on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of instructing the representatives on the Council of the Divisional Association as to the choice of a candidate. Mr W. Jenkins, J.P., will preside; and it is of the utmost importance that the electors should muster in strong force.

A similar meeting will take place in the Agricultural Hall, Benfieldside, for the electors residing in that polling district, also next Monday night, when the chair will be occupied by Mr Jon. Priestman, J.P.

CATCHGATE POLLING DISTRICT.

A meeting of Conservatives was held at Catchgate, on Wednesday night—Mr G. Hobson in the chair—when arrangements were made for Mr J. T. Mills, of Oldham, to address the electors on the principles of Conservatism, in the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, July 23rd.

Mr J. J. Thompson, of Lanchester (one of the secretaries of the Conservative Association for North-West Durham), has succeeded in securing the services of Mr Mills, of Oldham, to deliver lectures at different places in the Division, the week after next. Mr Mills is a gentleman who has laboured earnestly in behalf of the cause in his own immediate neighbourhood and elsewhere, and no doubt he will meet with a cordial welcome on his visit to the North. Further particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

THE RELIEF TO LOCAL PAUPERS.

In reply to an order dated 31st of May, 1885, by the Local Government Board, a return has just been issued giving the cost of the maintenance of paupers in Workhouses or establishments under the control of the Guardians, and for the first time distinguishing the cost of those in institutions not under their control, together with the amount expended in out-relief, also distinguishing the amount given in money, in school fees, in kind, and the amount (if any) paid for children boarded out in each Union in England and Wales for the last half-year of 1884, and for comparison we give the totals of the corresponding half of the preceding year. The following figures relate to Lanchester and the adjacent Unions :—

Lanchester.—The maintenance of paupers in the Workhouse cost £789, and those in institutions £61, against a total of £952. The out relief cost £1,766. Of this £1,670 was given in money, £72 in school fees, and £24 for children boarded out, against a total of £1,678

Weardale.—The maintenance of paupers in the Workhouse cost £293, and those in institutions £9, against a total of £324. The out-relief cost £1,523. Of this £1,438 was given in money, £38 in school fees, and £47 in kind, against a total of £1,501.

Chester-le-Street.—The maintenance of paupers in the Workhouse cost £531, and those in institutions £7, against a total of £338. The out-relief cost £1,496. Of this £1,441 was paid in money and £55 for school fees, against a total of £1,428.

Durham.—The maintenance of paupers in the Workhouse or institutions under the control of the Guardians, cost £844, and £91 for those in establishments not under their control, against a total of £966. The out-relief cost £2,956. Of this £2,902 was given in money and £54 in the shape of school fees, against a total of £2,585.

Gateshead.—The cost of maintenance of paupers in the Workhouse was £1,985, and in institutions £117, against a total of £2,065. The out-relief cost £4,463. Of this £4,126 was given in money, £145 for school fees, and £192 in kind, against a total of £4,855.

In the County of Durham in the last half-year the amount of relief given was £54,345, against £49,768, or an increase of 4,577, being equal to 9·2 per cent. on the corresponding half of the preceding year.

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

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.—Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all kidney and kindred complaints, cured by "Buchu-paiba." At chemists. Newbery and Sons, Agents, 1, King Edward Street, London, E.C.

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

Sporting Items.

SPORTS AT LAMBTON PARK.—In connection with the Chester-le-Street Mechanics' annual soiree, held at Lambton Park, on Wednesday afternoon, several sports were held, and were witnessed by a large number of spectators. Mr R. Coxon officiated as starter.

GALA AND SPORTS AT STANHOPE.—On Wednesday the annual gala and sports of the Bishop Auckland Mechanics' Institute were held in the grounds at Stanhope Castle. The weather was fine, and several sporting events were witnessed by a large gathering. The band of the 2nd Durham Rifle Volunteers, under the leadership of Mr J. W. Keelip, was in attendance.

WRESTLING NEAR PRUDHOE.—The wrestling for silver cup at Half-way House, for men who have not previously won a prize here, was resumed on Saturday. Final falls—F. Snowball, Corbridge, threw W. Dykes, Clifton, twice in succession, and won. Snowball having won the cup three times, it now becomes his absolute property.

DIPTON ROVERS RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.—The members of the above club held their annual meeting in the club room on Saturday night, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing season:—Captain, Mr W. J. Anderson; vice-captain, Mr R. Yeaman; treasurer, Mr R. Snaith; secretary, Mr W. Turpin; committee, Messrs J. Walton, J. Rutherford, T. Woodley, L. Robson, H. Shaw, J. Foster, and W. Dowson.

ANGLING IN THE BROWNEY.—Various correspondents tell a terrible tale of the destruction of fish in the Browney, apparently by the poisoning of the stream. The Browney is a tributary of the Wear, and rises at the foot of the heights above Waterhouses. It flows down a pretty valley, receiving the Smallhope Burn below Lanchester, and also one or two other streams as it wends its way down the valley past Langley Park Colliery, down to its junction with the Dearness at Langley Grove; and then to its confluence with the Wear below that Sunderland Bridge which is not at Sunderland. One of my correspondents informs me that in the vicinity of the Ushaw-College-road bridge there were dead trout measuring from a couple of inches up to nearly a couple of feet, interspersed with eels of a similar growth, when he visited the spot on the morning of the 26th ult. Somewhere about a hundred men and boys from the neighbouring collieries were pulling the fish out of the stream whenever they could get them without trespassing. Some thousands of fish lay dead in the shallows and on the edges of the stream in the mile and a half which he traversed down stream from the bridge, but as the numbers decreased as he increased the distance between himself and the bridge, he assumed that the mischief must have occurred above that spot. Those engaged in "helping themselves" agreed that the fish destroyed could not be replaced under about a couple of years. —"Elfin" in yesterday (Thursday) *Newcastle Chronicle.*

TANTOBIE READING-ROOM AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL PIC-NIC AND SPORTS.

Under very pleasing circumstances this Association (which was founded some twenty years ago by Major Joicey) held its third annual pic-nic and sports on Saturday last. The sun shone forth in all his glory, and but for the gentlest of zephyrs, the heat would have been unbearable. In the afternoon, the quiet and unassuming village of Tantobie was quite *en fete*—the band, on its way to the field, discoursed lively airs; whilst gaily-dressed damsels and young men streamed the unusually busy streets. Everything and everybody seemed in holiday attire; nature herself even doing honour on the occasion. Hundreds of people came in from the adjacent villages, and for numbers, never before had there been so many present. In the field every conceivable amusement was provided for the holiday-seekers—penny shows, whirligigs, boxing booths, and their complete paraphernalia, the whole making up a veritable "English fayre." All the arrangements were good and carried out almost without a hitch, thanks to the promptitude and zeal displayed by the committee and officials, who well deserved the cheering support of the public in their plucky enterprises. The officials were:—Handicapper, Mr M. Snowdon; referee, Mr H. Scott; secretary, Mr Martin Wilkinson; treasurer, P.C. Bain; president, Mr J. Hindmarch; vice-president, Mr W. Holmes. We append a list of the events, with their results :—

120 YARDS HANDICAP. First prize, £5; 2nd, £1; 3rd, 10s.—Heat 1—J. Laybourne, Winlaton Mill, 14½ yards, 1; J. J. Allan, Blackhill, 12, 2; T. Cole, Gateshead Low Fell, 18, 3. Heat 2—Jones, Newcastle, 11½, 1; J. Fawcett, Sacriston Colliery, 2. Heat 3—W. Turner, Stanley, 17, walk over. Heat 4—G. Kennedy, Dipton, 21, 1; W. Rowan, Gateshead, 9, 2; J. Wilkinson, Consett, 20, 3. Heat 5—R. Thompson, Dipton, 21, 1; M. Cairns, Newcastle, 7½, 2; R. Sharwood, Blaydon, 13, 3; G. T. Wright, Consett, 17, 0. Heat 6—R. Milburn, Shotley Bridge, 17, 1; G. Foster, Felling, 7, 2; W. Dixon, West Wylam, 18½, 3. Heat 7—R. Howells, Consett, 19½, 1; R. H. Nicholson, White-le-Head, 16½, 2; S. Greener, Wardley, 7½, 3; M. Siddle, Blackhill, 13½, 0. Heat 8—J. Varty, Gateshead, 14, 1; W. Armour, Newcastle, 9½, 2; G. Watson, Benfieldside, 18½, 3. Heat 9—J. Farrage, Spen, 20½, 1; F. Murray, Winlaton Mill, 17½, 2; J. Ransom, Newcastle, 9, 3; G. Ledger, Dipton, 18½, 0. Heat 10—G. Brooks, Winlaton Mill, 12½, 1; T. Simpson, Moor Pit, 21½, 2; C. Bowman, Blackhill, 15½, 3; J. Patterson, Newcastle, 6, 0. Heat 11—T. Hendry, Newcastle, 5½, 1; B. Robson, Moor Pit, 21½, 2; J. Crammond, Gateshead, 17, 3. Heat 12—J. Wilkinson, Stanley, 23, 1; W. Pyner, Byker, 6½, 2. Second tie. Heat 1—R. Milburn, 1; heat 2, J. Varty, 1; heat 3, G. Kennedy, 1. Final—J. Varty, 1; J. Kennedy, 2; R. Milburn, 3. In this race there was some smart running and very close finishes.

QUARTER-MILE HANDICAP. First prize, £1 10s; 2nd, 10s; 3rd, 5s.—There were 23 entries for this event, the three heats being won by W. Dixon, West Wylam, 44 yards; F. Murray, Winlaton Mill, 44; and E. Brooks, Winlaton Mill, 24. In the final Dixon came in first, Murray second, and Brooks third.

OLD MEN'S RACE.—Much interest was evinced in this competition. The first prize was a silk hat, given by Mr W. Elliott, publican, Tantobie; the second prize being 2s 6d. Last year's winner seemed to be the favourite, but he was put out by T. Gatis, of Blaydon, an old man over 60 years of age, who came in first; whilst he was followed close behind by G. Martin, who thus won the second prize.

RUNNING HIGH LEAP. First prize, 10s, was won by T. Hendry, of Newcastle; whilst the second and third were divided between J. Fawcett and A. Humes.

BOYS' RACE (80 yards).—First, 5s, W. Hall; 2nd, 2s, M. Burns; 3rd, 1s, Potts.

SKIPPING FOR GIRLS.—First, 5s, Mary Morton, 184 times; 2nd, 2s, Mary Ann Carr, 182 times; 3rd, 1s, J. A. Blackburn, 174 times.

QUOIT HANDICAP. First prize, £3; 2nd, £1 5s; 3rd, 15s.—James Burrell, Clough Dene, and J. Whitfield, Spen, divided first and second prize money, whilst J. Embleton won the third.

In the course of the proceedings, a public tea was provided in a spacious marquee. The edibles were good, of which no less than 400 partook. The tables were presided over by the following:—Misses Gladders, Atthey, Swinburne, Robinson, Pyle, Smiles, Nicholson, and Stoker; whilst Mesdames Dixon and Richardson cut the bread, &c., the whole being under the superintendence of Messrs J. Hindmarch and W. Holmes.

The Tanfield Lea Prize Brass Band, under the direction of Mr J. Frior, executed the following programme very efficiently:—Slow march, "Reception;" fantasia, "Royal Musketeers;" valse, "Sooner or later;" fantasia, "Erin;" quadrille, "Carnival;" polka, "Rippling rill;" fantasia, "Merry England;" Caledonian, "The Isle of Bute;" valse, "Dream faces;" schottische, "Vanderville;" and which the ardent subjects of Terpsichore turned to good account. In the evening a ball was held in the pavillion, which was patronised by over 60 couples, the music being supplied by Mr J. Atthey's string band, specially engaged for the occasion. Mr J. Varty, of Gateshead, and Miss S. Watson, of Tantobie, lead off the dance; and on this breaking up, it was declared that the whole affair had been an unprecedented success.

SKINNY MEN.—"Wells' Health Renewer."—Greatest remedy on earth for dyspepsia, nervous weakness, indigestion impotance of mind, limb, or vital unctions, mental or physical decline. At Chemists.

Business Announcements.

THIRTEENTH YEAR OF ATTENDING CONSETT.

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

ESTABLISHED 1830. 962p

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER
MONSTRE STOCK OF
PAPER HANGINGS!
AT 2D. AND UPWARDS.

J. W. DAVISON'S,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

BEAUTIFY AND SWEETEN YOUR HOME.

ANOTHER IMMENSE ARRIVAL
OF
WALL PAPER!!
AT THE
"BON MARCHE,"
4, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

PRICES—1½d., 2d., 2½d., and up to 9½d. PER PIECE.

N.B.—Without exception the Best and Cheapest Lot of Wall Papers ever imported into this District.

THE "BON MARCHE" FAMED FOR DRAPERY GOODS, HATS, AND CAPS.

MORISON JOHNSTON,
8, BIGG MARKET, NEWCASTLE,
Begs to announce that he has commenced the Business of AUCTIONEER AND VALUER, in conjunction with his present Business, which will be carried on as usual. He trusts to receive the support of his friends and the public generally.
All Accounts of Sales settled promptly. 396t

YOU ARE INVITED
TO
BUY YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
JOHN GIBSON'S NEW SHOP,
CORNER OF
FOUNDRY ROW AND BESSEMER STREET,
BLACKHILL (near the Railway Station),
As they are unsurpassed for FITTING and DURABILITY.

A Well-selected Stock always on hand.
All Goods marked in plain figures, at the LOWEST READY-MONEY PRICES.

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

Public Notices.

EDUCATIONAL.

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

PUPILS ATTENDED AT THEIR OWN HOMES.

Re ROBERT HEDLEY, of Consett, Butcher, Deceased.

THE BOOKS of the above-named deceased are now in my hands, and all persons owing accounts to the estate, are requested to pay the same to me—the person duly authorised—at my Office, Town Hall, Consett.
ADAM BRODIE, F.S.A.
Dated May 28th, 1885. 718u

COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ANIMALS ACT, 1878.

THE ANIMALS ORDER, 1884, No. 3,082.

TO PIG KEEPERS, PIG DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in exercise of the powers conferred by the above-mentioned Act and Order, the following Regulations have been this day made by the Executive Committee, exercising the powers of the Local Authority of the County of Durham:—

1. The following Regulations shall have effect and be in force from and after the 23rd day of June instant.

2. It shall not be lawful to move any Swine into the District of the Local Authority of this County from any Municipal Borough within this County, or from any other place wheresoever, unless such Swine be accompanied by a License of the Local Authority of the District of this County, which the several Inspectors are hereby authorised to grant, on the production of a declaration of the owner of the Swine about to be moved, made before a Justice of the Peace and stating that they are free from Swine Fever.

3. The Licenses before-mentioned shall only be in force for four days after the date of the declarations on which they are granted, and shall be delivered up to the Local Authority of this County when the Swine therein-mentioned arrive at their place of destination.

4. The movement of Swine contrary to the aforegoing Regulations is prohibited.

By Order,
RALPH SIMEY,
Clerk of the Peace of the County of Durham.

N.B.—The above Regulations do not restrict the movement of Swine by railway (without being untrucked) through the District of the Local Authority of the County of Durham.
Exchequer Buildings, Durham,
20th June, 1885. 712½u

COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ANIMALS ACT, 1878.

THE ANIMALS ORDER, 1884, No. 3,082.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in exercise of the powers conferred by the above Act and Order, and by the Authority of the Privy Council, the following Regulation has been made by the Executive Committee, exercising the powers of the Local Authority of the County of Durham:—

From and after the 23rd day of June instant, until the 22nd day of September next, it shall not be lawful to hold any Market, Fair, Exhibition, Auction, or Public Sale of SWINE in the district of the Local Authority of this County.

By Order,
RALPH SIMEY,
Clerk of the Peace of the County of Durham.
712u

Public Notices.

NOTICE is hereby given that any person found TRESPASSING on the HAGG FARM will be prosecuted. 760u

LOOK OUT for the LEADGATE PRIMITIVE METHODIST DEMONSTRATION at Bunker Hill Farm, on Saturday, July 11th, 1885. 664u

CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE SOCIETY.

I SHALL (D.V.) OPEN A CLASS when the List of Students is completed. Enquire at 23, Sherburn Terrace, Consett.
July 2nd, 1885. J. TAIT.

THE FIRST SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND DISTRICT 370th STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY.

NEXT APPROPRIATION, by Ballot, 27th July, 1885, at the Office, Sons of Temperance Hall, Blackhill, at 7·15 p.m.—By Order,
775u M. NOBLE, Chairman.

MUSIC!

J. SURTEES, Organist of Christ Church, Consett, has a FEW VACANCIES FOR PUPILS IN HARMONY, PIANO, HARMONIUM, and ORGAN.
Pianos at low prices; direct from the best English and Foreign Makers.
ADDRESS:—
2, CEMETERY ROAD, BLACKHILL. 674u

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

TEMPERANCE FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

ON MONDAY, July 13th, an EXCURSION TRAIN will leave CONSETT at 9·2 p.m. for LONDON.
Fare, There and Back, Third Class, 17s. 6d.
The Return Train will leave St. Pancras Station, London, at 11·0 p.m., on Friday, July 17th.
For further particulars see Bills. 756u

GREAT CIRCUIT DEMONSTRATION.

The Primitive Methodists of the Shotley Bridge
WILL HOLD A
MONSTRE GATHERING
IN THE
SPA GROUNDS, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
ON SATURDAY, JULY 11th, 1885. For particulars see Bills. 740u

REGISTER! REGISTER! REGISTER!

THE LIBERAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

LIBERALS entitled to be placed on the REGISTER for the above Division will be supplied with Forms of Claim and every information on application to
ADAM BRODIE, F.S.A.,
Secretary and Registration Agent.
Town Hall, Consett, and to the Polling District Secretaries.
NOTE.—Owners' Claims must be in by July 20th.

NOTICE.

EXCURSION TO SCARBRO'.

THE North-Eastern Railway Company have arranged to run an EXCURSION TRAIN for the Workmen of Dipton, Annfield Plain, Shield Row, Stanley, &c., on Saturday, July 11th, leaving Rowlands Gill, at 5·20 a.m., calling at Lintz Green and Lanchester, returning from Scarbro' at 6 p.m.
Fare there and back, 4s.; under 12, Half-price.
TICKETS may be had from H. C. WOOD, of Burnopfield; J. W. TAYLOR, Dipton; W. CROFTON, Kyo; JOHN SMITH, 23, Scott's Houses, Stanley; R. HOLMES, Oxhill; EDWARD IRWIN, Catchgate; G. BAINBRIDGE, Annfield Plain; and W. DONALDSON, Annfield Place.
An early application necessary, as only a limited number can be sold. 702u

BENFIELDSIDE POLLING DISTRICT.

DERWENT LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Executive Committee of the above Association being desirous of extending the operations of the Society, most earnestly solicit the patronage of all Liberals in the District, and invite all to become members, so that they may be the better able to attend to the duties of the Association.
The objects of the Society are to dessiminate political truth, and spread Liberal Principles by all legitimate means, and to attend to the Registration of Voters.
The Terms are such as to place Membership within the reach of all. Terms—From 1s. per annum upwards.
The following Gentlemen are willing to enroll Members:—
J. PRIESTMAN, Esq., Chairman, Shotley Bridge.
BENJAMIN MOODY, Ebchester.
JOHN DIXON, St. Cuthbert's Terrace, Blackhill.
WILLIAM PALLISER, Derwent Street, Do.
GEORGE REID, Do. Do.
JOHN T. MUIR, Bessemer Street, Do.
RALPH WALTON, Do. Do.
JOSEPH ELTRINGHAM, Hon. Sec.,
676u 9, Railway Terrace, Blackhill

Public Notices.

BEAMISH, PONTOP, AND CONSETT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
SHOW AT CHESTER-LE-STREET,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19TH, 1885.
Entries close August 5th, 1885.
Prize Schedules on application to
JOHN RICHARDS, } Secs.
754u GEORGE RIDLEY, }

BEAMISH, PONTOP, AND CONSETT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S ANNUAL SHOW AT CHESTER-LE-STREET, on Wednesday, August 19th, 1885.—TENDERS for FITTING-UP the SHOW FIELD, for SUPPLYING the DINNER and REFRESHMENTS, and for a BAND will be received by the Secretaries on or before the 15th inst.
JOHN RICHARDS, } Secs.
GEORGE RIDLEY, }
Beamish, July 8th, 1885. 753u

SHOTLEY BRIDGE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

A SOCIAL TEA and PUBLIC MEETING, in connection with the Shotley Bridge Co-operative Society, will be held in the Temperance Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Saturday, July 18th, 1885. Tea on the tables at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 1s. each; Children, half-price. The Public Meeting will be held at 6·30. Chair to be taken by Mr. W. ROBINSON, President; and Addressed by Messrs. P. REAY, Annfield Plain; Councillor T. RULE, Gateshead; and GEORGE SCOTT, Newbottle. 758u

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

BENFIELDSIDE DISTRICT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ACCOUNTS of this Board will be AUDITED on Wednesday, the 19th day of August, 1885, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Office of the Board, Shotley Bridge.
A Copy of the Accounts, together with the Rate Books and other matters mentioned or referred to in the Accounts, will be deposited in the Local Board Office, Shotley Bridge aforesaid, and be open during the office hours to the inspection of all persons interested for seven days before the Audit.—By Order,
JOHN BOOTH, Clerk to the Board.
Shotley Bridge, 8th July, 1885. 757u

CATCHGATE CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

A LECTURE
Will be given in the
TOWN HALL, CATCHGATE, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 22nd, at 7 30 p.m., by
MR. J. T. MILLS,
A Working Man, of Oldham.
Subject—"POLITICAL TOPICS OF THE DAY."
Chairman, J. BOOTH, Esq., Shotley Bridge.
All are invited. Admission, Free. 770u

NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION OF DURHAM.

MR. J. T. MILLS,
OF OLDHAM,
WILL DELIVER ADDRESSES TO THE CONSERVATIVE ELECTORS,
On the Principal Political Topics of the Day, at the undermentioned places, viz:—
BURNOPFIELD.—Monday, July 20th.
STANLEY.—Tuesday, July 21st.
CATCHGATE.—Wednesday, July 22nd.
LANCHESTER.—Thursday, July 23rd.
BURNHOPE.—Friday, July 24th. 768u

CONSETT POLLING DISTRICT LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

A PUBLIC MEETING
OF THE
LIBERAL ELECTORS
In the Consett Polling District will be held in the
NEW TOWN HALL, CONSETT,
ON MONDAY EVENING FIRST, JULY 13TH, 1885,
W. JENKINS, ESQ., J.P., in the Chair,
FOR the purpose of Instructing the Representatives to the General Council of the Divisional Association as to the Selection of a Liberal Candidate for the Division at the next Meeting of that Council.
This being a most important Meeting, all true Liberals are respectfully invited to attend.
Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock. 772u

THE LICENSING ACTS, 1872-1874.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish (or Township) of Tanfield, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may Concern.

I, JOHN NEVIN, now residing at Lintz Colliery, in the Parish (or Township) of Tanfield, in the County of Durham, Do HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice Room, in Lanchester, on the 20th day of August, for a License to hold any Excise License or Licenses, to Sell by Retail, under the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, 1828, all Intoxicating Liquors, to be consumed either on or off the House or Premises thereunto belonging, situate at Lintz Colliery, in the said Parish (or Township) of which Premises CHARLOTTE NEVIN, of Lintz Colliery, is the Owner or Lessee, and which said Premises were lately occupied by JOHN NEVIN.
Given under my hand this 7th day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-five
748u JOHN NEVIN.

CONSETT INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THE ANNUAL TEA
And PUBLIC MEETING will be held
ON SATURDAY, JULY 18TH, 1885.
The Tea will be held in the National Schools (entrance from Parliament Street), Consett, to commence at 3·45.

A PUBLIC MEETING & CONCERT
Will be held in the
CONSETT NEW TOWN HALL,
To commence at 6·45, when Addresses will be given by
Messrs. R. BAILLIE and JAS. McKENDRICK, of Newcastle, and Mr. J. WILSON, of the Durham Miners' Association.

HAYDN & ROMBERG'S TOY SYMPHONIES will be given by a complete Band of Performers, and Humorous Catches and Songs by a Select Choir; also, a Solo on the Ocarino by Mr. C. STELLING. The Instruments for Toy Symphonies are kindly lent by W. M. RENTON, Esq., M.D.
Chairman—Mr. GEORGE LOWES, President of the Society.
Musical Director—Mr. C. STELLING.
Conductor—Mr. W. HOE.
Tickets for Tea, 1s. each, to be had at the Society's Office, or at the School-Room door on the day of Tea.
Admission to Public Meeting by Programme only, to be had at the Tea Tables. 763u

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. J. Vickers.

Tow Law Auction Mart.
NEXT FORTNIGHTLY SALE, Monday, July 20th, 1885.
Please enter early for Advertisement next week.
J. VICKERS, Auctioneer.
Partridge Close, Tow Law. 696u

By Mr. Joseph Oley.

Jessamine Cottage, Benfieldside.—Preliminary Notice.
MR. J. OLEY has the honour to announce that he is instructed by Mr. J. McINTOSH to SELL BY AUCTION, his valuable Household FURNITURE, at the above Premises. Particulars of same and day and date of Sale will be given in future Advertisements.
Sale Office, 10, Wood Street, Shotley Bridge. 769u

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

Peel's Great Northern Horse Repository, Haymarket
The Oldest Established in the City.
SALES BY AUCTION of HORSES, CARRIAGES and SADDDLERY, EVERY TUESDAY, Two o'clock.
Entries respectfully solicited.
A. T. CROW, Auctioneer.
JOHN PEEL, Proprietor

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. A. Brodie.

Monday, July 20th, 1885.—Victoria Sale-Rooms, Consett.—Preliminary Announcement.—Sale of Household Furniture; Six Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows; Cottage Pianoforte; Seven-Stop Harmonium; Brass-mounted Bedstead and Mattress; Fenders and Fireirons, and Sundry Effects.

ADAM BRODIE will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Victoria Sale-Rooms, Consett, the superior Mahogany and other Household FURNITURE, FEATHER BEDS, and BEDDING, and Miscellaneous EFFECTS, particulars of which will be given in future advertisements.
Sale to commence at One o'clock p.m. 778u

Sherburn Terrace, Harvey Street, and Newmarket Street, Consett.—Important Sale of substantial, well-built, and excellently-situate Freehold Business and Residential Premises.

ADAM BRODIE is instructed to offer for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the House of Mr. GEORGE BROWN, Railway Hotel, Consett, on Thursday, July 23rd, 1885, the following valuable and well-situate Freehold PROPERTY:—

LOT 1. — All that Splendid BLOCK OF WELL-BUILT AND PLEASANTLY-SITUATE PROPERTY, numbered 21 and 22, in Sherburn Terrace, Consett, comprising spacious Shop and Dwelling-house of Four Rooms, and good Workshop behind, as at present occupied by Mrs. SMITH, Plumber and General Dealer; and the convenient Dwelling-house immediately adjoining, built in flats, and occupied by Mr. HETHERINGTON and another, the whole supplemented by large Yard behind, with all the usual convenience, the whole producing an annual rental of £40 or thereabouts.

LOT 2.—The excellent and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, situate in Harvey Street, Consett, as at present occupied by Mr. WM. THOMPSON, Aerated Water Manufacturer, containing Six good Rooms, with large Attic Bed-room, 2 Sculleries, Pantry, large Yard, and Out-offices thereunto belonging, the whole of the annual value of £22 or thereabouts.

LOT 3.—The Two Valuable DWELLING-HOUSES and SHOPS, well situate in Newmarket Street, Consett, as Tenanted by Messrs. McCourty and Caygill, and producing together a Rental of nearly £40. This Property can be sold in one or two lots as may be desired.
Sale to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock in the Evening.
The attention of Capitalists and others is especially directed to this as being an excellent opportunity of securing good investments. 777u

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett, has arranged that from July 6th, 1885, he will be assisted in the business of Auctioneer, Valuer, and Estate Agent, by his Son, ROBERT JOHN BRODIE, who has for the last ten years acted as his Clerk, and trusts that with his co-operation he may still further be favoured with the confidence and support of his friends and the general public, and can promise the same careful attention to instructions which has hitherto secured for him their patronage. 713u

FOR SALE, the Excellent DWELLING-HOUSE in Harvey Street, Consett, containing 6 Rooms, Large Attic Bed-room, 2 Sculleries, and Pantry, with every Convenience.—Apply ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett. 394u

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—TO BE SOLD, or LET ON LEASE, a desirable Country RESIDENCE, standing in its own grounds of half-an-acre, Freehold, situate within five minutes' walk of Shotley Bridge Railway Station, and containing 3 Sitting rooms, 7 Bed-rooms, Dressing-room, Bath-room, W.C., 2 Attics, Kitchens, Scullery, Yard, and other Conveniences. The House is well built, and commands beautiful views of the Derwent Valley.—Apply ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett. 395u

ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Valuer, and Estate Agent, Consett, undertakes the Sale by Public Auction or otherwise, of Houses and Land, Farming Stocks, Household Furniture, Merchandise, or other Effects, on reasonable terms. Valuations for Probate, Dissolution of Partnership, and Settlement of Claims under Fire Insurances, or in Disputes. Fire, Life, and Accident Assurances arranged without delay. Shares of every description Bought and Sold on Commission. The Victoria Sale-Rooms, are always open for the reception of Goods for absolute Sale.
Postal Address—ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett.

By Messrs. Nicholson and Murray.

ROYAL AUCTION MART, BENFIELDSIDE.

Monday, July 13th, 1885.
MESSRS. NICHOLSON & MURRAY will SELL BY AUCTION—
9 Prime Fat Cattle.
100 Prime Fat Sheep and Lambs.
12 to 18 Very Promising Dairy Cows and Heifers, mostly close to calving.
12 S.H. Stirks, very fresh.
20 B.F. Ewes and Lambs, by Leicester Tup.
Several Geld Cows, Calves, &c.
Sale to commence at One o'clock. 779u

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

By Mr. A. Phillipson.

Hobson Colliery.—Monday, July 20th, 1885.
MR. A. PHILLIPSON, instructed by Mr. ALEX. MORGAN, who is Emigrating, will SELL BY AUCTION, at above place and day, all his Excellent Mahogany and other Household FURNITURE and EFFECTS. See Bills.
Sale to begin at Half-past One o'clock. 762u

CHEAP EMIGRATION.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES TO AMERICA, QUEENSLAND, &c.
Liverpool to America, £2 16s. and £3, by the best Lines.
To Australian Colonies at the Lowest Rates.
For reliable information, apply to
269u A. PHILLIPSON, Auctioneer, Dipton.

By Mr. William Raw.

No. 6, Ledger Terrace, Blackhill.
MR. WILLIAM RAW, honoured with instructions from Mr. JOHN RICHARDSON, of 6, Ledger Terrace, Blackhill, who with his wife and family are about to Emigrate to America, will SELL BY AUCTION the whole of his Valuable Household FURNITURE, on Monday, July 27th, 1885, comprising—Mahogany Chest of Drawers; Mahogany Bookcase; Mahogany Centre Table; Mahogany Sofa, Hair-seated and Stuffed; 6 excellent Mahogany Chairs, Hair-seated and Stuffed; Mahogany Easy Chair, Hair-seated and Stuffed; small Mahogany Chiffonier; Polished Chiffonier Bed; Chest and Drawers; Mantle Mirror, in Gilt Frame; large Flour Chest; Longsettle; 6 Polished Birch Chairs; Rocking Chair; 3 Kitchen Chairs; 3 Stools; Kitchen Table and Form; Ladies' Work Table; 3 Tea Tables; Mahogany Washstand and Dressing Table; large Mahogany Swing Glass; Brass Window Cornice Pole; 2 Mahogany Window Cornice Poles; good Brussels Carpet, nearly new, for Sitting-room; Hearthrug to match; good Oilcloth for Parlour; Iron and Brass Half-Tester Bed; 2 Iron Bedsteads; 3 Mattresses; 2 Down Beds; Chamber Ware; Bed-room Carpet; Stair Carpet and Brass Rods; 3 Skin Door Mats; Cocoa Door Mats; Eight-days' Clock; Alarum Clock; Cradle; Child's Chair; 3 Fenders and Fireirons; Ash Pan; Brass Pan; Coffee Mill; Roast Jack, nearly new; Knife Rack; Towel Rail; full Set of China, Gold and White; 10 Pictures; Ornaments; 3 Sofa Cushions; Dinner Ware; Potato Scales and Weights; Smoothing Irons; Brass Pan; Candle Sticks; Ware; Glass; Wringing Machine; Poss and other Tubs; Pails; Pans; Knives and Forks, &c.; A. B. C. Sewing Machine, in good order; Stanley's History of Central Africa, 1 vol.; Bunyan's Select Works, 1 vol., best binding, and other Books.
The above Furniture is good, in good condition, and well worth the attention of buyers, as all will be sold without reserve.
Sale to commence at One o'clock precisely.
Sale Office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 751u

JOHN CRAWFORD,
AGRICULTURAL VALUER AND FURNITURE AUCTIONEER,
25, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.
Business done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Business Announcements.

THE CONSETT AND DISTRICT PERMANENT
BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY,
TOWN HALL, CONSETT.
SHARES MAY BE TAKEN ANY DAY.
Advances made on Freehold or Copyhold Property, repayable as arranged, or for fixed periods.
218u ADAM BRODIE, F.S.A., Secretary.

Business Announcements.

SAFETY BICYCLES! SAFETY BICYCLES!
THE latest Novelty in Safety Bicycles is the—
"NORTHERN,"
Manufactured by the NORTH OF ENGLAND BICYCLE Co., 44, High Bridge, Newcastle. Send for Price List FREE. Second-hand Bicycles from £2 0s. 0d. 228u

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.

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
FOUR 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.

BICYCLES and TRICYCLES FOR SALE. NEW AND SECOND-HAND. Liberal Discount for Cash. Illustrated Lists Post Free.
D. RUDGE & CO.,
The Oldest and Largest Cycle Manufacturers in the World,
WORKS: COVENTRY.
DEPOT: 15, BIGG MARKET, NEWCASTLE.
T. D. OLIVER, Manager.
Splendid New Stock of Rudge Safety Bicycles, and Coventry Rotary and Double Driving Tricycles.
Repairs by experienced Coventry Workmen. 428u

BROOK'S HATS,

NEWGATE STREET, NEWCASTLE.

FRIGERIO & POWER,
45, GRAINGER STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,
Beg to state that through the opening of the great tunnel of Mount St. Gothard, they have been able to import a large Stock of
GENUINE PURE WINES
From the Vineyards of Italy, which for purity and strength cannot be equalled, as they are good and nourishing, and which they now offer at the following low prices, viz:—
14s., 16s., 18s., 20s., and 24s. per Dozen Bottles.
Also, a special nourishing Port at 3s. Carriage paid on 12 Bottles and upwards. 579u

GLENDENNING'S INVALID PORT
Is now recommended by the leading Medical Men in the North, as being
THE MOST SUITABLE WINE
FOR
SICK PERSONS AND INVALIDS.
36s. per Dozen; 3s. per Pottle. Carriage paid on 6 bottles and upwards.
W. GLENDENNING,
WINE MERCHANT,
9, GRAINGER STREET, NEWCASTLE. 103

PUBLIC NOTICE.

"LOVE IN A MIST."
BY KENINGALE COOK, ESQ., L.L.D.,
Author of "The Guitar Player," "The King of Kent," &c., &c.

THIS romance, which will be commenced in the *Guardian* on the 31st July, is founded on a Drama by the same author. A gentleman who has been inveigled by match makers into a marriage which does not realise his ideal, meets a lady with whom he falls in love. Struggling against his passion, which he feels will master him if he does not render it impossible to see the object of it again, he consents to his wife's proposal of a sea voyage. She had motives of her own; having been horrified to find that her first husband, a scamp, whose existence had been concealed from her second, and who had been long thought to be dead, was still alive, and therefore her husband still. He, on his part, having extracted hush-money from her, had gone abroad to escort a young connection of his to visit her father whom she had never seen, as the consequences of a crime committed in early life had kept him out of England. This young lady is the one with whom the second husband of the too-much-married lady had been smitten, and by the law of contrariety, the persons who were doing their best to avoid meeting, through the very precautions they take, find themselves, when it is too late to escape, on the same outward bound ship. Here the greater part of the scene is laid, and the drama plays itself out in a series of exciting situations between the four main characters of the novel—the virtuous husband, the girl he has fallen in love with, his wife, and his wife's real husband, a cosmopolitan scamp of the first water. A slight second plot with subsidiary characters, is woven in with the beginning and end of the story, where, after a shipwreck, the scene is laid on a tropical island.

Of the play, which affords the *Motif* to the romance (many new scenes and incidents, however being added) the *Queen* observed, "The plot is well contrived, and the characters are good. There are many excellent passages in it, and it will be found pleasant to read." The *Graphic* said:—The story of Lady Katherine Urswick's innocent bigamy, and its results, is not a bad one, and might have been effective on the stage." 759u

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, JULY 10TH, 1885.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

[BY "INCEDO."]

The Conservative meeting at Blackhill is not calculated to improve the position of the party in this district. Mr Pyle's arguments were rather far-fetched; but of course there are many in the ranks of both political factions who are prepared to accept anything that comes from that particular section to which they happen to be attached. Wordsworth tells the student of poetry that Nature never did betray the soul that loved her; and Mr Pyle turns over the leaf and says: "Nature teaches the principles of Conservatism!" Well, now, it is very difficult to advance anything original in politics; but really it is too bad to saddle Nature with such a task. I have sometimes worshipped at her shrine; but, thank heaven, the dear, deluding nymph never gave me a lesson in so distracting a subject. Mr Pyle is out of his element on a public platform. He may shine within the obscure precincts of a debating class in the neighbourhood of Chester-le-Street; but he has evidently much to learn before he aspires to the position of a public lecturer. The statement that he was prepared to adjourn to the nearest pothouse and discuss the matter over a glass of beer is enough to make the stomachs of his temperance supporters turn over. Indeed, there are few men, whatever their principles in that respect may be, who will thank him for that expression. If the principles of Conservatism are so self-evident that Nature inculcates the lesson, Mr Pyle should invite his audience to the highways and hedges—not to the beer barrel. John Barleycorn will command the greatest number of votaries; but the arguments washed home by the "barley-bree" are not likely to be very abiding. I am sure that many district Conservatives cannot be other than ashamed of what passed at the meeting referred to; and if they continue to introduce lecturers of this order, they will most assuredly lose prestige.

The people of Consett must be blessed with a deal of spare cash, if one may judge from the large number of police cases that come before the magistrates weekly. Too much money and too little sense to use it is one cause of the evil; but there are many who minister to the promptings of a depraved nature in preference to purer and more ennobling claims of duty. It is curious that one man should be so lost to all sense of self-respect that his presence in the world is almost attended by a curse, whilst the pathway of another is so ordered as to command the respect of his fellows. "We are all John Tamson's bairns," says the proverb; but we are certainly very unlike one another. Much is claimed for politics now-a-days, and let us hope that the evils of our social and domestic life will receive a larger share of attention than they have ever done in the past. There is something wanting in the law that allows a man to squander his earnings while his wife and children stand by and weep. People who cannot take care of themselves ought to be taken care of. Here is a *bona-fide* illustration of how it was done. It happened, a number of years ago, that six young men—all employed in the same line of life—chanced to lodge in the same apartment, and it so transpired that one of them was hardly *compos mentis*, or in other words was a little "cracked." Instead of taking advantage of him, however, we—for the writer was one of them—took him in charge and kept ward not only over his purse but over his wardrobe, which was none of the scantiest. You see, my reader, this was quite an original and novel way of dealing with a bad case, but think of the good that would accrue from twelve months moral pressure. True, the gentleman sometimes manifested symptoms of insubordination; but we were five to one. Now, this is exactly what civilisation should do on a grander scale with the masses. It is not enough to look on and accord the usual expressions of sympathy or contempt, as the case may be; we ought to act on the basis of the saying—prevention is better than cure. To punish men after the mischief is done is rather an old-fashioned way of doing business. That *role* has been in practice long enough, and it may go on till Doomsday without perceptible improvement. The experiences of the age prove that the great human family must be modelled as well as corrected; and this is what civilisation, rightly directed, would accomplish. The home training of the people is the secret of all social reform; and under the present *regime* that is almost entirely overlooked. Society must be Christianised, every grade of it, before any lasting change will take place. It is very true that members of well brought-up families frequently step aside from the path of rectitude and duty; but there is a hope that "the still small voice" will in such cases eventually make itself heard; but with the neglected there is no retrospective glances of a purer life, and consequently no impulse to shake off the mental incubus, which exacts a drudgery worse than death. In this age of the world men ought to be so cultured and refined in taste that no mere man would dare to outrage the feelings of his countrymen by word or deed. Talk of closing public-houses. That is a most extraordinary expediency, just as if men were so many big children who could not contain themselves till they had spent the solitary penny an indulgent mamma had generously doled out to them. Surely something better may be expected of mankind. If society would do with its members what the five young men did with their companion, the world would witness such a moral revolution as mankind have seldom seen. Apart from dealing with defaulters in this broad and comprehensive way, the women ought to be cultured and refined, for on them devolve the greatest of all responsibilities. Methodism has done much to purify and elevate the masses. Other religious bodies leave everything to their minister; but the Methodists seem to exercise a kind of mutual surveillance one on another; and could this be successfully carried out all round, in the way in which I have hinted, we should then enter upon the brightest era of civilisation.

The shipbuilding trade and its kindred industries show little sign of further improvement. Indeed, the present outlook is anything but assuring, for instead of increased activity the signs of the times point to a downward tendency. Some of the Tyneside yards which have been well employed during the current depression are now betraying indications of slackness. Excursionists who have spent the late holidays on the Clyde bring no better news from that quarter. Little, it is said, is doing there, except in the yards where there are Government orders. The same may also be said of shipyards nearer home. Several yards on the Tyne are entirely empty, and have been in that condition for months; whilst in yards where there are vessels on the berths the work is not being pushed forward. I do not think that the people of Consett need be alarmed at the colour of this too true tale. The local industry has a wide connection, both at home and abroad, and things will be at a very low ebb indeed when the influence of the depression will be felt at Consett. Some of the old shipowners are still issuing an occasional order for an iron vessel. They prefer the old to the new, like the countryman who continued to journey on the old and deeply-rutted road in preference to the turnpike. It had, he said, served the turn of his father and his grandfather, and was, consequently, good enough for him. The Scotch are meanwhile profiting by the demand for steel. Large quantities of plates and angles arrive weekly on Tyneside, but a few months hence the tables may be turned, when the new steel works at Elswick and Jarrow begin to ask for a share of the good things going. They are wise at any rate who make hay while the sun shines.

Local and District News.

CONSETT.

COUNTY COURT: *Re* T. H. BATCHELOR v. TINKLER.—We regret in reporting this case in our last issue there were some misstatements.

On Saturday evening (as announced in this column last week) the Consett Iron Company's Brass Band discoursed a selection of popular music in the public recreation ground, and the sweet strains of their instruments served to delight a large concourse of spectators.

THE BLUE HEAPS' PARK SCHEME. — The Directors of the Consett Iron Company met the representatives and officials of the Consett Local Board on Tuesday afternoon, and proceeded to inspected the Blue Mountains, with a view to the conversion of the same into a Public Park for Consett and surrounding locality. The Directors promised to consider the question, and to communicate their decision to the Board.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev W. Anderson, of London, preached a special sermon in this place of worship on Wednesday evening last. The venerable preacher took for his text, Isaiah lxvi, 2:—"But to this man will I look, even to him that is poor and of a contrite spirit," and for about an hour rivitted the attention of his hearers to his brilliant discourse on the same.

THE PEAL OF BELLS FOR THE PARISH CHURCH.—Last (Thursday) night, a meeting of the parishoners and other friends was held in the Infants' Schools, West Victoria Street, Consett, the object being to take action forthwith for providing a peal of bells for Christ Church. There was a good attendance, and the chair was filled by the Vicar (Rev F. Steggall).—The Chairman remarked that he had never presided over a meeting that had afforded him greater satisfaction, and the progress they had already made in this important project was more than sufficient to encourage them. All present were aware that the times were depressed, and it would perhaps have been better to have waited until the trade revived and was more prosperous, could they forsee that such would be the case; but circumstances had arisen which rendered it imperative that they should take immediate steps and strike whilst the iron was hot. Some years ago, their late respected townsman, Mr John Thurlow Potts, promised to give the clergy and churchwardens a donation of £50 (applause), if they would only carry out the project of providing a peal of bells for the Church; and that gentleman had generously renewed his offer from year to year. Last year, however, it was expected that the promise would lapse, but some influential friends had induced Mr Potts to extend his offer to the present time, but it was only contingent that the bells should be procured this year; otherwise the promise would be finally withdrawn. Owing to the great change effected in shipbuilding, vessels now being manufactured of steel plates instead of wood covered with copper and zinc, the value of copper for bell-metal had been reduced since October last more than £2 per cwt. When the bells for St. Cuthbert's Church were affixed a few years ago, the price of bells was £7 15s per cwt.; but now it had fallen to £5 12s. He (the Vicar) suggested that a chairman, vice-chairman, treasurer, secretary, and committee should be appointed at that meeting, and he would like to see Mr C. P. Douglas elected on the latter, inasmuch as his extensive knowledge and varied experience would be of great value to them touching the stability of the belfry and the arrangement of the bells. Messrs Taylor, the eminent bell-founders (who had furnished the largest and best peals of bells in England), had offered to supply a peal of six bells for about £400, inclusive of fixing the chiming apparatus, &c.; and a peal of eight for £548—the latter being much cheaper considering the size and weight of the bells. Of course, it was for the parishoners to decide which set of bells should be procured, but if the Committee only received handsome donations, they would be fully justified in ordering the larger peal of eight bells. Consett Church possessed a larger belfry than any other fabric in the Diocese, not excepting Durham Cathedral. The belfry of Benfieldside Church measured 8ft. 6in.; whilst at Consett the belfry was 22ft. square, and would easily accommodate 15 bells. That meeting would be adjourned until that day fortnight, and it would be necessary for the ladies and gentlemen present to work earnestly in the meanwhile, as it was absolutely necessary that the bells should be ordered this month. The bells could be fixed four months hence; and that would just allow sufficient time for the ringers to practise before they hailed the advent of Christmas Day, or rang out the old year and rang in the new. (Applause.) After that period, the cost of maintaining the bells would only be nominal, the ringers receiving £1 a-year for their services, and were allowed to make what they could by means of the weddings, festivities, rejoicings, &c. Of course the bells would belong equally to Churchmen and Dissenters alike, and they could never allow them to be rung for party or political purposes, but merely used on the occasion of national and public events.—Mr Wm. Aynsley (churchwarden) then read the following list of donations promised: Mr J. T. Potts, £50; Rev F. Steggall (proceeds of bazaar), £31; Mr W. Jenkins, £10 10s; Mr W. R. Taylor, Messrs W. Aynsley and J. Murray, £10/10s Mr T. Wm. Welford, £10; the late Mr J. B. Alexander, Rev F. Steggall, Supt. Oliver, Hedley Nicholson, Dr W. M. Renton, Mrs Evans, C. P. Douglass, Wm. Thompson, £5 each; and several smaller sums, the whole representing a total of £200 promised up to that evening.—In the absence of Mr W. Jenkins, J.P. (who had intended to be present, but was prevented from attending at the last moment), the Rev F. Steggall was appointed chairman of the committee; Rev C. S. Wilson, secretary; and Mr W. Aynsley, treasurer. The committee consists of Messrs J. Murray, C. P. Douglas, Robt. Fraser, Supt. Oliver, T. Milner, J. Hart, J. Graham, J. White, J. Neville; Mrs Steggall, Mrs Douglass, Mrs Aynsley, and Mrs J. Murray.—After observations from Mr Douglass, Mr Fraser, Mr Harkness, and others, it was arranged that the town should be divided into districts, and two collectors empowered to make a house to house canvas of the whole district; the Chairman observing that he had met with the greatest encouragement whenever he had broached the subject, and he felt sanguine that they would accomplish their object.—Before the meeting dispersed, upwards of £20 was promised in the room.—The proceedings terminated with votes of thanks.

BLACKHILL.

BENFIELDSIDE STOCK AUCTION MART.—Messrs Nicholson and Murray sold on Monday, 11 fat cattle, £14 to £22 7s 6d; top, Mr Brewis. 80 fat sheep, 36s 6d to 71s 6d; top, Mr Brewis, Whittonstall. 102 fat lambs, 22s to 30s; top, Mr Hunter, Medomsley. 2 veal calves, £2 11s 6d and £2 15s. 11 calving cows and heifers, £10 10s to £14 2s 6d; top, Mr Atkinson, Consay. 7 store cattle, £5 7s 6d to £8 17s 6d. Hams, &c., at usual prices. A very large company, and good prices realised.

BIBLE STUDENTS' SOCIETY.—On Saturday evening, the adjourned subject of the "Revised Version" was again under consideration, and resulted in an almost equally balanced opinion negative and affirmative. The chief point of interest lay in the question of Hiddekel, the third river of Paradise, in its connection with Assyria and the City of Nineveh. Most undoubtedly in the Hebrew we have to (or on) "The East of Assyria" as in our common version, yet our revisers have changed this into "In front of Assyria," and relegated the old (and true) reading to the margin. No doubt there are translations which adopt the form of "before" or "in front of Assyria." Thus, we find in the German version of Martin Luther "Hiddekel which floweth before Assyria" (Hidekel das fliesset vor Assyrien); again in the Italian version of Diodati we have the same, "Hiddechel che corre dirincontro all Assiria;" and, again, in the Latin of August Dathé, "Chidekel quod versus Assyriam fertur." And what is more remarkable still, that in the Septuagint (the Greek version *par excellence*) we have "Tigris Katenanti Assyrion" (in front of Assyria). Still the old Hebrew stands out clear and distinct "East of Assyria," and is so followed by our common text, and also by the Latin version of Tremellius, "Ad orientem Assyriam versus;" also the Spanish version, "El oriente de la Asyria," all "East of Assyria." The question then arose, how could Nineveh be on the eastern bank of the Tigris (or Hiddekel) if the Tigris flowed on the East of Assyria, of which Nineveh was the capital? To this there were varying solutions; some contending with much force that the river might divide, or pass through the capital, others that the city on the eastern bank was not the true Nineveh of the Mosaic period. But in the end all seemed pretty well agreed to accept in its entirety the authority of Austin Layard in his great work on "Nineveh and its remains." The society then passed on to the question of "The Sons of God saw the daughters of men." Who were the Sons of God (Beni Elohim)? To this the conclusion was unanimous that they were the descendants of Adam through *Seth*, and who still adored the true God of their fathers; while the "daughters of men" were the descendants of Cain, and who had degenerated into idolaters. As to the "Giants in those days" solutions, or rather opinions, varied much, and from the very many references to men, and even peoples, of gigantic stature scattered through the early historical books of the Bible it was determined to make it the next question for consideration. There seems to be also, not only in the historical books of the Bible, but also in the traditions, legends, and prehistoric myths of all peoples, an unvarying element of gigantic humanity, that we have no doubt that its discussion will be of great service in the way of stimulating our biblical students to historical research.]

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Messrs Wilson Brothers, of the Spa Grounds, Shotley Bridge, on Monday stacked two fields of old land grass, in excellent condition and a first-class crop.

DURHAM.

The Bishop of Ripon preached in St. Nicholas' Church, Durham, on Sunday.

Mr James Chambers, solicitor, Durham, has been appointed clerk to the Durham and Chester-le-Street Highway Board in the place of Mr R. M. Middleton, deceased.

At a meeting of the Durham Board of Guardians on Saturday—Mr R. Ferens presiding—Mr T. Wennington was elected out of sixteen applicants as relieving officer, registrar of births and deaths, and vaccination officer for the St. Nicholas Ward.

DURHAM COUNTY POLICE BUSINESS.—On Wednesday, before the Rev A. D. Shaftoe (chairman) and Mr F. Greenwell, *George Dazely*, for assaulting Robert Wade, at Kimblesworth, on the 30th June, was fined 5s and costs.—*Mary Ann Hare*, for assaulting Alice Nelson at Brandon, on the 2nd inst., was fined 2s 6d and costs.—*Allan Johnson* was charged with assaulting his wife, Rosanna Johnson, at Coxhoe, on the 2nd inst. Prisoner had been previously bound over to keep the peace to his wife, and he was now ordered to forfeit his recognisances, and was further bound over, himself in £5, and to find a surety of £5, to keep the peace for three months.—*James Atkinson* was charged with assaulting Luke Atkinson, his father, at Willington, on the 27th ult. Prisoner was fined 10s and costs or 14 days.—*John Holden*, for having a thrush in his possession at Coxhoe, on the 24th ult., was reprimanded and discharged.

EDMONDSLEY.

GAME TRESPASS.—At the Chester-le-Street Petty Sessions, last week, *George Harrison* and *John Dixon* were charged with trespassing on land at Edmondsley, on the 9th June, in pursuit of game.—Both prisoners pleaded guilty.—P.C. Eason said he was on duty on Saturday, the 9th June, near the Black Horse, when he saw the prisoners with dogs crossing a field. — This evidence was corroborated by another witness.—The magistrates cautioned them, as they were up only about a year ago.—One of the prisoners remarked it was "accidental" that they were there.—They were each fined 20s, including costs.

WEST PELTON.

The committee of the West Pelton Co-operative Society have agreed to pay a dividend of 3s in the pound.

BEAMISH.

A LARGE COMPANY OF "SCHOOLERS."—At the Chester-le-Street Police Court, on Wednesday se'nnight, *James McDermott, William McDermott, Matthew Palmer, William Hanlon, Michael Ragan, Peter Keenan, Bartholomew Keenan, John Nelson, Joseph Taylor, William Taylor, Richard Carr*, and *William Armstrong* were all charged with playing at pitch and toss at Urpeth, on the 12th June. All the prisoners excepting James McDermott and William Taylor pleaded guilty, the last-named denied being there.—P.C. Marshall said on the evening of the day in question, he was on duty at Urpeth Pit, when he saw about fifty men and boys playing at pitch and toss at the Newcastle corner end. Several of them on seeing witness removed away, but the prisoners still continued playing. He took their names in his book.—William Taylor pleaded not guilty. His father said he could positively say his son William was in the house at the time, because after they had heard about the policeman capturing so many, Mrs Taylor instantly said, "Thou's clear this time."—As there was a doubt about William Taylor, he was dismissed.—The others were fined as follows: — James McDermott, 2s 6d and costs; William McDermott, 7s 6d and costs; Matthew Palmer, 7s 6d and costs; William Hanlon, 5s and costs; Michael Rogan, 2s 6d and costs; Peter Keenan, 2s 6d and costs; Bartholmew Keenan, 5s and costs; John Nelson, 7s 6d and costs; James Taylor, 7s 6d and costs; Richard Carr, 7s 6d and costs; W. Armstrong, 5s and costs.

TOW LAW.

On Tuesday night, a serious accident befel an old man named Isaac Pinkney, employed at Sunniside Colliery, Tow Law. He had ascended the shaft, and when jumping out of the cage got his leg fast and severely crushed. Amputation of the leg was considered necessary by Dr Johnston and his assistant, who were called (along with Dr Hood) to attend the injured man. The operation was successfully performed that night.

DEATH OF A TRADESMAN.—The funeral of Mr W. Allison, stationer and newsagent, whose death occurred on the 2nd inst., took place at Tow Law, on Sunday, and was attended by a large concourse of people. Deceased came from Weardale fourteen or fifteen years ago, to be coal-agent for Messrs Pears and Co. He was a member of the Wesleyan body, and held one or two offices in that organisation. The Rev E. Allen, Wesleyan minister, conducted the burial service.

TOW LAW AUCTION MART.—Mr Vickers held the usual fortnightly sale of stock at the above mart on Monday last. There was an average attendance of buyers, and an active demand at current prices:—32 dairy cows and heifers, made £9 10s to £19; 28 store cattle, £5 10s to £10 15s; calves, 17s to 30s; 25 fat sheep, 54s 6d to 60s, top Mr Dowson, Newlands; 50 fat hoggs, 37s to 40s 6d, top, Messrs Sanderson, Broomley; 45 fat lambs, 28s to 34s, top, Mr Button, Waterhouses. There was also sold a lot of harness, new hay rakes, young ducks, barn-door fowls, &c.

AN UNSUBSTANTIATED CASE.—At the Auckland Police Court, on Monday, James Harkers, a miner, residing at Sunniside, was summoned in two instances. One charge was of cruelty to a greyhound puppy, and the other a claim by the owner for damages by reason of such treatment on the 3rd inst. Mr G. Maw prosecuted, and Mr J. T. Proud defended.—It appears that the puppy, which belonged to a person named Geo. Morson, had got into defendant's parents' field on the day named. Defendant was in the field at the time, accompanied by a cur dog, which he "hounded on to" the puppy. The cur got the intruder into a corner, where defendant allowed it to half worry the puppy. After surveying his dog's work for some time, defendant seized the puppy by the hind legs himself, and dashed it repeatedly against a wall in the field. Finally, he threw it over the wall, and then tossed a stone at it. Through this treatment the dog was no longer fitted for the work for which it was intended, and defendant's conduct coming to the knowledge of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a summons was issued against him for his cruelty, whilst the owner sought to recover the value of the dog.—A man named Parker said he was an eye-witness of defendant's cruel ill-treatment, and he was corroborated in some particulars by his wife.—Other witnesses having given evidence, Inspector Cape, of the S.P.C.A., spoke to finding the puppy in a very lame state.—Mr Proud, after referring to the conflicting evidence of Parker's wife, said defendant did not ill-use the puppy. It was running about the field with some clothes that had been hung out to dry. Coming to the wall it endeavoured to get over it, but fell backwards, and a lot of stones fell on the top of it. Defendant, who was close by, lifted it over the wall out of the way of his own dog.—Witnesses were called who corroborated the foregoing, and curtains, &c., which the puppy dog had torn were produced.—The Bench eventually dismissed the case.

MARLEY HILL.

SUNDAY AND DAY SCHOOL.—The annual treat to the scholars attending the above schools was given on Saturday last, in a field kindly lent by Mr Bowman, of Riding Barns. The children and teachers, dressed in their gay summer costumes, assembled at one o'clock and proceeded to the field, which is well adapted for the purpose. Not long after their arrival, the place assumed a lively aspect. Five swings had been fixed in a cover of trees, and as many cricket matches were going on almost simultaneously, others were trying their skill with the ever-favourite quoits; everyone being evidently bent on extracting as much pleasure as possible from the occasion, and the beautiful weather which, singular to say, this treat has always been favoured with. Mr James Gilchrist arrived early on the scene, and was soon engaged in his usual occupation of conducting the various racing contests, and distributing his pennies to the overjoyed winners. Indeed this gentleman seems to be as indispensable on these conspicious occasions as the sweet cake, buns, and tea which were given out to about 300 at 4 p.m. After full justice had been done to the eatables, games were again resumed, and continued until about 9.30 p.m.—Votes of thanks were given to Mr Bowman and Mrs Laythan, and the Vicar and Mrs White for undertaking the entire management of the day's enjoyment.

BLAYDON.

CHURCH CHOIR TREAT.—On Wednesday week, the Rector of Blaydon and Mrs Green entertained the Sunday school teachers and members of the select classes, &c., to tea in the dining hall, Hatfield College, Durham, granted for the occasion by the Rev Principal Robertson. The party, numbering about 80, left Blaydon shortly before noon, and assembled in the Durham Cathedral crypt, where they were met by the Ven. Archdeacon Watkins, who spent about two hours in explaining the various objects of interest in connection with the cathedral and its precincts. The party having attended the afternoon service, adjourned to the College, where tea was provided, and the evening was spent in visiting the castle, St. Oswald's Church, the river banks, and in boating, &c. Before leaving, a vote of thanks to the Rector and Mrs Green for their kindness was proposed by Mr J. Cunningham (churchwarden), and seconded by Mr H. Dalton (hon. vestry clerk), and carried by acclamation.

LANCHESTER.

It is announced this week that the Rev F. W. Glyn, M.A., has been appointed Vicar of Lanchester—patron, the Crown.

On Wednesday evening, the members of the Social Club at Blackhill, numbering about 40, proceeded per brake to Lanchester, for a pleasure trip. The company were met at the Union Workhouse by Mr Geo. G. Taylor Smith, J.P. (Chairman of the Board of Guardians), and Mr W. Brotherhood (Master), who escorted the party through the entire building and its precincts. The company expressed themselves highly satisfied with everything brought under their observation, and especially noticed the clean and tidy appearance of the Institution. Afterwards they adjourned to the hostelry of Mr Hodgson, and partook of a repast, a pleasant day being spent.

WEARDALE.

The quarterly "bargains" in connection with leadmining in Weardale were settled on Friday, at the New House Offices, the basis for wages being a meagre one.

The members of the Bible class of the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Westgate, Weardale, have presented the Rev D. M'Kinley and his wife, on the occasion of their removal from the circuit, with a valuable silver biscuit tray.

ESCAPE FROM A HORRIBLE DEATH.—A fearful accident occurred at the Crushing Mill, Daddry Mine, on Thursday se'nnight, to John Lee, farmer and master washer. Some lumps of ore sticking in the rollers, Lee put forth his hand to adjust them, when he was immediately caught and dragged in. His cries caused three men to rush and seize his body, and by sheer force pulled him out from a certain and dreadful death. His hand was crushed to a pulp, and necessitated amputation at the wrist. The injured man is in a precarious condition.

STANHOPE.

WEARDALE DISTRICT HIGHWAY BOARD.—The ordinary monthly meeting of this Board was held in the Board-room, Stanhope, on Friday, Mr Chapman in the chair.—Cheques were signed on main road account for £84 19s 5d, and for district roads £132 11s 10d.—Mr Lindsay Wood, on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, approved of the quarry being opened in Park House Pasture, and will communicate further respecting the quarries at Greehead and other places.

WEARDALE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—At Friday's fortnightly meeting, presided over by Dr Livingstone, a communication was submitted from the Northern Counties Institute for Deaf and Dumb, pointing out that the subscriptions to the institution were falling off £300 or £400 a year, and asking the Board to become annual subscribers, which they had power to do.—Several of the members were in favour of the Board subscribing so much annually, but, the majority being averse to such a course, it was decided to increase the amount paid for the tuition of the pupils belonging to the Union at present in the institution, from £10 to £13 a year.—Messrs G. R. Wooler, Gibson, and Walton were appointed to represent the Board at the forthcoming Poor Law Conference at Gilsland.

WEARDALE RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.—At Friday's meeting—presided over by Dr Livingstone—the Inspector (Mr Egglestone) reported that the measures decided upon for the protection of the Spring Head, Frosterley, water supply had been effectively carried out, and the water is now pure. Eleven tenders had been received for the carrying out of the work connected with the laying down of a water supply to Frosterley. The work had been divided into two sections—the work of excavation, and the finding and laying down of 589 yards of three inch and two inch cast iron water pipes.—The tenders of Mr J. Grey, for excavation, at a cost of £12 2s 6d, and of Mr W. Denham, for finding and laying down 589 yards of 3in and 2in. cast iron water pipes, at a cost of £82 10s, were accepted, out of eleven offers.—Jacob Vickers, Frosterley, wrote pointing out that the laying down of the pipes would damage his field, and interfere with the water-course; and, as he had had applications for the land for building purposes, he would not allow the pipes to go through it at any price.—Mr Curry thought it was strange that Frosterley people should have complained so much about their not having a proper water supply, and then some of them to be continually throwing obstacles in the way of a proper supply being provided.—Mr Walton said Mr Vickers was only one person. — Dr Page, per letter, expressed gratification with the Authority's decision to put in force his recommendations.

DERWENT COTTAGES.

WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The anniversary was celebrated as follows: On Sunday, June 28th, two sermons were preached in the morning and evening by Mr Thomas Moore. In the afternoon there was a children's service, conducted by Mr Moore, at which the scholars recited scripture and catechism, dialogues and poetry; and sang a choice selection of hymns, assisted by the following musicians: clarionette, Mr T. Crick; cornets, Messrs J. Anderson and J. Graham; violincello, Mr R. Bewley; bombardon, Mr W. Twentyman; harmoniumist, Miss A. Dawson; leader on the violin, J. Harbottle. The weather being fine, there were large congregations in the afternoon and evening, the services being held in field kindly granted by Mr T. Bulman.—On Monday, the annual meeting was held in the chapel. Addresses were given by Mr T. Crick, and Mr J. Trussticks (secretary) gave a brief report of the school. There are 96 scholars on the books and 17 teachers, showing a decrease of seven scholars and two teachers from last year. Mr Jos. Oley, of Shotley Bridge, ably occupied the chair.—On Saturday last, the annual tea and field-day was held. The scholars met at the chapel at two o'clock in the afternoon, and formed a procession to a field (kindly lent by Mr J. Pumphrey), where they were regaled with tea and cake; while a public tea was provided in the chapel, where a large number of the parents and friends partook of the good things provided. The tables were presided over by Misses D. Edgar, M. Wilkinson, E. A. Cant, E. Pattison, and M. Ball. After the tea the evening was spent pleasantly in the field, the weather being most favourable.

WEST STANLEY.

RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION.—A very uncommon sight was witnessed yesterday (Thursday) morning by those who were fortunate enough to be near the North-Eastern Railway *via* Annfield Plain and Stanley, in the shape of an engine drawing a carriage containing passengers, who, on inquiry, were said to be Mr Harrison, Mr Mitford, and other N.E.R. engineers, who had travelled round from Newcastle *via* Consett and on to Stanley Bank Head in connection with the passenger extension. So startling a sight as a railway carriage up there raised the hopes of the onlookers that the time would not be far distant when they too would be able to step into a railway carriage; but what if it turn out according to the opinion of one of the engineers, "that he doubted it would be a good while before the passenger line was extended this far!"

THE CATHOLIC SPORTS.—Last Saturday week, these sports were held in fields kindly lent by Messrs Foster and Clarkson, and the weather being all that could be desired, there was a large attendance. The West Stanley Reed Band attended and played some popular pieces of music. Results of the sports:—Quoits: J. Gibb, West Pelton, 1; J. Laws, Victoria Garesfield, 2; T. Nichol, West Stanley, 3.—32 entries.—120 yards handicap: Regan, 1; Simpson, 2; Robinson, 3. Wrestling—Final heat: Hodgson threw Charlton twice, and won—8 competitors. Rabbit coursing: 37 entries, 5 dogs left in and divided the stake. Leaping: Mr J. Hopper's "Jessie Mowbray," 1; Mr Furness's "Randolph," 2; Dr Simpson's "Coonghul," 3; Mr Forster's "Billy," 4. Judges, Messrs Clarkson, R. Johnson, and Fewster. Pony race: Mr Freek's "Bullet," 1; Mr Rainbow's "Fortune Teller," 2.—A ball was held in the evening, and was a great success. Mr Jas. Youll acted as M.C., and Mr J. McDonald (Tanfield Lea) was secretary for the sports. The tea supplied was of the best quality, and the tables were tastefully decorated, whilst a number of obliging waiters looked well after the comfort of the patrons. Altogether it was a very successful day.

CASTLESIDE.

SERIOUS FIRE.—On Monday and Tuesday, a fire raged on the fells on the Whitehall estate, near Healeyfield, and has done not only a vast amount of damage to the ling and brushwood to an extent of several acres, but has also proved fatal to a large number of young grouse. It is supposed that some malicious persons wilfully set the ling on fire.

SCHOOL BOARD.—A monthly meeting was held on Monday evening, and was presided over by Mr T. J. Muse. Present: Messrs E. Leybourne, M. Lee, W. J. Scott, and R. Ward (clerk).—Respecting the resignation of the sewing mistress, the Chairman said Miss Hall had informed him that she was extremely sorry that she could not fulfil that position any longer than the period at which her notice would expire. She would like very much to have continued her services until the examination in October, but was afraid the state of her health would not permit. However, Miss Hall had promised to assist occasionally until her successor was duly initiated into the office, and fully understood her duties.—Mr Scott remarked that this was exceedingly kind of Miss Hall, who had proved a thoroughly efficient and painstaking instructor, and had given every satisfaction to the Board.—It was resolved, on the motion of Mr Leybourne, that the Board advertise in the *Consett Guardian* for a competent sewing mistress at a salary of £20 per annum.—A letter expressive of regret and sympathy was directed to be forwarded by the Clerk to Miss Hall.—The statistics for the past month are given below:—No. on roll, 113 boys, 105 girls; total, 218. Average attendance, 192; ditto absent, 26. Cash banked, £10 5s 5d.—The Master (Mr Duckworth) reported that there was a marked improvement in the average attendance, being 88 per cent. (Hear, hear.) The Master also drew attention to the bad condition of the drain-pipes from the basins in the porches. It would be well if, during the holidays, the closets could be emptied, the urinals well cleaned, and a sprinkling of chloride of lime. The examinations have been continued with varying success.—The recommendations mentioned in the report were ordered to be carried out, Mr Lee promising to cart away the refuse from the ashpits, &c.—Mr Radford's (the auditor) farewell letter to the public Boards having been read, the Clerk was instructed to acknowledge the same in kind and courteous terms.—Cheques amounting to a little over £12 were signed.—It was agreed to hold a special meeting on Wednesday, 22nd inst., when the appointment of sewing mistress will be made.

PIT HILL.

SERIOUS TRAP ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday afternoon, July 1st (as reported in our second edition of last week) a serious accident happened to Mr Robt. Smith, grocer, of Hand-en-Hole. Smith had been to West Stanley with a trap-load of passengers, and was returning empty. While passing the Beamish Railway at Pit Hill the horse bolted. Smith was pitched out, sustaining severe internal injuries.

CORBRIDGE.

SUDDEN DEATH IN CONNECTION WITH A PLEASURE EXCURSION.—During the present week a large number of excursionists have visited Corbridge, a large proportion of them being Sunday school scholars. A rather melancholy affair took place in connection with one of these trips. A middle-aged married woman named Mowbray, belonging to Newcastle, accompanied by a daughter, suddenly took ill at the house of a friend just before leaving to catch the train. She began to vomit blood, and medical aid was sought, but the poor woman died in a very short time. As it was ascertained she had been ailing for some time and had been attended by Dr Heath, no inquest was necessary.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

This Board held its monthly meeting on Wednesday afternoon, in the Reading Room, Leadgate, under the chairmanship of Mr R. W. Shaw; there being also in attendance Messrs Geo. Nicholson, J. J. Hedley, W. Brown, J. H. Hudson, J. Davison, T. Lammonby, E. Todd, M. Robson, L. Nicholson, the Clerk (Mr M. Coupland), and the Surveyor (Mr T. Longstaff).

THE PUBLIC RECREATION GROUND.

The Recreation Ground Committee having met the Directors of the Consett Iron Company on the preceding day (Tuesday), in reference to providing a recreation ground for the use of the inhabitants of Leadgate, the CHAIRMAN said: The Committee assembled in this room and fully discussed the question. Afterwards, the subject was fairly and impartially laid before the Directors, and they appeared to meet the views of the Board with the utmost courtesy. After we had explained according to our ideas what was requisite and necessary, the Directors, accompanied by the Board's representatives, proceeded to view the ground selected for the purpose, and appeared to look upon the matter in a favourable light. I cannot say whether we shall succeed in our scheme or not—that is a subject for further consideration by the Directors. As regards myself, however, I entertain a sanguine hope that something will be done towards attaining a public recreative ground, which will be open for the free use of the residents of the locality.

Mr G. NICHOLSON (who was also present at the interview on the previous day) said: The whole arrangement was broached and discussed very nicely indeed. Our worthy Chairman laid the subject before the Directors with exceeding neatness; and our respected Vicar (Rev J. W. Mitchell) supplemented Mr Shaw's remarks in an excellent speech. Altogether, the Directors thought we were not asking anything unreasonable for the requirements of the place, and apparently looked upon the project with a good deal of favour. I hope they will see their way clear to grant us the use of the field for the purposes of recreation and amusement.

Mr ROBSON observed that there was great credit due to the Chairman for the able and effective manner in which he urged the subject before the Directors, and he thought it would be impossible for them to back out of it.

The CHAIRMAN stated that nothing else could be done until they received a further communication from the Directors, who had promised to give the matter their careful consideration.

NEW RATE.

On the proposal of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr NICHOLSON, a rate of 8d in the pound, which is estimated to realise £298 2s 6½d on the present rateable value, was signed to meet the general expenditure for the ensuing half-year.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The Surveyor (Mr Longstaff) submitted the subjoined report:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Leadgate Local Board.

GENTLEMEN,—During the month of June, accounts for work done will be laid before you, as under:—

Durham Main Road.—A large quantity of water-tabling and dressing-up; improvements effected near Iveston New Inn; also a little carting done.

Other Roads.—Broome, Pontop Pike, Stockerley, and Watling Street Roads: I have had the above roads water-tabled and dressed up; also a good many of the large stones hacked up out of Pontop Pike Lane. On Annfield Lane, the large conduit crossing the road from East Castle Houses to the railway was stopped up, and I had it lifted, cleaned out, and re-laid.

I met Mr W. Dixon, the Surveyor to the Lanchester District Highway Board (as ordered by your Board at the last meeting), on the 30th June, at Iveston Burn, and we agreed to erect a new railing on the west side of the stream, and to repair the east side with the best timber taken off the other side. Subsequently, we inspected Stoney Heap Burn, and decided to put up a new footbridge, as the old one is completely rotten. As regards the penning, we deemed it best to allow it to remain as it is, but to repair and dress-up the ford-stead.

I have advertised in the *Consett Guardian* and the *Newcastle Chronicle*, inviting tenders for the kerbing and cementing, and the same will be laid before you to-day.

The monthly paybill is as under:—

	£	s	d	£	s	d
Durham Main Road:						
Manual labour	3	9	8			
Team do.	0	6	9	3	16	5
Other Roads:						
Manual labour				5	13	8
				9	10	1
Tradesmen's bills, &c				0	18	0
Total				£10	8	1

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
THOMAS LONGSTAFF.

Leadgate, July 9th, 1885.

TENDERS FOR KERBING AND CEMENTING.

Separate tenders were received for kerbing about 100 yards of footpath in St. Ives Road; and cementing 100 lineal yards of footpath in Front Street. For the cementing, the tender of Mr Geo. Westgarth, of Blackhill, was accepted; whilst the contract for kerbing was let to Mr W. Robinson, of Iveston.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The Inspector (Mr T. Longstaff) submitted the following report:—

To the Chairman and Members of Leadgate Local Board.

GENTLEMEN,—As your Sanitary Committee have had two days inspection, no comment need come from me, as I anticipate they will be furnishing you with a detailed report respecting the sanitary condition of your district.

I have written Mr T. Lammonby a building certificate for his three new houses in Durham Road as being fit for habitation, and in accordance with the plans passed by your Board on March 11th last. The following plans have been before your Building Committee, and will be submitted to you to-day for stamping:—Mr W. Ward, for outbuildings attached to his dwelling-house at Iveston; and from Mrs M. M. Lumley for the conversion of a coach-house into a cottage.

Accounts will come before you for cleaning out your two irrigation pipes at Pont Head Farm by means of the boring rods, also accounts from the Consett Water Company for the use of water for watering carts, and for supplying water to two urinals for the quarter, as well as for a truck-load of clot-lime for lime washing, which I have had carted all over the district, and the bellman sent around giving notice as to the same; and for your scavenger's salary for street sweeping, cleaning out gulley trap; likewise for carting water, &c. Paybill for three months, £28 7s 8d.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
THOS. LONGSTAFF.

Leadgate, July 8th, 1885.

The foregoing reports were adopted.

BUILDING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Leadgate, July 1st, 1885.

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee beg to report that they have examined plans belonging to Mrs Lumley, Golden Lion Inn, Front Street, for the conversion of a coach-house into a dwelling-house, and find the same meets our approval, subject to the floor-line of the house to be not less than two inches above the sink; also plans belonging to Mr W. Ward, of Iveston, for the removal of store-room, pig-house, poultry-house, and out-offices, and recommend the same to receive the seal of the Board.

(Signed) GEO. NICHOLSON.
JOHN DAVISON.
MATTHEW ROBSON.

The plans mentioned in the above report were stamped by the Board.

REPORT OF SANITARY COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,—Your Sanitary Committee met on June 24th, and made the following inspection:

Crookhall: Red Row to be spouted on the front side, and a sink grate fixed on the end of the channel; also the water tap to be put at the back of the house.

Iveston: Johnson's property at the Lane ends wants filling up behind and the spouting attended to.

Robert Bell's property requires spouting and sink paved round.

Rippon's property, a grate and gulley-trap wanted.

A grate wanted at W. Cheeseman's property.

Mr R. Murray's and Mr G. Hawdon's property requires a proper drain at the back of their property; also two gulley-traps; ashpit roof wants repairs.

Mr Severs's property requires a sink-grate moved eight feet from the front of house door; also a sink-grate wanted.

Leadgate: Your Committee would recommend the urinal to be painted.

A gulley-trap wanted at Mr J. James' property.

Mr John Thompson's property your Committee found in a very filthy condition. Ashpit running over, and the privy in a bad state, also out of repairs.

Mr W. Raw's property, a filthy ashpit.

Mr Hardy, Coach and Horses, channel wants repairs.

Mr Cawthorne's property, a filthy ashpit, also a channel wants repairs.

Mr John Thompson, at the Old Farm: this yard is in a disorderly state; much old rubbish lying about.

Mr W. Raw's property wants three gulley-traps.

Mr John Parker, his yard wants some repairs. There has also been some complains about offensive smells arising from this yard. Your Committee would recommend the Board to give the Inspector special instructions to deal with it.

Mr John Steel's yard, the most offensive smell arising from pig tubs standing in the yard; this really must be put a stop to.

Mr Smith, of Annfield Plain, has a very disorderly yard, old rubbish lying about.

Mr T. Harrison, three sink grates wanted in this property.

Your Committee would recommend the Board to give the Inspector special instructions to deal with with the butcher's refuse, which we think ought to be taken away daily.

Redwell Hills: Mr T. Brown, sink repairs wanted at this property.

(Convener), W. BROWN.
T. LAMMONBY.
M. ROBSON.
L. NICHOLSON.

BUTCHERS AND THEIR SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

After perusing this report, Mr L. NICHOLSON considered that the paragraphs relating to slaughter-house refuse were rather too strong, and ought not to be published in the newspaper.

The CHAIRMAN and Mr BROWN thought there was nothing objectionable in the report, and it was most desirable that it should be published. The Board, it was argued, would have to carry out the bye-laws in regard to butchers' slaughter-houses, and it would be far better for the general public to receive a hint through the medium of the press, and give them warning of the Board's intention, before the Surveyor pounced upon them.

In the course of a long discussion, Mr HUDSON averred that covered-in ashpits were a greater nuisance than open middens, and he hoped the Board would not enforce that regulation. The covered ashpits confined the refuse in a small space, and ultimately the stench was worse than a bottle full of disease. In Manchester and other large towns, for instance, the Corporation, after compelling the property-owners and householders to cover in their ash-middens, were now urging upon them to take off the roofs, and leave them open.

The CHAIRMAN replied that covered-in ashpits had been proved to be the best mode of sanitary arrangement for preserving the health of the public. All that was required was that they should be kept dry and clean, and properly ventilated.

Mr BROWN pointed out that the Consett and Benfieldside Local Boards, as also the Lanchester Rural Sanitary Authority, were calling upon all building speculators to provide covered-in ashpits.

Mr GEO. NICHOLSON said the Board did not desire to be harsh or oppressive towards the butchers, but it was absolutely necessary in the interests and welfare of the public in general, that the bye-laws should be enforced, and that butchers should be compelled to carry away their slaughter-house refuse at least twice a-week.

Mr TODD also held an opinion that the paragraph relating to the butchers was far too stringent.

The CHAIRMAN thought the butchers, for their own sakes, would keep their premises clean and tidy, without any hint from the Local Board.

Mr G. NICHOLSON said the stuff was sometimes kept about the place for a fortnight, and when it came to be disturbed for the purpose of removing it, the stench was almost unbearable.

Mr HUDSON explained that if any nuisance was created, the Inspector was authorised by their bye-laws to deal with the offending parties, providing the Medical Officer certified that it was endangering the health of the public, without consulting that Board. They were merely a sanitary authority once a month. He desired to know if the Inspector had received any complaints respecting these nuisances?

The Inspector answered that he had had several complaints about nuisances caused on Mr George Parkes's premises, and on that gentleman being appealed to, he retorted that he was willing to submit if the Medical Officer considered the smell offensive, and that it was necessary for the health of the general public, then he should desist. Otherwise, he considered that he was not creating a nuisance. The stuff, in his (Mr Longstaff's) opinion, ought to be removed straightway in tubs, especially in summer time, without being thrown into the middens.

Mr TODD pointed out that he merely threw his odds and ends into the ash middens, and there it remained for about a week. The blood was used up, and bags and puddings were served out to pigs. It was merely the sweepings off the floor that was tossed into the ashpits.

Mr HUDSON said that, as a rule, butchers thoroughly cleansed out their slaughter-houses and premises every week.

Mr BROWN contended that the refuse was bound to go somewhere or other, even if taken off the floors of the slaughter-houses.

The Inspector remarked that the Board's bye-laws had never yet been enforced, and if he commenced to adopt this course now, without any instructions from the Board, the people might suppose that he had suddenly become too officious, and had taken it upon himself to carry out these regulations.

The CHAIRMAN (after reading the bye-laws relating to slaughter-houses) said that none of the butchers had any cause to grumble so far, as they had been most leniently treated.

The Inspector: I think we have been rather too quiet.

Eventually, on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr GEO. NICHOLSON, the report was adopted.

The Inspector, having asked the Board's instructions regarding this question, was informed that he must be guided by the bye-laws, and see that they were strictly adhered to.

THE LATE TRAIN.

A letter similar to the communication read at the meeting of the Consett Board, and published in the *Guardian* of last week, having been received from Mr Lambert, clerk to the Whickham Local Board, informing the Board that the Directors of the North-Eastern Railway Company declined to run a late train from Newcastle to Consett, and urging the Leadgate Board to take further action in the matter, the CHAIRMAN jocosely observed: So you will have to stay at home, gentlemen, or return at a decent time of the night. (Laughter).

MR RADFORD'S RETIREMENT.

The letter from Mr Jas. Radford, district auditor, taking a farewell of the officers and members of the Board, was read by the CHAIRMAN, who described at length the kindly and courteous treatment he himself and his colleagues had always received at the hands of that gentleman, and expressed deep regret that Mr Radford had deemed it necessary to retire from a position which he had so long and honourably fulfilled.

The Clerk incidentally remarked that he had attended 102 audits in his lifetime, 83 of them having been before Mr Radford, and that gentleman had never once found fault with his accounts.

The members directed Mr Coupland to forward, on behalf of the Board, a suitable reply to Mr Radford's cordial note.

CHEQUES.

The monthly accounts amounted to £71 15s 5d; and on the motion of Mr L. NICHOLSON, seconded by Mr TODD, cheques were ordered to be signed in payment of the same.

There was no further business transacted.

WOLSINGHAM PETTY SESSIONS.

TUESDAY, July 7th.—Before Rev G. P. WILKINSON, and C. ARNISON, Esq.

THE LATE CANON GRAY, J.P.

The Rev G. P. WILKINSON made allusion to the loss the Court had sustained by the death of Canon Gray, J.P.—An address of sympathy, signed by the officers of the Court, is to be forwarded to the deceased magistrate's family.

DRUNKENNESS.

Christopher Lambert, labourer, for being drunk at Wolsingham, 6th June.—Fined 8s 6d, including costs.

James Stephenson, labourer, for being drunk at Wolsingham, 29th June.—Fined 7s 6d, including costs.

Philip Ward, miner, for being drunk at Tow Law, 13th June.—Fined 7s 6d, including costs.

Thomas Ellis, miner, for being drunk at Tow Law, 26th June.—Fined 8s 6d, including costs.

John Hutton, miner, for being drunk at Tow Law, 27th June.—Fined 7s 6d, including costs.

George Spence, miner, for being drunk at Tow Law, 13th June.—Fined 10s, including costs.

John Proud, miner, for being drunk at Tow Law, 26th June.—Fined 7s 6d, including costs.

Elizabeth Young, of Saltersgate, married woman, for being drunk at Tow Law, 13th June.—Fined 7s 6d, including costs.

John Leitch and *Frederick Pickles*, both of Quarry-houses, quarrymen, for being drunk at Tow Law, 20th June.—Fined 8s 6d each, including costs.

Michael Varley, of Wolsingham, labourer, for being drunk at Tow Law, 27th June.—Fined 10s, including costs.

ASSAULT ON THE POLICE.

James Smith, miner, for being drunk and assaulting P.C. William Colling in the execution of his duty at Tow Law, 27th June.—He was fined 7s 6d, including costs for being drunk, and for the assault £1 and costs.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

Thomas Bradwell and *Thomas Doran* were charged by P.C. Tones with committing a breach of the peace by fighting at Tow Law, on the 26th June.—Each bound over in £5 for three months, and pay costs.

HIGHWAY ACT.

John Nicholson, labourer, was charged by P.C. Colling with allowing two goats to stray on the highway near Tow Law, on the 12th June.—Fined 1s 6d and costs.

ALLEGED BREACH OF THE LICENSING ACT: AN INFORMAL SUMMONS.

John Finlay, publican, Tow Law, was charged by P.C.'s Colling and Jones with having his house open on the 8th May after closing time.—The policemen stated that on visiting defendant's house between 11 and 12 p.m., they saw on looking through the window the landlord and a person named McCullagh sitting with two glasses of spirit before them. One of the officers went to the front door and the other to the back, and finding both doors fastened they knocked and demanded admittance.—Mr Maw, who appeared for defendant, contended that the summons had not been properly taken out, defendant being charged with having his house open, when according to the testimony of both of the officers his doors were locked. He quoted several authorities to prove that as defendant had his doors fastened he was not liable. With respect to McCullagh he would prove that he was not there as a customer but as a friend.—The Bench ruled that Mr Maw's objection was a fatal one and dismissed the case.

THE EDUCATION ACT.

Thomas Rutherford, of White Kirkley, was fined 10s, including costs for not sending his children to school.

John Elliott, of Saltersgate, was fined 5s, including costs, for neglecting to send his child to school regularly.

LICENSING ACT.

John Morgan, of Tow Law, painter, was charged by P.C. Telford with being on the licensed premises, of Richard Nelson, at Tow Law, during closing hours on the 18th May.—Mr R. Wooler, of Wolsingham, appeared for defendant, and said he was a lodger in the house.—Dismissed.

LANCHESTER RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

The monthly meeting took place at Lanchester on Thursday afternoon in last week—Mr Geo. G. Taylor Smith, J.P., in the chair—and the members present, with the exception of Canon Kearney, were exactly the same as were in attendance at the Guardians meeting previously.

CRAGHEAD AND WAGTAIL.

Referring to the drainage and providing a water supply of Craghead, Wagtail, and South Moor, a letter from the Local Government Board was read, pointing out to the Board that the fact that the Authority were engaged in carrying out more urgent sewerage schemes in other parts of the district did not warrant them in neglecting the sanitary arrangements of the above-named places.

The CHAIRMAN observed that Craghead had been transferred to the Chester-le-Street Union, and was out of their jurisdiction. The Board might enter into negociations with the Cheste-le-Street Sanitary Authority for the purpose of arranging to connect the drain from Wagtail with theirs for Craghead.

Mr WILKINSON, Mr HOBSON, and Mr LOGAN maintained that the Lanchester Authority ought to provide a scheme for Wagtail independent of the Chester-le-Street Union; and they also protested against anything being required to be done to South Moor, as the houses were in a dilapidated condition, and were mostly empty.

The Clerk was directed to reply that the Authority had instructed its Inspector (Mr J. W. Rounthwaite), to prepare plans for the drainage of Wagtail, and as regards South Moor, nothing was required to be done.

Relative to the water supply of Craghead and South Moor, about which the Whitehall Authorities complained, it was pointed out that there was a good supply accessible for the people at Wagtail.

Some of the Guardians remarked that the Local Government Board were apparently affected with Craghead and Wagtail "on the brain." (Laughter).

The Surveyor was ordered to report on the best means of sewering Wagtail Cottages.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The Inspector (Mr Rounthwaite) submitted the following report:—

the [illegible] and Members of the Lanchester To the Chairm[illegible] Authority, Rural Sanita[illegible]

GENTLEMEN,—Notices were serv[illegible] occupiers and owner of houses situated in Fenwick's Ter[illegible]ce, West Stanley, on the 13th day of June, to abate nu[illegible]ance within four days arising from two overflowing ashpits. On the 22nd June, I again visited this property, and found the nuisance unabated. This case is one in which the nuisance revives every now and again, there being no less than 14 houses to the two ashpits. In default of a definite guarantee to empty and cleanse every seven days, it would certainly be advisable to take summary proceedings in this matter—the occupiers of adjoining houses having to suffer as well as the tenants themselves.

Following your instructions at last meeting, the outlet tanks at New House Cottages have been thoroughly emptied and cleansed, and the fence next the road strongly close boarded about 6ft. high. I have also altered the outflow pipe in such a way as to reduce the level at which the top water stands.

No decision was come to last month as to what steps are to be taken with regard to sewerage of Burnopfield (particularly Raglan Place, Sheep Hill, &c.), and out at Marley's Buildings.

Monthly summary:—

Nuisance notices served during the month	11
Letters written with respect to nuisances, &c.	31
Plan approval notices sent out	15
Plans received and examined	4
Habitation certificates sent out	0
Villages, hamlets, &c., inspected	55

570.—Additions to house at M[illegible] Law, converting one house into two, are nearly completed—owner, Matthew Atkinson. Hab[illegible]itation certificate is required for same.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Lanchester, 2nd July, 1885. J. WM. ROUNTHWAITE.

BUILDING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

July 2nd, 1885.

Your Committee have received the following plans, and recommend that they be approved, subject to the matters marked on each plan being attended to, viz:—

612.—Miss [illegible] Reed or Byerley, conveniences to Low Meadows Farm, near Lanchester.

613.—Thomas Storey, additions to house, Catchgate.

614.—George Hobson, additions to King's Head public-house, Lanchester.

That the following plans be received:—

[illegible].—Weardale Iron and Coal Company, outbuildings, Hedley Hill Colliery.

603.—Andrew McKie, joiner's shop, West Kyo.

That the Rev Mr Fortin have five of the disused tank covers at New House Cottages, on payment of £3 to the Authority.

The report was adopted.

NUISANCE AT WEST STANLEY.

In the matter of nuisance from two overflowing ashpits at West Stanley, at property belonging to John Chaytor, the Inspector was instructed to obtain a written guarantee that the ashpits in question would be emptied once in every seven days, or otherwise take proceedings before the magistrates for a recurring nuisance.

SEWERAGE OUTLETS AT BURNOPFIELD.

Sub-committees were appointed to deal with the question of outlets for sewerage at Marley's Buildings and Burnopfield.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

After reading and considering the reports from the Union Medical Officers, the Authority adjourned.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The fortnightly meeting took place on Thursday week, under the presidency of Mr Geo. G. Taylor Smith, J.P. Present: Canon F. Kearney, Messrs John Wilkinson, W. Logan, W. H. Hedley, Geo. Hobson, J. Buckham, T. J. Muse, J. Eltringham, Robt. Mitchinson, Hy. Hornsby, J. A. Curry, W. Johnson, W. Cumming, and the Clerk (Mr W. H. Ritson).

THE GILSLAND CONFERENCE.

The Clerk read circulars intimating that the Local Government administration for the four Northern Counties would hold their annual conference at Gilsland on July 28th and 29th, and the Clerk stated that the Board were empowered to send three representatives, and pay their expenses.

CANON KEARNEY strongly objected to adopt this course, as he considered it an unnecessary expense. No doubt a few representatives of different Boards of Guardians met for a pleasant day or two's holiday, and talked a lot of nonsense and twaddle. (Laughter.) They were not an official body, and nothing resulted from what was said, as the Local Government Board would conduct the business according to their own ideas.

The CHAIRMAN, and Messrs BUCKHAM and WILKINSON thought it would be advisable to send some delegates, as the Board might elicit a few good ideas from their representatives. The Chairman believed that Mr Logan gave the Board a verbal report of last year's proceedings.

Eventually, it was agreed that the Chairman and Messrs W. Logan and W. H. Hedley should attend the conference on behalf of the Board; and it was decided to give notice to each Guardian that at the next meeting the question would be considered as to whether the Board should pay the expenses of its delegates or not.

THE RE-ARRANGEMENT OF THE TOWNSHIPS.

The Committee appointed to prepare a scheme for re-arranging the different townships in the union, in accordance with the provisions of the Divided Parishes Act, submitted an elaborate and lengthy report to be laid before Mr W. Knollys (Government Inspector), who intends to hold a Local Government inquiry into the matter.

The scheme was fully explained by Mr LOGAN, with the aid of maps, and it appears that whilst the original area of the Union is 67,265 acres, it will under the new arrangement be 67,113 acres.

The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr Logan for the trouble he had taken in preparing plans and diagrams.

MR RADFORD'S FAREWELL.

A letter was read from Mr James Radford, district auditor, taking an official farewell of the Board and its officials on his resignation of the position he had held for the past 26 years, and thanking them for their kindness and courtesy.

It was agreed that the Clerk should write a suitable reply to Mr Radford.

INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE.

Week ending June 24th	146
Corresponding week of last year	165
Week ending July 1st	146
Corresponding week of last year	160

BALANCE IN HAND.

The treasurer (Mr John Cummins) reported the balance in hand on July 2nd to amount to £484 18s 11d.

The other business comprised the consideration of the relief cases.

LADIES' COLUMN.

Wanted—a little more sunshine, in the interests of the flowers, of the smaller fruits, and of our noble selves. Within a few days of the beginning of July the annuals in our flower beds have not even attempted their June growth. Even the plants which were grown indoors and bedded out look drooping and backward, and have not sufficient heat from the sun to expand and blossom. As to the fruits, the strawberries are colourless and acid. Contrast the pale, hard specimens which we now put on the table at an unusual price for fruit in the south of England with the wealth of last summer, and then the difference will be realised. Early in July last year the smell of preserving, the rich odour of boiling sugar and fruit in our own houses and our neighbours' as we passed down the street, told us through our nasal organs that that great domestic event, the jam making, had come round again in due season. The difficulty experienced by the strawberry growers then was to have the fruit picked in time and good condition for market before it was spoilt by being over-ripe. With us householders, the problem to be solved was to have all the boiling crowded into a few days' work. This year we are more likely to buy our preserves ready made from some of the great manufacturers, who have revolutionised the whole condition of shop jams. The enormous fruit grounds at Teddington, in Gloucestershire, where some hundreds of acres are laid down in fruit trees, are a development of the nineteenth century. Dead and gone are the traditions of turnips mixed with apples, and beetroot with currants, which warned us away from the grocers' jams. Enclosed in glass jars, we are permitted to see for ourselves the fruit, whatever it may be, in a distinct form, which leaves no room for doubt as to its genuineness. The great sugar question will probably affect the jam making of this year. None of us like to hear of a rise in prices for any articles we consider necessaries of life, but we should have no right to grumble if the foreigners' sugar were placed under a ban. At the preserving season it is very important to have a pure sugar, the product of the sugar cane. How many of us have not been ensnared by the cheap beet root sugar which looked so irreproachable to the eye, and found after the preserves were made and potted that the saving effected by the cheap sugar was not only nil, but it had lured us to the ruin of our preserves. There is no question but that the West Indian sugar will make jam keep for a year or two if necessary, while the French and German beetroot makes the preserves sensitive to atmosphere and the temperature of the pantry to an extent which is aggravating beyond all description to the much tried housekeeper.

As for ourselves in this chilly summer, we are indeed suffering the pangs of hope deferred. Any-one who looked at the shops' contents during the spring months would have seen that the manufacturers had made preparations for a very warm summer. Dresses of cambric, muslin, perçale, and above all lace, were the feature of the display. Fashion was only prepared to recognise diaphanous costumes for the next four or five months. Even woollen dresses, with such a minimum of comfort as imparted by printed delaine and nun's veiling, were kept in the background, and we were to be costumed for a period of Arcadian felicity as regarded out-door life. It was to be a return to that delightful age of which the poets have written diffusively, when ladies were shepherdesses and wore beautifully picturesque dresses out on the mountain side, listening to the pipe of some favoured swain. Alas! for reality. Last Sunday the after church promenade in the Park was a really pretty sight. It is charitably presumed that every lady and gentleman who appears there has first been to church, and merely looked in at the Park for a turn up and down on the way home. If this custom gains ground there will be a still greater clamour for short sermons, for if the good man who divides his subject into many heads, and deals exhaustively with each one, goes on until after 1 o'clock, it stands to reason that the congregation will be late for the muster in the Park. But to return to our muttons. How the poor lambs of fashion did shiver last Sunday under the untempered north wind, dressed as many of them were for an Arcadian summer! There were costumes of pure white muslin trimmed with lace, made over surah skirts. There were écru Swiss embroidered flounces sewn on sateen, écru lace, twine lace, almond-coloured lace, *beurre frais* lace, biscuit lace, every shade and colour of neutrals, all looking so sweetly pretty, and so cool, not to say chilly. But the heroic endurance of the north wind with which wearers of these zephyr dresses walked up and down under the trees was worthy of a greater cause. No prettier sight can be seen in London during the season than this after church promenade. It only lasts for an hour, or rather less. The ground occupied is from Hyde Park Corner to Albert Gate, and the crowd divides into three streams, selecting one or other walk at will. The greatest crowd is generally at the Hyde Park Corner, where the chairs are placed at the angle where the ride and the drive meet. On a fine Sunday afternoon the muster is so strong that progress is difficult. The brilliant colours and varied styles of the dresses are dazzling to the eye, and as to the intellect, they would, indeed, be matured powers of description that carried away very distinct ideas of individual toilets. It is impossible not to be struck with the improvement in the fitting of dresses during the last year or two. It cannot be ascribed to the fashion of having tailor-made costumes, for the airy summer dresses of this season are essentially women's work. Since Scientific Dress Cutting taught measurement of the figure according to its proportions, and fitting according to rule, an ill-fitting bodice is an exception. Ladies are demanding maids who can make up pretty dresses according to rule, not at haphazard, and the Abigails are beginning to find it their own interest to go through a course of systematic training, which entitles them to good salaries. The wonder is that something like this scientific dress cutting was never set on foot before. The Germans have a heavy cumbrous system, illustrated with diagrams which only a professor of mathematics could explain. In the old days when the reading-room of the British Museum was less crowded than it is now, ladies who were at their wits' end for systematic instruction in dress cutting used to have the ponderous volumes of German diagrams brought to them for study, and spend hours folding and unfolding the sheets. I have never met with anyone who acquired any knowledge from these studies, but very many who always secured a headache warranted to last for some days. Now the crowded condition of the reading-room makes even the unfolding of the papers an impossibility. The Scientific Dress Cutting method is on a totally different system, pre-eminently portable. Formulas of firm pasteboard are used to work out the measurements, making only a neat little parcel which would fit at the bottom of a packing case, and be a treasure for a woman in any part of the world.

Last week the eminent sculptor, Mr. Bruce Joy, invited a limited number of savants to his studio in Savile Row to see some triumphs of his art, applying the term in a double sense. England, as a country, has never given much encouragement to sculpture, some ascribing the languid interest in it to climatic conditions which make it perilous to the well-being of statues to place them in the open air. But the cost of marble, the most beautiful medium of all for expressing an artist's idea, is practically prohibitive for everyday portraiture. We are creatures of habit in England, in choosing our souvenirs and mementos. Great public characters are supposed to be entitled to statues and statuettes, busts and medallions, but we regard these works with awe from a distance, and do not realise that we might have them at home with us. Mr. Bruce Joy has patented a new invention to be applied instead of marble to sculpture. In a few words it is, in its early stages, moulding, not carving, but it has the effect of marble in its purity of colour and depth of light and shade. Whatever it may be in the progress of the work, it is, when completed and exhibited a firm, hard substance, growing harder with exposure to air, with the beautiful glistening particles which give a life-like look to portraits in marble. The cost is so much less than marble, and the impossibility to the ordinary observer of telling one material from the other points to a future for marmorne.

"My child," said Rattler to his youngest, "I always eat the crusts of my bread." "I know it, papa," lisped the incorrigible, "I'm saving mine for you, too."

SOMETHING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

A NEST IN A LETTER BOX.

Birds sometimes, as we know, choose very strange places for their nests. Here is a story told by a boy about a little couple who made their home in his parents' letter box.

We had to fasten a box for our letters on the gate-post, because the postman is afraid of our dog, and will not come into the yard. Last summer two little blue-birds made a cunning nest right in the box.

The mamma bird laid five tiny eggs, and sat on them, letting the postman drop the letters on her. Every morning and evening the newsboy put in the paper.

Papa bird brought her worms, and mamma, sister, and I used to watch him. He would never go in the box while we looked on, and when we walked away he would drop down as quick as a flash.

By-and-bye there were five little birds in the nest. We thought the letters and papers would surely kill them. But they did not; the birds grew finely. Their mouths were always wide open. One day I put some fine crumbs in the nest, thinking they would like to eat. I wish you could have seen mamma bird. She flew round, acting as if crazy. Finally she began taking out the tiny crumbs one by one, until the last one was thrown away. I had seen pictures of children feeding crumbs to birds, and thought it the right thing to do. But surely it was not the food these birds needed. For several weeks we watched them, and saw them grow.

We wanted to see the mamma teach them to fly. But they all left suddenly. The nest was empty one day, and we could never tell our birds from the others in the yard. [illegible] brought the nest into the house and kept it all winter. We wondered if we should see the little birds again the next year.

At the opening of spring we watched closely, and sure enough the blue-birds did come again, and built a nest in the same box. This time they made a better foundation, raised the nest higher up, lined it with horse-hair, and put it in one corner of the box. Then the mamma bird laid five little eggs, and we and they were happy.

One day we missed an egg. The next day another was gone, and then another, until only one was left. We found that some bad boys had discovered the nest and were stealing all the eggs. Finally the boys took the last one; then we felt so sorry, and thought we should see the birds no more. But they did not give up. They at once tore to pieces the old nest, and built a new one in another corner. Four more eggs were laid in it. The bad boys took two of those out. Then papa and I locked the box. I thought the mamma bird might be so frightened she would not want to stay on the nest. But she did stay, and now we have two little baby birds which open their mouths wide and squirm whenever we raise the cover of the box.

I wonder if any other little boy has such cunning pets.

THE ROBINS AND THE SCARECROW.

Last May, at Woolwich, two courageous little sparrows built their nest and reared their young in one of the axletree-boxes of a 9-pounder brass gun, which was regularly fired twice a day. Their courage is matched by a pair of robins who actually made their home in the very contrivance meant to frighten them away.—

The farmer looked at his cherry-tree,
With thick buds clustered on every bough.
"I wish I could cheat the robins," said he,
"If somebody only would show me how!

"I'll make a terrible scarecrow grim,
With threatening arms and with bristling head;
And up in the tree I'll fasten him,
To frighten them half to death," he said.

He fashioned a scarecrow all tattered and torn—
Oh 'twas a horrible thing to see!
And very early, one summer morn,
He set it up in his cherry tree.

The blossoms were white as the light sea-foam,
The beautiful tree was a lovely sight;
But the scarecrow stood there so much at home
That the birds flew screaming away in fright.

But the robins, watching him day after day,
With heads on one side and eyes so bright,
Surveying the monster, began to say,
"Why should this fellow our prospects blight.

"He never moves round for the roughest weather,
He's a harmless, comical, tough, old fellow.
Let's all go into the tree together,
For he won't budge till the fruit is mellow!"

So up they flew; and the sauciest pair
'Mid the shady branches peered and perked,
Selected a spot with the utmost care,
And all day merrily sang and worked.

And where do you think they built their nest?
In the scarecrow's pocket, if you please,
That half concealed on his ragged breast,
Made a charming covert of safety and ease.

By the time the cherries were ruby-red,
A thriving family, hungry and brisk,
The whole long day on the ripe fruit fed.
'Twas so convenient! they saw no risk!

Until the children were ready to fly,
All undisturbed they lived in the tree,
For nobody thought to look at the guy
For a robin's flourishing family.

A KING PLAYING HORSE.

One genial memory of a person will outweigh many unpleasant characteristics that happen to belong to him; and most of us are ready and glad to correct the bad impression of appearances by welcoming a single redeeming fact. A case in point is related by a writer in an American paper.

The portrait of William III. of England inspires one with awe. There is a severity in his countenance that makes one stand at a distance, even though he admire that prince. These were my feelings for years, until they were changed by my learning of this incident.

The King was one day engaged deeply in matters of state. There was a knock at the door.

"Who is there?" said the King.

"My Lord Buck," was the reply, coming from a childish voice.

"What does he want," said the King, as he went and opened the door.

"The King, for my horse to draw my carriage."

His secretary, who perhaps had never seen a smile on the royal face, looked on with wonder. But, to his astonishment, the King laid down his pen and parchment, and laid aside the cares of state. A smile spread over his features. He took hold of the string and trotted up and down with the carriage, to the complete satisfaction of my Lord Buck.

Since I read that, I have loved William III. as I never did before. Perhaps none but a child could have aroused so completely the sympathies of a king.

NUTS TO CRACK.

1.—I think, good sir, that you and I
Do both my *first* possess;
That all mankind my *second* have
I know you will confess,
A thrilling story is my *whole*—
Its name you'll surely guess.

2.—Behead a mountain in Europe and leave a river in Asia.

3.—I consist of eight letters, and am a girl's name. I drink my 4, 2, 3; I dread my 1, 2, 3, 5; and I wear my 3, 4, 4, 6, 5, 8.

4.—My *first* deprives us of our rest,
Strange as it may appear;
My *next*, though small, is much the best
When joined; if you compare
My *first* and last you'll surely find
The *whole* a fault which all mankind
Are prone to—so beware!

5.—My *first* is an article; my *second* a pronoun; and my *whole* is listened to with pleasure.

6.—My *whole* is my *second*; and when my *first* is old I grace it in the spring.

7.—HIDDEN PERIODS OF TIME.

Time is surely, swiftly flying, try by earnest effort now
To improve your minds and gather all that learning can endow;
Let us each our daily acti[illegible] make to yield some lasting good—
Common things, so-called, will give us for reflection ample food;
But a germ of knowledge planted better is, by far, than gold,
For you'll find, in time, 'twill surely rich fruit yield, aye, hundred-fold.
Not a dream, O! men, this life is, but a weary, bitter fight;
Vigilance and constant action, these conduce to lead us right.

LAST WEEK'S KERNELS.

1.—China. 2. Disproportionately. 3. Grope-pore. 4. Worcester. 5. Rainbow.

"Say, pa, heard the news?" "No, my son; what is it?" "Why, they ain't goin' to have the lamp posts any longer." "I am surprised! I had not heard of it. What is the reason, my son?" "Why, they're long enough now."

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

THE BLACK SHAFT;

OR,

THE MINER'S DAUGHTER—A MYSTERY.

BY

HENRY FRITH.

Author of "The Mystery of Moor Farm," "On the Wings of the Wind," "The Lock-keeper's Secret," &c. &c.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

KATE'S [illegible]MENT.—THE DISCOVERY OF THE PLOT.

The moment that Simon perceived his cousin fall he turned round, and would have escaped from the room, had not Kate seized him by the arm. He shook her roughly off, but the detention, slight as it was, gave young Ashton time to seize the culprit, and the servants, who had heard the shot, came hurrying up.

Simon was detained while the necessary examination was made by the ship's surgeon, who pronounced the wound severe, but not mortal. Jessie heard the report with thankfulness, both for her cousin and her brother.

Sir Edward Askenhurst was in a terrible rage. His feelings of concern for the wounded man turned [illegible] against the would-be assassin when he found the hurt not mortal. Nothing, not even his daughter's feelings, could prevent him from sending for the police and giving Simon into custody. Simon himself, sullen and brooding, remained locked up alone in an empty room.

Kate Askenhurst was almost prostrate with grief and terror. Jessie was attending Mervyn, and nothing but the necessity for active exertion prevented her from giving way as much as her friend. Poor Katie was the picture of misery and despair; all her hopes dashed to the ground in a moment. Simon had quite effaced himself; yet she clung to him in his misfortune, and would have seen him had her father permitted the meeting.

The whole household wore an air of oppression and gloom, like that which is always inseparable from a funeral. People talked in whispers, and glanced, terrified, at the locked door, behind which the would-be assassin was crouched. The return of the messenger with the policeman was expected now every moment, but the afternoon drew on before the constable arrived.

The snow, which had continued to fall without intermission, rendered progress slow and in places dangerous. But notwithstanding the threatening weather, Sir Edward dispatched men on horse-back to the houses of those who, living in the neighbourhood had been invited to the wedding and postponed their coming. Letters and telegrams were also forwarded to the more distant families who had been bidden; and all this time Kate Askenhurst sat weeping in her room, amid the finery which had been made ready for the wedding morn. She could not bear this, so she went down to the deserted library alone.

It was a terrible fate for her. More than once in her young life she had rendered men miserable, had played with their best feelings, and laughed at their love under some pretext or another. Now her own first real engagement had come to a sorry ending, and she experienced some of the misery and shame which she had inflicted upon former admirers.

But was it impossible that she could marry Simon? He loved her; she did not doubt that. She was attached to him, and would not give him up. What a scandal, too! Surely, he had met with immense provocation, or he would not have fired at his cousin! He must have been grossly injured by Mervyn. She would be firm.

Misfortunes never come singly. Kate had made up her mind to interview Simon, and to persuade him to defend himself. Failing this, she was even prepared to elope with him sooner than people should say she deserted him in his trouble. She was so proud that she felt she could endure anything rather than be pointed at as the rejected of a man to whom she had actually been engaged, though she had not in former days hesitated to pain others. She was reaping something of what she had sown.

While the household was still in confusion and doubt, a new arrival came hurriedly to the Manor House, or the "Hall," as it was indifferently termed. The new-comer was Mr. Winter, and he at once sought an interview with Sir Edward Askenhurst. His request was at first refused, but a note which he pencilled and sent in had the desired effect, and he was shown into the library pending the arrival of the baronet. chap 38

The heavy clouds had almost obscured the day-light, the remains of which, reflected by the sun, gave an uncertain twilight gleam in the room, which but for leaping flames in the old fireplace would have been almost in obscurity. Behind a high armed-chair in the darkness, beside the hearth, but back in the shade now, sat Kate Askenhurst in tears. When the door opened she remained impassive, and then glancing at the new comer, she perceived Mr. Winter. chap 38

What should she do? Retire with a cold courtesy, or remain unperceived till he was summoned to the drawing-room or her father's study? She chose the latter course, and gently pushing her chair back she drew behind a "banner screen" into a recess, which concealed her effectually in the semi-darkness of the room.

All this while she had been plotting Simon's release, and now she had almost matured her plans. There was no hurry, and when Mr. Winter had gone she intended to put her ideas in practice. So she waited patiently enough.

But to her consternation her father entered the room. He greeted Mr. Winter somewhat coldly, inquired for his health, and then asked the reason for his sudden call.

"I am loth to intrude upon you," said the vicar, "particularly under such sad circumstances, but my duty is paramount."

"Proceed, if you please," said the baronet coldly. "You have come, I presume, to explain the motives of your conduct when you left our dinner-table so suddenly. Well, I think I can meet you half way——"

"Indeed, Sir Edward——"

"Pardon me. You were under a curious misapprehension. I have since become aware that you confounded the cousin Mervyn with the son Simon. The latter has, most unfortunately, taken the law into his own hands, and fired a pistol at the cousin who has so injured his reputation. Your mistake was not unnatural, so——"

"My mistake!" interrupted Mr. Winter. "I was not mistaken, unfortunately. You are being deceived, or are deceiving yourself. I have quitted Clatterby at the risk of my life in this bitter weather to warn you, and save your daughter from a terrible fate!"

A little cry, fortunately unnoticed in the excitement of both men, was uttered by the listener, who remained pale and passive as a marble statue in her concealment, almost frozen with shame and terror as she listened involuntarily to the vicar's tale of the deceit and wickedness practised by the man she had agreed to marry.

"To—save—my—daughter," cried Sir Edward.

"Yes. Simon Duncomb is already married!"

"It is a lie!" shouted the baronet. "An infamous concoction of some enemy. I'll not believe it, sir."

"It is, unfortunately, too true. I have here a telegram received at my house just now. The real Mrs. Duncomb, with the clergyman who performed the ceremony, will be here this evening. Hosea Calton, who had been arrested by the police *has managed to get away, and if he comes here too, Simon Duncomb's days are numbered!*"

"It is false—it is false," shouted Sir Edward, drowning by his loud tones the moan of anguish and wounded pride which the poor listener could not restrain. "It is a vile conspiracy! Mr. Winter, I hold you fully responsible for this libel. Who is the wretched girl who has consented to the plot?"

"This is no plot; I have undoubted evidence that Simon Duncomb married, but illegally married, Elizabeth Calton, daughter of Hosea Calton, the miner. The man, once—nay still—a clergyman who performed the so-called ceremony, himself told me the facts. He caught sight of the girl providentially some few months ago on her way to America. He at once followed, tracked, and found her by my instructions. He and she are again in England; they may arrive at any moment at the vicarage. I came at the peril of my life to warn you and Katie, whom I love, with all an old man's devotion. She must not be sacrificed to a cold and heartless libertine."

"Merciful heavens can this be true?" exclaimed Sir Edward, falling into a chair and burying his face in his hands. "Can it be true?"

"It is indeed," replied Mr. Winter, with much sympathy in his voice. "Most deeply do I feel for you and Miss Askenhurst. The wretched man has systematically traduced his innocent cousin Mervyn, whom he has now endeavoured to kill in his rage at being detected. Sir Edward, you have had a narrow escape."

"What shall I do?" exclaimed the poor baronet, wildly, "what a fearful scandal! Poor Katie too! Great heaven, there is no knowing to what depth this fellow may have ventured. Do you say that Hosea Calton has only just arrived from America? Did I understand you to mean that?"

"Yes," replied the vicar. "Hosea was arrested at Liverpool almost immediately on his arrival, and——"

"Stop," cried the baronet. "Then he could not have killed the man Collins—he is innocent; but, oh vicar, a horrible presentiment seizes me. Is it possible that——"

"Hush, hush," said Mr. Winter. "Do not breathe such a horrible suspicion. Take my advice, get this Simon away. His father is ill; let him return to the Wolds at once. The pistol shooting may have been accidental. Let him go. His cousin, is, I hear, in no danger. Let him go."

"I will," replied the baronet. "Poor dear Katie, my darling child, how shall I ever tell her? How shall I break the dreadful tidings? Vicar, help me, help me, I am a broken man."

"I will endeavour to tell her. Providence will be merciful to her. She has not sinned, but the deeds of the wicked often react on the innocent. I will see her presently."

"Thank you, Winter; you are indeed a friend. Now one more question," continued the unhappy baronet; "who is the miserable fellow who performed this mockery of marriage, and led the young man into sin so easily?"

The vicar paused ere he replied. Then he said slowly—

"We must not judge too harshly. The unfortunate clergyman who did this was led along a sinful path; he had, I am afraid, a bad example. His feelings were in a measure trifled with. I need not dwell upon the circumstances nor tell his name. He and the person who encouraged him have, I am sure, bitterly regretted the past."

"I can admire your charity," replied Sir Edward, "but can scarcely imitate it. I would have the man—both men—punished, if possible. No one has any excuse for misleading a young man, and no clergyman has any excuse for such a breach of discipline."

"Bad examples—cards, wine, and betting—will pull down many a moral barrier, Sir Edward."

"True," replied the baronet. "I have had some experience; but the fellow ought to be punished—he has perpetrated a crime."

"He has been punished severely," replied the vicar; "let him be."

"As for the other man or men who encouraged him in vice as for those who trifled with his feelings—I would give them a few weeks in gaol. They will suffer, depend upon it."

"They will," replied the vicar, with some meaning.

"Glad you think so. The whole thing—all the circumstances—are revolting. Who was the parson? and who was the other?"

"I will tell you the name of the unfortunate clergyman. The other you know."

"I know! My good sir, I trust I am not associated with any such persons. I have known queer people in my time; but—no, vicar—I am quite unprepared for such a revelation."

The vicar looked with some contempt at the baronet, who had "risen from the ranks," and who now felt inclined to kick away the ladder which had assisted him to rise.

"I know no such people, I am sure," concluded the haughty baronet.

"Did you ever hear of Alaric Mordaunt?" enquired the vicar, sternly. "As for the other—*thou art the man!*"

"Alaric Mordaunt! he—was he the man? And the other—— Stop, stop, Mr. Winter, I remember. Yes. Oh this is indeed a retribution! Alaric Mordaunt! I know—I know all, now. Retribution, indeed!"

A scream from the recess near the fire now alarmed both men, and the vicar, rushing to the spot, found Katie half dazed, and yet conscious of everything.

"She has heard all," said the vicar to the unhappy father, as he assisted Kate to rise. "Better thus; though the lesson is a hard one. Alaric Mordaunt is indeed avenged!"

Sir Edward made no reply. He sank back in his chair, overcome with emotion and shame.

(To be continued.)

HOW HE GOT OUT OF IT.

"For goodness' sake, what's the matter, Dod?" exclaimed Sidney Stitt, looking up from the bachelor occupation of sewing on a button, in which his friend's sudden entrance caused him to lose a stitch and prick his fingers—"you look as if all the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune had made you their target for a month!"

"Matter!" growled Dodanim Dothan, flinging himself into a chair, and glowering angrily to the world through the window — "there's enough the matter I should say."

Sidney sucked his punctured finger, and waited till the spirit of confidence should move Dodanim to unbosom.

"Sid," he said at length, "I'm in a mess. You know what I told you about Phidyle Bates."

"You said you had made her an offer of marriage, and that she had promised a speedy answer."

"Yes, and she kept her word, too, confound her punctuality."

"That is to say, declined with thanks."

"No—accepted with the eagerness of a despairing maiden clutching at the last matrimonial straw to keep from sinking in the Slough of Despond."

"Well, what more can you wish?"

"To get out of it," said Dodanim. "You see, Phid Bates, as I happened to discover, was down in her rich aunt Hesketh's will for the old lady's entire fortune; and the latter being turned of ninety, the man lucky enough to become Phid's husband might fairly hope to realise his golden dreams without vexatious delay. I made a bold push to be that happy man. I pressed my suit, proposed, and, as already stated, was accepted. For twenty-four hours I was the happiest of men. But, alas! how soon was the blissful chalice dashed from my lips! A note from Phidyle announced that her aunt, on being informed of our engagement, in a fit of rage called in her lawyer and made another will, leaving everything to the—I forget what she called it—Society.

"I hoped the letter would wind up with an offer to release me in view of these altered circumstances. But not a bit of it! 'I'm *real* glad it's happened so, dear Doddy,' she added in a postscript; 'for now everybody will know, as *I* did always, that you sought me for myself alone.'

"Now, Sid, that's the scrape I want you to help me out of. If I was only free from Phid. I could work my way back into Carrie Sewell's good graces when she gets back from the visit she's gone upon. She's got a few thousands of her own, and is as pretty as a pink. I only dropped her because I thought I saw a better chance."

Sidney Stitt having finished his sartorial labours, and put away his needle and thread, sat for a few moments wrinkling his majestic brow in thought.

"There's one plan that might work," he said at length.

"Out with it!" cried Dod, jumping up and grasping his hand. "I knew you could help me if anybody could."

"Phid Bates is a high-strung piece," continued Sid. "If you could only lead her to suspect that all along your heart has really been another's, I believe she'd send you packing without a moment's ceremony."

"But how to manage such a scheme?"

"Oh! that's simple enough. Write a strong love-letter to some other woman—a fictitious one, if you like. Direct it; put it in your pocket unsealed, as though you meant to add or inclose something before mailing it; call on Phid; talk as lovingly as ever; and before coming away, accidentally drop the letter and leave it. Trust to female curiosity for the rest."

"Capital!" shouted Dod, slapping his friend's shoulders. "Let's about it at once;" and drawing a chair to the table on which were pen, ink, and paper, he sat down.

"Don't you think it had better be addressed to an actual person?" he asked; "to somebody Phid knows, for instance? She'd be more apt to think it real. Stay, I have it. What say you to Nepenthe Hooker?"

"Ha! ha! ha!" laughed Sid; "why, she celebrated her semi-centennial the other day, and is uglier than she's old; but no matter, she'll do as well as any."

"But isn't there danger Phid may see through the joke?" suggested Dod.

"No, a jealous woman never takes anything as a joke; besides, as Miss Hooker owns a small annuity, Phid will scent a motive for your perfidy."

Dod, after spoiling several sheets of paper, submitted the following for his friend's approval:—

"Dearest Nepenthe,—After many attempts and failures to suitably express the ardent passion that has for years consumed my heart, I abandon the effort in despair. I would throw myself at your feet, and pour out my feelings in a torrent of earnest, burning words, but for the dread that your answer might doom me to hopeless misery. Permit me, then, through the imperfect medium of the pen, in plain and simple terms to declare my undying love for you, and you alone—whatever idle tongues may have chosen to report. Dearest! I now offer you my heart and hand. Do not break the one by declining the other. I would go to seek your answer from your lovely lips, but lack the courage. Please reply by early post. And now, darling, having committed to paper this faint expression of feelings long pent up, I shall seal and dispatch it as soon as I have gained sufficient nerve. Your devoted DODANIM DOTHAN."

"Bravo! Dod," applauded Sid. "You ought to get up a new and revised edition of 'The Approved Letter-writer, and Love-maker's Assistant,' for the use of enamoured swains of defective literary training."

"By George, though," said Dod, "if the story ever gets out, I'll be the laugh of the town!"

"[illegible] no fear of its getting out. Phid 'll never let it be known that she read a letter addressed to another."

It was not till the next evening that the friends again met.

"Your hand, Sid!" cried Dod, with boisterous glee. "It worked like a charm. I went to see Phid last night, had a long, cosy chat, and in pulling out my handkerchief to hide a tear at parting, managed to let drop the letter. I called again this morning, but the servant said she had orders not to admit me any more. So, you see, the business is done!"

Sid was warm in his felicitations.

"Now for Carrie Sewell," said Dod.

"Ha?—what's this?" ejaculated Sid, glancing at a newspaper that he had picked up, and from which he read hurriedly:

Married, at West Felicity, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. Dr. Splicer, Miss Carry Sewell, of Chipperdale, to Mr. Midas Muchtyn, of Chinkington.

Dod looked thunderstruck. The pet part of his project was irretrievably "dished." Wishing Sid a hasty good evening, he hastened home to his reflections.

They weren't very pleasant, on the whole, and were less so the next morning when the postman delivered a letter to Miss Nepenthe Hooker's stiffest hand, formally acknowledging receipt of Mr. Dothan's very flattering favour, declaring that the gratifying sentiments it so delicately conveyed had long been secretly reciprocated, and graciously accepting the offer he had honoured her by making. Here was a second thunderstroke for Dod. It was evident that Phidyle Bates had revenged herself by posting his letter to Nepenthe Hooker.

What was to be done? Dod would have applied to Sidney Stitt for counsel; but he shrank from disclosing his ridiculous plight even to him.

He formed the desperate resolve of going to Miss Hooker herself and explaining that it was all a joke. But it was no joke on her side, the lady declared; and, on learning how her tender affections had been trifled with, she went into a fit of violent hysterics that roused the neighbourhood, and Dod was fain to beat a hasty retreat to escape being mobbed.

He resolved to run away next morning, but the sheriff, with a warrant for his arrest for breach of promise, was beforehand with him.

Dod tried to find bail, but couldn't. His friends, it seemed, weren't among the solid men of substance. Then he sought to make terms with the fair plaintiff. But her only terms were *marry or go to jail!* Like Mrs. McStinger, she held her grip, and like the immortal Jack Bunsby, Dod yielded to his fate, and was led a victim to the altar.

Moral: "He deserved it."

THRAWN.—A village "character" was recently employed by a farmer in Scotland to do odd jobs on his farm. The man was very fond of a dram, and would do anything, whether it was right or wrong, to gratify his desire. His master, missing a large duck from the farm-yard, suspected Jamie to be the guilty party; so, going up to where he was standing, he said to him, "Jamie, what did you do with the duck you took last night?" "Me," said Jamie. "I took nae duck." "Oh, but you did," said the farmer, "for I heard it quacking under your jacket!" "Man," cried Jamie, "you couldna hae dune that, for its neck was thrawn!"

WHAT SOME POETRY SOLD FOR.—The ultimate sale of the copyright of "Paradise Lost" produced to Milton's widow £8; and Dryden received from Tonson £2 13s. 9d. for every hundred lines of his poetry. In October, 1812, the copyright of Cowper's poems was put up to sale among the members of the trade, in thirty-two shares. Twenty of these shares were sold at £212 a share, including printed copies in quires to the amount of £82, which each purchaser was to take at a stipulated price, and twelve shares were retained in the hands of the proprietor. This work, consisting of two octavo volumes, was satisfactorily proved at the sale to net £834 per annum. It had only two years of copyright, and yet this same copyright, with printed copies, produced, estimating the twelve shares which were retained at the same price as those which were sold, the sum of £6,764.

"AS YOU LIKE IT."—"As You Like It" demonstrates beyond question Shakspere's lack of constructive skill as a plotmaker, but it reveals in every line the hand of the inspired poet. When the world has ceased to remember Julius Cæsar and the Tudors, and consequently takes no sort of interest in the dramatic perpetuation of their life and death, this sweet idyll will probably continue to be as popular as it is to-day, and as it doubtless was 300 years ago. It is, and must remain, a delicious dream, an altogether improbable and impossible, but nevertheless delightful, drifting of dukes and fools, lovers and maidens, about through cool forest glades, to an accompaniment of quaint chants, the murmer of brooks, and the happy song of birds. —*The Lady.*

AN EXTEMPORE MARRIAGE.—The magnificent extravagance of the late Khedive is well exemplified in the small palace he built for the Empress Eugenie, and which has never been occupied since. Here, too, an instance of thorough Oriental arbitrariness occurred. The Empress, while thanking the Khedive for the magnificent reception he had given her, happened to say that the only thing he had not seen was an Arab marriage. "Indeed," said the Khedive, "this shall soon be remedied." So he sent for his A.D.C., gave him one of his Circassian slaves from the harem, presented him with a large dowry, and told the astonished official that everything was to be ready in two days. Accordingly, on the second day, there was a grand marriage *à l'Arabe*. The Empress was greatly pleased, and the A.D.C., a man far more European than Egyptian, and who spoke several European languages splendidly, found himself indissolubly attached to a Mahomedan wife, while all along it had been the dream of his life to marry a European lady, one educated like himself, and with whom he could associate. But he knew he dared not refuse, and so an accident settled his whole future life.—*Three Months in the Soudan, by Ernestine Sartorius.*

OLD LADY:—"It is very disagreeable to grow old and ugly, but there is no help for it, if you want to live to a good old age."

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.

—A very clever case of swindling in which an Englishman is said to have been implicated is reported from Paris. The other day an itinerant musician who carried under his arm a weather-stained violin entered a provision shop in the Rue des Martyrs and bought a pound or two of cooked ham. Suddenly discovering that he was moneyless, he left his violin with the shopman and ran home to get the trifling sum of which he was in need. During his absence a carriage drew up at the door, and a distinguished-looking stranger, having alighted from it, entered the shop and ordered a large quantity of goods to be sent to "Lord Russell" at the Grand Hotel. While thus engaged, he caught sight of the violin, picked it up with the air of a *virtuoso*, examined it carefully, and finally offered to buy it for one thousand francs. The shopman explained that the instrument was not his, but promised to see what could be done. The stranger then withdrew; and the ragged musician, who soon afterwards returned with his money, gladly accepted eight hundred francs for his violin. The jubilant shopman thereupon put on his best clothes, and, taking his purchase, went to the Grand Hotel. But, alas, no "Lord Russell" was known at that hostelry, and the unfortunate provision dealer slowly awoke to the fact that he had bought an entirely worthless violin for thirty-two pounds!

He Held Out His Hat.—When Bismarck had been appointed to the legation at Frankfort—a post which he owed to the delight with which Frederick William IV. had read his bluff speeches in the Prussian Lower House—he was present at a public ball, where a member of the French Corps Legislatif, M. Jouvois de Clancy, was pointed out to him as a noted fire-eater. This gentleman had been a Republican, but had turned his coat after the *coup d'etat*. He was a big man, with dandified airs, but evidently not much accustomed to society, for he had brought his hat—not a compressible one—into the ball-room, and, in waltzing, he held it in his left hand. The sight of the big Frenchman careering round the room with his hat extended at arm's length was too much for Bismarck's sense of fun; so, as M. Jouvois revolved past him, he dropped a copper coin into the hat. The Frenchman, turning purple, stopped short in his dancing, led back his partner to her place, and then came with flashing eyes to demand satisfaction. There would have been assault and battery on the spot if friends had not interposed; but, on the following day, the Frenchman and the Prussian met with pistols, and the former was wounded. Unfortunately for Bismarck, M. Jouvois knew Louis Schneider, the ex-comedian, who had become court councillor to Frederick William IV., and was that eccentric monarch's favourite companion. Schneider had but a moderate fondness for Bismarck, and he represented his act of *gaminerie* in so unfavourable a light to the King that the newly-appointed diplomatist received a severe lecture.

The Origin of the Thimble.—The thimble is a Dutch invention that was first brought to England in 1695 by one John Lofting, who began its manufacture at Islington, gaining thereby both honour and profit. Its name was derived from the words thumb and bell, being for a long time called thumble, and only lately thimble. Old records say that thimbles were at first worn on the thumbs; but we can scarcely conceive how they could be of much use there. Formerly they were made of brass and iron only, but of late years, steel, silver, gold, horn, ivory, and even pearl and glass, have all been used for making thimbles. I saw some very beautiful ones in China, that were exquisitely carved, of pearl, and bound with gold, and the end also of gold. These pearl thimbles are quite as costly and far prettier than those made entirely of gold. Usually there is a pearl sheath for the scissors, and a dainty needle-book of pearl, edged with gold, to accompany the thimble, the whole is enclosed in an exquisite little pocket case, shaped like a book, and bound in satin and pearls. A thimble owned by the queen-consort of Siam is shaped like a lotus bud, this being the royal flower of that country, and almost everything about the court bearing, in a greater or less degree, some impress of the lotus. This thimble is of gold, thickly studded with diamonds that are so arranged as to form the lady's name and the date of her marriage. It was a bridal gift from the king, who, having seen the English ladies at his court using thimbles, took this method of introducing them among his own people. In Naples, very pretty thimbles, composed of lava from Mount Vesuvius, are occasionally sold, but rather as curiosities than for real utility, being, from the extreme brittleness of the lava, very easily broken. I hear also of thimbles made of asphaltum from the Dead Sea, and of one composed of a fragment of the old elm tree of Cambridge, Massachussetts, under which General Washington stood when taking command of the United States army, in July, 1775; but I do not suppose that any of these were ever intended to be used in sewing. In the ordinary manufacture of gold and silver thimbles, thin plates of the metal are introduced into the die, and then punched into shape. But in Paris the French have a way of their own for making gold thimbles that are said to be much more durable than those made in the usual way. Pieces of very thin sheet iron are cut into discs of about two inches in diameter. These after being heated to redness, are struck by means of a punch into a succession of holes of gradually increasing depth to give the proper shape. The thimble is then trimmed, polished, and indented around its outer surface with tiny holes. It is next converted into steel by a process called cementation, then tempered, scoured, and brought to a blue colour. After all this is completed, a thin sheet of gold is introduced into the interior and fastened to the steel by a mandrel, while gold leaf is attached firmly by pressure to the outside, the edges being seamed in a small groove made to receive them. This completes the thimble that will last for years. The steel used in its construction will scarcely wear out in a long lifetime, and the gold, if worn away, is easily replaced.

Those men who are of the noblest dispositions think themselves the happiest when others share the happiness with them.

Never are human beings smaller than when they want to plague and punish without knowing how.

The nerve which never relaxes—the eye which never blanches—the thought which never wanders,—these are the masters of victory.

Be not vacillating in your purposes; let not every bright meteor that shoots across your path attract you to new aims. This would be to make your life but as whirling sands borne about by every fickle wind.

Marriageable ladies should frequent the theatre before the curtain is drawn up; they would then be sure of an overture.

Nothing can be more foolish than an idea which some parents have that it is not respectable to set their children to work.

He who refuses to remedy a wrong is guilty of a second wrong.

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

The monthly meeting was held at the Local Board Offices, High Street, on Tuesday evening, when the members present were Messrs Joseph Ridley (chairman), W. Atkinson, J. Bond, Henry White, L. P. Wherly, W. Ridley, J. W. Schofield, also the clerk (Mr E. Milburn).

The minutes of the preceding meeting, as well as of three special meetings held in the month of June, were read over, and ordered to be signed by the Chairman.

The chief business transacted at the special meetings was the consideration of the burial ground scheme. The deposit of £10 having been paid and the contract for the purchase of the Dan's Castle site having been signed, the Board instructed Mr Snowdon, mining engineer, to prepare plans and specifications for the erection of a boundary wall and providing a main gateway entrance. This having been executed, tenders for carrying out the work had been advertised for. It was likewise decided to lay a gas pipe along Grove Road, the requisite permission having been granted by the Weardal Coal and Iron Company.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The Inspector submitted the following monthly report:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Tow Law Local Board

GENTLEMEN,—It being the usual time of the year for your Medical Officer and myself making our general quarterly inspections of the whole of your Board's district, and in accordance with the recommendations of Dr Page, the Local Government Inspector, on his recent visit to Tow Law, we have made a careful inspection from house to house, as well as examining every drain defective traps, the principal sewerage outlets, defective slaughter-houses, pig-crees, &c. We find, in reality, the principal nuisances caused by the occupiers of dwellings causing their respective premises to be totally littered up with rabbit crees, hen and duck coops, barrels of sour pig washings, and all other nuisances calculated to be injurious to the public health. Most of the aforesaid nuisances were ordered to be removed forthwith; and in other cases—especially the tenants of the Weardale Iron Company, a list of them was prepared and forwarded to their resident police officer, and the greater part of the nuisances complained of have already been abated; but as you will have your Medical Officer's report before you, he will no doubt furnish you with full details and the results of our inspection.

The summons ordered to be taken out against Thos. Hall, sen., for allowing a nuisance to exist on property situated at the Old Barracks, caused by defective sanitary requirements, have since been remedied, and a properly-covered drain inserted, as well as a new stench trap, spouting, &c.

During this month, I have had some difficulty in getting privy nuisances removed, more particularly in rented cottages, as a good many people are under the impression that it is the landlord's or property-owner's duty to see to cleaning out the ashpits, &c. I should like it to be circulated through the medium of the press that according to your bye-laws, it is the duty of every tenant, as it sets forth: "Every occupier of premises shall remove or cause to be removed therefrom, with such precautions and at such hours as shall from time to time be fixed by the Local Board, all nuisances accumulated by them."

No. of milk dairies inspected 41

No. of slaughter-houses inspected 8

No. of lodging-houses inspected 1

Remaining, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WM. GARRAWAY, Nuisance Inspector.

Tow Law, July 7th, 1885.

IGNORING CERTAIN NUISANCES.

Mr BOND stated that he had been informed that the officials of the Board were apt to overlook nuisances caused by certain parties. When the Inspector had drawn Dr Hood's attention to some nuisances during their late inspections, the Medical Officer had replied, "We must'nt run our heads against the wall;" and he was in the habit of travelling past a place, with its abominable stench, and winking at the nuisance there existing.

The Inspector replied that he did not remember such a case. The doctor and himself made a through inspection of every nuisance brought under their notice, and instead of overlooking any premises, he was in the habit of saying, whenever he found anything amiss, that "This will never do. Two blacks doesn't make one white." The Board's officials were not infalliable, and it was just possible that an odd nuisance here and there might escape their observation; but they had not wilfully over-looked any existing nuisance.

Mr WHERLY was of opinion that Dr Hood was not the man to wink at any such things.

The Clerk pointed out that, according to the report, the doctor had apparently not missed anything.

Mr WHITE affirmed that the Medical Officer never overlooked any nuisance caused by the Weardale Iron Company; but he might not be so strict in dealing with other people.

Mr WHERLY contended that the doctor treated everybody with justice and impartiality. He had even known Dr Hood to report, in his opinion, trivial matters, alleged to be existing in premises occupied by parties he was in the habit of attending in his professional capacity, and was actually injuring his private business in order to discharge his duty as an officer of that Board.

The Inspector said it would not be of the least advantage to himself, seeing that he was not in business or a tradesman, to make fish of one and flesh of another; and he always endeavoured to treat everybody alike.

The subject then dropped.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

Subjoined is the Surveyer's (Mr Hillary) monthly report:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Tow Law Local Board.

GENTLEMEN,—Since your last monthly meeting, I have received other tenders for limestone, and to get forward with the work I have ordered 120 tons. As I require 300 tons altogether, I wish your sanction to procure the remainder.

I have prepared an estimate as per instructions, for laying the kerb and channel, of whinstone pavings, or blockers, for the footpath at Castle Bank.

I have had some further correspondence with Mr Hepburn, manager at Inkermann Colliery (belonging to Messrs Ferens and Love), with reference to the bursting of the sewer in the North Road; but as the communications have not called forth any special action on their part, I desire your instructions as to how to proceed.

I have called upon Mr Askwith, engineer to the Weardale Water Company, touching the insertion of a fire-plug in the vicinity of Dans Castle.

I have deposited with the Board's treasurer the sum of £84 4s 9d, collected on account of General District Rate.

Monthly Wages Bill:		£	s	d
Main roads:	Manual labour........	2	14	3
	Team labour..........	3	0	5
Other roads:	Manual labour........	0	3	6
	Team labour	0	14	0
Gasworks:	Foreman's wages	5	16	0
Street works and improvements:				
	Gas main	3	5	11
	Water	3	15	8
	Office cleaning.........	0	6	0
	Total...........	£19	19	9
	Leaving balance of..	3	17	0

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HILLARY, Surveyor.

Tow Law, July 7th, 1885.

DAN'S CASTLE FOOTPATH.

The Surveyor estimated the cost of kerbing the footpath on the east side of the Castle Bank to be about £30.

Mr BOND maintained that the footpath was quite unnecessary, seeing that there were capital flags on the other side; and, moreover, the new footroad was never used, and it was a mistake on the part of the Board to have had it constructed.

Mr SCHOFIELD and Mr WHERLY said that the footpath was largely used by the public, especially on Sundays, when there was a good deal of traffic in that locality. Besides, in wintry weather, the flags were extremely slippery, and it was dangerous either ascending or descending the bank, and the majority of pedestrians preferred to walk upon the other side.

The CHAIRMAN thought that, in view of the expense attendant upon making provisions for a burial ground, the Board would not have much money to spare for the next few months, and he moved that the question of laying the kerbing be postponed.

This was seconded by Mr BOND, and agreed to.

THE NORTH ROAD SEWER.

The Surveyor announced that he had written to Mr Hepburn, stating that he was instructed by the Board to say, in reply to his former communication, that whatever doubts he might entertain as to the cause of the bursting of this sewer, the Board is unanimously of opinion that the damage is in a direct line with the fall in the wall, and near to the spot where the sewer had been displaced on two previous occasions, through the falling in of the old workings of Inkermann Colliery. It is only two years since they repaired the last damage to the sewer; therefore the Board could not see why they were loth to do the same in the present instance.

Mr Hepburn had replied to the effect that in reference to the sewerage obstruction, it was not disputed that there had not been two previous falls near the place complained of, and which were attended to at the time when they were responsible. As the liability of their Company had now ceased, further argument is useless, but he would lay the complaint before his Company.

After discussing the matter, the Clerk was instructed to write a formal letter to the offices of Messrs Ferens and Love in Durham, calling their attention to the circumstance.

THE FIREPLUG.

As the Weardale Water Company declined to insert any more fireplugs in Tow Law, alleging that there were sufficient already, it was resolved on the motion of Mr W. RIDLEY, to put in a plug near Dan's Castle, to be ready in case of fire, and for the convenience of the watering cart, at a cost not exceeding £2 10s.

FINANCIAL.

The Board signed a voucher for the banking authorities certifying that the Board's balance in hand on the 30th June amounted to £277 18s 1d.

The cheques to be signed this month represented a total of £166 9s 11d, which would reduce the balance to £104 19 2d.

Cheques were ordered to be drawn in favour of the several amounts.

RIDLEY'S TERRACE AND BLACK PRINCE ROW.

The CHAIRMAN reported orally that the committee of three members chosen to inspect the sanitary arrangements of Ridley's Terrace and Black Prince Row (commented upon by Dr Page in his report) arrived at the conclusion that if the channels were kept clean by the tenants, and a settling pond constructed to take off the surface water, it would meet the difficulty; but Dr Hood was not exactly satisfied with this arrangement. The Weardale Company could not dispense with the brickflats pond at present.

Mr WHITE said the pond had a dirty appearance when almost dry, but when there was plenty of water therein, the pond seemed to be all right. There might be a nuisance in these streets at the time of Dr Page's visit, but now he affirmed that the channels were kept perfectly clean at the present moment, and no one could find fault with the place.

Several members spoke of open channels being more preferable to enclosed drains.

Further consideration of the matter was postponed for the attendance of the doctor.

THE NEW VICARAGE.

The Rev M. H. Simpson, Vicar of Tow Law, explained that as he desired 15 gas lights, to be fixed in the new Vicarage house, he would be glad if the Board would undertake to insert the pipes, and connect with the main laid into the Church; also, to supply him with a meter.

It was urged that a larger main would necessarily be required to be laid down as far as the Church, and the CHAIRMAN suggested that if [illegible] the Board involved the expense [illegible] the and insert[illegible] expense of taking up the old pipes, [illegible] ing larger ones, Mr Simpson might bear the cost of continuing the pipes as far as the Vicarage—a distance of about 96 yards. The Board would of course supply him with a meter.

This idea met with the approval of the members, and was accordingly agreed to.

THE NEW BURIAL GROUND.

The Vicar having, at the request of the Board, applied to the Departmental Authorities, asking for an extension of time prior to the closing of the existing burial grounds in Tow Law, the Clerk read a reply which Mr Godfrey Lushington had forwarded to Mr Simpson, stating that he would recommend to the Secretary of State that the Order for closing the old graveyard should be extended until the 30th September next. If the period for closing the burial grounds should elapse before the receipt of the New Order in Council, the Home Secretary will not enforce the closing of the ground.

Three tenders were submitted to the Board for erecting a boundary wall around the proposed new cemetery, and also for providing a main entrance, and the contract was let to Mr Jos. Ridley, jun., of Tow Law, who offered to execute the work for about £150.

The Surveyor is to be deputed to act as Clerk of the Works, and it was further decreed that the operations should be completed by the end of August.

ST. ALBAN'S STREET.

It was decided to give the property-owners notice that if they did not kerb, channel, and cement their portion of this street forthwith, the Board would undertake the work, and apportion the cost amongst the several proprietors.

There was no other business, and the Board arose at 9·45 p.m.

CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY, July 6th.—Before JON. PRIESTMAN, Esq. (chairman), and Lieut.-Col. A. B. WILBRAHAM.

A BATCH OF "DRUNKS."

Francis McGregor, hawker, of Annfield Plain (a well-known character), failed to respond to a summons charging him with being drunk and disorderly.—P.C. Davidson adduced that about 10·30 on Saturday night, 27th ult., he visited the Fox Inn, Dipton, and noticed the defendant and other men intoxicated. He ordered McGregor outside, when he became very abusive towards the landlord, and kicked up a great disturbance. Witness requested the man to go away, but he continued to conduct himself in a disorderly manner for some time.—Defendant was fined 10s and costs; or be imprisoned for seven days in default.

Thomas Forster, gardener for the head colliery viewer, was charged by the above-named officer with being drunk, and staggering about the streets of Dipton, shouting and swearing, on Saturday afternoon, June 27th.—In this case, the defendant was fined 5s and expenses, with the option of seven days' hard labour.

An old man, named *Robert Rogers*, pleaded guilty to drunkenness at Blackhill, about five o'clock on the 27th ult.—Sergt. Cruickshank stated that he saw the defendant in Derwent Street, apparently thrown out of the Scotch Arms public-house, at Blackhill. The man was drunk and "squared" himself into a fighting attitude opposite the door, till eventually some friends took him home.—Defendant was fined 10s 6d, including costs.

Joseph Perry, of Puddler's Row, Consett, did not appear to answer a charge of being drunk and guilty of disorderly conduct.—Sergt. Tate deposed that on the 24th of last month, about 11·30 p.m., he came upon the defendant drunk in Havelock Street, and feeling himself by the wall to make his way home.—Previous convictions having been recorded against the defendant, he was fined 10s and costs; or seven days in default.

Peter McGlyn, charged by Sergt. Tate with being drunk and disorderly, and staggering against people in Middle Street, Consett, on the night of Saturday, 27th ult., was fined 10s and costs for non-attendance; in default, seven days in gaol.

John McDonald, a militiaman, was summoned for having been found drunk and reeling against people in Middle Street, Consett, on the night of the 27th ult. Defendant did not appear, and the Chairman, addressing McDonald's mother, enquired if she had come to pay the fine for her son?—Mrs McDonald: Mr dear! I have nothing to pay with. (Laughter.) I have only been working for Mrs Towns for three days. My son is a puddler, and his furnace has not been working for 13 weeks. He went up to the militia on Monday last, and the summons was not served until the following Wednesday, and he will not be back until three weeks hence.—Defendant was also fined 5s and costs, time being given him to pay the money; in case of default, to undergo seven days in goal.

A young man called *William McNally*, a puddler, was brought up by Sergt. Murphy, and pleaded guilty to being drunk and disorderly.—A few minutes past one o'clock on the preceding (Sunday) morning, the Sergeant found the defendant drunk in Queen Street, Consett, with his wife along with him; and both of them were bawling and swearing, and creating an uproar, a large crowd of people having gathered around them.—Fined in the sum of 5s and 5s 10d expenses.

The Bishop of Salisbury died on Monday. His Lordship had been ill a long time, but became suddenly worse on the previous Thursday. The deceased prelate was formerly head master of Winchester School, and 16 years ago was appointed to the see of Salisbury. He was 82 years of age.

THROAT IRRITATION AND COUGH.—Soreness and dryness tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d. tins, 1s. 1½d., labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Dr. George Moore, in his work on "Nose and Throat Diseases," says: "The Glycerine Jujubes prepared by James Epps and Co., are of undoubted service as a curative or palliative agent." While Dr. Gordon Holmes, Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary, writes: "After an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease."

WESLEYAN METHODISM.

I.—A RETROSPECT.

(*Written specially for the* "GUARDIAN.")

At a time when the Wesleyan Methodist body is receiving so much attention in the district, it may not be inappropriate to pass in review the position and prospects of the Wesleyan Church, endeavouring as far as we are able to examine its constituent elements and collateral bearings in relation to the tumultuous age in which we live.

One fact about which there cannot be the least dispute, and which it does not require a newspaper article to demonstrate, is the amazing success of this branch of the Church of Christ. Originating with a small band of praying men in the middle of the last century, when religion was at a very low ebb, it has grown and spread until it is now one of the largest Protestant Churches. Its agents are counted by hundreds of thousands, and are found in all lands, and its adherents may be counted by millions. No wonder the theorists find it difficult to account for this rapid extension upon natural principles. The fact is, according to their own showing, the natural conditions have been all unfavourable, and yet despite this, it has spread and increased. It has not grown by Government favour or patronage. From its origin to the present time, it has not in any civilised land been blessed with the smiles of royalty, or enjoyed the patronage of many of the nobility. It has never had many powerful friends at Court. Nor has it been paid out of the public treasury. The Roman Catholic Church and the Reformed Churches on the Continent, the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, the Roman Catholics, and the Presbyterians in Ireland, have fed more or less at the public treasury. In America, in early times, the Episcopalians and the Congregationalists were supported partly at public expense, but Wesleyan Methodism has stood as it were alone, unbefriended by the Government, and unaided by its public funds. But, though unaided by Governments, its people have ever been intensely loyal. No people have volunteered more freely their means, or consecrated more promptly their lives, in their country's service. The speculations of those who account for the success of Wesleyan Methodism by the creed of the Church approach somewhat near to the truth, though they by no means grasp the real causes. It will not be contended by any that there is anything peculiar in the creed of Wesleyan Methodism. No doubt, by the adoption of the Arminian view of the Atonement, Methodists have been freed from the narrow and limited presentation which has marred the work of some of the reformed churches. They have been able to go everywhere preaching a free, full, and present salvation; but it will not be contended that in this they [illegible] have possessed a peculiar privilege, other Protestant Churches having adopted the same view of the truth. We must not be misunderstood. We allow the great importance of the creed of Methodism, as an important factor in its rapid extension; but we say that this does not give the principal reason. There are others who account for the spread of Methodism by the peculiarity of its polity and methods of operation, and we do not think these things unimportant.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church has one absolutely unique ecclesiastical feature. That peculiarity of structure which gave rise to the singular habit of designating the Church system a "Connexion" has no parallel among Christian communities. All the churches in a circuit exhibit a unity more real and more perfect than that which exists in any other ecclesiastical group. No minister of any other Communion exercises the unique authority possessed by a Methodist superintendent. No other ecclesiastical court exercises the same functions as a Methodist quarterly meeting. This striking feature is also exhibited by the district meeting and its chairman. No presbytery has the authority of a Methodist district meeting, and no bishop is so directly and intimately associated with the detailed life of every Church in his diocese as the Chairman of a Methodist district. Once more, the Conference, by reason of the "Connexionalism" of Methodism, exercises powers possessed by no other ecclesiastical assembly in the world. In a Methodist Church every member is expected to be a worker, and every talent is called into activity for the furtherance of the cause. There is no priestly order who are exclusively regarded as called to the discharge of Christian service. Every member of the Church, from the oldest to the youngest, from the richest to the poorest, from the cleverest to the dullest, all are called to join in the work of saving souls and advancing the kingdom of Christ; and there is no question that this peculiarity has had an important influence in the rapid diffusion and spread of Methodism.

There is, however, no adequate explanation of the success of Methodism other than that given by John Wesley himself, "The best of all is, God is with us." The Methodists from the first have insisted that the individual may come into immediate and conscious relation with God, and know that now God doth graciously forgive and bless him. This was at first counted the fanatical element by those who regarded religion as a matter of speculation, and a thing for the head more than the heart; but this is the one great thing of the New Testament, and has been the cause of the power and success of Methodism. Our retrospect, we think, has not been a discouraging one, and we may safely say that at no previous period have Methodist organisations been so numerous, or so fertile in beneficial results. In the matter of education, the Wesleyans are alive to the necessities of the time, and have shewn that their voice is respected at the Education Department. There is no great philanthropic movement in which they do not take part.

In conclusion, we may ask what is the position of the Methodist body in 1885 as regards the other churches. Does it not occupy a similar position to that which England does among the nations of the earth? The well-known statement of the great founder of Methodism, "the friends of all, the enemies of none," was never truer than it is to-day. The Wesleyan denomination is everwhere held in respect, in many quarters with the highest respect, and the esteem grows day after day, year after year. Is there any band of Christians in this country bearing hostility to that body? Nay, has there not been seen recently in diverse forms a disposition on the part of other Christian organisations to co-operate with the Wesleyans in many good works? An inclination thus shewn towards mutual working in the sphere of the propagation of religious principles involves esteem. The Congregationalists are friendly; so are the Baptists and Presbyterians, and as regards the Church of England it is enough to say that only a few years ago Dr Rigg was induced to write a book pointing out how the Wesleyans could not return to the English Church as suggested in several quarters. It is well-known that many influential authorities in the Establishment would willingly make overtures for union if any encouragement were given to do so. It is, therefore, clear that the Wesleyan connexion is not losing, but rather gaining increased influence and power.

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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.

Market Reports.

NEWCASTLE FLOUR, Saturday.—Hungarian, 2s 0d American, 1s 9d; No. 1 superfine, 1s 9d; superfines 1s 8d fines, 1s 6d; households, 1s 4d; seconds, 0s 0d ryemeal, 1s 6d; wheatmeal, 1s 5d; oatmeals, English 2s 2d; Scotch, 2s 0d per stone; 4lb loaf, 6d.

NEWCASTLE FRUIT AND POTATO, Saturday.—Scotch potatoes, 6d; English do., 5d to 6d; onions, 1s to 1s 4d per stone; figs, 4d to 8d per lb; apples, 2s 6d to 3s per stone; New Towns, 0d to 0d per lb; russets, 4d per lb; cauliflowers, 1½d to 2½d each; oranges, 1s to 1s 6d per dozen; gooseberries, 3d per quart; cabbage, roots, and other classes at late rates.

NEWCASTLE MEAT AND POULTRY, Saturday.—

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Prime large beef	0 9	to 0 11	Pigeons, pr couple	1 6	to 2 0
Prime mutton ...	0 11	1 0	Turkeys, per lb...	0 0	0 0
Small Pork.........	0 9	0 11	Turkeys, poults ...	0 0	0 0
Veal	0 8	0 9	Partridge, brace.	0 0	0 0
Lamb per lb	0 10	0 11	Pheasants	0 0	0 0
American beef	0 2½	0 7	Geese, per lb	0 0	0 0
" mutton	0 5	0 9	Goslings, each	0 0	0 0
" lamb ...	0 0	0 0	Hares, each	0 0	0 0
" veal ...	0 7	0 9½	Leverets	2 6	3 6
" pork ...	0 8	0 9	Rabbits, couple...	2 6	3 0
Hens, each	1 0	1 9	Ptarmigan, couple	2 6	3 0
Ducks, per couple	0 0	0 0	Black Game, brce	0 0	0 0
Ducklings, per cp.	6 0	7 0	English fresh butter, per lb...	0 9	0 11
Chickens	6 6	7 6			
Wild ducks, brace	0 0	0 0	Fresh eggs 18 for 1s.		
Quails, per couple	0 0	0 0	Salmon, per lb....	1 2	1 6
Grouse, per couple	0 0	0 0	Do. trout...	1 2	1 4

HEXHAM PROVISION, Tuesday.—Butter, 9d to 10d per lb; eggs, 12 to 13 for 1s; black game, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per brace; grouse, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; hares, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; rabbits, 2s 6d to 0s 0d per couple; chickens, 2s 0d to 3s 0d; ducks, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; potatoes, 5d to 0 1 per stone; cooking apples, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per stone; cauliflowers, 0d each; plums, 0d; gooseberries, 3d to 4d per quart; lemons, 1d to 2d; cabbages, 1d to 3d each; flour, extra superfines, 2s 0d; superfines, 1s 9d; fines, 1s 7d; maslin, 1s 5d; oatmeal, 2s 0d per stone.

DURHAM PROVISION, Saturday.—Chickens, 1s 6d to 2s 3d; ducks, 2s 0d to 2s 6d; hens, 2s to 2s 3d each; pigeons, 1s 3d to 1s 4d; rabbits, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per couple; hares, 0s to 0s 0d each; eggs, 11 to 12 for 1s; butter, 1s 0d to 1s 3d; gooseberries, 2d to 3d; strawberries, 6d to 10d; red currants, 8d; black currants, 6d; cherries, red, 4d to 7d; white, 10d per lb; green peas, 1s 4d to 2s; onions, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per peck; potatoes, new, 1s 6d to 1s. 8d; old potatoes, 6d. per st.

NEWCASTLE CORN, Tuesday.—Arrivals into Newcastle for week ending June 22, 1885:—Coast and rail—Wheat, 3304; maize, 159; barley, 100; malt, —; oats, 1452; rye, —; beans, 650; peas, 10; flour, 1,409 qrs. Foreign—Wheat 11,190; maize, —; barley, 190; malt, —; oats, 100; rye, —; beans, —; peas, —; flour, 13,511 qrs. The weather since last Tuesday has been sunless and cold, and consequently vegetation is almost at a standstill. The arrivals of wheat from the coast are small, but good from abroad. At this day's market there was a very poor demand for wheat, but holders were firmer, and on the business done an advance of from 6d to 1s per qr was made. Maize very slow, and 6d lower. Scotch oats quiet; foreign unchanged. Feeding barley steady. Beans scarce and 6d to 9d per qr dearer. Peas dull. Flour a slow sale at late rates.

HEXHAM, Tuesday.—Nothing on offer at our market this morning from the farmers. Business confined to merchants' samples.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land hay, £4 0s to £5 5s; this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; new land hay, £5 0s to £6 6s; this year's growth, £0 0s to £0 0s; clover hay £0 0s to £0 0s per ton: wheat straw, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; barley straw, 2s 0d to 2s 2d; oat straw, 2s 4d to 2s 6d per thrave; carts of hay at market, 30; carts of straw, 15.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 210 cattle, — sheep and 246 pigs from Aberdeen and the districts in the North-east coast of Scotland; 1,264 beasts and 1,634 sheep and lambs from foreign countries, and — beasts from Canada.

Respecting quality, every description of stock was a good seasonable average.

568 beasts and 675 sheep went South yesterday to Manchester.

The supply of beef comprised 1,579 head. The beef trade ruled dull to-day, with rather a limited demand for the South, and at the close nearly all changed hands.

The number of sheep and lambs shown was 7,100. The mutton and lamb trade was dull at about late rates. The South men bought freely, and at the finish a clearance was barely effected.

The number of pigs shown was 295. There was a better feeling in the pork trade, and all changed hands.

PRICES FOR THIS DAY SINKING THE OFFAL.

Beef, prime heifers, per stone	9s 3d	to 9s 6d
Secondary sorts....................	8s 9d	.. 9s 0d
First-class oxen	9s 0d	.. 9s 3d
Middling	8s 6d	.. 8s 9d
Cows and inferior	6s 6d	.. 7s 6d
Pigs	4s 6d	.. 6s 9d
Sheep, small, per lb...................	7½d	to 8½
" large fat, per lb.	7½d	to 7½d
Lambs per lb	9½d	to 10½d

Nos: Cattle, 1,579; sheep and lambs, 6,100; pigs, 295

Railway Time Table.

CONSETT BRANCH.

STATIONS.	WEEK DAYS. A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
NWCASTLE Dep.	6·10	9·40	11·0	12·20	2·30	5·25	7·30
Scotswood ...... "	6·17	9·47	11·7	12·27	2·37	5·27	7·37
Swalwell .... "	6·24	9·54	11·14	12·34	2·43	5·32	7·41
Rowlands Gill "	6·34	10·4	11·24	12·44	2·53	5·49	7·54
Lintz Green... "	6·40	10·10	11·30	12·50	2·59	5·55	8·0
Ebchester ...... "	6·53	10·20	11·40	1·0	3·12	6·5	8·13
Shotley Bridge "	6·59	10·24	11·44	1·4	3·18	6·9	8·19
CONSETT ...Arr.	7·5	10·30	11·50	1·10	3·23	6·15	8·25
CONSETT Dep.	7·10	10·32	...	1·12	3·25	...	6·33
Knitsley	7·21	10·43	...	1·23	3·36	...	6·44
Lanchester........	7·30	10·53	...	1·32	3·45	...	6·53
Witton Gilbert ..	7·38	11·1	...	1·40	3·53	...	7·1
Aldin Grange ...	7·45	11·9	...	1·47	4·0	...	7·9
DURHAM ...Arr.	7·50	11·15	...	1·52	4·5	...	7·15

	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
DURHAM . Dep.	7·25	...	11·45	2·35	...	5·10	8·10
Aldin Grange "	7·32	...	11·52	2·41	...	5·17	8·17
Witton Gilbert "	7·40	...	12·0	2·48	...	5·25	8·25
Lanchester...... "	7·50	...	12·10	2·54	...	5·35	8·35
Knitsley.......... "	8·2	...	12·20	3·8	...	5·45	8·45
CONSETT ...Arr.	8·12	...	12·30	3·18	...	5·55	8·55
CONSETT ...Dep.	8·15	9·10	12·33	3·25	...	5·56	9·2
Shotley Bridge "	8·20	9·15	12·38	3·30	...	6·0	9·7
Ebchester .... "	8·24	9·19	12·42	3·34	...	6·4	9·12
Lintz Green ...... "	8·34	9·29	12·50	3·44	...	6·14	9·22
Rowlands Gill "	8·39	9·34	12·55	3·50	...	6·20	9·28
Swalwell.......... "	8·47	9·42	1·3	3·57	...	6·27	9·36
Scotswood .... "	8·54	9·49	1·9	4·4	...	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.	8·35	8·20
Scotswood	7·37	7·27	Shotley Bridge ...	8·40	8·25
Swalwell	7·44	7·34	Ebchester	8·44	8·29
Rowlands Gill....	7·54	7·44	Lintz Green	8·54	8·39
Lintz Green	8·0	7·50	Rowlands Gill	8·59	8·44
Ebchester	8·13	8·0	Swalwell	9·8	8·53
Shotley Bridge....	8·19	8·4	Scotswood	9·14	8·59
CONSETT	8·25	8·10	NEWCASTLE ar.	9·25	9·10

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

First second, and third class return tickets will be issued on Saturdays by the following trains:—

	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.
NEWCASTLE ..	7·10	4·15	DURHAM ...dep.	7·55
Scotswood	7·17	4·22	Aldin Grange	8·1
Swalwell	7·24	4·30	Witton Gilbert	8·9
Rowlands Gill....	7·34	4·40	Lanchester	8·20
Lintz Green.......	7·40	4·46	Knitsley	8·32
Ebchester	7·53	4·59	CONSETT and a	8·45
Shotley Bridge....	7·59	5·5	BLACKHILL d	8·50
CONSETT and a	8·5	5·12	Shotley Bridge	8·55
BLACKHILL d	9·20		Ebchester	8·59
Knitsley	9·32		Lintz Green	9·9
Lanchester	9·41		Rowlands Gill	9·15
Witton Gilbert ...	9·50		Swalwell	9·22
Aldin Grange	9·59		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.
NEWCASLE dep.	...	6·10	...	11·0	12·20	...	5·30
CONSETT	...	8·20	...	12·10	2·0	...	6·20
Rowley	...	8·30	...	12·20	2·10	...	6·29
Burnhill	...	8·40	...	12·30	2·20	...	6·38
Tow Law...........	7·20	8·53	...	12·50	2·33	...	6·51
CROOK ....arr.	7·32	9·5	...	1·2	2·45	...	7·3
" ......dep.	7·35	9·7	11·23	1·5	2·52	5·30	7·8
Bishop Auckland	8·0	9·31	11·43	1·29	3·12	6·3	7·32
Darlington	8·30	10·0	12·10	2·0	3·50	6·45	8·10
Stockton	8·56	10·31	12·40	2·18	4·18	7·18	8·37
Middlesbro'	9·5	10·41	12·50	2·27	4·27	7·31	8·5[illegible]
SALTBURN	10·10	11·15	[illegible]·25	3·1	5·2	8·5	9·24

STATIONS.	WEEK DAYS. A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SALTBURN dp.	5·50	8·5	9·52	...	1·40	3·45	5·55
Middlesbro'	6·27	8·40	10·25	12·50	2·13	4·20	6·28
Stockton	6·37	8·48	10·32	12·57	2·21	4·28	6·36
Darlington	7·20	9·20	10·55	1·30	3·0	5·5	7·20
Bishop Auckland	7·49	9·46	11·21	1·56	3·26	5·33	7·48
CROOK ....arr.	8·10	10·6	11·42	2·16	3·47	5·55	8·10
" ......dep.	8·13	...	11·49	2·20	...	6·0	...
Tow Law	8·25	...	12·1	2·32	...	6·15	...
Burnhill	8·40	...	12·13	2·45	...	6·30	...
Rowley	8·50	...	12·22	2·55	...	6·40	...
CONSETT....arr.	9·0	...	12·30	3·5	...	6·50	...
N'WCASTLE	10·0	...	1·20	4·15	...	9·53	...

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.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, July 9th.—Before M. KEARNEY, Esq. (chairman), the Rev J. P. DE PLEDGE, GEO. G. TAYLOR SMITH, Esq., and GEO. HEDLEY, Esq.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.

Owen O'Neil was brought up charged with being drunk and disorderly at Consett, on the preceding (Wednesday) night.—P.C. Jameson said that about 5·30 p.m. a complaint was brought to the Police Station respecting the conduct of the defendant in a lodging-house. Witness went and quelled the disturbance, but as soon as the officer took his leave, the prisoner came into the street, and again commenced to create an uproar, whereupon he locked the man up.—O'Neil admitted that he had partaken of four glasses of ale, and the Bench imposed a fine of 5s and costs; or seven days' hard labour in default.

John Foster was summoned by P.C. Robinson for being very drunk and troublesome at Esh Colliery, about six o'clock on Saturday night, June 13th.—Defendant, for whom his brother appeared, was fined 5s and expenses.

Samuel Haley was charged at the instance of P.C. Robinson with being guilty of the same offence at Quebec, on the afternoon of the 13th ult.—A fine of 10s and costs was imposed; in default fourteen days' in gaol.

John Edwards pleaded guilty to a charge, preferred by P.C. Thompson, of drunkenness near the Causey, on the 20th of last month, and was mulcted in a penalty of 5s and costs.

William Lawler, Thomas Calligham, Patrick Lawler, Samuel Wardle, John Buckley, and *John McGurk*, miners, all pleaded guilty to a charge of being drunk and disorderly.—P.C. Raine, hearing a disturbance near Esh Colliery, on the 22nd ult., proceeded about a quarter-of-a-mile along the railway, and there came upon the whole of the defendants in an intoxicated condition, and fighting with each other.—The Bench inflicted in each instance a fine of 5s and costs.

Francis Blewitt also failed to appear to answer a charge of drunkenness.—P.C. Hadwin attested that on the 1st inst., he found the defendant drunk and using very bad language at South Moor. He requested the man to go quietly home, but he steadfastly refused until the officer threatened to take him into custody.—Fined 10s and costs; with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.

Anthony Dodds, a youth, for being drunk and disorderly at the same place, on July 1st, was fined 5s and costs, the Chairman remarking that defendant had soon commenced his drunken habits.

FATHER AND SON.

John Clark, sen., and *John Clark*, jun., father and son, were charged by P.C. Robinson with having been drunk near to the Crow's Nest Inn, Esh Colliery, about 9·30 on Saturday night, 27th ult. Defendants did not appear, but were represented by a young woman, the daughter of the landlady where the Clarks' are lodging at.—The Chairman explained that the Bench could not consent to any person not related to the actual offenders appearing on their behalf, much less allow a single individual to represent two defendants.—The Magistrates imposed a penalty of 7s 6d and costs in both instances—amounting 26s in all.

A PRIZE-FIGHTER ON THE WAR PATH.

George Soulsby, a professional pugilist, was summoned for being drunk and refusing to quit the licensed premises of Mrs Carr, the Causey Inn, near West Stanley, on June 20th.—Sergt. Tranmer testified that at six o'clock on the evening named, he was requested by the landlady to eject the defendant from the Causey public-house. When the officer ordered Soulsby out, he used some improper and abusive language; and as soon as he was landed outside, defendant re-entered the house on three subsequent occasions, the officer turning him out each time. Defendant went about searching for where he could fight prize battles.—He was fined in the sum of 20s and costs; otherwise committed for one month's hard labour.

Soulsby was further accused of committing a breach of the peace; but as he failed to put in an appearance, the Justices issued a warrant for his arrest.

A CONSETT BLACKGUARD.

Lawrence Barns, of Consett, a dirty-looking fellow, was brought up to answer a charge of indecency.—P.C. Nesam deposed that at 12·30 on the previous (Wednesday) afternoon, he observed the prisoner sitting on a footroad which runs through a field from Consett towards Number One. Two little girls, aged ten and nine years respectively, came along, and the filthy brute indecently exposed himself to the females, causing them to run away terrified.—Prisoner, in answer to the charge, said he was merely sitting by himself in the field.—Supt. Oliver informed the Bench that he had received several complaints of late regarding a person conducting himself in this manner, and he had instructed his officers to go out in plain clothes to detect the culprit.—The Chairman characterised this as a most immoral, abominable, and shocking offence, and the Magistrates expressed extreme regret that it was not within their province to inflict a severer punishment, seeing that he had been in the habit of doing this sort of thing. Prisoner would be sentenced to undergo three months' hard labour (the heaviest penalty the law allowed), and if the Bench had been empowered to commit him for six or even twelve months, they would most assuredly have done so.

HOW TO PROCURE A BROKEN LEG.

Four men, named *Thomas Grant, Jonathan Foster, David Grant*, and *John Foster* (the defendant in a previous case) were charged by P.C. Robinson with comming a breach of the peace by fighting and creating a disturbance in Paddy's Row, Esh Colliery, at 11·15 p.m. on the 19th ult.—It was stated that John Foster had his leg broken in the affray.—Considering that Foster had happened this misfortune, the Magistrates dismissed the charge concerning him; but bound over his brother in the sum of £5 to keep the peace for six months, also to pay the costs. The other two offenders failed to put in an appearance, and warrants were granted against them.

WILFUL DAMAGE CASES.

Thomas Bartram, a youth, was charged with doing damage to grass to the amount of 1d, growing in a field belonging to Messrs Ferens and Love, owners of the Hamsteels Collieries, on the 13th ult.—The offence was proved by Sergt. Nicholson, and the Magistrates let the defendant go on paying 6s, which includes expenses and damage.

John Moore, a Methodist local preacher, was summoned for trespassing across the the same field, the damage being laid at 6d.—Sergt. Nicholson spoke to seeing the defendant, on the night of Sunday, 14th June, enter this particular meadow near Mr Armstrong's, Hamsteels Hall, and proceed directly across towards Quebec.—In answer to the Bench, the officer stated that there was no public footpath through the field, but the people had made a track by going across it so often. The defendant scaled the wall and fence, and travelled along this track.—Defendant denied his guilt, remarking that there had been a footroad through this field for a number of years, and he felt justified in passing through it.—The Chairman said he had known the place for 40 years, and there never was a footpath running across the meadow.—Defendant then stated that he knew there was no road through the field, but he noticed there was a track in that direction, and as several other persons went across the same *route*, he thought there was no harm in doing the same, and was not aware that he was in the wrong.—The Chairman observed that a grown-up person like the defendant ought to know better, and he would have to pay a fine of 5s, in addition to the costs and the amount of damage.

For having trespassed across the same field on the 28th ult., *John Morgan* (16) and *Robert Tinkler* (15), were ordered to pay a penalty of 6s, including all expenses and 2d damage.

SINGULAR FREAK OF BANDSMEN.

Harrison Jackson, William Huthart, David Franks, Richard Castle, and *Peter Morrison*, all members of the Quebec Brass Band, were summoned for trespassing in a field of clover, on the farm of Mr John Kidd, committing damage to the extent of 1s each.—Sergeant Nicholson deposed that on Sunday morning, 28th ult., hearing the music of a brass band, he proceeded to the place, and observed the defendants lying down or perambulating across the field, playing their instruments every now and then.—Mr Kidd attested that the defendants had injured four rigs of a splendid crop of clover, and the damage done was considerable.—The Chairman said he was astonished that men supposing to possess a little common sense should persist in entering farmers' fields just as if they were the open praries of America, and wantonly damaging the crops in this fashion.—Castle, Morrison, and Jackson, who attended the Court, were fined 5s and 5s 6d damage and costs. Huthart and Franks were mulcted in a penalty of 6s a piece.

James Tilley and *Thomas Cherry*, also members of the band, having been discovered in the same field, carrying a quantity of clover under their arms, were each fined 6s, 1s damage, and expenses.

AN IRATE FARMER AND HIS DOMESTICS.

James William Armstrong, farmer, of Newbiggen, near Lanchester (who was defended by Mr Welford, of Consett) was summoned for having assaulted Catherine Foy, a domestic servant in his employment, on June 30th.—Prosecutrix testified that she was hired at May term, at Newcastle. On the day in question, her master charged her with having left the garden gate open, thus allowing two dogs to get inside and dirty the clothes which were hanging out to dry. Defendant pushed her and clashed her head against the wall; and he likewise used some abusive language to her. She had since left Armstrong's service, as she could not stay with him any longer, because of the treatment she received at his hands.—The Chairman: Did he hurt you?—Complainant: No, not very much.—Cross-examined by Mr Welford: She never told Mrs Armstrong, in the presence of the police, that the defendant did not strike at her. She admitted that she came down to Lanchester for the purpose of taking out a summons against her master for balance due to her for wages, but failing this, she preferred a charge of assault. She subsequently asked Inspector Davidson to allow her to withdraw the summons; but that officer informed her that she could not do so without the permission of the Magistrates. She accordingly set off to see one of the justices, but changed her mind before she arrived at the end of her journey, and decided to let the case proceed. She did not bruise one of the children's fingers between the door and the pail, and Armstrong never pushed her to one side merely to release the child. After she left, she returned on the Wednesday following, but did not lead an offensive tongue. Mrs Armstrong used some abusive language towards her, and she (prosecutrix) gave her "something rough" back again.—Mr Welford submitted that there was no case; but the Magistrates held that a trivial assault had been committed, and would let the defendant go on payment of costs.—I shall not pay a farthing.—The Chairman: In that case I am afraid we shall be obliged to impose a fine of 1s and costs, and allow the law to take its course.—Defendant: I will not pay anything.—Mr Welford contended that according to complainant's story an assault had been committed, and he desired to put the defendant and Mrs Armstrong into the box; but the Magistrates' Clerk (Mr Granger) ruled that the Bench could not hear them.—Mr Welford pointed out that there were only three persons who witnessed the occurrence, and the Magistrates had declined to hear two of the parties. He thought they were placed in a queer predicament.—The Chairman replied that it was the law, and they could not help it.—Mr Welford: Very well; I'll pay the costs (amounting to 4s 6d).—Defendant: If you pay, you'll not get the money off me.—The parties then left the Court, but a few minutes later, the defendant thrust his head into the Court, and enquired, in an excited tone, "Am I to be assaulted by this girl (the complainant) after I come out of Court?"—The Chairman: Certainly not.

SIMPLE LARCENY.

Roger Parker, an old man, was charged with stealing a post, the property of Jas. Wm. Armstrong, farmer, Newbiggen, on the 13th ult. Mr Welford appeared to prosecute.—The charge was merely a trumpery one, and the Bench dismissed the summons.

LATE CRICKET.—*Sacriston Rangers* v. *Langley Park Juniors.*—Played on the ground of the latter, on Saturday. Score:—Sacriston, 41; Langley Park, 25.—*Esh Lillywhites* v. *Castle Eden.*—Played on the ground of the latter. Score:—Esh, 45; Castle Eden, 42.

At the first annual exhibition of pansies, roses, and pinks, under the auspices of the Sunderland Pansy Society, held on Wednesday, the chief first prize winners were: T. Battensby, Blaydon; John Crathorne, Whickham; John Ward, Dipton; R. H. Gibson and Ralph Kirsop, Lintz Green.

"RUPTURES"—WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is the most effective invention for the treatment of Hernia. The use of a steel spring, so hurtful in its effects, is avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the Moc-Main Pad and Patent Lever, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected. Send for descriptive 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.

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Beg to inform the Public that they have just added to their Establishment a

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Together with CABS, &c., which will be supplied in the Best and Cheapest manner to suit all classes.

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T. C. RAWES & Co.,

FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

DURHAM.—40, Old Elvet, 2nd inst., the wife of John H. Bramwell, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LANCHESTER.—Register Office, 4th inst., Wm. Thompson, Shotley Bridge, to Isabella Connor, Blackhill.—Same day, Robert Henry Neil to Louisa Rowland, both of Cornsay Colliery.—Same day, John James Freek, Blackhill, to Emily Ann Lister, Shotley Bridge.—5th inst., Henry Hall, Greencroft Cottages, to Alice March, Greencroft Hall.

DEATHS.

CONSETT.—23, Front Street, 8th inst., aged 9 years, Charles William, beloved son of John and Sarah Batey. To be interred at St. Ives Church, Leadgate, on Sunday, 12th July, at 3·15 p.m. Friends, please accept this intimation. 764u

BLACKHILL.—33, Roger Street, 5th inst., aged 44, William Richards.

No. 4, Durham Road, on the 9th inst., aged 69 years, Alexander Cunningham. Interment at Benfieldside Cemetery, on Sunday, at Three o'clock. Friends, please accept this intimation. 774u

SHOTLEY FIELD.—6th inst., in his 92nd year, Robert Oliver, late of Netherton Mill, Rothbury, Northumberland.

TOW LAW.—2nd inst., William Allison, stationer, aged 52 years.

BEAMISH.—8th inst., aged 68, Hannah Cape.

BURNOPFIELD COLLIERY.—7th inst., aged 57, Ann Kirtley, wife of John Kirtley.

SOUTH MOOR.—4th inst., aged 69, John Daglish.

ANDREWS HOUSE COLLIERY.—3rd inst., in his 20th year, James Turnbull.

WITTON GILBERT.—1st inst., aged 37, Margaret, wife of Gilbert Robson, grocer.

SEDGEFIELD.—2nd inst., aged 53, the Rev William Henry Jackson, M.A., late Fellow of the University of Durham and formerly Curate of Holmside, and afterwards a missionary in South Africa.

BLAYDON.—South Street, 5th inst., aged 5 years, Meggie, daughter of Thomas Howes.

NORTH AMERICA, ILLINOIS.—26th May, aged 65, Ann, wife of Joseph Ramshaw, and daughter of the late John Cowen, Blaydon-on-Tyne.

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. 510o

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