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The Consett Guardian

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Contracts.

VENETIAN BLINDS.—TO CONTRACTORS and others.—Messrs. STEWART and Co. are prepared to estimate for large or small quantities.—No. 1, Westmoreland Terrace, Newcastle. 427r

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TAKEN UP, on 17th inst., at Pea Farm, Two ROAN HEIFERS; owner can have them by paying expenses.—Apply, JOHN JAMESON, Pea Farm, Stanley. 807r

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WANTED, a strong GIRL, as General, with good references.—Apply to *Guardian* Office for reference. 811r

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WANTED, immediately, a strong GIRL for Farm House, good milker required. Apply to MRS. JOS. CLARK, Fellside Farm, Swalwell, R.S.O.

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COLLIERY OFFICIALS and MINERS of all ranks and ages. Lessons by Post. The surest road to promotion. Send Penny Stamp for Syllabus.—T. A. SOUTHERN, M.E., late H.M. Inspector of Mines, the Universal Mining School, Derby. 184m

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Drills or sowing on Hire or for Sale. 293o

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A LARGE WHITECHAPEL, to suit 15 hands, a smaller one to suit 14, and one to suit 13 hands; these are nearly new and bargains. A LANDAU which has been thoroughly over-hauled and painted. A WAGGONETTE nearly as good as new, for one or pair; another one to carry 8 to 10 nearly new, suitable for posting; A splendid new BROUGHAM, also Stanhope Waggonette, and a large variety of new two wheelers of first class style and workmanship, and at most moderate prices. J. COWEN, Tynedale Carriage Works, Hexham.

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GENERAL ELECTION, JULY, 1895.

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Pure Drugs, Genuine Chemicals, Patent Medicines; Choice Perfumes; Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes.

Blood Purifier, 1/- and 2/6 per bottle; Kidney and Liver Tonic, 1/- and 2/- per bottle; Diarrhœa Mixture, 6d and 1/- per bottle; Health Saline in 4d and 8d Tins, and 6d and 1/- per bottle.

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Business Announcements.

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FOR HEALTH AND APPEARANCE.
FOR EATING AND SPEAKING.
THE BEST QUALITY AT THE LOWEST PRICE.
FIXED TO THE MOUTH WITHOUT PAIN.
COMFORT AND FIT GUARANTEED.

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SPRING, 1895.

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Select Styles in MANTLES, CAPES, JACKETS, and WATERPROOFS.
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MILLINERY AND FANCY DEPARTMENTS embrace Latest Novelties for the Season.
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INSPECTION OF STOCK CORDIALLY INVITED.

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FOR PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS BLANC MANGES, SCONES, CAKES, PORRIDGE, &c.

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BEFORE GIVING THEIR ORDERS ELSEWHERE WILL DO WELL TO INSPECT
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LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF
ALL KINDS OF SEEDS,
OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

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Business Announcements.

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OF
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Attends at MRS. JONES, 10, MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, every MONDAY, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; and at MRS. SMITH'S, 43, LONG ROW, STANLEY, every PAY FRIDAY, from p.m. to 6 p.m.; also, at MRS. D. CRABBS, 10, LANGLEY STREET, LANGLEY PARK, every ALTERNATE TUESDAY from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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Made with all the Latest Improvements and Best Materials at 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s 6d per Tooth. Can also supply a cheaper Tooth if required. They are retained in the Mouth by Suction, a recent American Invention, without the aid of Springs. OLD SETS REMODELLED OR NEW TEETH ADDED, guaranteed to be as good and strong as new. All Sets made not giving Entire Satisfaction, will be attended to if they call at above Address

ALL TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By a Recent Discovery, which is Perfectly Harmless, thus avoiding the Danger of the Old System, by the use of Chloroform and Gas.

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The Best English and American ARTIFICIAL TEETH at moderate prices.
TEETH EXTRACTED BY A PAINLESS SYSTEM, 1s.

Train Fare allowed to all Patients requiring Artificial Teeth, at Newcastle (by appointment).

All operations will be painless, guaranteed, and any case not giving entire satisfaction will be immediately corrected, or an ENTIRE SET MADE FREE OF CHARGE. 132p

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With all the Greatest Improvements of Modern Dental Science.

THE Teeth supplied by Mr. Campbell are made of only the best and purest materials, and are not affected by the fluids of the mouth, but retain their natural appearance and colour, and enable those who wear them to masticate their food with ease and comfort. They are adapted to the mouth on a system of self-adhesion, without extraction of Stumps, or other painful operation, and the prices are so reasonable that they are within the means of all classes.

Every Set guaranteed to fit perfectly, and warranted.
COMPLETE UPPER OR LOWER SET, from 30s. to £4 10s.
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HIGH-CLASS DENTISTRY.
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Teeth painlessly extracted by the aid of Nitrous Oxide (Laughing Gas), and all Operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

All Charges Strictly Moderate.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Attendance from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily. 772b
Appointments may be made with Mr. DOBBINSON, Cooke's Buildings, Annfield Plain.

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Funerals Supplied on the Shortest Notice.
Every Description of Plain and Ornamental Cakes. Brides' Cakes, from 3s 6d. made to order.
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	£	s	d
Lady's Silver Geneva Watches, from	1	0	0
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Gent's Silver English Lever Watches (warranted), from	2	10	0
" Gold do do do	8	8	0

P/S.—Any of the above Watches sent post free to any address, with written guarantee, on receipt of Post Office Order. 894p

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VERY FINE PALE BRANDY ... ... 4s. per Bottle; 24s. per Gallon.
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SPARKLING MOSELLE.
PEIRIE ET CIE CHAMPAGNE... ... ... 25s. per Case.
CLARET, 1891 ... ... 1s. 3d. per Bottle.
OUR OTHER BRANDS AT USUAL PRICES. PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BASS & CO.'S BEER in Bottles and Casks.
FAMILY ALE ... ... 4½ Gallon Casks, and 6s. 6d.
FAMILY ALE ... ... 9 Gallon Casks, 10s. 6d., 6d., and 1s.
A VERY FINE DINNER BEER .. .. 18-Gallon Casks, 18s.
GUINESS'S STOUT AND DOUBLE DIAMOND in Bottle.
SYPHONS: SODA, POTASS, &c., 4/.. each
SALTS' PALE ALES ... ... 4½ Gallons, 9s and 18s.
All Goods Carriage Paid or delivered with our waggons free.

Note the Address:

T. D. DRYDEN & CO.,
65, FRONT STREET, CONSETT (NEXT DOOR TO THE NORTH-EASTERN BANK).

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

The nominations of candidates for this division were received on Monday afternoon at the Police Station, Lanchester, by Mr. Wm. Cadle (Messrs Ormsby Wilson and Cadle, solicitors, Durham). The following were nominated:—

MR. L. A. ATHERLEY-JONES (Liberal).

Llewellyn Archer Atherley-Jones, of 1, Priory Gardens, Chiswick, London, S.W., barrister-at-law, proposed by Sir James Joicey, Longhirst, Morpeth, Bart., and Wm. Logan, Stobillee House, Langley Park, mining engineer, and ten assentors; also by Charles Prattman Douglas, Thornbeck Hill, Darlington, and Robt. Grenfell Barclay, J.P., Bank Buildings, Shotley Bridge, and nine assentors; also by James Palliser, Park Road, Blackhill, and Geo. James Robinson, Derwent Street, Blackhill, and eight assentors; also by Thomas Swainston, Sherburn Terrace, Consett, and John Wildsmith, Puddlers' Row, Consett, and eight assentors; also by John W. Taylor, Wesley Terrace, Dipton (treasurer of Durham Mechanics' Association), and John A. Jack, St. Aidan's Street, Blackhill, and eight assentors; also by Geo. Piele, Greenwood, Shotley Bridge, and Joseph Eltringham, Blackhill, and eight assentors; also by Christopher Parnaby, Blackhill, and Wm. Telford, Benfieldside, and eight assentors; also by Jonathan Green, J.P., Stanley, and Thos. W. W. Ritson, Stanley, and eleven assentors.

MR. JAMES JOICEY (Unionist).

James Joicey, Poulton Priory, Gloucester, Lieutenant in the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry, proposed by U. A. Ritson, J.P., Jesmond Gardens, Newcastle, and Geo. Richardson, Shotley Bridge, and assented to by 12 others; and also by John Booth, Shotley Bridge, and Wm. Raw, Blackhill, and assented to by 10 others; also by Robt. Moore, Stanley, and Robt. Heslop, Stanley, and assented to by nine others; also by Wm. Turpin, White-le-Head, and Thos. Foster, Stanley, and assented to by nine others; also by Hugh Brown, Annfield Plain, and Wm. Greener, South Pontop, and assented to by 12 others; also by Dr. John Wilson, Lanchester, and Ralph Walton, Lanchester, and assented to by 12 others; also by Geo. Laws, Westwood, and Geo. Hunter, Medomsley, and assented to by eight others; also by R. Lumsden, Consett, and Edward Dickinson, Blackhill, and assented to by 10 others; also by Geo. Thornton, Burnhope, and Henry Langdon, Burnhope, and assented to by 12 others; also by T. J. Muse, Castleside, and T. Charles Elliott, Dean Howle, and assented to by 10 others; also by John Parker, Leadgate, and Ed. Todd, Leadgate, and assented to by 12 others; also by the Rev. Walker Featherstonhaugh, Edmondbyers, and Jas. Fenwick, Edmondbyers, and assented to by 10 others.

MR. L. A. ATHERLEY-JONES'S CANDIDATURE.

MEETING AT CASTLESIDE.

On Thursday afternoon week, in continuation of his campaign throughout North-West Durham, Mr. Atherley-Jones, the late member, addressed a public meeting in the Primitive Methodist Schools Castleside. The Rev. R. B. Hanley, Consett (Primitive Methodist minister) occupied the chair.

Mr. J. RAINE proposed, and Mr. PROUD seconded a vote of confidence in Mr. Atherley-Jones as their candidate, the last-named observing that the hon. gentleman had fulfilled all or nearly all the promises he made at the last election.

Mr. ATHERLEY-JONES, who was favourable received, said that since he was elected as their member 10 years ago he had always striven to voice the wishes of the electors in the House of Commons. Of course many subjects in the course of a session cropped up, on which he had not had an opportunity of eliciting the feeling of his constituents, but he could assure them that he had always acted up to the principles of Liberalism in its truest sense, which he believed they had so strongly at heart. (Applause). His opponent, Mr. Joicey, had been very tardy in making an appearance on the scene of action; and it was only on Saturday night that he learned the division was going to be contested, and therefore he had to hold meetings at a somewhat inconvenient hour. For the past ten years, he said, the House of Commons had been the arena for a struggle on the question of Home Rule, and in consequence of the attitude of the Irish members, who were pledged to support this measure of local Government they had been unable to proceed with any legislation for the benefit of the people of this country. It was owing to the Irish question that we were blessed for six years by a period of Conservative Government, during which legislation for the benefit of the country was absolutely nil. They were still confronted with this Irish question. In response to a demand made by a large preponderance of the inhabitants of Wales for the disestablishment of an alien Church, the late Government introduced the Welsh Church Bill. It was well known that the majority of the people in Wales attended the ministrations of sects other than the Established Church. These Churches (except during the tourist season) were absolutely destitute of worshippers, whereas the humble Calvanistic Wesleyan and other Methodist Chapels, were filled Sabbath after Sabbath. The churches in Wales were built to a considerable extent out of the public purse and supported by means of tithes. The money was left by their ancestors to be devoted to the cause of religion when there was only one religion in the land; but when the national purpose for which these funds were contributed had failed to exist, then it was only right and just that a portion of this money should be applied to more worthy objects. (Applause). The third great question was that referring to temperance, and in view of the fact of the great advance of the populace during the past 20 years, both from a social, moral religious, and political standpoint, they deemed it only wise and just, and in the interests of the community, that the people should have control over the licensing question, instead of the matter being vested in the hands of a few persons, who possibly did not know the needs and requirements of the district. As to the House of Lords, it was no use trying to improve it, but it must be wiped off the face of the earth. (Applause).

The resolution was passed with unanimity, and the meeting concluded.

SPLENDID MEETING AT ALLENDALE COTTAGES.

In support of the candidature of Mr. Atherley-Jones, a most enthusiastic meeting was held on Thursday night, in the Primitive Methodist Schoolroom, Allendale Cottages. There was a crowded audience, presided over by Coun. J. Crawford, who was supported by Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Atherley-Jones, County Coun. J. W. Winter, and others.

The Chairman said they were now plunged into the turmoil of a General Election, and he was glad they were prepared for it in that division. (Applause). He hoped and trusted they would use their best endeavours to put into power again a Liberal Government, since the salvation of the country rested with the Liberal party. (Loud applause). They could not hope for much from the Conservatives. As regards trade, he believed no Government had power to control trade. To say that if a Conservative Government was returned to power they would have good trade was an absurdity. (Applause). The Liberals had a good record of work for the last session, and would have done still more had not the House of Lords thrown out the Home Rule and other Bills. (Applause). They ought to raise their voices and say that the veto of the House of Lords should be put an end to. (Loud applause). It was their duty to return Mr. Atherley-Jones by a greater majority than ever. (Loud applause).

Mr. Atherley-Jones (who was enthusiastically received), after thanking those present for their hearty welcome, said they had against them a candidate—well, they had heard the old proverb about "a name and nothing more." (Laughter and cheers). Mr. Joicey possessed a name very much respected in the district, but they were not fighting this battle as between Joicey and Jones. They selected a man for what he was and what he was prepared to do. (Cheers). He (the speaker) was not going to rest his claim to their consideration upon the fact that he had represented them for 10 years, but he asked them to return him because he represented Liberal principles, and because Mr. Joicey represented Conservative principles. (Cheers). Mr. Atherley-Jones twitted Mr. Joicey with having put a piece of blue upon the bills, and said he should remove it and show himself in his true colours of blushing red as a supporter of Lord Salisbury. (Laughter and cheers). For a long time now, Mr. Ritson had been held out to him as a sort of ogre or bogie, who would, if he stood, smash and pulverise him (the speaker) but Mr. Ritson had thought better of it, and remembered that—

> "He who fights and runs away,
> May live to fight another day."

(Laughter and Cheers). Let them not lull themselves into a false sense of security, but let them see that every voter was brought up on the polling day. (Cheers). Let them not rest satisfied with saying "Oh, Atherley-Jones is sure to get in," but work their hardest until the poll closed. The Liberal party had been in power for a period of nearly three years, and during that period it had done good work. (Cheers). Its tenure of office was snapped very abruptly over a very small matter. He was glad to say that he was one of the few members present on that occasion to vote in favour of the Government. (Cheers). How it happened was thus: Somehow it came to the knowledge of the Tory whips that the Liberals were not quite as strong in the House as they should be. What the reason was he did not know, but at any rate the Tories had a little advantage over them. While Messrs Ashmead-Bartlett, Bartley, and other bores—(laughter)—were droning forth, the Tory whips came up to Mr. Balfour, and said that there was a chance of them beating the Liberals. Then Mr. Balfour got up and launched forth in solemn tones about the seriousness of the ammunition question, with the result, as they were aware, that the Liberals were beaten by seven votes. The Tory Government had since been practically obliged to admit that instead of there not being enough ammunition in the lockers, there was an ample supply, and the Tory party would probably find that the Liberal party had also plenty of ammunition in their lockers. (Laughter and cheers). He believed that the people would again put their faith in Liberalism, and return that party to carry out much needed measures. (Cheers). No Government of modern times deserved better of their country than the late Liberal Government. Referring to the Liberal Unionists, he remembered when in 1886 that party first came into existence they said, "We are still in favour of the Government principles of Liberalism, and only differ on the Home Rule question, and will never become absorbed in the Tory Party. In all other respects but Home Rule we are with the Liberal Party." But after some time Mr. Chamberlain said, "I don't find so much difference, Salisbury, between us as I thought. I have always voted for you on every occasion against those miserable Separatists, and we will drop our name of Unionist and call ourselves the Liberal Party, and take us into partnership with you." (Loud laughter and cheers.) The Conservative Party were in power, and were they going to do anything that would cause that party to remain in power? ("No.") Mr. Chamberlain had put forth a programme for which he had no authority whatever from the Conservative Party, to the effect that they were going to devote themselves to social reforms. (Laughter.) Looking back to the time when the Conservatives were in power for nearly seven years, he challenged any Conservative to point out any good fruits as the result of that reign. They certainly passed the County Councils Act, which was thoroughly inadequate, and only proved valuable by its corollary, the Parish Councils Act. (Cheers.) Without the latter it was practically of no use whatever. Much larger powers ought to have been given to the County Council. But what other piece of legislation did the Conservatives pass? Looking back calmly and deliberately over that period, and remembering the great majority they possessed and the time they held the reins of power, he maintained that they had failed to confer upon the people the slightest atom of benefit. (Loud Cheers.) The Conservatives might talk some "cheap Jack stuff" about the Mines' Regulation Act, which was intended principally to protect the safety of miners, but the restrictions were very slight, and nothing but what were already in force in all well-regulated mines. The "checkweighing clause" was no improvement upon that in previous Bills, and had caused a great amount of litigation and trouble. Granted that there was some small amount of good in that Bill, it was a measure that could be decided in a few hours. (Cheers.) All it did was to make things a little simpler and plainer than before. It might perhaps be said that the Tories gave them Free Education. The Liberal Party had always been in favour of Free Education, but it was not free education they had, for the burden fell upon the working men, who were paying it through their rates and taxes. (Cheers.) Mr. Acland's administration of the Education Department had been marked by great ability, great generosity, and great solicitude for the welfare of the children. (Applause.) What had the Liberal Party done? Since he had been the member for the division no one could say that he had come to talk stuff or to try and bamboozle them. (Cheers.) When the historian came to write the history of this country he would say that the noblest piece of work passed by any Government was the Parish Councils Act. (Cheers.) The control of parish affairs had ceased to be in the hands of the parson and the squire, and the working men had now the power to deal with all questions affecting their sanitary improvements. (Cheers.) The Liberal Government had also passed other beneficial measures, including the Factories Act, which dealt with those employed in white lead factories, the makers of fine steel instruments, &c., by the Bill passed just recently although it would not altogether destroy the evils connected with these employments, it would do much to mitigate them. (Cheers.) It insisted upon the most ample provisions being made to meet the evil, and extended the age at which children should be brought into these dangerous employments. (Cheers.) He wished the miners of Durham would waken up to the question of boy labour. (Hear, hear.) It was a source of grief to him to think of those little lads working in the deep, dark mines when they ought to be playing in the sunshine. (Cheers.) This was what the Liberal Party had done. They had attempted to do many more things, and had attempted to grapple with the great demon of intemperance. Don't let them listen to the wailing and gnashing of teeth of the publicans and brewers. (Laughter and cheers.) They had their day, and the working men were waking up to the fact that England should be more sober and righteous. He was not a teetotaller, but spoke to them as a sober man and a lawyer—and he knew the amount of misery and crime caused by drink—and he said let them, not by any tyranny of a majority over a minority—although he failed to see where the tyranny came in—but by their own voting power, by a two-thirds majority, settle this great question. (Cheers.) If they did not want exactly to do away with the public-houses altogether—and he said nothing one way or the other on the point—and if they decided to have public-houses, they might think well to limit the number of the houses. If they wanted them let them have them, but they should not allow it to be the pleasure of one or two gentlemen who perhaps lived miles off to judge for them. (Cheers.) Let them address their minds to the measure, and say whether or not the Liberal Government was speaking for the best instincts of the people of the country when it said that the power should be left in the hands of the people. There was as much intemperance amongst the middle classes as amongst the working class. In many pit villages the houses of the men were unfit for human habitation, and with the single exception of the chapel, there was often no place where a man could go to get solace and recreation. Who could blame him, then, if he went to the public-house to escape those conditions which ought never to have existed? (Cheers.) By means of better houses, public libraries, recreation grounds, &c., it was their duty to bring about a different state of affairs. (Cheers.) He would not touch upon Home Rule, as they had all made up their minds upon that question. It was absolutely necessary that they should give to Ireland that which she had constitutionally demanded since 1885. (Cheers.) With respect to the Disestablishment of the Welsh Church, he understood that there were people going about saying that the Liberal Party were going to commit acts of spoliation, robbery, and heaven knows what. (Laughter and cheers.) There were also ladies going round telling of the miseries which would fall upon the inhabitants of poor benighted Wales if this measure was passed. (Renewed laughter.) The Church of Wales had long since parted company with the people, because that Church had failed to carry out its duties. The Church deserted the people of Wales, and were now taking fright and endeavouring to win them back. (Cheers.) The majority of the people recognised nothing in regard to the Church of Wales, nor of the priesthood. That was why Wales had returned 31 members pledged to the abolition of the Church, and also pledged to obtain the revenue which belonged to the people. (Cheers.) £40,000 a year was paid to the Bishops of Wales, and although he would not say that they had a sinecure, their salaries were outrageously in excess of the duties they performed. (Cheers.) The Church had £250,000 of national property, and the other part was devoted to ministers who had no congregation to preach to. (Laughter and cheers.) They did not want to touch any property belonging to the Church before 1703. They would leave the Cathedrals, churches, and even the Bishop's palaces untouched. Every clergyman who enjoyed a benefice should enjoy that benefice to the end of his days, but when he passed away, the revenue, so far as regards the tithes and other similar property, should pass to the nation. (Cheers.) The churches in Wales were empty, and the Church people in places could all be counted on the fingers of one's hands. The sole congregation generally consisted—and he had seen this himself—of the minister, his domestic servants and the pew-opener, while they would see the little chapels built by the hard-earned money of the peasants and miners of Wales—crowded by earnest devotional bands of worshippers. (Loud cheers.) The Liberal party said that the Church in Wales had failed to fulfil the functions entrusted to her, and although they wished to act fairly, they would appropriate the tithes, which were national property, for the benefit of the nation. (Cheers.) In concluding, Mr. Jones asked them to use all their efforts—and their best efforts—for the sake of the great cause they had at heart, to bring about another great triumph for the cause of Liberalism in North-West Durham, because the Liberal party were the truer friends of the people. (Loud and prolonged applause).

Mr. Jas. Clarke proposed a vote of confidence in Mr. Atherley-Jones, and delivered a stirring speech in favour of Liberalism.

Mr. Richardson seconded the motion, which was also supported by Coun. Winter, who said he had no doubt, when the show of hands was taken, that he was correct in his opinion that the people of Allendale Cottages were thoroughly democratic. (Cheers.) He thought from the fine speech they had heard from Mr. Atherley-Jones that night that he was in good fighting trim, and would show the Conservatives that their loyalty to Liberalism was now more impregnable than it was at the last election. (Cheers.) He expressed surprise at the colours exhibited by the Tory candidate, and said that however much Mr. Joicey and the Conservative Party dressed themselves up in Liberal clothes they knew exactly what they were. (Laughter and cheers.) He bore out the statement of Mr. Atherley-Jones that the County Council was about as incomplete a body as ever existed, and cited cases to prove this. He held that the parish and urban, and District Councils should have full power to deal with sanitary matters, and that the police of the county ought to be under the control of the direct representatives of the people. (Cheers.) The speaker dealt at length with the fallacy about the Conservatives and good trade, and concluded by urging that every voter be brought to the poll on the day of the election. (Loud cheers.)

The motion was carried amid ringing cheers; and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated a unanimous and enthusiastic meeting.

MEETING AT BLACKHILL.

An open air meeting in furtherance of the candidature of Mr. Atherley-Jones, was held on Friday afternoon in the Old Quarry in Durham Road, Blackhill. Mr. George J. Robinson presided, and was supported by the candidate and Mrs. Atherley-Jones, and Misses Peile (Shotley Bridge), Mr. and Mrs. Denison (Newcastle), Messrs James and Wm. Palliser, and others. There was a capital attendance.

The Chairman having briefly opened the proceedings called upon

MR. ATHERLEY-JONES, who on rising to speak, was accorded a hearty welcome. He said that judging from the large and enthusiastic meetings he had already addressed in that constituency there was really no cause for fear and trembling and searching of conscience upon his part as to the outcome of the contest. He observed that the candidate who opposed him, in his address to the voters in that division, described them as "fellow electors." He (Mr. Atherley-Jones) unfortunately had not the honour of being able to address them as such, but he could say that during the past 10 years he had probably passed more time amongst the inhabitants of North-West Durham than his honourable antagonist. (Applause). Mr. Joicey rested his claim to address them as fellow electors upon the fact that he possessed certain property in North-West Durham. However, he (the speaker) was not there to represent property—(loud applause)—but the minds, the hearts, and the aspirations of the people who sent him to Parliament in 1885. (Cheers). Having perused some of the speeches of Mr. Joicey, he had asked himself what his opponent's programme might be, or the policy of legislation he was prepared to support, and had tried to ascertain what he promised in the future. He would say a few words about that policy in contradistinction to what the Liberal party had attempted to accomplish in the past, and what they were prepared to carry out in the future. One of Mr. Joicey's first points was that the House of Lords should not be abolished, because it was an "Independent body!" Well, in this democratic age could there be a greater condemnation of the House of Lords than this independence of the democracy of this country? (Applause). The House of Commons was a reflection of the will of the people, and could they bring a more formidable indictment against the Upper House than that it was independent of the public opinion of this country. If that was the best defence of the House of Lords, then it was a Chamber that was condemned out of its own mouth. (Applause). Turning to another passage he noticed that Mr. Joicey professed great "sympathy" with the temperance question. This sympathy, however, was of no value, unless they were prepared to lay before the country equitable reforms which would promote the cause of temperance. If Mr. Joicey was able to produce a programme of temperance reform more reasonable, more trustworthy, and more likely to be conducive to the best interests of the country than the programme which the Liberal party never shrank from laying before the House of Commons, and now submitted to the electors of England—then if Mr. Joicey was capable of showing—whether they received it from the hands of Lord Salisbury or from Mr. Chamberlain, a once temperance advocate—a better programme, then the Liberal party would be willing to consider that scheme, and if they found it a wiser, more prudent, and more statesmanlike policy than their own programme, then, as common-sense men, they would accept that proposal. (Applause). Mr. Joicey also expressed great sympathy with them in the present depression of trade. There had certainly been some depression throughout the country; but he (Mr. Jones) did not think that anyone would for one moment suppose it was a matter for which any Government—whether Liberal or Tory—could be held responsible. Unless a Government interfered with wars or threatened wars, no Government was answerable for the fluctuations in trade and commerce. He would not insult them by suggesting that the Tory Government was to blame for the trade depression, nevertheless it was a striking fact that when the Liberal Government was in power, in the early eighties, trade was more prosperous, and a higher rate of wages obtained. The present depression commenced in 1891, before the Conservative administration went out of office, but they did not hold the Tories responsible for that circumstance. He merely mentioned the matter for the purpose of nailing a lie to the counter. Although the Liberals had only been in office three years, they had done considerably more for the well-being and prosperity of the masses than what the Tory Government had achieved in more than double than period. They had nothing to expect by again returning the Tories to power. The hon. gentleman then detailed what the Liberal party proposed to do in the future, but the proceedings were greatly interrupted by a heavy downpour of rain.

On the motion of Mr. James Palliser, a resolution in favour of Mr. Atherley-Jones's candidature was passed without opposition.

MR. ATHERLEY-JONES AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.

On Friday evening, Mr. Atherley-Jones continued his campaign by addressing a large meeting of the electors in the Co-operative Hall, Annfield Plain. Mr. John Orr (vice-president of the North-West Durham Liberal Association) occupied the chair, being supported by Mr. and Mrs. Atherley-Jones, Mrs. Denison, Mr. R. G. Barclay, J.P., Coun. J. W. Winter, Mr. Bates, Mr. Allsopp, and others.

The Chairman expressed his pleasure at seeing such a large attendance at such a short notice. He remarked that they had Mr. Atherley-Jones's past record of work before them, and although in all probability he had not satisfied everyone—he would have been a human phenomenon if he had—he had all-round given satisfaction to the electors of the division. (Applause). By his straightforward action, and his independence of thought, he had made himself more popular than ever. They knew Mr. Jones had served them well, and consequently he thought the electors would not throw a good, honest, straightforward, Liberal aside for a newly-imported Conservative whom they did not know. (Loud applause).

Mr. Allsopp, in moving a vote of confidence in Mr. Atherley-Jones, said he did so because Mr. Jones had done during the past three years what he promised to do—viz., supported the Liberal Government. (Applause). That was the reason they sent him to Parliament, because they believed the Liberal Government was the best government for the masses. (Applause).

Mr. Bates seconded the motion, and remarked that it afforded him great pleasure to stand by Mr. Jones, who had during the past 10 years acted in an honourable manner towards them. He had no doubt that Mr. Jones would be again returned to Parliament. (Applause).

Coun. Winter, in supporting, said he had came to the conclusion, after careful consideration, that Mr. Atherley-Jones was certainly the best man before the constituency at the present time. He hoped that nothing would be said that could be considered disparaging to their opponents, but they should be allowed to criticise his views. (Applause). The fight was one between a Tory and a Liberal. They would be aware that lately, and for some time past, it had been dinned into the ears of the working men that a Tory Government meant good trade and plenty of money. (Laughter). He believed he was right in saying that no man could, with any degree of truth, assert that a Tory Government was synonymous with good trade. When these gentlemen came before them with tales of good trade, he would ask them to remember 1868 and 1894, when the wages of the miners of Durham went up to the highest point they had ever obtained. (Applause). Was it not a fact that from 1868 to 1894 a Liberal Government was in power? From 1874 to 1880—most of them would remember 1879—a Tory Government was in power. All these bragging tales of good trade and Conservative Governments would not stand the light when placed side by side, with the actual facts. (Applause). Because he believed that the Liberal Government was prepared to do the greatest amount of good for the greatest number of the people was the reason why he was there that evening to support Mr. Jones and the Liberal party. (Loud applause).

Mr. Atherley-Jones, who was loudly applauded on rising, said they were there that evening in the performance of a great public duty. They had to decide which of two men, in the interests of the people of the country—and also in some measure in the interests of those who came after them—were likely to do the best for the great democracy of the country. (Applause). It was nearly 10 years since he came amongst them, an untried man, to seek their suffrages, and although he had profited nothing personally in the ordinary sense of the word, he could look back upon those 10 years without regret, and without recalling anything which would bring the blush of shame to his cheek, because he had endeavoured to carry out the will of the people of that great constituency who had sent him to Parliament. (Applause.) He was prepared to meet any man in that room—be he Liberal or Tory, be he either English or Irish—and say, "I have done my duty." Their opponents had received such a great thrashing at the last election, that he thought he might possibly have had a walk-over. But the Tories had had to go a considerable distance to find a representative, and had had no ordinary difficulty, in the words of a leading member of the Conservative party, to induce that candidate to stand. (Applause). With all their wealth and influence, they had been unable to find a man in the county of Durham to oppose that member who had represented them since 1885. Should it come about that he (the speaker) was rejected, he could retire into private life with the honest conviction that he had done his duty. (Applause). He would be glad to answer any interrogatories with regard to his public life, and he asked them to return him to fight in the Liberal ranks, as a humble member, for the benefit of the country at large. (Applause). He noticed that the Conservatives had attempted to hide their sanguinary colours by a mixture of indigo, but no amount of blue could wash out the original red. (Applause). The only time he desired his opponent to look blue was when the poll was declared on the 20th inst. (Laughter and applause). However, the battle was not to be won by over-confidence on their part, but by them all working together, and each one doing his level best to cause others to work for the great Liberal cause. (Applause). Every meeting he had so far addressed in the division, commencing with that magnificent gathering in Consett, had been an assurance to him personally that he had not been unfaithful to the cause he was sent to represent, and what was more, it had shown him that the Liberalism of North-West Durham was yet unassailed and unassailable. (Applause). The Conservative party was in power from 1886 to 1892; it was a strong government—with Salisbury at its head and Chamberlain at its tail—(laughter)—and looking back at that time, he asked them—by what jot or what little had they benefitted by that Conservative Government? They could not say that they had passed any measure that had been beneficial to the country. (Applause). The Conservative Government during nearly seven years administered the government of the country, and yet produced no measure that conferred any benefit upon the people, with the single exception of the County Councils Act. He challenged his political opponent, or any number of that audience, to controvert what he had said. (Applause). He did not deny that the Tory Government gave what was called Free Education—which had always been a plank in the Liberal programme—but it was not free education. How was it free? They paid for it through the rates and taxes of this country, and by working men to a greater extent proportionately than by any other class. (Applause). True, the Conservative Government passed Free Education in one sense of the term, but really there was no such thing as Free Education. They paid as much now for the education of their children as ever they did. More had been done to secure better education for their children by Mr. Acland, during the short time he had been at the head of the Education Department, than the Tories had done in six years. (Applause). The Liberals came into office in 1892 with a comparatively small majority—depending for its existence much upon the Irish members—and they owed a deep debt of gratitude to those Irish members who had so consistently supported the government. (Applause). He had not been a service member, but he had no hesitation in saying—as an Independent Radical candidate—that the Liberal Government had deserved well of the country. (Loud applause). Having referred to the great charter of freedom conferred upon the people in the shape of the Parish Councils Act, and also Factories Act, the speaker declared that those two Acts alone had been of incalculable benefit to the people of this country. (Applause). They had also passed a Bill by which the hours of labour of railway servants—and no class of people were more deserving of their sympathy than railway servants—had been reduced, and by which railway servants, without disclosing their names, could cause an inquiry to be made by the Board of Trade if they thought their hours too long. The result had been that the hours of railway servants had been considerbaly reduced, and more than 10,000 more men had been taken on to work on our railways through this. (Loud applause). It was not merely what the Liberal Government had done, but what they had attempted to do, and would have done but for the action of the House of Lords. They had endeavoured to do a great justice to Ireland. (Applause). The Liberal party was sincere in its desire to pass Home Rule. They had tried for 10 long years to pass this measure, and he believed—if the mandate of the country was clear and certain at this election—that they would carry Home Rule in the next session. (Applause). He asserted that the House of Lords would only be won once by intimidation, as was the case when the Reform Bill of 1832, and the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846, were carried. The House of Lords had resisted—and he did not think he was exaggerating when he said so—every good measure brought in for the good of the democracy. (Applause). Referring to the disestablishment and disendowment of the Welsh Church, Mr. Atherley-Jones said the people of that country were only fighting for those religious equalities for which their forefathers struggled. The people were compelled by means of tithe to support a Church whose doors they never entered, and whose religion they never followed. (Applause). They said it was not right, and not in conformity with human and divine laws, that the people of Wales should contribute to a Church which they did not require. (Applause). In Ireland the Church had been disestablished and disendowed, and the result had been that at no period within its history—it was now depending upon voluntary contributions—had it been in a more prosperous and happy condition. (Applause). Let them consider what the Nonconformist ministers of this country were doing in an unobtrusive way by the voluntary contributions of their congregations, and they would say that they were doing only what was right in the sight of God and the sight of man in endeavouring to disestablish the Church in Wales. (Loud applause). They had also passed an excellent Bill called the Employers' Liability Bill. In this Bill no limit was made as to the amount of compensation a man should receive, it being left entirely to the discretion of the jury. Under the present Act they could only recover compensation if negligence was proved on the part of an employer or some person having superintendence. This Bill did away with that, and made no distinction between the employer and the workman. (Applause). The House of Lords put in the Bill a clause which rendered it—in the opinion of working men, Trades Union leaders, and such men as his friends, Messrs Thos. Burt, Fenwick, and John Wilson—a perfect farce to pass it in the condition which it came back to the Commons. (Applause). If they returned the Liberal party to power they would endeavour to ameliorate the condition of the people, and to make their lives purer and sweeter. Having referred at length to the Local Veto Bill, Mr. Atherley-Jones appealed to them, as the representative of the great Liberal party, to return him to Parliament again. (Applause). It was a wild impossibility for him to see eye to eye with every voter, and although they might not agree upon every point, he could say he had been true to those great principles of democracy which he stood upon that platform to uphold in 1885. (Loud applause). Perhaps if he had been a more servile follower of a political party he might have been the recipient of office, profit, and power, but he had never done ought to slur his honour, or to cast a slur upon him as the representative of that great constituency. (Applause). He hoped they would do their best on the 19th day of that month to enable him to work for the great cause they had at heart, and when he came before them again he trusted that he could receive the same kindness and approval that had been his lot on this occasion. (Loud and continued applause).

In reply to a question as to whether he had counselled the House of Commons to accept the Lords' amendment to the Employers' Liability Bill, Mr. Atherley-Jones explained that while the Government considered this clause fatal, he thought it best to have the Bill in its multilated form than not to have it at all. This Bill swept away those technicalities which often prevented compensation being paid, it enabled workmen to claim compensation by negligence on the part of a fellow-workman, it abolished the doctrine of common employment, and admitted sailors, domestic servants, etc., to its benefits. (Loud applause).

Replying to a question concerning voluntary schools getting a share of the rates, Mr. Atherley-Jones said that undoubtedly the voluntary schools were carrying on a good work, and it would be a great hardship if those schools were allowed to drop behind because they received no money from the rates. (Applause). He thought it the duty of the State to provide the best secular education possible for the children. If by any means it was possible that the present voluntary schools could be maintained, he would be willing to do whatever he could towards that end. (Loud applause).

The vote of confidence was then agreed to amid loud cheers, with only five dissentients; and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded a most encouraging meeting.

MR. JONES'S CAMPAIGN.

MEETINGS AT CORNSAY COLLIERY AND EAST HEDLEYHOPE.

On Saturday, Mr. L. A. Atherley-Jones furthered his campaign by addressing two brilliant open-air meetings at Cornsay Colliery and East Hedleyhope. At Cornsay he was met by the local brass band and escorted into the village, where a large crowd had assembled. Mr. W. T. Dobinson presided, and was supported by Mr. and Mrs. L. A. and Master Jones, Messrs Robert Barron, Storey, and other prominent leaders of the miners.

The Chairman delivered a short address, in which he said they were delighted once more to see Mr. Jones, who had in the past been a true supporter of the Liberal party, and during the last Parliament had supported the Newcastle programme. (Cheers). It was true the Liberal party had not succeeded in passing as many of the measures in that programme as they would have issued; but he claimed they had been fairly successful, in spite of the strong opposition of the Unionist party. (Cheers).

Mr. Jones, after expressing his thanks for the manner in which they had received him, said they were now in the midst of another campaign. At the first election in that division the Conservatives brought out a local man in the person of Col. Wilbraham, and he was then told that he (the speaker), was a "carpet beggar." They had it pointed out to them that if he was elected they would never see his face again till the next election. The Conservatives prophesies had not come to pass, as during the 10 years that he had been their representative, he had repeatedly visited the division, and addressed his constituents. (Cheers). At the last election, the Unionist party were not content with remaining in England for a candidate; but they went to the north of Belfast, and brought an Anti-Home Ruler, to oppose him. What had they done on the present occasion? They (the Conservatives) had now brought into the division a "carpet beggar" who styled himself a Liberal Unionist. (Laughter). Let him tell them they were not fighting a Liberal Unionist opponent but an out-and-out Tory. This gentleman claimed to be a local man because his family owned property in the county. Mr. Joicey himself lived down in Gloucestershire, and his only claim to be a local man was that he made some profit out of the county. Perhaps he (Mr. Jones) had not voted always in accordance with the wishes of all of them, but he could say that he had voted conscientiously and with a view to giving them the greatest advantage of his vote. Let them look at the work done by the two parties. The one measure passed by the Tories during their six years of office for the good of the masses was the County Councils Bill, and that Bill had been drawn up in such a faint-hearted manner as to considerably curtail its usefulness. The Liberals had only been in power three years, and had during that time given them the Parish Councils Bill. (Cheers). By that Bill they could provide themselves with proper drainage, proper houses, free libraries, recreation rooms, and various other powers had been given to them. Whilst at Annfield Plain on the previous night, he had noticed the wretched condition of some of the houses. Well, by that Bill they had the power given to them to pull down such houses as those and erect new ones in their place. (Hear, hear). This was only one of the Acts passed by the Liberal party. The Liberals would have given them the Employers' Liability Bill if it had not been for the House of Lords. If it had not been for the House of Lords the Irish people would have been in possession of Home Rule, and there would no longer have been eighty Irish members at Westminster barring the way of English legislation as a protest against the miseries of Ireland. Mr. Joicey, in his election address, said he would give their Irish fellow subjects the same advantages of local government as we ourselves possess. Well, if it had not been for the House of Lords, that Chamber which Mr. Joicey was doing all in his power to uphold, their Irish fellow subjects would have had the same advantages of local government as we ourselves possessed. (Laughter and cheers). The speaker also touched upon the question of Welsh Disestablishment and Local Veto, and in conclusion, said he hoped they would give him the same support in this election as they had done in the past, and keep up the reputation of that division as being the one division of the county of Durham to return a Liberal with an increased majority at the last election. (Cheers).

Mr. Robert Barron proposed the following resolution:—

"That this meeting of the electors of North-West Durham, while declaring its unabated loyalty to the Liberal cause, records a vote of confidence in Mr. Atherley-Jones as the representative of this division for the past 10 years, and resolves to do all in its power to secure his return at the coming election." (Cheers). He stated that the miners should not state to the canvassers who they were going to vote for, but decide at the ballot box on the day of the poll. (Cheers).

Mr. Storey having seconded the motion, it was put to the meeting and carried unanimously amidst great cheering.

Mr. Jones returned thanks, and after the customary vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting terminated.

Mr. Jones then proceeded to East Hedleyhope, and there held another very successful meeting, Mr. R. Burleigh presided.—A resolution of confidence was proposed by Mr. George Tallantire, seconded by Mr. James Grant, and unanimously carried.

MR. ATHERLEY-JONES AT USHAW MOOR AND QUEBEC.

UNANIMOUS MEETINGS.

On Monday the Liberal candidate addressed meetings at the above places, both of which were of a very encouraging and successful nature. That at Ushaw Moor was held in the Mission Room, and was presided over by Mr. Hay, who was supported by Mr. and Mrs. Atherley-Jones, Mr. W. Johnson (Durham) Coun. Winter (Leadgate), and others.

In opening the proceedings, the Chairman said that Mr. Atherley-Jones's Parliamentary life would bear the utmost investigation. (Applause.)

Mr. W. Dove moved, and Mr. Salmon seconded, a vote of confidence in Mr. Atherley-Jones.

Mr. Johnson, in supporting, remarked that he did not think it possible they could go back upon the action of the last two contests. (Applause). They could not but have admired Mr. Atherley-Jones's actions during the time he had been the representative of that division, and they had every reason to be proud of their member. No matter at what cost, let them see that they come up to the poll next Friday, and place Mr. Jones at the top. (Applause.) He said—and he wished it placed on record—that he regarded a man—be he Liberal or Tory—as a reprehensible scoundrel who would come down and represent that Governments had such an effect upon trade as they pretended. (Applause.) They all knew that the best times they ever had was in 1872, and 1873, and onwards, and the worst times they ever had in 1878 and 1879. He simply mentioned this as a coincidence, and not in any way as a reproach to the Tory party. All these things about Tory Governments and good trade were malicious and abominable lies. (Applause.) The Liberals had done all that men possible could do, and brought forward the best measures for the working classes. The men who were seeking their suffrages to-day were those who had opposed and mutilated those measures which had been introduced for their benefit by the Liberal party. (Applause.) What was the man who opposed Mr. Jones? He said he wanted to give the same advantages to Ireland as they themselves enjoyed. He was telling a lie, and he knew it. (Applause.) How a working man could don a red colour and vote for the Conservative passed his comprehension. Let them organise themselves, and let nothing deter them from doing their duty. (Applause.) Let it not be said of them as in the past, "Although he has a vote he does not know how to use it." (Loud applause.)

Coun. Winter also supported, and remarked that he had had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Joicey and some of his supporters on Saturday night, and he could assure them that those speakers had created the greatest enthusiasm amongst the Radicals of Leadgate, and that they at the latter place would vote more strongly than ever for Mr. Jones. (Applause.) He had greatly mistaken the feelings of the democracy of this division if Mr. Jones was not returned at the top of the poll. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Atherley-Jones (who met with a warm reception) said he was not ashamed to look them in the face after all these years, and declared that during the time he had been the member for that constituency he had endeavoured to do his duty by the men who had sent him—and by that he meant the miners and mine workers of the division. (Applause.) He had won in 1885, and also in 1892, and he had again run up the flag of the Liberal party, and would win again. (Loud applause.) His opponent bore the name of Joicey—a name much honoured in the county—but he was a political wolf in a political sheep's clothing. They must not judge Mr. Joicey by his name, but by the principles he represented, and those were Conservative. (Applause.) He put this question to them—whether they considered the Conservative party could by any means be the party that would help the working classes? ("No.") He had always tried, during the time he had represented that constituency, to conform his views to those of the democracy. (Applause.) How could they expect the Conservatives to be the friends of the working men? Would they expect a publican to support temperance, a great landowner to support reform in the land laws, or a Bishop to support religious equality? (Laughter and applause.) Every great monopoly in the country was associated with the name of the Conservative party. He would ask them—could they expect to get from those classes and sections of the community reforms which would lead to the destruction of those classes and sections? (Applause.) It was absurd. In 1886, because they sought to give to the people of Ireland a measure of political freedom, which could not possibly inflict any injury upon this country, all the rank, power. Was any one of them satisfied that the them, and the Conservative party was returned to power. Was any one of tehm satisfied that the Conservative Government, from 1886 to 1892, gave them one single measure to benefit them? ("No.") The speaker referred to so-called free education, and said that the working man, for his means, was more highly taxed than any other class in the country. (Applause.) The County Councils Act and Free Education comprised the whole scope of the Tory administration, which could not by any means be said to confer benefit upon the working people. Let them not think that they could gain nothing by legislation. Let them look back forty years, and say if the conditions of life now were not a great deal better than then. (Applause.) They had more freedom in voting, measures had been passed whereby their houses had been made more sanitary, food was cheaper, and they had also a great measure of education. All this had really been brought about by legislation. (Applause.) Barbarous laws had been swept away, and everything tended to a better state than formerly. Referring to the Parish Council Act, Mr. Jones maintained that that Act conferred upon the people the true principles of democracy. That measure had been carried through in spite of opposition in the House of Lords. (Applause.) The latter altered the measure, but they dare not for their very existence sake throw out the Parish Council Bill. (Applause.) They had also passed the Factories Act, by which many evils were mitigated. This Act made proper sanitary arrangements in factories, where the sexes had to work side by side, with regard to decency. It had also done something to render less deadly the employment in white lead factories and kindred occupations. (Applause.) Referring to the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, Mr. Jones said the people of Wales did not believe in the Church of England. They would see on almost every hill-side in Wales the humble little chapel—raised not by the great landowner—but by the free-offerings of the miners and peasantry. (Applause.) The latter said, "If we don't worship in your Church, and don't listen to the ministrations of your priesthood and Bishops, why should we be called upon to pay for them? Why should we be called upon to raise £207,000 in tithes each year to uphold a church we do not want, and a priesthood which has no congregation to talk to?" (Applause.) They attempted to give a great measure of justice to Ireland, but they failed, because, after many weeks and months of struggling in the House of Commons, the House of Lords, after a few days' debate, ignominiously threw out the Bill. ("Shame.") He did not ask them for his own sake to support him, but for the sake of the cause he represented—a cause which, with all its failings and shortcomings, had been the cause of the people. (Applause.) If they did him the honour of returning him again, he would endeavour to do his duty by the cause they sent him to maintain in 1885. In the hope of that generous confidence being again extended to him, he thanked them for their kind reception, and whatever the result might be, he would always cherish his 10 years of service to the miners of Durham. (Loud applause.)

Answering a question with regard to voluntary schools, after some preliminary remarks, Mr. Jones said the result of giving a share of the rates to these schools would mean destruction to the Board Schools in the first place, an enormous multiplication of schools in the second place, and a prodigious increase in the rates in the third place. He fully sympathised with the Catholics, who said, "Is it not hard that we should have to educate our children, and also pay for the education of Protestant children?" It was hard, and if a scheme could be devised which would give assistance to the present Catholic schools he would be in favour of it. He fully recognised the hardships upon the Catholics, but did not see how they could meet it. He did not believe that the Irish people in the division were going to barter a mess of pottage in the shape of a penny rate for the great cause of Home Rule—the great cause of freedom to Ireland. (Loud applause).

The vote of confidence was carried unanimously, amid applause; and a vote of thanks to the Chairman brought a most successful meeting to a close.

MR. ATHERLEY-JONES AT QUEBEC.

On Monday evening, Mr. Atherley-Jones addressed a very large open-air meeting at Quebec. The local Miners' Lodge had out their beautiful banner in honour of the occasion, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Coun. Jas. Wilkinson presided, and he was supported by Mr. and Mrs. Atherley-Jones, Mr. W. Johnson, Coun. J. W. Winter, Messrs. Phillips, D. Cheek, &c.

The Chairman said they had met to listen to their late, and, he was perfectly certain, their future representative. (Cheers). It was just as certain as the sun would rise to-morrow that Mr. Jones would be returned by a triumphant majority. If by any mischance the seat was lost, it would be through over-confidence on the part of the Liberal party. (Cheers).

Mr. Atherley-Jones, whose rising was the signal for loud cheers, remarked that wherever he had been he had received the same hearty welcome, the same friendly hand-clasp, and the same vote of confidence. (Cheers). He had one satisfactory thing to look back upon, and that was that during the time he had represented the constituency no Conservative or any other had ever said one word against his personal character. (Cheers). He asked them to support the Liberal party because they deserved well of the country. The Liberal party was not a party of any class—not a party representing any section of the community—but a party which endeavoured to represent the interests of the democracy of this country. (Cheers.) Was there a man there who could say that during the six years of the Conservative Government the Conservatives did any sound work which resulted in any benefit to the community? ("No.") If there was a man present who could show that the country, or any man, was a penny the better for those six years of Conservative Government, let him stand forth. (Cheers.) The Liberal party, in 1871, introduced a great scheme of education, which offered the same advantages to the children of the working classes as to those of the upper class. The Liberal party had endeavoured to ap-

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 3]

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

MR. L. A. ATHERLEY-JONES'S CANDIDATURE.

[CONTINUED FROM P[illegible]GE 2].

portion taxation according t[illegible] (Cheers). Sir Wm. Har[illegible] those able to bear it. laid down this fact—th[illegible]must, by his Budget, had to his means, could [illegible]at the rich man, according poor people. (Ch[illegible] pay a higher taxation than ciple that taxat[illegible]eers). He established the principle with how [illegible]on should be graduated in accordance looking [illegible] people were able to bear it. Any Liberal [illegible] back on what had been done by the mit th[illegible]nd Conservative Governments, must admit the [illegible] the Liberals had shown themselves to be [illegible]ue friends of the country. (Cheers). They [illegible] not use the great powers given to them under the Parish Councils Act, but nevertheless they were there. Crime had decreased in the country, and also poverty, which were the results of that higher education which had been established by the Liberal party. (Cheers). By the Parish Councils Act they had power to require and ordain by law that their houses should be decent habitations. They had power to provide themselves with things which went to make life more sweet, more pure, and more holy. (Cheers). That measure had been of incalculable benefit to the country, and the future historian would record that as one of the best Acts ever passed. What the Liberal party had done would stand out clearly and indelibly as legislation that had been done for the welfare of the country. (Cheers). Touching on the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, Mr. Jones declared that nearly the whole of the people of Wales were Nonconformists, and supported out of their pockets their own chapels. Wales had sent 31 out of 34 representatives to ask that they be relieved of the payment of taxes to that Church to which they did not belong. (Cheers). Were they right or were they wrong? ("Right.") They had said that the national funds were meant for national purposes, and as they were not being used for national purposes, these funds should be used for the benefit of the nation. (Cheers). There were those going about who said that the depression in trade was due to the Liberal party. (Laughter). Was there any man in that vast gathering who would have the hardihood to get up and say that such was the case? The people of that division were too intelligent to say anything of the sort. (Cheers). It was a curious fact—and he did not say it any way as a reproach to the Conservative party—that from 1840 to 1895 the best trade had been under a Liberal Government, and the worst under a Conservative Government. It was a lie that was being told to them, and as it was a lie he nailed it to the counter. (Loud cheers). Would they trust the Liberal party, or the peers, the great landowners, the squires, the Bishops, the Canons, &c., who were not the friends of the people, but the friends of the classes they represented? (Cheers). The Liberal party had fought and suffered for the people, and every great measure of reform had been due to the Liberal party. (Cheers). Were they going to give their votes to that party which had refused to recognise their manhood? (Loud cries of "No.") For the sake of the cause he represented, he appealed to them to help the Liberal party forward in the cause of human progress, and also for the sake of the children who followed after them, so that they might make this country a brighter and a happier England. (Prolonged cheering).

A vote of confidence in Mr. Jones was moved by Mr. Phillips, seconded by Mr. D. Cheek, and supported by Mr. Johnson, who stated that Mr. Jones was undoubtedly the best man to represent that great mining constituency. (Cheers). There had never been a government in power before who had done so much for the benefit of the working classes of that country as the late Liberal Government (Cheers). The Employers' Liability Bill—the best Bill ever brought in by any government—had been rendered null and void by the action of the House of Lords. ("Shame.") Another thing the Liberals had done was to make working men magistrates, and that was right, in order that working men might have justice, instead of that malicious thing which was now called justice, and which was only another name for scoundrelism. (Cheers). The Government had also dealt with the hours of railway servants, with the result that the staff on our railways had been increased by 10,000 men in order to make them more efficient. (Cheers). They never had a more democratic Government in power than that which had just ceased to exist. He appealed to them to be loyal on Friday to the great trust they had in their hands, and trusted that Mr. Jones's majority would be such a sweeping one that neither Dunvilles or Joiceys would ever dare to show their faces again. (Laughter and cheers).

Coun. Winter also spoke in support of the motion, and remarked that the working men would understand that the government which knew their interests best was the best Government for them. (Cheers). The Tories were dead against every form of progress, and he appealed to them to support Mr. Jones on Friday next. The Tories were not the friends of the people, had never been the friends of the people, nor ever would be the friends of the people. (Loud cheers).

The motion was then put and carried without a single dissentient, amid great enthusiasm.

Mr. Atherley-Jones returned thanks, and reminded them that apathy, indifference, and over-confidence were the seeds of disaster.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated a splendid meeting.

MR. ATHERLEY-JONES AT STANLEY

SPEECH BY SIR JAMES JOICEY.

Mr. Atherley-Jones, ex-M.P. for North-West Durham, and the Liberal candidate in the present contest, addressed a large audience in the Co-operative Hall, Stanley, on Tuesday night. The hall was full in every part, many people being unable to gain admission. Mr. T. W. W. Ritson presided, and on the platform were also Mr. and Mrs. Atherley-Jones, Sir James Joicey, Bart., and Lady Joicey, and several influential local gentlemen.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, gave a cordial welcome to Mr. Atherley-Jones, and alluding to Sir James Joicey, said they had in that gentleman one of the most earnest and consistent Liberals that he knew one that had done the best he could for the working classes although he was an employer of labour. (Applause). He then called upon Sir James to move the first resolution.

Sir JAMES JOICEY, who on rising was received with cheers, said that was not the first time that he had had the honour of addressing a meeting with Mr. Atherley-Jones at Stanley, as the two constituencies which they respectively had the honour to represent for the last ten years practically adjoined and he thought they would agree with him that those constituencies had consistently for the last ten years been strongholds of Liberalism. (Hear, hear). He (Sir James) had come, as he had done before, to support those great principles which both Mr. Atherley-Jones and himself had always done their utmost to promote. (Applause). There was a candidate in opposition to Mr. Atherley-Jones, a very true friend of his (the speaker) for he had known him from babyhood; a highly honourable an upright gentleman, and one who, he felt sure would not attempt by any contemptible trick to take undue advantage of his opponents, whatever his suporters might do. (Loud applause). But he had one fault as a Parliamentary representative that was fatal—he was on the opposite side. (Laughter and applause). If it had been a question of persons, instead of principles, he (Sir James) might have had some difficulty in making up his mind with regard to his presence there; but that was not the case, and he was afraid that they had in Mr. Atherley-Jones one of the best representatives of Liberalism that any constituency could expect to get. He was quite prepared to admit that Mr. Atherley-Jones did not—like himself (Sir James)—represent their views in every detail. If they wanted a representative they must give him some scope in small matters; they must look leniently occasionally upon him, as a representative must look leniently in dealing with a constituency, upon some of its vagaries. They could not get a man to represent them in every detail. (Applause.) He claimed for Mr. Atherley-Jones that he represented those great principles which they had both tried to promote so far as their convictions went, and he was satisfied that those convictions were the convictions of the Liberal party. (Applause.) Well, they had had some defeats and their opponents were in great delight. They had had one of their generals struck down, but in military battles a general must sometimes be struck down as well as the members of the rank and file. (Applause). It was not the first time that Sir William had been struck down: he was ousted in 1880 from Oxford, that enlightened constituency; but he was not struck down never to rise again; he had risen since then and had done splendid work for the Liberals. (Loud applause). Therefore, he (the speaker) like them was not going to be dismayed at the beginning of the battle, because they knew for a certainty that Sir William Harcourt would rise again and do splendid work for the party of Liberals in the future! And they had had some unfortunate defeats in Durham; they had lost Darlington. They c[illegible] account for that to a certain extent. He [illegible]aid something about Darlington. The la[illegible] knew Sir Theodore Fry had the misfort[illegible] member serious accident whilst travellin[illegible] to have a abroad, and no doubt that [illegible] for his health great disadvantage, because[illegible]d placed him at a an army without its c[illegible]mander they could not expect discipline which wo[illegible]d characterise it in his presence. In additi[illegible]n to that there were large ironworks at Darlington which had been closed owing to the serious depression in trade, and the result was that large numbers of men had had to go elsewhere, and consequently their votes would be lost. And again those who remained were in great distress, and in many cases they had had to apply for parish relief, and they knew that, thanks to the Tory party, if any poor unfortunate man had to apply for eighteenpence to the Guardians he lost his vote. That influence would also act against the Liberal candidate at Darlington. (Hear, hear.) He was not going to admit that that was a great victory on the part of their opponents, the Tory party. (Applause.) Then they had suffered defeat at Hartlepool, and their good friend Sir Christopher Furness, had been turned out. Well, that constituency had changed several tiems, and they had no need to be despondent about that case. And they had suffered a sad defeat at Sunderland. Their good friend Mr. Samuel Story, than whom a better Liberal did not exist in the two counties, had had to give place to Mr. Doxford, the Conservative candidate. Mr. Samuel Story for the last twelve years had been in a very bad condition of health, and whatever others might say of his proposed retirement he (the speaker) knew, as a fact, that Mr. Storey sincerely wished to retire from Sunderland, and he was not surprised at the fact, because he had seen Mr Storey with his own eyes and had recognised that the state of his health did not really justify him in continuing to occupy the proud position which he then held. (Applause.) But the Liberal party had not experienced only losses. He was glad to find that day they had turned out Mr. Heneage for Grimsby, who was a Liberal Unionist and had been at one time in office with Mr. Gladstone for the whole of one week. (Laughter.) No, they were not going to despond in these matters. They knew perfectly well that for the last ten years the boroughs of the country, in the main had gone against them. The Liberal strongholds in 1885 and 1886 were in the counties. They had not yet seen what the counties were going to do in the present contest, and he hoped that as the returns came in they would see that the counties were still their friends and had not deserted them. But whether that might be the case or not there was one thing he was sure of, viz., that the two divisions of Chester-le-Street and North-West Durham were not going to desert their principles. (Loud applause.) He was satisfied that instead of being despondent owing to the losses that they had suffered they would only be more enthusiastic and the more vigorous and the more determined at all events to return to the proud position which the North of England had always held for Liberalism, and that those two divisions would remain true to their colours. (Applause.) Arguing to show that the Tories were not in sympathy with the working classes Sir James went on to speak of the contempt with which Lord Salisbury, the head of the Conservative party, spoke of those classes, and he proceeded to analyse the composition of the Conservative Cabinet in further proof of the fact that the working men need not look in that direction for benefit. The Tory party were always talking about labour and what they had done for it? Why they were bringing out men to oppose such men as Mr. Charles Fenwick than whom any constituency could not have a better representative. (Applause). Mr. Fenwick supported everything that he believed would tend to the betterment of the working classes. Such a man too was John Wilson, who had represented Mid-Durham. Why were these men opposed when there was no hope of turning them out? The Tories knew these men were not wealthy and they were determined to put them in a difficult position. He (the speaker) thought that the miners of the two counties would see to it that those three real representatives of labour were returned to represent them in the House of Commons. (Applause). The "Journal" the other day had said that the Tories could not hope to make much impression upon those seats because the miners were not free agents. (A voice: It is a lie). Well, anyone who knew the mining population as he did must be perfectly aware that so far as their votes were concerned the miners would take their orders from nobody. (Loud applause). Alluding to the charges that the Liberal party was not entitled to the confidence of the working classes Sir James said that the work accomplished by the late Government was alone sufficient to justify that confidence. (Applause). If the late Government had given them nothing more than the Budget and the Parish Councils Act it would have amply justified the confidence of the working classes. (Loud applause). Sir James then recited the various beneficial measures passed by the late Government, alluding especially to the work of the Education Department, the Factories Act, &c. Going on to deal with the question of voting, Sir James intimated that he wanted every man who was in his employment in that division and in the Chester-le-Street Division to vote according to his convictions. (Cheers). He was certain that Mr. Atherley-Jones was like himself in that respect. (Applause). If there was any man, he cared not who he was, in his (the speaker's) employment who thought he (Sir James) did not represent his views he was quite at liberty to vote against him, and he felt sure that all Mr. Atherley-Jones wanted was that every man would vote as he thought best. (Loud applause). It was, however, scarcely necessary to tell them that, for the ballot was perfectly secret, and there was perfect security for any man who wished to record his vote as he liked. (Hear, hear). And they must recognise that they had a very great responsibility in exercising that voting power. It was not to be used as a trivial matter, it was given to them for the benefit of themselves and for the benefit of the country at large; and as this was, in his opinion, a most serious matter, he called upon every man to think well before he recorded his vote. If they wanted progress, if they wanted prosperity, if they wanted the happiness of the bulk of the people of this country, if they wanted their children to benefit by the legislation of the present day, as they had benefitted by the legislation of the last fifty years, he would ask them to vote for those great Liberal principles which would ensure all those blessings to them. (Cheers). Sir James then moved a vote of confidence in Mr. Atherley-Jones, remarking that he was one of Mr. Atherley Jones's constituents. (Applause).

Mr. WILLIAM INDIAN seconded the vote of confidence, and the Rev. W. GELLEY supported in a speech which aroused much enthusiasm.

Sir James and Lady Joicey rose to leave to attend another meeting, and loud cheers were raised in compliment to them.

Sir JAMES, in reply, said he hoped that when the record of the Chester-le-Street polling came to them it would show, at all events, that the Liberals of Chester-le-Street recognistd that he (Sir James) was a better representative than the Division would have in the noble Lord who opposed him. (Cheers).

Mr. ATHERLEY-JONES was then called upon to speak, and was received with loud cheering. He remarked that was the largest and the most enthusiastic meeting which he had had the honour of addressing at Stanley, and if he did fall, as his opponents said he would, he would fall with his face to the foe. He had met them on the eve of the election while they were in the heat and turmoil of the fight and while they were meeting with disaster after disaster. But if, as the Tories hoped, the great army which constituted and advocated the Liberal cause was to be routed and scattered all he could say was that it would only be the second time in the history of the world when a great army was routed by the jawbone of an ass. (Great laughter). Having alluded in cheering terms to the defeat of Mr. Heanage at Grimsby, he remarked that the only extraordinary thing in the matter, which appeared to him, was how—like the fly in the amber—the dickens Mr. Heanage came to get in for any place. (Laughter and applause). They had no need to be disheartened by the seats that had been lost, for disasters to the Liberal party in the past could only be the forerunners of victory. (Applause). They would rejoice with him that Sir William Harcourt, in spite of the fact that he was suffering from the defeat which he had experienced was speaking with clarion voice through England, still intended to defend the great cause of Liberalism. (Applause). Was it not marvellous that the Liberal party had been able to sustain itself since the year 1886 when they lost people of rank, station, and wealth. And they would all rejoice that there were still men of wealth and station who were sufficiently large and broad-minded to remain true and loyal to the cause which was the cause of humanity and of divinity. (Applause). Mr. Atherley-Jones then asked the question "Could a working man be Conservative?" To answer this in the negative he asked "Do you think the House of Peers are friends of the working men?" "Do you believe that the landed aristocracy are the friends of the working men?" A loud chorus of "Noes" greeted these questions, and Mr. Atherley-Jones said: M[illegible]o, every interest which they in the course [illegible]man progress sought to attack, every monopoly which they sought to abate was gathered to obstruct the efforts of those who worked in the cause of and the defence of human progress. (Applause). Mr. Jones then asked what the Liberals had done for the working classes, and proceeded to deal with the measures passed by the late Liberal Government, mentioning especially the Parish Councils Act, the Budget of Sir William Harcourt, the Education Act, &c. In this connection he reminded the miners of his own Bill dealing with royalty rents and mining easements, which by the pressure of business in Parliament he had not been able to push forward, and in conclusion he said he came before them again as in 1885 not ashamed to look any man in the face—(cheers)—and whether he won or lost he would always have the happiest recollection of the ten years during which he had been privileged to serve that constituency. (Cheers).

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously amid loud cheers.

A large number of questions were afterwards submitted to the candidate, who answered them in a manner apparently satisfactory to the audience. "Would you vote for a Local Government Bill for Ireland brought in by the Conservative Government?" was asked. Mr. Atherley-Jones replied, "I would if the Irish members would." (Cheers). Votes of thanks concluded the proceedings.

MR JAMES JOICEY'S CANDIDATURE.

MEETING OF CONSERVATIVE WORKERS AT CONSETT.

A meeting of the local supporters of Mr. James Joicey was held at his central rooms, Taylor Street, Consett. There was a large and enthusiastic attendance of real workers. The town and neighbourhood was mapped out, canvassers were appointed for the several districts, and other details were perfected with a view of securing the return of the Conservative candidate for North-West Durham. So far Mr. Joicey had met with a most cordial welcome, his prospects are encouraging. It is not yet ascertained what way the Irish are going to poll. Mr. Joicey's supporters are sanguine of success, and are working hard to secure his election.

SPLENDID MEETING AT CASTLESIDE.

On Thursday week, Mr. Joicey addressed two meetings at Muggleswick and Waskerley. The candidate was accompanied by Ald. U. A. Ritson, and other well-known Unionists. Mr. T. Copeland, presided over the meeting at Muggleswick.

Mr. JOICEY said that the main point upon which that election was to be fought was the question of whether they were to have Home Rule or not. There had been two points in Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme which had never been brought before the electors. The first was that power was to be given to the Irish members to vote not only on Imperial questions; but also on matters which did not concern them. Another point was that the passage of this Bill would have rendered England responsible for a sum amounting to about £500,000 annually. These two points had never been brought before the electors at all, and by rejecting the Bill, the Lords had given the people a chance of considering these points. He could not conscientiously support the Local Veto Bill. He was thoroughly in accord with the motives of the Bill; but he did not think an intemperate man could be made temperate by any law, however, well framed. (Hear). It was by private effort that the cause of temperance could be best forwarded. This Bill would make it possible for all the public houses in one village to be closed, and all those in an adjoining village to be kept open. In his opinion that was simply emptying one man's pockets to fill another. Referring to the old age pensions scheme, he said such was not, strictly speaking, a party question; but he thought it would be much more likely that a Unionist Government would pass such a Bill, than a party who were pledged to such momentous and unnecessary measures as Home Rule for Ireland, and the abolition of the House of Lords. (Cheers). Mr. Joicey also touched on the Employers' Liability Bill, and the one man one vote, which he said ought to be accompanied by a redistribution of seats. (Loud cheers).

The next meeting was held at Waskerley. Mr. James Athey presided.

At both meetings a vote of confidence was carried.

In the evening an enthusiastic meeting was held in the Castleside Board Schools. There was a large number of electors present, and the chair was occupied by County Councillor T. J. Muse, Castleside House. The other gentlemen on the platform were the candidate, (Mr. Jas. Joicey), Ald. U. A. Ritson, J.P., Newcastle, Mr. W. J. Scott, Rowley, and others.

The Chairman briefly introduced the candidate. He said he was proud to introduce to them a son of Mr. Joicey, who first opened the well-known colliery at Tanfield. (Applause). He was opposed to Home Rule, and he was desirous to see a strong Government in power, so that trade might once more flourish, and capitalists would again begin to circulate their money; instead of allowing it to remain in the banks. (Cheers).

Mr. JOICEY, who was cordially received, delivered a very lucid address, explaining the reason why he favoured the Unionist policy. In referring to the action of the House of Lords in throwing out the Home Rule Bill he stated that the Lords had by their action given the people of the country the opportunity of considering the Bill, and giving their decision on the two points at issue which had not previously come before the electors. Another matter which had been prominently brought forward was the One Man One Vote Bill. He could not support such a measure; unless it were accompanied by a redistribution of seats. What their party intended to do was to carry quietly on social reforms which would immediately benefit the nation. (Applause). Lord Salisbury had brought in an Alien Immigration Bill which had been thrown out by the House of Commons. This pauper immigration had been the cause of much of the sweating which existed in the country. Another question of importance, was that of prison made goods. He would, if elected, do his best to take steps to stop the importation of these goods. In conclusion, the speaker urged those present to support the Unionist cause, and if they were one with him in the views he had laid before them, he would ask them to record their votes for him on the day of the poll. (Cheers).

A large number of questions were answered by the candidate. He said he was not in favour of the Disestablishment of the Welsh Church. He was not in favour of the one man one vote Bill, unless it was accompanied by a redistribution of seats. He was not in favour of the Veto Bill. He was not in favour of the payment of members. He did not go in for having all elementary schools under pupular control.

Mr. Scott moved a vote of confidence in the candidate. He said the Unionist party had not brought forward a "carpet bagger" this time; but a local man, and they should do all in their power to secure his return.

Ald. Ritson seconded the motion, and stated that when the poll was declared Mr. Jones, and his supporters would find taht a large number of his followers had come over to their side. (Applause).

The Chairman put the vote to the meeting. A large number of hands were held up in its favour; whilst there was strong opposition against it.

The Chairman declared the motion was carried, and said it was only the boys who had voted against it. (Loud laughter).

Mr. Joicey returned thanks, after which a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

SUCCESSFUL MEETING AT LANCHESTER.

On Friday, Mr. James Joicey, the Unionist candidate addressed two successful meetings at Satley, and Lanchester. At the last village the meeting was held in the National Schoolroom. There was a capital attendance of electors presided over by Dr. J. Wilson, Lanchester. Amongst those present were Rev. J. Jepson (vicar), Messrs Ritson, Muse, Taylor-Smith, Brotherhood, and other well-known Conservatives and Unionists.

The Chairman stated they had three years' reign of a Liberal Government, and they were now once more thrown into the midst of another general election. It was his pleasure to have introduced to them a Unionist candidate in the person of Mr. James Joicey. (Applause). The name of Joicey was familiar to all of those present. Their candidate was the son of Mr. James Joicey, the founder of the well-known colliery at Tanfield. (Cheers). He trusted on the day of the poll they would be enabled to secure the return of Mr. Joicey by a large majority. He might point out that Mr. Edward Hedley, of Burnhopeside Hall had wrote stating that owing to a previous engagement he could not be present at the meeting. It was his intention to record his vote for Mr. Joicey, and was going to place his carriages at Mr. Joicey's disposal on the day of the poll. (Cheers). He would now ask Mr. Joicey to address the meeting.

Mr. Joicey, who was enthusiastically cheered, said he had to thank them for the kind way in which they had received him. He fully appreciated the kind letter from Mr. Ed. Hedley. He came before them as the Unionist candidate, and he would ask them to support him, because he was fighting a battle for the union. He hoped and trusted that throughout the campaign, his supporters and those who might differ from him in his views, would keep up the friendly spirit which should be characterised in all political contests. (Applause). He was prepared to extend to his opponents the same kind friendship as he would give to those who voted for him. (Cheers). They had the sincerest regard for Irishmen, and were desirous that everything should be done in a fair way for the benefit of Ireland; but the Home Rule Bill which had been brought before them was one which they, as Englishmen, could not allow to be passed for themselves or for the benefit of Ireland. (Applause). The Bill passed through the House of Commons; but the House of Lords rejected the same. He could explain to them why the Lords threw the Bill out. The principal reason was in order to allow the electors to express their voice upon the same. (Applause.) It had been clearly stated that it was the express wish of Lord Salisbury not to go against the voice of the people. What about the Home Rule Bill? It contained a clause which allowed as members of the Dublin Parliament first to act as members of an Irish Parliament and then to come over and vote at Westminster. He trusted they would give their vote for that which they were interested in. If they voted for Home Rule, then Irishmen who had no interest in England, Scotland, or Wales, would not vote intentionally to damage them prpbably, yet they would give them a power they ought to retain for themselves. The Liberal Government asked for £500,000 to assist the Irish Parliament. Were they prepared to be taxed to this extent for the privilege of having 80 members of an Irish Parliament coming to Westminster to vote against their interest and welfare? The Lords were often referred to as an hereditary chamber, but in it were some of the foremost men the country ever produced. They were an independent body, and desired to keep the splendid kingdom and empire united. (Applause). He had only to say that if they approved of the Bill, they had to vote for the Liberal candidate; but let him say that if they wished to retain their rights, they would use the control, which they had over their own home affairs. If they granted Home Rule, they would hold this forth so as to get further concessions from England. They had held together under one Parliament in the past, and he saw no reason why they should go in for separation now. (Cheers). With regard to the House of Lords, a great deal had been said against it. It had been threatened by Lord Rosebery. He could not understand this gentlemen's action. Lord Rosebery had got annoyed and he now wished to attack the House of Lords. He had declared that it was one of the most important issues of the election, but they found that he had not got all his own way. Other members of the Liberal cabinet had put other measures to the front, and they all claimed that each one was the leading issue of the present election. By this they would see that the Radicals did not know themselves what they really wished to be at. (Applause). Let him point out here that he would go in for reforming the House of Lords; but to do away with it would prove most disastrous, as it was a great safeguard in their legislation. The House of Lords had also proved that it only did its duty, by the actions they took with regard to the Employers' Liability Bill. He (Mr. Joicey) thought they would all agree that a man employed in any kind of work ought to be able to claim compensation in case of accident. (Applause). But this Bill only dealt with about 20 per cent. of the accidents by which compensation should be obtained. In the House of Lords, Lord Dudley proposed an amendment by which it allowed those employers and employees, who were assured in some mutual assurance company, supported by the employers, to contract out, so that they would be able to claim compensation in case of any accident. (Applause). The idea was that it was very hard that every man injured should have to go to law to obtain compensation. The speaker mentioned several big companies who had these mutual assurance societies between employers and employed, and stated that nearly 500,000 men belonged to these societies. These men felt that if the Bill was passed it would compel them to give up all benefits under it. It was also decided that if any workmen did not agree to the "contracting out" clause, he could go by the Bill. (Applause). That was the question on which the two Houses quarrelled. The Bill was sent back to the Commons, who would not accept the "contracting out" clause, and the measure ultimately fell through. That he thought, was a perfectly fair and constitutive proceeding on the part of the House of Lords. (Applause). When the Unionist Government was returned to power he had no hesitation in saying that they would take in hand this Bill, and have the contracting out clause inserted. (Cheers). Having referred to the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, he (the speaker) stated that the Local Veto Bill was one which he could not support, because he did not consider it a fair one. The Bill was so framed that it would be possible to close public-houses in one parish, while in the next all were open. He would favour the Gothenburg system being tried in this country. (Cheers). He strongly supported the scheme for old age pensions, Mr. Chamberlain was one who supported this, and he considered it was a measure that should be pushed forward at the next Parliament. He believed it was the intention of the Unionist party to pass such a measure. (Cheers). There was also the poor law administration which required attention, and was of great importance. (Applause). He would like to see some measure introduced by which they could make the people, who had to end their last days in the Workhouse, have more comforts than what was allotted to them at present. (Cheers). The Unionist party were in favour of amending matters in this direction. Having touched upon the question of one man one vote, alien emigration to this country, (the speaker) concluded a most lucid address by referring to the benefits the Conservative Government conferred upon the masses when they were in power, and appealed to those present to support the Government that had for its motto "Union." He was not there to catch any man's vote and he had simply stated to them the Unionist policy in a straightforward way. Yet they believed in the policy he had laid before them he would say vote for the Unionist candidate, and show on the day of the poll that they had a strong Unionist following in that division. (Loud and prolonged cheers).

Mr. Wm. McIvor, Crookhall addressed the meeting, and stated that Mr. Joicey had qualities which the electors of the division could not help but admire. He possessed courage, and no small amount, to oppose Mr. Jones, who had a large majority to pull down before there was any hope of gaining the top of the poll. The cause that Mr. Joicey was representing was gaining ground every day in that division. (Cheers).

A vote of confidence was moved by Mr. G. Neasham who said he had listened with great interest to Mr. Joicey's address. He (Mr. Joicey) was a worthy son of a worthy sire, and the plucky way he had come forward to fight everyone must admire. He sincerely hoped that all present would help Mr. Joicey in the great struggle, and not only give their vote for the candidate present, but use their influence in a legitimate manner with their friends, and so gain their valuable assistance. By so doing, they would have the pleasure of largely reducing the majority of the last election, if they did not succeed in pulling Mr. Joicey at the head of the poll. (Applause).

Mr. J. Towns seconded, and said the views of Mr. Joicey were entirely satisfactory to him—those in the Local Veto Bill in particular. (Applause).

The vote was carried without a single dissentient, amid great applause.

Mr. Joicey: I thank you all for your presence here to-night, and also for the very kind reception you have given me. It is a great support in the battle to feel that I have so many at my back. It has been a great pleasure to me to come here, and though I may not be equal to my opponent in eloquence, in sincerity he cannot surpass me. (Applause). The opinions I have endeavoured to put before you are, I feel, for the best interests of Englishmen, and for the country. (Applause). Whether you agree with me or not, you must feel that there is a great and grave responsibility now on your shoulders. I ask my supporters not only to poll for me, but to give me all the help they possibly can. Let us push forward in the fight, and though we may not win now it will not be long before we shall win. (Applause). I am not afraid of being beaten. If I am, I shall not be disheartened, and you, my supporters, must not be either. We have a good cause to fight for, and it is worth the ring up for. (Loud applause).

A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman, who in reply, said if you want a weak and incapable government, then vote for our opponent. If you want a strong and capable government, then your vote and influence must be given to Mr. Joicey. (Loud applause).

The meeting then closed.

MR. JOICEY AT LEADGATE.

On Saturday evening, Mr. Joicey addressed a large gathering of the electors in the Co-operative Hall, Leadgate. Coun. Geo. Nicholson presided, and he was supported by Mr. Joicey Ald. U. A. Ritson, J.P., Mr. J. W. Walton-Wilson, J.P., Mr. C. D. W. Balleny, Coun. Thos. Foreman, Mr. W. McIvor, Mr. G. Lane, Mr. H. Wattsford, Mr. Jos. Nicholson, Mr. C. T. Foreman, &c.

The Chairman, in introducing the candidate, said that the name of Joicey was of world-wide reputation, and they were known to be an honourable and upright family. (Applause). He thought that Mr. Joicey would make a model legislator for the division. Being a large employer of labour, he (Mr. Joicey) knew the aspirations and requirements of the working classes. (Applause). He trusted that they would rally round their candidate, and on the day of the election return him victorious at the head of the poll. (Loud applause).

Mr. Joicey, who was warmly received, after thanking the audience for their kind reception, remarked that in the last Parliament there was a programme called the Newcastle programme. He asked them if that was a programme there was any chance of carrying through? In that programme were two measures in themselves which were bound to take up a large amount of time of the House of Commons, and which left no room for many other measures necessary for the country. (Cheers). If they reviewed the past Acts of that Government they would say that they were a very vacillating Government. One of the measures he referred to, if passed, meant a great constitutional change—that was the question of Home Rule. (Applause). He fully sympathised with all his Irish fellow subjects in their wish to obtain the same advantages as they themselves possessed. The Conservative and Unionist party were quite prepared to grant them the same advantages as they had themselves. (Cheers). That measure had not passed the House of Lords, and was now before the country, but he thought a great many of the Radical candidates did not place it in the forefront of the fight. (Cheers). Lord Rosebery considered the taking away of the rule of the House of Lords the first question, but the Radicals could not agree as to which measure was to take precedence. The Conservative party had always been in the forefront for promoting legislation for the working classes and all classes in the country. (Cheers). They had passed the Local Government Bill, which showed that the Conservative and Unionist party were prepared to pass measures which would help to place the control of local affairs in the hands of the people. Another important measure they had passed had been the Free Education Act, which they must all deeply appreciate; but at the same time he would admit that the Radical party gave it their warmest support. (Cheers). Then there was the Housing of the Working Classes Act, which all working men could thoroughly appreciate, and the Technical Education Act—a most important Act. There were also the Merchandise Marks Act, which was passed in order to prevent goods made in other countries being brought into this country and sold as English goods (cheers); the Margarine Act, a very useful measure; the Merchants Shipping Act, which Mr. Plimsoll had said would have the effect of saving the lives of many of our sailors; the Mines Regulation Act—perhaps the most important of all, as it gave to miners the greatest protection they had ever received from any Government. (Cheers). Then there were the Factories and Workshops Act—an excellent measure—and the Allotments Acts, by which agricultural labourers could secure allotments. They might not be much interested in agriculture in that district, and he only mentioned the Allotments Act to show that the Conservatives were anxious to legislate for all classes. (Cheers). Those were a few of the important Acts passed by the Conservative and Unionist Government, and there had also been many smaller measures. In finance, during the years from 1886 to 1892, they had taken off the duty on tea, £500,000 per year; on the currant duty, £400,000; tobacco, £600,000; superannuation to the police, £300,000; given to the Volunteers, £350,000; and to Free Education, £2,000,000. They had altogether reduced the general taxation of the country £18,750,000. (Cheers). He thought that showed that the party deserving of their support was the Conservative party, which had shown by their work in the past that they desired to pass measures in the interests of the working classes. (Cheers). They had also added to their colonies the huge extent of 2,100,000 square miles, and by doing so had helped forward the question of what they were going to do with their surplus population, and also opened up a rich country to enable large numbers of emigrants to pass from our shores to do better than perhaps they had even done in their own country. (Cheers). For these reasons he asked them to support the Conservative and Unionist party. The legislation they had before them included an Employers' Liability Bill. He certainly thought the House of Lords had acted perfectly within their right in inserting the "contracting out" clause in the last Employers' Liability Bill brought forward. (Cheers). This ought to be one of the first Bills passed by a Conservative Government, and under which there should be a much greater measure of compensation than under the present Act. (Cheers). As regards alien immigration, he did not wish to do anything harsh, but he certainly thought they ought to consider their own people first. (Cheers). 30,000 pauper aliens per annum came into this country. They worked at the lowest rate of wages, cutting out our own people, and the sweating system had in a great measure resulted from this cause. (Cheers). Lord Salisbury brought in a Bill to deal with the matter, which was passed by the House of Lords, but when it went to the Commons it was defeated by 115 votes. He certainly thought that a Bill they, as Englishmen, ought to pass, and which the Conservative Government, if returned to power, would assuredly do. (Cheers). Mr. Joicey referred to prison made goods, and thought a Bill ought to be brought in to prevent these goods coming into this country, and underselling our own workpeople. (Cheers). A Bill had been brought in by Mr. Wrightson—viz., the Dwelling Houses Act, which he (Mr. Joicey) thought should be passed, as it would be of great service to the workmen in their towns. As regards old age pensions, they all sympathised with a man when he had got beyond the age at which he could work, and it ought to be their duty, as far as possible, to obtain for him an old age pension. (Cheers). He (the speaker) would also advocate some scheme by which those who by adversity of similar causes, had to enter the Workhouse, should be separated from the casual pauper. It was impossible to have "one man one vote" without "one vote one value," and if they were going to make a change of that sort it ought to be in a fair and honest basis. (Cheers). After referring to the necessity for keeping up a strong Navy, Mr. Joicey went on to say that he was certainly of opinion that the denominational schools—both Nonconformist, Roman Catholic, and Church of England—should have some fair share of the rates raised for elementary education, subject to them carrying out the requirements of the Education Department. (Cheers). That was a question that ought to receive their warmest support. Voluntary schools had done more to promote education than any other form of education they had. (Cheers). Mr. Balfour had said at Manchester that the voluntary schools must be saved. He hoped, if a Unionist Government was returned to power that something would be done in this respect. He felt sure, if they returned a Conservative Government, that it was their intention to carry forward measures for the social improvement of the people. (Cheers). He thoroughly believed that the Conservative party would be returned to power by such a majority that they would be able to take up a strong position, and restore that confidence to the country which was so much needed. (Cheers). In concluding, Mr. Joicey said that whether beaten or succesful he would not be disheartened, as he could take a beating as well as any other man. (Cheers). He was fighting in principles, and that was the principles of the great Conservative party. (Great cheering).

Mr. W. McIvor, in moving a vote of confidence in Mr. Joicey, stated that they had just passed through three years of Liberal Government, and were told by Lord Rosebery that they had lived an honest life, and died an honest death, and he (the speaker) hoped that they would give them an honourable funeral. (Laughter and cheers).

Questions were then invited, and a large number were handed up. Amongst them were:—Are you in favour of women's suffrage?—Yes. Are you in favour of the Local Veto Bill, without compensation to anybody?—No. Are in favour of Sunday Closing?—No. Are you in favour of Welsh Disestablishment?—No. Would he vote for miners having 10/- per shift (Laughter)?—That he thought a foolish question. How do you propose to deal with the question of the unemployed?—A commission was appointed in spring, who would issue their report, and the Government of the day would no doubt deal with it. Would you vote the payment of members?—No. Are you prepared to nationalise royalty rents?—Mr. Joicey read the report of the Commission appointed to deal with royalty rents. Can you prove your statement that we enjoyed better trade under a Tory Government than under a Liberal Government?—The candidate read the figures of the Board of Trade with regard to our imports and exports.

Mr. Geo. Lane seconded the motion in a stirring speech.

On being put to the meeting, a large number of hands were held up in favour of the vote, and the chairman declared it carried.

On Mr. Joicey rising to return thanks, he was met with a storm of cries for the "contrary" to be put. However, this was not done.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the meeting, which was of a pretty lively character.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Joicey delivered an address in the Cricket Field at Medomsley, under the presidency of Mr. C. D. W. Balleny, and received a vote of confidence.

MR. JOICEY AT LANGLEY PARK.

On Tuesday, in futherance of his candidature, Mr. James Joicey, addressed three meetings at Quebec, Cornsay Colliery, and Langley Park. At the latter place the meeting was held in the British Schools. The building was packed to excess. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. R. Wiggen, Witton Gilbert, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. On the platform were the candidate, Ald. U. A. Ritson, J.P., Mr. Thomas Taylor-Smith, Mr. J. Lax, J.P., Mr. Kirsop, and other leading Unionists.

The Chairman stated that at the present time the general election was causing a revolution, political spirit had once more become aroused, and burning questions were brought to the front, and discussed by all ranks and conditions of men. The country were now about to give their verdict upon the Home Rule Bill, since 1892 the people had not had this Bill laid before them in all its detail, and the present election would decide whether England was willing to concede such a Bill to Ireland. (Cheers.) He would call their attention to the remarkable change that had come over some of the Liberal strongholds. Unionists were gaining the seats—thus showing that the people had become more enlightened, and were prepared to stand by Lord Salisbury, and the integrity of the Empire. (Cheers.) He would now ask them to excercise their customary good conduct, and give Mr. Joicey a fair and patient hearing, at the close the candidate would answer any questions that were put to him. (Applause.)

Mr. Joicey was received with rounds of cheering on rising to speak. He said it was his duty first of all, to thank them for the way in which they had received him. It was also their duty to congratulate their worthy chairman upon his excellent speech. They had every encouragement to fight the Unionist cause, and as far as the general election had proceeded, there were a great many towns who were returning Unionists members to Parliament. (Cheers.) In the great towns they saw more of the workings of Unionists principles than they did in the agricultural districts, hence their victory. (Cheers.) What had he to say for the Conservative Party? He came before them as the candidate for the Unionist and Conservatives of that division, and he was endeavouring to carry the contest through without making enemies. (Hear.) He was conducting the fight in a political spirit, and anything that he did which might tread on the toes of his opponents was not done intentionally so as to cause illfeeling, but was done in the best of spirit whilst endeavouring to lay before the electors his views on the Unionist policy. (Applause.) At the last general election, Mr Gladstone brought forward the Newcastle programme, which contained a large number of measures—by the way the Liberal party were strong in making promises, but when they got into power they never fulfilled them. This programme contained many constitutional questions, and the Liberals knew it was impossible to pass all the measures which they brought before the people. Out of this programme they had only seen the Parish Council Bill which he must admit had been a great help to local government. (Cheers.) This Bill was the only one that they had passed. In the previous Government which was Conservative, Lord Salisbury did far more for the working classes than had been done by Mr. Gladstone. He denounced the cry that the Liberals did far more for the masses than did the Conservatives. Just let us look and see what the Conservatives did. Did not Lord Salisbury's Government pass the County Government Act, the Allotments Act, the Free Education Act? There were also the Merchandise Marks Act to prevent foreign goods being palmed off as of English manufacture; the Margarine Act; the Merchant Shipping Act, which was a measure, Mr. Plimsoll acknowledged, had saved the lives of many seamen; The Mines' Regulation Act—(Hear, hear)—which had been most advantageous to that particular locality, and which afforded the miners the greatest protection that was ever conceded in a measure passed by any Government. (Applause.) He might likewise mention the Factory and Workshops Act and many other smaller measures, but he had said enough to show that between the years 1886 and 1892 Lord Salisbury's Administration had most carefully promoted the interest and welfare of the working classes of the country. (Applause.) What was their position now? They were asked to choose whether they would send back a Liberal or a Conservative Government. He considered they had seen enough of Lord Rosebery's Government and they would send back to power a strong Conservative and Unionist Government, who would carry forward measures to greater advantage, than would be done under a Liberal Government, under the present condition. (Cheers.) It was for them to say whether they were prepared or not to support a Government who was pledged to give Home Rule. He was willing to concede to Ireland the same advantages as they in England possessed—(Hear)—but he was opposed to having two Parliaments. He did say let them stand by the Unionist Government, and have one Parliament to make their laws for the two countries. (Cheers.) The House of Lords by rejecting the Bill had given the electors an opportunity of expressing their opinion on this Bill, so as to allow them to decide whether such had to be granted or not. Lord Salisbury had made it plain that the House of Lords did not take it upon themselves to go against the voice of the people, but before such a Bill, as the present one, was passed, they were determined to have an expression of opinion from the electors of the country. (Cheers.) He desired now to lay before them what the Conservative and Unionist party intended to do if they were returned to power. (Applause.) The first measure they intended to deal with was to compensate employees in case of accident. They were prepared to pass an Employers Liability Bill, on the same lines as the one amended by the House of Lords. Another measure they intended to devote their attention to was the old age pension scheme. If this Bill was passed it would enable old people to attain a pension, which he considered was only just and right. (Cheers.) Then there was the question of Poor Law Reform which was proposed to be dealt with by the Unionist Party. (Cheers). Speaking with regard to alien immigration (the speaker) said the first step of this country should be to maintain its own people in preference to foreigners. Lord Salisbury brought in a Bill to deal with this question, and when it came before the House of Commons the Liberal Government threw it out. (A voice "Shame.") This was a Bill the Unionist party would pass when they secured the reins of office. (Cheers). There was also the question of foreign prison made goods. At the present time large quantities of small goods were made in foreign prisons and sent to this country: their cost was so low that they could not produce them at anything like the same price, consequently many remained unemployed, and therefore he thought this a question which demanded immediate attention—(Cheers)—A Bill would be brought in to stop this trade. Workmen's dwellings was a subject which concerned every working man, and Mr. Wrighson had brought in a Bill which gave every facility to working-men to acquire their own houses. It was a good measure, and would receive his support on being returned by them. (Applause). There was also the question of the Local Veto Bill. It was of the greatest importance that they should promote temperance in every possible way: but he did not think this Bill was one which he could support. It possessed one or two great faults. One was that the Bill was so framed that it would be possible to close the public-houses in one district; whilst in the adjoining district, they could remain open. By this, it was simply taking the money out of the pockets of one class, of landlords and putting it into the pockets of those in the adjoining district. This was not a fair measure. He would favour a proposal that licensed victuallers should have some protection, and he would go in for giving the Gothenburg system a trial in this country. (Cheers). From what had taken place at Derby, in the defeat of Sir Wm. Harcourt, the electors it seemed did not favour the Local Veto proposal. (Applause). No attempt had been made during the last Parliament to pass the one man one vote Bill. He was in favour of this, providing the same was accompanied by a redistribution of seats. (Cheers). In conclusion, (the speaker) said a strong Unionist Government was the only means of restoring the confidence of the people and the nations, and improving their trade. (Applause). He would support a scheme for securing voluntary schools their

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 6]

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RE-JOHN SMITH AND SON, ARCHITECTS SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

THE Executors of the late John Smith, Architect and Surveyor, beg to announce that they have arranged for the PRACTICE, carried on by Mr Smith, to be CONTINUED under the direction of Mr W. S. SHELL, M.S.A., Architect and Surveyor, at the NEW TOWN HALL BUILDINGS, CONSETT, under the style of "Smith, Son, and Shell," by whom all Buildings in progress and contemplated New Works will be carried out.

Any Moneys due to or from the late Firm up to this date will be received or paid by
J. G. SMITH,
J. W. COLLINSON, } Executors
20th June, 1895.

Public Notices.

MRS. DUFFY,
Certificated Midwife,
31, BENFIELDSIDE EDGE ROAD, BLACKHILL. 361r

SUBSCRIPTIONS towards Mr. JOSEPH OLEY'S TESTIMONIAL will be gratefully received by any of the Committee, or Mr. J. LAX, Treasurer, North-Eastern Bank, Shotley Bridge.

MRS. CLEMINSON'S SCHOOL, BISHOP AUCKLAND.—Mistresses Certificated, Cambridge Higher Class; Visiting Masters; French Mistress, Parisian. Pupils have passed the various Examinations, several in Honours. A good Tennis Lawn. 6.5s

LOOK OUT for BURNOPFIELD FLOWER SHOW and SPORTS, on Saturday, 17th August, 1895. Bugle given for Bicycle Clubs with most Members to Parade in Field. Comical Bicycle Parade in Field; 1st 15s.; 2nd 5s. Schedules ready.—Apply to B. MASON, Sec., Hobson Colliery, Burnopfield, R.S.O. 717r

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions, and latest designs from best makers, supplied at a few days' notice. A Stock kept on hand. Every Article Guaranteed.—GEORGE HUNTER, Implement Dealer, Medomsley, R.S.O.

KYO FLORAL and HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY ANNUAL SHOW will be held in a field belonging to G. R. Hobson, Esq., situated at Catchgate, on August 24th. THE ABBOTT MEMORIAL PRIZE BAND, in full Uniform, 28 in number, have been secured to play that day. 596r

CONSETT WESLEYAN CHURCH.
ALL SEATS FREE.
SUNDAY, JULY 21st.
Morning, 10-30 } MR. W. HOGG
Evening, 6 } MR. R. C. FOSTER.

REDUCTION IN FARES.
£8 8s. to CAPE TOWN.
£1 16s. to PHILADELPHIA or NEW YORK.
Apply, GEO. LEADBITTER, CATCHGATE. 791s

LOOK OUT for MEDOMSLEY FLOWER SHOW and SPORTS, on Saturday, August 24th, 1895. Horse Leaping, Football, Quoiting, and other sports.
Schedules on Application to W. E. and R. CHARLTON, Secretaries. 805r

BEAMISH, PONTOP, AND CONSETT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW at Lanchester, on Wednesday, August 21st, 1895. Entries close August 7th. Schedules on application to
ALEX. ATKINSON, Secretary.
Causey, Swalwell, R.S.O. 688r

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND COW-KEEPERS

THE CELEBRATED SHORTHORN BULL, "NORTHERN LIGHT," from Morley's Strain, one of the best of Shorthorn tribes in Weardale will SERVE a limited number of Cows at 3s. each. No Cows crossed.—THOMAS HARDY, Adelphia Farm, Tow Law. 729r

PRIMITIVE METHODIST NEW CHURCH AND SCHOOLS, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
OPENING AND DEDICATORY SERVICES,
AUGUST 3RD, 1895.
For particulars see bills. 728r

TOW LAW FLOWER SHOW, INDUSTRIAL, AND LIVE STOCK EXHIBITION, Saturday, August 24th, 1895. Over 800 prizes will be awarded.—Grand Promenade Concert, by one of H.M. Famous Military Bands, also other great attractions. Schedules ready. Excursions from Newcastle, Hartlepools, Saltburn, and Middlesbro Districts. See Railways bills for particulars. W. ANDERSON, Secretary. 741r

NOTICE.

G. T. WILSON,
Head Assistant with the late Messrs. John Smith and Son, Architects and Surveyors, Shotley Bridge, begs to announce to the public generally, that he has commenced business as Architect and Surveyor, at 121, DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL, and would be glad to receive a share of their work.

BEAMISH RED ROW FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL SHOW of this Society will be held on SATURDAY, SEPT. 14th, 1895, in a Field kindly granted by Mr. Hogarth.
SPORTS.
Footrace Handicap.—First, £1 10s.; second, 15s.; third, 5s. Entries taken in field, Fee 6d. Mr. P. Malone, handicapper.
Football Match.—First, £1; second, 10s. Entry, 2s. 6d. per team. Four teams to enter or no second prize.
Quoit Handicap.—First, £1; second, 10s.; third, 5s. Entry, 6d.
THOMAS SWINBURN, Secretary.
Beamish Burn, Chester-le-Street. 804r

DIPTON CHURCH.
DEDICATION AND OPENING OF NEW ORGAN.
SUNDAY, JULY 21ST, 1895.
HOLY COMMUNION at 8-45 a.m. Morning Prayer at 10-30. ORGAN RECITAL (with Sacred Songs by Mr Charles Stephenson, Blackhill, and Miss Coulthard and Mr R. Chapman, Dipton, and Anthems by the Choir), at 2-30 p.m., by
J. B. CLARK, ESQ.,
Sub-Organist, St. George's, Jesmond. Evening Prayer at 6. Sermon by the
REV. JOHN GORNALL,
Vicar of Collierley. Offertory in aid of Organ Fund. Cost of Organ, £300; Funds in hand, £200. 778r

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.
NEWCASTLE SUMMER FLOWER SHOW AND FIREWORKS.
VILLAGE FAIR AND BAZAAR AT WHITLEY.

ON WENESDAY the 24th of July, an EXCURSION TRAIN will leave CONSETT AND BLACKHILL at 2-20 p.m. (with bookings from Shotley Bridge, Ebchester, and Lintz Green) for NEWCASTLE, TYNEMOUTH, and WHITLEY, returning from Whitley at 8-18, Tynemouth at 8-25, and Newcastle at 9-3 p.m. the same day.
For further particulars see bills.
GEO. S. GIBB, General Manager.
York, July, 1895. 794r

WATERHOUSES AND ESH (CO. DURHAM)
SHOW, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 3rd, 1895.
£420 IN PRIZES
FOR
HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, FLOWERS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, HOME INDUSTRIES, GOATS, DOGS, POULTRY, PIGEONS, RABBITS, CATS, CAVIES, HORSE LEAPING AND DRIVING.
Send post-card for Schedule, stating forms of entry required to J. G. CROFTON, Secretary. 779r

MANOR HOUSE, NEAR SHOTLEY BRIDGE
THE
ANNUAL RACES AND PIC-NIC
Will be held
ON SATURDAY, JULY 27TH, 1895.

£6 will be given for Horses, 16 hands and under. Entrance, 5s. each. Handicapped 10 yards to the inch. Four entries or less 20 per cent. off the prize money.
£5 for Ponies, 13½ hands and under. Entrance, 4s. each. Handicapped 20 yards to the inch. Four entries or less 20 per cent. off the prize money.
£1 10s. for 120 Yards Handicap Footrace. Entrance, 1s.
£2 10s. for Wrestling. Entries, 1s.
The Referee's decision on all Sports to be final; no appeals. Entries for Horses and Ponies close July 27th, at 2-30 p.m. All entries to be made to R. W. STOKOE, Hon. Secretary, Kiln Pit Hill, Riding Mill.
Refreshments will be supplied on the ground.
The Slaley Brass Band will be in attendance.
A Grand Ball will be held in the evening. Admission 6d.
ADMISSION TO FIELD, 6D. EACH.
No Costermongers allowed on the ground 766r

Public Notices.

LEADGATE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a Meeting of this Council duly convened, held at the Board Room, Leadgate, in the County of Durham, on Wednesday, the Tenth day of July instant, it was resolved "That special notice of this Meeting, and of the intention to propose this resolution, having been duly given to each Member, this Council hereby adopts the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and that this resolution come into force on the 12th day of August, 1895."

By Order,
J. HEDWORTH COUPLAND,
Clerk to the said Council.

Shotley Bridge,
11th July, 1895. 768r

SHOTLEY BRIDGE FLOWER SHOW AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE Committee of the above have pleasure in announcing that they have this year added a POULTRY DEPARTMENT to their Annual Show, on 10th August, and for which they have

27 CLASSES WITH 17 SPECIALS.

GRAND BRASS BAND CONTEST.
CASH PRIZES, £40 10s.

For Schedules, Conditions and Entry Forms apply to

W. RAMSAY, Secretary.
North-Eastern Bank, Blackhill. 714r

Parliamentary Notices.

DISESTABLISHMENT AND DISENDOWMENT.

"The Established Church in Wales is an Advancing Church, an Active Church, a Living Church and I hope very distinctly, a rising Church from elevation to elevation."—W. E. GLADSTONE, House of Commons, Feb. 20th, 1891.

The Honorary Secretary of the Benfieldside Church Defence Association has received the following reply from Mr. James Joicey, Unionist Candidate for North-West Durham:

Shotley Bridge, July 12th, 1895.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 10th inst., I beg to inform you that I shall most strenuously oppose any attempt to Disestablish or Disendow the Church of England or any part of it.

I remain, yours faithfully,
JAMES JOICEY.

MR. WILLIAM KIRSOPP.

MR. L. A. ATHERLEY-JONES is in favour of the opposite policy. 790r

TO THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS OF NORTH-WEST DURHAM.

BROTHER ELECTORS,—In response to the very urgent wish of the Unionist Party, I have consented to offer myself as a Candidate for the honour of representing you in the new Parliament now to be elected.

If elected, I shall support Lord Salisbury's Government in giving effect to the policy of maintaining the Union of Great Britain and Ireland—of preserving those guarantees of meeting the religious need of the people which are afforded by the non-interference with Church property of all denominations—and in furthering such Social and Industrial Legislation as will improve the condition of the poor, especially of the aged and suffering, and to bind more closely together all classes of the community in the bonds of mutual interest and prosperity.

I desire to see our Irish fellow-subjects in the enjoyment of those advantages of Local Government we ourselves possess.

I recognise that the constitution of the House of Lords might be reformed with advantage.

I am most earnestly desirous of promoting the cause of temperance, but look for the attainment of that object rather to the effects of education, the improvement in the social condition of the people, and the amendment and careful administration of the Law than to oppressive and prohibitive legislation.

The questions really demanding the attention of Statesmen and the time of Parliament are not Constitutional changes, but matters directly affecting the material prosperity of the country and the social condition of the people. In particular, I may mention measures to relieve the depression in British trade—to give employment to the unemployed—to strengthen the Navy in order that our trade and commerce may be protected—to mitigate Agricultural distress—to assist in making provision in old age and in case of accident—to promote conciliation in the case of trade disputes—and to assist working men to become owners of their own houses. A strong Government capable of forming a clear and consistent policy of domestic and foreign affairs, and of carrying out such policy effectively is what the country requires.

I hope soon to have the pleasure of meeting my brother electors in the division, and if elected, I shall make it my serious endeavour to retain the confidence of all, irrespective of party considerations.

I remain,
Yours sincerely,
JAMES JOICEY.

Shotley Bridge,
8th July 1895. 745r

GENERAL ELECTION, 1895.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

GENTLEMEN,—For the third time within ten years I again call upon you to rally to the defence of the Liberal Cause against the attack of its Enemy.

As in 1885 you defeated the follower of Salisbury, in 1892 the supporter of Chamberlain, so in 1895 you will, by a more splendid victory, overcome the representative of the Salisbury-Chamberlain Alliance.

The cause of Liberalism is now as it has ever been the cause of the people, and it is only the unreasoning or the selfish who seek to resist the peaceful advance of the Liberal Party along the path of human progress.

The Programme of our Party is Religious, Political, and, so far as human effort can attain it, Social Equality. Six years of Tory Government made no honest effort in that direction. In less than three years the labours of the Liberal Party have bore good fruit.

The Parish Councils' Act has given to the Miner and the Ironworker an equal share with the Employer and the Tradesman in the control of local affairs, and if the burthen of local taxation has in some cases pressed hardly upon the ratepayer, that result is due to the action of the great landowners who have hitherto successfully resisted our efforts to increase the financial responsibility of those who draw great revenues by means of Royalties and Ground Rents without making any appreciable contribution to the cost of Local Government. That evil we shall endeavour to remedy.

The Factory Act has afforded greater safety to human life and health and will result in the diminution of the lamentable mortality from dangerous employments.

By many other useful measures and just administration of existing laws we have endeavoured to redress long years of Tory neglect and indifference.

We have endeavoured to give Political Liberty to the People of Ireland, Religious Equality to the great Nonconformist Population of Wales, and to lessen the evils of the Liquor Traffic and promote the cause of Temperance, but we have been baffled by Tory obstruction in the House of Commons and Tory tyranny in the House of Lords.

I have striven for ten years of Parliamentary Life to be a loyal supporter of Liberal Principles, but still more a faithful and devoted servant of that great Industrial Population of North-West Durham, who have generously given me their confidence.

The time before the Polling Day is short, but so far as practicable, I shall visit all my friends, and I believe I shall not appeal in vain for your energy and enthusiasm to enable me to continue to fearlessly discharge my duty to the men and women of this great Constituency.

I am, yours faithfully,
L. A. ATHERLEY-JONES.

Shotley Bridge, July 11th, 1895. 746r

WILLIAM ROBINSON,
AUCTIONEER AND VALUER, AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT
NEW FINES, MEDOMSLEY.
Sales conducted on the most reasonable terms.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
T. D. DRYDEN, AUCTIONEER, FRONTSTREET, CONSETT.
Sales, Commissions, Valuations, and Auctioneering in all its Branches, at Moderate Charges, and Quick Settlements. T. D. D. has been commissioned by Judge MEYNELL to Levy Distress Warrants under the Agricultural Holdings' Act. Authorised Emigration Agent for the Allan, American, Guion, and Other Lines.
OFFICES—67, FRONT STREET, CONSETT
(Next Door to North-Eastern Bank.)

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. A. Phillipson.

3, Annfield Place, Annfield Plain.
Saturday, July 20th, 1895.

MR. A. PHILLIPSON, respected with instructions from Mr. Thomas W. Bell, who is Emigrating will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the above place and date, all his very superior HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS. Sale to begin at 1-30 o'clock. For particulars see bills. N.B.—Note this Furniture is just new, and in good order. 690r

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A. PHILLIPSON, Auctioneer, Valuer, House, Land, and Emigration Agent, will undertake AUCTION SALES upon most reasonable terms, and conducted in the best style. LETTERS by Post will have prompt attention, and all Sorts of GOODS, FURNITURE, &c., bought right out for Cash. Appointed by His Honour Judge MEYNELL under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1888. Office—Front Street, Dipton by Lintz Green Station

By Mr. J. Green.

Lanchester Auction Mart.

NEXT SALE will be held on Monday, July 29th, 1895. Early entries solicited to

J. GREEN, Satley.

A meeting of Lanchester Stock Mart Co., will be held at 4 o'clock after the usual Sale to appoint a committee, and transact other important matters.

By Mr John S. Murray.

ROYAL AUCTION MART, BENFIELDSIDE.

MONDAY, JULY 22ND, 1895.

20 Prime Fat Cattle,
130 Prime Fat Sheep and Lambs.
Veal and Keeping Calves.
Pork and Store Pigs.
Dairy Cows and Heifers.
Pony, 13 h.h., good worker and quiet.
Spring Flat, suitable for 14 hands Cob.
New Coup Cart and Shelvings, suitable for 14 hands Cob.
Small Lawn Mower, Hay Rakes, Stack Netts, 6 Large Stack Covers, Gig Lamps, Ladders, Poultry, &c.
Sale at One o'clock.

808r J. S. MURRAY.

JOHN SWINBURN MURRAY,
THE
AGRICULTURAL AUCTIONEER, VALUER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT
ROYAL AUCTION MART SALE OFFICE, BENFIELDSIDE.
Appointed by His Honour JUDGE MEYNELL to Levy Distress for Rent, under the New Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1888.

By Mr. William Raw.

Wood Street, Shotley Bridge. Freehold Property for Sale.

MR WILLIAM RAW, will offer for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Commercial Hotel, Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday, August 7th, 1895, in One Lot, all those,

FOUR FREEHOLD
DWELLING-HOUSES,
being Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, Wood Street.

Three of which contain Four good Rooms each; and the other Five Rooms, with large Yard and necessary Conveniences; now in the occupation of Alexander Seed, Thomas Shield, James Clarkson, and Joseph William Gibson, as Tenants, who will on application show the Property.

Further particulars may be had from Messrs Elsdon and Dransfield, Solicitors, 12, Grey Street Newcastle-on-Tyne, or from the Auctioneer.

Sale to commence at 6-30 p.m. prompt.
Sale Office: Durham Road, Blackhill, Co. Durham.

By Mr. John Crawford.

Taylor Street, Consett.

MR JOHN CRAWFORD is instructed by Mr Coates, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, Two Well-built FREEHOLD Six Roomed DWELLING HOUSES, with Block Fronts. Particulars next edition. 802r

In John Crawford's Sale Rooms, Victoria Street, Consett.

MR JOHN CRAWFORD will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, a special consignment of Valuable New and Second-hand FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., direct from the Manufacturers, on Monday, July 29th, 1895, at his Sale Rooms. Sale to commence at One o'clock, and in the Evening at Seven o'clock. 803r

Golden Lion Inn, Leadgate.

MR. JOHN CRAWFORD is instructed by MRS. E. J. BROWN, who has removed from the Railway Hotel, to the Golden Lion Inn, Leadgate, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION on Wednesday first, July 24th, 1895, at the Golden Lion Inn, Leadgate, the Surplus Stock: HORSES, VEHICLES, HARNESS, FURNITURE, &c. Comprising:—

HORSES: Brown Horse, 16 h.h., 7 years old, good worker in all Harness; Brown Mare, 15-2 h.h., 7 years old, good worker, with splendid action; Brown Horse, about 16 h.h., very useful; Brown Mare, about 15 h.h., good all-round worker; Bay Mare, 16 h.h., 7 years old, good worker; Chestnut Pony, 13-2 h.h., 6 years old; Bay Mare, 14-2 h.h., 7 years old; Grey Horse Pony, 13 h.h., 7 years old, quiet, and good worker; 5 other useful Horses, particulars at Sale.

VEHICLES: Very Handsome Wainscoat Whitechapel, to carry Four; Whitechapel, to carry Four, in dark green; Four-wheeled Phaeton; Pole and Bar; and other Conveyances.

HARNESS: Silver-mounted Harness; Brass-mounted Spring-Cart Harness; Set Double Harness; Riding Saddles; Lady's Side-Saddle; Double and Single Rein Bridles; Night Collars; Metal Trough; Scythe, &c. [illegible]

FURNITURE: Piano, Iron Frame, Splendid Tone; American Organ; Brussels Carpets; Tables; Chair; Wash-stand and Dressing Tables; Bedroom Glass; Pictures; Smokers' Chairs; Bedroom Ware; Towel Rails; Venetian Blinds; Oil Paintings; Fenders; Stair Rods; Pastry Tins; False Bar; Brushes; Hat Rail; Tree Pots; Dinner Ware; Spring Bells; Fish Pans, &c.; Oilcloth; Bedsteads; Mattresses; 60 Quilts; 100 Blankets and Sheets, little worn; 30 Dozen Knives and Forks, only used for Suppers; Syke's Hydrometer, with Book and Rule complete.

Sale to commence with the Furniture prompt at Twelve o'clock, and to follow with the Horses, Vehicles, &c. 801r

JOHN CRAWFORD, AGRICULTURAL AUCTIONEER, VALUER, EMIGRATION and HOUSE AGENT. Also, appointed Bailiff by his Honour Judge MEYNELL to Levy Distress for Rent, under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1888. Sale Office, 25, Victoria Street, Consett.

Business Announcements.

CONSETT AND DISTRICT
PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.
Wm. Aynsley, Esq., Chairman.

SUBSCRIPTION MEETINGS are held in the New Town Hall Buildings, Consett, between 7 and 8 o'clock every alternate Monday—(The Monday after the Consett Iron Co.'s pay Saturday). 648q.

MOST MONEY LENT
On Silver Plate, Watches, Jewellery, Diamonds, and other Precious Stones. Plated Goods Cutlery, Gems, &c., &c., at
J. & E. WILSON'S,
The Oldest Established and Largest Pawnbroking Business in the North of England.
Established 1780
12, PILGRIM STREET
(THREE DOORS BELOW BLACKETT ST)
PRIVATE ENTRANCE: FIRST SIX DOORS IN HIGH FRIAR LANE
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
CHEAP WATCHES.
GENUINE ENGLISH LEVERS £1 10s 0d
SILVER GENEVAS 10s 6d
SEE THAT YOU GET TO THE RIGHT SHOP—No. 12.
OBSERVE PROJECTING ILLUMINAT CLOCK OVER WINDOW.

Business Announcement.

GLENDENNING'S
BEEF & MALT WINE
THE MOST RELIABLE WINE FOR INVALIDS.
Composed of Extract of Beef, Kepler's Malt Extract and old Port Wine. It forms a concentrated nutritive digestive food, blood-making, flesh-forming, and strengthening. Of the utmost value to children, invalids, and those who require strength.
PRICES: 3s. 9d. PER BOTTLE; 2s. PER HALF-BOTTLE.
Prepared only by W. GLENDENNING, Newcastle.
LOCAL AGENTS:—
ANNFIELD PLAIN.—J. LUMLEY, Railway Inn
BLACKHALL MILL.—T. ARMSTRONG, Wine and Spirit Merchant.
BLACKHILL.—R. MURRAY, Royal Hotel, W. W. AYNSLEY, Grocer.
BURNOPFIELD.—WM. STONES, Burton House.
CONSETT.—W. AYNSLEY, Grocer, &c; T. D. DRYDEN, Grocers, &c.; THOMAS MILNER, Chemist; JOSEPH MURRAY, Grocer and Wine Merchant; GEORGE PATTRICK, Chemist and Druggist, 5, Front Street.
DIPTON.—R. ARMSTRONG, Wine and Spirit Merchant.
ESH.—WM. OYSTON, Wine and Spirit Merchant.
LEADGATE.—WM. AYNSLEY, Grocer, &c.; JOHN SNAITH, Queen Victoria Hotel.
MEDOMSLEY.—R. RUTHERFORD, Royal Oak Hotel.
SOUTH MOOR.—M. DIXON, Oak Inn.
STANLEY.—WM. AYNSLEY, Grocer, &c.; T. FORSTER, Wine and Spirit Merchant; J. ROBINSON, Family Chemist.
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—M. ELSDON, Wheat Sheaf Inn.
SPEN.—R. BROWELL, Miners Arms.
TANFIELD.—JOHN IRWIN, Pack Horse Inn.
TOW LAW.—J. MOSES, Post Office.
CRAGHEAD.—S. LEIGHTON, Craghead Hotel. E. OXLEY, Punch Bowl Inn.
STANHOPE.—J. CURRY, Grocer and Wine Merchant.
Agents in every town and village
Prepared only by
W. GLENDENNING and SONS
Newcastle-on-Tyne. 1275c

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

We are compelled to hold over several reports of meetings and paragraphs of local news to enable us to insert full reports of the meetings of the Liberal and Conservative Candidates for this division.

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, JULY 19TH, 1895.

THE ASSAULT ON THE LIBERAL PARTY.

THE assault on the Liberal party continues to be made with a greater amount of energy and determination than we had given the Tories credit for possessing. It is true they have the advantage of local circumstances in many cases. In Lancashire, for instance, they attack the Indian cotton duties, which they did not dare to effectively resist as a party last session. They promise repeal, but they are not likely to carry out the promise. They have won seats by this kind of double-dealing. In Derby they promised better trade, and won a good deal of support in that way. A like promise was made in West Ham, where distress has been very keen. It will be curious to see by what means they will get people to buy English goods who have no inclination that way. Even Mr. Chamberlain has been talking grandly about developing our resources in new countries and opening up fresh markets. Promises can easily be made in such matters. It is in redeeming them that the difficulties come in. The presence of surplus candidates in some constituencies has been of assistance to our opponents, but the voting shows that if the Liberals had been assisted by the working-classes they would have done better. Allowing for these local conditions in various constituencies, it must still be evident that the Tories have worked hard, spent money freely, and exhibited a courage and stubbornness for which we were not quite prepared.

Liberals have every reason to work hard in the struggles that remain. Sir William Harcourt has replied to the rumour that he was about to retire from public life. He will persevere "in the service of the Liberal cause" as long as he is able. The enemy is making too much fuss over his defeat, because several seats have been offered to him, and he will not long be out of political life. The battle is very severe, but it has several good features. Liberals have fought desperately against a temporary combination. There is little evidence of any positive growth in Tory principles. A swing of the pendulum is in evidence, and the further it swings towards Toryism now, the more it will swing towards Liberalism when Toryism has been found out, as assuredly it will be. The defeats of the Independent Labour party are a lesson about "the falsehood of extremes." Mr. Keir Hardie was going to smash the Liberal party, and no doubt his followers have contributed to the disasters which have happened; but he has been smashed himself. We shall see, in fact, the reconstruction of parties. Liberals and Tories will remain, and other issues and parties will disappear.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

[BY "INCEDO."]

MEDOMSLEY PARISH TELEGRAPH.

The members of the Medomsley Parish Council are by no means wanting in the spirit of enterprise. They made application at head quarters for telegraph communication between their village and the outside world, and certain terms were offered, which do not appear to be very exacting. It is a pity that the guarantee of £27 annually did not include the cost of transit for all messages received at the Medomsley office, as well as those dispatched from it. Such a course would, I think, have been fair, but it is, perhaps, too late in the day to appeal to the authorities in the metropolis, and endeavour to secure terms based on the lines indicated—that all business communications sent to or from Medomsley be reckoned in raising the £27 required. It will be quite a boon to the unassuming folks at Medomsley to have a telegraph office all to themselves, for such an arrangement will conduce to raise the place to the standing of a town. Mem.—It is just possible that the denizens of the hamlet will some of them fall into the same error as country folks have done in rural districts in which the telegraph was introduced. It is recorded that an old lady in the North of Scotland once presented herself at the local post office, and desired to be forwarded into the presence of her son in a distant town. I remember well enough of hearing the people taking about a countryman who had a son in the Crimea, and knowing that our troops were badly off, he invested in the purchase of a pair of boots and slung them over the nearest telegraph wires. When he awoke in the morning, the new boots had vanished and an old pair hung in their stead, with the result that the good man was naturally high in praise of an arrangement capable of carrying a pair of new boots all the way to the Crimea, and bringing back the old ones the same night.

ANCIENT CHARITIES.

The members of the Parish Council named above have also raised the important question of disbursement of ancient charities. In the olden times there were comparatively few people in a rural district capable of undertaking the routine of such duties, and hence the parish priest was selected as the trusted personage in whom implicit confidence could alone be placed. Nor was there anything unreasonable in such an arrangement in those days. Such men were, like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion and passing rich on £10 a year. But then the present is a world of change, and even clerks in holy orders are by no means exempt from the influence of the restless spirit of the age. Ecclesiastical Charities will still remain in the keeping of the clergy, but those intended for purely parochial purposes will henceforth pass into the hands of the respective parish councils, and to do those bodies justice, few of them are shirking from their duty in the way of seeking to cast light upon the origin and scope of those ancient grants. How true it is, as the poet beautifully expresses it, that—

"The old order changeth, giving place to new,
And God fulfils Himself in many ways,
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world."

A GOOD OLD SOUL.

I am pretty confident that neither my quondam acquaintance, Mr Joseph Oley, of Shotley Bridge, nor one of his many friends will care to find fault with me for the use of the homely phrase which heads this note. Mr Oley is really a good old soul, and while Mr Lax has been an active worker in many a good cause, he never championed a more worthy one than the proposed testimonial to his old friend, Mr Joseph Oley. Mr Oley well deserves a pretty full measure of public recognition and support, were it for nothing else than a tribute to his worth as a faithful public servant, and one of the oldest resident natives in the valley of the Derwent. The business adapted by Mr Oley can only be followed in success by men in the prime of life, but full of the vigour of a well spent life, Mr Oley has continued in harness long after the allotted span. When the writer settled at Shotley Bridge in the winter of 1870, Mr Oley had the appearance of being very old even then and Father Time has dealt very kindly with him in the intervening years. So also, I doubt not, will his mundane friends and neighbours do by him in connection with the proposed testimonial. The arrangements are in good hands, and something will be done worthy alike of the promoters of the scheme, and the good work which they have set themselves the task to perform.

BENFIELDSIDE DISTRICT COUNCIL.

The members of this body contrive to get through a good deal of business at their monthly meetings in an unostentatious fashion. Some knotty points sometimes come up for consideration, but it is seldom that the waters are troubled by the introduction of personal questions, or frivolous objections. Quite a programme of subjects are usually dealt with in a manner creditable to the Council, and eminently satisfactory to the majority of the ratepayers. It is true that the ghost of the sewerage scheme still haunts the Council chamber, but the apparition is less hateful than it was. The ancient rights of the public are guarded with becoming care and spirit. See the commendable stand made in defence of the sacred water hidden down in the glassy depth of the old well in the vicinity of the gas works, and the cool steps in the sequestered recess leading down to the hallowed bottom of the old mill race. Thanks to the Council, those "beauty spots" are not to be closed against the sons of men, not so much, perhaps, because of what they would bring in the market, but rather for the principle which the transfer of public rights would involve. The proposed extension of the area of the Council is a big job, which will be met by strong opposition from the mountain top. It must be remembered, however, that neither mutual arrangements, nor cast iron treaties are supposed to stand forever. The student of history knows different, and in dealing with this subject the Council will do well to take no count whatever of what was done twenty years ago, but to take steps to secure what they regard as being their rights—as seen through the requirements of the "living present".

Local and District News.

CONSETT.

CHOIR TRIP.—On Wednesday, the members of the Christ Church choir, together with their friends, to the number of about 30, had their annual brake trip, the *rendezvous* chosen on this occasion being the charming little village of Stanhope. The party left Consett about eight o'clock in the morning, and reached their destination shortly after eleven. After visiting various places of interest, the company sat down to an excellent repast at Mr Walton's Phœnix Inn. In the afternoon, an enjoyable stroll was taken through the dene, and the Rectory gardens (by kind permission of Bishop Pulleine.) Tea was partaken of at Mr Walton's, and after a pleasant drive over the fells—via Edmondbyers and Shotley—home was safely reached about eleven o'clock, the party having spent a thoroughly enjoyable day.

SCIENCE AND ART CLASSES.—GEOMETRY EXAMINATION, 1895.—The following students have successful passed in the subject of Practical, Plane and Solid Geometry:—Mabel Brodie, Mary E. Harrison, Phœbe Symington, Alice Denholme, Susannah Potts, Margaret L. Jackson, Annie Clark, Willie Johnson, Reuben Knifton, Edith M. Muse, John Hewitson, Thos. E. Egglestone, Dorothy J. Bewicke, Jonathan Ward, Thomas Forkin, and Robert Robson. Also, the following external candidates, Teresa Sarah J. Brennan, Maria Boyle, and Maud Dickens.

MUSICAL EXAMINATION.—The following pupils of Mr Thos. Jones, Church Street, Consett, have passed successfully in the practical examination in pianoforte playing at the Musical International College, London, held in Newcastle, on 17th inst., Dr E. M. Lott, examiner:—Junior Division—Miss Elsie Jane Latham, Tyne House, Annfield Plain; Master A. Salisbury, Redwell Hills, Leadgate; Miss Edith Foster, Church Square, Leadgate; Miss Annie Redshaw, Consett. Primary Division—Miss Sarah H. Forster, South Pontop; Miss Frances A. Armour, Clavering Place, Annfield Plain; Miss Beatrice Weston, Annfield Place, Annfield Plain; Miss M. Hornsby, Medomsley. It is satisfactory to note that in this examination all the candidates that presented themselves passed excellently. Mr Jones's pupils have gained 112 certificates in theoretical and practical examinations.

BLACKHILL.

The annual theoretical and practical examinations, held in connection with the London College of Music, took place in Mr E. J. Sloane's musical school last week.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.—On Sunday, special sermons were preached—morning and evening—by the Rev J. G. Bowran, of Cockermouth.—In the afternoon, the choir rendered the sacred service of song, entitled "Charlie Coulson, the drummer boy," in a creditable manner.—The connective readings being read by Mr Bowran. Miss C. Brodie acted as accompanist, and Mr J. Greenwood conducted. There were fair companies present at each service.—On Monday night, an excellent lecture entitled "Cant," was given by Mr Bowran. Mr R. Bowran occupied the chair. After the lecture, a supper was provided in the school-room, to which a goodly number sat down and partook of the excellent things provided. The tables were presided over by the Mesdames Cooke, Barnes, Muir, Bitting, Turnbull, Robinson, Matthews, and Kempster. The proceeds were in aid of the chapel fund.

MANOR HOUSE.

Wednesday evening being the last weekly journey this season for the entire horse "Howard," his owner and leader, Mr William Thompson, of Allandale, gave a supper to his patrons and friends, at the above house. Although many were busily engaged with their hay, the principal horse breeders in the district turned up at the appointed time, when upwards of 60 sat down to an excellent repast, provided by Mr and Mrs Robinson, who are well known proficients at the business. On the removal of the cloth, the health of Mr Thompson, the owner of Howard, was drank, after which the company was favoured with music and song till 10 p.m., when all dispersed having spent a very pleasant evening.

TRADE NOTES.

Weardale and Shildon Water Company.—At a meeting of the directors of this company held on Monday an interim dividend for the past half-year was declared at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, being the same as for the corresponding period of last year.

HAMSTEELS.

Accident at Hamsteels Colliery.—On Monday morning, a miner named Keife, living at Esh, whilst following his employment at Hamsteels Colliery, received a fractured leg and arm by a fall of coal, and was afterwards taken to the Durham Infirmary.

CORNSAY.

Presentation for Self-Sacrifice.—On Monday, under the auspices of the Cornsay Lodge of the Durham Miners' Association, an interesting presentation was made to Mr. Robert Mayor, for the heroic manner in which he saved the lives of his fellow-workmen at Cornsay Colliery, at the cost of injury to himself for life. The presentation consisted of a purse containing £60, which had been subscribed by workmen and friends. There was a large gathering, presided over by Mr. P. Kirsop, manager. Addresses were delivered by Mr. J. Johnson, Durham, Mr. L. A. Atherley-Jones, Mr. R. Barron, and others. The presentation was made by Ald. W. H. Pattison, Durham, and the recipient suitably acknowledged the gift.

SALTERSGATE.

THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS of Saltersgate held their Sabbath school anniversary on Sunday last, when two able sermons were preached by Mr W. Steel, of Wolsingham. The children recited poetry, dialogues, and temperance pieces in a very efficient manner, doing great credit to their teachers. On Saturday, a public tea was held, when a goodly number sat down with the teachers and children to tea. The tables were presided over by Miss S. Henderson and Mrs M. Thompson, the tea being provided by Mrs G. Firth and Mrs J. Webb. After tea, a public meeting was held, when addresses were delivered by the Rev J. C. Startup and Mr C. Gray, of Tow Law. The chair was occupied by Mr Geo. Scott, of Butsfield. Miss M. A. Scott presided at the harmonium. The collections exceed those of last year, which were in aid of the school fund.

WOLSINGHAM.

Theft.—At Durham Summer Assizes on Monday, Isaac Brown (19), groom, pleaded guilty to breaking and entering the premises of Charles James Backhouse, and stealing therein two riding saddles and other articles, his property, at Wolsingham on March 29th. He pleaded guilty also to another theft at the same place on the same day.—He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

TANFIELD.

Burglary.—At the Durham Summer Assizes, on Monday, Thomas Hennessey, (18), miner, pleaded guilty to a charge of housebreaking at Tanfield. He entered the house of Nicholas Hennessey and stole several articles of clothing on the 17th February.—He was sentenced to one day's imprisonment in consideration of his having already been in gaol since March.

TO-MORROW'S CRICKET.

DURHAM SENIOR LEAGUE.

CONSETT AND DISTRICT v. NORTH DURHAM (GATESHEAD.)

These teams meet at Blackfine to-morrow, when the Consett team will be as follows:—A S Godfrey (capt.), G Walton, A D Wood, J Siddell, M H Williamson, F Richardson, J W James (pro.), I Richards, T Lindsay, T D Robinson, and Rev R S Hay, or J J Raw. Wickets pitched at 2.

FOOTBALL.

NORTH-WEST DURHAM JUNIOR LEAGUE.

In connection with the above League, a meeting will be held on July 22nd, at Mr T. Robson's, Prince of Wales Hotel, Flint Hill, at 7 p.m., when some important business will be transacted.

CONSETT A.F.C.

Consett United having become affiliated with Consett A.F.C., they will be known as the Consett Juniors and having all dates vacant, are anxious to have them filled up. Application to Geo. Lewis, 34, Edith Street, Consett.

CONSETT AND DISTRICT JUNIOR LEAGUE.

A meeting of the above League was held at the house of Mr Moore, Mason's Arms, Consett, on Saturday night. The president (Mr J. E. Parker) occupied the chair, and a good programme of business was gone through. Iveston Villa and Leadgate Exiles Juniors were elected to fill up the vacancies in the League. The secretaries of clubs present arranged a part of their fixtures, and the remainder of them are held over until the next meeting, which is to be held on July 20th, at 7 p.m., at Mr Moore's, Mason's Arms, when the following teams, who compose the League, are kindly invited to send one representative—Leadgate Park Juniors, Consett Town Swifts 2nd, Consett Shamrocks, Lintzford Juniors, Medomsley White Stars, Shotley Bridge Rovers 2nd, Allendale Park Juniors, Iveston Villa, and Leadgate Exiles Juniors.

MATCHES WANTED.

Cornsay Rising Rovers want to arrange dates with Junior teams. Ages from 14 to 16. Apply to Charles Newman, Cornsay Colliery.

Burnopfield Exiles have a few vacant dates, and would like them filled up with good reserve teams. The second team would like to arrange matches with junior teams. Ages, 14 to 17. Apply to E. Mein, Sheephill, Burnopfield.

Lintz Rovers would be glad to arrange a few games with good first teams for the ensuing season. They have Sept 7th, Oct 5th, 26th, Nov 2nd, Dec 25th, Jan 11th, Feb 22nd, and April 21st vacant at home; and Sept 14th, 28th, Oct 26th, Nov 9th, 23rd, Dec 21th, Jan 4th, Feb 15th, and April 11th away. All clubs must be affiliated to some association. Apply to P. McGinn, Blackhill Farm, via Burnopfield. Also, a few vacant dates for reserve team. Address—P. Hughes, Lintz Colliery, Lintz Green.

Consett Swifts Juniors A.F.C. would like to arrange fixtures with good junior teams; ages, 15 to 17.—Apply R. J. Mullen, 17, Puddlers Row, Consett.

Spen Albion A.F.C. (members of the Derwent Valley League) have Sept. 7th vacant, at home, for good club. Several other open dates. The Reserve team have all dates vacant. Apply to George Short, Spen, Lintz Green.

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.)

CORRESPONDENTS are requested to enclose their names and addresses on a separate slip of paper.

LETTERS for insertion should reach us not later than Wednesday mornings.

NAILED TO THE COUNTER.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—The constant attention, indefatigable vigilance, and enormous labour, perhaps of 50 letter writers, would be required just at this time to meet the countless misrepresentations and untruths of the Radical party in this district. They are flying for their lives, and with the courage that even cowards feel at critical junctures, they are using language and making statements which, to put it mildly, are a disgrace to the newspaper which prints them. For convenience I take Mr Atherley-Jones first.

Electors of North-West Durham, attention! The Radical candidate stated in a speech at Dipton that "no one could look back on history for the last 50 years and point out a case in which the Bishops had voted for and not against any measure that tends to the amelioration of the people of this country."

This is my reply:—"On August 10th, 1842, an Act of Parliament was carried which had the following effect:—

1.—The employment of females in mines was stopped.
2.—The employment of boys was limited to 10 years of age and upwards.
3.—Inspectors were appointed to carry out the Act.

The above Act was spoken in favour of and voted for by the Bishops in the House of Lords. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Bishop of Norwich made some magnificent speeches on the Bill, full of sympathy and sorrow for the sufferings of our toilers. The opposition to the Bill—mark this, Mr Atherley-Jones—didn't come from the Bishops and other members of the Lords, but from Radicals like you, who opposed the cry of the suffering women and children of the miner, and said that they ought to work all hours in order to save the profits of the capitalists and the mine-owner. Miners of North-West Durham, don't be misled by Mr Atherley-Jones.

When a youth, I was a melancholy spectator of the funeral of the great Ernest Jones, a man whom to know was to respect, and I am convinced that if Ernest Jones had been alive he would not have countenanced the statements that his son has made and is making in support of a degenerate Radical party. Ernest Jones was a Radical, but he was honest, and would have spurned with contempt any attempt to distort political history for the sake of taking a mean political advantage of an opponent. Electors, your duty is plain. Vote for Joicey and political honesty.—Yours, etc.,

ISAAC LYONS.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected COCOA, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—"Civil Service Gazette."—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, by grocers, labelled—"JAMES EPPS & CO., Limited, Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Cocoaine or Nib-Extract Tea-like. A thin beverage of full flavour, now with many beneficially taking the place of tea. Its active principle being a gentle nerve stimulant, supplies the needed energy without unduly exciting the system. 547.

STOCK AUCTION MARTS.

LANCHESTER.—Mr J. Green had forward on Monday, only a small supply of stock. Cows made to £14 10s; fat cattle, £13 7s 6d, from West Belsay; lambs up to 26s 6d, from Satley. There was a large number of butchers from all the surrounding villages, and little stock forward, as many entered lots which did not come forward on account of the fine hay day.

NOTES FROM THE STEEPLE.

[BY THE "OLD CROW".]

The air fairly reeks with Election Fever. Try as one will to get away from it the effort is futile. Everybody has become injected. Business is practically at a standstill and tradesman are more than figuratively standing at their shop doors waiting for customers that will not step inside. If the Election of 1892 was exciting and engrossing the present one is proving a dozen times more so. The streets are crowded at different points with people, mostly with working men, whose only talk is the political aspect of the moment. Groups congregate readily at street corners and are harangued at varying length by excited partizans who embrace with alacrity the splendid opportunity afforded them of airing their views in public. Mural decorations are far more in evidence than perhaps was ever before the case, and party colours are worn by everybody who has any respect for himself and is brave enough to face the derision and jeers of the enemy. The indoor meetings are proving huge successes, and the one held in Olympia, Newcastle, on Monday evening must certainly have been one of the most remarkable and enthusiastic ever held in the City. And there is such determination about everything said and done! Even the very children are more than usually concerned about results and flaunt their colours as boldly and with as much significance as their elders. I have a small boy who has just attained to the very venerable age of five, and he has already decided for whom his vote is to go. He asked me the other day whether it was true, as had been reported, that Mr Cruddas had given it as his opinion that the limit of working men's wage should be seventeen and tenpence per week! I cautioned him against giving too much credence to every report he heard: but he shook his head and declared that he had definitely decided to vote for Mr Morley—and now he wears a blue rosette!!

Speaking of the display of party colours on the person, in the shape of rosettes, button holes ribbon and flowers, there is one very noticeable part which is that red seems largely to preponderate during the earlier part of the day up to, say, five o'clock, when the Jesmondites are astir. A stranger coming into the town any time up to that hour would not hesitate to conclude that Newcastle, so far as such colour demonstration could be relied upon, had almost unanimously embraced the Unionist cause. But let him come into the City an hour later he would find the scene almost completely changed, for by this time the vulgar crowd—the common or garden party—would have emerged, displaying everywhere that prettiest of all colours, blue, in varied degrees of brilliancy, a very occasional red indeed showing up in a half-hearted, shame-faced fashion. The ladies make a very picturesque show—aristocrats and red in the morning sunshine, and blue, in combination with beauty, in the cool of the evening—precisely as it should be!

I cannot dare to occupy any more of your space this week, for I am perfectly certain you will be hard put to. I will conclude by quoting a rather smart tit-bit from the *World*.—"I hear," it says, "that Mr Gladstone's remark when he hears of the Radical defeats is—'I told you so'"!

OPENING OF A NEW ORGAN AT DIPTON.

On Wednesday afternoon, a new organ, which has been erected at St. John the Evangelist's Church, Dipton, was formally opened by Mr J. M. Preston, organist of St. George's Church, Jesmond, Newcastle. A portion of the instrument formerly belonged to the Parish Church, Jesmond, and was disposed of some months ago to the vicar and churchwardens of Dipton. Some important additions have been made thereto by Messrs Blackett and Howden, of Newcastle, the total cost being £300, of which sum £200 has already being realised. It is certainly a fine instrument, and its beautiful tone and quality was fully brought out by Mr Preston. The church was crowded at the opening service. Rev R. Tuson (vicar) read the prayers; while the Rev W. M. Cockin, M.A. (vicar of Medomsley), read the lesson. Amongst the other clergy present were the Rev T. Varley, vicar of Leadgate, and the Rev W. M. Ellis curate of Medomsley. The sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Bishop Sandford, D.D., from the 98th Psalm. Tea was afterwards provided in a marquee behind the vicarage the following ladies presiding at the tables:—Mrs Tuson, Mrs Young, Mrs Clark, Mrs Watson, Mrs Graham, Mrs Turnbull, Miss Robson, and Miss Compton. A very large number of people partook of a most excellent repast. In the evening, Mr Preston gave an organ recital, and solos were sung by Miss Coulthard, Dipton, Mr Chas. Stephenson, Blackhill, and Mr R. Chapman, Dipton. There was again a large attendance, and the day's proceeds will be devoted to the organ fund.

The following is a specification of the new organ:—

	NOTES.
Compass of manuals, CC to G	56
Compass of pedals, CCC to F	30

GREAT ORGAN, CC TO G.

	FEET	PIPES.
Open diapason (large scale	8	56
Stopped diapason	8	56
Dulciana (7 lowest notes derived	8	49
Principal	4	56
Twelfth	2⅔	56
Fifteenth	2	56
Trumpet	8	56
Cremona	8	56

SWELL ORGAN, CC TO G, 56 NOTES.

Bourdon	16	56
Open diapason	8	56
Stopped diapason	8	56
Viol de gamba	8	56
Viox celestes	8	44
Principal	4	56
Fifteenth	2	56
Horn	8	56
Oboe	8	56

PEDAL ORGAN, CCC TO F, 30 NOTES.

Open diapason	16	30
Bourdon	16	30

COUPLERS.

Swell to great,
Great to pedals, by drawstop and foot pedal.
Swell to pedals.

ACCESSORIES.

2 thumb piston compositions to great.
2 thumb piston compositions to swell.
1 balance swell pedal (central.)

The action is tubular pneumatic throughout, and the pipes are of spotted metal.

The special services will be continued on Sunday, the ninth anniversary of the opening of the Church, when the preachers will be the Rev A. Watts, Witton Gilbert, in the morning, and the Rev J. Gornall, Collierley, in the evening.

THE STABBING CASE AT ALLENDALE COTTAGES.

On Monday at the Durham Summer Assizes, Charles Innes, (43), shoemaker, was indicted for having unlawfully wounded his wife, Elizabeth Innes, at Allendale Cottages, Medomsley, on the 15th June. Mr. Marwood prosecuted. Prisoner and his wife, who keeps house for Dr. Lax at Allendale Cottages on the night in question commenced a quarrel, in the course of which prisoner stabbed his wife in the chest with a knife.—Found guilty and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A PAINFUL CASE FROM WOLSINGHAM.

At the Durham Assizes on Monday, John Hepwood, an old man of 74, was charged with feloniously wounding Margaret Hepwood with intent to murder at Wolsingham on the 8th May. Mr. Simey prosecuted. Prisoner was undefended.—The case was of a painful character. Hepwood and his wife had been married for fifty-three years, and had lived happily together. About two o'clock in the morning in question he struck his wife on the head whilst she was in bed, and then cut her throat with a small penknife and said he wanted them both to die together. The same morning prisoner made one or two attempts to commit suicide, first by hanging and then by strangling himself.—Prisoner expressed sorrow that he was quite beside himself and did not know what he was doing.—The jury found prisoner guilty of unlawfully wounding.—His Lordship ordered prisoner to be put back pending inquiries as to someone to take care of him. Later Hepwood was ordered to come up for judgment in twelve months if called upon.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

MR. JAS. JOICEY'S CANDIDATURE.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3].

fair share of moneys raised for elementary education purposes. (Loud cheers). He asked no man to vote for him unless he thought him thoroughly sincere. By recording their votes on his behalf they were helping to maintain a strong Government that would work for the good of the country and empire. Lord Salisbury's Government had and would do good honest work, always considering the needs of all parties in the kingdom, and it was the only Government from which working-men could hope to get useful and lasting measures. (Cheers). He trusted that they would support the Unionist candidate, and return him at the head of the poll. (Loud and prolonged cheers).

Mr. Neasham, in moving a vote of thanks to the candidate, stated that Mr. Joicey was the son of the founder of the Joicey's collieries. Their candidate, was a gentleman who possessed a considerable amounts of pluck to come forward and fight the Unionist battle against Mr. Atherley-Jones. (Applause).

Mr. Thos. Forster seconded, and was supported by Mr. Lax, who stated that Mr. Joicey was a gentleman of no very generous disposition, and he had told them straight on that occasion that he was prepared if returned to Parliament to vote for those measures which were for the benefit of the masses generally. (Cheers). The vote was put and carried by acclamation.

Mr. Joicey acknowledged the same, and the customary vote of thanks to the chairman, terminated one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in connection with the Unionist party at Langley Park.

MR. JAMES JOICEY'S CANDIDATURE.

MEETING AT DIPTON.

Mr. James Joicey, the Liberal Unionist Candidate for North-West Durham, addressed a meeting of electors in the Co-operative Hall, Dipton, on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Utrick A. Ritson occupied the chair, and expressed the great pleasure he had in coming back and again addressing the electors of Dipton, having spoken at the last general election on behalf of Mr. Dunville, three years ago. He was quite sure that the Government who had done and was prepared to do most for the working classes was the Conservative and Unionist Government. (Applause). He then introduced Mr. James Joicey, who said that Mr. Atherley-Jones had stated when speaking at Consett, that the six years of the Unionist Government were barren of all useful legislation. This statement would not hold water. In the first place the Unionist and Conservative Government passed the Local Government Act, by which power was given to all the counties to have control of their own local affairs, and from which sprang the Parish Councils Bill, which their Chairman had mentioned. He also claimed for the Unionist Government the honour of having passed the Technical Education Act, the Merchants Shipping Act, which was one of the greatest Acts ever passed in the interests of our sailors, the Factory and Workshops Act for those employed in the factories, and most particularly the Mines Regulation Act, which Mr. Burt very truly said was one of the greatest Acts which had ever been passed in the interests of the miner. Continuing, Mr. Joicey said that if the Unionist Party did not get into power he very much feared that the legislation which was so very necessary would not be pushed along. He next attacked the Newcastle Programme, of which he said, hardly any measure with the exception of the Parish Councils Bill had been carried out by the Radical party. After speaking briefly on the Employers' Liability Bill, and others, he concluded by thanking the electors for the kind and attentive manner in which they had listened to him. A vote of confidence was moved by Mr. John Turnbull which was seconded by Mr. B. W. Lambert, and carried.

MR. JOICEY AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.

A PACKED HOUSE AND A LIVELY MEETING.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. James Jiocey visited Annfield Plain, and addressed a crowded meeting of electors in the Co-operative Hall. The building was packed to excess, many being unable to gain admission, and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. The chair was occupied by Mr. Henry Greener, Annfield Plain, who was supported by Mr. James Joicey, the candidate. Ald. U. A. Ritson, J.P., Newcastle; Rev. J. Gornall, vicar of Collierley; Mr. Mrs. and Miss J. W. Walton-Wilson, Shotley; Mr. Geo. Hobson, Harperley Mills; Mr. Thos. Colquhoun, West Stanley; Mr. J. W. Robson, Annfield Plain, and a large number of other prominent Unionists of the district.

The Chairman, who was received with loud cheering mingled with hisses, said he was pleased to be present on that occasion, to further the candidature of Mr. James Joicey, the Liberal Unionist candidate for that division. (Cheers). He trusted they would everyone of them, support Mr. Joicey on the day of the poll. They were all aware what the Liberal Government had done for them during the past three years, and he thought they would be of the opinion that it was time they had a change. (Cheers). The Liberal Government during the past three years had passed very little legislation, and the only good thing they had done was to resign. (Cheers). He would now ask the candidate to address the meeting, and he hoped they would give him a patient hearing. (Cheers).

Mr. Joicey, who was favourably received, said he had to thank them for the kind way in which they had received him. It was a pleasure to be present in the midst of such an enthusiastic gathering, and he was glad to see that there were a number of their opponents present. He hoped a contest would be carried out with kindly feeling towards all parties from the commencement of the campaign. He had made up his mind not to enter into personalities, and he would not say anything that would hurt the feelings of those that held a different opinion from themselves. (Cheers). He did not wish for any ill feeling to exist between the two parties. Although they might differ with a man in politics, there was no reason why they should have any ill feeling introduced. (Cheers). As they were all aware there were one or two momentous questions to decide, which had been brought before the electorate of this country during the present general election. They had to decide whether they intended to have a Government under Lord Salisbury, to pass beneficial legislation for the people, or a Government under Lord Rosebery, pledged to carry forward measures that would entirely change the constitution of the country, from which they would derive no benefit. The Radical leaders were not agreed amongst themselves which of the measures they advocated should be brought to the front. Lord Rosebery was desirous that the House of Lords should be abolished. Mr. John Morley wished to have Home Rule, whilst Sir W. Harcourt was fighting for the Veto Bill. These leaders, they would see, were not agreed amongst themselves which of the measures should be settled first. He could point out to them, and say without fear of contradiction, that the Conservatives in the past, had done good work, compared with the work done by the Radical party during the past three years. In other parts of the country they were returning supporters of Lord Salisbury's policy, and he would ask them to do likewise in that division, and they would never regret the step they took. (Cheers.) Let them look and see what the Conservatives did whilst they were in power from 1886 to 1892. One of the most important Bills they passed was the Local Government Bill which gave each county local control. (Cheers.) This was followed by the Liberal party during the next Parliament with a Parish Councils Act. (Cheers). The Conservatives also gave them Free Education, with the help they got from their Liberal friends, who enabled them to pass the measure. Through the efforts of Mr. Goschen, the people of this country were now enjoying the advantages of this Bill, without a single penny being added to the rates. (Cheers.) The Conservative party afterwards followed with the Technical Education Act. They also gave them the Merchandise Marks Act, and the Merchant Shipping Act. Mr. Plimsoll had acknowledged that the latter Act was one of the first that had ever been passed for the safeguard of their sailors. (Cheers.) Then there was the Factory Act, and the last Act he would mention was the Mines Regulation Act. This was passed in 1887, so as to give better protection to those who worked in coal mines. (Cheers). He had simply mentioned these Acts to show that the Conservative and Unionist party were always desirous of pushing forward legislation for the benefit of all classes. (Cheers). What he wished them to do now was to compare their useful legislation with what had been done by the late Government. What had they benefitted by the Home Rule Bill, and the other questions that had passed through the House? The only thing they had to be thankful for was the Parish Councils Bill. He would now shew them what the Unionist Government, if returned to power, intended to do in the future. They were going to give their attention to better compensation for employees in cases of accidents, by bringing in an Employers' Liability Bill. (A voice: "That was thrown out by the House of Lords.") The House of Lords did nothing of the kind. It was thrown out by the House of Commons after it had been amended by the House of Lords. It was the Unionists' intention to carry forward this Bill. The Lords simply sent back the Bill, so as to protect the minority, and add the "contracting out" clause. They were going to take steps to have something done with regard to alien immigration, and thus stop the sweating that prevailed. Having dealt with the question of prison made goods (the speaker) said there was another question he would like to touch upon, and that was the question of old age pensions. (Cheers). It was proposed to bring in a measure to enable those who, when they had reached a certain age, and were unable to work, to receive a pension, and he thought such a measure would be of the greatest benefit to them in that country. (Cheers). Referring to Poor Law Reform, Mr. Joicey was of opinion that something should be done to make less severe the discomforts of those who, perhaps from no fault of their own, were compelled to enter the Workhouse. It was the intention of the Unionist Government to bring forward a measure dealing with this question.

He was now going to touch upon a question which they all took an interest in, and that was the question of the Home Rule Bill. (Hear, hear). He was quite sure that there were many of their Irish friends amongst them that evening, and he could assure them that he was sincere and wishful to grant to his fellow-subjects in Ireland the same advantages and benefits as they themselves possessed. (Cheers). It was a question they would all have to decide at the election. The Home Rule Bill thrown out by the House of Lords was not a Bill before them now. The Bill which the House of Lords threw out established a Parliament in Dublin, and also made a proviso to have 80 of the Irish members to come over and vote at Westminster, not only upon Imperial affairs, but also upon questions affecting England and Scotland. They would not have any voice in the Irish elections, and would thus practically place themselves in the hands of the 80 Irish members, because they would have no authority over them. (Cheers.) Were they prepared to grant such a measure of Home Rule to Ireland, and to allow them to legislate not only upon their own affairs, but likewise upon their rights? This was a question they ought thoroughly to weigh in their own minds, because it was a great constitutional change. (Cheers.) They, as the Empire of Great Britian and Ireland, had been the first empire in the world, and, as long as they remained united, would still be the first nation in the world. (Cheers.) It was for them to say whether they would pass the Bill, because the House of Lords, by throwing it out, had given them that opportunity. The House of Lords had protected the rights of the electorate, and before they passed any great measure of constitutional change they would have to be assured that the people demanded it. (Cheers.) Instead of making an attack upon the House of Lords, they ought to look upon it as their protector. The House of Lords gave them the Magna Charta, and had always upheld the rights of the people to be considered as to the measures to be passed. (Hear, hear.) In questions of that sort they did not wish for hasty legislation. They had heard the debates in the two Houses, and now had the opportunity of saying whether they agreed to it or not. With regard to Local Veto, no one was more desirous to promote temperance than himself, but he would tell them plainly that he could not support the Local Veto Bill of Sir William Harcourt. (Cheers.) He felt the Bill was not a fair one, because it gave opportunities by which the public-houses in one district might all be closed, while in another they might all be open. (Hear, hear). The result would be that the people in those districts where the houses were closed would walk into those where they were open, and thus they would only enrich one man at the expense of another. (Cheers.) He was quite willing to give greater control in the liquor traffic, but not only could he not support the Local Veto Bill, but the people of Derby could not support it. (Cheers.) With respect to Welsh Disestablishment, he could not support it. He was, and always had been, for the maintenance of all religious bodies, and if the existence of any Nonconformist body had been threatened, he would have stood up and defended them as far as lay in his power. (Cheers.) If they started by Disestablishing the Welsh Church, the Church of England would be attacked next, and after that other religious bodies. (Hear, hear). There was a great deal of misconception and misrepresentation as to the property of the Church, and there was no doubt that the Church had as much right to hold its property as any other body. (Cheers.) He was surprised to see from statistics that, with regard to the argument of thirty-one Welsh members being in favour of Disestablishment, the voting at the elections showed that the numbers were as thirteen to eight—that was, thirteen in favour of it, and eight against. He did not know whether they considered that a sufficient reason for disestablishing and disendowing the Church. The man who would suffer most in Wales by this scheme would be the poor man. (Cheers.) He hoped the Disestablishment Bill would not receive the support of the country, as he felt sure it would not. In conclusion, the speaker said that the Government of Lord Salisbury, with the flower of the old Liberal party, and a strong body of English statesmen to support him, would carry forward legislation for the benefit of the country, and bring back that confidence which was so much desired, and by which their commerce would be so much improved. (Cheers.) He hoped that they in North-West Durham would be prepared to back up the feeling that was without doubt passing over the country. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Robson rose to propose a vote of confidence in Mr. Joicey. He was met with a volley of uncomplimentary ejaculations. He was repeatedly told to "sit down," "get his whiskers shaved," &c. And the Chairman had eventually to appeal for order. Mr. Robson stated that everything was auguring well for the day of the poll, when they would see Mr. Joicey duly elected. They had the signs of the times with them (a voice "Fetch the Plain Band.") (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Pease had won the seat for Darlington, Richardson had put Furness out, and to crown all Sunderland had placed Doxford at the head of the poll (A voice, "What has that to do with this division." "Shut up." and "Had yer tongue.") Mr. Fowler had almost fouled his seat at Durham,—(Cheers)—and they would see that Mr. Joicey would head the poll for this division. (A voice, "At the bottom," Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Joicey had put his position in a very forcible manner, and was to be preferred to Mr. Jones—(Cheers)—with his double politics. (Cheers.)—He must admit that Mr. Jones had a clever gift of the gab. (Cheers.) At this stage great disorder prevailed, owing to Mr. Robson commencing to criticise the actions of Mr. Jones with regard to public questions. It was at times impossible to tell what Mr. Robson was saying, owing to the din and noise that took place, and therefore the remainder of the speech was not taken.

A miner seconded the resolution and met with a similar reception.

Mr. George Hobson rose to support the motion, but was greeted with such a storm of booing and hissing that he sat down without saying a word.

Ald. Ritson supported, and said they had given Mr. Joicey a very fair and candid hearing, and he was very glad they had had an opportunity of hearing his views. The only thing he wanted now was for them to vote for Mr. Joicey on Friday. (Cheers.) He trusted that they would show their appreciation of Mr. Joicey's good qualities, and that on Saturday morning he would be member for North-West Durham. (Loud cheers.)

Two questions were handed up, which Mr. Joicey answered satisfactorily.

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and a large number of hands were held up in favour of it; but there appeared to be a large majority against it.

Three cheers were then given for Joicey and Jones, and the meeting terminated amidst a scene of the wildest enthusiasm.

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Cricket.

*** Secretaries of cricket clubs would greatly oblige us by despatching their reports so that they may reach our office not later than *Tuesday morning*.

DURHAM SENIOR LEAGUE.

CONSETT AND DISTRICT v PHILADELPHIA.

Played on the ground of the latter, and resulted in a win for the homesters. Score—

PHILADELPHIA.		CONSETT.	
J C Harrison b Janes	2	A S Godfrey b Simpson	1
J Lee c Lindsay b Warwick	5	T Jones c Clarke b Simpson	0
F Simpson c Jones b Janes	84	J Siddell b Clarke	0
J Young not out	100	F Richardson st Kirtley b Clarke	6
J Kirtley b Richardson	58	M Williamson c R Harrison b Simpson	4
T Smith b Wood	4	A Wood b Simpson	26
T Petts c Lindsay b Wood	2	T Lindsay b Simpson	16
C H Young not out	4	Janes b Simpson	26
R Clarke to bat		G Walton b Lee	3
R Redpath to bat		J J Raw not out	7
R Harrison to bat		P Warwick b Lee	0
Extras	13	Extras	3
Total (for 6 wkts)	272	Total	94

Innings closed.

DURHAM JUNIOR LEAGUE.

MEDOMSLEY v CHILTON MOOR.

Played on the ground of the latter, and resulted in a win for the former. Score—

MEDOMSLEY.		CHILTON MOOR.	
R Cant c Watson b Nichol	2	R Stoker c Dales b Campbell	10
M Hedley c Bainbridge b Hewitson	6	R Barron c M Charlton	11
T D Dales b Hewitson	52	J Stoker b R Cant	2
W Cant b Nichol	14	J Fenton c R Charlton b R Cant	11
R Campbell b W Wilson	0	Dr Langenberg c M Murphy b Dales	4
M Charlton c T Wilson b Nichol	15	J Hewitson b Campbell	0
M T Milburn run out	0	W Wilson b Campbell	1
G E Milburn c Langenberg b Nichol	4	M Nichol b Dales	0
R Charlton c R Stoker b Hewitson	0	T Watson c M Charlton b Campbell	13
M Murphy not out	0	E Bainbridge run out	4
P Murphy b Hewitson	0	T Wilson not out	6
Extras	3	Extras	7
Total	96	Total	69

DURHAM CUP COMPETITION.

QUALIFYING ROUND.

CONSETT AND DISTRICT 2ND v SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Played on the ground of the former, and resulted in a win for the visitors. Score—

CONSETT.		SHOTLEY BRIDGE.	
T J Turner b Robson	1	J Leadbitter c Heymer b Watson	21
R Watson c & b Robson	28	J Lancaster b Maddison	3
T T Grey b Robson	9	E Hall b Maddison	0
E Carlill lbw b Robson	2	R Robson b Maddison	5
G T Wilson lbw b Seed	0	J Postle c & b Robinson	3
Dr Dawson run out	0	J W Forster c Sheldon b Grey	21
R Heymer b Seed	0	A Charlton b Robinson	3
J Maddison not out	18	R Watson b Robinson	8
T D Robinson b Robson	0	J R Surtees c Heymer b Robinson	5
T Sheldon b Robson	3	J Seed not out	0
J W Askew b Robson	3	W R Town run out	1
Extras	6	Extras	1
Total	70	Total	71

CRAGHEAD v BEAMISH.

Played on the ground of the former, and resulted in a win for the home team. Score—

BEAMISH.		CRAGHEAD.	
H Scott lbw b Young	1	J Hunter run out	2
M Laybourne b Railton	0	G Potts run out	11
R Dorling run out	3	H Young b Cooke	3
F Mole b Young	6	W Dyson not out	34
A Kerr b Railton	4	W Cummings c Bryson b Cooke	1
G Humble c Halgarth b Railton	4	R Holmes c Lee b Laybourne	11
Dr McLaughlan b Yo'ng	1	G Hunter not out	19
H Cook c Cummings b Young	2	W Railton to bat	
J Bryson b Young	1	A Halgarth to bat	
G Finlay c Musgrove b Young	0	M Liddle to bat	
J Lee not out	0	N Musgrove to bat	
Extras	0	Extras	8
Total	22	Total	89

OUSTON v SOUTH MOOR.

Played on the ground of the former, and resulted in a win for the visitors. Score—

SOUTH MOOR.		OUSTON.	
T Tindall run out	8	J Robson lbw b Rutherford	5
W Brass c & b Barrass	3	J Heel c Tindall b Joyce	3
T Welsh run out	18	M Moody b Rutherford	2
J Rutherford b Barrass	0	A Barrass c Lowes b Joyce	2
M Baker b Elliott	3	J Elliott b Rutherford	9
H Joyce b Elliott	13	H Barrass run out	9
E Smith b Moody	16	G Skilsorn b Rutherford	1
J Dixon b Elliott	3	G Barrass not out	3
T Gibbon b Elliott	1	M Willis b Rutherford	4
M Dodds not out	2	T Williams b Rutherford	4
J Lowes b Moody	2	S Davis b Rutherford	0
Extras	15	Extras	5
Total	85	Total	47

STANLEY 2ND v TANFIELD.

Played on the ground of the former, and ended in a victory for the homesters Score—

TANFIELD.		STANLEY.	
J Watson b I Harkness	8	H Fothergill c Wallace b Irwin	2
M Robson b I Harkness	3	P Harkness b Robson	0
T Irwin b Shield	5	T Siddle b Irwin	4
T Atthey c Dixon b Harkness	1	J Dixon b Irwin	10
W G Robinson b Shield	2	E Gailes b Irwin	14
T Mossom b Clough	14	G Lee b Irwin	6
T Christopher not out	16	H Curry c Davison b Robinson	3
W Wallace c Clough b Siddle	15	J Shield run out	2
R Davison c Lee b Clough	3	W Hammond b Robinson	6
W Robson b Clough	7	I Harkness not out	9
J Nicholson absent		G Clough c & b Watson	66
Extras	1	Extras	3
Total	75	Total	125

GREENSIDE v BURNOPFIELD.

At Burnopfield, and resulted in a win for the visitors by 16 runs. J Tulley batted well for the winners. Score—Greenside, 43; Burnopfield, 27.

CHESTER-LE-STREET v BISHOP AUCKLAND.

Played on the ground of the latter, and resulted in a win for the visitors. Score—

CHESTER-LE-STREET.		BISHOP AUCKLAND.	
G Kerrich-Walker b Tyndall	0	E Fairless b Middleton	4
J Bewick c Lowe b Collins	58	B Robinson c Thompson b Child	4
J A Thompson b Tyndall	15	T Stainthorpe c & b Child	2
J K Bewick b Collins	4	W Hirst b Child	26
H Stephenson c Stainthorpe b Forster	19	G Tyndall c Walker b Middleton	3
R Walker b Tyndall	13	W Forster c Thompson b Child	6
Child b Tyndall	0	F Livesay b J K Bewick	7
T Middleton c Stainthorpe b Forster	7	F Collins c Walker b Child	13
A Blunt c Forster b Tyndall	1	R Ryder b J K Bewick	8
J G Kell not out	1	W Lowe run out	11
G Wilson b Forster	4	J Brown not out	13
Extras	2	Extras	17
Total	124	Total	114

RYTON v BENWELL HILL.

Played on the ground of the former, and resulted in a win for the homesters. Score—

RYTON.		BENWELL.	
F Simpson b Harvey	3	T H Shaw run out	0
R Draper lbw b Howse	11	A Kirton c Gills b Farr	1
W Farr c Holmes b Howse	17	T Asquith run out	1
G Purdy c Crass b Howse	4	J Caisley c Pearson b Farr	3
J Pearson run out	5	A Howse c Farr b Purdy	22
F Oliver c & b Howse	4	R Crass b Purdy	1
J Charlton b Howse	7	T Holmes hit wkt	5
Burrow c Charlton b Harvey	8	T Bowman b Draper	6
J Boustead not out	11	Harvey c Ward b Drap'r	1
T Ward b Harvey	4	Charlton (sub) c Farr	0
W Gills run out	1	Holmes (sub) not out	1
Extras	5	Extras	5
Total	80	Total	46

TUDHOE v SHILDON.

Played on the ground of the former, and resulted in an easy win for the home team. Score—Tudhoe, 111; Shildon, 36.

MEDOMSLEY 2ND v NEWCASTLE NURSERY.

Played on the ground of the former, and ended in a win for the homesters. Score—

MEDOMSLEY.		NEWCASTLE.	
J Ve[illegible]son b Pentney	4	Stokoe c Walton b Robinson	0
[illegible] Brown b Brown	0	Yarmwood b Brown	2
J Hunter b Brown	7	Duncan b Brown	3
G Moss c Pentney b Brown	7	Cowen c Walton b Robinson	0
J Robinson b Brown	0	Brown b Brown	0
W Walton b Brown	3	Pentney b Brown	14
T Bramley b Pentney	7	Pinkney c Lovatt b Brown	3
W Lovatt b Pentney	0	Watson lbw b Brown	0
A Simpson not out	7	Clark run out	1
G Morris c Cowen b Pentney	4	Wilten b Brown	0
M Watson b Pinkney	0	Gibson b Brown	0
J Walton c Pinkney	13	Hutchins not out	9
Extras	6	Extras	4
Total	58	Total	36

SACRISTON v SLEETBURN.

Played on the ground of the former, and ended in a win for the homesters. Score—

SACRISTON.		SLEETBURN.	
S Shepherd b Johnson	22	T Curry c & b Jameson	4
W Champness c Nicholson b Lowery	23	W Johnson b Jameson	14
J R Jameson b Johnson	19	G Milburn b Jameson	0
F Robson c Johnson b Harrison	15	J Harrison c Swindle b Jameson	3
J Green c Lowery b Forster	21	Forster b Robson	4
W Swindle b Holmes	2	W Nicholson b Jameson	9
J Taylor b Holmes	11	Lowery c Robson b Jameson	17
E Quinn not out	4	Holmes b Jameson	6
T Henderson b Lowery	12	J Harrison not out	3
M Robinson b Lowery	1	T Pattinson run out	4
M Winn c Curry b Holmes	1	G Davison c Shepherd b Winn	2
Extras	11	Extras	11
Total	141	Total	68

PITTINGTON v LANGLEY PARK.

Played on the ground of the former, and resulted in a win for the visitors. Score—

PITTINGTON.		LANGLEY PARK.	
R Percival b T Eccleston	1	R Peel run out	9
G Brown b Ardley	5	E Eccleston c Smith b Brown	7
E Smith c Rutter b T Eccleston	0	T Morland b Brown	1
W Robinson c Potter b T Eccleston	0	T Eccleston b Heslop	22
J Barrass lbw b T Eccleston	7	H Ardley c Wilson b Heslop	3
J Maitland b Ardley	7	F Moss b Maitland	1
J Heslop c T Morland b T Eccleston	0	G Moss c Heslop b Maitland	8
R Smith c G Moss b Ardley	1	J Peel c Percival b Heslop	0
R Day b T Eccleston	1	J Rutter lbw b Heslop	10
T Cleasby not out	3	W Potter c Percival b Brown	14
J Wilson b Ardley	1	R Cooper not out	0
Extras	2	Extras	7
Total	28	Total	82

CRAGHEAD 2ND v BEAMISH 2ND.

Played on the latter's ground, and resulted in a win for the visitors. Score—

CRAGHEAD.		BEAMISH.	
M Dodds c Brown b Laverick	24	C Laverick run out	0
R Peacock b Brown	3	F Harvey c Cummings b Craigs	0
R Hann c Soulsby b Harvey	14	J Scott b Craigs	0
R Gill c & b Laverick	15	J W Nicholson b Craigs	0
W Wilkinson b Laverick	0	C Laverick c Craigs	0
J Cummings b Laverick	0	R Brown c Peacock b Cummings	3
G Liddle b Laverick	9	J Mason b Craigs	17
J Craigs c Craven b Scott	14	C Craven b Dodds	4
W Dodds b Mason	20	G Wallace c Craigs b Dodds	0
M Muncaster c Craven b Scott	5	D Soulsby not out	6
M Whiteman not out	1	J Craven c Liddle b Dodds	1
Extras	22	Extras	0
Total	127	Total	35

CORNSAY I.O.G.T. v CORNSAY 2ND.

Played on the ground of the former, and ended in a victory for the homesters. Score—

CORNSAY.		I.O.G.T.	
J Garbutt b Brown	2	J Lynn b Nicholson	4
J R Nicholson b Brown	3	F Hardy b Garbutt	29
M Raw run out	3	J Dodds c Nicholson b Garbutt	1
E Taylor b Brown	20	E Nelson b Nicholson	3
J Atkinson c Pygall b Brown	1	J W Sargent not out	80
W Dowson c & b Whitfield	1	G Whitfield c Garbutt b Daughtry	9
J Daughtry lbw b Whitfield	7	D Brown b Daughtry	5
T Scott run out	5	R Lynn b Garbutt	1
G Collinson b Whitfield	3	G Pygall b Garbutt	0
T Whitfield b Brown	2	J Hardy c Raw b Garbutt	8
F Tulip not out	0	C Sargent b Daughtry	2
Extras	5	Extras	19
Total	52	Total	161

SWALWELL UNITED v WINLATON.

Played on the ground of the former, and ended in a win for the homesters. Score—

WINLATON.		SWALWELL.	
J H Reed c Minns b Bruce	4	S Minns c & b A Tebb	23
A Brownless c Murray b Bruce	0	G Cameron c Douglas b J H Reed	1
H Tebb c Knox b Bruce	0	S Berry b J H Reed	8
D Nicholson c Murray b Robson	0	J Bruce lbw b J H Reed	2
A Tebb c Smith b Robson	20	A Fletcher run out	17
S Reding b Bruce	3	J Robson lbw b A Tebb	23
S Douglas b Robson	4	P C Smith not out	12
R Gilfillian st Cameron b Bruce	6	W Cross b A Tebb	0
H Richardson b Robson	3	J Murray b A Tebb	0
W Latimer c Minns b Bruce	7	S Lumley b A Tebb	0
H Forster not out	0	J Knox c Brownless b A Tebb	0
Extras	2	Extras	10
Total	49	Total	96

BLACKHALL MILL v WHICKHAM.

Played on the ground of the latter, and resulted in a win for the visitors. Score—

BLACKHALL MILL.		WHICKHAM.	
J Lonsdale run out	6	T B Mowbray b Mason	0
J E Taylor b Cook	4	F Faldon b J Wood	5
W Mason run out	8	J Mowbray c Turnbull b Charlton	2
W Wood c Faldon b Cook	8	W Cook b Mason	5
A Russell b Cook	0	R Mordue hit wkt	3
T Embleton c Mowbray b Cheesman	0	T M Burn b Mason	7
T Bell b Cook	3	W Thynn b Mason	11
J Wood c & b Cook	0	T Cheesman b Mason	1
P Charlton run out	2	G Cheesman c Charlton b Mason	4
W Turnbull c Mowbray b Cook	23	T A Snaith not out	2
J Nichol not out	5	J Temperley run out	0
Extras	5	Extras	
Total	59	Total	43

ANNFIELD PLAIN CO-OPERATIVES v LIZZIE CELTICS.

Played on the ground of the latter, and resulted in a win for the homesters. Score—

CELTIC.		ANNFIELD PLAIN.	
J W Robson b Simpson	11	R Bell c & b Robson	0
R Bell run out	12	W Hendry b Cowey	0
T Robson b Tindale	2	J Tindale b Cowey	4
W Vickers run out	5	J Smith c Storey b Cowey	10
J Burton b Tindale	3	E Thompson b Burton	1
B Greener b Smith	8	A Thompson c Vickers b Cowey	4
J Coyle b Smith	3	E Reay b Cowey	1
T Cowey not out	0	T Simpson c Burton b Cowey	1
W Herdman c Tindale b Bell	8	W Wilson not out	3
C Storey b Tindale	0	W Bell b Robson	0
A Craswell run out	2	R Pearson c Herdman b Cowey	2
Extras	6	Extras	12
Total	60	Total	38

CONSETT Y.M. v TANFIELD 2ND.

Played on the ground of the latter, and resulted in a win for the former. Score—

TANFIELD.		Y.M.	
J Rix b Spencer	0	F Siddle b Rix	1
W Thorne b Hull	9	J Borrow b Wilson	3
J Wilson b Love	24	J Spencer b Rix	0
J Palmer b Spencer	7	J Hull b Rix	32
J Ledger c Love b Hull	2	Jos Hull c Wilson b Wilson	30
D Davison b Hull	2	J Love b Wilson	0
T Shields b Hull	0	H Stanton b Wilson	4
J McVitty not out	7	J E Collin b Wilson	6
J Mumford c Tilley b Love	0	J Smith b Rix	0
J Collin c Spencer b Hull	1	J Jones run out	1
J Hardy b Hull	4	W Tilley not out	3
Extras	5	Extras	9
Total	61	Total	89

LANCHESTER v SHOTLEY GROVE.

Played on the ground of the former, and ended in a win for the home team. Score—

LANCHESTER.		SHOTLEY GROVE.	
Ward b Pallister	8	Straughan c McHatton	0
J McHatton b Turner	12	Turner b McBride	1
J Thompson b Pallister	9	Musgrove run out	0
Ramsay b Pallister	40	Kempster b Thompson	10
Brabban b Gowan	6	Walker run out	5
Lowery c Gowan	17	Pallister c Ward	1
Sinton b Pallister	0	Nixon b McBride	0
Wilson b Musgrove	2	Gowan c Ramsay	2
McBride not out	4	Gorman c Wilson	3
Shipley b Pallister	2	Walton c Ward	2
G W Wilson b Pallister	0	Pallister not out	0
Extras	7	Extras	5
Total	107	Total	29

TANFIELD 2ND v STANLEY WHITE STARS.

Played on on the ground of the former, and ended in a win for the home team. Score—

TANFIELD.		WHITE STAR.	
C E Hughes c Davison	9	C Davison c Hutchison	4
H Archdall c Purdy	4	J Simpson c Charlton	8
A Hutchinson b Lumley	4	J Benfold run out	
R Armstrong b Simps'n	4	H Lumley c Ch[illegible]	7
W Hetherington b Lumley	4	J Wilkin[illegible]ton	5
M Pattison b Simpson	0	E H[illegible] b Sword	0
J Nicholson c Smith	6	[illegible] b Charlton	0
J Mossom c Simpson	20	F Bolam c Charlton	[illegible]
T Sword c Wilkinson	8	H Davison b Charlton	3
J Cloe not out	6	R Smith b Pattison	8
J Bell c Wilkinson	1	J Fenton b Hughes	2
		R Purdy not out	0
Extras	4	Extras	9
Total	64	Total	39

CONSETT Y.M. 2ND v DELVES LANE EXCELSIORS.

Played on the ground of the former, and resulted in a win for the home team. Score—

CONSETT.		EXCELSIORS.	
E Pratt b Reay	8	A Sayers c Marshall b Pratt	19
W Walton b Reay	4	J Reay b Pratt	0
W Robson b Harris	9	J Emmerson b Pratt	1
I Richards b Harris	0	E Harris b Walton	0
G Turner c Sayers b Harris	14	A Robinson lbw b Pratt	0
D Marshall b Harris	0	A Overal c Walton b Pratt	2
W Atkinson c Bidwell b Reay	0	J Tilley run out	1
J Johnson c Robinson b Reay	3	J Sisterson b Walton	4
A Bainbridge b Harris	10	G Telford c Richards b Pratt	1
R Saxty run out	1	A Bidwell not out	0
J Sanderson not out	1	J English c Richards b Pratt	0
Extras	4	Extras	0
Total	49	Total	28

CRICKET NOTES.

[BY "L.B.W."]

MEDOMSLEY AT THE TOP.

After appearing to be in a hopeless condition, Medomsley have pluckily worked their way to the top of the Durham City Centre of the Durham Junior League. Their victory at Chilton Moor on Saturday was an exceedingly meritorious feat, and they have had the satisfaction of taking a couple of points out of the Chilton Moormen. With so much depending on Saturday's game, it may easily be imagined that great interest was felt in the result, and the visitors were accompanied by a good muster of their supporters. The feature of the Medomsley innings was the grand batting of Dales (who came through specially from Middlesbrough, where he is on his holidays, to assist his team.) And well it was for Medomsley that he did so, as his fine display with the willow was certainly one of the principal factors in the home team's defeat. Dales scored the large proportion of 52 out of a total of 96, his most valuable supporters being M. Charlton (15) and W. Cant (14.) Although the visitors had 95 on for seven wickets, the last three wickets only added a single run. It should be mentioned that Medomsley were not fully represented, as they had to call in the services of two second teamers to make up the eleven.

—o—

R. Stoker (10) and Barron (11) commenced fairly well for the homesters, the latter being out to a splendid catch on the part of Dales. Of the remainder, only Watson (13) and Fenton (11) did anything of note, the bowling of Campbell (who had relieved R. Cant) being very effective, and ultimately Chilton Moor had to acknowledge defeat by 27 runs. R. Cant had two wickets for 14, and Dales three for 38, but the best work was done by Campbell, whose analysis worked out as under—

	O.	M.O.	R.	W.
Campbell	7	3	10	4

—o—

A BIG BEATING FOR BEAMISH.

Craghead had little difficulty in asserting their right to the championship of the Durham Centre (Group B) of the Cup Competition, on Saturday, when they entertained Beamish (their most formidable rivals), and treated them to a crushing defeat. The visitors batted first, but cut up very badly against those "demons of the ball"—Young and Railton, who, as usual, had a "high old time" of it. Mole was head scorer with half-a-dozen, and the whole side were out for the miserable total of 22. I append the figures of the Craghead bowlers:—

	O.	M.O.	R.	W.
H. Young	8	1	12	6
W. Railton	2	3	10	3

—o—

J. Hunter and Potts started the easy task set the home team, but the former was run out with three runs scored. Young came next, and stopped till 20 was up, when Cook beat and bowled him. With Dyson in, the Beamish total was quickly passed, and in the end Beamish totalled 89 for the loss of only five wickets. Dyson (34) and Hunter (19) carried out their bats after showing capital form, while Potts and Holmes (11 each) also did well. There is no doubt that the winners are a very strong lot, and will give a considerable amount of trouble to whoever they fall against in the next stage of the competition.

—o—

A PLEASANT GAME AT WHICKHAM.

The Blackhall Mill team made their first visit to the pretty little village of Whickham on Saturday, to bring off their return fixture, and, after a pleasant game, had the good fortune to turn the tables on the Whickham men by 59 to 43. This was brought about, in a great measure, by the inability of the home men to play the veteran Mason's low deliveries. Before playing against Blackhall Mill, the Whickhamites had never batted against this style of bowling, and Mason's great success came upon both players and spectators in the light of a surprise. After Mason had dismissed the home captain (T. B. Mowbray) in his second over, the Whickham men never fairly recovered from it, and their batting was characterised by unusual apathy and want of confidence. Although the wicket favoured him a great deal, and appeared to suit his style of bowling to a nicety, the veteran deserves every praise which can be bestowed upon him. His figures deserve a line:—

	O.	M.O.	R.	W.
Mason	16	9	15	7

Among the Blackhall Mill team was W. Turnbull, the old Consettonian, who has now thrown in his lot with the Millites. It is now some years since "Billy" played against Whickham, but they soon found out that he had not forgotten how to hit, as he put on 23 out of a total of 59 in a very short time. W. Cook bowled remarkably well for the losers, and their fielding was exceptionally good, whilst the match was one of the most pleasant that has ever been played at Whickham. Altogether, Blackhall Mill may be said to have accomplished a really creditable performance.

—o—

A REMARKABLE FEAT AT STANLEY.

It was only last week that I referred to the fact of the tenth wicket in the Medomsley 2nd v Burnopfield match putting on 53 runs, which I stated to be, so far as my recollection goes, a record in our district for the Cup Competition. But on Saturday this was easily beaten at Stanley, when Clough (66) and I. Harkness (9 not out) actually put on 76 runs for the last home wicket, in their cup-tie against Tanfield, and thus pulled the game out of the fire. The visitors batted first, and, thanks chiefly to T. Christopher (16 not out), Wallace (15), and Mossom (14), put together 75. Although Gailes (14) and Dixon (10) played well, nine wickets were down for 49 when the last two home men came together, and brought off the wonderful performance I have alluded to above, Harkness being content to keep up his wicket while Clough hit in fine style, and thoroughly demoralised the Tanfield men. Both men are entitled to unstinted praise for their successful effort to pull off the game, and they were heartily cheered at the finish.

—o—

SWALWELL SURPRISE WINLATON.

Considerable interest was taken in the match between the above teams at Swalwell, on Saturday, from the fact that Whickham had only beaten Winlaton by one run, and then went down to Greenside, while Winlaton had easily disposed of Greenside. All the above clubs are within a small radius, and Swalwell are rather looked down upon as "small beer" by the other three. Consequently, Winlaton were expected to have things pretty much their own way, but the home team rose to the occasion in fine fashion, and, after a pleasant game, gained an easy victory. A. Tebb (20) played capitally for his runs on behalf of the visitors, whilst several of the winners showed good form, notably Minns (23), Robson (23), Fletcher (17), and Smith (12 not out.) A. Tebb likewise proved himself the best man with the leather on his side, securing six wickets for 35 runs. Bruce and Robson again did good service for Swalwell in this department, the former taking six wickets for 26, and Robson four for 20. Swalwell are rapidly coming to the front.

—o—

A HOLLOW WIN FOR LANCHESTER.

Shotley Grove were totally outplayed at every point at Lanchester, on Saturday, the latter club winning in ridiculously easy fashion. Ramsay (40) displayed grand form for the home team, and was ably backed up by Lowery (17), McHatton (12), Thompson, and Ward, the aggregate topping the century by seven. The only batsman on the Grove side to offer any resistance to the deadly attack of the Lanchester bowlers was Kempster, who was credited with 10 out of a total of 29. The winners are a wonderfully improved team and bid fair in time to hold their own with the pick of the local clubs.

—o—

SOUTH MOOR BEAT OUSTON.

South Moor visited Ouston on Saturday, and gained a clever victory over the home team. The visitors compiled 85, chief honours being borne off by Welsh (18), Smith (16), and Joyce (13.) Not one of the Ouston men managed double figures—Elliott and Barrass coming nearest with nine each—and Rutherford and Joyce (both of whom bowled very finely) dismissed them all for 47.

—o—

SACRISTON SNUFF OUT SLEETBURN.

Sacriston accomplished another capital batting performance on Saturday, putting together 141 against their visitors from Sleetburn. The batting was of a wonderfully even description, no less than seven men being credited with double figures. Champness led the way with 23, being followed by Shepherd (22), Green (21), Jameson (19), Robson (15), Henderson (12), and Taylor (11.) Thanks to some fine bowling by Jameson, Sleetburn were tumbled out for 68—Lowery (17) and Johnson (14) showing the best form.

—o—

LANGLEY PARK WIN AGAIN.

Langley Park continue to maintain the excellent form they have shown since the commencement of the season, and had little difficulty in polishing off Pittington, on the latter's ground. The home men made a sorry display on facing the deliveries of T. Eccleston and Ardley, and were all sent back for 22. Although they did not score so heavily as in some recent matches, Langley Park easily knocked off the runs, T. Eccleston following up his good bowling by contributing top score (22), while Potter (14), Rutter (10), and R. Peel materially assisted to swell the total.

—o—

BURNOPFIELD v BLACKHALL MILL.

DEAR SIR,—Two letters appeared in your journal in reply to mine of the 28th June, and again I beg of you to grant space in your very interesting cricket column for the following:—Burnopfield have undoubtedly a noble defender in Mr Dand, but it is really surprising and amusing that he should think it requires a lot of practice to be able to speak the truth. In his early youth he must assuredly have been very much addicted to telling untruths, and, if so, will no doubt find it very difficult to rid himself of so bad a habit. Sir, I think it very easy to speak the truth, and I also find that the truth hits hardest. The very fact that Mr Dand and "W. H. D." deny point-blank every accusation which was made in my letter is proof sufficient that they, at any rate, have no desire to give a fair version of the game. "W. H. D." says Burnopfield accepted their defeat by Blackhall Mill quietly last season, and that they try to win by principle and superiority. Readers, judge for yourselves. At Blackhall Mill, last year, one of the home batsmen gave a chance, and the fielder not getting the ball fairly, let it drop, whereupon he picked up the ball and tried to run the man out. This, however, failed, but on an appeal being made the batsman was given out caught. What think you of this from a man with so very much experience, and does not this "take the cake?" I think, sir, Burnopfield try to win by superiority of umpires, which shows undoubtedly a very bad principle. In the return match at Burnopfield last year, umpires were scarcely necessary. When the home team were batting the stumps flew in all directions, their full strength being placed "hors de combat" for the magnificent total of 3 runs. As for the game at Blackhall Mill, I will never attempt to defend the misconduct of a number of youths, but will try and give a fair version of the same. A very promising young batsman, with an average of 24 runs per innings this season, was given out lbw by the Burnopfield umpire. This decision was considered to be a very unjust one, and caused an amount of agitation. Prompted by the cries of disgusted spectators to break down his wicket, the batsman actually did so, but on cooler reflection was very sorry for his action. At the close of the game, the offending umpire was hooted off the field by a number of youths, and when upon the road the umpire was really very indiscreet. He lifted his umbrella in a very threatening attitude, and also attempted to pick up a stone, no doubt with the intention of trying to frighten those around him. The result was that one of the visiting party was injured, but I can truly and safely say, without fear of contradiction, that not one of the members of our club had anything whatever to do with this, as they were at that time still upon the field, and looking after a tea which had been provided there. Nevertheless, our members regret very much that anything so unpleasant should have occurred. During my residence in this locality, I have always found the miners and population generally ever ready to applaud any noble or generous action, and on the other hand, ever ready to denounce an ignoble, or in plain language, a dirty action in the strongest of terms, and this is the only excuse I can give for the much-to-be regretted misconduct of the spectators. I am informed that Burnopfield have had disputes with nearly all the clubs they have met this season, and if so, then surely something ought to be done. In my opinion, they should be expelled from the competition, as other clubs, in this group at any rate, can fight out their battles in a fair and manly spirit, and without the eruptions which are characteristic of Burnopfield. Thanking you in anticipation,—I remain, yours faithfully,

R. DODD,
Hon. sec. Blackhall Mill C.C.

—o—

DURHAM SENIOR LEAGUE.

(Northern Division.)

The following table shows how the clubs now stand:—

	Played	Won	Lost	Dwn	Pts
Sunderland	7	3	0	4	3
South Shields	9	4	1	4	3
Philadelphia	9	3	2	4	1
Whitburn	7	1	2	4	—
Consett	6	1	3	2	—
North Durham	6	0	4	2	— 4

—o—

(SOUTHERN DIVISION).

The following are the positions of clubs in the Southern Division of the Durham Senior League:—

	Played	Won	Lost	Dwn	Pts.
Stockton	7	3	1	3	2
West Hartlepool	6	3	1	2	2
Chester-le-Street	5	2	2	1	0
Darlington	5	2	3	0	— 1
Durham City	6	0	3	2	— 3

DURHAM JUNIOR LEAGUE.

Durham City Centre.

	Played	Won	Lost	Dwn	Pts
Medomsley	8	4	2	2	2
Chilton Moor	7	4	3	0	1
Stanley and District	7	3	3	1	0
Burnhope	8	3	3	2	0
Durham City	6	1	4	1	— 3

—o—

DURHAM COUNTY CHALLENGE CUP COMPETITION.

Northern Division, Durham Centre, B Group.

	P	W	L	D	Pts
Craghead Colliery	9	8	0	1	8
Beamish	10	8	2	0	6
South Moor	8	4	4	0	0
Stanley and District 2nd	9	3	5	1	— 2
Ouston Wanderers	7	1	6	0	— 5
Tanfield	8	1	7	0	— 6

—o—

MEMS.

Consett sustained a big defeat at Philadelphia on Saturday, the latter team amply avenging the reverse they sustained at Consett a few weeks since.

Whilst Craghead were taking the conceit out of Beamish, the second eleven of the former club were doing ditto with Beamish 2nd, winning by 127 to 35. J. Craigs performed the "hat trick" for the winners.

Owing to the large amount of space required by the politicians, I am compelled to refrain from referring to several matches which I had intended to.

THE MAN WHO ATE SUPPER.

Mr. Dalton, of Orgath Hill, Tathwell, Lincs., is a tall, erect man, apparently about 50, with an intelligent-looking forehead, honest kindly eyes, and a face suffused with health.

On being interviewed by a newspaper man, Mr. Dalton related with frankness and freedom a very interesting experience. "Three years ago last Christmas," he said, "I began to feel ill. I had a pain at my stomach; I had no appetite, and when I did eat anything, wind would come off my stomach until I would be perfectly sick. The pain was very great, in fact I was in agonies; it would come on at midnight sometimes and continue for hours; I could neither lie nor stand still: I kept breaking off work through the illness, and lost half a year in this way. I consulted one doctor after another, some calling my complaint indigestion, and others saying I had an ulcerated stomach. I tried five of them, and they gave me little relief, the pain always returning.

"Then how did you obtain permanent relief?" (the patient was engaged in a hearty meal when the reporter entered).

"Oh, my wife read in the paper of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. As soon as I started taking them I found relief. I have never had any pain at the stomach since I took the third box. I eat anything now—short cake or pie-crust, or anything; and before that I dare not eat nothing of that sort. I seemed to have no blood left, I was so pale, I was so thin I was like a skeleton, and never thought I should live to see the present time; but I should think I am now two stones heavier." Mr. Dalton also stated that he had been six weeks in the Louth Hospital, without permanent relief. "I have been at work ever since I took the Pills," he added, "and I should not have done if without them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pill cure rheumatism, neuralgia, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, &c., restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health, are a specific for all the troubles peculiar to the female sex, and in men cure all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses. They are sold by all chemists, and by Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, 46, Holborn-viaduct, London, at 2s. 9d. a box, or six for 13s. 9d., in wooden boxes with pink wrapper; genuine only with full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

THE UNLOVED WIFE,

BY

MRS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,

AUTHOR OF

"The Hidden Hand," "Nearest and Dearest," "Lost Lady of Lone," &c.

CHAPTER IX.

THE OVERSHADOWING PAST.

A FAINT odour of spices, which had nearly lost their strength, pervaded the interior. Lilith took off the paper that lay over the contents, and exposed to view several thin muslin bags of sweet herbs; a neatly-folded white muslin dress, which seemed to have been put away when quite new; a pair of white kid slippers wrapped in tissue paper; white kid gloves similarly done up; a small white pasteboard box, which, on being opened, was found to contain a spray of orange flowers and a set of white carnelian earrings and breast-pin.

Lilith took them out one by one, reverently pressing each article to her lips before she laid it down on the carpet.

Then she lifted another layer of brown paper and found beneath them what seemed to be the Sunday clothes of a workman, a coat and a pair of trousers of navy blue, a vest of white jean and gloves—all of which, probably, formed the wedding suit of the young father; and must have been put away while still quite new.

She took off a third layer of brown paper and revealed a sort of floor of books. These she began to take out and lay upon the carpet—two pocket Bibles; two prayer-books; two hymnals, all well thumbed; a Pilgrim's Progress, Medical Guide, and six volumes of Sherwood's Lady of the Manor.

She took the first Bible in her hand and turned to the fly leaf to see if there were any writing on it. She found this, written in a very clear, fine hand: *"Joseph Wyvil, Rockton, Yorkshire."*

She kissed the name, her father's name, probably written by her father's hand. She laid aside the book and took up the second Bible, turned to the fly-leaf and read simply: *"Elizabeth, from Joseph."*

She laid aside this book also and took up the others in turn. Each and all bore the name of Joseph or of Elizabeth Wyvil, and sometimes the names of both, as when the book was the gift of one to the other.

The removal of the fourth layer of brown paper discovered many parcels neatly tied up and arranged.

The first that Lilith laid her hands on proved to be a flat tin box. Lilith opened this and found two photographs in little frames. The top one represented a boy of perhaps seventeen years of age, in a sailor's suit, and having a curly head of hair, a fine open countenance, laughing eyes, and a careless, joyous air.

Lilith smiled involuntarily into the laughing eyes, and gazed delightedly on the joyous fa[ce].

Then she took up the second photograph, a double picture representing a young man and young woman, standing with their hands clasped. The young man wore a dark dress coat and trousers and a white vest. The young woman wore a white dress and a spray of white flowers in her black hair.

"This," said Lilith, gazing fondly on the photograph, "must be a picture of my dear father and mother, taken on their wedding day! I must be the *fac-simile* of what my dear little mother was on that day. Even I can see the likeness I bear to her. But my father! What a grand, grave heroic face is his! It might be the face of the young St. John when he followed the Saviour to Mount Calvary! But I must have been mistaken in the identity of that bright, laughing-eyed boy. He never could have been my father, photographed at an earlier age, for his bright gipsy countenance never could have developed into this noble, saintly expression. And there is not in the two faces a single feature alike. There was no name on the boy's picture; let me see if there is any on this."

She slipped the picture card from out of its frame and read on its back *Joseph and Elizabeth Wyvil.*

"I was right. These are my parents, of course. The other—I do not know who the other could have been; some relation, I suppose, though he is not the least like either father or mother, but as different from both as it is possible for one human creature to be from another.

Lilith pressed the double picture to her heart and to her lips, and gazed at it long and fixedly, but not smilingly as into the smiling eyes of the boy's photograph.

"Finally she returned both pictures to their box.

"My parents may have been poor, hardworking people, but they were pious, refined, and intellectual. They certainly were! So much I have discovered so far! Now let me see what their letters will teach me of their inner—yes, and of their outer life! And whether they will tell me anything about this handsome boy," said Lilith, as she took the packets of old letters—four packets in all—from the bottom of the trunk.

These she placed upon a stand, near her rocking-chair.

Then she carefully returned all the contents of the trunk, arranging them in the order in which they had first been packed, shut and locked it, and dragged it away to the small adjoining room that opened from the chamber into the back of the hall, as the dressing-closet opened from Major Hereward's chamber in the front of the hall.

She closed the door, seated herself in the rocking-chair before the fire, and took up the packets of letters, one after another, to examine them. The correspondence seemed to cover a period of four years. Each packet was marked with the date of one year. She took up the first, untied it and scattered half a dozen letters over the table.

All these letters were old, the paper yellow with age, the ink faded with time. All bore foreign post-marks, as Gibraltar, Spezzia, Constantinople, Calcutta, Halifax, Baltimore, Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso.

They were all addressed to *Mr. Joseph Wyvil, Rockton, Yorkshire, England.*

Lilith looked at the greeting, and turned to the signature before reading the body of the letters. All began "Dear Coz," and ended "Your loving Jo."

Evidently these letters were all written by that jolly, rollicking sailor-boy, while on his long cruises, to his cousin, Joseph Wyvil. In reading the letters, Lilith came upon several descriptions of "larks" and "scrapes," into which the wild lad had been tempted and had fallen. None of them were vicious or criminal; many of them were practical jokes, all mischievous, some dangerous. How Lilith's heart went out to that wild sailor-boy, in spite of all his mad-cap pranks!

His letters were not long, never covering more than one sheet of note-paper, and there were no more than six in the first packet.

Lilith soon got through with them all, tied them up neatly, and then opened the second parcel. This, also contained but six letters written two years later, from another quarter of the globe, by the same "Jo," to the same Joseph Wyvil, and describing even madder "larks" and graver "scrapes" than ever before, and petitioning more earnestly that "Lil should not be told."

These, in like manner, Lilith read with interest, and, after reading, tied up with care.

She took up the third packet, which contained but four letters written by "Jo"; one to Mr. Joseph Wyvil and three to Mrs. Elizabeth Wyvil—evidently the "Lil" of the preceding years. But these letters were not from foreign ports. They were all post-marked on the outside, Carlisle, Cumberland, and dated on the inside from—

WHAT WAS THAT?

Lilith's glance was arrested by a single word—a word fraught with sin and sorrow. She gazed with dilated eyes and parted lips until every vestige of colour died out from her face, leaving it with the ghastly pallor of death.

Sick and trembling with shame and fear, she began to read that fatal letter, and as she read, every thought and feeling were submerged in an overwhelming flood of horror and despair! She yielded to the deadly fascination of reading the three remaining letters, only to suffer torture as she learned the secret history of a sin, an expiation, a devotion and self-martyrdom forming a tragedy seldom equalled in terror, pathos, and anguish! In a collapse of agony she threw her arms over the top of the little table, dropped her head upon it, and groaned aloud. She could not shed a tear. But she lay bowed down and groaning, and sometimes wailing forth a word or a broken sentence that seemed to burst from her over-charged heart.

"Oh, merciful father, if it be possible, take me from this world now and here! Oh! I cannot bear it! I cannot bear it! The da[ughter] of a—of a—oh, I cannot—cannot speak the [sh]ameful word!

"Major Hereward could neve[r] have known! No, he could never have known! Or he would never have allowed his son to marry m[e]! Ah, why did he not look over those letters—[t]hose fatal letters! Then he would have known. Then he would not have wished to unite his son [to] such a deep dishonour as mine!

"Or why had not my poor mother had the use of her speech in that dying hour, when she gave me into Major Hereward's charge, that she might have told him the truth? Oh, if I could go hence and be no more! Oh, what a future to face, if I must live!

"I ought to tell my husband! I ought not to keep anything from him! But how can I tell him? How can I expose my own grievous humiliation, and overwhelm him also with grief and mortification?

"Oh, if I knew what to do! If there were any of whom I could seek counsel! But I have no one! Not a friend in the world to whom I dare to tell this tale!

Her head sank upon her breast. Then there flowed in upon her suffering spirit the memory of words that come like oil upon troubled waters—*"Come unto Me."*

She raised her face, with a new light upon it.

"Not a friend in the world! No, but above!—Above is the Friend of sinners! The Friend of sufferers as well! I will go to Him."

She sank down upon the floor, and with her head dropped on the seat of her chair, she bowed her spirit before Him who bids us to come and lay our burdens at His feet.

An hour later there came a knock at the chamber door. Nancy stood there with her arms full of hickory logs.

"I come to ax yer, Miss Lilith, ef yer didn't want some wood put on de fire. It's moughty cole, an' snowin' an' blowin' wuss dan ebber. 'Deed, I reckon how all de roads'll be blocked 'fo' night, I do so. Hi, chile, wot yer let yer fire get so low fer? W'y didn' yer call me?" inquired the woman, as she went to the chimney-place and piled the logs on the smouldering brands.

When she had succeeded in raising a bright flame, she turned and looked at her mistress for the first time since entering the room. She was startled at the appearance of the young lady.

"Hi, Miss Lilith, wot de matter wid yer?" she demanded, in alarm.

"I am not well, Nancy."

"I can see dat much myse'f. You'se as pale as a ghose. An' tremblin' all ober like yer had an ager. An', I 'clare, yer fingers feels like frozen icicles," said the woman, unceremoniously taking her mistress' hand.

"Never mind. I shall be warmer presently, Nancy," said Lilith, as she sank again into her chair.

"I dunno 'bout dat. 'Taint on'y as yer cold; yer's sick all ober. I can see. Tell yer wot, Miss Lilith, yer gone and done two very imprudent fings. *Las'* night yer went t'rough all dat dreful cole win' six miles away to de station long ob young marse. An 's ef dat warn't nuff to kill yer, now yer mus' go an' rummidge ober a ole trunk wot has been shet up for sixteen or sebenteen year. Now 'fess de trufe, Miss Lilith, warn't dat wot made yer sick!"

"The trunk had something to do with it. But never mind me, Nancy."

"Dar, I knowed it!" exclaimed the woman, ignoring the last clause in the young lady's reply. "I knowed wot it was de nasty air in dat ole trunk. I dunno wot de ole marse ebber had it pack up fer. 'Deed, doan I. I fink w'en people goes to glory, to be 'rayed in w'ite rainbows an' goolden harps, deir 'ethly close—wot ain't no better 'an filt'y rags 'pared to de hebbenly robes—ought to be 'stributed to de po', an' not be kep' fer keep-sakes, an' pack away in trunks to p'ison de fus one as opens it. 'Deed, I calls it flyin' in de face ob de word. I do so. Now, honey, dinner's mos' ready to go on de table. I gwine down to see it put on now."

"I do not want any dinner, thank you, Nancy."

"Not want any dinner? Well, I call dat flyin—wuss flyin' dan t'oder. W'y, Miss Lilith, Aunt Cassy's made some ob de bessest chickun broff as ebber yer tasted."

"I really could not take any, Nancy."

"Umph! Humph! Dat nasty air in dat trunk! I knows how it is myse'f. W'y honey, w'en I goes to unpack de winter fings in de fall ob de year, de air mos' knocks me down, an' gibs me a pain in my nose, w'ich 'fo' night sure to turn to a sick headache. An' dem on'y pack up fer fibe or six mont's. An' dis yere ole trunk ob yern pack up fo' sixteen or sebenteen years. An' yer to open it! I wish ole marse had burnt all de trash up 'fo' he ebber lef' it here."

"I almost wish so, too," burst involuntarily from Lilith.

"Fac' yer do, honey. An' in de right ob it, too. Now look yere, chile, yer got to take somefin'. Yer mus'n go 'dout eatin'. Now I gwine get yer a cup o' tea an' a roun' ob toas'. Yer can eat dat w'en yer can't eat nuffin else. Can't yer now?"

"Yes, Nancy," replied Lilith, speaking rather to satisfy the woman than from any other motive.

As soon as Nancy had left the room Lilith gathered up all the venomed letters and held them over the fire, meaning to burn them; but then, with strange reluctance which some people feel to burn even the most compromising and dangerous letters, she paused, hesitated, and finally went and locked them in the trunk.

In a short time Nancy came in with a cup of tea and a dainty piece of toast.

She set this on the table and coaxed Lilith to come and try to eat and drink.

And to satisfy her Lilith did so, Nancy watching jealously lest she should not do full justice to the repast.

"Feel better now, don't yer, young mist'ess?" said the woman, as she lifted the waiter with the empty china to take it away.

"Yes, thank you," replied Lilith.

"Ah! so much fer me makin' yer do it! Dunno wot yer'd do 'dout me to look arter yer. Yer'd be allers flyin'."

And with this Nancy left the room.

Lilith paced up and down the floor. She could not be still. Even the room seemed too confined for her.

She walked out into the hall and paced up and down its whole length. The doors of the little dressing rooms at each end of the hall were open, and the front and back windows uncurtained, so that, turn in which direction she might, the wirling snow-storm met her view.

But the hall was icy cold. These remote old country houses may boast roaring wood fires in the open chimneys of the living-rooms during winter, but they have no furnaces, no registers, and so their vacant apartments and halls and passages are freezingly cold.

The icy air soon drove Lilith back to her chamber, where she sat hovering over the fire and congratulating herself upon one circumstance—that the snow-storm, and its sure result of blockaded country roads, must prevent her well-meaning neighbours from coming to pay those duty visits of sympathy which are so very trying to grieved hearts.

"What a worthless life is mine! I ought to be doing something now; and here I sit idle. But what can I do? Something, certainly! I must try to find out what. Something to be of service to somebody, and to drive away the haunting thoughts of that dreadful past!"

"Miss Lilith, honey, there's a ge'man in de parlour wot axes to see yer, perticklar."

It was again the voice of the coloured attendant that broke upon the self-communings of the young lady.

"A gentleman, Nancy?" inquired Lilith, looking up with surprise.

"Yes, honey, a nice-lookin' ge'man as ebber I see!"

"In such a storm as this! What is his name, Nancy?"

"Wot *is* his name ag'n? Le's see now, wot is it ag'n? W'y, I dunno as he telled me, arter all! But I reckon as it's here on dis bit ob ticket honey," said the woman, presenting a visiting card.

Lilith took it and read, *Mr. Alfred Ancillon.*

"Ancillon?" I don't know that name! I think I cannot see him, Nancy. Go and beg him to excuse me."

"Oh, Miss Lilith, honey! doan yer dis'p'int a wisiter as come t'rough all dis dreful storm to see yer! Doan do it, honey!" said the woman.

Lilith also thought it would be almost too cruel to repulse a visitor who had braved such desperate weather to call at the house. Besides, he might be collecting for some charitable object. So, on the whole, she decided to see him.

"I will go down. Where have you left this gentleman, Nancy?"

"Inter de little parlour w'ere dere's a great big fire a burnin'. Did yer fink as I was gwine to denounce him into de cole drawin'-room to freeze to deaf w'ile he was waitin' fer yer?"

"Go, Nancy, and tell the gentleman I will be down in a few minutes."

The woman left the room to deliver the message. Lilith smoothed her hair, and went downstairs. She opened the door of the little parlour, her own usual sitting-room, and entered.

There was a gentleman dressed in black, standing w[ith] his back towards the door, looking through the [o]pposite window upon the whirling snow-storm without. Lilith saw at a glance that he was of medium height, slender figure and graceful carriage, with a fine head of curling black hair.

As she crossed the room he turned to meet her, and she stood confronted with THE ORIGINAL OF THE SAILOR-BOY'S PHOTOGRAPH!

(To be continued.)

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, 11th July.—Before E. W. E. Balleny, Esq., (presiding), Dr. J. Wilson, and Jos. Green, Esq.

Drunkenness.

No less than 40 persons were fined, and convicted for this offence.

Refusing to Quit at Lanchester.

Matthew Gillighan, miner, of Annfield Plain, was summoned for being drunk and disorderly and also for refusing to quit the licensed premises of Thos. Littlefair, at Lanchester, on the 29th ult.—P.C. Haw and the landlord proved the charges.—Defendant was fined 5/- and costs for each offence.

Three Times Drunk in One Week.

Michael McAnany, miner of West Stanley, was charged with being drunk and disorderly three times in one week at West Stanley.—The Magistrates imposed a fine of 15/- and costs.

Wm. Sutherland, miner, was charged by P.C. Iceton, with being drunk and disorderly at West Stanley, on the 28th ult.—Defendant did not appear.—As the case was being tried, Mr. Green took his seat on the Bench, and handed the Chairman a note. After reading the same, the Chairman, held a short consultation with his colleagues. He stated that the defendant had sent a note with Mr. Green, explaining the reason why he could not attend the Court. He might point out that he did not believe in notes being sent to the Bench, containing excuses. However, under the circumstances, defendant would be fined 5/- and costs.

Refusing to Quit, and Assaulting the Landlord at South Moor.

Two miners named William Wade, and Walton Scott, were charged with refusing to quit the licensed premises of Richard Lumley, at South Moor, on the 30th June, and also for assaulting the landlord at the same time and place. Mr. T. W. Welford, (Consett), prosecuted; whilst Mr. J. McCartan (Consett and Durham), defended.—Complainant attested that the two defendants came into his house, and partook of three gills of beer. Wade begun to make a noise, and desired to make a match at fives. He told Wade to cease the conversation as it was Sunday night. He had not left the room long before Wade commenced to sing songs. He ordered both defendants to leave the premises. They refused, and in the act of ejectment, Wade attacked him right and left. They both fell, and when on the ground Scott struck at him. He eventually succeeded in getting the two men outside; but Wade returned and attempted to strike him across the bar. In the struggle, he received a blow on the face, which caused his nose to bleed.—The defence was that the landlord brought the trouble upon himself, by endeavouring to eject the two men by main force.—A large number of witnesses were called for both sides.—The Bench fined defendants 7/6 each and costs for refusing to quit. The other charges were dismissed.

Wilful Damage.

A large number of defendants, principally boys, were brought up and charged with this offence.—In each case the usual penalties were imposed.

Breach of the Peace.

Fourteen miners were summoned for committing this offence at Stanley, Catchgate, Kyo, and Craghead.—Defendants were all bound over to keep the peace for three months and ordered to defray the costs.

Pitch and Toss.

Thomas Scorer, William Scorer, Joseph Anderson, William Donnelly, George Riley, and John Richardson were charged with playing pitch and toss at Kyo, on June 28th. Mr. Turnbull (Chester-le-Street) defended.—P.C. Ferguson stated that he saw the whole of the defendants present at the school.—At the request of Mr. Turnbull, the officer was requested to name the defendants as they stood in the dock. He failed to name them correctly, and Mr. Turnbull asked the Bench to dismiss his clients on the ground the officer was unable to identify them.—The Chairman stated the officer had given his evidence in a straightforward manner, and identified the defendants to their satisfaction. They would each be fined 2/6 and costs.

Twelve miners named John Brown, John Lydon, jun., Patrick McAnany, Patrick Leonard, Edward Clarke, Daniel Harrison, Dennis Ryan, Thos. Whitfield, Thos. Coulson, John McCue, John Hope, and James Thompson, were each fined 2/6 and costs for playing pitch and toss at Rowley Gate, near Cornsay, on the 23rd ult.—P.C. Newton proved the case.

Other seven miners were summoned for gaming with cards at Oxhill on the 6th inst.—P.C. Stubbs spoke to seeing the defendants playing "nap."—Mr. Welford (Consett) who defended, stated that the defendants were gaming on private land, and not on the highway.—The Bench adjourned the case for 14 days, to allow evidence to be called to prove that such was the fact.

Joseph Bailey, Joseph Wilson, Richard Baxter, and Henry Dixon, were each fined 5/- and costs for playing at pitch and toss at West Stanley, on the 6th inst.—P.C. Iceton proved the case.

Women Differ at South Moor.

Kate Littlefair, married woman, was proceeded against for assaulting Mary Marshall, married woman, at South Moor, on July 4th. Mr. Turnbull (Chester-le-Street) prosecuted; whilst Mr. Leadbitter (Catchgate) defended.—Complainant stated that when she went to get her child away from the defendant's door, the latter threw a pailful of water over her, and then took hold of her by the hair of the head.—There was a cross-summons charging Mrs. Marshall with assaulting Mrs. Littlefair at the same time and place.—Mrs. Littlefair stated that when she was engaged washing the floor the defendant came into the house seized hold of her, threw her down, and then severely assaulted her.—After hearing the whole of the evidence, the Magistrates dismissed the first charge, and fined Mrs. Marshall 2/6 and costs.

Cruelty to Animals.

Frederick Humphrey was fined £1 and costs for cruelty to animals at West Stanley, on the 17th ult.—Sergt. Waller proved the case.

Sleeping Out.

James Toole, was committed to prison for 28 days, for sleeping out at West Stanley, on the 9th inst.—P.C. Iceton proved the case.

Cruelty to a Horse at Stanley.

Frederick Humphrey contractor, of South Moor, was charged by Sergt. Waller with working a horse whilst in an unfit state, at Stanley, on 15th June.—Mr. McCartan defended, and defendant pleaded not guilty.—P.C. Stubbs stated that on the morning of the day in question he saw the horse yoked in a cart. He afterwards visited the defendant's stable, and found two wounds on the back of the horse, and also suffering from an obscure at the nose.—Sergt. Waller corroborated.—Mr. T. Wilkinson, veterinary, of Lanchester spoke as to being called in to see the horse on the following day, and described the wounds and the disease the animal was suffering from. In his opinions the horse was totally unfit for work.—For the defence, Mr. Ryder, veterinary, of Beamish, was called who stated that the horse was fit to work.—After a lengthy hearing, the Bench found defendant guilty, and fined him £1 and £2 3s 6d. (£3 3s 6d in all).—The Chairman in giving his decision, commended the officers for the manner in which they had done their duty in this case.

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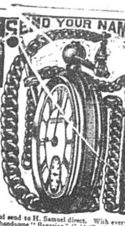

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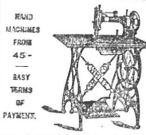

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THE GENERAL ELECTION.

MR. JAMES JOICEY'S CANDIDATURE.

GREAT UNIONIST MEETING AT CONSETT.

SPEECHES BY MR. JAS. JOICEY AND ALD. THOS. RICHARDSON, J.P., (NEWCASTLE).

On Wednesday night, a great assemblage mustered in the Consett Town Hall to hear Mr James Joicey, who, from his first appearance has, by his gentlemanly demeanour and unfailing courtesy to his political opponents, won hosts of friends. Therefore, his visit to what may certainly be termed the centre of the division, had been eagerly looked forward to. The Consett New Town Hall was packed to its utmost limits by an enthusiastic audience, in which the adherents of the two great parties seemed to be about evenly divided. There was a very strong opposition at the back of the hall, who did not fail to make themselves heard throughout the evening, the speakers generally giving utterance to their remarks under a running fire of interruptions. At times it was entirely impossible for the reporters to hear what was said, as owing to the continual interruptions the speakers were frequently inaudible, even to those in the immediate vicinity of the platform. Singing, hooting, groaning, and hissing greeted every speaker. Ald. U. A. Ritson, J.P., presided, and he was supported by an influential number of ladies and gentlemen.

The CHAIRMAN said it afforded him peculiar pleasure to be present on that occasion, and to preside over one of the largest political meetings ever held in Consett, and to introduce to them Mr James Joicey—(cheers and hisses)—who was the Unionist candidate, and whom he trusted by 12 o'clock on Saturday would be the Unionist member of Parliament for the division. (Cheers, and a voice, "Never.") On Saturday last, he happened to have a conversation with a working-man at Blackhill. He (the speaker) inquired of him how the election was going in that division. This working-man said that Mr Joicey was on the winning said. (Cheers, and a voice, "Nonsense.") They had had three years of a Liberal Government. (Cheers.) What had they done for them? They had granted the unemployed relief committees, soup kitchens, and eventually told them to go to the stone-yard. (Cheers and disorder.) If they returned Mr Joicey—(hisses)—who was a native of the county, an elector of the division, and who was connected with a family that they honoured, and he said again, if they returned that gentleman they would be strengthening the hands of the Unionist Government. They would have in the future good trade, and prosperity would again reign in their midst. (Cheers.) It was now his duty to call upon Mr Joicey—(cheers)—and he would ask them to give him a patient hearing. Let Mr Joicey have fairplay, and at the conclusion of his address he would answer all questions put to him. (Cheers.)

Mr JOICEY, who rose amidst much cheering and counter-cheering, said he felt it a great honour to stand before them as the Unionist candidate for that division. When he took upon himself to fight the Unionist cause in that division, he felt he was accepting a post which entailed very great responsibility—(cheers and disorder)—because he realised that he had a big majority to fight against, and also the fact that he had an opponent who was well versed in all the political tactics of the day. (Cheers, and a voice, "Three cheers for Jones.") Whilst he fully realised all this, he rejoiced in the fact that he knew he would be supported by the Conservatives and Unionists of that division. (Cheers). Although they might not agree with him in the policy he supported, nevertheless, he trusted they would give him a fair hearing, whilst he laid before them a few facts with regard to the questions at issue. (Cheers). There was always two sides to every question, and he thought they should in all fairness hear what he had got to say with regard to his party. A week ago on that platform Mr Atherley-Jones—(cheers and groans, and a voice "That's him")—challenged him with regard to what the Conservatives and Unionists had done for the people. (Cheers). He saw by the feeling displayed there was a large number of Mr Jones's supporters present. Let him state that he would treat those opponents with courtesy, and he did not wish to tread on the toes of anyone. He would again ask them to give him a fair hearing. He did not wish to catch their votes if they did not believe in the principles he advocated. When Mr Jones was on that platform—(cheers and hisses)—he received a fair hearing, and he only desired to have the same privilege. (Cheers). On that platform Mr Jones said the Conservative and Unionist Government during their six years in office did not pass any beneficial legislation except the County Council Bill, and he challenged him to show that this was not a correct statement—(disorder, and the Chairman had to appeal for order). Mr Jones had had his say, and as an Englishman he claimed to have the same privilege. (Cheers). He desired now to say something with regard to Lord Salisbury's Government which held office from 1886 to 1892, so as to refute Mr. Jones' statement. (Cheers.) He was prepared to prove that this Government did pass legislation for the benefit of all classes. Lord Salisbury's Government was to be preferred to the Government that had just resigned. (Cheers.) Well, what did Lord Salisbury's Government do? They passed the County Council Bill, giving local control to each county, and it had been a great benefit. By this Act being passed, it brought out the Parish Council Bill passed by Lord Rosebery's Government. (Cheers.) Lord Salisbury and his followers gave them an Act which he felt sure they all appreciated, and that was Free Education. (Disorder.) Well, he was prepared to admit——

(Here another scene of disorder took place, and the Chairman had once more to appeal for order.)

Proceeding, the speaker stated that he was going to admit that the Conservative Government was very materially assisted in the passing of this Bill by the Liberal members. (Cheers. Nevertheless, it was passed by a Conservative Government. (Cheers and hisses.) By this Act, the children of this country reaped its benfits without any addition being made to the rates. Mr Goschen, through his management of the finances, had a large surplus which was placed to the disposal of the Education Department. This was followed by the Technical Education Act, by which the young and rising generation had been enabled to derive great advantage from. (Cheers.) There was also the Bill called the Houses of the Working Classes, which had procured for the working men better houses to live in, along with better sanitary arrangements. There were also other beneficial Acts passed. The Act which interested them most was the Mines Regulation Act, passed in 1887. By this Act miners were enabled to appoint checkweighmen, and to secure further protection against accidents. (Cheers.) These were a few of the Acts that were passed for the benefit of all classes (Cheers.) They had only got the Parish Council Act out of their programme. (Cheers.) If the Unionist party were returned to power they were prepared to bring in a Bill for compensation to workmen in cases of accident. (Cheers.) He now referred to the Employers Liability Bill, which was rejected by the House of Commons after it had been amended by the Lords inserting the "contracting out" clause. There was also the question of Old Age Pensions. It was proposed to bring in a Bill to deal with this matter without the help of the friendly societies. He had come to the conclusion that voluntary schools required some help, and was in favour of granting help to elementary schools who carried out the requirements of the Education Department. (Cheers.) They must not forget that the voluntary schools were the pioneers of education in that country. (At this stage great disorder took place) He could not support the Local Veto Bill, but he was not in favour of the Gothenburg system being tried in the country. In conclusion, Mr Joicey appealed to those present to secure his return at the head of the poll. (A voice, "Jones." He trusted they would see a Unionist candidate returned—(a voice, "Out")—for North-West Durham. (Loud cheers.)

QUESTIONS.

Questions were then invited, and a large number were handed up. In reply, Mr Joicey stated tha the was not in favour of the Local Veto Bill. He would not vote for "one man one vote" unless it was accompanied by "one man one value." (Cheers.) He was not in favour of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, because he did not believe in robbing a Church. If they once put in the narrow edge of the wedge, there was no reason why all endowments should not go. (Cheers.) With regard to the unemployed question a Commission was appointed by Lord Rosebery, and when the report was made public the Government of the day would no doubt deal with it. He did not know why lawyers made such frantic struggles to enter Parliament. (Laughter and cheers.) He was not responsible for all the Tory literature that appeared, and it was a fact that the Liberal Government passed a Bill to better the hours of the railway servants. (Cheers.) He was in favour of a universal sights Bill. He was not in favour of the payment of members as long as they could get members without payment. (Cheers.) He would support a penny postage and the cheapening of telegraphic communication between Great Britian and the United States and the Colonies, if it was possible to do so. With regard to doing away with the Workhouse, he hoped the Poor Law Reform the Unionist Government intended to introduce would be a step in that direction. He was not in favour of doing away with dog-racing, pigeon-flying, &c. He would not interfere with other people's sports. (Cheers). He would vote for orders being given to English firms instead of foreigners. Instead of increasing the tea and currant duty, the Conservative Government considerably reduced the duty on those articles. (Cheers.) The people were not indebted to the Liberal Government for Free Education.

Ald. Richardson, who met with a mixed reception, said the heart of England rejoiced to-day over the downfall of one of the weakest and most contemptible Governments of modern times. (Cheers and groans.) The wonder was that they had held out so long. Nothing but a passion for office have sustained them. It was a Government in place without power, and without self-respect, and without the confidence of the country. (Cheers and hooting.) It was bound to have a chequered existence, because that existence depended upon factions, and was not made up of solid and adhesive portions. Each faction had its own hobby, and all were sucking at the Government fountain until the milk gave out. (Laughter, cheers, and groaning). The Irish party wanted Home Rule—(cheers)—the Scotch party had their Crofter's Bill, the Welsh party wanted Disestablishment, and the Temperance party wanted the Local Veto. They could not satisfy all those parties, and the attempt to keep those factions together had been one of the most humiliating sights that this country had ever witnessed. (Cheers and hisses.) But the farce was ended, and the Liberal Government were now in the gutter, and the Newcastle programme was in rags and tatters. (Cheers and laughter.) All their promises were unfulfilled, and three precious years had been wasted—years which should have been devoted to measures for the country's benefit had been sacrificed for schemes of spoliation. (Cheers and groans). Now they had to face an ordeal which they dreaded, and from which they shrank, and had had to appeal to the constituencies. They saw the result of that appeal. Three Cabinet Ministers had already been engulfed in the tide of public opinion, and before the week was out the Radical party would be compelled to drink the dregs of that noxious mixture. (Laughter and cheers.) If their reign had been without legislation, it had not been without its lessons. Some of the most important lessons had been the object lessons in Home Rule. In the first place, Home Rule had driven from office and power the greatest and most brilliant statesmen of modern times. He referred to Mr. Gladstone, and had no doubt that the conviction that he could not carry his ill-starred bill had driven him from public life. (Cheers and dissent). Home Rule had also killed the rising hope of the Liberal party—Lord Rosebery, who had said that Home Rule was impossible until the predominant partner—was converted to it. (Cheers). But Lord Rosebery was immediately afterwards compelled by his Irish taskmasters to swallow those words. (Cheers and hoots). Since that day, Lord Rosebery had given to the country the conviction that he was devoid of backbone, and if the Liberal Government were returned to power to-morrow, he would be an impossible Prime Minister. (Cheers and dissent). A few months ago the Government introduced the Local Veto measure. He was not going to discuss its provisions; all his sympathies were in favour of temperance, although he could not see eye to eye with his temperance friends in seeking to make people temperate by machinery, instead of moral suasion. (Cheers). It was a measure repugnant to the feelings of Englishmen. Well, the Local Veto was introduced, and the Irish members made a compact to support the measure only in the condition that its provisions were not to apply to Ireland. (Laughter, cheers, and hissing). It might do for England, but it would not do for the Emerald Isle. (Laughter). Eighty Irish members agreed to thrust down the throat of England a measure they would not apply to their own country. (Cheers and groans). Only a few weeks ago the Government determined to do jsutice—tardy justice—to a very illustrious Englishman. He was not there to discuss the merits of Oliver Cromwell. (Cheers). To his mind he was one of the greatest men that ever lived, and they owed much of the civil liberty they enjoyed to his efforts. True, he might have done what seemed harsh and cruel at times, but they must judge him from the times he lived in, and not from the standpoint of to-day. (Cheers and groans). This Government determined to erect a statue to Oliver Cromwell, and the House of Commons had agreed to pass a Bill to that effect. However, the Irish members said, "We hate this man, and execrate his memory, and if you pass this measure we will withdraw our support." Immediately the sand began to run out of the bags—(laughter)—and the measure was withdrawn. (Cheers and laughter). Home Rule was still in the air, and they were told by Mr. Morley that it was still inscribed upon their banner, and that for them to desert that cause would be an act of perfidy. (Cheers and hisses). At the last election they did not thoroughly understand Home Rule. They were now acquainted with its provisions, and the main provision was to grant an independent legislature to Ireland, in which England had no voice or no control. (Cheers and hoots.) Eighty Irish members were to come over to England and legislate for them, and put their feet upon their national and personal liberties, and to hold the life of every English administration absolutely in their hands. (Cheers and dissent). They were going to hand the independence of the House of Commons to these 80 Irish members. That measure was still before them, and the gentleman courting their votes on the other side was pledged to support it. (Cheers). Mr. Joicey was against it, and if the same Liberal be in the [illegible] as before as the Government would be at the mercy of the Irish members. (Cheers and dissent). It was their duty to see that the interests of this great country were placed in the hands of strong and able men. Those strong and able men were now at their disposal. (Cheers and interruption). The present Government was composed of the finest elements in the Unionist party. This party had a policy—not a policy of destruction, but a policy of construction. (Cheers). They were now going to destroy every venerable and honoured institution, and set class against class. No, it was their duty to bind themselves in bonds of closest friendship with our great colonies, and to have a foreign policy at once strong and dignified. (Cheers and interruption.) It would look after the protection of our coasts and the protection of our maritime ports by a strong fleet. It would stop the continual tinkering with our constitution, and seek to improve our declining commerce, our waning trade, and our languishing agriculture. (Cheers.) It would also seek, by wise and generous legislation, to brighten the homes, the lives, and the prospects of our toiling fellow-workers. (Cheers) That was a policy worthy of English statesmen, worthy of the House of Commons, and worthy of their support. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. E. G. Kirkhouse, on rising to move a vote of confidence in Mr. Joicey, was received with a perfect storm of hooting and hissing. So far as he could be heard, he was understood to say that he was in a humiliating position to think that he should have to apologise for the conduct of a Consett audience.

At this point, the interruption was so great that the chairman appealed to them as Englishmen to give fairplay to the speakers.

Mr. Kirkhouse, on rising again, met with a similar reception, and his remarks were almost entirely inaudible. He said it was a very sad sight to see a lot of young men who had no responsibility spoiling the meeting. (Great interruption).

Mr. T. Westhorpe seconded.

The chairman then put the resolution to the meeting, and a large number of hands were held up in favour of it. On the contrary being put, the motion appeared to be lost, but the chairman declared it carried amid a scene of the wildest disorder.

Mr. Joicey briefly returned thanks; and the usual compliment to the chairman concluded one of the noisiest meetings ever held in Consett. At the close three hearty cheers were given for Joicey, while the opposition responded with three cheers for Jones. For some time after the meeting terminated, a large crowd gathered outside the Town Hall, and gave vent to their feelings in loud "booing" and cheering.

MR. JOICEY AT STANLEY: A VOTE AGAINST HIM.

Last (Thursday) night Mr. James Joicey, addressed a largely-attended meeting in the Co-operative Hall, Stanley, Mr. Colquhoun, colliery manager, presiding.

Mr. Joicey said he was quite aware that he had, amongst that audience, perhaps a large number who did not hold the views which he supported, but they need not be any the worse friends for that. (Applause). He always thought that it would be a bad time for England when apathy was shown in the great political questions of the day. In the remarks he had to make he wished them to understand that he did not wish to tread on the toes of any of his opponents. (Applause). As far as possible he wished to avoid making any statement likely to hurt them, except in fair criticism. As a Unionist candidate, he was bound to question some of the actions of the late Government, and they would not deny him the same right to criticise the Radical Government as Mr. Jones enjoyed in relation to the last Conservative Government. (Applause). Referring to the work of the Conservative Government during the years intervening between 1886 and 1892, Mr. Joicey claimed that they passed many great measures which were for the benefit of all classes of the community, and on that account, he claimed that it was the duty of all Englishmen to return a Unionist Government to power. Having referred to the measures passed by the Conservatives he said it was a guarantee that the Conservative and Unionist Government would carry forward legislation which would benefit the great commercial life of the country. In the next Parliament the Unionist Government intended to carry an Employers' Liability Act, which would be an improvement on the one brought in by the late Government. They would also deal with the questions of the immigration of pauper aliens, and the sale of German prison-made goods in England. Next, they would bring in some scheme of old age pensions, and also a reform of the Poor Law. Another question which he thought was of importance was that of the voluntary schools. These schools were the pioneers of education in this country, and he thought that now, as they had been unduly pressed it was the utmost importance that they should be prepared to render these schools further assistance, because he believed that if a parent wished to bring up his child in a certain religion, he should have the opportunity of doing so. (Applause). In conclusion, he expressed the hope they would all feel that a great responsibility rested upon their shoulders, and that they would record their votes with a full appreciation of that responsibility. (Applause).

Questions were invited and a large number were sent up in writing. Mr. Joicey having answered some of them, the chairman called upon Mr. Bowles, of Newcastle, to address the meeting, but this was met by a loud shout from the audience of "Answer the questions." After the disorder thus caused had gone on for some time Mr. Joicey answered the remaining questions, and then he was subjected to a severe heckling from the audience respecting several statements made in the Unionist election literature which had been scattered throughout the division, which statements, the audience claimed to be inaccurate and misleading. Mr. Joicey, after several attempts to explain away the objection, said he was not responsible for what was in the literature referred to, and only sought to defend what he said himself, a statement which brought from the audience loud and long-continued laughter.

Mr. Bowles made three attempts to get a hearing but he was howled down, and after the meeting had repeatedly given "three cheers for Jones" and "three cheers for Morley."

Mr. Fairley—amidst much disorder—moved a vote of confidence in Mr. Joicey.

This was seconded, and about two dozen hands were held up in favour, the whole of the remainder of the audience holding up their hands against the resolution. Three cheers having been given for Mr. Jones, the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

MR. ATHERLEY-JONES AT DIPTON.

On Wednesday, Mr. L. A. Atherley-Jones addressed meetings at Westwood, Dipton, and Tantobie, at each place receiving an enthusiastic welcome. At Dipton the chair was taken by Mr. J. W. Taylor, C.C., and he was accompanied on the platform by Mr. R. Tindale, Annfield Plain; Mr. Hardy, White-le-Head; Mr. D. Mole, Mr. Murray, &c.

The Chairman said that they had heard Mr. Joicey the previous night put his views before them. He was courteously treated, and the meeting was conducted with the greatest order and decorum. They had heard Mr. Joicey's pedigree, and support was asked for him on account of his commercial ability. Their own candidate also had a pedigree. (Hear, hear). He was not the son of a wealthy man, but he was the son of a man of brilliant capabilities who sacrificed his prospects, even to imprisonment, even to penning notes with his own blood, in order that the democracy of this country could have their rights. (Applause).

Mr. Atherley-Jones, who had an enthusiasm reception, said he regretted that, owing to the way this contest had been sprung upon him, he was obliged to work what he might call treble shift in order that he might do his duty to his constituents by visiting them all. (Applause). He was not going to rely on any claims of pedigree. The chairman had referred to the labours of his father in the Chartist cause. That always awakened in him touching and painful memories, but though he was a son of Ernest Jones the Chartist he had never used that name as a reason why they should return him to Parliament. (Applause). They must judge him, not by his pedigree, but by his paces—(applause)—and if they thought he had been a true servant to the constituency they would vote for him, but if they thought otherwise they would discard him. It was not with men personally that they were concerned; but it was whether they were going to vote for a man associated with the Conservative cause or one associated with the Liberal. (Applause). If working men voted for Conservative candidates—and they did do it—it was from thoughtless, carelessness, and from ignorance of their nation's history. (Applause.) No one could look back on the history of the last fifty years and point out a case in which the bishops had voted for and not against any measure that tends to the amelioration of the people of this country. (Applause.) He did not want to say anything disrespectful about the ministers of the Established Church. He knew that many worked honestly for the people's good, but he would ask them who had been the best friends of the people in promoting purity and holiness of life and bringing joy into the homes of the multitude? It was the humble non-conformist ministers who depended for their living on the contributions of the congregations. (Applause.) Then they had the beer interest of this country. He was not going to make a teetotal speech to them—he was not a teatotaller himself—but he would ask, did they think that the brewers who had piled up all their wealth out of the suffering, the misery, and the degradation of the people, were the friends of the working classes? ("No.") He ventured to say that every great reform achieved for the benefit of the people had been brought about by the party of which he was a humble member. (Applause.) The time when the Tories were in office between 1886 and 1892 were "seven lean years." They gave them the County Council Act, it was true, but the powers conferred under it were confined to the maintenance of the roads, only the partial control of the police, and the congenial occupation of supervising the lunatic asylums. (Loud applause.) They also gave them Free Education, but he would remind working men that the money to pay for this came out of their own pockets. The late Government passed the Parish Councils Act, the Factories Act, and the Bill for disestablishing the Church in Wales. During the time he had been in Parliament he had done nothing to be ashamed of, and nothing that tended to injure the fair fame of this great constituency. (Applause.) A number of questions were put and answered.

On the motion of Mr. Mole, seconded by Mr. Murray, a vote of confidence in the candidate was adopted with enthusiasm.

Mr. Atherley-Jones also addressed meetings at Westwood and Tantobie, and a vote of confidence was passed at each place.

GRAND LIBERAL MEETING AT LEADGATE.

A SPLENDID GATHERING AND GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Last (Thursday) evening, Mr. Atherley-Jones addressed a magnificent gathering in the Co-operative Hall, Leadgate. Long before the meeting commenced, the splendid hall was packed with an enthusiastic audience. Thos. Keenleyside occupied the chair, and he was supported by a large number of the members of the Liberal party.

In opening the proceedings, the chairman said it afforded him great pleasure to be chairman at a large meeting like that merely to show which side he was on. (Applause).

Coun. Winter, in moving a vote of confidence in Mr. Atherley-Jones, stated that he believed that that resolution would meet with the approval of the vast majority of that magnificent meeting. (Cheers.) He greatly mistook the signs of the times if they in North-West Durham had to share the misfortunate fate of some of their neighbours. (Cheers.) If they retained the seat—as they intended to do (Cheers)—it would be one of the greatest victories in Durham, because their opponents had not played a fair game. (Cheers.)

At this point, Mr. and Mrs. Atherley-Jones appeared on the platform, and were received with loud cheers again and again renewed.

Mr. George Walton seconded.

Mr. H. Holliday (secretary to the Consett Iron Company) supported, and said it was the first time since he came into the neighbourhood that he had had an opportunity of speaking to the people in the district, and it afforded him great pleasure to support the motion in favour of Mr. Atherley-Jones. (Cheers.) He sincerely hoped that they would hear on Saturday that Mr. Atherley-Jones was at the head of the poll with as great a majority as on the last occasion. (Loud cheers.)

Miss Gibeon also supported, and expressed her best wishes for the success of the Liberal party. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Atherley-Jones, whose rising was the signal for tremendous cheering, said in addressing that magnificent meeting he would have to commence his speech with regret that he had kept them late, but that was caused by the fact that he was met at Annfield Plain by a vast concourse of miners, who took the horses from his carriage, dragged him down at immense risk to his life to a place of meeting, where they passed a unanimous—no, not a unanimous, one hand was held up against it (loud laughter)—vote of confidence. (Cheers.) He had been bound to respect the enthusiasm of that great meeting, even at the risk of having to make an appology to them in Leadgate. He had been told—(interruption.)—He was strongly in favour of forming a night school in Leadgate—(laughter)—although he did not maen to say that he would take the responsible duty of teacher (laughter and cheers.) He had not come to make a confession of his political faith. He had done that ten years ago, and it had not changed. (Cheers.) He was told the Consett Town Hall would be thronged with a large assembly who would hound him out of the place. What had been the result? He knew of no more inspiring, no more magnificent meeting than that which welcomed their old member back. (Loud cheers.) And so it had at each meeting he had addressed. The cause of Liberalism was paramount in the division (cheers.) He was not afraid of the contest, and he was not afraid to meet any man, woman, or child in that vast gathering who rose up to question him upon his political career. He had been touched—deeply touched—by the kindly reference to his father's name, but it was not for a man to depend upon his race, or to depend upon his mother, or his father, or his grandfather, but to depend upon his own individual manhood. (Loud cheering.) If they looked through the great landmarks of legislation in that country, they would see who had been the true friends of the people. (Cheers). Who gave the people the Reform Bill of 1832? The Liberal party. Who resisted that Bill? The Conservative party and the House of Lords. (Voice: "Do away with them.") Who repealed the Corn Laws, and who turned this country of ours into a teeming hive of industry? The Liberal party. (Cheers). This was also resisted by the Conservatives. Who gave religious equality to the Catholics? The Liberal party. (Cheers). And who opposed it? The Conservative party, the House of Lords, and the Bishops. (Hisses). Who gave them the vote by ballot? (Cheers). Some of them were afraid to vote against their employer. They could vote against their employer with impunity, as the ballot was absolutely secret. Who got them that? The Liberal party. (Cheers). Who gave them the Reform Bill of 1885? The Liberal party. (Cheers). Would they like to go back to the time when they had no vote? What transpired in 1886, when the Liberal party went out of power, simply because they endeavoured to do a great act of justice to Ireland, by granting her Home Rule; without injury to the interests of this great empire; giving to the people of Ireland a reasonable amount of power over the affairs of that country. (Cheers). The Conservatives succeeded in throwing out the Bill. Who were the men that opposed them. Mr. Chamberlain—(hisses)—who was once a Radical, along with other great men, including Lord Hartingdon, Lord Wolmer, and the squires and the landowners deserted their camps. But, mark you, the Liberal flag still kept floating in the breeze. (Cheers). These men made Home Rule a bridge, and they crossed over to the other side. They tried again in 1892; but it was ignominiously and continuously thrown out by the House of Lords. (Hisses). Was it the desire of the masses of North-West Durham to send back to power another Conservative Government? If so, it meant other seven lean years. (Cheers). The Liberal party in three years passed more beneficial legislation than any other Government, who had held the reins of office during the same number of years. (Cheers). He said that the Parish Councils Act was one of the best measures that had been passed by any Government and the Act had done a great deal so far as it had been put into force. (Cheers). As it was now the humblest peasant and his wife could sit side by side with the peer, the squire, or the landowner, and conduct the affairs of the parish. He would ask was that nothing? (Cheers). From 1892 to 1895 the Liberals had done a great amount of work. They had made a good attempt to pass measures. (Cheers). They tried to close the Irish controversy, but they were met with determined obstruction. By a gigantic effort they succeeded in getting the Bill passed through the House of Commons; but it was doomed by the House of Lords. ("Shame.") In conclusion, Mr. Jones said that at the present time there were strong forces throughout the country working against the Liberal party. Disaster had overcome them, but it was not to be wondered at. They had arrayed against them powerful forces, poisoning the whole political atmosphere with lies. (Cheers). In North-West Durham they were still determined to stand by the old Liberal flag—(cheers)—though all the world might fall away, they would still be true if they were defeated on the day of the poll. (A voice: "Never," and loud cheers.) If such did come to pass, they would still go on struggling for the emancipation of suffering humanity. (Cheers). He believed they would once more return him as their member for that great constituency. (Loud and prolonged cheers, and "Three cheers for Jones.")

Mr. Jones answered several questions satisfactory.

The vote of confidence was then put to the meeting, and carried, amidst the wildest excitement. About two dozen hands were held up against it, principally those of youths who had congregated at the back of the building.

Mr. Jones returned thanks, and the customary vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated one of the most enthusiastic and successful meetings yet held by Mr. Jones.

THE IRISH PARTY AND MR ATHERLEY-JONES.

At a meeting held on Monday night in the Roman [illegible] Blackhill, there being a very large [illegible] was resolved "That we, the Nationalists of Consett, Blackhill, and Shotley Bridge, pledge ourselves to record our votes and do our utmost to return Mr. Atherley-Jones at the head of the poll, and call upon all our fellow-Nationalists in this division to do likewise." A similar resolution was also carried at a meeting held at Dipton on Wednesday night. The Irish party numbers over 1,500 voters in the division.

POLLING IN NORTH-WEST DURHAM.

Polling commenced to-day (Friday), in North-West Durham. During the past fortnight both parties have worked most energetically to secure the return of their respective candidates at the head of the poll. There are 28 polling districts, with thirty-five separate booths, and the registered number of electors is 11,321, being a considerable increase since the 1892 election. The following are the places of polling:—Allendale Cottages, Benfieldside, (2 booths), Burnhope, Burnopfield, Castleside, Catchgate, Consett, (3 booths), Cornsay, Dipton, (2 booths), Ebchester, Edmondbyers, Hunstanworth, Hamsterley, Knitsley, Lanchester, Langley Park, Leadgate, (2 booths), Pickering Nook, Quebec, Satley, South Moor, Stanley, (2 booths), Tanfield, Tanfield Lea, Ushaw, Waskerley, West Kyo, (2 booths), and White-le-Head. The candidates are—Mr. Llewellyn Archer Atherley-Jones, barrister-at-law, London (who has represented the constituency since the general election of 1885, when he defeated Col. A. B. Wilbraham, J.P., then of Shotley Bridge by a majority of nearly 2,000 votes) and Mr. James Joicey (Liberal Unionist), Poulton Priory, Gloucestershire. The candidates were early astir, and will devote themselves to the task of driving to most of the polling stations, but so far there is little excitement outside the central committee-rooms.

In 1886 Mr. Atherley-Jones was returned unopposed, but there was a contest in 1885, when Mr. Atherley Jones polled 5,081 votes and Col. Wilbraham (C), 3,785—majority for Atherley-Jones, 1,996. At the last election the result was as follows:—

Atherley-Jones (L) 5.121
Dunville (U) 2,891

Liberal majority 2,230

There were 17 spoiled papers. Out of a total of 10,330 on the register, 8,029 persons recorded their votes.

The poll takes place to-day (Friday), and the votes will be counted at Lanchester on Saturday morning. The result will be telegraphed to the "Guardian" Office, Consett, and to Mr. Jackson's Printing Works, at Stanley, and will be displayed in the windows.

NORTH-WEST DURHAM ELECTION.

MEETING AT SOUTH MOOR COLLIERY.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Joicey addressed a meeting at South Moor Colliery. Mr. Fairley presided, and was supported by Mr. Joicey, Ald. U. A. Ritson, and others.—Mr. Joicey, who was very well received, said it was the intention of the Unionist party to go forward with measures for the social welfare of the people, and not to tinker with a Constitution which was one of the finest in the world. (Applause). Mr. Joicey also spoke on the various measures passed by the Unionist party. He did not believe the Local Veto Bill would meet the ends for which it was intended. He thought something on the lines of the Gothenburgh system might be tried with advantage. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. Wm. Harvey moved, and Mr. Wm. Nicholls seconded, a resolution of confidence in Mr. Joicey, which was carried by a large majority.

LEADGATE DISTRICT COUNCIL.

On Wednesday evening, the monthly meeting of this body was held in the Public Offices, Front Street, Leadgate—Mr L. Nicholson (chairman) presiding. The other Councillors present were—Messrs George Nicholson, — Dormond, — Cheeseman, J. Costello, W. Robson, Thos. Keenleyside, the Clerk (Mr J. H. Coupland), and the Surveyor (Mr T. S. Longstaff.)

THE URINALS.

The Surveyor reported that urinals had not yet been repaired by the Consett Water Company, and, therefore, the supply of water had not yet been provided.

The CHAIRMAN stated that according to a letter from the Consett Water Company the matter was going to have their attention.

The Surveyor: Yes; the company will be repairing the pipes at an early date.

Mr NICHOLSON thought the urinal near to the new bridge, opposite the Co-operative Stores, should be removed to a more convenient place.

The Surveyor: Were will that be?

Mr NICHOLSON: I don't know; but you cannot expect it to stand in its present position when the bridge has been widened.

The Surveyor: I cannot find a more convenient place.

It was resolved to allow the question to remain in abeyance.

MORE POWERS.

On the proposition of Mr ROBSON, seconded by Mr CHEESMOND, it was resolved that the Council should adopt Part III of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1890.

REPAIRS AT CROOKHALL.

A letter was read from the Consett Iron Company pointing out that the carrying away of the water from the Blue Heaps, and the cleaning of the water covers, and the repairing of the hydrants at the back of the Blue Row, Crookhall, would have their attention.

This was considered satisfactory.

THE WATER SUPPLY AT EAST CASTLE.

The CHAIRMAN explained that he, along with Mr Robson, made an investigation as to the turning off of the water supply for the village of East Castle in connection with the construction of the new passenger railway to Annfield Plain. They saw Mr. Russell, secretary to the Consett Water Company, who told them the pipe did not belong to them, but the Consett Iron Company. They acquainted the latter firm of the fact, and the matter had been remedied. The people had now got a sufficient supply of water.

The Issuing of Licenses.

After a short discussion, the Clerk was instructed to write to the Local Government Board to ascertain if the Council had the power to make a change for issuing slaughter-house and other licenses.

Furious Driving.

The Chairman reported that the police had taken up the question of the furious driving in the district.

Mr. Nicholson: Has there been some drivers guilty of this offence.

The Chairman: Yes. What the Council find fault with is the way people who are in charge of horses drive out of the cross streets.

Medical Officer's Report.

This report was read as follows:—

Gentlemen,—The cases of infectious disease notified to me during the month were:—Two cases of scarlet fever, and three cases of enteric fever. Herewith I append the vital statistics for the quarter ending June 30th, from which it will be seen that the birth-rate is quite phenomenal, and that the death-rate is about the average. It is also worthy of note that only two deaths from any of the notifiable diseases were registered.

On the whole the health of the district has been well maintained.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
GEORGE RENTON, M. D.

Blackhill, July, 9th, 1895.

The vital statistics for the quarter ending June 30th, 1895, were as follows:—53 births representing an annual rate of 47.1 per thousand—26 males, and 27 females. 18 deaths representing an annual rate of 16.8 per thousand—11males, and 7 females. Scarlet fever, 13 cases; erysipelas, 5 cases; enteric fever, 7 cases, 2 deaths; total—25 cases, two deaths.

The following deaths occurred from other than notifiable diseases:—Pulmonary consumption, 1; bronchitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy, 2; Tubercular disease, other than pulmonary consumption, 3; disease of the heart, 5; diseases of the abdominal viscera, 2; infant cases, 1; other diseases, 3; total, 19.

The report was adopted.

The Outbreak of Infectious Disease.

Mr. Costello considered it would be better if the Council were made aware of the fact of the outbreak of all infectious diseases.

The Chairman stated that the Act provided that such cases should be reported to the Inspector.

Mr. Costello said he understood there had been a case in a house which was considered to be overcrowded.

The Chairman stated the doctor had not mentioned the case.

The subject dropped.

The Grass in the Park.

The Surveyor was instructed to sell the grass in the park.

Surveyor's Report.

The Surveyor reported as follows:—

Durham main road.—Part of it water-tabled. The whole of Watling Street, and Pont Lane has been water-tabled and dressed up, and other general repairs done. Also carted small quantities of slag, &c., where the floods had washed the roads during the recent heavy rains. A good deal more will have to be done, particularly on Iveston Bank and footpath. Other places will need repairs.

Annexed are the monthly paybills:

Durham main road, manual labour, £4 3s 0d.; other roads, £6 10s 0d; team laobur, 16/-; Inspector's paybill, £2 5s 0d. Total, £13 14s 0d.

Collector's Report.

The collector stated that he had paid over to the treasurer the sum of £20 on account of general district rate.

Inspector's Report.

The Inspector reported that the ashpits, privies, and other manures have all been well carted out during the month. Notices had been sent out according to the Committee's report. He had the main drain, west of the new stores, lengthened, and the sewerage gutter cleaned out at the south side of Leadgate. The main drain in Plantation Street, near the new mineral water manufactory will have to be lengthened, alterations will be required to be done to the main sewerage drain at the deviation at Watling Street Railway Crossing. A truck of clot lime has been carted all over the district for whitewashing purposes. Notices has been given for the people to whitewash out all out-offices.

The reports were adopted.

The Rowland Wilkinson Charity.

The Chairman reported what had taken place respecting this charity. He stated that steps were being taken to have the funds of the charity distributed every year to poor persons residing in the several parishes of the Lanchester Union.

Mr. Nicholson proposed that the Council should endorse what had been done in this matter by the Committee at Lanchester.

This was seconded by Mr. Keenleyside, and agreed to.

Deviating the Traffic.

A letter was read from Messrs Nowell and Sons, contractors for the new railway to Annfield Plain, pointing out that the bridge, opposite the Co-operative Stores was now completed, and they would ask the Council to grant permission to deviate the traffic from Watling Street crossing, so as to allow them to carry out the alterations at this place.

It was agreed that the contractors should have permission to deviate the traffic for a week, so as to carry out the work.

This was all the business.

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358q

CONSETT READING AND RECREATION ROOMS.

The half-yearly general meeting was held on Thursday night week in the New Town Hall Buildings, Consett. Mr. G. D. Powell presided, and there was a large attendance.—The Secretary (Mr. Jas. Kelly) presented his report as follows:—

Gentlemen,—In presenting this, the 22nd half-yearly report for the period ending June 30th, 1895, of the above institution, your Committee have again every reason to congratulate you upon the steady increase both of the members roll, and of your finances, an evident fact that the Institute is gaining in popularity with the people of Consett. On June 30th, the number of bona-fide members on the roll was 296, and the balance in your treasurer's hands was £45 odd. During the past half-year, your Committee have made an effort to improve the ventilation of the Recreation Room, and they trust that, what they have done may prove satisfactory, and thereby add to the comfort of those attending. The billiard table still proves as attractive as ever, while the other means of recreation are also well patronised. The Reading-room is now supplied with all the latest magazines, periodicals, &c., and is numerously attended every day. The library has not been added to since the last report; but your Committee contemplate making additions thereto after the next stocktaking. 2,700 volumes have been issued during the last half-year. Your Committee cannot conclude this report without referring to the very great loss the Institute has sustained by the death of their first, and only President, the late W. Jenkins, Esq., J.P. He had held the office of President since the formation of the Institute in July, 1884. It was mainly through his efforts that it was brought into existence, and it was he who guided and helped it during its years of infancy. It will be your melancholy duty to elect another gentleman to fill his place. In conclusion your Committee have only to repeat that it is the duty of every member to do his level best to increase the membership by pointing out to his friends the very great advantage of the Institute, and thereby strengthen it still further.

The report was adopted.

Mr. George Ainsworth, J.P., Selby Lodge, was elected president, in the room of the late Mr. William Jenkins, J.P., Consett Hall. The customary votes of thanks terminated the meeting.

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Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN—ARMSTRONG.—Blackhill, Wesleyan Chapel, 15th inst., by the Rev W. H. Greenaway, William H. Brown to Mary Lizzie, eldest daughter of the late W. J. Armstrong, Blackhill. 795r

BAINBRIDGE—GRAY.—Stanhope, Primitive Chapel, 13th inst., John Bainbridge, of Newlandside Hall, to Margaret Gray, of Frosterley.

LANCHESTER.—Register Office, Lanchester Lodge, 13th inst., Richard Johnson, of South Moor, to Dorothy Ann Robson, of Stanley. 15th inst., Wm. Hall, of East Pontop, to Margaret Jane Rennison, of Dipton. Same day, Thomas Barnett to Agnes Logan, both of Consett. 17th inst., William Nicholson to Margaret Janes Stoves, both of West Stanley.

DEATHS.

ALDERSON.—West Pelton, 11th inst., aged 8 years Thomas, son of Thomas and Susan Alderson.

ATTHEY.—Tantobie, 15th inst., aged 25, Thomas, son of Wm. and Margaret Atthey.

DAVISON.—Marley Hill, School House, 15th inst., in her 33rd year, Catherine, wife of Robert Davison.

GOODFEDLOW.—Portobello, near Birtley, 10th inst., aged 70, James Goodfellow.

HALL.—Happy Land, 10th inst., aged 6 months, Ann, daughter of Thomas and Dorothy Ann Hall. 788r

MARTIN.—Stanhope, 17th inst., aged 70 years, Robert Martin.

MILBURN.—Cornsay, Cornsay House, 15th inst., aged 54, Sarah Anne, widow of the late Thomas Milburn.

POOLE.—Winlaton, Manor House, 15th inst., Anne Eliza, wife of James Alfred Poole.

TURNER.—Consett, at the residence of Miss Beck, No. 7, Harvey Street, on the 17th inst., aged 62 years, William Turner, late of the Station Hotel, Blackhill. To be interred at Blackhill Cemetery on Friday, at 3 o'clock. Friends please accept this, the only intimation. 800r

WARD.—Blackhall Mill, 14th inst., aged 11 months, Charlton, son of George and Thomasine Ward.

In affectionate remembrance of John Dodd, beloved husband of Hannah Dodd, of the Queen's Head Hotel, Annfield Plain, who died July 19th, 1893.

"We have to mourn the loss of one
We did our best to save;
Beloved on earth, regretted, gone,
Remembered in the grave."

785r Not forgotten by his loving wife—H. DODD.

In loving remembrance of Isabella Robson, the dearly beloved daughter of Thomas and Mary Jane Judge, of Leadgate, and beloved wife of Thomas Allen, who died July 21st, 1894, aged 22 years.

"A bitter grief, a shock severe,
To part with her we loved so dear;
The loss is great that we sustain,
But we trust in heaven to meet again."

786r Sincerely loved by her FATHER and MOTHER.

In ever loving and affectionate remembrance of Martha Jane, the only and dearly-beloved daughter of William and Jane Mason, aged 17 years, who fell asleep in Jesus on July 21st, 1893, at Shildon, and was interred at Burnopfield on July 24th.

"The Lord giveth to His beloved sleep."

"Cold and silent she sleeps in the lonely churchyard.
Away from the friends who have loved her so dear.
And over her grave grows the green grassy soil.
Which affection has watered with many a tear."

"Had He asked us, well we know,
We would cried, oh! spare our flower;
Yes, with streaming tears, would pray,
Yes, Lord, we love her, let her stay."

"She will not return to us, but we shall go to her."

I beg to thank all who attended my beloved wife's funeral on Saturday last, as well as those who kindly forwarded wreaths, or sent letters of sympathy, to us in our great sorrow.

J. ARMSTRONG.

16, Eltringham Street, Blackhill,
July 17th.
813r

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Printed and Published by ROBERT JACKSON at the Atmospheric Printing Works, 59, Front Street, Consett.—Friday, July 19th, 1895.