NORTH-WEST DURHAM EMIGRATION AGENCY.

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

☞ TO PARTIES REMOVING OR LEAVING THE COUNTRY AND OTHERS.

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

Note the Address:—Town Hall, Consett.

The Consett Guardian

DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER
AND NORTH-WEST DURHAM GAZETTE.

No. 1,354. | REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. | FRIDAY EVENING, July 16th, 1886. | PRICE ONE PENNY.

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

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ADAM BRODIE, TOWN HALL, CONSETT.

Money.

SPECIAL BRANCH.—M. L. ROSENBERG, 54 Westgate Road, Newcastle, advances MONEY on Reversionary Interest or Legacies under Wills, on Life Policies for £100 and upwards, on Building Society or other Shares, on Household Furniture without removal, and on deposit of Silver Plate, Jewellery, or any goods at a reasonable rate of interest, and on terms of repayment, all as arranged.—Established 1860. 739v

SOUTH OF ENGLAND LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPANY.—Money! Money!! Money!!! The above Company is prepared to make immediate Cash Advances to the General Public, Farmers, Cow Keepers, and others, from £5 to £500 on personal and other security, at reasonable interest. All transactions treated confidentally. Easy repayments taken; distance no object. Bills discounted.—Apply personally or by letter to A. Neuenberg, Manager, 42, Dean Street, Newcastle. 234w

Contracts.

TO CONTRACTORS.

CONTRACTORS desirous of TENDERING for the ERECTION of a PARSONAGE HOUSE at East Gate, Weardale, are requested to forward their names and postal addresses to John Smith & Son, Architects, Rose Cottage, Shotley Bridge, Co. Durham.—July 9th, 1886. 427w

Wanted.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT, age about 20; good character required.—Apply, Rev. H. Parkes, Consett. 443w

WANTED, a good Strong, and Experienced GENERAL SERVANT.—Apply at Beech Grove, Consett. 421w

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the Millinery. Apply to English & Milburn, Middle Street, Consett. 439w

AGENTS WANTED to push first-class Machinery Oils. Liberal Commission.—Box 22, Post Office, Liverpool. 359w

WANTED, a SERVANT GIRL, one who has been used to Farm House.—Apply, Thomas Carter, Bunker Hill, near Consett. 431w

GIRLS REQUIRING SITUATIONS, and Ladies requiring SERVANTS.—Apply at Mrs. Bell's Register Office, 54, Sherburn Terrace, Consett. 296w

Under Distinguished Patronage.
MISS ANDERSON, Register Office for MALE and FEMALE SERVANTS, and GOVERNESSES, 9, Ridley Place, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 263w

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

COCKBURN'S REGISTRY OFFICE. FOR SERVANTS, (Established in 1877) 13, Front Street, Consett. A call invited, when best attention will be given. 340w

WORK FOR ALL.—Great Southern Railway, Western Australia.—WANTED, Blacksmiths, Strikers, Fitters, Carpenters, Navvies, Platelayers, Bricklayers, Quarrymen, and Labourers to Emigrate to Western Australia. Married couples, with families, preferred.—For information and application forms for assisted passages, apply to G. Leadbitter, Authorised Agent, Catchgate. 360w

To Let.

HOUSE TO LET, with Two Rooms, in Mill Street, Shotley Bridge.—Apply next door.

TO LET, at Templetown, Consett, a Five-roomed HOUSE, with separate Yard and Conveniences.—Apply, Mrs. Maxwell, Templetown. 426w

TO LET, a HOUSE, No. 47, Sherburn Terrace, Consett.—Apply to George Carey, Grocer, Consett. 444w

TENTS TO LET, on Reasonable Terms, 120 feet x 30 feet, and 60 feet x 30 feet.—Apply to Thomas Calvert, grocer, Medomsley, Lintz Green.

TO LET, at Middle Friarside, near Lintz Green Station, several Useful COTTAGES, with GARDENS. Moderate Rent.—Apply to M. Adamson, The Leases, Lintz Green. 292w

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, situate in Victoria Street, Consett, now in the occupation of Mr. James Fairley.—Apply to George Hawdon, Consett. 66w

TO LET, at May Term, TWO SHOPS at present occupied by Mr R. Willey, and situate in the New Town Hall, Consett.—Apply to T. W. Welford, Jun., Solicitor, Consett. 680v

TO LET, HOUSE and SHOP, situate at Flint Hill, Dipton. Present Tenant having been in it 11 years; may be entered upon on the 1st of August.—Apply to Mrs. O'Neil, Plimsol Hotel, 528, Scotswood Road, Newcastle. 385w

AGRICULTURAL HALL, BLACKHILL, available for Public Meetings, Balls, Teas, &c. Terms—Ten Shillings per day. Allowances made to Friendly Societies, &c.—Richard Murray, Proprietor. 58w

TO LET, and entered upon at August Term, Excellent BUSINESS PREMISES in Victoria Street, Consett, including Large Shop, and commodious Dwelling-house, where good business has been done for the last fourteen years, as at present occupied by Mr. John Freek.—Apply, Adam Brodie, Town Hall, Consett. 425w

For Sale.

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

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

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

Preliminary Advertisement.
THE Valuable FREEHOLD HOUSE AND SHOP PROPERTY, situate in Front Street, Consett, and PART OF THE LAND, late belonging to Robert Taylor, Esq., of Consett Grove, will shortly be offered for SALE BY AUCTION. In the meantime, OFFERS TO PURCAASE any part of the Property PRIVATELY will be received by
Mr. T. MADDISON,
Solicitor, Durham.
Durham, July 5th, 1886. 388w

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

ANY Person Removing, Altering, or Tampering with any Meter, Pipe, or other Property of the above Gas Company, or Consuming Gas upon any Premises without first having obtained permission from the Secretary to the said Company, will be prosecuted as the Law directs.—By order,
M. RICHLEY, Secretary.
Gas Office, Shotley Bridge.

FOR GENTLEMANLY DRESS,
MADE BY
EXPERIENCED MEN,
ON
OUR OWN PREMISES,
CALL AT
THE PEOPLE'S SHOP
22, MIDDLE STREET.
TWEED SUITS, from 42s 6d.
BLACK WORSTED SUITS, from 60s.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. 322w

Business Announcements.

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MINERAL TEETH FROM 5s. PER TOOTH.

UPPER OR LOWER SETS FROM £2 10s.

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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
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PERAMBULATOR, WASHING & MANGLING MACHINE DEPOT.
PERAMBULATORS.
The Largest and Best Assortment in the North.
Prices from 10s. to £9.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF INVALID'S CARRIAGES.
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First-class, full-powered Iron Steamships.
Accommodation for passengers equal to any European Line.
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HENRY WALKER & SON
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HEATING, VENTILATING, and SANITARY ENGINEERS,
IRONFOUNDERS, SMITHS, and PLUMBERS,
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Will shortly be opened at 55, Westgate Road.
Pending the necessary alterations,
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Business Announcements.

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TRADE MARK AND YOU WILL BE PLEASED WITH IT. 558v

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MARBLE AND WOOD CHIMNEY PIECES.
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STOVES OF EVERY KIND.

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SHOW ROOMS, 91, 93, AND 95, PERCY STREET.

W. T. SMITH,
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WILL VISIT CONSETT EVERY MONDAY from 11 a.m. to 5·30 p.m., at No. 3, MOUNT PLEASANT, where he will be happy to see his old and new patients.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from 3s. 6d. per Tooth, with all the Latest and Best English and American Improvements.
No Charge until a perfect fit is made, and entire satisfaction given.
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Our STOCK is now FULL and COMPLETE for the SUMMER TRADE, and we confidently invite inspection of our
NEW DRESSES, PRINTS, COSTUMES, TRIMMINGS.
NEW MILLINERY, MANTLES, CORSETS.
NEW COATS, CAPES, &c., FOR CHILDREN.
NEW CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAINS.
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SPECIAL PRICES FOR WHOLESALE AND HAWKING TRADE.
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PERSONS WISHING TO MAKE UP THEIR
HORSES FOR SALE OR SHOW,
SHOULD USE THE
"OPTIMUS" HORSE MIXTURE.
IT IS UNEQUALLED BY ANY OTHER MIXTURE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
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HALL'S for the CHEAPEST SUGARS.
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Business Announcements.

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FOR WOOL SHIRTS,
FOR SILK SCARFS,
FOR HOSIERY OF ALL KINDS.
☞ THE LARGEST STOCK IN CONSETT.
THE 2 W.'S,
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INDIAN MEAL, PEA MEAL, BARLEY MEAL, BOXINGS, SHARPS, AND BRAN.
OATS, WHOLE AND CRUSHED, and FEEDING STUFFS of every Description.
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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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☞ SOMETHING FOR HARD TIMES.
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
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SEE OUR SPECIAL
MEN'S BLACK WORSTED SUITS, AT 16s. 11d.
BOYS FROM 2s. 6d.
SOME RARE BARGAINS TO BE OBTAINED
AT
C. F. COOKE'S,
CHEAP DRAPERY WAREHOUSE,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.
862v

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, July 16th, 1886.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Now that we are near the close of this electoral struggle, and that a Unionist majority of about a hundred is secure, it might have been supposed that the defeated, though not disgraced, minority would quietly submit to the national will, at least so far as that will may be considered to consist in the negative policy of maintaining the present form of Government in Ireland. It is less hardship for the minority to be held quiescent by the majority than for the majority to be dragged forward by the minority. This will probably be the prudent as well as necessary conclusion of the great bulk of Gladstonians; but it appears that there are likely to be some conspicuous exceptions. Still, threats of playing the bully and of outparnelling the Parnellites in their game of obstruction are in bad form, especially from the editor of a society journal.

Why should men talk sense when nonsense goes down much better in election time? For instance, Mr Childers has been telling his Scotch constituents that he is no longer in favour of a scheme for buying out landlords, but for buying in tenants, as if you can buy in without buying out, unless you mean flat robbery, which from an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer would be inconvenient doctrine. However, it is chaff of this kind which has gone a long way to secure the Scotch vote, and on the whole the Scotchman is wise in his generation. He knows that Home Rule for Ireland will entail Home Rule for Scotland, only it is a pity Sandy does not say so, as he has only to ask and have. He is pushing at an open door.

The annual Wesleyan Conference meets this year at the City Road Chapel. The Conference, which will be attended by about a thousand ministers and laymen, will commence in a few days, or rather that preliminary Committee of the Conference which appoints the ministers to the different congregations. The meeting this year is expected to be lively. Wesleyan ministers are supposed to abstain from taking a part in politics; adherence to this rule has been almost a matter of necessity in a body which, unlike most other Nonconformist Churches, has always contained a considerable number of Conservatives. But the gravity of the recent crisis has broken down the rule, or rather "understanding," for there is no positive rule on the subject. Some ministers have spoken and written in favour of Home Rule, others have written and spoken very strongly in opposition to it, notably the Rev Wm. Arthur. Some of the strongest Gladstonians have got up a memorial expressive of implicit and unabated confidence in Mr Gladstone, and are endeavouring to induce the members of the Conference, both ministerial and lay, to sign it. There is danger of heated debates over this matter.

Is the book of the French revolution permanently closed, or is it an open page writing more "annals traced in characters of flame." Rumours not a little disturbing reach us from Paris as to the effect of the expulsion of the Orleans Princes, followed as it has been by the ignominious dismissal of their relatives from the army. The public stigmatizing of these persons as unworthy to be considered Frenchmen, or to share in the defence of their country, has been met by a dignified protest on the part of the Duc d'Aumale, and the question is to be tried in the Law Courts. But worse follows. A serious attempt is to be made to test the fidelity of the army to the flag of a Republic which acts in this way. The Catholic and Legitimist party are, it is said, preparing to fight General Boulanger with his own weapons, and we may soon have, as in Spain, political letters fought out by military partisans.

In the present political condition of France it is perhaps not surprising that Alsace is beginning to drop its defiant attitude, and to recognise itself as an integral member of the old German Fatherland, from which it was torn away two centuries ago. The result of the Municipal elections in Strasburg, which have for the first time given a clear majority to the German element, has caused great satisfaction in Berlin, and been regarded with proportionate disappointment in Paris. This is the more remarkable as more German immigrants, mostly of the Hebrew type, have been left out of count, and the returns have been made exclusively from genuine native born Alsacians. It appears, therefore, as if the anticipations of patriotic Germans were about to be realized.

It would seem incredible, did we not know it to be a fact, that the princely College, lately opened at Egham owed its existence to pills. It is scarcely less strange that the Beaumont Palace, the foundation stone of which was recently laid, will owe its existence to miniatures. It is true that as compared with the fund which is now in the hands of the trustees the original legacy of Mr Beaumont was small. But, even so, it was a magnificent gift from a man who had made his own fortune, and made it entirely as a painter of miniature portraits. He lived in days when as yet photographs were not. The outlines of the face might, indeed, be preserved by the mechanical Silhouette; but those who desired to have their likenesses preserved in any more satisfactory manner had of necessity to resort to the portrait-painter. Mr Beaumont would hardly have made a living in these days—that is, by the art in which he was such an adept.

Wimbledon in a rainfall is not the most delightful place in the world. So many felt on Monday and Tuesday as they occupied tents sodden with wet, while the whole Common looked dark and dripping. In spite of the wet, or perhaps because of it, the shooting became better than ever; and now, in prospect of the weather clearing up, Wimbledon is getting ready for that kind of genteel gipsying which marks the fortnight spent there by the Volunteers. Afternoon tea and mild flirtation are among the etceteras which keep the British Volunteer up to the collar of work; and as none but the brave deserve the fair, so none but the fair deserve the brave.

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.)*

THE NEW PARK AND ITS VISITORS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Having occasion to ramble in the new Park one evening in this week I was very much surprised to find so many young and middle-aged men playing at cards, in one spot not exceeding twenty square yards. There were six sets of cards going, and fifty-four persons were engaged playing and betting, and using language most abominable. Well, Mr Editor, if these are to be the visitors (or part of the visitors) to the park the sooner it is closed the better, but I think if the Park Committee knew the state of affairs perhaps they would have such a nuisance abated. There are other nuisances besides card-playing, viz: boys of ten and twelve years stripping off their clothing and running races, and girls from ten to sixteen years playing at ball; all this, Mr Editor, transpired in the park on Sunday last. The above are the roughs of Consett and Blackhill, as I have seen and know many of them. I do hope the Park Committee or our Nuisance Inspectors will have such banished, and let respectable people that have to pay rates for the Park's maintenance have some pleasure in an evening stroll. Thanking you for so much of your space.—I remain, dear sir, yours &c.,

A WEST-END RATEPAYER.

[This letter reached our office too late for publication in last week's issue. Our correspondent will observe that by the prompt action of the police, one of the gang of gamblers has received just punishment at the hands of the Consett Bench.—ED. C.G.]

THE JOINT LOCAL BOARDS' RECREATION GROUNDS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Few results of the joint Boards require more attention from the ratepayers than the Park scheme. The grounds that the Consett Iron Company have been kind enough to hand over to the joint Boards, to make them anything like a park, must have a serious effect upon the ratepayers. It may, perhaps, seem ungracious to criticise the joint Boards' motives, but it is never a kindness, sir, to leave any section of the community like victims of illusion. As the estimation of all things is by comparison, the Park scheme of 1886, however, from circumstances, may have been exalted beyond its value. Well now, sir, regarding the defective fencing adjoining the Park or Recreation Grounds, which you like to call it, the old stone wall was very imperfect when Mr Shell rented the field that he spoke about at the last Consett Local Board meeting. Certainly in my humble opinion, sir, Mr Shell ought to have made his complaint to the trustees of the Sherburn Hospital and the Consett Iron Company. The ratepayers or their representatives have nothing whatever to do with the old boundary wall belonging to the Sherburn Hospital and the Consett Iron Company. I am grieved, sir, to think that a few of our Local Board members in the district is so far lost to their duty and to the interest of their constituents as to offer to renew the old wall adjoining the Iron Company's land. Their sense of honour ought to be of another kind. Taking it for granted that an alliance has been formed by the Consett and Benfieldside Local Boards, I hope they will work harmoniously together, and endeavour to lighten the taxes and poor-rates that have been so much more increased of late, and which is, sir, drawn even from the bitterness of want and misery.—I am, yours &c.,

RATEPAYER.

Consett, July 14th, 1886.

A CONSETT WORKMAN ON THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—As a member of the working classes, as a British patriot, and as a constant reader of your paper from my boyhood, would you kindly allow me a little space in your valuable paper to say a few brief words on this all important question—viz., Home Rule?

Now, sir, Home Rule is a somewhat vague term, and capable of more than one definition; and, like the proverbial woman's conscience, is capable of a considerable amount of stretching. It is Home Rule that all the Irish who are classified patriots demand from the English Government, and, furthermore, declare that they will be satisfied with nothing less. This is their programme, and they have repeatedly declared that they will never rest until it is fulfilled.

The definition of Home Rule by a certain section of English politicians is to give Ireland a domestic legislature which is to bring about wonderful results, if we believe all that is said about this wonderful legislature. It will bring order out of chaos, prosperity and contentment out of penury and bitter discontentment, a love of law and order from a people who make national heroes of their criminals, to bring about a love and reverance for England and Englishmen from a people who have hated England and Englishmen with a bitter and undying hatred, to bring about nothing short of the millennium for Ireland if not for the whole of the British Empire.

This is all too good to be true I fear, for there is another section of politicians who have something to do with this matter; I refer to the Irish section. Now, let us see what they have to say about this question. Mr O'Brien, M.P., speaking at Gorey, County Wexford, on August 23rd, 1885, said:—"When the complete programme of the Land League is accomplished, landlordism will vanish from the country, and the soil of Ireland would be free, its people owning no master but the Almighty, and owning no flag but the green flag of an independent Irish nation."

Where is the supremacy of the British Parliament? Where the supremacy of the Union Jack? Nothing short of an independent Ireland with the green flag waving over her.

Now, sir, if the foregoing views of Mr O'Brien were honest and sincere I would find no fault with them whatever. At the same time I would not wish him or his party success. It is a patriotic desire on the part of any man whose country is under the yoke of another to see her free and independent, but a desire is one thing and the accomplishment of it is another. A nation which brings another under its yoke must be the stronger of the two, and, according to the law of nations, the stronger has a perfect right to hold the weaker; and if the weaker in course of time grows sufficiently strong to wrest herself from the yoke of her former conqueror and maintain her independence, she has a perfect right to do so, and if she makes an attempt and fails she must take the consequences of her failure.

Now Ireland has been the weaker power for long ages, and is not likely to acquire any greater military power than she possesses now, while England grows more powerful year by year, so there is very little prospect of Mr O'Brien's desire being fulfilled.

On November 3rd, 1885, Mr Parnell, speaking at Mayo, said:—"Speaking for myself, and I believe for the Irish people, and for all my colleagues, I have to declare that we will never accept, either expressly or implied, anything but the full and complete right to arrange our own affairs and make our land a nation, to secure for her free from outside control, the right to direct her own course amongst the people of the world."

Now, if the Irish leaders, or at least the leaders of the Irish National League, are, as they assert, determined to never rest satisfied until the programme of the National League is accomplished—according to their own statements, until Ireland takes her place amongst the peoples of the world—where is the use of offering them anything short of absolute independence? A nation that takes her place amongst the nations of the world must be free, absolutely free from outside control, and must have sole charge and control of all foreign affairs connected with her interests, and will not tolerate any veto whatever outside her own dominions, over either foreign or domestic affairs, consequently Mr Parnell and his patriots will not be satisfied with any measure that any English Government may propose and carry short of separation and absolute independence.

Now, sir, I read a great deal of what the lately-converted Home Rule statesmen say, and hear a great deal of what their supporters say about the blessings which the lately-rejected measure would have conferred, and the happiness it would have produced; doubtless, if the measure could have accomplished what its authors and supporters declare it would accomplish, it would be productive of blessings and happiness; but on the other hand, if the leaders of the Irish National League keep the pledges they have given those they represent, the measure, if passed and placed on the statute book, would only have been the starting point for a fresh agitation, for a new harvest of outrages, and if they keep not the pledges they have given to those who love and trust them, how can they be expected to keep any pledges given to those who neither love nor trust them, for the late Parliament neither loved nor trusted them, or they would never have risked the defeat of the Home Rule Bill by tacking a Land Purchase Bill to it.

If Mr Parnell and his party cannot be trusted to deal with property in Ireland, by what process of reasoning can those Englishmen who favour them, justify themselves in placing the civil and religious liberty of those who are opposed to the reign of Mr Parnell's patriots. Of course there is a great deal of talking and boasting about safeguards for the loyal minority, but what would be the use of these, for the loyalists are scarcely safe in many parts of Ireland at the present time, and under the present *regime*, when the Crown controlls and administers the law.

Now, sir, we have evidence of the highest authorities in this country that Mr Parnell, and those who would form the Government of Ireland should they get Home Rule, are amongst the worst persons that disgrace the human race. They have been denounced as men engaged propagating the gospel, of pillage and plunder, and for endeavouring to accomplish their ends by means of murder and rapine. If that was the character of these men two or three years ago, it is their character to-day, for it is but doing them the barest justice to acknowledge that no matter what changes have been made by other parties, no matter what right-about face movements have been executed by some politicians, they have stood in firm array without flinching, without retracting one single article of their political creed. Men of the foregoing character should never have the right or the power to control the affairs, or curtail the rights and liberties of a peaceable, industrious, and liberty-loving people, for such is a very considerable portion of the people over which they would have the legal power and control by virtue of the measure lately rejected by the most Democratic Parliament that ever sat in England.

Now if the charges made by Mr Gladstone and his colleagues were true, why should men in this country assist in the attempt to hand over any body or loyal people to the tender mercies of such individuals, or if on the other hand they were false, then the least that Mr Gladstone and those who follow his lead can do is to make a humble public apology to Mr Parnell and his party. Nothing less than a public apology, for the charges were publicly made and should be publicly recanted.

To the honour of Lord Spencer, be it known that he has unburdened his heavy-laden soul to some extent on this matter by proclaiming in his speech at Newcastle that the Nationalist members were not concerned in any of the horrid crimes that were perpetrated in Ireland, nor were they responsible in any way for them. If this is correct, why then did he allow Mr Gladstone and many more Liberal leaders to brand the characters of these innocent men with infamy when he was Lord-Lieutenant? And why did he thrust them into prison himself? Why did he denounce them and hold them up to the contempt and execration of all civilised society? Lord Spencer, speaking at Belfast in 1884, alluding to Mr Parnell and his associates, said:—"The deeds of these men, however, will be as futile as they are dastardly. They will not terrify the English nation. The statesmen of the nation, and the nation itself, will face the enemy with a determination not to be beaten, and they will not give up one point or idea which they consider necessary to maintain the United Parliament of England and the sovereignty of the Queen."

Where is all Lord Spencer's brave expressions and haughty defiance of the Parnellites, now that he has turned a double somersault and slights humbly on his knees before Mr Parnell? Where is his determination to maintain the Union when he supported the Home Rule measure? The Act of Union affirms that the United Kingdom shall be governed by one and the same Parliament for ever; while the measure of the Government sets forth that the United Kingdom should not be governed by one and the same Parliament, but by two Parliaments.

Now, I think that it can hardly be disputed that where there be two affirmative statutes inconsistent and incompatible with each other, the earlier statute is repealed by the later one.

Unless, therefore, it can be proved that two and one are equal, the Act of Union would have been repealed had Mr Gladstone's measure become law.

Mr Gladstone, who has already proved that war is a police measure, and who is a very able man generally, might be equal to the task of proving that one equals two, but I would deem it very unwise for any of his adherents to attempt the experiment.

Whatever doubt there may be in the minds of the followers of the Government about their proposals amounting to a Repeal of the Union, and despite the emphatic denials of Ministers, there is one man who should know something of this matter, who has no doubt about what the Government measure meant. This man was Mr Healy, who, speaking at Newry, on the 3rd inst., said with this aid of Mr Gladstone they would get rid of the Union for ever.

Now there is another point which I would like to refer to: it is the question of the taxation of Ireland under a government of her own. The late measure sets forth that a large portion of the revenue would come to the Imperial Exchequer. This would be paying tribute to a foreign power, for Mr Gladstone has declared that our laws goes to them in a foreign garb, hence we are foreigners to them. Now, if the laws made in a United Parliament, where the Irish people are more largely represented in proportion to their numbers than the English people are, goes to them in a foreign garb, how much more would the taxation and tariffs be to them, when imposed by a foreign Parliament in which their representatives had no voice whatever. I am afraid that ere long there would be plenty of no-taxation manifestoes in lieu of the no-rent manifestoes. And the foreign taxgathers would make targets for the chivalrous and gallant moonlighters, instead of the landlords and their agents. Trusting that you will excuse me for taking up so much of your valuable paper, and trusting that you will of your clemency allow me a few words in some future issue on the religious aspect of this question.—I beg to remain, yours &c.,

July 13th, 1886. W.M.

MR W. RAW'S PAMPHLET.

"AN EPITOME OF THE LEADING POLITICAL EVENTS IN ENGLAND FROM 1854 TO THE PRESENT TIME."

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I have read very carefully the above pamphlet issued by Mr Raw, of Blackhill, and with your permission will now attempt to venture a few remarks thereon. He begins to enlighten his Tory ears by showing them what are the true principles of Conservatism—namely, to uphold all good national laws and constitutions of the country, whether in office or out, always progressing with the age, and transforming bad laws into good ones. This, I consider, has been quite the opposite. Instead of progression, the Tory party, of which Mr Raw professes to be an ardent supporter of, have bitterly opposed almost every measure that has been conducive to the general benefit of the community at large, of which the following are a few specimens:—Abolition of the Corn Laws, Abolition of Slavery, Abolition of Religious Tests, Abolition of Church Rates, Abolition of the Irish Church, The Burials Act, The Patents Bill, The Irish Land Act, and The Franchise Act all have met with the direct opposition from these Tory philanthropists who have raised the fearful cry ever and anon of destruction to the Constitution, the Throne, religion, property, and all the rest. Again Mr Raw says "he thinks it marvellously strange that politicians should differ and be as opposite in their views and actions as the poles, working, as they say, for the public good." A more foolish or absurd idea has certainly never been uttered. There is evidently a great variety, both in the world of matter as well as mind, but all tend to contribute to the beauty and harmony of the whole. If human beings were all to think and act alike, as Mr Raw would have them, progress would be out of the question altogether. Mr Raw next proceeds to describe the rise and progress of Great Britain, and expresses grave doubts of her permancy, if we trust the oscillatory and equivocatory actions of Mr W. E. Gladstone. I would ask Mr Raw what are the basis of the British constitution? Is it not based upon the fundamental principles of justice, liberty, and equity? The very principles the Liberal party seek to uphold, and not the Tory policy which Lord Derby once described as "a policy of gunpowder and glory." By such Liberal rule we are reminded that it is impossible for any State to prosper, yet we find from Mr Raw's own statement that there is not a more prosperous nation than England under the sun, her commerce flows into almost every nation, the results of *Free* and not *Fair* trade—one more precious boon conferred upon us by Liberalism. We have further a quotation from the Right Hon. John Bright in his electioneering campaign at Manchester in 1880; he is reported to have said, "That as coming events cast their shadows before them—so that in 100 or 150 years after the people in America would be saying that once there was an island between Europe and America, and that island was called England, but it has passed away like some other ancient Empire." A most appalling prediction indeed! But Mr Raw has forgot to explain what Mr Bright meant, or otherwise he is ignorant of the meaning of this prophesy. Mr Bright evidently meant that our iron trade and other industries having reached its climax, and our coal fields and other mineral wealth having become exhausted, the population would have left and gone in search of new fields of labour; or supposing, for the sake of argument, that during 150 years England has been invaded and conquered by some foreign power, as it is hinted at by Liberal misrule, it would only be a repetition of what has overtaken other nations, such as Greece and Rome, which was once the mistress of the world. We are also invited to look at some of the Liberal ruling when Mr Gladstone has been an actor. Russia, he says, was allowed to encroach without being checked in time, so that in 1854 war was declared by the Liberals, the result being that thousands of our best lives were sacrificed, and many millions of our money spent. Sir, with all due respect for Mr Raw, I think his knowledge of English history very imperfect, if he charges Mr Gladstone as responsible for the above war, as Lord Aberdeen was Prime Minister, and not Mr Gladstone. Then in 1860, when the American Civil War was raging, he says the Liberals allowed the *Alabama* to get out of Liverpool by their careless indifference, and, after long disputing, finally arbitration awarded England to pay the sum of two millions sterling for the gross mismanagement of the Liberals, but, he adds, had the Conservatives been in power the *Alabama* would never have sailed when she did, or if she had the Americans would never have dared to name compensation. Now, sir, as the above is, according to Mr Raw's own showing, a case of dispute, which is the most honourable way to settle the question, by giving two millions of money or going to war, probably costing England 20 millions? Out of two evils it is a wise policy to choose the least. In 1865, Mr Gladstone (then Chancellor of the Exchequer) said: "To interfere with the Irish Church would be bordering on a revolution with all the horrors of a revolution, and that after an interval of four years he disestablished the Irish Church, and he (Mr Gladstone) declared that Ireland was now cured and settled for ever." I think it must be quite patent to every intelligent observer that when Mr Gladstone made his first statement in reference to the Irish Church, the question of disestablishment was not ripe, but afterwards having become so was settled, and Ireland at peace, as far as disestablishment was concerned. Again, Mr Raw expresses himself thus: "There never was, and never will be, a prosperous Empire, Kingdom, or State when rulers pander to the lawless and reward them for their crimes." Here I beg Mr Raw to look at the state of affairs in Ireland when Mr Gladstone took office in 1880, after six years of Tory rule. Just before the election, Lord Beaconsfield sent a letter to the Duke of Malborough, who at that time was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in which, speaking of the state of Ireland, he says: "Nevertheless a danger in its ultimate results scarcely less disastrous than pestilence and famine, and which now engages your Excellency's anxious attention distracts that country." This, then, was the state of Ireland after six years of Tory rule, and this was the state of things when the Liberal Government succeeded to office. The late Mr Forster was appointed Irish Secretary. He went to Ireland, came back again, and reported that the Irish people on the west coast and other contiguous districts were in the most deplorable condition of poverty owing to several bad harvests. The landlords finding that no more money could be got from their starving tenants proceeded to turn them out of their homesteads on the roadside to die. A Parliamentary return showed that during the quarter ending June 30th, 1880, 500 families were evicted for non-payment of rent. The Liberal Government at once set to work to give them assistance. They introduced a measure called "The Compensation for Disturbance Bill." This Bill was to stop the landlords' power of eviction for a short time in the poorest districts, so that the poor tenants might retain possession of their holdings, cultivate their land, reap a harvest, and then pay their arrears of rent. This Bill got to the House of Lords, and they at once threw it out. By the rejection of the Bill they made it impossible for the Liberal Government to manage Ireland without coercion, and at last the Government had to bring in a Coercion Bill. At once the Tories in the Commons joined with the Government for the purpose of passing the Bill, which Bill was not given as a remedy for Irish grievances, but to clear the way for the introduction of the Land Bill, which was brought in as the remedy. Did the Tory party in the Commons unite with the Government in order to pass this Bill? No; this was not Coercion, so they opposed it with all their might. I ask Mr Raw what were the opinions expressed relative to the Land Bill, which has proved so great a boon to Ireland, by Lord Randolph Churchill? Speaking on July 29th, 1881, he said, "The principle established by the Bill (the Irish Land Bill), it was simply that agitation—be it audacious and unscrupulous enough, constant, and pertinacious—would suffice for the destruction of almost any of the institutions of the country. It contained within it all the elements of destruction to states. In it, and by it, plunder, rapacity, dishonesty, agitation, and mob-law, all received the final and solemn sanction of Parliament." Again, Viscount Lewisham, Tory member for West Kent, speaking at Charlton, on July 22nd, 1882, said, "Instead of giving Ireland the Arrears Bill, they ought to have bombarded Ireland." Mr Raw charges Mr Gladstone in his pamphlet with passing so severe a measure of Coercion, which he states has been the cause of much discontentment in Ireland. I beg to call his attention to what Lord Salisbury said respecting it. Speaking at a banquet in London, on November 12th, 1881, he said, "It naturally occurs to all of us to ask why have these measures of rigour been delayed so long? Mr Gladstone is also blamed for the destruction of Alexandria, the war in Egypt, the battle of Tel-el-Kebir; murdering thousands of the poor Egyptians, and with causing the barren regions of the Soudan to run with the blood of 30,000 brave people, the fall of Khartoum and the death of General Gordon." Let us look at the state of affairs in 1874, when the Liberals were defeated, the expenditure of the country was £74,000,000 in 1874; the Tories succeeded to power with a surplus of over £5,000,000. In 1874 they found England at peace with all the world—Lord Derby, who at that time was Foreign Secretary in the Tory Government, speaking in the House of Lords soon after he took office, said, "The position of this country with regard to our foreign relations is most satisfactory. There is no State whatever with which our relations are not the most cordial." The Tories were in office six years, with the following results: The expenditure, instead of being £74,000,000 had reached £84,000,000, an increase of £10,000,000 in six years; instead of a surplus of over £5,000,000 there was a debt of £7,000,000, and a war legacy of £15,000,000, making altogether £25,000,000 to the bad as the result of six years of Tory rule. Even Lord Carnarvon, one of the most prominent members of the Tory party, felt compelled to speak out concerning the reckless way in which the Tory Government was piling up debt. They changed peace into war and confusion. We had the Zulu War, the Afghan War, the difficulties in the East, the annexation of the Transvaal, the seizure of Cyprus, and bankrupt Egypt was placed upon our shoulders by the joint control established by Lord Salisbury when he dethroned the late Khedive because he would not consent to have the finances of his country controlled by Europeans. "The children born of thee are fire, and sword, red rain, and the breaking up of laws."—Yours truly,

A RADICAL.

July 8th, 1886.

ARCHDEACON WATKINS AT COLLIERLEY CHURCH.

The sermon preached on the occasion of the opening of a new organ in St. Thomas's Church Collierley, was by the Ven. H. W. Watkins, Archdeacon of Durham, who selected his text from Psalm cxlix, 2—"Let Israel rejoice in Him," &c. He proceeded:—Good, evil; evil, good; joy, sorrow; sorrow, joy—thus the pendulum of human life has dipped for 100 generations of men, and thus it dippeth still. Now, in the freshness of youth—in the strength of manhood—in the joy of accomplished desire, the mind is filled with gladness, and the glad mind gilds all the world without in its own brightness—all it looks upon, and then takes its gilded world for gold. But now in the weakness of old age—in the anguish of long-continued pain—in the bitterness of despair and disappointment, the world seems all black because man is filled with sorrow, and draws the crape of his own mourning over God's bright creation, and supposes it to be real black. Joy, sorrow, sorrow, joy; the wise man knows that neither estimate of the world is really true, and he who studies God's Holy Word knows that the world is not all good or evil, but that it is a battle betwixt the evil and the good which is raging every day. And to-night, at this festal service, when we are met to sing psalms of joy and gladness, and to think of a service to be made brighter by the addition made to this church—when you are more fully joined with the songs of angels and of men, we ought to consider what is really the source of all our joys. How does the battle really wage—what are we Christian people really doing—is the world progressing to eternal good or is it more evil than it was? I hear men speak as if it were really more evil—in trembling voices when they hear the discords around them. They ask, What will it be when we are dead and gone? What will our children, and our children's children see? O God, what will be the fate of Thy Church and of this county which Thou hast so signally blessed, and there are thousands of hearts sorrowful, but God bids us rejoice in Him? The command comes from the Old Testament and from the New—"Rejoice in the Lord alway," and again, "I say rejoice." Look at the battle, and see if you do not constantly magnify the power of the foe. It seems to me, in this northern part of England, we do so, and in other parts where I have lived I hear men speak as though the battle were really being lost because they did not see it being gained. How evil is constantly heard of and good less spoken of. You read your morning papers and you are almost certain to see of sorrow, crime, or accident, and you certainly read of sin, and you judge, it may be, by your morning paper as a test of the world around you, that it is very evil. Do you ever think that the evil of the world—a murder or accident is telegraphed to a thousand newspaper offices and read in twenty-four hours by millions of people. It is magnified on every hand; but have not you and I known instances of good that occur daily—deeds of heroism done by poor men and women, of self-devotion and self-sacrifice which would put to blush many a deed of a mighty hero, and which never was known beyond the immediate circle in which they lived. We are too fond of looking at the evil in this 19th century. Man is really true to his God, and in the depth's of man's being, man is better than he seems; but whilst you should not magnifiy, I would not have you minify the foe. Archdeacon Watkins then proceeded to point out the foe of drunkenness, impurity, swearing, and all bad language. The foe is not the man but the devil, and he (the preacher) called upon his hearers to rally round the standard of the Lord. What do men and women do when they tremble for the Church of God? They forget that it is the Church of God. If it be the Church of God the battle must be won; oh, away with all cowardice—away with all miserable talk of despair, and have confidence in thy God. Up! soldiers, the Lord calls you. He is leading His army, and if you will but follow Him the battle must be won. When I speak of the Church I mean that which we specially think of, as this part of the universal Church of Christ in this land; and I say, without fear of contradiction that if a man can read the signs of the times and pierce the truth of things, he will see that this great Church of England was never so strong as she is now—never had such a noble band of bishops or so devoted a band of clergymen, laymen and lay-women at her work, nor so deep a place in the affections of the great masses of the people of this country, as during the days in which we live. The ven. archdeacon concluded with an earnest appeal to resist the foe of drunkenness, impurity, swearing, and all improper talking, and to keep themselves pure.—We may add that Messrs John Smith and Son, architects, Shotley Bridge, designed the whole of the additions to the church; and that the work of re-building and renovation were carried out under their supervision.

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

Cricket.

FIXTURES.

July 17.—Consett v Marley Hill, at Marley Hill.
" 17.—Consett 2nd v Leadgate 2nd, at Consett.
" 17.—Corbridge v Medomsley, at Medomsley.
" 17.—Burnopfield v St. Stephen's Church, at Newcastle.
" 17.—Tanfield v West Stanley, at Stanley.
" 17.—Whickham v Close House, at Close House.
" 17.—Ouston v Waldridge, at Ouston.

PRUDHOE CASTLE JUNIORS v OVINGHAM JUNIORS.—Score:—Prudhoe Castle, 156; Ovingham, 18.

CROOK v DARLINGTON NORTH ROAD.—Played at Crook on Saturday. Score:—Darlington, 45; Crook, 83.

CROOK 2ND v PEASES WEST, BANKFOOT 2ND.—Played at Bankfoot on Saturday. Score:—Bankfoot, 31; Crook, 134.

HAYDON BRIDGE v BLAYDON.—Played on Saturday on the ground of the latter, and resulted in a win for the home team. Score:—Haydon Bridge, 18; Blaydon, 57.

WHICKHAM v BOUNDARY STREET (NEWCASTLE).—Played at Whickham, and resulted in a victory for the home team by 42 runs. Score:—Whickham, 71; Boundary Street, 29.

DRYSDALE v PRUDHOE HALL.—Played at Prudhoe on Saturday, and after a very pleasant game resulted in a win for the visitors by 12 runs. Score:—Drysdale, 59; Prudhoe Hall, 47.

PRUDHOE CASTLE 2ND v EMMA.—Played at Ryton on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the Castle by 15 runs and 9 wickets. C. Hall batted well for the winners. G. Turnbull's bowling was deadly, taking 12 wickets for very few runs. Score:—Emma, 1st innings, 26; 2nd innings, 26. Prudhoe Castle, 1st innings, 38; 2nd innings, 27 and nine wickets to fall.

OVINGHAM v WYLAM HALL.—Played at Wylam Hall on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for the visitors by 30 runs. The batting of Messrs G. Nicholson, B. Wright, M. Lennox, and R. Hall for Ovingham was good. The first-named played a splendid innings of 26. The bowling of B. Wright for Ovingham was capital; he took seven wickets (clean bowled) for 15 runs. The batting of Messrs C. and J. Liddell for Wylam Hall was good, the former's 19 being carefully played. Mr M. Ridley made a piece of splendid fielding, which was greatly applauded when he caught R. Hall at long field on. Score:—Ovingham, 84; Wylam Hall, 54.

CONSETT AND DISTRICT v NORTH-EASTERN.

Played at Consett on Saturday, and resulted in a draw, greatly in favour of North-Eastern. The batting of Messrs Cranston, Farmer, Thompson, and Harland for North-Eastern was magnificent, likewise that of Jameson, Mason, and W. Foggon for the home team. The bowling on both sides was good. Score:—

NORTH-EASTERN.		CONSETT.	
T. Thompson b J. R. Richards	28	I. Richards st Melvin b Farmer	0
G. B. Bowles b I. Richards	1	W. Foggon st Melvin b Thompson	10
W. H. Farmer b Jameson	61	Power b Thompson	6
W. Cranston c Foggon b Jameson	73	T. Jameson st Melvin b Thompson	29
T. Harland b Jameson	25	J. Mason c Hope b Farmer	13
J. Hope c Foggon b I. Richards	9	W. Turnbull run out	5
J. Ellwood b I. Richds	3	H. Foggon not out	0
T. Melvin b Jameson	5	T. Gibson b Farmer	1
J. Himingway b Jameson	4	R. Gibson st Melvin b Farmer	7
W. Pearson c Gibson b Jameson	8	H. Mason st Melvin b Farmer	4
H. Fawcett not out	0	J. R. Richards not out	0
Extras	9	Extras	6
Total	225	Total	81

BURNOPFIELD v NEWCASTLE Y.M.C.A.

Played at Burnopfield on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the home team. Messrs Curry, Turnbull, Charlton, and Hogarth batted well for the home team, while Spencer and Bowstead did good service for the visitors. The home team sent Messrs Cuthbertson and Hogarth to defend against the bowling of Spencer and Wright, the former of whom was caught off Spencer without scoring. Charlton then joined Hogarth, and these two played until the score reached 21, when Hogarth was caught, Charlton likewise following suit at 24. The wickets now fell in rapid succession, nine being down for 31. Curry began to show some good cricket, and being well supported by Turnbull, they raised the score to 85; Curry being unfortunately run out after contributing 33 runs. The visitors then took the bat, sending Messrs Lumsden and Spencer to represent them, the former of whom had to retire without scoring, while Spencer defended gallantly until Hogarth dismissed him. Bowstead was the only other batsman who helped the score, contributing six, and the others were quickly disposed of for a total of 32. This left the home team winners by 53 runs. The bowling for Burnopfield was excellent, Hogarth taking 6 wickets at a cost of only seven runs, while Lamb took three for 20 runs. Score:—

BURNOPFIELD.		NEWCASTLE Y.M.C.A.	
J. H. Cuthberton c Stephenson b Spencer	0	D. Lumsden b Hogrth	0
W. Hogarth c Abbott	10	J. Spencer b Hogarth	14
W. Charlton c Stephenson	11	R. Wright b Lamb	2
Rev P. Hughes c Stephenson	1	H. Shorter c Finlay	3
G. Finlay b Spencer	1	A. C. Crighton lbw b Hogarth	0
G. Lamb b Wright	0	J. Bowstead c Hogrth	6
J. Potts b Wright	0	J. Abbott run out	1
J. Curry run out	33	R. Stephenson b Hogarth	0
G. Cooper c Wright	3	C. Little b Hogarth	0
R. Ferguson c and b Spencer	2	H. Robson b Hogarth	0
J. Turnbull not out	15	G. Purdy not out	0
Extras	9	Extras	5
Total	85	Total	32

CONSETT 2ND v LANCHESTER.

Played at Lanchester on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for the visitors by 20 runs. Score:—

CONSETT 2ND.		LANCHESTER.	
J. Askew c Buckham	1	H. Dixon b Wood	23
R. Heymer b Dixon	2	G. T. Wilson b Heymr	0
J. Siddell b Wilson	11	R. Suddess b Heymer	7
T. H. Kirkup c Suddess	27	W. Snaith b Wood	3
A. Wood b Wilson	5	J. March c Heymer	0
M. Gibson b Thompson	8	G. Thompson run out	0
J. G. Willey c and b Suddess	1	T. Buckham lbw b Askew	5
T. Grey not out	5	J. Ross c Grey b [illegible]	[illegible]
M. Williamson run out	1	W. Cummings b Wood	0
J. Fiddess c Buckham	0	R. Toward c Siddell	1
J. Jackson b Thompson	1	J. Johnson not out	1
Extras	14	Extras	14
Total	81	Total	61

BURNHOPE v LANGLEY PARK.

Played at Burnhope on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for the home team. Robinson and Dyson did good service for the winners. Score:—

LANGLEY PARK.		BURNHOPE.	
J. Clark c Mason b Gair	18	W. Dyson not out	17
R. Angus b Gair	1	J. Gair c Lowes b G. Moss	37
G. Moss b Dyson	11	J. Robinson not out	7
J. Smith c Lawson b Robinson	12	H. Knowles	to bat.
M. Moss ht wkt b Gair	1	J. Mason	
J. James b Gair	0	J. Hobkirk	
J. Lowes b Gair	0	J. Lawson	
F. Moss c Heslop b Gair	0	G. Heslop	
D. Samuel b Robinson	2	J. Burnett	
E. Faircliff c Knowles b Gair	0	T. Burnett	
J. Ridley not out	0	G. Robson	
Extras	11	Extras	5
Total	59	Total	66

PENSHAW CHURCH v CRAGHEAD.

Played on the ground of the former on Saturday, and resulted in an easy victory for the home team. Score:—

CRAGHEAD.		PENSHAW.	
E. Wardle b Blanckley	3	J. Blanckley b H. Young	30
H. Young b Parnaby	18	T. Potts b H. Young	2
J. Hunter b Blanckley	4	W. Farr b H. Young	3
C. Cummings c and b Blanckley	13	R. Smith c and b H. Young	0
N. Musgrove run out	14	R. Parnaby b R. Young	15
J. Johnson b Parnaby	0	G. Oates c Brown	6
R. Young b Parnaby	3	J. Parnaby lbw b R. Young	0
T. Brown b Blanckley	1	R. Lonsdale not out	0
W. Maughan b Parnaby	1	J. French b H. Young	2
J. Stephenson b Blanckley	3	E. Carr not out	0
G. Wright not out	0	J. French to bat	
Extras	9	Extras	13
Total	70	Total	91

TANFIELD v SOUTH MOOR.

Played at Tanfield on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for the home team, after a very pleasant game. The bowling of Bowes and Jewitt was splendid. Score:—

TANFIELD.		SOUTH MOOR.	
T. Curry c Wilkinson b Brass	14	J. Jacques c Jewitt b E. Bowes	0
J. Laidler b Tindall	1	T. Tindall b Laidler	5
E. Reay c Wilkinson b Brass	2	W. Brass c Reay b E. Bowes	0
Rev C. H. Newman b Wills	11	N. Wills b E. Bowes	1
E. Bowes c Dixon b Brass	0	R. Hearne b E. Bowes	12
J. Robson run out	3	J. Wetherall bt wkt b E. Bowes	2
T. Jewitt c Wills b Hearne	26	J. Dixon not out	5
T. W. Brown run out	0	W. Wills b Jewitt	2
T. Swinburn c Herron b Hearne	7	T. Herron c Jewitt b E. Bowes	0
J. Bowes c Wetherall b Hearne	7	T. Wilkinson b Jewitt	0
R. Holmes not out	4	J. Wilkinson b Jewitt	0
Extras	7	Extras	7
Total	82	Total	34

MEDOMSLEY 2ND v LEADGATE 2ND.

Played at Medomsley on Saturday, resulting in a win for the home team. Score:—

MEDOMSLEY.		LEADGATE.	
F. Archer b Snaith	7	J. Snaith st Walton	7
G. Walton b Snaith	12	A. Surtees b Campbell	0
R. Campbell run out	29	R. Irving run out	0
M. Milburn c Bullock	33	T. Bullock c Milburn	16
R. Taylor c Brown	2	T. Shield b Campbell	3
W. Walton b Snaith	1	J. Anderson c Wilson	1
J. Robinson not out	9	A. Turner b Campbell	9
W. Thompson run out	0	J. Brown b Campbell	0
M. Charlton b Snaith	3	T. Reed c Wilson	0
R. Wilson c Snaith	2	Westhorpe not out	0
R. Cawthorn b Turner	1	S. Graham b Thompson	0
Extras	14	Extras	12
Total	115	Total	48

HAMSTERLEY v WEST STANLEY.

Played at West Stanley on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for Hamsterley. Score:—

HAMSTERLEY.		WEST STANLEY.	
F. Richardson c P. Harkness b I Harkness	1	J. G. Mann b Walton	3
M. Goodwin b Mann	1	A. Jackson c Wood b Walton	0
J. Greener b P. Harkness	28	R. Gibson b Walton	2
J. Brown run out	0	E. Hughes b Wood	3
J. Wood b Mann	9	R. Knox c Richardson b Walton	15
J. Walton b P. Harkness	4	J. Waugh b Walton	5
J. Anderson run out	0	P. Harkness b Wood	18
W. Brown c and b Jackson	0	E. Dunweedie b Richardson	3
R. Chaytor b Jackson	2	J. Dixon b Richardson	0
W. Wood c Jackson b P. Harkness	4	J. Benfold c Wood b Richardson	0
W. Cussin not out	0	I. Harkness not out	0
Extras	18	Extras	2
Total	68	Total	51

HAMSTERLEY v WESTWOOD.

Played at Hamsterley on Saturday week, resulting in a victory for the home team. Score:—

HAMSTERLEY.		WESTWOOD.	
F. Richardson run out	0	Quigley b J. Wood	0
M. Goodwin c Weston b Walton	6	H. Davison c Richardson b Chaytor	0
J. Greener b Walton	1	J. Walton c J. Brown b J. Wood	0
J. Holden c Davison b Weston	21	J. Clark b Wood	1
J. Brown b Weston	0	T. Simpson b Chaytor	7
R. Chaytor run out	0	T. Bell b Wood	3
J. Wood c Bell b Weston	0	W. Weston b Wood	12
W. Cussin b Weston	2	W. Walton run out	8
W. Wood c Quigley b Walton	8	D. Clark b Richardson	2
W. Brown not out	12	T. Shearer c Wood b Richardson	1
J. Ward b Weston	4	T. Graham not out	3
Extras	12	Extras	5
Total	70	Total	42

THE LATE MR GEO. HEDLEY J.P.

A TRIBUTE FROM HIS COLLEAGUES.

Our observations of the Lanchester Petty Sessions on Thursday se'nnight relative to the lamentable decease of Mr Geo. Hedley, J.P., of Burnopeside Hall, were of an imperfect nature. The following is the substance of the address of the Rev J. P. De Pledge, who as presiding magistrate, spoke on behalf of his brother justices:—Before proceeding to business, the magistrates desired to express their deep sense of the loss they have sustained in the death of Mr George Hedley. He was a regular attender on this Bench, where he administered justice with firmness, fairness, and impartiality, tempered at the same time with consideration and mercy. His loss will be greatly felt in this district where he was ever ready to help forward every good work. In Lanchester, for which place he had a strong affection, there are many marks of his generosity, and though he did much for it during his life he has not forgotten it in the future, so that for all time to come his generosity will be substantially perpetuated. He has passed away from us as he lived—quietly, peacefully, gently, and greatly respected, amidst the regrets of all who knew his real goodness of heart, and who recognised in him, without any pretension, the thorough English gentleman.—Mr W. H. Oliver (Durham), on behalf of the bar, also paid a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman.

CHURCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

BEAMISH BRANCH.

On Tuesday last, the member of the choir, and several members of the committee of the above society, numbering in all 42, made an excursion to Sunderland. The curate (Rev L. M. Chesters), accompanied the party. The day could not have been more propitious, had the choice been left to the voice of the excursionists. Messrs Green, of West Pelton, and Raws, of Consett, were engaged to provide brakes for the party. After a very pleasant drive, the excursionists, on arriving at Sunderland, separated to seek enjoyment as each thought best. After a very pleasurable day, and an enjoyable return drive, the party reached Stanley by about half past ten o'clock, thoroughly pleased with the trip, and without a single mishap having occurred. This is the first trip made by this choir, but there are those who hope it will not be the last.

MARLEY HILL BRANCH.

The Marley Hill branch of this society held their monthly entertainment on Saturday night—Rev J. Daunt (curate) in the chair. There was a fair attendance considering the pleasant weather. Songs and glees were given by Miss Livingstone, Messrs Young, Dalwerley, Maddison, and the choir, all securing *encores*. Readings by the Rev J. Daunt and Mr Gilchrist. The characters of the dialogue "Our Sam's scrubbing-brush" were well sustained and gone through admirably by Misses Easy, Maddison, L. Easy; Messrs Clarkson, J. Young, and W. Young. Master Pattison contributed two violin solos very tastefully and received *encores*. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr Gilchrist to the chairman for presiding, and alluded regretfully to the Rev J. Daunt leaving the parish. In acknowledging the compliment, Rev J. Daunt thanked the people of Marley Hill for the kindness they had bestowed to him whilst amongst them.

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

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. These 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

Original Poetry.

WHEN AW' WIS YUNG.

Odds, sors, but aw kun meynd reet weel,
When aw wis leevin' it the steel ;
In felt is uther lasseys feell,
When spinnin' on the little wheel,
For aw' wis yung.

When neets war chilly, bleek an lang,
We weyld away the teyme wu' sang ;
In span is weel, in just is strang,
In nivvor thow't, it we did rang,
When aw' wis yung.

It Kairsmas still, we did begin,
Tae help wor neybors wu' thar lin ;
In lads, they ailwas landit in
Tae heer is sing, in see is spin,
When aw' wis yung.

We teuk wor crowdeys neet in mowrn,
Is weel is horses teak thar cowrn,
In wu'thin, aw've beath forkt, in showrn,
For tee, aw' bleeve, wis hardley's bowrn,
When aw' wis yung.

Tweyce aw' wis matcht, tae pruve me puwer,
Iv beykin' barleykeyks in nuwer ;
Aw' sprid mesel, ye may be shuwer,
In wan beath teymes, is cleer is stuwer,
When aw' wis yung.

It spuwrting's tee aw've often been,
In lots of "Stainshiy Fares," aw've seen,
Whare munkeys, drist iv bonny green,
Meyde feyces in krakt nuts atween,
When aw' wis yung.

Nuw thaim wis days for wark in fun,
For heyme-meyde grays, in cloolit shun ;
In hats tae keep ye frae the sun,
Or nek, or feyce, frev beeing dun,
When aw' wis yung.

It church, or fare, or it markit toon,
We war ailways trig, frae heel tae croon,
In suit lyke wasps, or in a billoon,
But in linsey pettikit, in goon,
When aw' wis yung.

Allendale Cottages. R.C.

NORTH-WESTERN DURHAM.

GREAT LIBERAL DEMONSTRATION AT CONSETT.

On Saturday afternoon, a monstre demonstration, promoted by the Liberals in the polling districts of Consett, Benfieldside, Leadgate, and Castleside, was held in the Vicarage Field, Consett (kindly granted by the Consett Iron Company), to celebrate the unopposed return of Mr L. A. Atherley-Jones, the Gladstonian candidate for North-West Durham. The weather being of the most favourable description, between 3,000 and 4,000 people were present from all parts of the constituency. Previous to the gathering, a large procession of Liberals, chiefly composed of members of the Irish party, accompanied by the Consett Iron Company's Brass Band and the Blackhill League of the Cross Band, marched through the principal streets of the town to the field, the forces being marshalled by Mr Adam Brodie, Liberal registration agent. Mr Wm. Jenkins, J.P., Consett Hall, presided over the meeting, and he was supported on the spacious platform by Messrs Atherley-Jones, M.P.; Jonathan Priestman, J.P., Shotley Bridge; Edward Trow, ironworkers' general secretary, Darlington; W. H. Patterson, miners' agent, Durham; Rev F. G. Wesley, vicar of Hamsteels; Rev F. Durant, Baptist minister, Consett; Thomas Williams, ironworkers' delegate, Consett; Jas. Palliser, Blackhill; W. Bulmer and J. Wilson, Tanfield Lea; Ernest Forster, Esh Winning; J. Hardy, T. Hull, M. McNally, Consett; J. H. Hudson, Castle Dean, Consett; Henry Carrs, Benfieldside; Daniel Reid, miners' representative, Leadgate; G. P. Douglass, W. Maund, and Adam Brodie, Consett, &c. The proceedings were exceptionally enthusiastic, and opened with cheers for Mr Jones, Mr Trow, and the "Grand Old Man."

The CHAIRMAN, who was much applauded, congratulated the company assembled that they had met together in such large numbers. He had seldom seen such a numerous audience in Consett—a fact which was partially due to the beautiful weather, and partially owing to the excitement prevalent in the country in regard to the momentous question now before them. (Cheers, and a voice—"Home Rule.") Yes; Home Rule was at the bottom of the question. If he were an Irishman he should certainly feel there was a national sentiment or aspiration which was at the root of this desire on the part of the Irish to manage their own affairs—something to make them happier and more contented both at home and abroad. (A voice: "Justice.") If the Irish people demanded a legislative assembly, and promised to abide loyally by the laws of Great Britain, there was no power on earth to prevent such a concession. (Cheers.) He knew the result of the general election was against them, but Mr Gladstone had already struck the keynote and commenced an agitation which would never be set at rest until the whole difficulty was settled fairly and properly. The ball was set rolling, and would never cease until Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen were perfectly satisfied that the great problem had been solved. (Cheers, and a voice: "Atherley-Jones will help to do it.") There was a great deal of obstruction in the way of domestic legislation in Parliament by reason of this Irish difficulty; and he would advise the politicians of all parties to lay their heads together, and take wise counsel as to the best means of settling the question. There was a vast amount of suffering in the North of England in consequence of the depression in trade and commerce, and the irregular and uncertain condition of the progress of legislature. They would be enabled to move onward if they only granted a scheme of Home Rule to Ireland. The Chairman afterwards remarked that the electors of that division possessed such confidence in Mr Atherley-Jones that only three or four electors attended at Lanchester on the occasion of his nomination and election. He fervently hoped that another general election would not occur again this year. (A voice: "We are quite ready for it.") He did not care whether Mr Gladstone, Lord Hartington, or Lord Salisbury passed a measure of self-government for Ireland; he would rejoice even if Lord Salisbury accomplished a little in that direction. (Cries of "No, no.") Lord Salisbury had offered something—(Voices: "20 years of coercion," and great interruption, with shouts of "Put him out.") He hoped that all parties would unite together, and effect a satisfactory solution of this complicated question. (Cheers.)

Mr THOMAS WILLIAMS proposed the following resolution:—"That this meeting cordially approves of the proposals of Mr Gladstone for the better government of Ireland, tenders its heartfelt thanks to Mr Atherley-Jones, M.P., for supporting them in Parliament, and congratulates him upon his unopposed return." (Prolonged cheers.) He was glad that Mr Gladstone had taken a firm stand in regard to this question. He had thrown the gauntlett down, and although they might sustain a temporary check, owing to so many having deserted the banner of the "Grand Old Man," there were thousands of working men ready to rally round his flag. (Cheers.)

Mr J. PRIESTMAN, who was enthusiastically cheered, in seconding, said there was no doubt the Liberal party were beaten. In that division, however, they had been exceptionally fortunate. The Conservatives, although they had no hopes of success, might have put Mr Atherley-Jones to the trouble and expense of a contest, and he thanked the other side that they had not done so. The concession of self-government to Ireland would necessarily be delayed some time, but it must eventually come to pass. He hoped the Home Rulers and the Irish people would meanwhile be consistent, and act in a Christian-like and human manner. (Cheers.)

Mr W. H. PATTERSON ably supported the resolution. He was glad to support the son of a man whose principles were with Mr Gladstone's scheme, although he was 100 years before his time. (Cheers and a voice: "Ernest Jones.") He was there likewise to support the Grand Old Man, who while many of his compeers had been crowned and knighted, was satisfied with the plain title of William Ewart Gladstone. (Prolonged cheers.) During the great franchise agitation they had to struggle hard before they got the Bill passed; and just as victory had crowned their efforts in the past, so would they triumph in the future. (Cheers.) That was a noble fight, despite the fact that many had seceded from the Liberal ranks. Having carefully studied the Home Rule scheme, he could faithfully assure them that the integrity of the Empire was not at stake, or the interests of the Union impaired in the slightest degree. He was as loyal to the Union as any Englishman, Scotchman, or Welshman, as any Conservative, Dissident Liberal, or Constitutionalist, and would never forsake the Union Jack. (Cheers.) Hitherto, they had united two nations by 30,000 bayonets pointed at the breasts of suffering men, women, and children; but in future the Irish would govern their own affairs, and instead of having a "Paper Union," they would bind the two countries closer together in common ties of friendship, brotherhood, and affection. (Applause.) The Irish question must be successfully grappled with; Ireland emphatically declared, through her 86 representatives in the late Parliament, what her desires were, and she would reiterate that demand next session probably through the voices of 90 members. He (Mr Patterson) supported the measure because there were various questions affecting the interests of the working classes which urgently required to be dealt with, but could not be attended to until this Irish difficulty was thoroughly solved. (Cheers.)

Mr D. REID also spoke in support of the resolution. Commenting upon the unopposed return of their worthy member, he remarked that their thanks were due to the Conservative party, not because they acknowledged their weakness in not contesting the seat, but for allowing their representative to walk in without opposition. (A voice: "The Tories could not pay their election expenses.") He believed that their existed a better feeling between Mr Atherley-Jones and the electors than there did six months ago. He had succeeded in winning the esteem and admiration of even the Conservative party in North-West Durham; otherwise, if they had not cultivated an affection for their member, they would not have allowed him to walk in without a contest. He felt sure that the longer the electors knew Mr Jones the better they would appreciate him. (Cheers.) The speaker then dwelt at great length on the Irish question, speaking heartily in approval of Mr Gladstone's measure of justice being meted out to Ireland.

Mr EDWARD TROW, who was most cordially received, also spoke in support of Mr Gladstone's proposal, which ought to receive the support of every Radical in the land. The scheme was objected to by the Tories, who had insulted the working men of the country, and had opposed every measure of Reform tendering to promote the interests and welfare of the people. If Englishmen were in the same position as the Irish, they would loudly demand this measure of justice being accorded to them. But the Tories were aided by some persons who were even worse than themselves. (Cries of "Buckshot.") Why did Lord Hartington and Messrs Chamberlain and Trevelyan leave and desert their leader? Because they thought that the Government of the country could not be carried on without them. (Laughter.) But in spite of all the Chamberlains and wet blankets, let the result of the General Election be what it may, Parliament will be bound to give justice to the Irish nation. (Cheers.) Why did the Tories mistrust the Irish people? When the nation asked for bread, they gave them a stone. The Irish race had always been able to maintain their own interests, and to promote any movements for the well-being of the country. The time will come, however, when the Tories will be in such a hopeless minority that they will be unable to win a single seat in Parliament. (Loud cheers.) Messrs Bright and Chamberlain seemed to be deeply concerned regarding the Ulster men. (Voices: "And Randolph Churchill.") They insisted upon the "Paper Union" being carried out. He would ask every advocate of the Union if he had ever seen this so-called "Paper Union?" He did not think the document was really in existence, because one of its fundamental principles was to sustain the Church of Ireland. The most important paragraph had been struck out, and the Constitution had never been remodelled, therefore, he did not believe, if the question was tested in a court of law, that it could be proved that ever a "Paper Union" was in existence. (Loud cheers.) Home Rule meant peace, prosperity, and contentment for Ireland, and better times for England, inasmuch as it would remove the glut in the labour market. He counselled his hearers not to be led astray by any false cries, because the Tories, when they ascended into power, will pass a Land Purchase Bill for Ireland. He concluded an able and eloquent address by calling upon the electors to strengthen the hands of their excellent member, who was a worthy son of a worthy sire (cheers), and he felt convinced that Mr Jones would advocate the interest of that district as well as attend to the affairs of the nation. (Cheers.)

Mr HENRY CARSS, who likewise supported the motion, met with a favourable reception. He said that the Home Rule proposals embodied the cardinal principles of Radicalism — viz., the Government of Ireland by Irishmen. (Hear)

The resolution was unanimously carried amid deafening applause, which lasted for some time.

Mr ATHERLEY-JONES, M.P., who was received with a hearty ovation, stated that he regarded that immense gathering not so much as to celebrate his return as their representative, but as a demonstration of their belief in Mr Gladstone's Home Rule measure. (Loud cheers.) It would be superfluous for him to trespass upon their time, seeing the absolute unanimity with which the resolution was carried. (Cheers.) He was especially pleased to find Mr Edward Trow amongst the representative Liberals around him. It was the first occasion he had heard Mr Trow, but he was certain that that gentleman would have made a much worthier representative for North-West Durham than he did. (Mr Trow and chorus of voices: "No, no," and "Never.") He was glad that Mr Trow represented the views of the working classes upon the Home Rule question. (Cheers.) Adverting to the general election Mr Atherley-Jones said he was not sure the Liberal party had sustained a severe defeat, but was convinced that they had gained a great moral victory. (Cheers.) The question had to some extent been sprung upon the country, and the people had not had time to form an opinion as to the merits or demerits of conceding Home Rule to Ireland, therefore he considered it a matter for great congratulation that the vast majority of the working classes, by their voices and votes, were rallying around the banner of Mr Gladstone. (Continued cheering.) There was not a single representative of the labour classes in the late Parliament but who was heartily in favour of Home Rule; and with the exception of a single gentleman who was opposing a most worthy representative like Mr Fenwick—(applause)—who was trying to make Wight black (laughter)—he did not know of any representative working man who was against Mr Gladstone on this question. (Hear.) It, therefore, spoke volumes when they found the voices of the democracy advocating Mr Gladstone's proposals. Mr Chamberlain (cries of "boo"), a distinguished personage, had taken an opposite view. Mr Chamberlain, even though he pretended to be a sincere and honest Radical, will begin to doubt his own judgment when he finds that the democracy of England are essentially opposed to him on this particular point, and he (Mr Atherley-Jones) could not help thinking—it was a hard thing to say—that Mr Chamberlain somewhat resembled the policy of the Brummagem pinch-back democracy (laughter), and strikingly contrasted with the solid stuff which made up the people in the counties of Durham and Northumberland and of Scotland. (Cheers.) England was divided into two sections. The intellectual portion might be said to be bounded on the south by Yorkshire, and extended north as far as John-o'-Groats. (Laughter and applause.) In the South of England it was quite true there was a preponderance in favour of the Union; but in the North the vast majority of the electors had voted in favour of Mr Gladstone's policy. (Cheers.) It was in the Metropolis that the people had gone mostly against Home Rule. He might say, as a resident of London, with feelings of great shame, that a more uneducated and incompetent community of persons than the inhabitants of London it was impossible to conceive. (Applause.) He did not blame the individual Londoner himself for this; but the fault was attributable to the fact that in the city they lacked that want of cohesion and organisation which the people in the provinces possessed, and nowhere is the Liberal organisation so formidable and complete as in the North. (Cheers.) He was glad to notice, however, that associations were being formed in London, and that they had already succeeded in winning some of the seats from the Tory party. (More cheers.) Moreover, there were various constituencies in the country which consisted chiefly of agricultural labourers, where the level of intelligence was not so high as it was in the North, and in several of these places the electors had declared against Mr Gladstone. Again, there were even small places in the North of England—for instance, in the city of Durham, the city of "potwalloppers"—(loud laughter.) where political corruption and venality was known to exist, the votes have been cast in favour of the Conservative party. He was happy to say, however, that the sturdy men of the North had the independence to express their opinions, and were not in the least degree intimidated by the rag hung out of the Vicarage windows, and which he supposed represented the Union Jack. (Laughter.) He had given them that brief *resume* of their position, so that they should not have any reason to be discouraged or disheartened, as their enemies wanted them to be, considering that this was a new subject, and also taking into account the combined forces which were arrayed against Mr Gladstone. (Cheers.) Therefore, he looked forward hopefully to a speedy dissolution of the next Parliament, and whenever a fresh election came round, the masses would fully understand this vital question, and would be in a position to give their undivided support to Mr Gladstone in his efforts to grant justice and mercy to Ireland. (Cheers.) He also controverted the notion that Mr Gladstone proposed to hand over the government of Ireland to the tender mercies of the Kilkenny cats. (Laughter.) Mr Chamberlain had left the ranks of Radicalism and had joined the noble army of Whigs. (A voice: "And Tories." Great laughter.) Mr Atherley-Jones afterwards dealt exhaustively with Mr Gladstone's Home Rule scheme, and rebutted the objections raised against it. In closing an eloquent speech he earnestly beseeched the working classes to consider carefully and thoughtfully Mr Gladstone's scheme, so that when the question was next before the country they would vote in the right direction, and enable the greatest statesman of the age to close his political career by one of the greatest acts of justice ever known. (Prolonged cheering.)

The CHAIRMAN observed that he had never witnessed such an orderly and attentive gathering as that in Consett. He had never heard Mr Atherley-Jones speak in such impressive and eloquent tones, and he hoped the meeting would accord him a hearty vote of thanks for his able address.

The motion was responded to by a tremendous outburst of cheering.

On the proposal of Mr BULMER, a cordial expression of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the proceedings ended with cheers for Mr Gladstone and Mr Atherley-Jones.

Upon the hon. member taking his departure, he was vociferously cheered by his numerous friends and supporters.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Mr ATHERLEY-JONES, M.P., AT SEAHAM HARBOUR.

Speaking at a meeting in support of the candidature of Mr John Wilson at Seaham Harbour, on Monday night, Mr Atherley-Jones, M.P., who was loudly cheered, said he had very mournful and very pleasing recollections associated with Seaham Colliery. He remembered some years ago he represented their interests in the capacity of an advocate when one of the most terrible catastrophes occurred, and if there was one bright spot amid the misery of that occasion it was the courage, it was the noble religious resignation, which animated the minds and hearts of those who were bereaved. He also recollected the heroism of individual miners, who at the peril of their lives went down the pit to rescue men from the jaws of death. He also remembered coming amongst them and saying a few words on behalf of Mr Wilson, who, he believed, would once more be returned, unless it was that the men of Seaham, Silksworth, and other collieries had less courage, less independence, and less of the spirit of Englishmen than that which animated the rest of the miners of the county. He was there a witness on behalf of Mr Wilson. He could speak to the ernest way in which he had discharged his duties in the House of Commons, and to the able and intelligent way in which he could address the House. (Applause.) There was not a man of them, he was sure, but what would be proud to be represented by one of his class so efficiently and ably. (Cheers.) He had been informed of the sinister influences that were at work to cajole them to vote for Mr Wood, but he believed they would fearlessly record their votes for Mr Wilson. (Applause.) The ballot was absolutely secret, and it might be just as well for him to state that no one could possibly know for whom they voted unless they made it known themselves. Mr Jones then took up the Irish question, which he ably elucidated, and at the close of his speech there was prolonged applause.

MR. JOHN ORR ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

At a large meeting in support of Mr J. Wilson, held at Leamside, on Monday evening, Mr John Orr, of Annfield Plain (President of the Durham Colliery Mechanics' Association), who was loudly cheered in rising to support the motion of confidence in Mr Wilson, said there was scarcely any man now but had some idea on the present Irish question, and about 19 men out of every 20 men he met expressed the idea that Ireland should have justice. (Cheers.) But the Irish question was not absolutely the question in that division. (Cries of "No," and cheers.) He knew that in this district influence was being brought to bear on the workmen—and by whom? By the men who a short time ago, when the working men had not the franchise, used to clamour for seats, who said that they would give place to no man unless he were a real *bona-fide* working man candidate. That was when the working men had not the power, but now they brought forward a working man candidate, they opposed him, and they were the class to whom Mr Wilson's opponent belonged. After dealing with the Home Rule question, he concluded by expressing the hope that they would return Mr Wilson by a solid and sound majority. (Cheers.)

DEFEAT OF MR JOHN WILSON.

The polling for Houghton-le-Spring Division of Durham took place on Tuesday, and the result made known about noon on Wednesday. Mr John Wilson, the miners' candidate has been defeated, the figures being:—

Mr Nicholas Wood (C)	5,871
Mr John Wilson (M L)	5,056
Majority for Mr Wood	812

At a crowded meeting of Liberals subsequently held at the Liberal Club, Sunderland, addresses were delivered by Mr Wilson, Mr Atherley-Jones, M.P., Mr W. Crawford, M.P., Mr John Cameron, and Councillor Howarth.

Mr ATHERLEY-JONES, M.P., in response to loud calls, said he was not at all disappointed by the defeat, except that he thought the miners of Durham would have been more staunch and more loyal to a man who had risen from among them, and who had proved himself worthy to sit side by side with the brightest and ablest senators of the House of Commons. (Applause.) He lamented that the old courage which inspired and influenced Englishmen had been wanting on that occasion, but they must of course consider that this had been a time of very exceptional trial. (Cheers.) If it was true that sinister influences had been at work—("It is true")—and if it was true that unscrupulous means had been taken by unscrupulous men to prevent the return of Mr Wilson, then he hoped that, on the part of those in whose hands the duty lay, steps would be taken. (Great applause.) If it were proved that men had been influenced as stated, then a great wrong had been done, not merely to the working classes of Houghton-le-Spring Division, but to the country. (Cheers.) However, in a short time there would be a resurrection of Liberalism, and he who was now called the defeated candidate would, in a few short months, be returned once more as a honoured and trusted representative of Liberalism. (Great cheering.)

TOW LAW IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At the usual fortnightly meeting of the Tow Law branch of the Irish National League, the undermentioned resolution was passed unanimously:—"The Irish National League of Tow Law congratulates the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone in his Herculean efforts to settle the Irish questions which will in the end be successful, as liberty and justice must triumph,"—2. "That this resolution be sent to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone by telegraph."

CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

FIRST COURT.

MONDAY, July 12th.—Before J. PRIESTMAN, Esq. (chairman), and J. W. WALTON-WILSON, Esq.

DRUNKENNESS.

William Monoghan, of John Street, Consett (who was represented by his wife) was charged by P.C. Lindsay with being drunk and wanting to fight in Church Street, Consett, on Saturday night last.—He was fined 5s and costs.

A middle-aged woman, who gave the name *Ellen Kelly*, and stated that she belonged to Middleton, pleaded guilty to a charge of drunkenness.—P.C. Jordison said that at 10·30 on the previous Saturday night, he observed the prisoner in the midst of a number of men near to Green's lodging-house in Medomsley Road, Consett. She was very intoxicated, and causing a great disturbance, and on requesting her to move away, she replied that she had no place to go to.—Defendant explained that she was a stranger to the town, and she could not get away from the men, as she had no habitation in Consett. She had come here in search of work in the fields.—On promising to leave the district she was acquitted.

William Hanlon was charged by P.C. Martin with drunkenness at Consett, on the 29th ult., and was fined 5s and costs.

Patrick Hagan and *James Hackey* failed to appear to answer charges, preferred against them by Sergt. Tate, of having been drunk and disorderly at Consett, on June 29th and July 3rd respectively.—They were both fined 10s each and costs; in default, seven days' imprisonment.

Owen Hewitson, of Stanley, was charged by Sergt. Norman with being drunk and creating an uproar at Consett, on June 25th, and was mulcted in a penalty of 5s and costs.

ASSAULTS.

Owen Hewitson was summoned by Thomas Wilkinson, an elderly man, for having assaulted him, at Consett, on the 25th ult.—Defendant said that he knew nothing about the assault, and he had "made the case up with the complainant."—Wilkinson expressed his desire to withdraw the charge. Defendant merely struck him on each side of the head; but he was drunk at the time, and did not know what he was doing.—The Bench assented to the case being compromised.—Complainant was asked to pay 6s costs, but stated that defendant had only given him 3s 6d to pay for the summons. (Laughter.)—Defendant promised to defray the remaining expenses incurred.

Joseph Carr was placed in the dock on a charge of assaulting Mary Evans, a delicate-looking young woman, at Consett, on July 2nd. Mr J. McCartan defended.—Complainant deposed that the defendant sent her a bill for the payment of £1 10s 6d, and when she went to his house on the day mentioned and asked for some explanation, he was sitting in a chair beside the door, while she stood upon the door-step. He then called her foul names, rushed at her, and seized her by the hair, and hit her several times. He shoved her off the step, and used her "most shamefully." She cried out for assistance, and a neighbour named Ward came up at the time, but afterwards re-entered his house. Ultimately, she fell down in a fit, and when she recovered consciousness she found that she was lying in her own house.—By Mr McCartan: She did not use any nasty expressions towards the defendant. He never told her to get out of the yard, as he did not want to hear her tongue. He pushed her out of the house, but she did not hurt her foot by catching it between the door and the steneil.—Bernard Ward spoke to hearing a noise, and on going outside he heard the woman using some bad expressions. Defendant pushed her out of his house, and told her that he would not have her coming there to blackguard him.—The Bench, at this stage, decided to dismiss the case.

REVOLTING ASSAULT ON AN OLD WOMAN: A LENIENT SENTENCE.

Peter McQuiggan, a young fellow, appeared to answer a charge of committing a brutal assault upon an old and infirm woman, named Elizabeth Jameson (who had to be supported by a stick), at Consett, on July 1st.—Defendant admitted his guilt, but alleged that the prosecutrix insulted him first.—Complainant explained that defendant and his wife stayed with her. On the night in question he returned home, and being under the influence of drink, he attacked her with his fists, striking her in all directions. He felled her down with stones, and kicked her with great violence upon the face and body. Her skin was badly disfigured and bruised.—George Howard said that he heard cries of "murder," and on hurrying into the yard, he saw several women carrying the complainant away in an exhausted condition. McQuiggan attacked her in the most ferocious manner; he never saw a man so wicked in his life. He struck and kicked the old lady everywhere, until the police appeared on the scene, when he was taken away.—Defendant declared that the woman first struck him with the stick; but Mrs Jameson denied that she ever touched McQuiggan until he grasped her roughly by the wrist, and she merely hit him with her walking stick to defend herself.—Previous convictions were recorded against the defendant, who was let off with a penalty of 20s and costs; or fourteen days' hard labour.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

Henry Lowes and *John Grant* were summoned for damaging a grass field, to the amount of 1d each, the property of Dobson Martin, of Consett, on June 29th.—The boys were discharged on payment of costs.

Robert Mullen and *Edward Simpson* were charged with causing damage to a meadow field, belonging to Mr Geo. Brown, of Consett, on the 29th.—Simpson was ordered to pay 1s fine, 1d damage, and costs; Mullen was let off on promising to pay the costs.

Mary Jane O'Neil, *Catherine McIntecr*, *Alice McClutcheon*, and *Henry Grant*, appeared in response to summonses charging them with trespassing in a grass field owned by George Brown, at Consett, on June 22nd, damaging the herbage to the extent of 1d a-piece.—They were fined 1s each, besides ordered to defray the damage and costs.

Thomas Carr, for trespassing in the same field on the 2nd inst., was similarly dealt with.

Samuel White and *James King*, for doing damage to property belonging to Jane Cooper at South Medomsley, on July 5th, were each fined 1s and expenses.

DAMAGING POSTERS.

William Wilkinson and *John William Berry* were summoned for wilfully damaging certain posting bills belonging to James Frosdick, bill-sticker, Consett.—It seems that on the 3rd and 6th inst, complainant caught the defendants covering certain posters over large bills affixed on his posting stations.—The case was adjourned for a fortnight, in the absence of the Magistrates Clerk, to gather his opinion upon the subject.

THE EDUCATION ACT.

Charles Adams and *George Herron*, of Dipton, were summoned by Mr David Mole, attendance officer, engaged by the Collierley School Board, for not sending their children regularly to school.—Both offenders were fined 5s, including costs.

James McGee, *Joseph Carroll*, *Bernard Malloy*, all of Consett, and *John Hardy*, of Stanley, were charged by Mr W. Ward (acting on behalf of the School Attendance Committee for the Lanchester Union) with being guilty of a similar offence.—Malloy and Hardy were fined in the full penalty of 5s; in McGee's case an order was made for the child to attend school; and Carroll was dismissed with a caution.

[In three school attendance cases heard at the Lanchester Police Court last week, it was stated that the whole of the defendants were dismissed; whereas one party was fined 5s, another was granted an attendance order, and the third was let off with a caution.]

LARCENY BY A FARM SERVANT.

Henry Bell, a farm servant, was brought up charged with stealing a coat and vest, valued at 20s, the property of William Robson, farmer, of Dyke Nook, near Consett, on May 8th.—Prosecutor stated that on the day in question, he left the articles hanging up in a cow-byre; but soon afterwards the things were missed, and the theft was traced to the prisoner. Bell was then employed by the Consett Iron Company, and was "sweethearting" a girl on the Dyke Nook Farm, going to see her every night. After "snaking" the coat and waistcoat out of the byre, he went to Newlands, where he was pursued by P.C. Lewis, of Castleside, and he was apprehended while working in the fields. He was wearing the waistcoat at the time; but he had stripped himself of the jacket and laid it down by the hedge side.—Defendant admitted his guilt, and was fined £2; or one month's hard labour.

VAGRANCY.

Mary McEwen was brought up by P.C. Forster for begging from door to door at Shotley Bridge, on the previous day (Sunday). She was the worse for drink, and when captured she had a quantity of bread in her possession.—Committed to Durham for fourteen days.

GAMBLING IN THE PUBLIC PARK: CAUTION TO CARD-PLAYERS.

John Jones, a young fellow, residing at West Row, Blackhill, was charged with gambling by playing cards in the Consett Public Park.—About three o'clock the preceding (Sunday) afternoon, P.C. Martin, who was on duty in plain clothes, suddenly pounced upon several groups of adults playing at "Nap" in the new park. Defendant was in the act of dealing the cards when the officer surprised the gang, and they all immediately decamped, Jones being the only one caught.—Defendant repudiated the allegation that they were gambling for money.—The Chairman severely commented upon the disgraceful conduct of such persons in spending their Sabbath afternoons in gambling, and the Magistrates said they were determined to punish all like offenders with the utmost rigour of the law.—Defendant was fined 10s and costs.

SECOND COURT.

Before JAMES ANNANDALE, Esq. (in the chair), and Col. A. B. WILBRAHAM.

THE DRUNKEN LIST.

Michael Cummings was charged by Sergt. Thornton with being drunk and incapable at Dipton, on June 26th.—Fined 5s and costs.

Richard Longstaff was summoned by P.C. Johnston for being drunk at South Medomsley, on the 26th ult.—He was fined 5s and costs; with the alternative of seven days' in gaol.

John Berren, for being guilty of the same offence at South Medomsley, on the 28th June, was also mulcted in 5s fine and expenses.

William Holmes and *Francis McAll*, who were accused by P.C. Davidson of being drunk and disorderly at Dipton, on July 3rd, were ordered to pay a fine of 5s each and costs.

HUSBAND AND WIFE "ON THE SPREE."

Edward and *Mary Smith*, man and wife, were summoned by Sergt. Thornton for having been drunk and creating a disturbance at Dipton, on the night of June 26th.—The husband was fined 5s and costs, while his wife was liberated on payment of a penalty of 1s and costs.

PUBLIC HEALTH PROSECUTIONS:

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS AND PROPERTY-OWNERS.

Thomas Davison, builder, of Medomsley Road, Consett, was summoned at the instigation of the Consett Local Board for "having caused certain building material and rubbish to be laid in a certain street, called Bath Street, Consett, within the limits of the district of the Consett Local Board, as defined by the Public Health Act of 1875, unlawfully did fail to cause the said material and rubbish to be sufficently fenced and enclosed, and the said default having continued for the space of nine days after the first-mentioned day, contrary to the Town Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, so far as they are included in the Public Health Act, 1875." Mr T. W. Welford (Clerk to the Local Board) appeared to prosecute; the defence was conducted by Mr J. McCartan.—The charge was sustained by W. Rippon (surveyor) who stated that the defendant, while effecting some alterations to premises abutting Bath Street, deposited a quantity of rubbish on the public thoroughfare, and allowed the same to remain for about nine days. Defendant also screened a quantity of lime on the public street, and as the weather was boisterous, it proved a source of annoyance to the inhabitants of that locality. He served defendant with a notice on the 19th June, but he took no heed of it.—Two witnesses named Farnsworth and Green also bore out the statement of Mr Rippon.—In defence, Mr McCartan held that this was not a public street, inasmuch as it had not been taken over by the Local Board; he also contended that the rubbish was not lying on the street, and furthermore that the section under which the proceedings were instituted did not apply to this particular case; and likewise submitted that Mr Davison never received a notice to remove the rubbish, &c., on the 19th June. Only one-half of the street had been made, and it was quite competent for the proprietor on the other side to remove his fence, as there were no buildings on that side of the street. Boys were in the habit of using this ground for playing thereon. Three years ago the ground was fenced in by Mr Walton, and in order to straighten the boundary, the rails were removed.—Mr Walton said he was one of the trustees under his late father's will. The street in question was nine or ten feet smaller than it was three years ago. He altered the rails so to be in a line with his mother's house—in fact the whole of the back street belonged to his mother. The ground beyond the fence opposite their house was used by the people in going to and from their dwellings.—Cross-examined by Mr Welford: His mother's house did not indicate the line of the street, except opposite the back street.—Defendant attested that he was engaged by Mr Thompson to make certain alterations in the interior of his premises. The whole of the work was done inside the house. The rubbish, which accumulated at the corner of the yard, was deposited on the opposite side of the street. He received instructions from Mr Rippon to remove a load of limestone, but he never got any notice regarding the obstruction alleged to be caused by the rubbish. The distance between Mr Walton's field and the outside wall was 24 feet. The street had only to be 18 feet from the schools to the opposite side.—Mr Welford pointed out that their bye-laws of the Local Board specified that the back streets should be not less than 18 feet in width, the Board could decide whether it should be wider.—Continuing, defendant stated that the whole of the rubbish was removed before the 19th June, and it was all carted away in five hours. It was cleared away before he heard that he was about to be summoned; he took the rubbish away because his job was complete.—By Mr Welford: The man Green was wheeling lime to the house in a barrow. He was also mixing lime off the back street upon Walton's private property.—Mr Welford stated that the 30th section of the Public Health Act plainly set forth that, wherever any alterations to existing erections were in progress, the surroundings must be sufficiently fenced in.—Mr McCartan submitted that the section was only applicable to large towns, where buildings were being extended.—Mr Rippon stated that he handed the notice to the defendant on the street; but as he refused to accept it, he took the document to his house, and left it with Mrs Davison.—The Bench, having consulted in private, came to the conclusion that the rubbish deposited at the place was not a practical obstruction, and only proved a technical inconvenience to foot passengers, consequently they would only inflict the nominal penalty of 5s and costs; the total amounting to £1 6s 6d.

Adam Brodie, of the Town Hall Chambers, Consett, was next charged with having, as agent for certain properties belonging to the executors of the late Mr John Jenkins, auctioneer, allowed a nuisance to exist on certain premises in Pitt Street, caused by the stoppage of a temporary branch drain.—Mr Welford also prosecuted in this case, and explained that Mr Brodie received the rents for the property, and it was sufficient for their purposes to constitute him as owner.—Mr Rippon stated that when he visited the premises, on June 24th, he found a nuisance in the back-yard. He served Mr Brodie with a notice to abate the same in 48 hours. After the expiration of that period, he again visited the place, and found the nuisance still existing, and he called in Dr Renton to examine it on the 29th ult. There was a smell arising from stagnant and sewage water which was injurious to health.—Cross-questioned by the defendant: He was not aware that for two months prior to the 24th June, Mr Davison had been engaged in carrying out certain improvements to the property with his sanction.—Mr Brodie: Do you not remember examining the premises, some weeks back, with Messrs Trotter, Bruce, and Trotter, and myself as their representative, and making some suggestions which it was deemed expedient to carry into effect?—Witness: I recollect going over the premises with some gentlemen, but did not know who they were. I never made any suggestions as to what work should be done.—Was not Davison altering this property under your supervision? I know that he has been working on the property, but not under me. Davison was busy with some water-closets on the 24th June, when I inspected the property. He had been working on the premises before that.—Defendant: So far as I am concerned, Davison was carrying out certain structural alterations of which you were cognisant of? I was not aware of what he was doing. All I know is that Davison had nothing to do with this nuisance.—You knew perfectly well that he had certain work to perform which would take still further time? I do not know anything, except what you say. I have not seen the specifications stipulating the work that Davison had to do; it was a question entirely between yourselves.—Did you not call at my office, a day or two previously, and enquire if it would not be better to serve me with a notice so as to induce Davison to push forward and get the place put right? I might have done so. I don't exactly remember.—Did I not say that I had no objection to you serving me with a notice?—You might have said so. I believe you did. I do not recognise Davison as having anything to do with this nuisance.—On the same date that you gave me a notice (24th June) did you not serve Davison with another notice (produced) requesting him to fix some trough closets on the same premises? I did.—Although you knew that Davison was effecting certain structural alterations to this property, you served him with a notice to do something else to the water-closets. You must know that it is utterly impossible for Davison to remedy the nuisance in the yard and attend to the water-closets at the same time. I served the notice on you for you to abate the nuisance, and you could have engaged some independent man to do the job.—But I had entered into an agreement with Davison to execute the whole of the work that was necessary. The notice was served on me on a Thursday? I believe it would be. I cannot say for certain.—You knew that builders' men generally cease working at noon on Saturdays? Yes.—Consequently there was not sufficient time to remedy the nuisance that week? Oh yes; it could easily be done in a few hours.—Mr Brodie said it was quite impossible for him to get the work done in the time allotted to him. On receipt of the notice, he immediately gave instructions to remedy the nuisance. Davison started on the Monday following, and had it all completed by the Wednesday.—Dr Geo. Renton, Medical Officer, stated that he examined the property at the request of Mr Rippon, on June 29th, and found a sink overflowing. The drain was stopped, and a large quantity of solid matter was standing, probably an accumulation of sewage. It was, in his opinion, a nuisance detrimental to the health of the general public. When he again visited the place on the 2nd July, however, he found that the nuisance had been removed.—By defendant: The drain only wanted cleaning out.—By the Bench: There was somebody at work in the privies at the time.—In defence, Mr Brodie stated that some months back, Messrs Trotter, Bruce, and Trotter, solicitors, Bishop Auckland (as mortgagees of the property) visited the place, and on the recommendation of Mr Rippon, sanctioned general improvements, consequently he entered into an agreement with Mr Davison to effect a total renovation of the whole of the properties. Mr Davison contracted to execute all the necessary works, and the same were carried out to the satisfaction of the Surveyor of the Local Board. The work had been in operation since April last, and they evinced every wish to carry out the recommendations of the Sanitary Inspector. When the notice was served upon him, he immediately requested the contractor to take steps to remove the nuisance as speedily as possible.—Mr Welford admitted that what Mr Brodie said might be perfectly correct, but the notice served upon him on the 24th June was not complied with until the 2nd inst.—Mr Rippon denied that Mr Davison was at work on the premises when he served the notices on the 29th June.—The magistrates, after consulting a short while, expressed their belief that defendant had not been so prompt as he might in getting the nuisance abated. They would impose a fine of 1s and costs.

DURHAM SUMMER ASSIZES.

The Summer Assizes for the county of Durham will be opened to-morrow (Saturday), and the business of the Assizes will be proceeded with on Monday. The Judges are Mr Baron Huddleston and Mr Justice Grantham, who will join the senior judge at this part of the circuit, and will, it is stated, take the business in the Crown court. The calender up to Wedensday showed the following to be the extent of the criminal business, 20 prisoners being charged with 16 offences, as follows:—Robbery with violence, seven prisoners charged with six offences; manslaughter, four charged with four offences; and one charged with each of the following offences—attempted murder, concealment of child-birth, rape, attempted rape, burglary, felony, unlawfully wounding, indecent assault, and bestiality.

The civil list, which Mr Baron Huddleston, it is stated, will take in hand, contains the enteries of 16 jury cases, and three without a jury. Of the jury cases, five are set down for trial by common juries, and the remainder by special juries,—a somewhat novel state of things, and showing the important character of the causes entered. Of the 16 cases two are for breach of promise and two more for libel. The remainder are of a usual character for damages for breach of contract, for personal injury, etc. Of the breach of promise cases, the first of these stands No. 1 on the list, and is a South Durham case, Miss Richardson being plaintiff, whilst a person named McNair is defendant. The solicitors in the case are Mr Wooler, of Darlington, for the plaintiff, and Mr Archer, of Stockton, for defendant. The second breach of promice, "Atkinson *versus* Dickinson," stands No. 5 on the list, and hails from Bishop Auckland. Mr Geo. Maw is solicitor for the plaintiff, whilst Messrs Broud are for the defendant. The first of the two libel cases originates in Sunderland, Messrs Rederson, Mitchell, and Co. being the plaintiffs, and a King's Lynn firm of foreigners, Messrs Rohar and Moller being the defendants. In the other case of libel, Miss Lillie Harris a young lady who has gained some reputation in Newcastle by her writings, in a weekly contemporary, on "Our Young Ladies" and kindred subjects, and by the manner in which she has deported herself at various public gatherings at which she takes part in the proceedings as a speaker, is the plaintiff, and the defendants are publishers of a weekly publication issued in Newcastle by a firm styling themselves "The Nothumberland Printing and Publishing Company, Limited." The case has excited a large amount of interest.

THE SOUTH MEDOMSLEY DISPUTE.

ANOTHER CONFLICT.

Another disturbance occurred on Monday at South Medomsley Colliery, near Dipton. As the back-shift men were proceeding to work, about 10·30 in the forenoon, they encountered a batch of strike hands between their dwellings and the colliery. The latter commenced to pelt them with stones, and six or seven revolver shots were fired, alleged to have been discharged by the strike men. A large number of stones were flung by the contending factions, and three or four of the workmen's wives struck by the missiles. Some of the men themselves were also wounded. As soon as word was received Superintendent Oliver despatched a number of constables to the spot. On arriving at South Medomsley shortly after mid-day all was quiet and peaceful. No one was arrested.

Yesterday (Thursday), at the Shotley Bridge Court-house—before Mr James Annandale, J.P.—*John Tones* (30), one of the Unionists now locked out at South Medomsley (who was apprehended on warrants at Dipton on Wednesday night by Sergt. Thornton) was brought up on two charges of attempted murder, having fired revolver shots at George Alderson, grocer, Medomsley Road, Consett (who has been accustomed to supply the non-Unionists with groceries and provisions ever since the commencement of the dispute), and at John Warner, one of the workmen now employed at the South Medomsley pit, during the affray on Monday last, as described above.—The police authorities applied for a remand, and this was accordingly granted; but it is anticipated the prisoner will be released on bail.

MINERS OBSTRUCTING THE FOOTPATH.

At the Consett Police Court on Monday afternoon—before Messrs Jon. Priestman (presiding), Jas. Annandale, Col. A. B. Wilbraham, and J. W. Walton-Wilson—*Adam Dixon*, *Richard Longstaff*, *Robert Young*, *Douglas Henderson*, *William White*, and *John Speeding*, all officials and members of the South Medomsley Miners' Lodge, at present on strike, were summoned at the instance of P.C. Johnson for wilfully obstructing the footpath on the Consett and Newcastle turnpike, at South Medomsley on June 26th, and preventing divers persons from walking thereon. Mr Welford prosecuted on behalf of the South Medomsley Colliery Owners.—The evidence of two of the workmen, William Jordan and Wilson, was to the effect that they were returning home from work, at 12·30 on the day in question, when the defendants, along with fifty other men, were congregated on the footway between the colliery and their dwellings. Some were standing against the wall, and others were lying with their legs stretched right across the footpath. They shouted and jeered at the "blacklegs" as they passed by, and even threatened them.—In answer to the defendants, witnesses denied that they met Dixon, or that he spoke to them, Longstaff was standing with his back to the wall. Jordan confessed that he did not want to come to court, and that he blamed Wilson for bringing him. Jordan never said that he came down the footpath; but he was obliged to walk along the roadway.—P.C's Johnston and Lindsay adduced corroborative testimony. There would be about 70 men congregated on the footpath. The Unionists had frequently been guilty of this offence, and had repeatedly been cautioned.—In answer to defendant Dixon, Johnston repudiated ever saying on the night of the great riot, that if he could not get hold of him by fair means, he would trump-up a charge against him. There were some men playing at ball on the other side of the road.—Defendants in turn denied the allegation brought against them. Dixon alleged that he met the men Jordan and Wilson, near to Brown's cottages, 200 yards further along the road, and that he spoke to them, but neither vouchsafed to reply. Longstaff observed that he was standing 25 yards off the highroad watching some men playing at quoits on the opposite side. Young said he was sitting on a large stone, watching some men playing at ball. White said he was merely coming down the road, carrying a child in his arms. Henderson denied that he was amongst the crowd; and Speeding explained that he was taking his three children out for a walk.—The magistrates, after carefully considering the evidence, said there was no doubt these men were obstructing the footpath, and they were determined to put a stop to the practice. They would be fined 10s each and costs, amounting to £1 12s. 6d., or 14 days' imprisonment in default. All the defendants, except Henderson, went to prison.

Business Announcements.

FOURTEENTH 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.

FRATER'S MAHOGANY VARNISH.

Moses! bring me a Bottle of Frater's Mahogany Varnish. We are going to CLEAN THE FURNITURE, and there is no other any use. For quantity, quality, and popularity, there is nothing like it in the Market.

George Frater
179, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE.
JOSEPH SIDDLE, NEWMARKET STREET, LOCAL AGENT.

THE COVENTRY CYCLE CO., LIMITED,

WHITEFRIARS LANE, COVENTRY.

SOLE MAKERS OF THE COVENTRY IMPERIAL BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES, SAFETIES, and TANDEMS.

ALL GUARANTEED MACHINES BEAR THE REGISTERED TRADE MARK OF THE COMPANY.

PRICE LISTS, 3 STAMPS. 876v

J. W. DAVISON,

FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

HAS NOW ON SHOW,

A LARGE STOCK OF PAPER-HANGINGS

AND TIN TRUNKS. CHEAP. 271w

VIOLIN.

WANTED PUPILS (Young Ladies preferred). Terms moderate.—Apply, Miss Nixon, Old Police Station, Consett, late of Newcastle. 632v

JAMES NIXON, CARRIAGE PAINTER.

WANTED, CONVEYANCES TO PAINT. Best work guaranteed. Terms moderate.—Address, Old Police Station, Consett. 633v

YE QUEEN MARY

BOOK OF HOUSEHOLD RECEIPES,
Containing Fifty Ancient and Valuable Receipes of our Ancestors (over Three Hundred Years old). Every Housekeeper in the United Kingdom should have a copy who believes in the good old Remedies of our ancestors. Post Free One Shilling, direct from the Publisher and Proprietor, J. Maguire, St. John's Cottage Partridge Green, Sussex. 560v

Robert Jackson's

CHEAP PRINTING & STATIONERY

ESTABLISHMENTS,

59, FRONT STREET, and 9 & 10, NEWMARKET

STREET, CONSETT.

☞ Agent for Dipton:—MR. THOMAS CLARK

South Medomsley Cottages.

British Wines!
PORT, SHERRY, AND ALL OTHER KINDS,
AND OF
SUPERIOR QUUALITY,
ALWAYS IN STOCK,
AT

C. F. COOKE'S,

ANNFIELD PLAIN.

Agent for Messrs. J. Gillon & Co., and other Celebrated Makers.

ALSO, UNFERMENTED FRUIT WINE AND CORDIALS, AT 1s. PER BOTTLE.

Also, Peek, Frean, & Co., and Huntley & Palmer's Fancy Biscuits, &c. 219w

THOMAS MILNER,

DISPENSING AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST,

☞ THE CENTRAL PHARMACY, CONSETT

MILNER'S FINEST NEW SEASON'S COD LIVER OIL.

A Consett Gentleman says:—I have found your New Season's Cod Liver Oil to be most beneficial in preventing hoarseness and relieving the strain on the chest, consequent on prolonged speaking in the open air, whilst the administration of it is not accompanied by the nausea resulting from many oils I have tried, and I can confidently recommend it."

1s. and 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

MILNER'S BLUE RIBBON ARMY MIXTURES

For the speedy production of a Delicious Temperance Cordial. Ginger, Pine Apple, &c. 6d. per Bottle.

MILNER'S DANDELION AND PODOPHYLLN STOMACH AND LIVER PILLS.

The excellent qualities of these Pills are too well known to be enumerated here, while the increasing demand under the Popular Name of Milner's Own Pills, is the best Proof of their efficacy. In Boxes 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

BALSAMIC COUGH MIXTURE.

An excellent Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, &c., and all Diseases of the Chest and Stomach. 1s. per Bottle.

HAIR RESTORERS, PERFUMES, POMADES.

TOILET REQUISITES IN GREAT VARIETY.

SPECTACLES TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS.

TRUSSES OF ALL SIZES.

Agent for Mr Lamont's Magnetic Belts, Chest Protectors, Knee Caps, &c., &c.

SHEEP DIPS. SHEEP DIPS

T.M. respectfully draws the attention of Farmers to the

TAR ELIXIR PRIZE MEDAL SHEEP DIP
Prepared by Messrs Ness & Co., Darlington, for which he is sole Agent.

PRICE 7s. 6d. PER 100 SHEEP.

☞ T. M. is likewise Agent for Bell & Riddle's, McDougall's, Little & Co.'s, Jeye's, Cooper's, and Wilson and Kitchen's Sheep Dips.

Alterative Condition Powders and Purging Balls for Horses.

FELLON AND CLEANSING DRINKS FOR CATTLE.

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

MILNER, Chemist,
Opposite the Post-Office Consett. 721v

Thomas Henry Kirkup,
GIBSON STREET, CONSETT,
Respectfully announces that he supplies, on the shortest notice, and at the lowest prices, BRICKS, SANITARY PIPES, CHIMNEY TOPS, LATHS, HAIR, CEMENT, PARIS PLASTER, &c. 156w

OIL & GAS-COOKING STOVES, PARAFFIN LAMPS, AND GAS-FITTINGS.

THOMAS DOYLE

(Late with J. C. Halliday),
3, NUN STREET, NEWCASTLE.
NOTE THE ADDRESS, AND SEE PRICES IN WINDOW.

YOU ARE INVITED
TO
BUY YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
John Gibson's New Shop
CORNER OF
FOUNDRY ROW AND BESSEMER STREET, BLACKHILL (near the Railway Station),
As they are unsurpassed for Fitting and Durability.

☞ A Well-selected Stock always on hand.

All Goods marked in plain figures, at Lowest Ready-Money Prices.

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

MUSIC LESSONS given—Pianos, Harmoniums, and American Organs Tuned and Repaired. Dealer in Harmoniums, &c.—T. Jones, 4, Gibson Street, near Co-operative Store, Consett. 407w

LORD CREWE ARMS, BLANCHLAND.

MRS. IMESON, the Proprietress (successor to the Misses Forster), respectfully calls the attention of Visitors, Pic-nic and Pleasure Parties to the Superior Accommodation provided at the above Hotel.

All Communications, by Letter or Telegram, Addressed to
Mrs. IMESON,
BLANCHLAND,
RIDING MILL,
Will receive prompt and careful attention. 377w

BEAMISH, PONTOP, AND CONSETT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Show at Consett.

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25th, 1886.

ENTRIES CLOSE, AUGUST 11th, 1886.

Prize Schedules on application to
JOHN RICHARDS, } Secs.
GEORGE RIDLEY, }
Beamish, July 1st, 1886. 368w

NORTH-WEST DURHAM.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS

CONSERVATIVE CLAIMS, 1886.

PERSONS wishing to have their names placed on the Register of Electors for the above Division in respect of Freehold and Occupation, also Lodgers, are requested to apply to the undersigned.

Last day of Claiming for Freeholds, 20th July.
Last day of Claiming for Occupation, 20th August.
Last day of Claiming for Lodgers, 20th August.
S. D. COOPER, Conservative Agent,
435w 12, Mount Pleasant, Consett.

TANTOBIE READING-ROOM, LIBRARY, AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION will hold their ANNUAL GALA and SPORTS on Saturday, July 17th, when upwards of £20 will be given.

120 Yards Handicap, £6 10s. 0d. Entrance 1s.
½ Mile Handicap. £2 5s. 0d. Entrance 6d.
15 Minutes Go-as-you-Please Handicap, £2 0s. 0d. Entrance 6d.
Wrestling for 11½ Stone Men, £3. Entrance 1s.
Quoiting, 10 yards, £1 10s. 0d.

For further particulars see Bills.

Entries for the 120 Yards and ½ Mile closed on the 13th July to
216w M. SNOWDON, Tantobie, Lintz Green.

CONSETT INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THE ANNUAL TEA and PUBLIC MEETING will be held on Saturday, July 17th, 1886. The TEA will be held in the National Schools, Consett (entrance from Parliament Street), at 3·45 p.m.

The PUBLIC MEETING and CONCERT will be held in the New Town Hall (entrance in Front Street), and will commence at 6·45 p.m. Addresses will be given by Mr. H. R. Bailey, of Newcastle; and Mr. Atkinson, of Wallsend.

BENFIELDSIDE AMATEUR STRING BAND.
Leader, Mr. Hobday.
MR. NIXON, SOLO VIOLINIST.
MR. STELLING, TENOR.
MISS BELL, SOPRANO.
MISS HARWOOD, CONTRALTO.
MR. H. RIDLEY, PIANIST.

Chairman, Mr. G. Lowes, President of the Society.
Conductor, ... Mr. C. Stelling

Tea Tickets, 1s. each, to be had at the Office, or at the National School-room Door on the Day of Tea.

Admission to Concert and Public Meeting by Programme only, to be given at the Tea Tables.

☞ All the Society's Places of Business will Close punctually at Three o'clock on the above day. 428w

Business Announcements.

JULY, 1886.

FREE EXCURSION TO LONDON.

BLUE BANNER TEA
PRIZE
POCKET
PUZZLE
COMPETITION

PRIZES:

FREE EXCURSION TO LONDON.

SIX FIRST-CLASS RETURN TICKETS BY STEAMER FROM NEWCASTLE TO LONDON; OR, IF PREFERRED, THE VALUE PAID IN CASH.

The above-named Prizes will be awarded to the six competitors giving the greatest number of correct answers to the Puzzles forming the subject of this competition.

In the event of there being more than six competitors answering correctly the same number of puzzles, the total value of prizes, viz:—£5, will be divided equally.

The answers and names of successful competitors will be published on Saturday, August 21st, in the *Northern Weekly Leader*, *Consett Guardian*, and *Hexham Courant*.

CONUNDRUMS.

1. What is that which flies without wings?
2. Why is the telephone like a well-trained child
3. Why is a musical gamut like a gambling den?
4. What grows bigger the more you contract it?
5. Why does the new moon remind one of a giddy girl of 14?
6. Why do Chinese actors differ from all others?
7. Required—a word of eight letters containing the five vowels—A E I O U.
8. What is that which never asks questions, but requires many answers?
9. Why is a good suggestion like a bairn crying in church?
10. Why is a drunkard like a vain young lady?

PROVERBS—TRANSPOSED.

11. AaaaAcdeeegiimnnnoprrrrttusy.
12. AaaabcdEEiiRLmnnnnnrstuuwy.

AN ISLAND TRANSPOSED.

13. CanasabItundtR.

WORD TRANSPOSITIONS.

14. Men at arms.
15. Trosey.
16. O sad my hurt. Pace!
17. Run quel a cob N.E.
18. Goynmhaa.

HIDDEN CITIES.

19. Change here for Doncaster.
20. Whisper the secret in my ear.

HIDDEN TOWNS.

21. Music hath a mighty power
To soothe the soul in sorrow's hour,
22. A link reversed and part of our body give a town in Lancashire.
23. My *first* is a preposition.
My *second* a composition.
My *whole* an acquisition.
24. My *first* is full of pieces of my *second*.
My *whole* a fearful weapon once was reckoned.
25. I contain *fourteen* letters—
My 8, 1, 11, 7 is a stag.
My 14, 13, 2, 9 is a fable.
My 10, 12, 2, 5, 4, 7, is the name of a hound celebrated in verse.
My 3, 11, 9, 6, is a man's name.
My *whole* is a celebrated King of England.
26. I am a word of *nine* letters, and a famous town in England—
My 8, 9, 3 is a precious stone.
My 7, 6, 3 is obscure.
My 1, 2, 4 is a Hebrew measure.
My 5, 6, 3 is a border.
My 7, 2, 8, 8, 9, 5 is a weapon.
My 5, 6, 4 is part of the human frame.
My 1, 2, 8, 9 is a prison.
27. Behead me once, and lo! a scene
Of wavering woods and meadows green;
Behead me twice, and you will find
From how great loss I saved mankind,
Cut off my tail when brought to light,
From caverns deep I glitter bright;
Two tails—behold a fair retreat,
Where sickness, wealth, and pleasure meet,
Tho' small and weak my whole, to nought
Man's mightiest works it oft hath brought,
And tho' a maid with gentle eyes
Approve it, yet the old despise.
And tho' its destiny is bright,
To be on earth a shining light,
And soar like genius to the sky—
Man only longs to see it die.

CONDITIONS:

The Answers published to be deemed correct, and beyond appeal. For obvious reasons no correspondence with reference to the same can be entertained.

Answers, with the competitor's full name and address, to be forwarded prepaid not later than Saturday, August 7th, addressed to

"Blue Banner Tea Depôt,
30, Cloth Market,
Newcastle-on-Tyne."

Each competitor must enclose with the answers the outside wrapper of a packet of Blue Banner Tea.

BLUE BANNER TEA

2s. 6d. PER LB. FOR 2s. 6d. PER LB.

QUALITY,
STRENGTH,
FLAVOUR,
IS

MATCHLESS.

SOLD IN QUARTER-POUND PACKETS ONLY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL GROCERS.

Owing to the Extraordinary Number of Competitors in the

SPELLING BEE PRIZE COMPETITION

FOR JUNE,

It has been found impossible to publish the Awards before Saturday, July 24th,

Public Notices.

LANCHESTER FLOWER AND HORTICULTURAL SHOW will be held on Saturday, August 28th, 1886. 418w

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

ON TUESDAY, July 20th, an Excursion Train will leave CONSETT at 9·2 p.m. for LONDON for Four Days. See Bills. 436w

A YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL will be Opened by MISS TAIT, at 23, Sherburn Terrace, Consett, on August 3rd, 1886. The Course of Study will embrace Thorough English, French, Drawing, Music, Needlework, and Calisthenics.

Forms of Prospectus on application.

Daily Boarders can be accommodated. 446w

CONSETT INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The LIBRARY of the above Society will be RE-OPENED on Friday, July 23rd, 1886, for the issue of Books. 429w

COMMERCIAL INN CORNER OF FRONT STREET AND MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

JOHN PROUDLOCK, late of the Bradley Arms, Leadgate, has REMOVED to THE ABOVE ADDRESS, where he will be glad to meet his Friends. 432w

BLACKHILL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE Members of the above Institute are respectfully requested to attend the QUARTERLY MEETING to be held on Thursday, 29th of July, 1886, at the above place.

J. T. MUIR, Secretary,
433w 20, Bessemer Street, Blackhill.

Shotley Bridge Flower Show
AND
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,
SATURDAY, AUGUST 21st, 1886.

GRAND MILITARY TOURNAMENT
(Change of Programme).

NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIER BAND.

For Schedules, &c., apply
W. RAMSAY, Secretary,
398w 6, St. Cuthbert's Terrace, Benfieldside.

GEORGE HEDLEY, Esq., Deceased.—All Persons having any Claims or Demands against the Estate of the late GEORGE HEDLEY, of Burnopside Hall, near Lanchester, in the County of Durham, and of No. 66, Jesmond Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Coal Owner, are requested to send particulars of the same forthwith to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the Executors of the deceased.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1886.
PHILIPSON, COOPER, & GOODGER,
27, Grey Street,
387w Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

LOOK HERE.

THE STANLEY CIRCUIT PRIMITIVE METHODIST DEMONSTRATION will be held in a field at Oxhill, on Saturday, July 24th, 1886. Rev. D. SHEEN, of Sunderland, will LECTURE in the Afternoon, subject—"The King of Books: its Story and Glory." Chairman, W. Jenkins, Esq., J.P., of Consett Hall. TEA at 4 p.m. PUBLIC MEETING at 6 p.m. Speakers—Revs. D. Sheen, A. Latimer, J. Gill, and J. Waite. Messrs. J. Harrigate, Chairman; J. Bones, Vice-chairman. Gates open at 1 o'clock.

Admission to Tea, Field, and Lecture, 1s.; to Field and Lecture only, 6d.

401w PHILIP REAY, Secretary.

ANNFIELD PLAIN WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Rev. E. A. TELFER will Preach in the above Chapel on Wednesday, July 21st, 1886. Service to commence at Half-past Three. After which, A PUBLIC TEA will be provided. Tea on the Tables at Five o'clock.

In the Evening, the Rev. E. A. Telfer will deliver his Popular LECTURE, entitled—"Recollections of Queer People."

Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock by John Smith, Esq., of Shotley Bridge.

Admission to Tea, Adults, 1s.; Children, 6d. Admission to Lecture, 6d.; Reserved Seats, 1s. Entrance to Reserved Seats by Vestry Door.

A Collection will be taken after the Sermon.

Proceeds in aid of the New Sunday School Building Fund. 424w

A POLYTECHNIC EXHIBITION will be held in the Burnopfield National School, on Thursday, July 29th, 1886, and following days.

The EXHIBITS will embrace WORKING MODELS, interesting and CURIOUS ARTICLES from the Holy Land, China, India, Australia, &c. PICTURES, BIRDS EGGS, FOSSILS, &c.

ENTERTAINMENTS each day.

On Thursday, 29th, the Rev. F. Steggall will LECTURE on "Electricity," illustrated by a Wimshurst Machine, and with brilliant experiments. At other times, "Kinderspiel" and Concerts.

STALL for the Sale of Useful and Ornamental Articles.

REFRESHMENT STALL.

Open each day from 3 p.m. to 9·30 p.m.

Admission—First Day, 2s.; Second Day, 1s.; other Days, 6d.; Children, Half-price.

The Funds are for providing a Coffee Room, &c., for the Temperance Society. 438w

NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION, 1886.

TAKE NOTICE, that all Persons having any Claims against L. A. ATHERLEY-JONES, Esq., M.P., or against me, the undersigned, his Election Agent, for any Expenses incurred on account of, or in respect of the conduct or management of the above Election, are, by the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883, required to send in detailed particulars of such Claims to me, at my Office, situate as below, within fourteen days after the day on which the Candidate was declared Elected (July 7th, 1886); and that every Claim not so sent in will be barred, and cannot be paid unless by leave of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1886.
ADAM BRODIE,
Of 17, Sherburn Terrace, Consett, in the County of Durham, Election Agent for the said
L. A. Atherley-Jones, M.P. 392w

NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

IMPORTANT TO ALL LIBERALS RESIDING IN THE DIVISION.

ON the first day of August the Overseers publish a LIST OF ALL OCCUPIERS ENTITLED TO BE PLACED ON THE PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER, by posting it on the Church or Chapel doors in the various Townships.

HOUSEHOLDERS are particularly desired to examine the said List and see that their Names are on, and, if not, by applying to the Secretary of the Local Liberal Association, or the undersigned, Forms of Claim can be had, and any other information which may be required will be supplied, free of charge.

LODGERS will also be provided with Forms of Claim on application.

NOTE:—All Claims must be handed in to the Assistant Overseer on or before the 20th of August.

ADAM BRODIE, F.S.A.,
Liberal Registration Agent,
434w Town Hall, Consett.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, DIPTON.

CONSECRATION

OF THE
NEW CHURCH AND BURIAL GROUND
BY THE
Lord Bishop of Durham,
ON
WEDNESDAY, JULY 21st, 1886, AT 4 P.M.
A PUBLIC TEA at 6 p.m. 9d. each.
EVENING SERVICE, at 7·30 p.m., with Sermon by the
Ven. Archdeacon Watkins.

☞ On Sunday Morning, July 25th, the Rev. J. GORNALL, Vicar of Collierley, will be the Preacher.

Collections in aid of Church Building Fund. 400w

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. A. Brodie.

Thursday, July 29th, 1886.
Mount Pleasant, Templetown, and Middle Street, Consett.—Important Sale of Valuable Freehold Property and Gas Shares.

MR. ADAM BRODIE (Member of the Institute of Estate Agents), is instructed to offer for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the house of Mr. George Brown, Railway Hotel, Consett, on Thursday, July 29th, 1886, subject to conditions to be then and there produced and read, the following Valuable Lots of FREEHOLD PROPERTY—

Lot 1.—The Substantial, Well-built, FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE and PREMISES, situate at Mount Pleasant, Consett, fronting into the New Park, and commanding a splendid view of the same, and also of the Vale of the Derwent, measuring 28 feet 6 inches, and with a total depth from Back to Front of 78 feet, and containing commodious Sitting Room, Front and Back Kitchens, and Four Bed Rooms, with Work Shop and Warehouse behind, and all the usual Conveniences, as at present occupied by Mr. William Knox. By a small outlay, this excellent Property can be converted into Two Good Dwelling-Houses of Five Rooms each.

Lot 2.—Three Neat, Well-built, and Pleasantly-Situate FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSES at South View, Templetown, presently occupied by Messrs Sledge, Marrion, and Smith, as Tenants, and each containing Four Rooms, with Out-Offices and Large Front Gardens attached, to a Depth of 83 feet Sloping to, and looking upon, the beautiful Lanchester Valley. These will be Sold in one Lot, or separately, as may be desired.

Lot 3.—The Compact and Well Situate FREEHOLD SHOP, with Work Room over, being No. 19, in Middle Street, Consett, as at present occupied by Mr. Jacob Goodfellow, as a Millinery Establishment, at an Annual Rental of £25 per annum.

Lot 4.—THIRTY FULLY-PAID £10 B SHARES in the Shotley Bridge and Consett Gas Company, which will, if required, be Sold in Lots of Five, or upwards.

Sale to commence at Seven o'clock p.m.

The attention of Property Buyers, Investors, and Speculators is specially directed to this Sale, which will afford an excellent opportunity for such Persons putting their Money out to advantage.

The Premises may be seen, and further particulars as to the various Lots may be had on application to the Auctioneer, Town Hall, Consett. 425w

Preliminary Advertisement.—Monday, August 9th, 1886.—Victoria Street, Consett.—Important Sale of Superior Household Furniture and Miscellaneous Effects, together with the whole of the Stock-in-Trade of Groceries and Provisions, Shop Fixtures and Fittings, and Sundries.

MESSRS. A. & R. J. BRODIE are instructed by Mr. John Freek, who is declining business and leaving the town, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises in Victoria Street, Consett, on Monday, August 9th, 1886, the Superior Household FURNITURE and EFFECTS, together with the STOCK-IN-TRADE OF GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, and SUNDRIES. Particulars in Posters and future Advertisements.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett, has been appointed AGENT FOR NORTH-WEST DURHAM, by the Authorities of the above rising Colony, and is now receiving APPLICATIONS FOR ASSISTED PASSAGES for the first Steamer, which is to be dispatched in August Fare, including Ship's Kit, £7.—Apply at once to Adam Brodie, Town Hall, Consett. 380w

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

Postal address—Adam Brodie & Robert John Brodie, Town Hall, Consett.

By Mr. William Raw.

MR. WM. RAW, instructed by Mr. Thomas Walker, Hairdresser, of Durham Road, Blackhill (who is leaving the neighbourhood), will SELL BY AUCTION, on Saturday, July 17th, the whole of his Household FURNITURE. Particulars in bills.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock. 417w

By Messrs. Nicholson and Murray.

ROYAL AUCTION MART, BENFIELDSIDE.

MONDAY, JULY 19th, 1886.

8 Fat Cattle.
105 Fat Sheep and Lambs
Veal Calves, and Pork and Store Pigs.
3 Pure Berkshire Sow Pigs, 10 weeks old, suitable for breeders.
A quantity of very useful Dairy Cows.
Geld Cows, Store Cattle, Finger Calves, &c.
1 Set of Cob Gig Harness.
Saddles, Bridles, &c.
Stackyard Ladders.
6 Dozen Hay Rakes.
Poultry, &c.
20 Young Ducks.
1 Very Superior Riding Saddle.

Sale at One o'clock.
440w NICHOLSON & MURRAY, Auctioneers.

John Swinburn Murray,
AGRICULTURAL VALUER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
ROYAL AUCTION MART, BENFIELDSIDE

By Mr. A. Phillipson.

Choice Business Premises and Land for Sale at Dipton.

MR. A. PHILLIPSON, honoured with instructions from Mr Robert Urwin, will offer for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the house of Mr W. Young, Red Lion Inn, Dipton, on Wednesday, July 28th, 1886, at Six o'clock in the evening, all that Excellent and Extensive

BLOCK OF FREEHOLD PROPERTY,

situate in Front Street, Dipton, and occupied by Mr. Geo. Murray, comprising—HOUSE of 8 Rooms, with Front and Back Shop, Stable, Cart Shed, very large Market Garden, and all necessary Conveniences.

Also, BUTCHER'S SHOP and WAREHOUSE adjoining, and the GRASS FIELD behind, comprising 2¼ acres, more or less.

This attractive Property is in a capital situation, recently improved and drained, very substantial and commodious, and can be adopted for any class of business, and offers an exceptional opportunity for a safe and profitable investment to a man of ability and push.

The Tenant (Mr Murray) will show the Property, and any information may be had from the Owner, Mr. Robert Urwin, Dipton; or from the Auctioneer.

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852v A. PHILLIPSON, Auctioneer. Dipton.

Mr. H. Brown.

MR. H. BROWN is instructed by Mr. J. G. Nicholson, of Templetown, who is about to remove, to SELL BY AUCTION, on the Premies, on Monday, July 26th, 1886, part of his Household FURNITURE, consisting of Mahogany Three quarter Chest of Drawers; Mahogany Round Centre Table; Small Round Table; Kitchen Table; American Clock; Four-poled Bedstead and Mattress; Feather Bed; Dressing Table; Swing Looking Glass; 2 Brass Candlesticks; 2 Kitchen Fenders; Good Water Filter; Sewing Machine, and a lot of other useful articles.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 437w

By Mr. J. Vickers.

TOW LAW AUCTION MART.

LIVE STOCK SALES WEEKLY.

THERE WILL BE SOLD, at the above Mart every Monday, a Choice Collection of DAIRY COWS, FAT AND STORE CATTLE, AND SHEEP. Sale at 12·30.

Trucks at Station.

J. VICKERS, Auctioneer.
Grove Villa, Tow Law. 187w

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OFFICES:—
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☞ JOSEPH OLEY,
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John Crawford,
AGRICULTURAL VALUER & FURNITURE AUCTIONEER,
25, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.
Business done promptly, and on reasonable terms.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

Bain & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, WAREHOUSEMEN, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, CONSETT.

Business Announcements.

DETECTION

IMPOSSIBLE!

Mr. G. RICHARDSON, SURGEON DENTIST, 6, BLACKETT STREET, NEWCASTLE, Inserts Artificial Teeth (by a New Painless Process) which for durability, natural appearance, and moderate prices, are unsurpassed by any in the Profession. Consultation Free. Railway Fare Paid for Country Patients.

6—BLACKETT STREET—6 163w

HOW TO GET STRONG AGAIN!
BY USING
Glendenning's Invalid Port

☞ 36s. per Dozen; 3s. per Bottle. Carriage Paid on 6 Bottles and upwards.

W. GLENDENNING,

IMPORTER OF PURE WINES,
9, GRAINGER STREET (between Nun Street and Newgate Street), NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

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PERMANENT
Benefit Building Society
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Advances made on Freehold or Copyhold Property repayable as arranged, or for fixed periods.
428u ADAM BRODIE, F.S.A., Secretary.

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 & Silver GUARDS, ALBERTS, &c., on Sale at the Lowest Prices.

HIGH CLASS DENTISTRY.

Mr. T. C. CAMPBELL

SURGEON DENTIST,
9, GRAINGER STREET,
NEWCASTLE.

☞ Artificial Teeth at Reasonable Prices.

COMPLETE UPPER OR LOWER SET
From 30s. to £4 10s.

PARTIAL SETS OR SINGLE TEETH
From 3s. to 10s. per Tooth.

Every Set is adapted to the mouth on the most improved principles, without extraction of Stumps or other painful operation, guaranteed to fit perfectly and warranted.

Teeth painlessly extracted by the aid of Nitrous Oxide Gas.

Operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed, and all charges strictly moderate.

☞ Country Patients visiting Mr. Campbell's Establishment in Newcastle will have all the advantages of a most complete Dental Apparatus, and whenever possible, will be allowed their railway fare

J. K. L.—We do not usually answer such questions. You had better call upon Mr. ROBERTS, The Newcastle Chemist, who will probably send you a Price List of Drugs & Patent Medicines. Read.

IN reply to "Celia," we can only repeat that the information you require can only be obtained from Mr. ROBERTS, Chemist, 1, New Bridge Street, and 97, Clayton Street, Newcastle. Read.

DEAR Harry, return home at once, but be sure and bring one of Mr. ROBERTS' Price Lists of Patent Medicines. It will save us many a sovereign! Read. 164w

TO ADVERTISERS.

All Orders for Advertisements for insertion in the *Consett Guardian* must be WRITTEN, and sent in not later than NINE o'clock on Friday mornings to ensure publication.

We use great care to secure the correct printing of advertisements; but we cannot be responsible for inaccuracies nor from any consequences arising therefrom.

Parties making inquiries by letter respecting advertisements must enclose an addressed stamped envelope.

It is contrary to Post-office Regulations for letters to be addressed to initials or fictitious names at any Post-office. Advertisers are desired to bear this in mind.

Applicants for situations and others who reply to advertisements are recommended to forward copies of their testimonials, and not the original documents.

Warning to Miners.—The following warning was issued on Wednesday night:—Pressure has declined very rapidly since last nigh, it being now 57lb. less on the square foot than it was on Sunday evening. An improvement will soon take place, but for the remaining portion of the week great care must be exercised. Managers must see that ventilation is kept up, especially on Saturday and Sunday. Fire triers must make their rounds as near the time of commencing work as possible. Should gas be found it must not be fired, but cleared out, and the danger-signal fixed. Look out for gas in the most unusual places. Use props and sprags freely to prevent falls, which are dangerous, as they disturb the air currents. Let every lamp be thoroughly inspected, and none in the least defective allowed to pass. Colliers must not tamper with their lamps, nor smoke in the pit. No naked lights in any part of the pit. No shot-firing at present. The cupola man must fire frequently and in small quantities, to keep up a brisk fire.

The Consett Guardian

FRIDAY, July 9th, 1886.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

[By "Incedo."]

The Consettonians were not favoured with the best of weather for the trip to Tynemouth on Wednesday. The wind blew something like a gale, and albeit that rain fell heavily during the morning, the dust was driven along the roads and by-ways in blinding showers. Notwithstanding the boisterous wind and the changeful skies, the excursion was a success as far as the North-Eastern Railway Company was concerned. When people make arrangements to go from home they ill brook to be turned from the tenor of their way, especially in an outlying place like Consett, where opportunities for spending an afternoon by the sea are not attainable every day.

I have been informed that in another week or so, about 700 men, now employed in the puddling furnaces at Consett Iron Works, may be turned off on a day's notice. That is the worst news I have heard for a long time. The introduction of steel plates for shipbuilding and boiler-making sounded the death-knell to the laborious vocation of the puddler; and of him it may well be said—"His occupation's gone." The fact itself is not to be regretted, for the work was not of a nature that was suitable for animals of the lowest type; but men become accustomed to it, and even acquire a preference for the most disgraceful of occupations. It is, however, a very serious matter for the men employed in that branch of the iron industry. In busy times the difficulties to be surmounted would have been less. Had work been plentiful men might have turned their hands to anything, but with every department overstocked their case is serious indeed.

The sketch of the late Mr Hedley, in the last issue of the *Guardian*, revives the locomotive engine theory. It is not many years since I knew that to the deceased gentleman's father—and not to the illustrious George Stephenson—belonged the honour of having invented the smooth wheel and rail, now in use all the world over. Up to this time it was thought that the wheels would necessarily slip; and ashes, cogged-wheels, and sundry contrivances were resorted to by way of compensating for the supposed defect.

Mr Hedley's father, then a viewer at Wylam Colliery, was the first to doubt the correctness of the received opinion; and he demonstrated the accuracy of his convictions by the best of all proof—experience. This discovery formed an epoch, in the history of the locomotive engine, and yet there are thousands who are unacquainted with the fact. It is recorded that during Mr Stephenson's lifetime, that whilst he was being entertained to dinner at Darlington, a certain noble Lord—Ravensworth I believe—in responding to a toast, made reference to the genius of Stephenson, laying special significance on the importance of the invention referred to above, and which he claimed for the hero of the hour—George Stephenson. That gentleman accepted the compliment without qualification, but the late Mr Hedley's father, who was then alive, contradicted the statement and claimed the honour in a letter which appeared in several consecutive issues of the *Newcastle Chronicle* of that day. The epistle passed unchallenged by Mr Stephenson and his friends; but it was not until recent years that posterity awarded to Mr Hedley the honour that was his by right. The moralist will learn from the circumstance narrated above, that, when society takes a hero to its bosom it manifests considerable reluctance to shatter its idol.

Everybody is heart-sick reading the politics of the day, and I should have been loath to introduce so wearisome a subject had I not had something special to touch on. Few will be disposed to begrudge Mr Atherley-Jones the week's canter in the "happy hunting grounds." He kept his saddle with the ease and grace befitting the victor, and if his Pegasus gave an occasional kick at the prostrate Tory, that was nothing to be wondered at.

Local and District News.

CONSETT.

Yesterday (Thursday), the choir in connection with Christ Church, Consett, had their annual trip to Jesmond Dene.

Theatrical License.—On Monday, the Consett Bench of Magistrates granted a license to Mr David Aitkin, the manager of the portable wooden structure permanently erected in Gibson Street, Consett, to perform theatrical plays therein.

The Twelfth of July.—The twelfth of July commemoration passed over in a tolerable peaceable manner in Consett and district. During the evening the streets of the town were beseiged by people, but nothing of any consequence transpired. A large staff of police officers from all parts of the Lanchester division, as well as from Durham city and the surrounding county petty sessional divisions, were drafted into the town to be ready in case of emergency. About 7·30 p.m. a young man belonging to Leadgate was arrested for misconducting himself near to the Fountain while the Salvation Army were conducting an open-air service, and he was escorted by the police through the main thoroughfares to the lock-up. A large crowd followed, and considerable excitement prevailed for some time, but it afterwards subsided. On Monday night a great number of people assembled in the vicinity of the railway station in the expectation of seeing the Orangemen arrive per the last train, but they were doomed to disappointment, as none were coming.

Christian Lay Church.—The first anniversary in connection with the Christian Lay Church at Consett took place on Saturday and Sunday last. On the first-mentioned day a public tea was held in the church, when a goodly number sat down to partake of the rich things provided. The management of the tea was entrusted to Mrs Joseph Sanderson, who had the tables carefully presided over by the Misses Williams, Alder, Bell, Jones, and Frost. After tea a public meeting was held—Mr Thos. Williams senr., Blackhill, occupied the chair, his address being short but to the point. Messrs Maddison, Shepherd, and Huntley, afterwards addressed the meeting, their remarks being highly appreciated by every one present. On Sunday the services were ably conducted by Mr G. Huntley, of Sunderland. The morning service was held in the Vicarage Field. The children recited their pieces in a masterly fashion. The singing was prepared under the efficient management of Mr Thos. Sinclair, of Consett. Mr John Wildsmith ably presided at the harmonium. The anniversary has altogether proved a great success.

Beamish, Pontop, and Consett Agricultural Society.—A largely-attended meeting of members was held on Wednesday night, at the house of Mr Whittaker, Wheat Sheaf Inn, Consett, under the presidency of Mr Richard Murray, of Benfieldside House. The meeting was convened specially for the purpose of expediting the arrangements for the forthcoming annual exhibition to be held at Consett, on August 25th next. The following contracts were let:—Mr Handcock, Burnopfield, for fitting-up the show ground; Mr F. Stevenson, 77, Westgate Road, Newcastle, for supplying dinner and refreshments; and the Consett Iron Works Band for the music. Mr J. S. Murray, of Blackhill, was appointed steward to take charge of the general arrangements of the show; and an efficient staff of stewards was selected for the various departments.—It was unanimously resolved to admit school children in any numbers, provided they are accompanied by their respective masters and teachers, to the exhibition at the rate of 3d per head. The Workhouse boys and girls at Lanchester will be admitted upon the same terms.—The general secretaries (Messrs J. Richards and George Ridley) were empowered to make the necessary arrangements with the North-Eastern Railway Company for running special trains to Consett on the show day.

BLACKHILL.

On Wednesday, Mr John Oxley, fruiterer, of Foundry Row, Blackhill, died somewhat suddenly from the effects of a stroke received a short while ago.

A Tipsy Woman.—At the Shotley Bridge Occasional Court, this (Friday) morning—before James Annandale, Esq., J.P.—*Jane Hinds*, of Delves Lane, Consett (a married woman), was brought up for having been helplessly intoxicated at Blackhill, shortly before ten o'clock last (Thursday) night. The woman was so far "gone" that she had to be brought to the Police Station in a conveyance.—Defendant was fined 2s 6d and costs, or seven days' imprisonment in default.

Benfieldside Stock Auction Mart Sale.—On Monday, Messrs Nicholson and Murray held their usual weekly sale of fat cattle, sheep, and pigs; dairy cows, store cattle, &c. Fat cattle and sheep were a brisk trade, and excellent prices were obtained, but cows and store stock trade was not so brisk, which may be accounted for by the dry withering drought and consequent want of grass in the pastures, and poor prospect of winter feeding. Beef, 8s to 8s 6d per stone; young sheep, 9d per lb.; while large fat were making 6d to 6½d.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Marriage of a Primitive Methodist Minister.—The Rev Ed. Campbell, second son of Mr Wm. Campbell, foreman joiner for the Messrs Annandale, Shotley Grove, was married on the 7th inst, at the Shotley Bridge Primitive Methodist Chapel, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Guthrie, eldest daughter of Mr John Guthrie, manager at the Shotley Grove paper Mills. The Rev Andrew Latimer, of Newcastle, performed the marriage ceremony in an impressive manner, in the presence of a large and much-interested audience. The newly-married pair and bridal party took breakfast at the bride's home, and afterwards left by the 1·12 train for the Consett and Blackhill Station for Northfleet, where they are to spend their honeymoon, with the good wishes of all who know them. Mr Campbell, who at present has an engagement as Primitive Methodist preacher in a London circuit, is a native of Shotley Bridge, and a young man of considerable promise and of respectable family, and will, if we are not much mistaken, do honour to the place of his birth.

KILNPIT HILL.

Musical International College, London.—The following is the list of successful candidates at the theroetical examination held in connection with the above college at Newcastle-on-Tyne on May 31st:—Senior division: Harmony, John Wilkinson, passed. Special mention division: Lizzie Bennett (17), first-class honours; Nellie Sisson, second-class honours; Sally Kyle (16), third-class honours. Junior division: Barbara Clark (16), Campbell Watt (13), and Robert Danskin (12). The above are all pupils of Mr Alfred Bell, Kilnpit Hill. Examiner, Edwin M. Lott, Mus. Doc.

LANCHESTER.

Joint Hospital Board.—The monthly meeting of this body took place at Lanchester yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, under the presidency of Mr Geo. G. Taylor Smith, J.P.—It was reported that the three first cases ever admitted into the new infectious hospital were from Blackhill.—The Committee are at present negociating for the purchase of a large ambulance carriage.—[We are asked to state that the fee paid to Dr G. Renton for his attendance to patients is 10s and not £10 per head, as it appeared by a misprint in a former issue.]

Election of a Guardian for Tanfield Parish.—The Local Government Board having issued an order for a special election of Guardians to act for the years 1886-7 for the parish of Tanfield, in the place of Mr W. Johnson, who is temporary disqualified, Mr W. H. Ritson, Lanchester (as returning officer) notifies that nominations of suitable gentlemen will be received from the 16th to the 20th inst., and on the 21st a list of the nominations will be published. Should more than one person be nominated, voting papers will be delivered on the 26th, collected on the 27th, and the votes counted on the 28th July.

ROWLANDS GILL.

The Volunteer Camp.—Permission has been given for the site of the regimental camp of the 3rd Durham Rifles (Sunderland) to be changed from Gibside, Rowlands Gill, to Morpeth.

LANGLEY MOOR.

Accident in a Hay-Field.—On Monday, Wm. Robinson, butcher, residing at the Boyne, whilst cutting meadow in a field near the Roman Catholic Schools, Langley Moor, accidentally fell before the cutter, and wonderfully escaped with slight injuries.

Gala and Sports.—The second annual sports, promoted by the committee and friends of the Langley Moor Mutual Improvement Society, were held on Wednesday, in a field at Langley Moor, situated on the banks of the Browney, and surrounded by some of the most beautiful scenery for which that district is noted. The weather, although dull in the morning, proved very favourable. There was a large attendance of visitors. The sports were heartily contested, and proved a great success. There was a string band for the enjoyment of those who enjoyed a trip on the light "fantastic toe," and games of various kinds were conducted. Results:—120 yards flat race (open). —J. Chrishop, jun., 1; W. Thornton, 2; J. Neasham 3. 120 yards foot race (boys).—J. Brown, 1; T. Brown, 2; P. Wilson, 3. Half-mile hurdle race.—J. Atkinson, 1; T. Elliot, 2; W. Thornton, 3. Obstacle race.—R. Brown, 1; H. Wilkinson, 2; J. Atkinson, 3. Skipping.—Mary Lee, 1; E. Peele, 2; S. Bryden, 3. Kite-flying. —J. Morton, 1; D. Todd, 2; J. Todd, 3. Bell race —J. Daglish, 1; W. Richardson, 2; R. Watts, 3. Quoit handicap.—G. Jackson, 1; J. Smith, 2; J. Smith, 3. Tug of War.—Brannon's team, 1; Chrishop's team, 2.

WEARDALE.

The directors of the Weardale and Shildon Water Company announce an interim dividend of 3½ per cent. per annum, payable on August 4th.

STANHOPE.

The hay harvest has now become pretty general around Stanhope. The crops are light, and considerably below the average. The outlying farm lands next the moors are considerably late this year.

Sudden Death at Crawleyside.—On Wednesday, Mrs Riddle, of Crawleyside, Stanhope, dropped down dead as she was returning home up Crawley Bank with an armful of sticks. She is supposed to have had a stroke.

Grouse Prospects on Stanhope Common.—The birds on this moor, which was so heavily shot last season by Mr Garnett's party from Blackburn, are very scarce indeed, and this season's birds are both scarce and very small. Last week, the keeper found birds still sitting on their nests, and the eggs rotten. The snowstorm in May, and the cold weather in June, wrought considerable havoc among nesting birds and their eggs, many of whom never chipped.

Primitive Methodist Demonstration.—On Saturday, a demonstration was held in the Castle Park, by the Primitive Methodists of Stanhope. A large marquee was erected, in which tea and supper were served up. Speeches were delivered at intervals by Revs E. Philipson, Stanhope; T. H. Beely, Scarborough; T. Whitfield (Wesleyan), Stanhope; Mr T. Robinson, Shield Ash; and Mr J. Featherston, West Croft, Stanhope. The following five choirs also took part in the demonstration by singing on the platform, in the Park, two pieces each:—Shotley Bridge Primitive, Tow Law Primitive, Frosterley Primitive, and Stanhope Wesleyan and Primitive. Each choir sang in excellent style, and great credit is due to the various leaders for their efficiency. The Stanhope Primitive Methodist choir sang the "Hallelujah chorus" in a very creditable manner.—Rev T. H. Beely preached twice on Sunday to large audiences, and delivered one of his popular lectures on Monday evening; subject, "Methodism." The Rev E. Philipson presided, and he was supported by Rev W. Bowe, Newcastle.

CASTLESIDE.

Alleged Indecent Assault.—At the Shotley Bridge Occasional Court, on Wednesday—before Mr Jas. Annandale, J.P.—*James Henry*, labourer, of Castleside, was remanded for a week on a charge of having committed an indecent assault upon a young girl named Barbara Alice Lewis (the daughter of P.C. Lewis), at Castleside, on the preceding day (Tuesday).

BLANCHLAND.

Lord Crewe's Arms Inn.—This old and well-known hostelry at Blanchland has undergone extensive alterations and improvements, having been thoroughly repaired, renovated, and refurnished in a first-class style, rendering it more convenient and comfortable; and the new proprietess, Mrs Imison (late of Tynemouth), is now in a position to accommodate visitors on the best and most reasonable terms. As a healthful and charming place of resort Blanchland has long been celebrated; the air is salubrious, water pure and abundant, and the scenery romantic.

ANNFIELD PLAIN.

Railway Servants' Camp Meeting.—The railway servants held their annual camp meeting on Sunday, in a field situated on the Annfield Farm, kindly lent by Mr Robt. Humphrey. The field is situated on the top of the embankment, and on the west and north side is sheltered by a fine clump of trees. The morning being fine, although a sharp breeze of wind was blowing, the naked eye could clearly see Sheriff Hill Church and Penshaw monument distant a number of miles directly eastward. The railway servants, in large numbers, together with a brass band, arrived at Annfield Plain shortly before ten o'clock a.m., and formed a grand procession, singing and delivering exhortations to the villagers and inviting them to the camp ground. The procession arrived about eleven o'clock, when several hundreds of people assembled. Sankey's hymns were used all day. After singing and prayer had been offered, and a lesson read, Mr Corkby, Newcastle, was the first speaker; and Mr Mowbray, Stella Gill. Each for a half-hour engaged the attention of those present to hear the Gospel preached in all its plainness and earnestness. The company adjourned for dinner, and at 1·30 the procession was re-formed and marched to the camp ground singing and the band playing, which had an attractive effect, and brought together even a much larger company. After singing, prayer, and a lesson, Mr Featherstone, Rowley Station, was the first preacher, and Mr Corkby, Newcastle, again held forth the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Much good was accomplished by these service. An adjournment was made for tea, and at 5·30 there was an experience meeting held in the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist Chapels, Annfield Plain.

TOW LAW.

The hay harvest is general in this quarter just now. Crops with few exceptions are very light.

A flower service was held in Tow Law parish church, on Sunday afternoon, and on the following day the floral offerings to a goodly extent were sent to the Newcastle Infirmary.

Sudden Death.—A sudden death occurred early on Saturday morning, in the case of Thos. Hepplewhite, overman, Sunniside. He went to work, but returned home in the course of an hour or two, and not long afterwards died.

The ladies connected with the Church of St. Philip and St. James, Tow Law, have commenced a series of sewing meetings, the first being held last week, at the residence of the vicar, for the purpose of raising funds to discharge the debt resting on the church organ.

Tow Law Auction Mart.—At the ordinary weekly sale for fat cattle, cows, fat sheep, &c., held on Monday, Mr Vickers had forward 10 cows, to £15 10s; 6 fat cattle, to £17; 50 fat sheep and lambs, sheep, to 46s; lambs, to 29s; 20 store cattle, to £8. Black mare in dispute was sold for £7 15s. There were a number of new hay rakes, poultry, &c., sold. Trade ruled at about late prices; a good attendance of buyers being present.

Wesleyan Sunday-School Anniversary.—The Wesleyan Methodists of the little village of Thornley held their Sunday-school anniversary on Saturday and Sunday last. On the Saturday night a public meeting, presided over by Mr Vickers, and addressed by the Revs E. B. Allen, Dees, Emerson, and others were held. On Sunday, special sermons to good congregations were preached by Mr John Oliver, Burnhill.

Salvation Army Lecture.—A lecture, which attracted a considerable audience, was given in the Salvation Army Barracks, Tow Law, on Saturday night, by Captain Wilshaw. The lecture was descriptive of the speaker's experience for 14 days in Lancaster house of correction, to which place he was sent for leading a Salvation Army procession, and so causing an obstruction, it was alleged, in the Lancaster streets. The lecturer gave an amusing account of his residence in goal, and appeared in a *fac simile* of his prison dress.

Sale of Newspapers.—At the Tow Law Mechanics' Institute newspaper sale, the following price for the quarter were realized:—"Daily News," 1s 9d; "Standard," 1s 7d; "Newcastle Chronicle," 1s 6d; "Journal," 1s 6d "Yorkshire Post," 1s 6d; "Newcastle Leader," 1s 5d: "Darlington Echo," 7d; "Star," 8d; "Evening Gazette," 6d; "Evening Chronicle," 7d; "Durham Chronicle" 1s; "Northern Standard," 6d; "Auckland Times and Herald," 7d; "Consett Guardian," 9d; "Bazaar and Mart," 11d; "Tit-Bits," 8d; "Figaro," 9d; "Weekly Chronicle," 1s 2d; "Cassell's Saturday Journal," 6d; "Garden Work," 8d; "Moonshine," 7d; Newcastle Courant," 1s; "Darlington and Stockton Times," 6d; "Alliance News" 4d. The illustrated paper and magazines reached good prices.

WATERHOUSES.

I.O.U. of Mechanics.—"Queen of the Valley" Lodge.—The members of the above lodge held a very successful gathering on Saturday last, when they met at their lodge-room, and formed in procession (headed by the Waterhouses Temperance Brass Band, under the leadership of Mr Wm. Harrison), and paraded the neighbouring villages. Afterwards a public tea was provided in the Primitive Methodist school-room, and was prepared by the following ladies:—Mesdames Gray, Linsley, Johnson, Lonsdale, and Taylor. The young ladies presiding at the tables were:—Misses Stephenson, Morton, Ward, Johnson, and James. In the evening a vocal and instrumental music was given, the following ladies and gentlemen taking part:—Messrs Harrison, Roberts, G. E. Ward, and M. Davidson, and Misses Bluett, and Browell. The harmoniumist was Mr William Harrison; chairman, Mr G. E. Ward. The audience manifested their high gratification with the performers for the able manner in which they rendered their pieces. A vote of thanks to the chairman and friends brought a truly pleasant day to a close.

RYTON-ON-TYNE.

Local Board.—At the monthly meeting of this Board, held on Monday evening—the chairman (Mr J. B. Simpson) presiding—the medical officer (Dr Brown) reported that the Registrar's for the quarter ending June 30th last showed a low rate of mortality, the deaths being only 17 (excluding due from violence), or 13 per thousand per annum. The births were 29, equal to 23 per thousand, a rate, as usual, considerably below the average of mining districts. The whole neighbourhood was stil in all respects eminently healthy.

Fifth Durham Rifles.—The members of the above regiment assembled on Ryton Willows on Saturday afternoon for battalion drill. Colonel Cowen was in command, and there were upwards of 600 rank and file present. After the companies had been equalized they were drawn up in quarter column for the usual march past, which, on the whole, was fairly well done, but would have been better had the guides kept their covering and distances. They next re-formed line on the rear company, and were put through the manual and firing exercises by Capt. Douglass. After a few movements under Col. Cowen, Adjutant Paget took the regiment in hand, and put them through several battalion manœuvres, which were executed in a steady manner. At the conclusion of the programme Col. Cowen addressed the men, saying that the work gone through, considering that was the first united drill for the season, had been fairly well performed; but he must draw their attention to the fact that there had been too much talking in the ranks. He hoped that the men would stop this bad habit, and that on the inspection day to-morrow (Saturday) complete silence would prevade all ranks. The regiment, it may be remarked, was conveyed to and from Ryton by the N.E.R. Company in carriages which would have been none the worse if they had been swept or washed out before the men occupied them.

HAMSTERLEY COLLIERY.

The Hon. Mrs Vereker, of Hamsterley Hall, was safely delivered of a son and heir on Saturday at 24, Chesham Place, London. Both mother and child are progressing satisfactorily.

Primitive Methodist Sunday-School.—On Saturday and Sunday, the teachers and scholars of the Hamsterley Colliery Primitive Methodist Sabbath-school held their anniversary. On Saturday, the scholars and friends partook of an excellent tea, provided by several ladies of the village. After tea, a public meeting was held, when excellent addresses were given by Mr T. M. Dobson, Mr J. Turnbull, and the Rev J. Gill, circuit minister. The chair was occupied by Mr W. Stonehouse, in the unavoidable absence of Mr W. Allan.—On Sunday, three services were held in the Colliery Mission Room, kindly granted for the occasion. In the morning, Mr Gill preached to a large congregation, and in the evening, the children recited poetry, dialogues, and scripture, and the young friends did their part in excellent style. In the afternoon, their was a service of song, under the leadership of Mr R. Chaytor, who presided at the harmonium. Great credit is due to Mr Chaytor for the able manner in which the music was rendered. Mr T. M. Dobson acted as leader and reader in the service of song, and filled his post in a most efficient manner. The place was prettily decorated with beautiful flowers, and gave a very pleasant aspect to the large congregations which came to behold. This has been one of the most successful anniversaries that has been known for many years.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.

The Hay Harvest.—The prolonged dry weather has resulted in extremely short crops of grass for the farmers in the Chester-le-Street district, and brought crops forward very rapidly; haymaking operations are in full swing and part has already been led. Rain is sadly wanted both for foggs and turnips, as well as gardens. Little moisture has fallen with the exception of a smart rain on Tuesday night, but if more rain does not fall shortly vegitation generally will be very deficient in growth. A good shower, however, fell during last (Thursday) night.

A Curious Earth Shock.—A heavy shock was felt at Eighton Banks on Monday night, about ten minutes to seven o'clock. It seemed as though there had been an explosion in some of the adjoining collieries, or a slight shock of earthquake, for it shook the houses all round Eighton Banks. Neighbours ran to their doors at once to see what had happened. An old inhabitant said it was like the shock which was felt when the great explosion occurred in Hillgate some 30 years ago. The floor in one house appeared as though the floor was giving away. The same shock was felt further over the Banks in the same manner.

Farmers and the Price of Hay.—Considerable dissatisfaction has been felt among the farmers in the neighbourhood of Chester-le-Street for some considerable time with the manner in which they have been compelled to sell their hay. For years many of them were not aware what they were going to receive from the colliery owners for their hay until they went to the office to receive payment, as it has been customary up to this year for the colliery owners to fix the price themselves. This has been a great grievence with the farmers, and seeing that crops are so extremely thin this year, they have resolved to take the matter into their own hands. A meeting held at Chester-le-Street on Thursday se'nnight the farmers unanimosly resolved that the price for best first year's seed hay shall be £5 per ton out of the field.

Board of Guardians.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Chester-le-Street Guardians was held in the Board room at the Workhouse on Thursday se'nnight. The following gentlemen were present:—Messrs T. Robson (chairman), J. Kirkup and G. Ridley (vice-chairmen), H. W. Kerrich-Walker, J. Crawford, R. Crawford, A. Wearmouth, R. T. Phillipson, E. Nicholson, P. Oswald, J. Hodgson, G. E. Steele, J. Tully, R. T. Swallow, J. Mitchell, J. Lisle, B. Tully, and Mr R. Dickinson (clerk.)—The Relieving Officer for Chester-le-Street sub-district reported that in the 13th week of the quarter he relieved 461 persons at a cost of £31 4s 0d. and in the first week of the quarter he relieved 446 persons at a cost of £34 0s 8d, making a total of 907 persons relieved at a cost of £65 4s 8d.—The Relieving Officer for Harraton sub-district reported that in the 13th week of the quarter he relieved 387 persons at a cost of £26 9s 6d, and in the first week he relieved 387 persons at a cost of £26 4s 6d, making a total of 774 persons relieved at a cost of £52 14s 0d.—A meeting of the Rural Sanitary Authority was held, the whole of the above members being present.

Chester-le-Street Police Court.—At this Court on Wednesday, *George Clasper* and *Isaac Hubble* were charged with having broken the windows of the Church Mission Room at Pelton Fell, and were fined 2s 6 each, 1s damages, and the costs.—*John Day* was charged with having stolen four pigeons, value 8s, the property of Charles Birch, at Pictree, on the 3rd inst. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and was fined £2, or one month's hard labour.—*Jas. Thompson* (20), *Robert Lee* (18), and *Robert McCrachan* (16), were charged with having stolen the "bait" of some workmen, at Kibblesworth Colliery, on the 9th inst. Prisoners pleaded guilty, and said they were on tramp and without food when they stole the "bait." Thompson and Lee were each fined £2, and McCrachan £1, or one month in goal with hard labour.—*Matthew Coil* was fined £1 and costs for having stolen four eggs from the stackyard of Mr Robert Ryle on Sunday last.—*Adamson* and *Lavinia Dickinson*, man and wife, were charged with using threatening language to Mr Tyzack. Mr Tyzack said that he was in such dread that he would be obliged to leave his house and shop on account of the conduct of the defendants, who live in the same building. The male defendant was bound over to keep the peace for six months in the sum of £20, or two sureties of £10. He said he preferred goal.—Twenty-four men were fined in sums varying from one shilling to ten for having played at pitch and toss on the highways.

WINLATON.

Sale of Work.—A sale of work and garden party was held at Winlaton on Wednesday, in favourable weather. The ladies of St. Paul's working party kindly gave their time and money to make the sale a success, and £45 was realised towards paying off certain church debts. There are also articles unsold to the amount of about £10 which are to be reserved for a future sale. The ladies of the working party were—Mrs John Cowen Mrs Green (Thornley), Mrs John Bagnall, Mrs Ramsay, Mrs Moffitt, Mrs George Thompson, Mrs Douglass, and Mrs Jones. The contributors were —Miss Milner (Warrington), Miss Carr (Whickham), Miss Nicholson, Mr and Miss Clues, Mrs William Siddoway, Mrs Gardener, Miss J. Hurst, Miss Caisley, Miss Fenwick, Mrs Archbold, the Misses Robson, Mrs Wm. Atkinson, Mrs Wishart (Thornley), Mrs Wishart (Spen), Mrs Smith, Mrs Isabella Robson, Miss Bullerwell, Miss Ivison, Mrs Jeavons, Miss Biggens, Mrs Wilson, Miss Brown, and Miss Waller. Mrs William Atkinson kindly gave a lamb, which was sold for £2 2s. The following gentlemen kindly acted as stewards:—Messrs Moffitt, James Thompson, Close, Thomas Robinson, and Wm. Atkinson.

WEST STANLEY.

Errata.—We regret to say that one of the cases heard at Lanchester Police Court last week was inaccurately reported. Our account said that Robt. Laverick, who was charged by P.C. Thompson with drunkenness at Shield Row, on the 12th ult, was unable to pay his fine, and was sent to goal for seven days. The offence, which was preferred by P.C. Esson, was really committed at Craghead, and the defendant's mother paid the penalty of 5s. and costs imposed.

WITTON GILBERT.

Death of Mr Jopling.—On Friday was interred, at Witton Gilbert, the remains of one of its oldest inhabitants—viz., Mr Wm. Jopling, who died very suddenly whilst being dressed on Tuesday morning, at the ripe age of 81. The deceased was born at Eland Hall, Ponteland, in 1805, and resided at one time for about 40 years at Stobbilee Farm, near Witton Gilbert, spending the remainder of his days at Witton House, in the village. His remains were followed by a large number of old friends and neighbours. He is survived by his widow, two sons, and three daughters, one being married to Mr Pyle, Durham, and another to Mr French, manager with Messrs Bainbridge and Co., Newcastle. His brother, Mr S. Jopling, died in Durham about a year ago, while his two sisters still survive, and reside at North Shields.

WEST PELTON.

The Road between Handen Hold and Pelton.—At the last general meeting of the members of the Durham and Chester-le-Street Highway Board—Rev A. D. Shafto presiding—some discussion took place in respect to this road, which has recently come under the Board. The Surveyor reported that there was a portion of the road between Handen Hold and West Pelton in a somewhat dangerous condition, and it would require to be fenced off. But he thought the Board ought not to bear all the cost of the work. The portion of road in question was formerly in the possession of the Lanchester Highway Board, and that Board kept it for 12 years, and they had never done anything to it, but a week after it was handed over to the Durham Board complaints were made.—The Chairman said the negligence to those who had the road before would be no excuse for the Board that was responsible now.—The Surveyor said it would cost about £12 to fence the road so as to make it safe.—The Chairman said he thought they would be quite safe to postpone this matter for three months, and let the surveyor see to it in the interval. It was rather hard that after the Lanchester Board had had the road for 12 years, they should pay nothing, while the Durham Board should be called upon to do it at once.—Mr Luke thought it might safely be postponed for three months, as the nights were light at present. It was agreed to postpone the matter as suggested.

DURHAM.

Wesleyan Methodism.—On Wednesday the foundation stone-laying of the Wesleyan Chapel was laid at Browney Colliery, near Durham. The gentleman appointed to perform the ceremony was Mr T. Hugh Bell, J.P., of Middlesbrough, and one of the owners of Browney Colliery. There were also present:—Mr C. E. Bell, Park House, Durham; Mr T. Lamb, Brandon Colliery; Mr Twaites, Durham; Mr Richard Harle, Mr S. Galbraith, Brandon; the Revs E. Green and T. Henwood, of Spennymoor, and others. A bottle containing copies of newspapers, and a plan of the circuit was duly placed in the cavity under the stone. Mr S. Galbraith the came forward, and with some remarks touching on the event, presented Mr Bell with a silver trowel as a memento of the occasion. The stone was then lowered and adjusted to its proper place, and Mr Bell pronounced the stone laid. He proceeded to address the friends on the auspicious circumstances under which they met, and affirmed his interest and attachments to the people of Browney.—A public tea was subsequently held in the Colliery schoolroom, at which a large number sat down, the proceeds being devoted to the building fund. In the evening a public meeting was held in the same place, and was addressed by several gentlemen. The building is to be 41 feet in length by 18½ feet, and will be built of brick. The chapel will contain about 250 sittings, and the entire cost of erection (exclusive of the site which has been presented by Mr T. H. Bell) will be about £450. The collection taken at the conclusion of the ceremony amounted to £18 19s.

Waiting for Death for Twelve Months.—An inquest was held on Saturday afternoon in the Board Room of the Durham Workhouse by Mr John Graham, coroner, on the body of James Langton, aged 42 years, a sub-contractor, employed by the Spennymoor Local Board. Deceased, whilst engaged amongst some trucks at Spennymoor on the 5th July last year, was severely crushed about the loins and shoulders, and he was at once removed to Durham County Hospital. It was there discovered that the poor fellow was completely paralysed beyond recovery, from his spinal injury, and on the 1st of April this year he was removed to the Durham Workhouse, there to await death whenever it should release him from his sufferings. This occurred on Friday afternoon after everything had been done to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate man that the kind-hearted master and matron, Mr and Mrs Geo. W. Richardson, could devise, but he died on Friday afternoon.—Verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

The Drought in Durham County.—Dull weather prevailed throughout the county of Durham on Monday and Tuesday, and, although some moisture has fallen since Saturday night, it has scarcely laid the dust, and farmers and owners of fields and gardens complain that there is "still no rain." The grass cut is so dry that it requires little raking and piling before it is ready for stacking, whilst the herbage along the railway embankments and in the hedge sides is so bereft of moisture that fires have occurred, and some rather serious damage has been done to hedgerows by the incautious and the unavoidable dropping of fire.

The Hay Harvest in the County of Durham.—The extremely dry weather having rendered the grass as dry as tinder and "dead ripe," although mowing was only commenced throughout the county of Durham generally about the middle of last week, already the better part of the crop has been stacked or is standing in pike ready for that operation. Where the farmer has fair contingents of hay-making implements so little working did the hay require that the necessary work has been performed with very little addition to the regular force of farm hands, and thus a very fair amount of expense in wages and "allowance" has been saved. As was premised at the outset, the crop is light, although good in quality and stacked in good condition, and the foggs will, it is feared, if rain does not fall very shortly, be deficient in growth.

The Durham Mining Case.—Judgment has been delivered in the important action of Pearson and Pearson against the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Haswell Coal Company, which was opened in the Chancery Court of Durham on June 12th, and occupied the Court for some days. The questions involved in the case were of very great importance to the landowners between the Tyne and the Tees, inasmuch as the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as successors to the Bishops of Durham, assert a right to the whole of the minerals in the district named. The plaintiffs claimed to be entitled to mines within their lands at Easington, Durham, and sought by injunction to restrain the Commissioners from working the mines or from granting leases of the same. It may be added that the Bishops of Durham were formerly lords paramount, and, so far as the county palatine is concerned, stood in the same position or relationship as regards mines within the county as the Sovereign does with regard to all other lands in the realm. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as representing the Crown, claim all the rights and privileges the bishops formerly possessed, including mines under lands. The plaintiffs' bill has been dismissed as against both defendants, who have, however, to pay their own costs.

WOLSINGHAM.

The Wolsingham Agricultural Society accounts show a balance of £81 in hand from last year. The day fixed for this year's show is Tuesday, September 7th.

The Bishop Auckland Licensing Appeal.—Mrs Bowness, of Bishop Auckland, was at Wolsingham Sessions granted the licence of a public-house in that village. The application had been held over to consider the point whether Mrs Bowness could, as a married woman, hold a license irrespective of her husband.—Mr Maw held the brief in the case.—An application by a man named Anderson was refused.

Late Correspondence.

MUSIC FOR THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—Kindly allow me a little space in your widely-circulated columns to make a suggestion with regard to the above. We often read in the newspapers that in the towns a certain band will play in a certain Park, the programme published being of an excellent description. We cannot as yet boast of having a Park in the locality, but we possess two excellent bands in Annfield Plain and Tanfield Lea. Could these two bands not secure a field or some suitable place, each in their own locality, and play a programme of good music on a certain night in the week during summer, charging a small sum for admission, or issue season tickets to those who wish to subscribe in that form? The public would thus be led to take greater interest in these hard-working bands; and whilst the residents received the benefit of their music, the bands would be adding to their funds, and both would be benefited. We sorely need some attraction in the neighbourhood, and this is one in which all might take an interest, and I for one would be most happy to assist in the cause of good music. Provided the musicians are willing, it would not take long to make the necessary arrangements, but if anything is to be done this summer there is no time for delay.—Yours, &c.,

J. G. Mann.

West Stanley, July 15th, 1886.

NORTH-WEST DURHAM ELECTION.

REPENTANCE TOO LATE.

The *Newcastle Journal*, commenting upon the victory achieved by Mr N. Wood in the Houghton-le-Spring Division, goes on to say:—"Far too little has been done in the way of challenging the constituencies of Durham. In particular, the North-Western and Mid Divisions ought surely to have been fought. If 2,550 votes have been shifted over in Houghton-le-Spring, why should not Colonel Wilbraham have overcome the majority of 1,994 against him, or even the 2,554 in the Mid Division have been swept away? It is plain now that the Union party in these northern constituencies have been too faint-hearted. Where they have fought, it has not been in a fashion to win, because there has been no confidence in the results."

The *Durham Advertiser* of to-day (Friday) asserts that if the Constitutional party in Durham had been awake, and guaged the feelings of the miners, Colonel A. B. Wilbraham would undoubtedly have accompanied Mr Wood to St. Stephen's.

It is reported that several leading Conservatives have already expressed their regret that the seat in North-West Durham was not contested.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The fortnightly meeting yesterday (Thursday) morning was attended by Mr Geo. G. Taylor Smith, J.P. (chairman), Rev J. P. De Pledge, J.P., Messrs J. Wilkinson, W. Logan, J. Buckham, T. Pringle, N. Clark, T. J. Muse, W. Brown, W. Shell, G. Hobson, J. Collinson, J. Eltringham, J. A. Curry, and the Clerk (Mr W. H. Ritson).

APPOINTMENT OF INFIRMARY NURSE.

Three applicants for the post of Infirmary nurse attended the Board personally. After full enquiries, the Chairman proposed that Miss Ellen McLaughlin, of Newcastle, be appointed. He stated that Miss McLaughlin gave every satisfaction when she previously acted as nurse for a period of three years, and she had given them a promise that she would settle down if she secured the post.

Mr Wilkinson seconded the proposition.

As an amendment, Mr Logan moved that Mrs Ellen Sopha Davis receive the appointment. He did not approve of reinstating old servants in their former places.

This was seconded by Mr Collinson.

The voting resulted in 8 in favour of Miss McLaughlin and 5 for Mrs Davis. The first-named was therefore declared to be elected.

THE PINFOLD AT LANCHESTER.

Mr Buckham, as a Guardian for the parish of Lanchester, explained that there was an impression abroad that the Guardians had sold the public pinfold at Lanchester, and there was a person named Herron at present claiming the same. He desired to have the Clerk's opinion on the subject?

The Clerk, having perused the title deeds, replied that Mr Ward did not sell the pinfold to the Guardians, nor had they disposed of it to Mr Herron. The pinfold really belonged to the public, and the Board had nothing to do with it.

The Chairman remarked that it would be unwise for the Guardians to discuss the matter, until they were in possession of definite information, as the dispute was likely to be the subject of legal proceedings. It was of no use taking any notice of hearsay gossip.

A TREAT FOR THE WORKHOUSE CHILDREN: A GENEROUS GUARDIAN.

Mr W. Shell explained that the Beamish and Consett Agricultural Society had agreed to admit the Workhouse children to the approaching show at Consett at the rate of 3d each. As there were some legal obstacles in the way of the Guardians defraying the expense out of the public funds, he offered to provide a treat for the children by paying for their admission into the show field. (Applause.)

The Chairman cordially thanked Mr Shell for his generosity, and said they would be most happy to take advantage of the offer, providing the day was favourable.

BALANCE IN HAND: DEFAULTING OVERSEERS.

The treasurer (Mr John Cummings) reported the balance in hand on July 15th to amount to £1,642 13s 0d. The returns showed that the township of Cornsay was £98 8s 7d in arrears of the payment of its call due in April last.

Mr Logan stated that this was an ever-recurring state of affairs, which could not be tolerated any longer. He moved that the Clerk be directed to summons the defaulting overseers of that township.

The resolution was seconded and adopted with slight dissension.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

When a man declares himself to be intoxicated with a musical air, he may be considered as air-tight.

A lady of much experience says that "kissing comes as natural to a girl as a cunning fly to a bald head."

An actor, unlike other men, can sometimes build up a most excellent reputation out of a very bad character.

When a man has to chalk his head and use a shoe-horn to get his hat on, it is time for him to think seriously of reform.

One reason why women excel in archery is supposed to be because they have a natural liking and aptitude for bending beaux.

Being rebuked for wearing out his stockings at the toes, a little urchin replied that it couldn't be helped—toes wriggled, and heels didn't.

Mistress: "Bridget, did you hear me call?" Bridget: "Yis, mum, but you towld me the ither day nivor to answer ye back, and I didn't."

There is an art in putting on gloves, says a fashion paper. Come to think of it, you have to get your hand in, as it were, in putting on a glove properly.

A Nebraska town boasts of having a cow with a bark like a dog's. All we have to say to this is that when the old cow dies they should tan her hide with that bark.

"Bless me," he said, looking at the clock, "it's after eleven! How time flies! I had no idea it was so late." "It is better late than never," she said, hiding a yawn.

A rural correspondent writes to ask us if we know where he can get some pate de fois gras seed. He says he is experimenting with all the different kinds of hay.

There is a college at Rome, Ga., called the Shorter Female College. Most Southern colleges are apt to be short, but this one appears to be in a very bad way, indeed.

Let narrow minds ride their hobbies in peace; arguments in most cases ruffle other people's tempers and ruin your own.

Our distinctions do not lie in the places which we occupy, but in the grace and dignity with which we fill them.

It is not poverty so much as pretence that harasses a ruined man—the keeping up a hollow show that must soon come to an end. Have the courage to appear poor and you disarm poverty of its sharpest sting.

Folly and rage can dilapidate more in half an hour than wisdom, deliberation, and forecast can build up in many years.

The shallowest understanding, the rudest hand, is more than equal to the task of pulling down and destroying.

The barrier between refinement and grossness cannot be arbitrarily effaced. Nothing changes but what depends on the shallow affectation and assumption of superiority. Real excellence can never become vulgar.

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 and Sons, London, and all the Wholesale Houses.

Sporting Items.

At the annual pic-nic in Halliwell Spa, Hexhamshire, on Saturday, James Farrage, of Blackhill, won the 120 yards handicap, by 2 yards, having 12 yards start.

Hobson Ball Alley.—A good muster of spectators visited these grounds on Saturday to witness a double match at ball, for £20, between R. Stephenson and W. Shields against John Christer and W. Walker, all of Oxhill, 33 points up. After a well-contested game up to 24 chalks, the former then drew away and won by 9 chalks. M. Handy was referee.

Quoiting at Winlaton.—The handicap promoted by Thomas Forbes at Henry Rayne's quoit ground was resumed on Saturday, when the seventh and eigth heats were played. Scores:—Knowles, Winlaton, 17, total 52; Wm Toans, Stella, 12, total 49. Andrew Allen, Winlaton, 30, total 51; Charles Allsopp, Walbottle, 30, total 32. T. Forbes was referee.

Pigeon Flying Handicap near Crook.—On Saturday, a pigeon flying handicap, promoted by Mr Winter, was brought off between Harperley Gatehouse and the Traveller's Rest Inn, Wheatbottom, near Crook, a distance of three miles, prizes being taken as follows:—Jonathan Walton's Raggy Lad, 3 min. 7 sec., 1; John Moses's Farmer, 3 min. 16 sec. 2; J. Hogarth's Slack Wife, 3 min. 31 sec., 3. J. Cameron liberated the birds, and J. G. Scott was referee.

Grouse Prospects in Weardale.—The grouse prospects on the Weardale moors this season is not good. Owing to the severe winter many of the old birds perished, and the snowstorm in May proved disastrous to nesting birds. The broods are not numerous, and the birds are small. On the more sheltered moors, such as Pikestone, there is a better prospect, and the birds may turn up more numerous than may be expected.

North Durham Hunt.—On Thursday week, the earthstoppers connected with the North Durham Hunt had their annual dinner at the Three Tuns Hotel, New Elvet, Durham. About 70 sat down to an excellent repast, which was served up in capital style under the personal superintendence of Mrs Brown. The chair was occupied by Mr R. Freeman, the huntsman, who was faced by Mr J. Adams, of Hylton Castle. The usual loyal and complimentary toasts having been duly honoured, the health of Mr T. C. Forster was drunk with great enthusiasm, fervent hopes for his speedy restoration to health being expressed on all hands. It was reported that the prospects for next season are extremely good, foxes being very plentiful.

Fives Match at Sunniside.—On Saturday a match at fives, for a stake of £10, was played at the Ball Alley, Sunniside, near Tow Law, between Bart Walker, of Sunnybrow, and J. Woodward, of Sunniside, the game of 33 ending in favour of Woodward by 6 chalks.

Consett Grounds.—The final heats of Messrs J. Morgan's and J. Ingliss's 120 Yards Footrace Handicap, run off on the Consett grounds, on Saturday, resulted as under:—Heat 1—G. Teasdale, Dipton, 13½, 1; Dixon, Stockton, 16½, 2; Oliver, Consett, 21, 3; Hornsby, Blackhill, 14½, 4. Won by a yard. Heat 2—Watson, Benfieldside, 20½, 1†; Jago, Consett, 20½, 2; Welch, Blackhill, 21, 3; Sparks, Dipton, 22, 4†. A dead heat between Sparks and Watson, the others following close up. Watson won the race when it was again contested. Heat 3—J. Teasdale, Dipton, 22, 1; Brown, Dipton, 19, 2; Bowman, Blackhill, 19, 3; Neale, Durham, 12, 4. Won by half a yard. Heat 4—Bowman, Dipton, 13½, 1; Dodds, Durham, 4, 2; Armstrong, Dipton, 18½, 3; White, Westwood, 20, 4. Won by a foot. Final heat—Dodds, †1; Watson, †2; Brown and Teasdale also ran a dead heat for third place. The first time Dodds and Watson ran a dead heat, but on running again Dodds came in first by half-a-yard.

Tantobie Reading Room, Library, and Athletic Association.—The above association intend holding their fourth annual gala and sports tomorrow (Saturday). It only needs fine weather to make the event a thorough success, as each year it is gaining popularity in the surrounding district. There are no less than eleven events on the programme for for the competitors' decision. For the old man's race several of the old 'uns are taking their general runs. With last year's winner debarred, it looks a good thing on paper for the second of last year's event, although the judges contend that the one who fell last year we have no doubt this year will cause a good deal of speculation. For the 120 yards handicap a good entry has been secured, and with such athletes as Cairns, of Newcastle, Eltringham, Dipton, and Sparks, Dipton, some capital racing will be witnessed. For the quarter-mile handicap a good entry has been secured, and there is no doubt after a careful examination some splendid running will be witnessed. A new event on the programme is wrestling for 11½ stone men, when several of the best-known wrestlers have consented to contest, and a large entry is guaranteed. Lovers of music will be catered for in this line, as the valuable services of the Tanfield Lea Prize Brass Band will be in attendance, and will render a varied programme during the afternoon under the able leadership of Mr John Friar.

CHESTER-LE-STREET LIBERAL ASSOCIATION PIC-NIC AND SPORTS.

These sports were held on Wednesday afternoon in Lambton Park. The weather, notwithstanding showers during the morning, proved to be very fine in the afternoon, and a large number availed themselves of the treat afforded by the outing. The arrangements were very satisfactorily carried out by the committee. By kind permission of the Earl of Durham, the gardens were open till five o'clock, and were visited by large numbers. Dance and other music was given by the Harraton String Band, under the leadership of Mr Luart. Messrs John James and George Turnbull were handicappers for the sports, Mr Joseph Brown starter, and Mr Turnbull referee. Details:—120 yards race (open to amateurs).—Heat 1—T. Wheatley, 8, 1; T. Magurk, 7½, 0; Joseph Russell, 5, 0. Won easily. Heat 2—Robert Stainbank, scratch, 1; Robert King, 6, 0; W. Stainbank, 5, 0. Heat 3—J. Binney, 6½, 1; John Carr, 8, 0. Heat 4—G. J. Crighton, 5, 1; R. Jobling, 9½, 0; H. Price, 5, 0. Final—T. Wheatley did not start. Crighton won by about a yard. Half-mile walking race—F. Waggett, 60, 1; Jas. Allan, scratch, 2. Three-legged race—John Binney and Robt. King, Chester Moor, 1; Thomas Boal and Thomas Thompson, 2. 100 yards boys' race—James Edwards, 5, 1; John Parkin, scratch, 2. Edwards won easily. Girls' skipping race—Annie Clark, scratch, 1; Kate Sherwood, 6, 2. One mile amateur bicycle handicap—Heat 1: R. C. Smith, Ouston, 70, 1; F. M. Brown, Chester Moor, 100, 2; E. Todd, Chester Moor, 105, 3. Smith won easily by about ten yards. Heat 2—R. W. Forster, Lumley A.B.C., 25, 1; W. Lynn, do., 60, 2; T. Temple, do., 60, 3. Forster won easily. Heat 3—R. Turnbull, Lumley A.B.C., scratch, 1; W. Speed, Chester Moor, 80, 2; W. J. Hall retired. Heat 4—T. Appleby, L.A.B.C., 75, 1; Joseph Urwin, Chester Moor, 85, 2. Heat 5—W. Louther, Whitehall Club, 110, 1; Joseph Maddison, Pelton Fell, 170, 2; J. Todd, Chester Moor, 85, 3. Heat 6—Victor Dickinson, Chester-le-Street, 135, 1; Jos. Allan, Chester-le-Street, 135, 2; T. Walker, Washington, 70, 3. Dickinson won easily. Second round.—Heat 7—R. W. Forster, 1; R. Turnbull, 2. Forster won easily. Heat 8—Thomas Appleby, 1; V. Dickinson, 2. Heat 9—R. C. Smith, rode over. Final—R. W. Forster, 1; T. Appleby, 2; R. C. Smith, 3.

"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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MARK MAIN, MINER.

A TALE OF DIXON'S ROW,

By WILLIAM M'QUEEN,

Author of "Peter Sannox," "Gipsy Nell," &c.

CHAPTER XIII.—Mr. Smith's emotion.

Tom Smith awoke next morning with a raging thirst, a fierce headache, and, altogether, what he himself would have called terribly seedy. He did not appear at the breakfast table and his father went off to business without seeing him, but with the intention of lecturing him soundly before dinner. The father and son happened to reach home at the same moment in the afternoon, and as they met at the door Mr. Smith said to Tom—

"Come into my dressing-room, I want to have a few minutes' conversation with you."

Something delayed Tom for a second or two, and when he rejoined his father he found him standing near a table with an open letter in his hand, and, to Tom's gratification and surprise, much of the sternness with which he had greeted him on the doorstep had gone from his face.

He started at the noise made by his son's entrance, and, looking up, he said, "Well, sir, what have you to say for yourself coming in at such an unseemly hour, and in such a disgraceful condition this morning?"

Tom mumbled something about being sorry, but judged it wise to say as little as possible, especially as he saw that his father's uppermost thoughts had been diverted from his own conduct. The admonition which followed was mild in comparison to what the young man had expected, and he was leaving the room congratulating himself upon his lucky escape when the sound of his father's voice stopped him.

"By-the-by, where's this that district of yours is?"

"Over among the miners near Dixon's furnaces, sir," returned Tom.

"Do you know a person there named—what's this the name is——" and he referred to the foot of the letter which he held in his hand, "Kil—Kil—Kilgour, ay, that's the name?"

The blood rushed over Tom's face at this unlooked for mention of Alison's name, and his agitation almost prevented him from making any reply. But mastering his emotion by a strong effort he managed to say—

"That's the name of the schoolmistress, I believe."

"Ah!" said his father, who was looking back at the letter. "And have you come across a family of the name of Main?"

"A widow with one son, sir," said Tom; "I've visited their house in the same way as the others."

Tom saw that the hand in which his father held the letter trembled a little, and that the unconcern which he strove to impart to his voice as he asked the next question was more affected than real.

"Anything particular about them—respectable people, are they?" were the words.

"Very, sir," said Tom.

"Ah—that'll do."

"Can I take any message for you, sir?" said Tom, anxious to keep his father's mind diverted from his own conduct, but he overshot the mark.

"Message? no," replied Mr. Smith, "take yourself off, and," for Tom was obeying him promptly, "look here, there must be no more of this fast work, remember; you are getting too old for it. If I find that it occurs again, I'll stop your University career and take you into the warehouse, so take care."

Tom was completely puzzled. What could Alison be writing to his father for? About him it could not be. How could she have found out the address?—what need could she possibly have for knowing the address at all? Writing about the Mains, too. It was a great mystery to him, and it was an uncomfortable one.

It put his father's lecture about his own conduct quite out of his head, and it weighed upon his mind all the afternoon. He turned the matter over and over, looked at it in every possible light, tried every reasonable and unreasonable method of explanation, but he was as near the truth at the beginning as he was at the end, for all that it came to was this, that Alison Kilgour, to whom he had been making love pretty successfully the night previous, had written a letter to his father, and that in her letter there was some referense to the Mains, but beyond that all was mystery, and for the present Tom had to be content.

And, indeed, there was not much more in the letter than Tom had made out from his father's questions, as we shall see by taking a peep over Mr. Smith's shoulder, who is reading the note once more now that Tom has left him alone. It runs as follows:—

Sir,—Mrs. Main, widow of Alexander Main, miner, Dixon's Rows, requests me to inform you that she is so seriously unwell that if you wish to see her in life you would require to visit her without delay.—Yours respectfully,

Alison Kilgour.

Now when Alison wrote this note to oblige Mrs. Main she had no idea that she was writing to Tom's father; nor had Mrs. Main any notion that the person whom she was addressing was the young missionary's parent. Smith is not such an uncommon name, that of itself it would be likely to suggest such an association, and as they had nothing but the similarity of the name to connect the two persons, it is not wonderful that it never occurred to them to do so. But we must return to Mr. Smith. He laid down the letter and passed his hand over his forehead thoughtfully.

"No, no; it's not a scheme to get money. She never bothered me that way all her days. She doesn't even seem to have let the woman who wrote for her know the truth. That was like Jean, poor lass." And Mr. Smith's thin lips quivered. "But she was obstinate—would marry that low collier, and all colliers are scamps, and how was I to know that he would not make her a dirty slattern like the rest of colliers' wives, and a disgrace to any respectable relation," was his next thought, for he was angry with himself at the emotion which the quivering of his lips betokened, and anxious to justify himself to himself; and he took a rapid stride or two through the room, coming back to the window in a moment or two again.

"I wonder what can be the matter with her? Can't be old age, for Jean's younger than me, and I never felt better in my life."

He stepped aside and regarded himself in the glass on the dressing table, and, as he did so, he almost gave a cry. It was the same face that he was accustomed to see every morning when shaving himself, not an extra grey hair, or crow's foot on furrow since yesterday morning—since last year. The shaggy eyebrows were as rugged and strong, the compressed lips as indicative of determination as ever. It was as healthy a reflection of his own countenance as many a man of three score ever saw. Why, then, did it draw that exclamation almost of dismay from Mr. Smith? Because the letter had forced him to go back thirty years, and he was living over again the life that had been his when, instead of silvery hair and crows' feet and furrows, the glass had shown him raven locks, and full eyes, and smooth cheeks. It seemed but yesterday, and yet in that yesterday it would not have seemed odd to him to hear a silvery haired gentleman with a furrowed face, such as the dressing-glass now reflected when he stood before it, called an old man. Should Jean die, she would not die a young woman, though she was younger than him. She had lived her life, and now it did not matter very much whether her husband had been a collier or a merchant. To think that Jean's life could be about over, and that when looked at fairly it was not unnatural that it should be so, was appalling to Mr. Smith, seeing that he was older than she was. That was the thought which would recur again and again. As for himself, he was no doubt something like £100,000 wealthier than when he and she lived in the same family and called each other Alec and Jean, as brothers and sisters have a right to do—till circumstances change. But though he had done so well and was proud of it, the idea that he would not die young though he should die now had never before occurred to him. The notion that he had already enjoyed "Life" would have been the last that would have suggested itself. He seemed to be on the very threshold of life yet, and that was true, only not in the sense in which he meant it, for life to him only meant a continuance of his present existence on earth. And now it came to him like a shock that Jean was dying—Jean, who was younger than he was, and not dying young. He had always liked her, his younger sister, and though he had cut the connection when she married the collier fellow, he had always a warm corner in his heart for her. When he heard of her husband's death he meant to do something for her, but the habit of neglect had proved stronger than his dormant affection. Had his sister claimed his assistance then, possibly he might have given it: but they were both still young at that time, and life seemed long, and there was plenty of time in the vast future for him to indulge in a good while's displeasure, and the convenient time for looking after his sister never presented itself very clearly till now they were both old and Jean was said to be dying; so the old days of childhood came back upon him with a rush, and bore down in their impetuous career his defences of just resentment, and wounded pride, and that proper regard for his own interest and the interests of his family which had promised to rescue him infallibly from any contingency of future remorse. He must see Jean again. Yes, that was the first thing for him to do, and crumpling Alison's letter in his pocket, he strode firmly into the hall just as the bell sounded for dinner.

"Dinner is on the table, sir," said one of the servants, astonished to see the master of the house putting on his hat and top-coat at such a time.

"Say that I have been suddenly called away on urgent business," he replied. "Do not let dinner wait for me;" and without waiting to give any further explanation he left the house. As he passed through Sauchiehall-street he saw some fine grapes hanging in a fruiterer's window, and had a mind to purchase some as a present for his sick sister. But they were ten shillings a pound, and possibly Jean might not be able to eat them after all, so it would be money thrown away, and that was not going to do any good. He would see first if she could take anything, and then there would be no difficulty in procuring it and sending it to her. The smart walk in the fresh air was already beginning to restore the natural firmness to Mr. Smith's nerves, and a very little thing would have made him return home and eat his dinner as usual.

Had it been morning instead of evening that would in all probability have been the issue; but it was evening, and Mr. Smith went on his way, and after half an hour's sharp walking he reached the Rows.

Was it possible that his sister had lived in this grim locality during all the years which had elapsed since they last met?

No wonder she was dying before she was threescore, he thought, and his heart softened again towards Jean—softened so much that when the door of the low-roofed apartment opened and showed him his sister lying pale and worn so near to the squalid surroundings, he fairly broke down, and with two or three quick short steps he reached her side.

"Ance mair afore I dee, Sandy," she said, "thank God!"

"Thank God, Jean," he replied, bending over her, "it's no too late—we'll ha'e you better now."

He scarcely knew what he said. It was the resurrection of old affection that was speaking, which had brought in its train from the grave part of its old form of expression. The tears which he wiped from behind his gold rimmed spectacles were real and unaffected, though the fountain was perhaps a little shallow, and therefore apt to run over easily. But the few tears stood Mr. Smith in good stead. They satisfied his own conscience, and they soothed and gratified his sister; but they did more. They softened Mark's feeling towards his mother's brother. When he knew that Mr. Smith had been written to, and might quite likely visit the house, a feeling of resentment towards the well-to-do man who had gone on in his prosperous way, neglecting the sister who had been nursed at the same breast with himself, almost got the mastery over him. Had it not been that he could not do it without being seen by his mother, he would have torn down the crayon sketch of the merchant which hung on the wall and thrown it into the fire. All the afternoon he had been trying to school himself into a proper frame of mind to receive his uncle civilly, for his mother's sake, with but indifferent success. And when he opened the door and saw the well-dressed, well-kept gentleman standing before him he felt his bile rise so strongly against him that it was as much as he could do to go quietly but gloomily over to the fire and sit down on a stool, moody and morose. But the tremour in his uncle's voice, the mingling of the doric with the finer mode of speech, touched him; and when he looked up and saw the richly-clad merchant weeping by his mother's bedside, Mark was vanquished. As for Mr. Smith, he had not noticed Mark at all; but now that he came over and, stepping between them, arranged his mother's pillow, saying—

"Don't speak, mother," and, turning to Mr. Smith, added, "speaking and excitement of ony kind is no for her, sir," Mr. Smith accepted his presence and existence without even mental remark.

"That's quite right, Jean, you mustn't excite yourself, you mustn't even speak," he said, sliding into the dictatorial tone which was usual to him, "and we'll soon have you all right again. I'll send over my doctor—you can take port wine, I suppose, or claret; claret's the thing to make blood, and that's all you want. Just take things easily and quietly, and don't excite yourself, and above all things, don't speak."

It was rather a relief to Mr. Smith, now that his little cup of emotion was exhausted, to endorse Mark's suggestion that his sister should not speak. So he sat for a few minutes more, and as the idea of his own doctor and the claret which he had suggested ministered comfort to himself he grew weary of his position, and on the plea of not wearying his sister he rose to go. He told Jean to be sure and keep up her heart and not get dispirited; that she was not to want for anything that would be nourishing and strengthening; and then he went off highly pleased with his own performance. And, indeed, the success which had followed all his business prospects had not been slow to answer to his summons on this occasion. He had made it up with his sister, conciliated her son, satisfied his own conscience, enjoyed rather a piquant fillip of romance for a few hours, and all with very little trouble to himself and no expense. For Jean died that night, and the fact that Mr. Smith's own doctor did not come next day and that the blood-making claret was never sent was not noticed by Mark, who was too much taken up with his sorrow and the necessary arrangements connected with the funeral to give a thought to such things.

Then a couple of days afterwards, tender-hearted Mr. Smith actually spared an hour and a half amid his multitudinous business engagements to attend his only sister's funeral. He got weepers sewed on his old coat, a black band on his everyday hat, and took a seat in the one coach that was provided along with Mark, Bauldy, and a clergyman. He waited in the churchyard till a few shovelfulls of earth had been flung upon Jean's coffin; then lifting his hat he walked off, without exchanging a word with anyone. The weepers were cut from his wrist-bands, the string taken from his hat when he got back to his place of business, and that was the end of Mr. Smith's emotion.

(To be continued.)

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TO THE WEARY.

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I'll none of it."—*Shakespeare*

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CAN *any other Manufacturer of Electric Belt produce evidence of* SO SEVERE A TEST. Surely, after such a proof as this, the most sceptical will believe that it really possesses the great restorative powers ascribed to it.

IT may be as well to mention that the action of the "Self-Restorer" is gentle but exceeding effective. The mild, but beneficial current generated by its use, braces the system, and by its benign influence gradually builds up the frame until the mind begins to get brighter, the natural functions become stronger, the elastic spirit of youth once more apparent, and so the progress towards recovery steadily goes on until the patient ultimately realises the fact that he is *once more young*. In cases of weakness, arising from any of the before-mentioned causes, these Belts are at once the most simple and at the same time the most certain remedy ever invented or discovered. They are entirely self-acting, and NO ACIDS being required, can be worn at any time without any wetting process or inconvenience to the patient, the salt contained in the insensible perspiration being sufficient to keep it in action.

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HOW many persons who, by living too generously, have become prematurely old, and consequently have these wretched, morbid feelings? They have an idea that nature is decaying, and the pleasures of life have departed. In nine cases out of ten this is far from being the fact. Nature has not decayed: it is simply lying dormant, and needs but a little assistance to once more assert its presence. "The creaking gate requires oil, or it will continue to creak." So it is with the human frame. Assist it where weak, put it in a position to recover itself, and you will find that after all life has its pleasures, and you the restored inclination to partake of them.

THE beneficial action of these truly life-giving Belts upon the human frame has been proved so conclusively, by thousands of unsolicited testimonials, that no shadow of doubt remains as to their extraordinary efficacy. They can be worn by either sex with the greatest ease and comfort, without fear of discovery, and by a delicate arrangement can be adjusted to act directly upon the weakened parts, so that immediately upon contact with the body an electric current is at once produced of a mild, but withal of so efficacious a character, that an almost instantaneous improvement becomes noticeable. The heavy hanging feeling wears off, the eye becomes brighter, the brain clearer, until at last the patient feels in his own mind that he is once more in the possession of the greatest blessing upon earth, viz, Health, Strength, Energy, and Manly Vigour.

IN cases of Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c., there is no cure in the world to be compared to these Belts. Nature requires assistance in all these complaints, and that assistance to be thoroughly effective, must be obtained from Nature herself—thus, by calling into operation Electricity, a natural ally, congenial to all constitutions, is obtained, and the result is, in almost every case, permanent cures are effected. Again in case of Consumption, these belts have been the SOLE MEANS of restoring thousands of both sexes to a healthy and vigorous existence when that fell disease "Consumption" had in the opinion of many eminent medical men, marked them as its victims. These are facts which can be proved to be absolutely true.

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08v

SOMETHING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

A LITTLE PRODIGY.

Here is an interesting story of the boyhood of Mozart, the great composer.

One evening, in Vienna, there was a grand concert in the palace of the Empress of Austria, Marie Thérèse, wife of the Emperor Francis I.

The most brilliant society had already assembled. On every side one saw nothing but plumes, diamonds, embroidered coats, sparkling dresses, when to the great astonishment of everybody, a very humbly dressed man, followed by two children, appeared at the door of the principal saloon. On seeing them the Empress turned to her Master of the Ceremonies

"Is this," she asked, "the chapel-master and his marvellous children, of whom all Vienna is talking?"

"Yes, your Majesty," answered he, "and I can assure you that nothing equals them. I heard them yesterday at the French Ambassador's; the little girl is very clever, but the little boy is still more surprising." "Let them begin," said the Empress.

The Master of the Ceremonies then invited the chapel-master to place his children at the piano, and this being done, the girl—whose name was Féderica—began playing, and her execution was so clear and brilliant that everyone went into raptures over this pale and delicate child. When she finished, a concert of praises was raised around her.

"This is nothing, however," she said to those who complimented her, "in comparison with my brother."

Then the little boy placed his tiny hands upon the keys, and without apparent effort he let his fingers go, come, run—almost fly—along them, drawing forth with every touch the most exquisite harmonies. All hearts were moved with admiration. The keyboard was then covered with a napkin, but the child was so accustomed to it that though he was thus prevented from seeing the keys, he played with the same precision and rapidity as before. The Emperor and Empress, and all the court, were enchanted.

When little Wolfgang stopped, the Empress signed to him to come and kiss her hand. He got up to obey, but being giddy from the noise of the praises and with the lights, and stiff with sitting such a long time, he slipped and fell the first step he took, on the polished floor. A young lady hurried to the place and raised him up.

"Are you hurt, my little friend?" she said with tender interest.

As if dazzled by the beauty of the young lady the child did not answer for a minute; then, recovering his voice, and putting his delicate little hands into that of the young lady, he exclaimed:—

"You are so beautiful, madam! I wish to marry you." A burst of laughter answered this speech, but without being baffled, the child continued:—

"They call me Master Wolfgang Mozart; and you, what is your name?"

"Mine is Marie Antoinette," answered the young lady, with a voice that went to the heart.

Alas! the wife that the little Mozart chose so ingenuously was the Archduchess of Austria, the future Queen of France. The poor girl had not so much happiness as if she had become the wife of Mozart.

A few years after, while the great composer was being publicly crowned and saluted by the population of Vienna, the young and beautiful Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, wife of Louis XVI., mounted the scaffold and perished in disgrace beneath the cruel guillotine, amid the mockeries and insults of the people of Paris, who but a few months before had, in a similar way, murdered her kind-hearted husband.

CLOSE CALCULATION.

One may readily believe that stratagem is sometimes required in dealing with such big and strong creatures as elephants. In Mr. O'Shea's "Leaves from the Life of a Special Correspondent" is to be found an account of the artifice which enabled him to escape from a very embarrassing situation. He says:

A young friend once asked me to shew him some elephants in undress, and I took him along with me, having first borrowed an apron, and filled it with oranges. This he was to carry while accompanying me into the stable; but the moment we reached the door, the herd set up such a trumpeting—they had scented the fruit—that he dropped the apron and its contents, and scuttled off like a scared rabbit, leaving me alone.

There were eight elephants, and when I picked up the oranges, I found I had five-and-twenty. I walked deliberately along the line, giving one to each; when I got to the extremity of the narrow stable, I turned, and was about to begin the distribution again, when I suddenly reflected that if elephant number seven in the row saw me give two oranges in succession to number eight, he might imagine he was being cheated, and give me a touch with his proboscis.

So I went to the door and began over again, as before. Thrice I went along the line, and then I was in a fix. I had one orange left, and I had to get back to the door.

Every elephant in the herd had his greedy gaze focussed on that orange. It was as much as my life was worth to give it to any one of them. What was I to do?

I held it up conspicuously, coolly peeled it, and sucked it myself. It was most amusing to notice the way those elephants nudged each other and shook their ponderous sides. They thoroughly entered into the humour of the thing.

JAPANESE BOAT LIFE.

In Poland some families are born and die in salt mines, without ever living above ground, and in Japan some are born and die on boats without ever living on shore.

"One of the most interesting features of Japanese life to me," says a recent traveller there, "was the manner of living in the boats and junks, thousands of which frequent every bay along the coast. The awkward junks always belong to the members of one family, and usually every branch of the family, old and young, live on board.

"The smaller sailboats are made like a narrow flat-boat, and the sail (they never have but one) is placed very near the stern, and extends from the mast about the same distance in either direction; *i.e.*, the mast runs in the middle of the sail when it is spread.

"In these little boats men are born and die, without ever having an abiding place on shore. Women and all are nearly naked, except in rains when they put on layers of fringy straw mats, which give them the appearance of being thatched. At night, if in harbour, they bend poles over the boat from side to side in the shape of a bow, and cover them with this straw—water-tight straw—and go to sleep altogether like a lot of pigs.

"A child three years old can swim like a fish; and often children who will not learn of their own accord are repeatedly thrown overboard until they become expert swimmers. In the harbours children seem to be perpetually tumbling overboard, but the mothers deliberately pick them out of the water, and, cuffing them a little, go on with their work. It is really astonishing at what age these boys and girls will learn to scull a boat.

"I have seen a boat twenty feet long most adroitly managed by three children, all under seven years of age. I am told that, notwithstanding their aptness at swimming, many boatmen get drowned, for no boat ever goes to another's aid, nor will any boatman save another from drowning, because, as he says, it is all fate, and he who interferes with fate will be severely punished in some way. Besides this, the saving of a boatman's life only keeps a chafing soul so much longer in purgatory, when it ought to be released by the death of the sailor which the gods, by fate, seem to have selected for the purpose."

NUTS TO CRACK.

1.—My first is a vowel; second, a useful article; third, a number; my whole a range of mountains.

2.—Some persons hate me,
Some in me delight,
My being's lost
If once I'm brought to light.

3.—Whole, I am part of the Church service; behead, I am a plant; transpose, I am an animal; curtail, a river in Scotland.

4.—In slate, not in book.
In sigh, not in look.
In channel, not in ocean.
In affirm, not in motion.
In cupola, not in tower.
Whole is a sweet scented flower.

SQUARE WORDS.

5.—Something bright; something interesting; an exclamation; repose.

6.—A sailor; amongst; part of a wheel; a garden.

7.—Hasty; a surface; a chair to detest.

LAST WEEK'S KERNELS.

1. Bottle. 2. Hand, hard, hare, fare, fore, fort, foot. 3. Sun-flower. 4. Spend-thrift.

5.
BABY
AREA
BEAR
YARD

6.
BRASS
REBEL
ABIDE
SEDGE
SLEEP

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Definition of a lawyer.—A man whose trade is to contest everything, concede nothing, and talk by the hour.

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"GORDON'S EXTRACT" saved her children from being motherless as well as fatherless.

November 29, 1885.

Dear Sir,—I write to thank you for the two bottles of "Gordon's Extract" you so kindly gave me, and I am happy to say I am much better. I was suffering from a dreadful form of indigestion. I could not drink a drop of tea or coffee for months, if I did I suffered dreadful with the wind. At times I have been almost choked, continually belching up wind until my throat swelled so much I have had to struggle for my breath. Then I was seized with a dreadful trembling in my inside and all my limbs, with an awful sensation as though I was going out of my mind, and kept bursting into tears. I felt afraid to be left alone. No one but the Lord and myself knows what I have suffered; I also got very irritable. I am happy to say the above symptoms I have described have nearly all disappeared, and I have only taken one bottle and half the second bottle, and I do hope by the time I have finished taking that I shall be quite well, but if I had the means, I should always keep some by me, for this is the second attack I have had, and the second time your valuable medicine, "Gordon's Extract," has saved my life. I can now take a cup of tea and enjoy it without feeling any pain. I have given all your books away, and have and shall continue to recommend it to every one I know. You are quite welcome to make what use you like of this letter, or anyone can come and see me or write to me, and I will tell them that your "Gordon's Extract" has twice saved my life, and my poor children from being left motherless as well as fatherless.

Yours truly grateful,
MRS. PHILLIS HUMPHREYS.
3, Briggs Row, Lower Richmond Road, Putney.

GORDON'S EXTRACT.

A SONG.

When the summer sun was shining
In the lovely azure sky,
And the flowers were blooming brightly,
Then they took me home to die.

Thinking ere the flowers were faded,
Or the summer on the wane,
Quiet and for ever silent
I should be released from pain.

Little knowing "Gordon's Extract"
Would renew my life once more,
And the boy they loved and cherished,
Should be merry as of yore.

Thanking God for every mercy,
And the heaven-sent cure renowned,
Which restored the life fast waning,
Making me both strong and sound.

GORDON'S EXTRACT.

What a Ladies' Fashion Journal, of large circulation, says:—

"'Gordon's Extract' has been highly commended to me by a friend who appears to have derived great benefit from it, and who, having arrived at the last hour of despair of ever curing a long course of sick headache, took the 'Extract' without any faith in its efficacy at first. This opinion, however, was speedily changed, as a gradual but steady return to health testified to the genuine good done by a regular course of the medicine. At present my friend cannot speak too highly of the excellence of 'Gordon's Extract' in curing sick headache and biliousness. It also appears to be beneficial for many of the complaints to which flesh is heir, but which are not so serious as to need the doctor's aid. The 'Extract' is sold by all chemists at 2s. per bottle, and is by no means disagreeable to the taste."—*Myra's Journal (The Silkworm)*, August, 1885.

GORDON'S EXTRACT.

A CASE.

They said that he was dying.
I watched him day and night.
I fancied every moment
The spirit would take flight.
His life was hanging merely
Upon the faintest breath,
Physicians told me sadly
It was the approach of death.
But a dear friend I cherish
A medicine famed did bring:
He soon began to flourish,
To bloom as flowers in spring.
'Twas "Gordon's splendid Extract,"
Which I now gladly bless,
Restoring life and health to him,
To me true happiness.

GORDON'S EXTRACT.

LUMPS AS LARGE AS A MUSSEL-SHELL.

34, King George Street, Greenwich, S.E.
November 11th, 1885.

Dear Sirs,—May I be allowed to add humble testimony in praise of your valuable "Extract," which by God's blessing did me more good than all the medicine I got from two hospitals and three other doctors. I was suffering from extreme weakness, which brought on skin eruption, and on some parts of my body rose up in lumps as large as a great mussel-shell, that I could not bear myself for irritation. After suffering some months I read of a man who had suffered from a similar complaint. I had not taken half of one bottle before I found great relief. Before I had the "Extract" I was constantly rubbing myself with ointment, but since taking it have not wanted to use it. I have since bought and taken two bottles, and am happy to say I am so far well to be able to work.—I am, dear sirs, Yours respectfully,

CHAS. PARKES.

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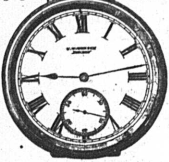

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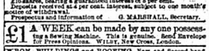

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£10 on application.
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£102 (which said price includes the 2½% half yearly dividend which will be paid on the 1st July next.

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The company's capital authorised by special Acts of Her Majesty in Council, and fully subscribed, consists of—

£20,000 Debentures.
£60,000 Perpetual 5% Mortgage Debenture Stock.
£60,000 Common Stock.
£140,000

In 1883 the company issued £60,000 of 5% Debenture Stock for the purpose of extending the company's system, and upon which interest has been regularly paid from the date of issue for seven half years.

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Seldom, if ever, has an opportunity been afforded to trustees and investors generally to acquire a stock at Par, which, by comparison with other first-class Railway Debentures, should be worth 120, which price this stock will doubtless reach.

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I am, Gentlemen,

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COCOANUT SPONGE PUDDING.—Heat three cups rich milk to boiling; stir in it two cups stale sponge cake crumbs, and beat into a soft batter. When nearly cold, add the beaten yelks of two eggs, half cup sugar, a little flavouring to taste, one cup of desiccated cocoanut, and lastly, one glass white wine. Bake in a buttered pudding dish about three-quarters of an hour or until it is firm in the centre and a nice brown. Eat with powdered sugar.

EGGS AND HAM.—A nice way to serve eggs with broiled ham is to butter some patty tins, sprinkle conscientiously with fine crumbs of bread, break an egg into a saucer, and then, without disturbing the yelk, pour it into the tin. Set the tins into a hot dripping-pan and let them stand in the oven until the white is cooked. Then after putting the thin pieces of nicely broiled ham upon a hot platter, take the eggs from the oven and turn out on the ham. It is not necessary to close the oven door while the eggs are in it, and indeed it is better not to do so.

LOBSTER-HASH makes a nice little dish for supper. Chop the meat quite fine; season with pepper and salt, a piece of butter the size of an egg, if the entire lobster is used, and moisten with cream. Let it stew slowly for ten or fifteen minutes, stirring it to prevent scorching. Put a thick layer of salted bread-crumbs in the bottom of a pudding-dish, pour the lobster over it, and set it in the oven to brown.

RHUBARB PIE.—Put into a chopping-bowl a cupful of sifted flour, a teaspoonful of sugar, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, and four tablespoonfuls of butter, and chop until the ingredients get well mixed; then add a little more than one-eighth of a cupful of cold water, and continue then continue the chopping until a smooth paste is formed. Put away in a cold place until needed later. Mix a cupful of sugar and a teaspoonful of flour, and add a well-beaten egg and a heaping cupful of chopped rhubarb. Now take a portion of the paste which was put away and roll it rather thin. Use it for lining a deep pie-plate, and turn the rhubarb mixture into the plate. Roll the remainder of the paste thin, and cover the plate with it, pressing together the edges of the paste—that is, of the covering and lining. Bake in a rather quick oven for forty minutes, reducing the heat after the first ten.

Business Announcements.

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A RICH TREAT.—Our 3lb. parcel of MIXED SWEETS, free by post for 1/6. TRY THEM. LAW & Co., Lozenge Works, Liverpool. Shops supplied.

[illegible] LIVERPOOL [illegible]

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

An adjourned meeting was held at the Local Board Offices, Parliament Street, on Wednesday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr W. Jenkins, J.P. Present: Messrs W. Aynsley, T. Siddell, J. Collinson, W. Shell, J. W. Davison, Geo. Ainsworth, the Clerk (Mr T. W. Welford), and the Surveyor (Mr W. Rippon).

THE CONDITION OF HOWDON BURN.

In relation to this subject, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr Aynsley, and seconded by Mr Collinson, that the seal of the Board be affixed to the articles of agreement with Messrs Annandale and Sons, dated 14th July, 1886.

PLANS.

The plans submitted by Messrs Whitfield, Ridley, and Daly, were duly passed and sealed.

THE ANNUAL INSPECTION.

Afterwards the Board adjourned for the purpose of making their usual inspection of the condition of the roads in the Board's district.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting was held in the Board-room, Leadgate, on Wednesday afternoon. On the motion of Mr G. NICHOLSON, Mr W. H. Hedley was appointed to the chair. The following members were present:—Messrs G. Nicholson, T. Lammonby, J. H. Hudson, L. Nicholson, M. Robson, E. Todd, J. Davison, W. Keenleyside, W. Brown, Mr M. Coupland (clerk), and the surveyor (Mr T. Longstaff).

RE-PAINTING THE STREET LAMPS.

The CHAIRMAN said he had received a letter from the Shotley Bridge Gas Company, stating that they would have the lamps painted, as requested by the Board, during the present year.

A motion was passed that the matter with regard to the supply of gas for the ensuing year should be referred to the Gas Committee.

THE NEW PARK AT REDWELL HILLS.

Mr G. NICHOLSON stated that the tree-guards they had received according to order had been found to be very frail and weak for their purposes, and the Park Committee had found it necessary to have guards of a sufficient size and strength made by a local tradesman.

Mr HUDSON wished to know if the second lot of guards would cost much more than the first?

Mr G. NICHOLSON: They will cost almost double the money.

In reply to other questions from Mr HUDSON, Mr NICHOLSON further stated that the smaller guards had been utilised in the making of the larger ones, and, he thought, considering the work there was in the larger ones, that the price was fairly reasonable.

Mr L. NICHOLSON desired to know if the Board would allow the Wesleyan body to have the use of the band-stand on a certain Sunday in August, as they wished to hold an open-air services?

Mr ROBSON: According to the agreement made with the Consett Iron Company, the Park has not to be used for the purpose of public meetings, and I think that a religious service is certainly a public meeting.

At the request of the CHAIRMAN, the Clerk read that clause in the agreement, which clearly defined that the park should not be used for the holding of any public meeting whatsoever.

Seeing that the Board had no power to grant leave for the holding of religious services, &c., it was ultimately resolved that the clerk be instructed to write to the Consett Iron Company, asking them to empower the Board in regard to the same.

Mr G. NICHOLSON thought the Board ought to have three or four turnstiles, or something of the kind, placed for the accommodation of those who frequented the park.

Mr HUDSON: Turnstiles would prove rather awkward if it happened to rain heavily, and a rush was made to get out of the park.

Mr L. NICHOLSON had noticed in a Park at Newcastle that they had small gates with strong springs, which caused the gate to close immediately the passenger had got through.

Mr ROBSON moved that the matter should be put into the hands of the Park Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

It was also resolved that the Clerk be instructed to write to some Park authorities requesting a copy of their bye-laws.

The CHAIRMAN said they had received a letter from one of the ratepayers with regard to the obscene language used in the Park.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr L. NICHOLSON, that the letter should be published in the *Guardian*.

The letter is as follows:—

Leadgate, 13th July, 1886.

SIR,—Many of the inhabitants of Leadgate earnestly hope that the Local Board will do something to put a stop to the bad language which is constantly being used in the Park. I have frequented the Park a good deal since it was opened, and I am sorry to say I have scarcely watched a single game, as yet, without having heard the most filthy and abominable language made use of, more especially by young men, between the ages of 18 and 25. The worse feature of it is that this demoralising habit is practised in the presence of so many children, to whom, therefore, the Park instead of being a school of virtue is a school of vice. On Saturday last, for instance, there were two or three cricket matches being played by boys from ten to fourteen years of age, and I had to remonstrate with them no less than three times in half-an-hour for swearing. In the interests of religion, and for the honour of Leadgate, *strict measures* ought to be taken in the matter, for with the class of persons, by whom this vice is practised, remonstrance and instruction are of little avail unless backed by authority. If something is not done soon, I fear it will soon be that no decent person (especially if a lady) will ever think of entering the Park.—I am, yours faithfully,

SPERO.

To the Chairman of the Local Board.

After the letter had been discussed, it was unanimously resolved to make an example of some of the worst characters with a view to putting a stop to the practice.

PARK COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The CHAIRMAN then submitted the report of the Park Committee, as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee beg to report that they had a grand opening of the Park on Whit-Tuesday, June 15th, by Mr W. Jenkins, J.P., which event, although the day was rather wild, was quite a red letter day in Leadgate. We are happy to say that he was accompanied by Mrs and the Misses Jenkins. Mrs Jenkins did us the honour of planting the first tree, an oak; Miss Jenkins planted the second tree, a maple; and Miss B. Jenkins the third, a sycamore, which trees, supplied by Messrs Fell and Co., of Hexham, are looking as well as can be expected after being transplanted at this season of the year. The tree-guards ordered in the first place are deemed not a sufficient protection, and we have ordered from a local tradesman guards of a sufficient size and strength to protect them. These trees are a great novelty, and a very great number of people have visited the Park to examine them. We suggest our Clerk be instructed to order dedication plates with the respective names of the ladies who planted the trees, and further instructed to write to a few places where they have parks, to supply us with a copy of their bye-laws. In the meantime we have deemed it expedient to put up the following notice:—"Swearing is strictly prohibited in this Park; and the police have been requested to expel and summons any person using profane language, or otherwise improperly behaving themselves.—By order, Local Board." Also, we have ordered the following notice:—"The public using the Park are requested not to trespass on adjoining lands." Your Committee granted permission to the Primitive Methodist society of Leadgate the use of the band-stand on Sunday, July 4th, they having held their annual out-door meeting on that day.

(Signed),
GEORGE NICHOLSON.
JNO. J. HEDLEY.
THOMAS LAMMONBY.

Leadgate, June 28th, 1886.

The report was adopted.

NUISANCE AT IVESTON.

The Clerk said a letter had been received from Mr Hetherington, Iveston, in which that gentleman stated that a nuisance in the shape of a foul and unhealthy smell existed on his premises. He was not aware from what source the stench came, and therefore he wished to know if the Board would do anything towards removing it. He further stated that he had spoken to the Surveyor and Mr Hudson about it, and they had recommended him to write to the Board.

The CHAIRMAN asked Mr Hudson if he could enlighten them as to the cause of the nuisance referred to?

Mr HUDSON said he could not say from what source the smell arose. It certainly could not be from the cow-byre, as the cows had been in the fields for a few weeks past.

Mr NICHOLSON moved that Mr Hetherington's letter be referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Mr HUDSON seconded the motion, which was carried.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

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

To the Chairman and Members of the Leadgate Local Board.

GENTLEMEN,—Accounts will come before you to-day for the following manual and team labour; also for material bought for the month of June:—

Durham Main Road.—A large portion of water tabling done, and loose stones gathered off; also 153 tons of rough limestone bought from Messrs Ord and Maddison, and carting the same.

Other Roads.—Pontop Pike: The whole of it water-tabled; also one day carting ashes with three horses to the bank below the quarry. Brooms Lane: Part of it water-tabled, and some small slag carted and laid on at the corners of the different street ends in Leadgate, and the loose stones gathered off all the different roads and lanes; also your road workmen and the cart and horse were employed one day at the opening of the park carting soil to level holes, &c.

Annexed are the monthly paybills as under:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Durham Main Road:						
Manual labour	2	15	6			
Team labour	5	15	2			
Materials	26	17	5			
				35	7	7
Other Roads:						
Manual labour	5	1	2			
Team labour	1	0	3			
				6	1	5
Total				41	9	0

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

Leadgate, July 12th, 1886.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The Inspector submitted the following monthly report:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Leadgate Local Board.

GENTLEMEN,—During the past month I have had your Pont settling ponds well cleaned out. The pay-bill will be before you for the same. Also for the following quarterly bills:—From Consett Water Company for water for the urinals and for street water-cart; also water for fire-brigade practice. As your fire-brigade have had a trial—and we were well supplied with water—we washed many of your channels well out. Also, an account for repairing fire-plug at Bantling Old Cottages. There is an account from Mrs Smith, plumber, for repairing urinal pipes. I have had a truck of clot lime for white-washing purposes, which has been carted all over the district, and the bellman sent around giving notice as to the same. Also, your scavenger's quarter's salary for street sweeping, cleaning out gulley-traps, carting away the refuse, and carting water for street purposes. The total amount of paybills for the three months is £35 9s.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS LONGSTAFF.

Leadgate, July 12th, 1886.

Several bills, &c., were then produced for payment. The cheques for the same having been signed, the Board adjourned.

Trade Notes.

On account of the Crawley engine undergoing repairs, it is probable that the Ashes' quarrymen will be laid idle for two or three weeks.

The quarterly bargains of the Weardale Lead Mining Company were held at the offices, Newhouse, Weardale, on Monday, and was continued on Tuesday and Wednesday. Several more hands are to be employed. Prices as usual.

TRADE DEPRESSION AT MEDOMSLEY.—It is stated that the whole of the men employed at what is known as Tregallis's Drift at Medomsley, have each received 14 days' notice from the Consett Iron Company. Depression in trade is assigned for this cause.

DURHAM COAL TRADE.—The collieries in the Durham district with but few exceptions are still quiet, and short time is still the rule at several of them. House coal has become quieter during the last month, and prices less firm. In steam coal there is nothing new to report, and although the steam coal pits are kept working with regularity, there does not appear to be any great pressure of orders, and consequently the stocks are increasing rapidly at some of the collieries. In gas sorts there is only a moderate amount of business doing, which at this period of the year is not likely to improve.

Football.

COMPETITION AT EDMONDSLEY.—On Saturday afternoon, a football competition was held in a field near Daisy Hill, Edmondsley, under the auspices of the local football club. The weather was beautiful and fine, and a large number of spectators were present.—*Kimblesworth 1st and 2nd* fell together, and played a very good game, which resulted in favour of the 1st team by three goals to nil.—*Cornsay Raggy Lads v. Edmondsley 1st* resulted in a win for Edmondsley by a goal to nil.—*Catchgate White Star and Edmondsley 2nd* played a good game for the first half, neither side scoring; but on the change of ends the visitors had matters alll their own way, and won by six goals to nil. *Pelton Fell* had a bye.—*Catchgate and Kimblesworth 1st* played a splendid game, each scoring a goal, and after playing again for a quarter of an hour each way, Catchgate won by a goal to nil.—*Pelton Fell and Edmondsley 1st* played a capital game, scoring a goal each.—The following clubs divided the prizes—namely, Edmondsley 1st (picked men), Pelton Fell, and Catchgate.

MINERS GALA.—The annual gala of the Durham Miners' Association will be held on Durham Racecourse. There will be two platforms erected, from which addresses will be delivered by:—Mr Thos. Burt, M.P., Mr Chas. Bradlaugh, M.P., Mr Jos. Arch, M.P., Mr Chas. Fenwick, Mr Wm. Crawford, M.P., Mr John Wilson, M.P., Mr W. H. Patterson, and others.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Invalids distracted by indigestion and discouraged in their search for its remedy should make trial of this never-failing medicine. A lady, long a martyr to dyspeptic tortures, writes that Holloway's Pills made her feel as if a burden had been taken off her. Her spirits, formerly low, have greatly improved; her capricious appetite has given place to healthy hunger; her dull, sick headache has departed, and gradually so marvellous a change has been effected, that she is altogether a new creature, and again fit for her duties. These Pills may be administered with safetyto the most delicate. They never act harshly, nor do they ever induce weakness; they rightly direct deranged, and control excessive, action.

PAROCHIAL COUNCIL.—At Auckland Castle on Wednesday, by special invitation of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, there was a meeting of the clergy to discuss the question of Church Councils. Addresses were delivered by the Rev W. M. Ede, M.A., rector of Gateshead; the Rev G. Dale-Copeland, B.D., rector of Rainton; and the Rev G. R. Eden, M.A., vicar of Auckland. After the invited speakers had spoken, there was a general discussion on the subject.

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

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.—"Rough on Rats," clears out rats, mice, beetles, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers. 7½d. and 1s. boxes at Chemists.

DR. WILSON writes:—LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE "is far and away the safest and best." It is a gentle aperient, (taken in quantity) an invaluable domestic medicine, a boon to the nursery as children will ask for it, and most efficacious in Headache, Liver Derangements, Sickness, Feverishness, Heartburn, Indigestion, Excitement, Sleeplessness, Blood Poisons, Measles, Smallpox, and all kindred ailments, as abundant medical and other testimony (such as no other saline or salt can show), with each bottle will prove. It allays thirst in a remarkable manner, and is considered to have prevented more disease than any other medicine. Removes the 'ill effects of excessive eating or drinking. DR. WILLIAMS writes:—"We simply cannot do without it." DR. TURLEY writes:—"I have had 40 cases of Cholera or Diarrhœa, and required only your admirable preparation for the successful treatment of every one of them." BEWARE OF INJURIOUS IMITATIONS. 400w

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF MR WILSON BELL, OF BLANCHLAND.

The subjoined memorial sketch of Mr Wilson Bell, of Blanchland, Northumberland, from the pen of Mr Mark Noble, of Blackhill, will appear in the *Wesleyan Methodist Magazine* for August, 1886:—

"It is to one who united a burning zeal for God's glory with a devoted attachment to the Methodist Church that the following imperfect sketch will draw the attention of our readers. In him the words of the Apostle were strikingly illustrated: 'Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things.'

"Wilson Bell was born in Blanchland, Northumberland, in 1812. His pious parents, by precept and example, sought to train their family 'in the nurture and admonition of the Lord,' and their efforts were not in vain. In childhood, the fruit of their pious efforts was manifest in a degree of thoughtfulness far above his years; and he was graciously preserved from the vices to which youth is so prone; yet did he during several years refuse submission to the 'righteousness of God.' But in the twenty-first year of his age he became deeply convinced of sin, and obtained an assurance that his sins were forgiven. To the day of his departure—a period of 52 years—he lost not the sense of the Divine favour which he thus received. Being at the time of his conversion in the bloom and vigour of youth, he with a free and glad heart consecrated all the energies of body and soul to the service of Him Who saved his soul from death. An immediate result of his conversion was an ardent desire to promote the salvation of his fellow-men. In 1834, Mr Bell began, and he continued during the remainder of his life, to discharge the duties of a local preacher. But he was always most willing to serve, in a small place or in a larger. Indeed, he had a happy way—a sort of *knack*—of expressing some truth which had fastened itself upon his mind, and placing it compactly and impressively upon the minds of his hearers, while he was free of crotchets in interpretation, and always sought to keep the balance of sobriety in faith. In preaching he manifested an intense desire to have the people made partakers then and there of pardon and peace with God, and eternal life in Christ.

"He had a sound mind, a warm and affectionate heart, a conscience tender, yet not over scrupulous; and a spirit devout and ardent, without extravagance. He lived to God. He walked in the Spirit. For ever was it settled in his mind that religion was the one thing needful; and his habits exhibited this conviction. He loved his Bible. He read, meditated, prayed; he received the teaching 'unction from the Holy One,' without which the richest stores of learning are unavailing in the preaching of the Gospel, and with which the humblest attainments have been honoured to 'turn many to righteousness.' He well understood and dearly loved the scheme of theology held and taught by the Wesleyan Methodists. He preferred Methodism especially for its high spiritual life; but he had not a tinge of unkindly feeling towards other branches of the Church of Christ. He loved all that loved 'the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity;' but he loved his own church with the love that 'many waters could not quench, nor the floods drown.' He had a great many friends in other churches. The core of the whole matter was that he had a spiritual mind: he loved the saints; he loved truth and peace; and he spake well of all his Christian brethren, more especially of those from whose opinions he felt himself bound to differ.

"Having known this good man from our earliest boyhood, we can say that he was one of the most unpretentious and humble Christians we have ever met with, and nothing would have been more at variance with his wishes than to have a word of extravagant eulogy pronounced upon his name. Grace took firmer and firmer hold upon his heart as the years went on, and his singularly amiable disposition and truly liberal temper were rendered still more attractive by his love to Christ and to all Christians. He seemed continually to breathe the air of heaven, and occupied such a height of Christian experience that those who were accustomed to advise others were glad to be advised by him. Scores now in heaven and in various parts of the earth regard him as their spiritual father. He was exemplary in his home, pleasant and frank among his friends, and most kindly with all with whom he had to do. His heartiness and hospitality will not soon be forgotten by the many ministers and local preachers who have been entertained under his roof.

"The Rev Richard Petch writes: 'It was my privilege to be well acquainted with Mr Bell. I never met with a more humble, sincere Christian; just, upright, conscientious, and a thorough Methodist. He was very kind and hospitable, and his removal must be a great loss to Blanchland.'

"The Rev W. H. Milward says: 'The text chosen "in loving memory of Wilson Bell," is most appropriate. He was upright indeed, and no doubt his end was peace. He always appeared to me to be a grand specimen of a class of old-fashioned Christians of whom the world was not worthy; so honest, sturdy, fearless, and kind. He thought very humbly of himself, because he had such clear views of the incomparably excellency of Him Who was all his salvation, and all his desire. He loved all Christian ministers dearly. How I loved to sit by his bright fireside and hear him talk of Jesus, and those who were once his true yoke-fellows in the Gospel, and whom he has now joined in the bright home.'

"By energy, discipline, and sterling honesty, Mr Bell prospered. Of the generous use he made of his wealth we could a tale unfold, were we not forbidden by knowing how contrary it would be to his most cherished desires if we were to make his gifts public.

"To describe all the means by which Mr Bell sought to render himself useful, it would be necessary to enumerate almost every religious and benevolent institution in the district in which he lived. Visiting the sick was one of his favourite employments; and many are the instances in which his visits have been rendered signally successful. He also held at various times the offices of trustee, poor steward, society steward, chapel steward, and circuit steward. He took a leading part in the erection of Blanchland chapel, and his reverend form and sonorous voice will be long and lovingly remembered in connection with that beautiful sanctuary.

"A dear friend of his, the Rev Thomas Hind, writes: 'I had great admiration for the character and work of Mr Wilson Bell. He was indeed a pillar of the Church. He hangs in my mental portrait gallery, every line and feature clear and distinct. One is in no danger of confounding him with anybody else. Sound in judgment, beautifully tender and spiritual in tone, and always to be relied on in execution. If the Head of the Church would be pleased to give us such leaders and local preachers in every village society, the highest hopes of the lovers of village Methodism would be realised. He was a true child of Methodism, intelligently and entirely loyal to its constitution and discipline.'

"In the spring of 1885 a rapid decline of physical strength gave him definite monition of the end, and with characteristic directness he began forthwith to set his 'house in order.' In his long and painful illness he was always bright, singularly patent, and resigned to the will of God. His conversation was so serious and impressive, savoured so much of heaven, to which he was fast hastening, that to a spiritual mind it was a privilege to be near him. As he drew near Jordan, the waters were calm; not a ripple appeared to agitate the surface. There did not seem to be that rupture which some dying saints have been favoured with in life's latest hour; but there was the serenity inspired by settled confidence in the Rock of his salvation. The slightest suggestion of anything he had done in the cause of his blessed Redeemer was to him even repulsive, and made him sink lower in his own esteem.

"In the afternoon of the day on which he died, one of his oldest friends called to see him, and as he appeared to have collected a little strength, they sang some of his favourite hymns in the mission hymn book, and then prayed together. Soon after his friend left, he requested to be lifted from the bed, and whilst this was being done his head suddenly fell back, and he was not, for God had taken him. He died on May 29th, 1885, in the 73rd year of his age.

"It is to the Church a greater loss than the death of many an abler and more conspicuous man would be. God's servant's work was done, so God touched him with a gentle hand, and the silver cord was loosed."

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Thursday Night.

The Stationing Committee appointed to prepare a provisional draft of ministerial appointments for the forthcoming Connexional year completed their work this evening. The following are the local appointments for the Newcastle-on-Tyne district:

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT.—Henry Parkes, Consett; J. Wesley Keyworth, Shotley Bridge; Frederick S. Chester, Annfield Plain.

WOLSINGHAM.—Jas. Duff; Ralph Calderbank, Tow Law.

WEARDALE.—Heny Beeson; Christopher Whitfield, Stanhope.

HEXHAM.—George Barlow; Thomas R. Jackson.

CORBRIDGE.—William Wandless.

GATESHEAD.—Bensham Road: J. M. Wamsley; Gampbell Jefferies.

DURHAM.—Josh Willis, John Tesseyman, S. Adcock.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.—Joseph Charlesworth, Frederick Church.

DISTRICT MISSIONARY.—George Eddy (Newcastle), who shall act under the direction of the chairman of the district.

FORTHCOMING LOCAL EVENTS.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the new church dedicated to St. John the Evangelist at Dipton, and the burial ground attached thereto, will be consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Durham (Dr Lightfoot) on Wednesday next, at four p.m. Afterwards a public tea will be provided at a moderate charge; and at night the Ven. H. W. Watkins, Archdeacon of Durham, will preach.—On the following Sunday morning, the Rev J. Gornall (vicar of Collierley) will be the special preacher.

On Wednesday next, the Wesleyan Methodists of Annfield Plain propose having a festal day. The Rev E. A. Telfer is announced to preach in the chapel at 2·30 in the afternoon, and the service will be succeeded by a tea party in the school-room. In the evening, the rev. gentleman will deliver his popular lecture, entitled "Recollections of queer people," in the same place of worship. The chair will be occupied by Mr John Smith, of Shotley Bridge. The proceeds are to to be devoted to the new Sunday-school building fund.

To-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, the Consett Co-operative and Industrial Society will hold their annual tea in the National Schools, Parliament Street, Consett. A public meeting and concert will be held subsequently in the New Town Hall, presided over by Mr Geo. Lowes, president of the society, and addressed by Mr H. R. Bailey, Newcastle; Mr Atkinson, Wallsend; and other well-known Co-operators. The Benfieldside String Band, under the leadership of Mr M. Hobday, will be in attendance; and vocal selections will be contributed by Miss Bell (soprano); Miss Harwood (contralto); and Mr C. Stelling (tenor). Miss Nixon will perform on a solo violin, Mr H. Ridley accompanies on the pianoforte, while Mr Stelling acts as conductor.

THE DISTURBANCE AT SOUTH MEDOMSLEY.

STATEMENTS BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

A correspondent furnished us yesterday (Thursday) with the following version of this affray:—A full report of the disturbance that took place at South Medomsley last Monday will no doubt have reached you long before you come in receipt of this, and as I was an eye-witness to a portion of the proceedings from the commencement, I will, with your kind permission, relate to you honestly and truthfully, without any reference to reports, what I saw of the disturbance and how it originated. On the day in question, I had occasion to go to Consett from Dipton, where I now have resided for a number of years. I left home at 10 a.m. for Consett, and as soon as I got in sight of the rows, better known now as "Blackleg Rows," I observed a large gathering of people there yelling and shouting, from the effects of which some cannot have yet recovered. These were "blacklegs." By further observation I also found a few assembled at the row ends now occupied by the strike hands. Of course these would be "strike-legs," and some shouting was also going on there. As I approached I noticed a little boy approaching as though he had come from the strike rows carrying two buckets of meat for his father's pigs. As soon as the little fellow got immediately opposite the "blacklegs" a good number of them crossed over the road, seized him, took the pails from him, and deliberately threw their contents over a wall by the side of the footpath into the adjoining field. How your generous readers can appreciate such conduct as this I can well imagine. I suppose as soon as the strike hands became aware of this one of their number came to the boy's assistance, but no sooner did he reach the spot than he encountered such a fierce volley of stones that he was quickly compelled to retire, and the boy escaped without any bodily harm being done. I had now come up opposite the row ends, when one of the women shouted out, "There's another. Let's kill the b——" (meaning myself). I made no remark, but hurried on as fast as possible. Having travelled beyond their reach, I stood wondering what next would follow. Presently up came one of the "blacklegs" on his way to work. I cannot say whether he took any part or not in the destruction of the boy's pig meat, but as soon as he arrived at the strike rows (which he had to pass) the boys and girls gave him a round of stones, which made him run and get out of range. However, none of the stones struck him. The next scene was a more lively but very disgusting one. Nothing but "blackleg's" wives took part in it, and if they have not invented the game they have introduced it. The programme began with six women disarranging their dresses, so as to make it known that they wore linen, and they were very determined to exhibit themselves as much as possible, even in the presence of their families and many bye-standers. They commenced a kind of war-dance, and continued to meet with ringing cheers of approval from their friends for about ten minutes, when it suddenly stopped, owing to the appearance of three of their men returning from work, upon whom every attention was instantly fixed. As those three upright sons of toil were passing the strike rows one of them drew a revolver and presented it seven times, but was never molested. As soon as they reached their quarters the revolver was given to another who, with folded arms and the weapon firmly clenched in his right hand, marched in the direction of the strike hands. However, none of them flinched an inch, and onward pressed the noble warrior amidst breathless silence, and when within 10 yards of his inveterate foes he suddenly stopped, as it were, by magic. He had forgotten something! He made a right-about-face, and marched back on his way to camp, where he found what he had lost—and it was courage! After this I continued my way to Consett, and as I went I thought I would write informing you about so many men carrying revolvers and pointing them at people before any offence or attack is given. I say many, because I am aware of all the "blacklegs" having them, and during this last fortnight I know for certain of 40 being imported to the strike hands, and they are equally entitled to carry them as much as the "blacklegs" are. There have been several shooting cases before the Bench at Consett, and in every instance resulted in favour of the "blacklegs." It is perhaps owing to their successes at Consett that encourages them to present the firearms they so often do at innocent people. I will trespass no further upon your kind indulgence, having completed my account of what I saw of the disturbance and how it originated. I will kindly inform your readers that it will be quite unsafe for them at night time to be within a radius of 600 yards of the cottages now occupied by the two contending parties.

A serious fall of stone occurred at Harraton Colliery on Saturday, by which two pitmen named Henry Potter and Andrew Alexander, were severely injured.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MRS KEARNEY, OF LANCHESTER.

It is with sincere regret that we have to announce the extremely sudden death of Mrs Kearney, of The Ford Hall, near Lanchester, the wife of Mr Matthew Kearney, J.P., Chairman of the Lanchester Bench of Magistrates. The sad event occurred at an early hour on Wednesday morning, at the age of 83 years. Mr and Mrs Kearney only arrived at home on Tuesday night, after a sojourn of three weeks at Harrogate for the purpose of recruiting their health. It was noticeable that Mrs Kearney then looked exceedingly well, and appeared to be in excellent spirits. However, about four o'clock on the following morning, she was taken very ill whilst in bed, and although Dr J. Wilson, of Lanchester, was immediately in attendance, she expired within the space of half-an-hour. The deceased lady was well-known and universally respected in the district. Mrs Kearney, prior to her marriage, was a Miss Humble, and belonged to a very ancient Roman Catholic family, who owned considerable property in the neighbourhood of Birtley, near Chester-le-Street. It is a singular coincidence that the day upon which his wife died, Mr Kearney had intended to celebrate his 71st birthday. The interment of the remains of Mrs Kearney will take place to-morrow (Saturday) at Birtley.

Yesterday (Thursday), at the fortnightly meeting of the Lanchester Board of Guardians—Mr Geo. G. Taylor Smith, J.P., presiding—a resolution was unanimously adopted, on the motion of the Chairman, sincerely condoling with Mr Kearney in his sad bereavement.—The Clerk was directed to convey the expressions of the Board to that gentleman.

TYNESIDERS' GATHERING IN NATAL.

The third annual gathering of Tynesiders in this colony was held at the Horse Shoe Hotel, Pietermaritzburg, on Wednesday evening, June 9th, anniversary of the "Stephenson Centenary." Mr J. T. Henderson occupied the chair, Mr T. G. Young was vice chairman. The company numbered forty, being three in excess of last year's gathering, and just about double that of the first year. Amongst those present were the following:—J. Chadwick (Postmaster-General), A. T. Lister (hon. secretary), H. C. Burnup, E. H. Langston, R. Thorne, W. W. Faudon, G. Dixon, C. H. Lormer, R. E. Grieves, G. B. Newmarch, and A. Faucus, late of Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. Charlton, Ebchester; G. W. Smith, J. Glendinning, W. Murray, R. W. Murray, R. Beattie, and W. Todd, late of Consett; M. Gilbertson, Shotley Bridge; W. Gibson, Annfield Plain; J. Marshall, Blackhill; Thos. Foster, Corbridge; J. T. Henderson, J. W. Peirson, and G. Rymer, Gateshead; J. G. Young and A. Brown, Spital Tongues; G. Smith and W. D. Smith, Newlands; J. Wright, Prudhoe; H. C. Wilkinson, North Shields; G. Gibson, Bishop Auckland; W. Oliver, Blanchland; and R. Gibson, Birtley; while Mr Councillor Stantial, of that city, was among the guests. Telegrams of greeting and good fellowship was read from T. T. Hardaker, Fort Etshowe, Zululand; J. Kyle, Verulam; and G. Gibson, Pretoria, Transvaal. Letters of regret at inability to attend were received from T. R. Thorpe, Tom Surtees, J. T. Todd, R. Surtees, C. E. Forth, G. W. Gray, F. Bell, E. Grieves, W. Ridley, R. Waugh, and H. R. Tully.

The company having done ample justice to the excellent dinner purveyed by Mr Dunne, the toast list was proceeded with. The loyal and patriotic toasts were duly responded to, and then Mr LANGSTON proposed that of "The Colony of Natal." The CHAIRMAN next gave "Tyneside," and in his happy remarks about the place of their birth—"The sweetest spot to them"—did not forget to mention "Canny Newcassel, the pride o' the North." The memory of George Stephenson, the great Tynesider, was received with every respect.

Mr J. CHARLTON gave the toast of the evening, "Our Friends at Home." He said: To Tynesiders in Natal these words have a peculiar charm. It seems impossible to separate the memories of friends at home from childhood's happy hours, and boyhood's play. Do the words not recall to some of us the heath-clad hills of upper Tynedale where the mosstroopers Armstrongs, Milburns, and Elliotts had many tough encounters with their neighbours? Have we not sat by the fire in the long winter evenings and listened to the stories of Chevy Chase and the "long pack" or the fears of Johnnie Armstrong and Rob of Kisingham, and though the reciters of the stories are gone the memory recalls the scenes? We remember, too, the many happy hours spent in contemplating the great works of the Roman Emperors, Hadrian's wall and its grand monuments of antiquity, the the stations of Cilurnum, Borcovicus, and Procolitia. The picturesque meeting of the waters, too, seems always to us a centre between rural and city life, between peat and coal, between manufactures and commerce, between the forge and the plough. And the tree-clad hills and beautiful valley. 'Tis true there is not in the wide world a valley so sweet as that in which the Tyne waters meet. Who amongst us has not traversed the valley from Gilsland to Hexham, thence to Corbridge, passing in turn the mansions of Beaufront, Sandhoe, and others? Dilstone Castle, too, with its mournful memories of the last Earl of Derwentwater and his partners in the rebellion of 1715. The village here to the left has its memories also. There beyond lies the birthplace of the father of wood-engraving, Thomas Bewick. Alongside of these ungainly looking heaps of flag and shale, you see that humble looking pantile cottage where was born the man whose genius has revolutionised and linked together the people and commerce of the world—the place Wylam, and the man Stephenson. We remember, too, the smoking regions of coal-pits, coke-ovens, and brick manufactories. There is even yet a veritable Blaydon brick. Armstrong's, Hawthorn's, and Stephenson's — those words of industry are also well remembered, where thousands of busy men are employed developing the huge works of mechanical skill that have made the Tyne famous — locomotive engines, dock gates, iron bridges, big ships, and big guns, with a thousand minor things. Have we time to-night to go to Jesmond, the moors, or the Castle Garth? Dr Bruce is a necessity if we go to the Castle. He would explain the history of the building, the dates of those Roman coins, the history of the old armour, and if opportunity offered, take us a pilgrimage all the Roman wall. Shall we go on to Tynemouth and see the value of the works carried out by the Tyne Commissioners? Men are yet living who remember well the long sand-bed and narrow channel at low tide. The Keel Row was then something like real; no 20 feet draught for ships then in the Tyne. But that fine pier on the one side, and that breakwater on the other, have done for the Tyne what I believe the Harbour Board will be able ultimately to do for Natal. (Hear, hear.) But were are friends, our relations, and our old homes? We have not forgotten them? No. Does not memory often take us back? And though plain and blunt of speech, hard-headed and slightly self-opinioned, we have still a kindly corner for those we've left behind. Clannish we are sometimes called; but we admit this only so far as we may have copied it from our neighbours behind the Cheviots when they came down to buy our coal or steal our salmon. A Tynesider is proud (very) of his native valley and its history, and with a considerable show of reason. A long list of famous names have emanated from the Tyne—Lords Eldon, Stowell, and Collingwood. Stephenson, Armstrong, Swan, and many others, and last, but not least, Mr Joseph Cowen. There are yet remaining too among the coal smoke many beautiful patches of scenery, which are all known to most of you, and to which memory goes back even now from sunny Natal. (Loud applause.)

The toast was drunk with all the honours.

Other toasts followed, and the gathering, which was one of the most pleasant which has been held in the city, was made happy with songs, Tyneside and others, rendered by the following gentlemen:—Messrs J. H. Marshall, G. Kynoch, H. C. Burnup, E. S. T. Stantial, J. T. Henderson, and — Fawcus. Mr Marshall was particularly happy in his choice of songs, and fairly convulsed his listeners. We should mention that Mr A. T. Lister, the hon. sec. of the "Tynesiders," was most indefatigable in his efforts to ensure the comfort and enjoyment of all present.

A PUBLIC PARK FOR ANNFIELD PLAIN.

The above heading has "many and oft" times formed an interesting subject for speculation and conversation amongst the residents in the locality, but if we are rightly informed it has for the first time assumed a more practical form in the shape of a public meeting in the Co-operative Hall, Annfield Plain, on Tuesday evening, when a gathering of inhabitants of that place and district was convened to take into consideration the desirability of forming a Park and Recreation Grounds at Annfield Plain, and also to form a Limited Liability Company for carrying-out the project. Mr Wm. Rutherford, mining engineer, was announced to preside, but he was unavoidably detained, and the chair was taken by Mr T. Collinson (Catchgate), supported by Mr W. Fitzpatrick, Mr C. F. Cook, Mr W. Taylor, and Mr W. Colpitt acting as secretary *pro. tem.* There were about 100 persons present.

The CHAIRMAN expressed his earnest wish for the success of the movement, and would do all in his power to further it.

The meeting partook of a conversational form, being more for suggestions, and the following is a summary of the proceedings:—It is thought that about twelve acres would be sufficient as a commencement. The site is a portion of the Greencroft estate, part of which is in the occupation of the Owners of South Derwent Colliery, who have kindly granted the necessary portion of the ground in their occupation, situate at the south-west corner of the new railway station; and all that is wanting in this respect is the completion of an arrangement with Mr T. Blandford, the steward of the Greencroft Estate, for the remaining portion. The land, though at present in a very rough state, will, it is thought, be easily put right. The entrance to the ground being by Clavering Place, and the Committee are also endeavouring to secure an additional entrance from the main road near the new railway bridge. The proposed park is also fairly well sheltered, being surrounded by trees on the east and south, and on the west by the Loud Hill. It was unanimously agreed that anything in the shape of gambling, dog racing, sparrow shooting, and all that could be brought under the name of cruelty to animals be strictly forbidden; and all that is manly and healthful, and would tend to the moral and physical welfare of the people, be promoted to the utmost. The cyclists are in luck. There is a naturally suitable place for a bicycle track in the west corner of the ground already secured, and we understand that a large number of cyclists have offered their services for Saturday first to begin the work of making the track. It is also proposed, if possible, to have a skating pond and a place for cricket, football, lawn tennis, and other games of the kind, and a band-stand. The Committee hope to be able to hold *fetes* and flower shows, and accommodate school parties, &c. Mr Rutherford has kindly offered to execute the necessary levelling, &c.

With regard to the financial part of the scheme, it was thought that a Limited Liability Company should be formed, with a capital of £300 in £1 shares, and it was resolved that on £150 being subscribed the scheme should be started. Eighty-five shares have already been taken up without solicitation, so that if the enterprise is properly worked there ought to be no doubt about bringing it to a successful issue. The Chairman said that he had calculated the number of houses in the locality of the park, and 700 would be under the mark. Failing the formation of a company, if each householder were to take a season ticket at 1s per annum per household per year, the £35 or so would always pay the rent, and they could use the remainder upon improvements, and carry out what work they could, but the secretary would be glad to receive the names of all who would like to become shareholders.

A committee of local gentlemen interested in the scheme has been formed, and is actively engaged, with Mr W. Fitzpatrick president; and Mr W. Colpitt secretary *pro. tem.* We heartily wish the enterprise the success it deserves.

CAUTION TO PARENTS.—An inquest was held on Friday by Coroner Graham at Swalwell concerning the death of the infant daughter of George Hutton, miner. From the evidence it appeared that the child was given some blue flowers to play with. The child afterwards began to chew the tops, which caused it to vomit and turn sleepy. Dr Smith, of Wickham, was sent for, and he found that the child was suffering from narcotic poisoning. A specimen of the flower was shown that the child had played with, and called monkswood, which is a very active narcotic poison. He consequently administered remedies, but the child died within 14 hours after having taken the poisonous flowers.—Verdict of "Accidental death."

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Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

CASTLESIDE.—On the 10th inst., Mrs Ripley of a daughter.

LONDON.—24, Chesham Place, 10th inst., the Hon. Mrs Vereker of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

CONSETT.—Primitive Methodist Chapel, 6th inst., by the Rev E. Campbell, J. J. Sinton to D. Leybourne, both of Lanchester.

STANHOPE.—Primitive Methodist Chapel, 4th inst., by the Rev E. Phillipson, Mr T. Watson to Miss J. Sparke, both of Stanhope.

BISHOP AUCKLAND.—Register Office, 3rd inst., Thos. Horn to Mary Harrison, both of Stanley.

BIRTLEY.—Parish Church, 15th inst., by the Rev R. Harrison, John Thomas, youngest son of James Innes, to Margaret, eldest daughter of John Henderson.

DEATHS.

CONSETT.—8, Edith Street, Mary, wife of John Graham, formerly of Walker-on-Tyne.

BLACKHILL.—No. 4, Siemen Street, 16th inst., aged 5 months, John Horsley, son of Joseph and Martha Kirk. Interment at Benfieldside Cemetery, on Sunday afternoon, at four o'clock. Friends, please accept this intimation. 441w

No. 9, Foundry Row, aged 66, John Oxley, fruiterer.

LANCHESTER.—The Ford (suddenly), Elizabeth Jane, wife of Matthew Kearney, Esq.

CRAGHEAD.—13th inst., aged 70, Thos. Denholm, late of Thornbrough, Corbridge.

PELTON FELL.—Grange Terrace, 7th inst., aged 63, Robert Young.

WEST PELTON.—8th inst., John Argyle.

SPRINGWELL.—8th inst., aged 6 years, Joseph G., son of Peter Weedy.

MERRY SHIELDS COMMON, near Stocksfield.—12th inst., aged 77, Thomas Ridley.

WINLATON.—10th inst., aged 71, Margaret Haswell.

DURHAM.—60, New Elvet, 11th inst., aged 48, Thos. Creighton Forster.

SCRANTON, P.A., U.S.A.—27th ult., aged 54 years Jane, wife of the late William Race, of Leadgate.

MOURNING GOODS.—HUGH MORTON and CO., 55, Grainger Street, Newcastle, directs attention to their Immense Stock for Men, Youths and Boys, ready for immediate wear, in all the Newest Materials and Latest Styles. Men's Black Worsted Suits, from 21s. to 49s. 6d.; Youths' Suits, from 16s. 11d.; Boys' Suits, from 6s. 11d. Single Garments at proportionate prices. Suits made to order in a few hours. 94w

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