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JUBILEE CAPS. Also, TWO PEAKED CAPS.
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KID GLOVES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen, 2, 4, and 6-Buttons, Black and Coloured, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 11d. per pair.
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DRESS AND DRAPERY MART,
NEW TOWN HALL, CONSETT

The Consett Guardian

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Prices 1s. 11d. up to 5s. 9d.
SCARFS AND COLLARS,
Prices from 2d. up to 1s. 6d.
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Prices 3½d. up to 1s. 6½d.
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NEW TOWN HALL, CONSETT.

No. 1,403. REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. FRIDAY EVENING, July 1st, 1887. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Money.

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

JOHN CRAWFORD, Auctioneer, 25, Victoria Street, Consett, is prepared to make immediate CASH ADVANCES to Farmers, Cow Keepers, and the Public generally, from £10 to £1,000, on Household Furniture, or other security. Bills discounted. All applications promptly attended to. 957x

Contracts.

TO PAINTERS.

TENDERS FOR PAINTING OUTSIDE OF MILLS and PROPERTY of John Annandale and Sons, Shotley Grove and Lintz Ford, will be received (in Sections) on or before July 15th, 1887.

Specifications can be seen on application to WM. CAMPBELL, Shotley Grove, and ROBT. McWATT, Lintz Ford.

The Proprietors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. 59y

Lost.

10s. REWARD.

LOST, on Saturday, 18th inst., in Consett, a Ladies' GOLD NECK-CHAIN, with a Guinea attached.—Anyone returning the same to 23, Middle Street, will receive above reward. 65y

LOST, or Stolen, from Redwell Hills, a Black and-White CUR PUP.—A reward will be given on returning it to R. LAWSON, Low Bradley, Medomsley. Anyone detaining it after this notice will be prosecuted. 73y

Wanted.

WANTED, a useful GIRL as General Servant, about 15 or 16.—Apply at *Guardian* Office for reference. 60y

WANTED, a SERVANT GIRL.—Apply, on Saturday, to Mr. WM. ELTRINGHAM, Overman, Catchgate. 62y

WANTED, a GIRL for Farm House; one that can milk preferred.—Apply J. HALL, Blackhall Farm, near Ebchester. 68y

WANTED, Young GIRL, about 17, for general House Work.—Apply to Mrs. MOFFATT, Shotley Bridge. 31y

PERSONS of either sex WANTED to do artistic work at home. No Painting. Good pay. 2s. Apiece. All materials free.—W. EAST, Southampton.

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

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

LADIES REQUIRING SERVANTS and SERVANTS SITUATIONS will do well by applying at MRS. COOKE's Registry, 38, Durham Road, Blackhill. 889w

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

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

WANTED, by the Consett Co-operative Store, a SALESWOMAN for the Hardware Department.—Applicants to meet the Committee on Tuesday night next, the 28th inst., at Seven o'clock. Wage, 10s. per week. 44y

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MINERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED, 20 Passengers to sail Every Tuesday from Newcastle Quay to NEW YORK or PHILADELPHIA. Fare from Consett £3 10s. only.—Apply to North of England Emigration Co., 32, Blackett Street, Newcastle. 434x

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.—500 MINERS, LABOURERS, and other WORKMEN WANTED for Western Australia; Assisted Passages granted. Also, 50 FEMALE SERVANTS for Queensland every month, wages £20 to £50 per year. Free Passages by Steamer.—Apply immediately to WM. J. JOHNSON, 96, High Street, Gateshead. N.B.—Cheap Fares to Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, New Zealand, South Africa, United States (only £3 10s.), and Canada. 890x

SPECIAL EMIGRATION.—50 Passengers WANTED to sail from Newcastle Quay every Tuesday, for New York and Philadelphia, at specially reduced rate of £3 10s. Cheap fares to all inland towns.—Apply to Netherlands Emigration Co., 23, Collingwood Street, Newcastle, Head Booking Office for County of Durham. Cheap fares from Liverpool, £2 5s. 962x

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NOTICE.—STINTING TO LET, in splendid condition. Moderate terms.—Apply J. WILLIAM WESTON, Annfield Place. 66y

TO LET, a Two-Roomed HOUSE, in Havelock Street.—Apply H. CORNFORTH, 13, Havelock Street, Consett. 35y

TO LET, COTTAGES, at Blackfine, and in Eltringham Street, Blackhill.—Apply to JOS. ELTRINGHAM, Railway Terrace. 46y

TO LET, Four-Roomed HOUSE, Delves Terrace, Consett.—Apply to MATTHEW ROBSON, Watling Street, Leadgate. 968x

TWO Three-Roomed comfortable HOUSES, with Gardens in front, pleasantly situate at Temple town.—Apply to WM. RAW, Auctioneer, Blackhill.

TO LET, a HOUSE of Five Rooms, in Cemetery Road, Blackhill. Immediate possession.—Apply, T. SWAINSTON, Grocer, Middle Street, Consett. 874x

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TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, suitable for Fruiterer, &c.; immediate possession.—Apply to M. FAWELL, Grocer, Front Street, Consett. 950x

TO LET, a HOUSE AND SHOP, at Kyo, suitable for a grocer, greengrocer, butcher, or any other similar business. This is a good opening for pushing man. Rent, £14.—Apply to WM. WILKINSON, Ironmonger, Catchgate. 15y

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FOR SALE, Eight SHARES in the Blackhill Starr-Bowkett Building Society.—Apply, Jno. S. MURRAY, Blackhill. 13y

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

FOR SALE, Two 50in. BICYCLES, 50s. each; One 52in. Bicycle, 40s. All in good order, at R. ROWELL's, Annfield Plain. 6y

For Sale.

A FEW SWARMS OF BEES FOR SALE, at 12s. 6d., 15s., and 20s.—THOMAS McCOURTY, Watchmaker, Newmarket Street, Consett. 72y

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

FOR SALE, Well-won Seed HAY, to be delivered within Four Miles, in Half-Ton Lots or upwards.—Apply to Mr. J. W. ARMSTRONG, Newiggen, Lanchester. 831x

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HARMONIUMS, Gothic style, Fret Front, Holder and Music Desk, £6. Burr Walnut, 7 Stops, £6; Burr Walnut, 5 Stops, £5; solid American Walnut, by Gilbert Bauer, £5 10s; Kelly and Co.'s Burr Walnut, 8 Stops, £10; American Organs, from £5; Bell and Co.'s and Estey and Co.'s from 13 to 70 guineas.—DAWSON AND CO., 142, Northumberland Street, Newcastle. 942x

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MR. MILNER, CHEMIST.

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.)*

CONSETT PUBLIC PARK.

To the Edditor of the Consett Gardian.

MISTOR EDDITOR.—DEAR SOR.—Aw am reely glad to think that we are gannen te get sum seets put up in wor Park, eftor all's duen and said; an aw can ashoor the members ove wor Lokill Parlemints that the seets, wen fixed, will be very exceptable te the numbors ove peepill thit frequents the Park eftor thor dailee toil is ower. Wile aw wis enjoyin the crickett last Setorday eftornune, aw hapened on a squad ove bandmen, and the convorsashun torned on mewsik, and all wondered why the Lokill Bords dident put up a bandstand as an inducement to the members ove the brass bands in wor district to practice in the Park theas fine neets, as it wad be far bettor then the close atmospheere ove a room, an aw firmlee beleeve that they are only waitin for a stand being put up and they will add the sweet charms ove their sweet musik te the beutefull scenory. That will be delightfull te everybodie. Wile aw am on the Park, aw find that one ove the many things that's wanted is sum place were a drink ove water can be got. Shoorlee thor wadent be a mitee expense in layin a pipe as far, say, as the crickettors Cabin; or mevies a foontin wad be mair ornimentall then a commin tap. But aw doot aw's askin ower much; onyway we mun leeve it te the genorosity ove the Parks Committee te luck eftor the rekwirements ove the large number ove residents ove the district that take advantage of the recreation ground so long needed in this popillis locality.—Yours, &c.,

ENJOYMENT.

Blackhill, June 28th, 1887.

SOCIALISM.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Your correspondent, Mr Mahon, is sure that I cannot prove Socialism to be against freedom, religion, and patriotism. So am I. Who would attempt to do anything so foolish, or fall into a trap so neatly prepared? I have only to show how futile such an attempt would be, by saying that I might claim very reasonably to be a Socialist myself. "Socialism is a name applied to various theories of social organisation, having for their common aim the abolition of that individual action upon which modern societies depend, and the substitution of a regulated system of united action." Now I have heard of the Socialistic theories, and attempts of Fouries, Owen, of St. Simon, and others, and these showed much that was acceptable and beautiful, and were probably only ruined by the weakness of human nature. I have stood under a railway arch in London and heard men who called themselves Socialists propound most horrible doctrines, absolutely foaming at the mouth while holding forth. The daily papers tell me of another class of men who name themselves Socialists, and openly advocate the plunder of the rich, and the murder of political foes. Yet again I have heard of the Christian Socialists, among whom there is no small number of English Churchmen. The truth is Socialism is a very wide and comprehensive name, claimed by many and abused by not a few. How then shall I begin to prove that all the varied theories of the different Socialisms are opposed to freedom, religion, and patriotism? How absurd that would be. Were I to attack one system Mr Mahon might possibly take refuge in another. Mr Mahon will pardon me when I say that I have some knowledge of Socialism according to Fouries, or Owen, or St. Simon, and others; but of Socialism according to Mahon, I am, I confess, ignorant. The truth is, sir, that your correspondent has made a mistake. My quarrel is with those madcaps who are stumping the country advocating plunder and murder, not with honest men who hold honest views on honest subjects. I sincerely hope I shall be able to class Mr Mahon among these latter, and that he is not hand in hand with the former. The press is open to Mr Mahon. Let him rehearse the articles of his belief if he cares to do so. Then, when I know of the doctrine, perchance I may act the critic.—Yours, &c.,

HAMILTON HENDERSON.

MUZZLING THE PRESS BY WASKERLEY SCHOOL BOARD.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—It is with deep regret that I learn from your last issue that there are people still in the dark at Waskerley.

"Dark, dark, dark I still may say
Amid the blaze of gospel day."

It is an old saying and a true one that there are none so blind as those who wont see. At a meeting of the ratepayers prior to the last election, the old Board members denied the ratepayers the use of the schoolroom. Did "One in the Dark" not shut his eyes wilfully on that occasion, or was it the natural darkness of his own little mind? Why should not the ratepayers meet in the school-room they have built out of the rates, especially in the depth of winter in the middle of a snowstorm, and even when the business was directly School Board business; The election of some more enlightened members of the community who would neither gag the press nor wish to do things in the dark, but whose actions would bear public scrutiny and the light of day. If the actions of a School Board will not bear the crucial test of public opinion and have to resort to the press gag to keep its doings from being public, it is quite time the public of Waskerley were bestirring themselves respecting the matter and trying to squeeze a little light into the "nut" of the "One in the Dark" and his confederates too. I sincerely hope that their craniums are not so thick as to require a trephening operation to let in the light. "One in the Dark" has spoken truly. Certainly he is in the dark with a vengeance—darkness that can be felt—Egyptian darkness—sure enough. He has not refuted a single statement I made, but seems to infer that I am a member of that august assembly who would have graced the Jewish Sanhedrum of old. I will lift the bushel a little as he desires, and tell him I am not a member of the School Board, never was, and probably never will be—at least I have no desire. My aspirations are not thitherward. He says the subject is stale. I fancy it is the most stale with himself and his friends, who want it hushed up. Sin is stale, but it has to be attacked; intemperance is stale, but it must be fought; evil is stale, but it must be met; darkness is stale, but we must have light, and in respect to the doings of Waskerley School Board, light we will have let the consequences be what they may.

"Tyrants chains are only strong
When slaves submit to wear them;
But who can bind them to the strong
Determined not to wear them."

—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

ANNFIELD PLAIN WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

This new erection has, under the able management of Mr Joseph Routledge, builder and contractor, been most successfully carried up in a short time and without accident. The timber is now in readiness for the roof, and waiting for the plumber getting his work done, in order to put the slates on to the building. As the new Wesleyan Sunday school has interfered with the right of way into one of Mr Miles Handy's fields on the Fines House Farm, a mutual arrangement has been arrived at on the part of the society and Mr Handy. The trustees have commenced to construct a new road from such fields to Mr Handy's homestead, and as there is a beck to cross on the new road, Messrs T. Gails, W. Atthey, J. Johnson, J. Macpherson, G. Moor, and R. Maddison, very generously gave their services on Friday afternoon, and cut out the ground work and laid the foundation of a substantial stone bridge for a cartway over this beck, and this will be shortly completed.

THROAT IRRITATION AND COUGH.—Soreness and dryness tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d., tins, 1s.1½d., labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Dr. George Moore, in his work on "Nose and Throat Diseases," says "The Glycerine Jujubes prepared by James Epps and Co., are of undoubted service as a curative or palliative agent," while Dr Gordon Holmes, Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary, writes: "After an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit in almost all forms of throat disease." 210x

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

"HOW TO DEBATE."—This is a handy little work containing the rules of debate, hints on public speaking, and other useful information for members of debating societies. The work, which is published at the small price of fourpence, may be had at Robert Jackson's bookseller, 9, Newmarket Consett.

THE WEARDALE RAILWAY.

A deputation having had an interview with the directors of the North-Eastern Railway at York, a public meeting was held on Friday, at St John's Chapel, to hear the result of the interview from the members of the deputation. Rev R. Shepherd presided, and Dr Hewitson proposed and Mr T. G. Watson seconded the following resolution, both gentlemen speaking highly of the attention and courtesy with which the deputation was recieved at York:—"That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the North-Eastern Railway directors for the very kind manner in which they recieved the projected Weardale Railway deputation at York on the 17th inst., and especially for the promise that the views and statements laid before them should recieve their very careful consideration."—This being unanimously carried, Mr Joshua Dawson proposed and Mr Thomas Carr seconded "That special thanks be given to Sir J. W. Pease for the deep interest he has taken in, and for the invaluable services he is rendering to the projected Weardale Railway scheme." This being also unanimously carried, Mr Pentland proposed and Mr Fleming seconded a vote of thanks to the deputation for their services at York. In reply,

Mr WILLIAM MORLEY EGGSELTONE (one of the deputation) said that the deputation went to York for the purpose of pointing out to the directors of the North-Eastern Railway that the industries of the dale were crippled for want of railway accomodation, and if the inhabitants lived in a railway age they were living without the advantages of such an indispensible accomodation. As it was necessary that some report of the dale and its resources should be laid before the directors, the speaker stated that he had prepared such a report, copies of which had been left in the hands of the directors, and it was his duty in replying to the resolution to give them a rough outline of what Weardale was, what it should be, and what would be the present and prospective results if the railway was extended up the dale. (Applause.) The speaker, taking a view of the dale, said that Weardale proper is comprised within the limits of Stanhope parish, which is the largest parish in the county, being three times larger than Wolsingham. Its area is 61,000 acres, and its length some 18 or 20 miles, and whilst the Wear Valley Railway only runs into the parish some 2½ miles, we seek the extension nine or ten miles further up the dale to Wearhead. If they took a glance back to the beginning of the present century and came down to the present time what did they find? Weardale in 1801 had a population of 5,155, and if they came down to 1871 or seventy years, they found that the population had doubled, being 10,330. Then in 1828 the rateable value of the parish was £14,842, whilst in 1877 it had more than trebled itself, being £49,059. It might be asked why this increase in population and rateable value? I attribute that increase as mainly due to a Division Act passed in 1799 for the dividing of 25,000 acres of land in the Forest part of the parish. Though this large area was divided and fenced it has not all been cultivated, for there are yet 30,000 acres of virgin moor-lands worth not more than one shilling per acre, 20,000 acres of pasture lands worth from 5s to 30s, and 10,000 acres of meadow worth from £3 to £4. It will be seen that over a sixth part of the parish may be said to be under cultivation. He pointed these things out to them to show that there was vast room for improvement from an agricultural point of view, with Division Acts and railway accomodation (applause); and if not the population the rateable value of Weardale could soon be doubled, and this improvement would be greatly facilitated by the railway, which would bring coals for lime-burning and also for draining, and planting would be of great advantage. Having pointed out the scope for the cultivation of the land let, he called their attention to his report bearing upon the probable railway traffic. This report he had divided into three sections: the first as to present and prospective permanent returns from cattle and sheep, passengers, goods and coals; second from limestone, ore and lead; third from hidden industries such as whinstone road material, lime, gluor spar, clay peat, &c. Let him go back to the first section and consider it under its four heads. Sir Joseph Pease, in one of his railway letters, stated that railways in purely agricultural districts did not pay, and it was quite true. Though Stanhope parish is large, and has most excellent limestone land, its output from cattle and sheep is a small item in the balance sheet of railway traffic. It was not necessary to go into particulars, as these would be found in his printed pamphlet, but he might state that he had calculated one-and-a-half acres of land to a sheep, two acres of pasture and one of meadow to a cow; and that a sheep will shear 5lbs of wool, and a cow make 3½ lbs of butter per week. From these bases I estimate the parish to carry 20,000 sheep and 10,000 head of cattle. Taking a third as the output, I come to the result for the parish that from 4,000 head of young stock, 325 tons of butter, and 44 tons of wool, the returns would only be some £142. Respecting the second head—namely, passengers—the present traffic may be estimated at £600, but if a railway ran through the dale we must consider that a passenger route would be established between Wearhead and Alston, and Wearhead and Catton Stations, distance about eleven miles each. Then the numerous local fairs, local exhibitions, journeys done on foot and by private conveyances, and excursions, an estimate of one-half of the £300 increase would be a moderate one. Under the third head goods would realise about £650. A considerable quantity of food, such as potatoes, does not at present touch rail. Then, fourthly, the 900 houses would consume 5,400 tons of coal, and no doubt but that Allanheads, four miles distance, would get their supplies at Wearhead. I estimate coal traffic at £360. From this first section my estimated returns—and I do not think I have been extravagant—would realise over £2,000 and deducting 50 per cent. for working expenses, this amount would pay 2 per cent. on the £50,000 capital required for the extension of the Wear Valley Railway from Stanhope to Wearhead. (Applause.) Coming to the second section, that of minerals, you, who know the rich metalliferous veins, the unlimited ironstone, and massive terraces of whinstone and limestone, who understand that this section is of great importance to a railway. Why was the Weardale ironstone not worked at the present day? I think it was Sir Lowthian Bell who recently stated that we were the largest consumers in the world, that 290 lbs. per head was consumed in the United Kingdom. If, then, iron is coming still more to the front, why is the raw material lying dormant in the Weardale hills? Owing to the cheap sea carriage and the high rate of inland carriage, Spain is cutting out our local raw material. Inland iron works were receding. Where were the iron works at Darlington, Witton Park, Ferryhill, &c.? One firm in the Midlands removed £100,000 worth of plant to the sea coast because of cheap sea carriage and heavy inland carriage, but as no one was going into shipping a change was looming in the distance. What was wanted in Weardale was cheaper transit, and that would be procured by the projected railway. Let me for a moment examine the transit of ironstone from Weardale. In 1864, the Weardale Iron and Coal Company won in the parish of Stanhope 112,900 tons of iron; of this amount 53,376 tons were won in Upper Weardale, or in that part covered by the projected railway. Taking the present, or recently present, price of carting to Westgate at 2s 4d per ton, and taking 1d per mile by rail through Rookhope to Tudhoe, or 2s 6d, you will find that it cost at the lowest estimate 4s 10d per ton taking to the furnace, a price which would almost bring it from Spain. Then take Wearhead to Tudhoe by the new line, 30 miles at ¾d per mile, or 1s 10½d the journey, you will find that by the present route the 53,376 tons would cost £12,899 in carriage, whilst by the new railway route it would have cost £5,009, showing a saving of £7,895. (Applause.) Here we have part of the problem solved, as the Weardale iron could be carried 2s 11½d per ton cheaper to the furnaces, hence would enter the market at a corresponding cheaper rate. (Applause.) Coming to the second head in the second section—namely, lead—I need say little about this, as you are nearly all lead-miners. The traffic of lead would not be great, but cheaper traffic was of importance. We import from Spain some 80,000 tons per annum, whilst we only produce 40,000 at home, consequently it is of importance that this mineral should be sent by the cheapest route to market. If the projected line be laid down I have been told on good authority that the Weardale Lead Company would very probably run a line up Rookhope to their mills, and might also build mills in Weardale. Then the bulk of the timber would come by rail and all the lead would go by rail, to the benefit of all concerned. (Applause.) I have previously stated that the present railway only entered into the parish two-and-a-half miles. In this district, Frosterley, with six limestone quarries, and Stanhope, with four quarries, send annually about 800,000 tons of stone out of the parish. Notwithstanding that, we have limestone cropping out all along the north side of the Wear west of Stanhope, only some 40,000 tons are sent from Upper Weardale, and this goes by the Rookhope mineral line. I base my estimates from this section upon the actual output of a given year of iron—1864, 53,376 tons, £1,556; lead, £256; limestone (actual output from one quarry), £654, or a total of £2,492, which would give two more per cent. to the capital required for the railway. (Applause.) From my third section, I give no returns, nor any estimated returns; yet this blank section promises as good returns as some of the other in the event of a railway. At Burtreford the great whin hill—which in its usual bed is 150 feet thick—is thrown up into a mountainous mass with very little covering. The whin could be quarried cheap, and royalties and damage would be very small, then water power could be used for breaking the stone into road metal. If a line was run up into the quarry from Wearhead, probably less than 3s per ton would put it into the trucks, then 50 miles carriage to Newcastle, at ¾d per mile, would make it about 6s. What is the price of whin road metal? It is 7s 6d per ton, both at Newcastle and Sunderland, and 9s 6d at York, and these are prices given me by the city surveyor and borough surveyor of these places. Blocks are also marketable, and limestone road metal is also an undeveloped industry in the upper end of the dale. Another material which is at present cast on to the waste heap is of considerable value, and that is gluor spar. The Weardale veins produce abundance of this mineral, and it has three marketable values. It is used as a gluor for some refractory ores, and for making gluoric acid, but its demand in this respect is limited. This gluor spar, gravel is cast off from the washing floors in hundreds of tons, and it is clean washed in order to seperate the ore, hence it forms a good aggregate for concrete and for artificial stone. A friend of mine, a manufacturer of cement in Newcastle, tells me it is worth 4s to 7s per ton in that city. Here, in my opinion, we have a splendid industry as it is produced at no cost and a shilling will put it on to rail, and three more take it to Newcastle. Again, this sparry gravel is of great value for gentlemen's garden walks, and tons go away for this purpose, notwithstanding the cost of 6s per ton to Stanhope Station. I consider from this waste there is a considerable traffic, and its sale and utilisation would benefit both the railway and the inhabitants. (Applause.) Weardale abounds in clay of various colours, and tile works and even potteries might be established, and peat-moss litter is abundant, not forgetting that peat-moss is a remarkable article. The hills also abound in slates, flags, building stones, &c., but from all these items in my third section I gave no returns in my estimated traffic. Taking 52 per cent of the gross receipt for working expenses, I estimate that an income of £4161 will pay 4 per cent. on the £50,000 capital, and give £2,164 for working expenses. In conclusion, let me point out that if the new line create £500 of new traffic, it would feed the other part of the North-Eastern Railway Company's line, and if it passed over 20 miles of it it would give £500 nett profit, after deducting 15 pet cent. for working expenses. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN proposed a vote of thanks to Mr Egglestone for his able speech on the recources of the dale, and which was a summary of this most excellent report—a report for which the people of Weardale were greatly indebted, as it set forth in fact and figure what Weardale was and what it might be.

Mr DAWSON, who complimented the writer of the report, seconded the vote, which was carried with applause.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings, it being announced that the committee wished the report circulated, copies at four pence were on sale at the door.

NOTES FROM WEARDALE.

The continued drought is having a marked effect on the hay crops of Upper Weardale, and unless there is a speedy change harvest operations will soon be general, although it is still some weeks from the general time of commencing harvest.

The second of the series of lectures by Miss J. P. Earl, Stanhope, intended to be delivered at Wearhead, had to be abandoned, no audience gathering, the lady and her friends substituting a ramble in the neighbourhood till the hour of departure.

The quarterly meeting of Weardale Wesleyan Circuit was held at Stanhope, and the general statistics showed the society to be in a satisfactory position, financially and otherwise.

Mr William Herdman, of Westgate, Weardale, has been selected by the Edinburgh Geological Society to report on the Borderland Rocks of Scotland, where at present there is a dispute. Mr Herdman's paper will be read at the Geological Association at Edinburgh, when his decision will be regarded as final. We understand that Mr Herdman is on the eve of being elected a member of the Royal Palæontographical Society.

Trade Notes.

DURHAM MINERS' GALA.—The following speakers have been selected to address the Durham miners at their gala on the racecourse on July 23rd:—Messrs L. A. Atherley Jones, M.P., C. Fenwick, M.P., T. M. Healy, M.P., and Joseph Arch, and the agents of the association, Messrs. Crawford, Patterson, Wilson, and Foreman.

PONTOP COLLIERY, ANNFIELD PLAIN.—This pit commenced full work on Monday, after a new cylinder has been put in and other repairs done. The coke ovens in connection with this pit continue to work full time, although the colliery was lying off for a week. There was a big heap of coals in stock to keep the ovens in operation.

Football.

CATCHGATE RED STAR ASSOCIATION CLUB.—On the 15th inst, the fifth annual supper of the above club was held at the Queen's Head Hotel, Annfield Plain. The supper was served at 7·30 p.m., and great credit is due to Mrs Greener for the admirable way in which the arrangements were carried out, as well as for the excellence of the viands. Miss Davison, Mrs Iley, and the Misses Greener attended to the wants of the company. After full justice had been done to the good things provided, preparations were made for a jovial evening, during which the following vocal programme was given:—Songs—"Paddy's trip to London," Mr Wm. King; "Never boys give way to sorrow," Mr Greener; "Oh! what has changed you?" Mr Wm. Dodds; "The Welsh pack-man," Mr Voll; "Hev ye seen wor cuddy?" Mr Greener; "McGuiness," Mr W. Dodds; "Scarlet Fever Jane," Mr Jos. Wilson; "Pat is full of jollity," Mr Wm. King; "I'm a man that's done wrong," Mr A. Smith. During the intervals, duets and solos were given on the violin by Messrs Rowell and Laws. Mr Laws executed some difficult pieces on the base violin with a skill which showed him to be complete master of his instrument. His rendering of "Auld Robin Gray," and "Carse o' Gowrie" being very much appreciated. A pleasant evening was concluded by the company singing the National Anthem.

"RUPTURES."—WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is the most effective invention for the treatment of Hernia. The use of a steel spring, so hurtful in its effects, is avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the Moc-Main Pad and Patent Lever, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected. Send for descriptive circular, with testimonials and prices, to J. WHITE AND CO. (Limited), Picadilly, London. Do not buy of Chemists, who often sell an IMITATION of our Moc-Main. J. White and Co. have not any Agents

VOLUNTEER EECAMPEENT AT ROWLANDS GILL.

A more convenient and beautiful spot than that selected by the officers of the 5th Durham Rifle Volunteers on which to have their encampment could not very well have been chosen. Gibside Park offers every advantage to an infantry regiment learning their work thoroughly. Behind the rows of tents enough ground is available for the ordinary battalion drills, while away in front on the top of the hill and beyond the fine old racecourse, bordered as it is with innumerable trees of all sizes and descriptions, a fine stretch of country is at the command of the volunteers to learn outpost duty, to have sham fights, or night surprises—the latter being a most favourite occupation with this regiment. The tents are pitched on the same plot of ground as that occupied in former years, being sheltered on either side by well-wooded hills. These are arranged in ten rows or streets, with the officers' at the head, are of the usual bell shape, and number in all about 120. The entrance to the encampment has been changed this year, and now the front guard are facing the west, instead of the south. On Saturday evening, which may be considered as the first night, although most of the tents had been erected the previous day by a fatigue party, there were nearly 500 men of all ranks under canvas. The South Shields detachment arrived in the afternoon by train, while the Gateshead, Blaydon, and Winlaton contingents marched out. They bore unmistakable marks of this when they arrived on the ground, as besides the great discomfort of the dusty roads, the atmosphere was very warm, which had the effect of making the men looking fatigued. Tea was soon ready for them, however, and after a wash they were as "fresh as larks," as one of them remarked. Their first business was to attack a large stack of straw at one end of the ground, and soon hundreds of the men were to be seen filling their beds and pillowcases, and otherwise putting their new lodgings in order. That there are some old campaigners in the regiment may be seen by a walk down the rows of tents, many of which are very artistically decorated with flags, plants, and foliage. By eight o'clock they had everything spic and span, and afterwards enjoyed themselves in various ways till bedtime. "Lights out" found very few of the men absent, and those that were, turned up all right a few minutes afterwards. The night proved to be, in the opinion of some of the officers, one of the quietest ever experienced in the history of this regiment, and that the men did not at once take to the change may be inferred from the fact that by four o'clock the next morning, although the weather was not very favourable, a heavy mist enshrouding the camp, they were astir and perambulating the lines. As the day advanced, however, the weather improved, and during the afternoon the sun was shining most splendidly. Sunday being a quiet day there was only one parade—a drumhead service, when the ceremony was conducted by Rev H. Archdall, vicar of Tanfield. The service was full choral, when the surpliced choir from the above-named village led the singing, the instrumental portion being undertaken by the band of the South Shields detachment. A large number of persons visited the encampment during the day, and seemed to be struck with the clean and orderly state affairs were in. During the afternoon one of the bands of the regiment discoursed selections of music to the satisfation of a very good audience. On Sunday, several waggonette loads of people left Consett, Blackhill, and other parts of the district, to visit the camp at Gibside.

ATTACK ON SHERBURN TOWERS.

A lesson in outpost duty was expected to be the initiatory proceeding of the week's encampment of the 5th Durham Rifle Volunteers. As the men are very fond of this kind of work, very few passes were applied for. Consequently when the bugle sounded the assembly about nine o'clock on Sunday night, there was a very good muster of the men. They were told off into four companies, under the respective command of Capts. McQueen, Romler, Guthrie, and Shotton, and having been supplied with camp kettles, firewood, greatcoats, and other requisites, they were marched off as the defending force. The ground selected for the outpost work was in the vicinity of Sherburn Towers, about two miles from the camp. The departure of the men about ten o'clock was witnessed by a large concourse of the general public, who had waited to observe this, to them, novel scene. The men presented a fine sight as they went over the ground at a good swinging pace, but as a little music is a necessary adjunct to good marching, their order was very loose until some of the men vocally inclined struck up an old favourite ditty, the chorus being heartily indulged in by the rest of the companies. On the line of route the villagers turned out, notwithstanding the late hour, *en masse* to witness the spectacle, being greeted at various points by the hearty cheers of the men. On arriving near the Towers one company took up a position in the centre of the field, with a thick plantation on the right, while Capt. Romler bivouacked his men at the rear of a large cottage and garden on the estate. His cover was very bad, and on his right was a road leading up from Rowlands Gill. To his rear under shelter of a wall the reserves were posted, while the fourth company debouched to the left, and took up a strong position behind the crest of the hill. Piquets, sentries, and patrols were established between each body, who were soon in touch with each other. After the piquets had been posted the men at once commenced to light their fires, and before long were enjoying the cup that cheers but does not inebriate. The night was all in favour of the foe, being very foggy, and at a distance objects assumed twice their original size: consequently a strict lookout had to be kept. The sentries were relieved every half-hour, and those men who had nothing to do for the time being squatted round the camp fires and spun yarns, or stretched themselves out on the ground, and tried to snatch a little sleep. For the distance of a mile we could hear in the still morning air the challenge of the sentries and patrols as they were being periodically inspected to see whether they were on the alert or not. The attacking force were expected to make their appearance by a certain road, but the same having been examined by the patrol of the defenders they came across a gate through which the foe would have to come. With great presence of mind they closed it, and cutting a twig from one of the trees they fixed it in the lever of the gate in such a manner that it was impossible to get it opened again.

After watching the course of events, a body of men crossing the plain proved to be a party with two prisoners in the person of an adjutant and a major, who had been caught prowing round. Although they had informed their captors that they belonged to the defending force their story was not credited, and they were brought before the captain, who recognised his superior officers, but they were cautioned to take an escort with them on their future perambulations, as the sentries had entered into the affair with such gusto that if the colonel had been caught on their rounds they would have run him in without the least compunction. One or two peaceful citizens, who no doubt had legitimate business that way, also fell into their clutches, and another one was heard to remark in answer to the sentry's challenge of "Who goes there?" "We de ye think but a man on two legs." He was deprived of using his legs for an hour or two, however, as he was immediately marched off. After waiting for some hours we were all at once thrown into a state of great excitement by two of the companies suddenly commencing to fire on what was supposed to be an enemy advancing, but which ultimately proved to be a false alarm, one of the rifles of the supports having been accidentally discharged, which was taken as a signal that the enemy were coming. Things were quietened down again, however, and after another weary wait the monotony was broken by a heavy fusilade being opened on our left, but this also developed into another fiasco, the shots heard in the neighbouring wood being evidently those discharged by poachers. It was now getting well on for three o'clock, and day was beginning to dawn, but as yet there were no signs of the foe who were going to attack us. The strains of martial music, however, floating on the still morning air, roused the drooping spirits of the men, as it was known that they intended to bring one of the bands of the regiment out with them, and they consequently prepared to give the enemy a warm reception from whichever quarter he presented himself. We were doomed to experience another disappointment, as a non-commissioned officer arrived on the scene, and, without a smile on his countenance, quietly informed the officer in command that he himself and the band were the whole of the attacking force. It turned out that the officer who was going to take charge of the operations of this force, finding that he could not muster a number sufficiently large in his opinion to beat the formidable foe he had to engage, thought discretion the better part of valour, and dismissed his men to their tents.

THE BOAR HUNT ON THE DERWENT.

"Were you at the death of the stuffed boar standing in the room where the bridles, saddles, and mosstrooping trophies are kept, Mr Ratcliffe?" "No, Parson, that wild boar was placed there ten years before I was born." "What enormous tusks the brute has got, Mr Ratcliffe." "Yes, and I've been given to understand that both horses and dogs have felt their murderous power, and some of them even to being disembowelled. Many a time I've heard my father and Squire Teasdale, of Steel Hall, talk of the hunting of that horrible-looking animal, and the tragical event that occurred on the early morning of the hunt. It appeared that he always took up his winter quarters in Swallowship, in a dense thicket of blackthorn, by the side of the Devil's water, and in which neighbourhood the surrounding forests abundantly supplied him with food, in the shape of acorns. In the summer season he had one lair by the Scotchhall craggs, and another in Muggleswick Cleugh, on the east side of the Derwent, on the latter of which he spent the last night of his earthly existence. For two mornings he had been making great havoc in a haugh of nearly ripe barley adjoining the Derwent; and early in the day of the second morning the news arrived at Blanchland by a special messenger, sent by the old Laird of Muggleswick, for six couple of the oldest and most experienced hounds of the pack; and for the hunters to meet him at the Greenhead at nine o'clock that night, in order to be ready a little after the break of day in the following morning, to sally forth and form a cordon of horsemen, footmen, and dogs, between the haugh and the forest. From ten o'clock at night to one in the morning a terrific thunderstorm visited the dale, and it was supposed that a waterspout had burst on the upper reaches of the Derwent, as it was flooded from bank to brae and driving every obstacle before it, trees, sheep, pigs, and pikes of hay, and one of the latter with a hare sitting upon its top, were carried seaward as if rushing through rapids in the proximity of a roaring cataract. By the early dawn of the morning the hunters left the Greenhead, with the hounds in leashes; and no sooner had they placed themselves between the cover and the corn than they had unmistakable evidence that his boarship had arrived before them by the sniffing of the air by the dogs and their low but significant growls. Two of the most sagacious and trained of the dogs were unleashed, and were soon upon his drag, and presently the boar made his appearance from the barley, and seeing the formidable array of horsemen, footmen, and hounds between him and the forest, he ran some yards down the side of the corn, seen by all, and amidst the shouting of men, the baying of hounds, and their echoes in the valley, he dashed through the corn for the Derwent, with horsemen, footmen, and hounds in full pursuit, and just as he was plunging into the flooded torrent, the dogs were close at his heels, and boar and hounds were swept down the rushing current with the velocity of pebbles thrown from catapults. A hundred yards below where he entered the Derwent, the boar landed on the opposite side with a favourite hound hanging at each ear and another to his tail, and he walked up the heavy slope, dragging the dogs along with him as easily as a greyhound would have carried a hare; but no sooner had he arrived at the top, and on the level surface of the pasture, then the real tug-of-war began, for with the sagacity and verocity of a wild beast, he placed his feet apart, and with all the brutal strength of an untameable animal he shook his ponderous head and body, and shaking the hounds, as a terrier would do a rat, and every now and again using, though in vain, most strenuous efforts to gore the dogs with his terrible tusks; still the game hounds kept their hold. Now he would trot forward some ten or twelve yards, trailing the dogs along with him, then stop again, and go through the same process as before, striving with all his might to free himself from the fangs of the hounds, whilst the froth and foam were flying from his savage lips like blown soap bubbles, bespattering not only his own body but also the bodies of the dogs. It was now that Dick Allen, the huntsman, put spurs to his mare and galloped to the old ford, whilst horsemen followed shouting that it was impossible for horse and rider to reach the opposite side, but borne onward by the critical situation of his three favourites, the only heed he took of their well-meant warning was the pointing with his naked sword towards the scene up the opposite side of the Derwent, then placing the back of the blade of his sword between his teeth, struck the rowells of his spurs into his mare's flank, and she sprang three or four yards into the roaring flood: and immediately after appeared her four hoofs, as she was rolled over. Next came Dick, the sword still between his teeth, and holding by the front of the saddle with one hand, whilst the other seemed tightly grasping the tailcriple close behind the saddle. Over they were rolled again, and first the mare's hoofs and then Dick appeared, but this time he was off the mare's back, the sword gone from between his teeth, and he was clinging to the stirrup leather. For the third time they were whirled over, and when the mare was seen again both Dick and the saddle had disappeared, and the mare was free and aventually landed safely in a haugh on the same side of the Derwent as she had entered, and apparently little the worse for her rough treatment. In the meantime, a terrific and deadly struggle was still going on at the opposite side of the Derwent between the boar and the three hounds, the former endeavouring with all his brutal strength to free himself from the dogs by shaking them, then striving to gore them with his formidable tusks; but the game and staying powers of the latter defied his utmost efforts, and he was now standing panting and powerless. At this critical moment other two dogs arrived and immediately gripped him by the hamstrings, and with a last tremendous rush he actually dragged the five hounds some nine or ten yards, then dropped on his belly through pure exhaustion, and lay motionless. Two horsemen now appeared upon the scene, having crossed the Derwent by the bridge at Shotley, and the boar fell an easy prey to a thrust behind the shoulder with a spear, given by a skilful hand, and which pierced the very centre of his heart, and with one single groan, one single spasmodic shudder of his powerful frame, and one dying gasp, he stretched out his legs in death. "I should have thought that a hound's attempt to seize such a monster by the ear would have been a most dangerous experiment, Mr Ratcliff?" "On dry land, and on firm ground, it would most certainly have been so, parson, and the likeliest thing in the world is that he would get disembowelled for his presumption; but swimming in the water is a different affair. An animal of the pig family is a poor, awkward, and laborious swimmer, and looks more like trying to cut his own fore-feet than swimming to save his life. Now a hound swims nearly as easy as he can walk, and when within a reasonable distance would soon swim alongside of the boar, and take hold of his ear with perfect impunity; for it would require the utmost energy of the latter to do battle with the flooded element. As soon as the flood abated, a diligent search was made down each side of the Derwent, and every deep pool was dragged, from fifty yards below the old Ford to Derwent Haugh, but poor Dick Allen was never more seen neither dead nor alive. Often I have heard the old veteran hunters say that a better huntsman never blew a horn, a keener sportsman never entered a cover; or a more expert horseman never took a fence than honest Dick Allen; and that his voice had many a time been echoed in every glen between the Tyne and the Wear. The mare's saddle was cast out in a haugh on the South side of the Derwent, about half-way between Lintz Green and Rowlands Gill. Some twenty years ago, a stone bridge was built over the old Ford, but it still goes by the name of "Allen's" Ford. "Did the foxes not become troublesome when the wolves and wild boars were so plentiful, Mr Ratcliff?" "Not in the least, Parson, they were not half so numerous then as they are now, for the simple reason that when they became annoying, they were either trapped or poisoned, but now they are specially preserved for the pleasure of hunting them; and, by the way, the meet is in west Dipton to-morrow morning, at wild "Will's" Cave, and I can fit you with a mount to your very heart's desire; aly "Joe," as we call him, can, and will take a fence, if you very particularly desire him; but as far as self is concerned, would greatly prefer taking three sides of a field in search of a gate for your egress to risking your luck or his own by a flying jump, and I believe if the fox and the hounds in full cry rushed through beneath his belly he would not move one single inch; and, as to his running away with you I defy you to make him, so that you see you would be perfectly safe as regards the dangers of the hunting field, and it would be a good outing for you besides. What do you say to the proposal Parson? Well, Mr Ratcliff, I thank you very much for your kindly and well meant offer, and have only to add that neither my inclination nor calling lean in that direction, so I pray that you will have me excused." "All right Parson, my only motive originated from the thought that the day's excercise on horseback would be beneficial to your health." "I quite believe you Mr Ratcliff, and so far will avail myself of your offer, as to ride over the Moor to Slaley to-morrow morning." "Then keep your eyes kined Parson, when the moor-cocks rise nearly among 'Joe's' feet for fear he should jump from beneath you, leave you seated among the heather, and dash away at the rate of a mile per minute, ha, ha, ha."

MISSING FROM EBCHESTER.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE OF A CATTLE DEALER.

A good deal of consternation prevails in the neighbourhood, consequent upon the sudden and unexpected disappearance of a young man, Mr John Thomas Wilson, a cattle dealer well-known throughout the district, who resides with his aunt at Broomhill, near Ebchester. Mr Wilson was last seen in Newcastle (whither he frequently travelled to transact matter of business) about a fortnight ago, and since that period his whereabouts have been enshrouded in mystery. His financial accounts are stated to be in a satisfactory condition; and his sudden disappearance has excited suspicion of foul play. Mr Wilson's father carries on a butchering business at Blackhill, and he is well-known throughout the district. The disappearance of the son has caused the family connections a good deal of alarm and uneasiness. Several attempts have been made to unravel the mystery, but all efforts have hitherto been in vain.

THE CONSETT COVERED MARKET SCHEME.

RESULT OF THE POLL.

The poll of the rated inhabitants and property owners in the Consett Local Board district with reference to the proposal to build a covered-in market-place for the town, has just been conducted under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 38 and 39 Vict. chap. 55, the returning officer being Mr T. W. Welford (Clerk to the Board). The voting papers, which were distributed on the 20th ult., were gathered in on Friday last. The counting of the votes commenced on Saturday morning, and about eleven o'clock the result of the poll was declared as under:—

	No. of votes.
In favour of market	676
Against	231
Majority of	445

There were 16 spoiled papers, and 331 were returned unfilled up. After this decision, the Local Board will be compelled to take the matter up in real earnest. Two schemes have already been prepared by competent authorities.

DURHAM COUNTY COURT.

MONDAY and TUESDAY.—Before His Honour E. J. MEYNELL (Judge).

A MOLE CATCHER'S CLAIM.

BRUNSKILL v. POTTS.—In this case George Brunskill, mole catcher, Annfield Plain, sued Henry Potts, of Harbour House, near Chester-le-Street, for £2 15s, due to him as the balance of wages for catching moles on the defendant's farm.—Mr Turnbull appeared for the defendant.—Plaintiff stated that in March, 1884, he saw an advertisement in the papers from the defendant asking for some one to destroy the moles on his land. Plaintiff applied, and an agreement was come to between them that plaintiff should destroy the moles, and receive £5 for the first year, and £3 for succeeding years. He did the work and received £5, and for the next year he received the £3. For the year 1886, however, defendant had refused to pay him the £3, and had offered him 15s in payment of his account. He had only consented to accept it as part payment.—For the defendant it was submitted that after the second year another agreement was made that plaintiff should receive £1 for every time he came, and as he had not come and removed the moles defendant had refused to pay.—His Honour could make nothing out of plaintiff's evidence, who was completely "at sea" as to the exact nature of the agreements which had been made, and after hearing the defendant, judgment was given in his (defendant's) favour with costs.

CLAIM BY A CABINETMAKER.

JONES v. ROSS.—John Rowland Jones, cabinetmaker, Waterhouses, sued John Ross, cinder-drawer, of 5, Dale Street, Waterhouses, for 14s 6d for work done. Mr Brownless appeared for the defendant.—Plaintiff said that defendant engaged him to make a chest of drawers for him, and also to repair some of his furniture. He was paid for the chest of drawers, but defendant never paid for the repairs to the furniture.—In cross-examination, defendant denied that he repaired the furniture merely to pass his time.—Defendant, on being sworn, said that he had some furniture in the house which wanted repairing. Plaintiff, who went to his house, saw the furniture, and volunteered to do it for him. He never gave defendant an order to repair the furniture.—Margaret Lademan, housekeeper to defendant, corroborated.—His Honour found for plaintiff for 14s 6d, payable at 4s per month.

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

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

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

LOTION FOR A SPRAIN.—Take of camphorated spirit, common vinegar, and spirits of turpentine, each one ounce.

AMOURETTES.—Steep some neatly-shaped slices of bread without crust in a custard of egg, milk, and a little sugar well beaten together. Fry a golden brown, and serve very hot, with sifted sugar and a squeeze of lemon.

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, June 23d.—Before M. KEARNER, Esq. (in the chair), Rev J. P. DE PLEDGE, GEO. G. TAYLOR SMITH, Esq., WM. HEDLEY, Esq., and W. B. VANHAANSBERGEN, Esq.

DRUNKENNESS.

William Brown, drunk and violent at Stanley, 28th ult.—Fined 5s and costs.

Jane Ann Rowlands, drunkenness at Quebec on the 31st ult., was discharged.

Edward Cain, drunk and incapable at Quebec, 31st ult., was fined 5s and expenses, or seven days' imprisonment.

Henry Peddleton pleaded guilty to being drunk and causing a disturbance at Annfield Plain, 28th ult.—Fined 5s and costs.

William Embledon, found guilty of drunkenness and wanting to fight at Annfield Plain, on the 28th May, was fined 5s and costs.

William and *Patrick Daley* (brothers) pleaded guilty to being drunk and wanting to fight at Catchgate, on the 3rd and 4th inst., and were fined £1 1s and costs.

Thomas Donaldson, drunk at Catchgate, 5th inst., fined 5s and costs.

Thomas McDonald, drunk at Catchgate, 5th inst., fined 5s and costs.

Michael Dowd, for drunkenness and creating an uproar at East Hedleyhope, was fined 5s and costs.

Peter McDonald, drunk and wanting to fight at South Moor, on the 5th inst., mulcted in the same penalty, or seven days' imprisonment.

AN OLD TOPER.

William Waugh was summoned by P.C. Bradley for having been incapably drunk in the village of Lanchester, on the 4th inst. — The Magistrates declared that the defendant had become an intolerable nuisance, and seriously considered whether they ought not to send him to prison without the option of a fine.—He was eventually mulcted in 10s and costs for non-appearance; and committed for 14 days in default of payment.

EJECTMENT WARRANT.

Mr T. W. Welford (Consett) applied, on behalf of the Consett Iron Company, for an order for the ejectment of Sophia Bailey from one of the Company's houses at Langley Park. — The necessary notices having been duly served, the Magistrates issued the warrant.

STRAYING CATTLE.

George Storey, of Lodge House Farm, was summoned by P.C. Turner for allowing a cow and a calf to stray upon the highway at Cowsley Lane.—The Magistrates, believing that the cattle had wandered off a neighbouring common, discharged the defendant with a caution.

HIGHWAY ACT.

John Bell was also summoned by P.C. Turner for allowing a horse to graze upon the highway, near Hedley Hill, on May 29th.—Defendant alleged that he had authority from the owners of Brancepeth Colliery to depasture his horses on that common, and paid an acknowledgment for such permission.—Mr Smith, J.P., disbelieved this statement, and asked defendant how much he paid to the Brancepeth people?—Defendant: That is my business, I think. —Mr Smith: I have no doubt but you are telling a falsehood. The question has been tested in Durham County Court over and over again, and the colliery owners always repudiated the right of any other individuals to use this ground.—The Justices, having cautioned the defendant (who stated that the horse strayed to the place for the purpose of obtaining some water, as the common was perfectly dry), decided to dismiss the summons.

USING THREATENING LANGUAGE.

John Keenan failed to appear to answer a charge of having threatened to kill Adam Wilkinson by stabbing him with a knife, at Oxhill Colliery, on the 8th inst.—A warrant was issued for his arrest.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

John Kelly and *Thomas Hepplewhite* were summoned by Sergeant Tranmer for fighting together, at West Stanley, on the 30th ult.—A warrant was issued against Keenan, and the other defendant was bound over to keep the peace for three months, and pay the costs.

HEARTLESS CHILD DESERTION AT CONSETT.

James Hornsby, formerly an ironworker, belonging to Consett (who has just been arrested on a warrant), was charged by Mr John Moon, relieving officer for the western district of Lanchester Union, with deserting his three children, leaving them chargeable to the common funds thereof.—The officer asked for the severest punishment to be meted out to the prisoner, as it was a heartless case of desertion. His wife, Mr Moon added, had died in the Workhouse since the prisoner first deserted her.—Supt. Oliver said that prisoner was apprehended at Consett just on his return, after travelling through Scotland and the South of England.—Prisoner alleged that he came home and gave himself up to the authorities. He had been away from Consett in search of employment. He denied that he ever deserted his wife.—The Workhouse master (Mr W. Brotherhood) said that when the wife died in the Workhouse prisoner was in Consett, but he refused to come and see his wife, or to follow her funeral.—Mr Moon said that the children were two or three times admitted to the Workhouse before Hornsby finally deserted them.—The Bench sentenced the prisoner to three months hard labour, and regretted that the law did not empower them to inflict a heavier punishment.

PERMITTING DRUNKENNESS AT HOLMSIDE.

Thomas Jefferson, innkeeper, Holmside, was charged with permitting drunkenness on his licensed premises at Holmside, on the 14th ult. Mr Mawson (Durham) represented the defendant, who pleaded not guilty.—The proceedings arose out of the fact that at the previous court half-a-dozen men (with one exception) pleaded guilty to being intoxicated on defendant's licensed premises on that date. The case was proved by P.C. Crabb, who asserted that he watched the house from three o'clock in the afternoon till nine o'clock at night, when he entered and called the landlord's attention to the drunken state of these individuals, and the publican said that he would "stop the tap." There had been a quoit match played off outside the house that afternoon, and a large batch of men were more or less under the influence of liquor, but he merely summoned the worst offenders.—Mr Mawson submitted that the officer had neglected the other parts of his district whilst watching defendant's house so closely on the Saturday afternoon. He also declared that the policeman had exaggerated the facts, in order to bolster-up a case against the landlord.—The Chairman informed Mr Mawson that he had no right to cast aspersions upon the conduct of the officer, who had given his evidence in a very straightforward manner.—Defendant's brother was called, and averred that the men convicted last fortnight had told him that they were not drunk that day, but simply pleaded guilty to the offence in order to avoid further trouble.—The justices hereupon stopped the case, and fined defendant £5 and costs, his license not to be endorsed.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A PURSE OF MONEY.

Isabella Heslop, a stout person, was placed in the dock charged with stealing a purse, containing 5s in silver, in a saleroom at Cowsley Lane, belonging to Ellen Heslop, a gaudily attired woman, the wife of Matthew Heslop, of Cornsay Row, Hedley Hill, on the 19th March last.—The evidence was insufficient, and the Bench dismissed the case.

STEALING A SHEET AT CONSETT.

Mary Ann Waggott, a married woman on tramp, living at Green's lodging-house, at Consett, was found guilty of stealing a cotton sheet, valued at 9s 6d, the property of Mr G. T. Hyden, schoolmaster, Consett, on the 13th inst.—The article was taken off a clothesline whilst hanging out to dry in the back of the premises. The sheet was pledged by the prisoner at Mrs Winter's establishment, at Blackhill, for 9d and an ounce of tea Within two hours after the robbery Sergt. Tate had arrested the prisoner and recovered the property. On charging the woman with the theft, she denied her guilt, alleging that a woman called Johnson, residing at Westwood, had given her the article to pawn. He (the officer) had made enquiries, and had been unable to find out any person of that name living at Westwood.—Prisoner, who began to cry, adhered to this statement in Court, and emphatically denied that she stole the sheet. Her husband was travelling about the district in search of employment, having last been working at Blyth. She had a family depending upon her.—The Chairman said the Magistrates could not believe such an absurd story.—The Bench, taking into consideration the fact that the woman had been locked up for nearly a fortnight, merely committed her for seven days.

CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY, June 27th.—Before JAS. ANNANDALE, Esq. (in the chair), and W. B. VAN HANSBERGEN, Esq.

DRUNKENNESS.

James Hughes was charged by Sergt. Norman with having been found helplessly intoxicated at Leadgate, on Saturday, the 11th inst.—Fined 5s and 5s 6d costs.

Robert Scott, who was accused by the same officer of being drunk and indecently exposing himself in Front Street, Leadgate, on the 11th inst., was also fined 5s and costs.

Wm. Geo. Hetherington was summoned for drunkenness at Leadgate, on the same occasion, and was mulcted in a like penalty.

P.C. Stubbs severally charged *James McKerdin*, *John Kay*, and *Daniel McVay*, with having been drunk and incapable on the streets of Leadgate, on Saturday night, 11th inst.—Each offender was ordered to pay 5s fine and costs.

Thomas McNally was found guilty, upon the testimony of P.C. Newton of having been drunk and disorderly at Iveston Village, on the night of the 11th inst.—He was likewise fined 5s and expenses.

John Williams pleaded guilty to a charge of having been drunk and disorderly in Foundry Row, Blackhill, at 11·30 p.m. on the 11th inst., and was fined in 5s and costs.—The facts were stated by Sergt. Tate.

Bernard Wa', *Thomas Telford*, and *Michal McCluskey* were also summoned by Sergt. Tate for being drunk and creating a disturbance in Bottle Bank, Blackhill, on the night of the 11th June.—Each offender was fined 5s and costs.

George Newmarch, tallow chandler, Blackhill, was summoned by P.C. Lawson for having been helplessly inebriated in Derwent Street, on June 11th.—Defendant was mulcted in 5s penalty and expenses.

John Hagan pleaded guilty to committing a like offence on the same night, and was committed for seven days' imprisonment.

Joseph Bewick failed to appear in response to a summons charging him with being drunk and creating an uproar at Blackhall Mill, on the 11th ult. — P.C. Hudson stated the facts, and the defendant was fined 10s and expenses, or seven days' hard labour.

Hugh Galley was similarly fined for having been guilty of the same offence at Blackhall Mill also on the 11th June.—The charge was proved by P.C. Robinson.

James Hannen, employed at No. 2 plate-mill at the Consett Works, an elderly man, was placed in the dock charged by P.C. Million with having been found very intoxicated and committing a nuisance upon the footpath in Nelson Street, Consett, on the 11th inst. —Defendant entirely repudiated the allegation, and affirmed that he had never tasted liquor that day. —P.C. Lawson having corroborated, the Bench inflicted a fine of 5s and the Court expenses.

John and *James Rafferty*, brothers (for whom their mother appeared), were severally charged by P.C. Lawson, with being drunk and wanting to fight at Consett, on June 11th.—Each defaulter was ordered to pay a penalty of 5s and costs.

Lawrence Carrigan pleaded guilty to having been drunk and disorderly in John Street, Consett, on the previous Saturday night.—The circumstances having been described by P.C. Lindsay, defendant was mulcted in a fine of 5s and costs.

John McVay, for drunkenness and disorderly behaviour in Nelson Street, Consett, at 9·30 on the preceding Saturday evening, was similarly dealt with.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

James Lough, a youth, was summoned by P.C. Bain for trespassing in a meadow field, belonging to Messrs James Joicey and Co., at White-le-Head, on the 14th inst., and damaging the grass to the extent of 2d.—Defendant was fined 1s, besides ordered to pay the damage and Court fees.

Thomas Cappon (16) and *Samuel Hall* (13), of Leadgate, were charged by Sergt. Norman with having trespassed in a seed field at Pont Head Farm, on Sunday afternoon, 17th inst; the officer believing that they were looking after larks' nests.—Mr White having proved the loss suffered, defendants were fined 6d each, in addition to paying 1d damage and costs, amounting to 6s 7d altogether.

THE EDUCATION ACT.

The following parents were summoned by Mr W. Ward, on behalf of the School Attendance Committee of the Lanchester Union, for the irregular attendance of their children at school:—*John Thompson*, Consett, attendance order for British Schools; *James Aitken*, Consett, fined 5s including costs; *Matthew Irwin*, Crookhall, dismissed with a caution; *William Richardson*, Leadgate, 2s 6d including costs.

John Thompson, of West Victoria Street, Consett, was summoned for his daughter's non-attendance at school.—Mr Ward said that defendant was convicted of the same offence at the previous court, and during the succeeding fortnight the child did not once attend school.—Mrs Thompson produced a certificate signed by Dr. Young, concerning the health of the child; but the Bench considered the document very vague and indefinite.—Mr Ward said that he had seen the child skipping in the streets barefooted, whilst her mother and another woman were swinging the ropes. If the girl could do this, she could go to school.—The magistrates eventually adjourned the case for six weeks to see if the child went to school after the summer vacation.

Robert Lynn was summoned by Mr John Gibson, acting for the Medomsley School Board, for having been guilty of the same offence.—The child was ordered to attend the Westwood Board Schools.

Mr Alex. McKean, instructed by the Benfieldside School Board, instituted proceedings against the following parents:—*John Lyall*, *John Weirs*, *Ann Glancey*, *John Connor*, *William Docherty*, and *James Coyle*, all residing at Blackhill. In each instance the full penalty was imposed.

William G. Montgomery was also summoned by Mr McKean for infringing the Elementary Education Act.—This person was also fined at the preceding Court. Dr Short had told the Attendance Officer that he was not visiting the child. — Defendant pleaded that his child was too delicate to go to school. Both Drs Renton and Short had informed him that if Mr McKean complained of her non-attendance, he (defendant) was to refer the officer to them, and they would make it all right for him. When McKean called at the house he never saw the child. He merely stood outside the door and set up a lot of impudence.—The Bench held that defendant ought to have produced a certificate in Court, and inflicted a fine of 5s, inclusive of costs.

A RUMPUS AT BLACKHALL MILL.

Anthony and *Mary Cooper*, a most respectable-looking couple, carrying on a grocery business at Blackhall Mill, were placed in the dock to answer a charge of having threatened to kill Caleb Atkinson, at that place, on the 18th June.—Dr Carr represented the complainant, whose evidence was to the effect that as he was coming from work at 12·15 on the date referred to, defendant rushed out of the house, and exclaimed, "You b——, I'll kill you to-night if you come out here." Standing in the doorway Cooper again shouted out, "Come here, you b——, and I'll fight you." Whilst he (Atkinson) was standing at the window, Cooper's daughter threw a bucketful of water at him, and Mrs Cooper caught him by the shirt neck and also threatened to kill him. Complainant sent for P.C. Hudson, but the officer was too busily engaged for to come at that moment. His wife had led a "cat-and-dog life" since she had come to life in the yard; she was continually annoyed by the defendants and their neighbours. Complainant could not assign any reason for the defendants having a grudge against him except it was the fact that his wife declined to have any dealings with Coopers—Mrs Atkinson substantiated her husband's testimony.

Atkinson, on a cross-summons, was charged with having used threatening language to Anthony Cooper, at the same time and place.—Complainant attested that Atkinson approached his window, and said, "You are a coward, you pot-bellied b——s." He never retaliated or made use of any filthy expressions to Atkinson, although the latter declared that he would put a knife through him. Atkinson's wife afterwards dragged him into the house, and defendant, divesting himself of his coat, shouted, "You b——, I'll blow your brains out to-night." He bore no grudge against defendant, whose wife once did obtain some grocery goods from him, but two months elapsed before she paid for them.—Other witnesses, named Frank and Elizabeth Richardson (Cooper's son-in-law and daughter), and Elizabeth Morgan, adduced similar testimony, one of the women attesting that Atkinson kept a scandalous house, and men came to see the wife whilst the husband was out at work. They flung stones at the door, and witness had stopped this practice, because it had become an intolerable nuisance.—Richardson, in reply to Dr Carr, denied that he ever threatened to knock defendant's "cigar whiskers" off. (Loud laughter.)—The doctor incidentally remarked that it was evident the prosecution were well-seasoned individuals.—Mr Cooper: What do you mean to insinuate by such remarks, Dr Carr?—You have made some nasty observations about this case.—After a full investigation, the justices dismissed the summons against Anthony and Margaret Cooper, and with respect to the case against Atkinson, he was bound over in the sum of £5 to keep the peace for three months, and to bear the court expenses in both cases, amounting to £1 12s 6d in all.

A CONSETT VIRAGO.

A married woman named *Elizabeth Grant* was charged with having threatened to put a knife through Ann McQuade, on the 11th inst., and also with having assaulted McQuade by throwing a large stone at her, at Consett, on the 18th inst.—The parties, who reside in the lowest quarter of the town, are continually at variance.—Defendant maintained an impudent demeanour whilst in the dock, and incessantly interrupted the proceedings. Defendant exclaimed that complainant and her witnesses were all liars, and that a glass of whisky would buy the lot of them. She would not speak to any of them.—The Bench: Have you any witnesses?—Defendant (contemptuously): No, I am here as my own witness. I haven't been going about the place carrying a big stone and cadging for witnesses. They are showing their animosity throughout the piece.—The Bench ordered the defendant to be bound over to keep the peace for three months for the first offence, and for the assault fined her 10s and costs, or fourteen days' imprisonment.—Defendant declared she would not pay a farthing. Complainant and her witnesses, she said, were all "confounded liars."—The woman was then removed to the cells.

ASSAULT AT A JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

Thomas Mates was summoned by James Renwick for having assaulted him, at Lintz Colliery, on the 21st inst. The parties met on the rubbish heap at that place where a bonfire had been lighted, between ten and eleven o'clock at night. Some words passed between them, when defendant declared "I'll knock your face off for a b——." Complainant retorted that he would do nothing of the sort, whereupon Mates clenched his hand and hit him on the face. He also shook his doubled fist in close proximity to the complainant's olfactory organ. After Renwick had gone home, defendant re-appeared and essayed to create more mischief, but his plans were happily frustrated.—Defendant confessed that he caught hold of the complainant and pushed him away; but never struck at him. He had been teetotal for eight years; but he had taken a sup too much in honour of the Queen's Jubilee. (Laughter.) Complainant and himself had hitherto been on friendly terms.—The Magistrates imposed a fine of £1, including costs.—Defendant, quiting the dock, said, "It's little to pay for doing now't." (Laughter.)

A PENITENT HUSBAND: "CHANGING FOR THE BETTER."

Francis Bond, labourer, of Burnopfield, was brought up on a warrant charged with having committed an aggravated assault upon his wife, Catherine Bond, at that place, on the 18th inst.—Prosecutrix, whose countenance bore unmistakeable traces of recent ill-usage, stated that she wished to withdraw the charge. Being pressed to tell her story, she explained that on the date in question her husband entered the house whilst under the influence of liquor. He commenced a most brutal and fiendish attack upon her. Defendant felled her to the ground, then dragged her about the house by the hair of the head, and afterwards kicked her upon the legs and body, inflicting some nasty cuts. Before his brutal passions had been avenged, he almost strangled her, and she had to scream for assistance. —In reply to the Bench, prosecutrix stated that her husband frequently maltreated her when he was drunk. However, she asked permission to withdraw further proceedings, as defendant had promised to amend his conduct, and she firmly believed that "he would change for the better." He had agreed to defray the expenses incurred.—The Bench consulted for a few moments, when the Chairman informed the defendant that he had been in the habit of ill-using his wife in a scandalous manner for a long time past; and if it had not been for the entreaties of his wife, who had pleaded so earnestly on his behalf, he would have been sentenced to imprisonment. If he was brought their again under similar circumstances, he would be most severely dealt with.—Defendant paid the costs and left the Court with his wife.

A DYNAMITE LICENSE.

On the application of Mr J. M. Wilson, the manager, the Bench granted a license to the owner of West Stanley Colliery to keep dynamite for blasting purposes.—Supt. Oliver stated that the license was originally granted in 1876, but had been allowed to lapse. The explosive was required for sinking operations.

POOR LAW ACT.

William Sinclair, of Gateshead, was summoned at the instigation of Mr John Moon, relieving officer for the Lanchester Union, for not supporting his father, Cuthbert Sinclair, sen., of Consett, who has become chargeable to the poor rates.—A medical certificate was forthcoming to the effect that the defendant was suffering from heart disease, and on the application of Mr Moon, the case was adjourned for a fortnight.

ORNITHOLOGY OF WEARDALE.

Adult Bird. Falco Litho Falco, Lath., Laustone Falcon. Mont. Ornith. Dict., App. to Sup.—Merlin Br. Zool.—This sprightly and daring little bird of prey is the smallest of our British falcons, measuring only 12 inches in length. Endowed with wonderful courage and ferocity, not much larger than a thrush, yet it dares to attack birds like the red grouse, three times or more its own bulk. Larks, buntings, and finches being its common prey, when hunger presses, these larger species are savagely pounced upon and destroyed. Hence gamekeepers on the look-out for these predaceous class, and knowing from experience its devastating nature, little mercy is shown to its rariety. It is called the blue hawk in country districts. It differs materially from the hawk family in certain marked characteristics. A gentleman traversing the heather-clad moors one morning in Weardale, noticed a Merlin attack a grouse that seemed to be defending its young from the rapacity of this destructive intruder. Again and again did it rise into the atmosphere, descending each time, only to be repulsed by the parent grouse, until becoming exhausted, the grouse would have become an easy victim to this little tyrant, when the gentleman went to its assistance. So determined was this species on being driven from its prey that it screamed and hovered around him in passion, when raising his rifle its life paid for its audacity. It has a wide geographical ragge, extending, as naturalists affirm, to North America, also to the Cape of Good Hope and portions of Asia. Some writers of our bird life say it visits us chiefly in the winter. This opinion is partly erroneous, from personal observation and by many local admirers of nature. It dwells with us in those parts of Durham and portions of Northumberland the whole summer, where it breeds in different localities. Several places in Weardale are authenticated nesting places, generally choosing the same place from year to year. The rude nest is very often formed on rocky or stony ground, enshrouded with heath or brackens, wherein the female deposits four or five eggs of a dark mottled colour. I have had specimens from different parts of Northumberland and Durham—though none in the winter season. This bird appears to be equally distributed in the surrounding dales. The beautiful poetic inspiring vale of Derwent is chosen as a nesting-place by this little falcon on the higher reaches of its course. The lonely Sneep in solitary wilderness suiting the habits of these destructive genera. This falcon, in the male, is of a steel grey colour on the back; the underparts of a brown tint, and the whole of the body ornamented with dark streaks, which gives it a handsome appearance, the long rudder tail being crossed with dark coloured bars with regularity. The female differs very much from its partner, being more sombre in its garb, the back being of a coffee colour, the under parts partially partaking of the same hue. The eyes are jet black, the cere and beak is bluish, legs yellow, claws black. In former times when falconry or hawking was a favourite pastime among the aristocracy, this little yellow had the honour of being the ladies' falcon, who made it a great pet. A fine male specimen was got near Crookhall—a little distance from which place a pair of these birds breed annually. In earlier days, when Crookhall was embellished in pristine beauty, it was of great note as a fitting recluse for the learned laity. Its yew and linden shades, blending in opposite hues, in contrast to the surrounding landscape; its spacious avenue, almost overgrown with gorse, now clad in its golden blossoms. This now dilapidated mansion, haunted by the long-eared bat during twilight hours, in its youthful days would present an appearance of very striking exterior. No doubt many of our rare birds were common in this locality then. An old gentleman informs me that the merlin nested in the little sylvan glen called Boggle Hole, a place well known to the surrounding inhabitants. Here in evening hours, both the young and old seek the secluded paths to inhale the fragrance of rose and woodbine. Here the Leadgate gallants plight their vows in the gloaming. Many of our small birds that may be said to be rare here breed in this favoured spot—the bullfinch, pied flycatcher, black cap, tree sparrow, and some of the warblers. In the lower parts of this snug retreat that busy little fellow, the dipper or water duzel, breeds annually. The beautiful little falcon, the kestrel or wind hover, will be the subject for the next paper.

Leadgate. THOS. TINKLER.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Sores, Wounds, Ulcerations, and other diseases affecting the skin, are capable of speedy amendment by this cooling and healing ointment, which has called forth the loudest praise from persons who had suffered for years from bad legs, bad breasts, piles, abscesses, and chronic ulcers, after every hope of cure had long passed away. None but those who have experienced the soothing effect of this Ointment can form an idea of the comfort it bestows by restraining inflammation and allaying pain. Whenever Holloway's Ointment has been once used it has established its own worth, and has again been eagerly sought for as the easiest and safest remedy for all such complaints. In neuralgia, rheumatism and gout, the same application, properly used, gives wonderful relief.

Cricket.

FIXTURES.

July 2.—Consett and District 2nd v Newcastle Lay Church, at Newcastle.
" 2.—Leadgate 1st v Scotswood, at Leadgate.
" 2.—Consett and District 1st v Whickham, at Consett.
" 2.—North-Eastern v Tanfield, at Heaton.
" 2.—Dunston v Marley Hill, at Dunston.
" 2.—Medomsley v Ryton, at Ryton.
" 2.—Derwent Valley v Burnopfield, at Swalwell.
" 2.—Blaydon v Prudhoe Castle, at Blaydon.
" 2.—Ouston v S S Mary and James, at Ouston.
" 2.—Crook v Stanley Star, at Crook.
" 2.—Burnhope v Waldridge Fell, at Burnhope.
" 2.—Ovingham v Royal Artillery, Newcastle, at Newcastle.
" 6.—Blaydon v Prudhoe Castle, at Blaydon.

WOLSINGHAM COLTS v WOLSINGHAM CHURCH INSTITUTE.—Score:—Institute, 55; Colts, 24.

Leadgate Young Exiles beat Leadgate Rovers by two runs and three wickets to fall. Score:—Young Exiles, 40; Rovers, 38.

MEDOMSLEY v TANFIELD.—Played at Medomsley on Saturday week, and resulted in a win for the home team by 32 runs. Score:—Medomsley, 62; Tanfield, 30.

OVINGHAM v ROYAL ARTILLERY (NEWCASTLE).—Played at Ovingham on Saturday, and resulted in a draw. Score:—Ovingham, 90; Royal Artillery (with 7 wickets to fall), 38.

RYTON v GREENSIDE.—Played on Ryton Willows, and resulted in a win for Ryton by three runs, the victors batting one man short. Score:—Ryton, 80; Greenside, 77.

ST. JAMES'S (SCOTSWOOD) v DERWENT VALLEY 2ND.—Played on the ground of the former, and resulted, after a pleasant and exciting match, in a win for the "Saints" by nine runs. Score:—St. James, 44; Derwent Valley, 35.

NEWFIELD WANDERERS v CHESTER MOOR.—Played at Newfield, and ended in favour of the home eleven with five runs and three wickets to spare. Score:—Chester Moor, 41; Newfield, 46 for seven wickets.

WITTON GILBERT v BEARPARK.—Played at Witton Gilbert on Saturday, and resulted in an easy win for the visitors. Score:—Bearpark, 40; Witton Gilbert, 5.

THE COUNTY MATCH.—In the county match—Durham v Northumberland—played at Tynemouth on Friday and Saturday, the former were easy victors. Is. Richards, described as a promising young Consett player, scored 14 runs and was caught out.

HEXHAM WANDERERS v PRUDHOE.—Played on the ground of the former, the Seal, in brilliant weather, and, after a pleasant and exciting game, resulted in a win for Prudhoe by five runs. Score:—Prudhoe, 71; Hexham Wanderers, 66.

WHICKHAM v ST. LUKE'S, NEWCASTLE.—Played at Whickham, and resulted in a win for the home team, for whom Mr T. M. Burn batted in good form. Score:—St. Luke's, 32; Whickham (for the loss of 7 wickets), 86.

CROOK v USHAW MOOR.—Played at Ushaw Moor on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the visitors. For Crook, R. Scales, J. Harding, and C. Turnbull batted well. The two first-named also bowled well, Harding taking six wickets for 14 runs, and Scales two for five runs. Tennick bowled well for the home team. Score:—Crook, 80; Ushaw Moor, 36.

JUBILEE MATCH AT STANHOPE.—A Jubilee cricket match was played on the cricket ground at Stanhope by 21 farmers and 21 of the cricket club, promoted by Mr J. W. Roddam, of New Town Villa. The club team scored 170, and the farmers' team about 70. Mrs Roddam kindly provided tea for all the players, and also for visitors, and the respected family at New Town deserve the best thanks of the public for their munificence and generosity.

CONSETT AND DISTRICT v CONSETT IRON COMPANY'S OFFICIALS.

This fixture, substituted in lieu of the annual sports in connection with the first-named club, was played in Consett Park on Saturday afternoon. The batting of A. S. Godfrey and Dr Renton for the officials was extremely good; while J. Siddell and T. Jameson played conspicuously for the home club. Siddell, who is a promising young cricketer, batted cautiously and steadily for two hours-and-a-half; and, although he went in first for the winning team, he carried his batted out for 81 runs. The bowling of H. Foggon and Dr Young for the same team was also much admired. The fielding of the officials was of a mediocre description, and does not need special mention. When the stumps were drawn at 8 p.m., the following was the score:—

OFFICIALS.	
A. S. Godfrey b Young	27
T. Jackson b Jameson	0
W. Palliser b Foggon	7
R. Park c Gray b Young	17
J. Askew b Foggon	0
S. Templeton b Foggon	3
Dr Renton b Foggon	26
H. Nichols b Foggon	1
E. Kirkhouse b Young	0
A. Russell not out	8
J. H. Turnbull b Young	3
Extras	8
Total	100

CONSETT.	
W. Turnbull b Templeton	0
J. Siddell not out	81
J. R. Richards b Askew	2
T. Jameson b Renton	31
Dr Young b Godfrey	3
Dr Short b Jackson	3
H. Foggon not out	7
P. Gibson b Park	15
A. Wood J. Gray J. Dixon	To bat.
Extras	23
Total	165

WESTWOOD v BURNOPFIELD.

Played at Burnopfield on Wednesday, and, after a pleasant game, resulted in a victory for Westwood. W. Weir and T. Murphy played well for the visitors. Score:—

WESTWOOD.	
J. Walton b Lamb	5
J. Holden b Lamb	6
T. Murphy c Potts b Lamb	20
F. Richardson b Lamb	10
J. Clark b Lamb	3
D. Clark b Lamb	1
T. Simpson b Finlay	7
T. Bell b Hogarth	13
W. Weir b Lamb	24
T. Christopher b Hogarth	0
J. Lonsdale not out	12
Extras	27
Total	128

BURNOPFIELD.	
R. Dent b Walton	4
H. C. Wood c Murphy b Richardson	3
W. Hogarth b J. Clark	22
G. Finlay run out	6
J. Potts run out	10
G. Purdy b Walton	5
M. Brabbon b Walton	1
J. Ramsey c Walton b Clark	0
R. Henderson b Walton	0
F. Thompson not out	1
G. Lamb run out	1
Extras	5
Total	58

FELLING CHURCH INSTITUTE v TANFIELD.

Played at Tanfield on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the visitors by nine runs, after a very pleasant game. Score:—

TANFIELD.	
E. Reay b Shepherd	12
W. T. Brown c Jobson	0
P. Harkness c Wilkinson	4
T. Jewitt b Shepherd	1
J. Bowes run out	0
T. Curry not out	5
H. Nicholson b Shepherd	0
J. Laidler run out	3
T. J. Swinburne run out	0
W. Robinson b White	0
J. G. Herron c White	0
Extras	0
Total	25

FELLING.	
J. Trotter l b w b Laidler	0
D. Shepherd b Jewitt	12
T. W. Coulson b Jewitt	0
G. Wilkinson c Swinburne	8
T. Dobinson b Jewitt	4
G. Carmichael b Laidler	0
J. White b Laidler	6
G. Boynton run out	0
E. Manville b Reay	2
R. Blaylock not out	0
R. Jobson b Reay	0
Extras	2
Total	34

LEADGATE v HEXHAM MECHANICS.

Played at Gibraltar, near Blanchland, on Saturday last. The chief feature of the game was the splendid batting of J. Monaghan for Leadgate and Dodd for Hexham. Score:—

LEADGATE.	
F. Jackson b Snowball	0
W. Brears b Robinson	2
J. Monaghan c Robertson b Dodd	38
J. Snaith b Snowball	6
T. Bullock b Craft	12
R. Westhorpe c Whitfield b Dodd	5
T. Reed b Dodd	6
T. Warlow b Dodd	1
J. Thompson c Robertson b Robinson	0
J. Steel not out	0
T. Makepeace b Dodd	0
Extras	18
Total	88

HEXHAM.	
J. Robertson run out	0
T. Whitfield c Bullock b Monaghan	3
G. Bell b Monaghan	5
J. Ridley b Brears	6
R. Dodd run out	8
J. Robinson run out	5
T. Robson c Bullock b Brears	0
J. Craft b Snaith	7
M. Snowball not out	1
J. Aynsley l b w b Jackson	0
J. Batey st Monaghan b Jackson	0
Extras	13
Tota	43

MR ATHERLEY-JONES AND THE MINES REGULATION BILL.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday se'nnight, in the debate on Mr John Ellis's amendment, to leave out the word "girls" from clause 8, with the view of preventing their employment on the pit bank, Mr ATHERLEY-JONES (member for North-West Durham) said this amendment involved a very large question. He (Mr Jones) entirely repudiated the assertion that the amendment—at any rate he spoke for himself and several other hon. members on the Opposition side—had any tendency whatever in the direction of interfering with the labour of women. He believed that in England and Wales at the present time there were something like 2,000,000 women employed in manufactories in this country. At any rate the census of 1861 gave the number as 1,249,000, and it might be very well concluded that the number at the present time was quite doubled. The total number of women employed in coal mines at present was somewhat under 6,000, and the number had been steadily decreasing. He thought it was germane to the consideration of this question that labour of a particularly hard character had very much declined recently among women. With regard to this particular clause he was perfectly prepared to admit that those who opposed it were bound to make out a very strong case. (Hear.) They were bound to show that this labour was totally unsuitable for women to follow, and that it must be, if not morally, at least physically and mentally condemned. If he was able to prove that proposition, then he was entitled to a decision in his favour. Legislation in recent years had proceeded on those lines. The result of the legislation of 1846 was to liberate a very large number of women from employment in coal mines. Subsequent legislation with regard to factories had also liberated a very large number of women. This bill contained a clause—inserted by the Home Secretary—prohibiting women from pushing coal waggons along the rails. The justification for that clause was that it had been reported by the Inspector that the work was very unsuitable for women. Now, he (Mr Jones) thought, with great respect to the Home Secretary, that the right hon. gentleman seemed to have treated this question of the employment of women in a very superficial manner. He had had a deputation of women at the Home Office — a deputation which had obtained the sympathy of the public. It was a carefully prepared deputation. (Cries of "No.") He challenged hon. members to deny it. He would give reasons for the statement, which would make it clear that he was correct. It was a deputation got up by the coalowners of Cumberland and Lancashire. (Loud cries of "No," mostly from hon. members on Ministerial side.) The deputation was accompanied by a gentleman who was undoubtedly connected with trades unions, and who takes undoubtedly a strong view against the proposal, but there was certainly something very peculiar in that gentleman's position—(hear, hear)—because it was a well-known fact that the miners of Lancashire were to a man opposed to the continuance of the labour of women at the pit's surface. That deputation was promoted and brought to town by interested parties—("No," and hear)—and dressed up in fancy dress with a view to effect, and the get-up evidently had the desired effect on the impressionable heart of the right hon. gentleman the Home Secretary. (Laughter.) Did any one suppose for a moment that the Home Secretary was properly influenced by the deputation? In opposing this amendment, the right hon. gentleman had drawn subtle distinctions between the pushing of a waggon and the pushing of a tub in the mine; but there was not so much difference when they came to recollect that a waggon was pushed by six or seven women, and a tub, which weighed from eleven to twelve cwt., was pushed by only one woman. Women were also engaged in breaking coal with a pick, in shunting coal waggons, in shifting tubs, and in picking coal, so as to see that it was a proper condition, and very often, owing to the nature of their work, they were hardly recognisable as human beings. (Hear.) The question of morality was a very delicate one to touch upon, but he might say that a very high condition of morality could not be expected from persons placed in the position of these female mine-workers. ("Oh.") Hon. members might cry "Oh," but he noticed that these cries came from the coalowners who championed the cause of the employment of women, he very much feared, because their labour could be obtained at a very much smaller wage than men. (Hear, and "No.") There was an interesting article in the *Manchester Examiner and Times* about it a short time ago by a special commissioner, and, though it was written from a favourable point of view with respect to women's labour, yet it was very lame and hesitating when it came to deal with the question of morality. The fact was that nature and circumstances of the employment were not calculated to enable girls and women to maintain a high standard of morality, and it was well-known that when women returned to their homes after a hard day's work at the pit mouth they were utterly incapable of attending to any domestic duties whatever, and the consequence was that the homes were entirely neglected. (Hear.) There could be no doubt that the conditions of the employment of women and girls at the coal pits were entirely inconsistent with anything approaching to healthy domestic life. (Hear.) He denied that the amendment before the House aimed in any way at depriving women of employment. All that was desired was to prevent them following occupations prejudicial to their own health and to the health of their children, and totally destructive of all domestic comfort. He therefore hoped the right hon. gentleman, the Home Secretary, would reconsider the position which he had taken up with regard to this amendment. (Cheers.)

On Friday evening, Mr Atherley-Jones, on clause 14, had the following amendment on the paper: To omit the words, "or with any of the workmen, or with the management of the mine, or has at the mine to the detriment of the owner, agent or manager, either done anything beyond taking such account as aforesaid, or otherwise misconducted himself." The hon. and learned gentleman said he did not intend to dress his amendment as the point had already been dealt with by a previous amendment, but he would respectfully ask the Home Secretary to consider for a moment whether it would not be possible for him to make some alteration in the clause so as to meet the objections which he had to urge against it. He did not wish to repeat his objections, but he would tell the Home Secretary an instance which he thought was very largely in point. Not very long ago a checkweigher in Yorkshire was prosecuted under the present statute for impeding or interrupting the working of a mine, because he convened a meeting of the miners for the purpose of limiting the output of coal. Another charge made against him—which he could hardly imagine was an offence against the law—was that he had communicated to some of the men the weight made by them. (Hear, hear.) The case came before the magistrates, and the man was removed from his office of checkweigher. The matter subsequently came before the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, and the learned judges there upheld the decision of the magistrates, because they said—and he (Mr Atherley-Jones) did not doubt correctly said—that because he had tried to stop the men from working, or from making the full measure of their work, therefore he came within the words "impending or interrupting the working of the mine." (Hear.) That seemed to him to be a case very strongly in point, and still greater emphasis was given to it by the fact that in the present bill there was to be found the words. He (Mr Atherley-Jones) agreed very largely with what had fallen from the hon. baronet opposite (Sir Geo. Elliott) that it would not do to introduce "bones of contention" into the bill, or into any other Act of Parliament. But it seemed to him, and he ventured to suggest it to the Home Secretary, that the words "interfering with the workmen" did not introduce a "bone of contention," which he trusted the Home Secretary would see his way clear to remove.—Mr Matthews said it was impossible to accept the amendment, whereupon Mr Atherley-Jones withdrew it.

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CHURCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

BEAMISH BRANCH.

The members of the above society held their usual fortnightly meeting in West Stanley National Schools. The meeting opened by prayers and hymn 61 "Rescue the perishing." The chair was taken by Rev L. M. Chesters. The first piece was a recitation "The summer's cleaning," by Master A. Simpson, which was excellently rendered, and evoked roars of laughter. It was succeeded by a song "Write me a letter from home," by Mr Wm. Binfold, who never fails to please his hearers. A dialogue "Riches versus poverty" was next contributed by Miss Lizzie and Master J. Ramshaw, and taught us to act well our part in the sphere in which God has called us. Next was a temperance trio "Tie on the ribbon of blue" by Messrs R. D. Grundy, Mr J. Simpson, and Mr J. Robson. A recitation "The lips that touch liquor," by Miss M. Gibson, was delivered in a style that was faultless in the eyes of the keenest critic. The melody "O loving God of truth" by the choir, recieved well merited applause; being followed by the sequal to Miss Gibson's recitation, "My lips from liquor," by Mr J. Robson. The children then appeared in the action song "Burlesque band" which fairly convulsed the audience. Master Tom Grundy followed with a recitation "The Queen's Jubilee," which was neatly recited, and much applauded. The chairman then gave an unexpected call upon Mr Jas. Gilchrist (hon. sec. for Rural Deanery of Ryton) to favour the audience with an address, to which that gentleman readily and willingly replied. He commented chiefly upon the progress of the society since its formation up to the present time; also spoke a few words in connection with the Queen's Jubilee, closing his address by words of encouragement to those labouring in the temperance cause. A trio "Jubilee National Anthem," was given by Messrs R. D. Grundy, J. Simpson and J. Robson, the company all standing. This was succeeded by a recitation by Master G. Ramshaw, "Good to love you mamma." Mr R. D. Grundy next appeared in the song "Hero of Waterloo," which resulted in an *encore*. In response he sang the "Lost song," which was warmly applauded. After a few suitable remarks by the chairman, the meeting closed by prayers and the "National Anthem."

THE CONSETT WHEELBARROWMAN.

A correspondent writes to us:—"Spark, the wheelbarrowman, must either be a simpleton or a knave. 'I dare say you will be glad to see me.' So he says in a letter written last week, and dated from a publichouse in the town of Hastings. So glaring an example of a man deceiving himself, I have not for some time witnessed. Glad to see him forsooth! Just as if the man had been engaged in some undertaking of which the people of Consett had good reason to be proud There is precious little honour to be gained in wandering up and down the country with a wheelbarrow, and if this knight of the turnpike trundle his machine to Jericho and back, what boots it? The result is nil. It is so much wasted energy and nothing more; and, if regarded from a serious point of view, it is even worse, for the same strength if directed into a purely legitimate channel would have added to the wealth of the nation, for if a man, by virtue of his position in the social scale, is unable to do no nobler service than to wheel coals, or sweep a crossing, that man deserves to be respected. Hewers of wood and drawers of water there must needs be; but wheelbarrowmen are nothing better than a new-fledged species of professional tramps. They toil not, neither do they spin; and yet they wear lace-trimmed suits and "hang out" at publichouses. Verily, ironworkers in these last days cannot afford to dine, nor to array themselves like one of these!

Apropos of the above is a notable passage in the epistle already referred to: 'They'—the broad-souled personages whom he meets in his travels—'say I ought to be presented with a medal when I get home. They also say the people of Consett ought to have a meeting to consider the matter, as I am a clever man!' What does my readers think of this Jubilee statement? 'Joe the sweep,' with all his absurdities, is a perfect gentleman when swung in the balance with this man. No clown with two ideas in his noddle would come before the public with such a tale, however true it might have been. Those generous individuals should themselves have set the example, for Spark has quite as much claim on them as he has upon the people of Consett. If they ever so expressed themselves, it was probably with a view of inducing the wheelbarrowman to hasten forward and thus get beyond their borders. Tramps are seldom welcome guests. Be that as it may, the inhabitants of Consett are not likely to disturb themselves very much whether Spark ever sets foot in the town again or not. They are ever ready to hold forth a helping hand to honest neighbours who are willing to work; but fellows whose ambition soars no higher than the handles of a two-wheeled barrow, they have rightly precious little regard for."

Sporting Items.

QUOIT MATCH NEAR PELTON FELL.—A match for £5 a-side, was played at Mr T. Pearson's Hot Hills between John Gibbs, of Pelton Fell, and S. Pearson, of Waldridge Fell. The game was played on the sward, at ten yards. Gibbs had all the best of the game, and won easily. Score:—Gibbs, 31; Pearson, 16.

PICNIC AND SPORTS AT BLANCHLAND.—On Saturday, a picnic in connection with the above place was held in a field at the Gibraltar Rocks, near Blanchland, by permission of Mr Jasper Stephenson. The day was very fine, and there was a good attendance. During the afternoon a cricket match was played between the Leadgate and Hexham Mechanics' Clubs, for which the committee offered a cricket bat and a cap for the winning team, which resulted in a win for the Leadgate team by 40 runs. Other sports, including foot racing, jumping, &c., were held during the evening, a ball also being held and continued up to midnight. During the course of the proceedings it was expected that Mr Atherley-Jones, M.P., would address the assemblage, but the hon. gentleman could not attend the gathering.

WEST PELTON SPORTS AND PIC-NIC.—The annual pic-nic and sports of the West Pelton Co-operative Society was held on Saturday, at Hand-in-Hold. The weather was exceedingly fine, and a large gathering of people assembled. The following sports were gone through, the remainder of the programme being postponed:—Walking Race, one mile—Luke Shevells, 1; T. Lloyd, 2; W. Teasdale, 3. Bowling at the Wicket—G. Thompson, 1; J. Wisharp, 2. Skipping Contest, three minutes each—Jane Bryson, 465, 1; Annie Gibson, 425, 2; Pollie Smith, 380, 3. Ten Yards Quoit Handicap—J. Trotter, 1; Thos. Carr, 2; Geo. Charlton, 3.

BLAYDON MAIN SPORTS AND GALA.—On Saturday afternoon, the first of what is intended to be an annual gala and sports in connection with the Blaydon Main Colliery, took place on Blaydon Bank, in a large field, kindly lent by Mr Maddison. The weather was beautifully fine. The sports consisted of wrestling, a 120 yards flat race handicap, open, also a handicap for workmen employed at the Stella Coal Company's Collieries, tug-of-war contest, skipping for girls under 12 years of age, a quoit handicap, and other sports. The Stella Band was in attendance, under the leadership of Mr J. Charlton. Sack race—1st, John Lockie, Winlaton; 2nd, John Reay, Winlaton; 3rd, Geo. Hetherington, Blaydon. Mr H. Macdonald was referee. Open 120 yards handicap:—Final heat—Ledger, 1; Wilson, 2; Scott, 3. Won by a yard. The most attractive feature of the sports was the wrestling for men of all weights:—Final falls—Armstrong cross buttocked Wright, Wright backheeled Armstrong, Armstrong twisted Wright after a severe struggle and won. Mr Wm. Johnson, Winlaton, officiated as referee. Various other games took place, notably a quoit handicap, tug-of-war for men employed at the colliery, skipping contest, &c.

"HOW TO BEHAVE," price sixpence.—To be had of Robert Jackson, bookseller, 9 and 10 Newmarket Street, Consett.

"HOW TO DO BUSINESS," price sixpence.—To be had of Robert Jackson, bookseller, 9 and 10 Newmarket Street, Consett.

Business Announcements.

FIFTEENTH YEAR OF ATTENDANCE.

MR. H. MARKHAM,

SURGEON DENTIST,

OF 50, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

ATTENDS CONSETT EVERY MONDAY, from 1 p.m., to 3 p.m., at Miss WILLIAMS', MOUNT PLEASANT. ARTIFICIAL TEETH, to suit Youth or Age, inserted with all the Latest and Best English and American Improvements, at Moderate Charges. A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

ADJOINING CONSERVATIVE CLUB, MOUNT PLEASANT. ESTABLISHED 1830.

THE COVENTRY CYCLE CO., LIMITED,

WHITEFRIAR LANE, COVENTRY.

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

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

PRICE LISTS, 3 STAMPS. 876v

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!

MARSHALL & SONS,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

CONSETT AND BLACKHILL,

BEG to announce that they have opened a BRANCH SHOP in the NEW TOWN HALL BUILDINGS, where they are now showing a fine assortment of CLOCKS, WATCHES, & JEWELLERY Splendid Silver Patent Lever Watches from 70s. and upwards. Ladies and Gentlemen's Silver Geneva Watches from 20s. and upwards. Timepieces from 5s. All kinds of Repairs will be executed at Moderate Charges, combined with Good Workmanship.

KINDLY NOTE ADDRESS:—

MARSHALL AND SONS,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

NEW TOWN HALL, FRONT STREET, CONSETT, & HIGHGATE, BLACKHILL. 311x.

JOSEPH MARSHALL

Begs to call attention to his Large and CHOICE STOCK of

CLOCKS, WATCHES. & JEWELLERY,

All of which are of the Newest Designs, and will be found, in point of Quality, Price, and Completeness, to be unequalled by any similar Establishment in Town.

WATCHES: Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silver Lever, Geneva, Chronograph, Keyless, &c. Nickel Silver, from 11s. 6d.

JEWELLERY: Gold and Silver Dress Rings, Keepers, Bracelets, Bangles, Necklets, Scarf Pins, Solitaires, Brooches, &c., &c., in Great Variety, at the Consett Jewellery Emporium.

CLOCKS: American, English, Swiss, French, &c., in Wood and Nickel Silver Cases. Alarums, &c.

☞ Watches and Jewellery of every Description Repaired. Clocks Cleaned in Town or Country.

PRESENT of Half-Dozen Nickel Silver Tea Spoons given to purchasers of a Gold Wedding Ring.

PLATED ALUMINIUM AND STEEL JEWELLERY.
Articles for Presentation at Reduced Rates.

JOSEPH MARSHALL,
Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,
15, MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT,
and LEAZES, BURNOPFIELD.

BIRTHDAY AND WEDDING PRESENTS.
Aneroid Barometers, &c.

SURTEES LESLIE,
HOUSE PAINTER AND DECORATOR,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Shotley Bridge and neighbourhood that he has REMOVED TO No. 1, FRONT STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, and trusts by strict attention to Business, good Workmanship, and Reasonable Charges, to merit a share of their patronage. 999x

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H. GUTTERIDGE,

SCALE, BEAM, AND WEIGHING MACHINE MANUFACTURER,
BUTCHERS' STEELYARDS, MINCING MACHINES, &c.

REPAIRS DONE ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

NOTE ADDRESS:—33, WESTGATE ROAD (near Central Railway Station), NEWCASTLE. 450v

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BOOKS suitable for PRIZES and SUNDAY SCHOLARS can be had at ROBERT JACKSON'S, 9, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT

O JOE! O JOE!! O JOE THE SWEEP!!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

Clean the flues, clean the flues,
Let it be your end and aim
The same to ever keep clear;
For should they get into a flame,
At Court they'll cost you dear.
—Faithfully yours,
HARRISON, Sweep, Shotley Bridge.

PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS. 360x
Mayor's Chambers, Shotley Bridge.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MRS. FRANCES CHRISTOPHER, widow of the late ROBERT CHRISTOPHER, Hackmaster, Delves Lane, Consett, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage accorded to him during the many years in which he carried on Business, respectfully intimates that the same will be conducted as usual, and trusts that by keeping a superior turn-out of Horses and Conveyances, she may be able to secure a continuance of the favours of her friends and the public of the district. 662x

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BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

THE NORTHERN "ECLIPSE" Safety and Roadster. Specially built for and admirably adapted to the Northern Roads. Machines taken in exchange. Repairs promptly executed.—JAMES SUTTON & Co., 26, Pilgrim Street. Manager: BOB PATTISON, late of the North of England Bicycle Company. 807x

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S. SWALWELL,

TAILOR AND DRAPER, DIPTON,

IS now showing a splendid range of the most Fashionable CLOTHS, comprising SCOTCH AND WEST OF ENGLAND TWEEDS, WORSTED AND OTHER COATINGS, suitable for the present Season's wear, which have been bought on the most advantageous terms, and will be made up much below ordinary trade prices. Patterns of which will be forwarded by post or otherwise on application.

The quality of our Goods have been tested for the last 20 years, and have given the greatest satisfaction.

A FASHIONABLE STYLE, CORRECT FIT, AND GOOD WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

N.B.—Liberal Discount allowed for Cash. 973x

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

SPECIAL NOTICE AS TO PRICES.

Mr. G. RICHARDSON, SURGEON DENTIST, Inserts his well-known "Superior Quality" of ARTIFICIAL TEETH (by a New Painless Process) at less prices than usually charged for common quality and inferior workmanship. For comfort, durability, and natural appearance they are unsurpassed. Every Tooth Guaranteed.

☞ Please Note the only Address—
6, BLACKETT STREET, NEWCASTLE,
Third door from Northumberland Street.

NOTE.—Rail Fare allowed to Country Patients.

SPECIAL INFORMATION!!

YOU GET BEST POSSIBLE VALUE IN BOOTS AND SHOES, &c., BY BUYING FROM

JOHN GIBSON,
PRACTICAL BOOTMAKER,
CORNER OF
FOUNDRY ROW AND BESSEMER STREET,
BLACKHILL (near the Railway Station),

All kinds made to Measure.

Special and Personal Attention to Fitting all kinds of feet.

REPAIRING:—

Only Leather of most durable Quality used.
Gentlemen's Boots Soled and Heeled, from 2s 9d.
Ladies " " " " 1s 9d.
Best Elastics put in—Gents., 1s 8d; Ladies, 1s 2d.

TEETH!

MR. SUTCLIFFE,

DENTAL SURGEON.

Dentistry in all its branches. ARTIFICIAL TEETH at all prices, made so as to attain the natural functions in each case, at 2s 6d, 5s, 7s 6d, and 10s per Tooth. All work guaranteed. Misfits by other Dentists adjusted. Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless operations.

Note the Address: } 4. NUN STREET, NEWCASTLE.

MUSIC!

MUSIC LESSONS given—Pianos, Harmoniums, and American Organs Tuned and Repaired. Dealer in Harmoniums, &c.—T. JONES, 4, Gibson Street, near Co-operative Store, Consett 927w

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WEDDING RINGS! WEDDING RINGS!

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

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

CHAS. F. SANDS,
GAS LIGHTING ENGINEER, AND MAKER OF THE DEXTER LIGHT, AND LAMPS FOR SHOPS.

Chandeliers, from 16s.; Hall Lamps, 5s. 6d.
42, GRAINGER STREET, NEWCASTLE.
WORKSHOP—50, HIGH FRIAR STREET.

EVENING CLASSES.

MR. J. W. MULCASTER, Principal of the HIGH SCHOOL, CONSETT, begs to announce that he has arranged for the holding of EVENING CLASSES for Young Men, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., in the Primitive Methodist School-Room, Consett, commencing on Monday Evening next, the 2nd May.

Mr. MULCASTER's long experience and success in the Public Examinations of the day, enables him to guarantee thorough Preparation for Cival Service and other Examinations, as well as for General Commercial Life, and the higher branches of a sound English Education.

FEES, according to requirements, in all cases payable in advance.

Consett, April 27th, 1887. 804x

WHITER THAN SNOW.

What! Why Clothes, Linen, Floors, &c., when Washed with

HARRISON'S
MAGIC ARIZONIC SOAP,

Which does twice the Work of any Soap with half the labour. It also Cures Scurvy, Ringworm, Corns, and Sores, and when used with FURNIVAL'S MAGIC WASHING FLUID, Robs Washing Day of half its troubles.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL OF
J. W. BERRY,
NEWMARKET STREET. CONSETT.

THE MONTH

OF

JULY

NOTED FOR

HEPWORTH'S

GREAT

HATS AND CAPS

CLEARANCE SALE.

SOME BEST HATS FOR 1s.

AND NUMEROUS BARGAINS.

ADDRESS:—

J. HEPWORTH AND SON

12, SHAKESPEARE STREET,

CONSETT.

Business Announcements.

TO PARTIES FURNISHING.

WM. WILKINSON, has on hand the Largest and Cheapest Stock of Furniture, Iron Beds, Mattresses, Flocks, Feather, and Rabbit Down Ticks ready made. Perambulators, all sizes and newest patterns, and from best makers, at lowest prices possible.

TO UNDERTAKERS.

W. W. is the largest Dealer in Coffin Furniture in the district; Brass and Electro-Plate, and improved Black Handles, Plates, and Lace, all of the best patterns.

Also Frillings, Trimmings, Black and Blue Cloths, Robes, Wreaths, and Swans' Down, Nails, Screws, &c.

TO BLACKSMITHS.

W. W. is offering all sorts and sizes of patent Horse Nails, Rasps, Files, &c., from best makers.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

W. W. has on hand a good and selected Stock of Scythes, and Sneds, Strickles, Stones, Hay Rakes, Forks, Sickles, Manure Grapes, Shovels, Reaper Files, all of good quality and best make, at less than Newcastle prices.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:—

WILLIAM WILKINSON,
FURNITURE BROKER & IRONMONGER,
CATCHGATE. 16y

QUEENSLAND.

ROYAL MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

PASSAGE £17 ONLY.

LAND ORDER WARRANTS, value £20, are PRESENTED FREE TO all approved PASSENGERS travelling BY THIS LINE.

This young and promising Colony is now offering Special Advantages to all Classes.

FARMERS and OTHERS may obtain FREEHOLD LAND under the Homestead Clauses of the present Land Act up to 160 Acre Blocks, for 6d. per annum per acre, being paid as Rent for Five Years, making 2s. 6d. per acre in all, when payment ceases and the Land becomes Freehold.

LARGER FREEHOLDS and LEASEHOLDS, on specially favourable conditions, may be had under the recently-passed Land Act.

For further Particulars apply to A. BRODIE, TOWN HALL, CONSETT; GRAY, DAWES, & Co., 13, AUSTIN FRIARS, LONDON, or the Brokers, Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell, & Co., London; Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow. 30y

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Public Notices.

THE PEDIGREE BULL, "Home Rule," White; Sire—Major Fitz Halnaby (48,281), Dam—Snow Queen. Kept by Mr J. W. ARMSTRONG, West Newbiggin, Lanchester. Terms, 10s. 6d. each Cow. 969x

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NOTICE.

HAVE YOU SEEN these WONDERFUL WATCHES price 12s. 6d., Good Timekeepers, at T. MCCOURTY's, Watchmaker, Newmarket Street, Consett, and only Practical Spectacle Maker in the County of Durham. 679x

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NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

ROYAL MINING, ENGINEERING, AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

ON SATURDAY, July 2nd, an EXCURSION TRAIN will leave CONSETT at 2·30 p.m., (with Bookings from Shotley Bridge and Ebchester) for NEWCASTLE and TYNEMOUTH. See Bills.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!

THE STANLEY PRIMITIVE METHODIST CIRCUIT DEMONSTRATION will be held on Saturday, July 9th, in a field near to Oxhill and Stanley. A Grand UNITED CONCERT of all the Choirs in the Afternoon. TEA and PUBLIC MEETING in the Evening, when L. A. ATHERLEY-JONES, Esq., M.P., Mr. J. HARRIGATE, Rev. J. BUTCHER, J. JOICEY, Esq., M.P., REV. M. JOHNSON, W. JENKINS, Esq., J.P., and others will be present. Come. Come. Come. 57y

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SHOTLEY BRIDGE FLOWER SHOW
AND
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20TH, 1887.

For Schedules, &c., apply
W. RAMSAY, Secretary,
6, St. Cuthbert's Terrace, Benfieldside. 51y

CONSIDE AND KNITSLEY TOWNSHIP.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that according to instructions, I will, on Monday, July 4th, 1887, apply for a SUMMONS AGAINST ANY RATEPAYER in this Townships, WHO HAS NOT PAID BEFORE THAT DATE ALL RATES NOW DUE.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Assistant Overseer.
New Town Hall, Consett, June 10th, 1887. 982x

A MOONLIGHT REVERIE
ON THE BANKS
OF THE DERWENT,
BY THE
REV. JOHN RYAN, M.A,
AUTHOR OF THE
"HISTORY OF SHOTLEY SPA."

PRICE SIXPENCE.

May be had of all Newsagents. 830x

CONSETT INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the above Society will be held on Saturday night, July 2nd. Chair to be taken at 6·30 o'clock, when the following Business will be considered, viz:—

- Minutes of last Quarterly Meeting.
- Minutes of Committee.
- Report and Balance Sheet.
- Election of Three Committee Members.
- Election of one Auditor.
- Report of Congress at Carlisle.
- Election of Three Members of the Educational Committee.
- Notice of Motion from Mr. Wilson Clayton that the General Committee be not elegible for Educational Committee.
- Notice of Motion from Mr. Carruthers that a Branch Library be Established at Castleside.
- Notice of Motion from Mr. William Dodds, that a uniform Dividend be paid to Members and Non-Members alike, but that half of the Non-Members' Dividend be Capitalised or placed to their Credit in the Society's Books. 45y

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THE TREAT OF THE SEASON.

STANLEY CATHOLIC TEA AND SPORTS will be held in a field adjoining West Stanley, on Saturday, July 9th, 1887. Programme:—

120 YARDS HANDICAP FLAT RACE, First Prize, £4; Second, £1; Third, 10s. Entrance, 1s. Sheffied Rules enforced.

FOOTBALL PLAYING.—First Prize, £1; Second, a Ball. Entrance, 1s. each team.

WRESTLING (11 stone men).—First Prize, 25s.; Second, 10s.; Third, 5s. Entrance, 1s.

WRESTLING (All Comers).—First Prize, 25s.; Second, 10s.; Third, 5s. Entrance, 1s.

10 YARDS QUOIT HANDICAP (on the Sward).—First Prize, £1; Second, 10s. Entrance, 6d.

200 YARDS HURDLE RACE.—First Prize, £1; Second, 10s. Entrance, 6d.

BELL RACE (for Boys under 16 years of age).—Prize, 5s. Entrance, Free.

SKIPPING CONTEST (for Girls under 13 years of age).—1st, Prize, 2s. 6d.; 2nd, 1s. 6d.; 3rd, 1s.; Entrance, Free.

All disputes to be decided by the Sports Committee, from whose decision there will be no appeal.

WEST STANLEY REED BAND has been specially engaged for the occasion, and will perform a choice selection of music during the day.

THERE WILL BE DANCING ON THE GREEN

REFRESHMENTS CAN BE HAD AT REASONABLE PRICES.

A GRAND BALL will take place at 7·30 p.m., in a spacious Marquee, when the above Band will be in attendance. Mr. JOHN McGURK, M.C.

Admission to Ball, Gentlemen, One Shilling; Ladies, Sixpence. Admission to Field, Sixpence. Tea will be charged for extra.

Gates open at One o'clock, Sports to commence at Two prompt.

CHARLES McALEER,
Hon. Secretary,
56y Stanley, R.S.O.

Public Notices.

TO PUBLIC COMPANIES, FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, TRADERS, & OTHERS.

ADAM BRODIE, F.S.A., and ROBERT J. BRODIE, A.S.A., PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS and PROFESSIONAL AUDITORS, undertake the BALANCING and AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS and the PREPARATION of STATEMENTS under the INCOME TAX Acts. SHARES BOUGHT and SOLD on the usual terms.

Address:—Town Hall, Consett. 561v

NOTICE.—CAMP AT GIBSIDE from June 25th to July 5th. Field open to the public at the small charge of 1d. each; all carriages and conveyances, 6d. Only entrance at the gate, near Rowlands Gill Station. 36y

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STAGSHAWBANK
MID-SUMMER FAIR.

A BRAKE will leave CHRISTOPHER'S LIVERY STABLES, CONSETT, for the above, on Monday, July 4th, by way of Allansford and Manor House, leaving Consett at 6 a.m.

FRANCES CHRISTOPHER,
23y Proprietress.

NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS of the First Shotley Bridge and District (370th) Starr-Bowkett Building Society will hold the 43rd APPROPRIATION BY BALLOT, on the 18th July, 1887, at 7-30 p.m., in Sons' of Temperance Hall, Blackhill.

BY ORDER.
71y R. JACKSON, Chairman.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

NOTICE.

THE Householders in this District are requested to apply at the Local Board Offices, Consett, for a (Free) SUPPLY OF CLOT LIME for cleansing purposes. All contracted spaces, yards, out-offices, &c., must be White-washed and thoroughly Cleansed, in order to preserve the Public Health. Otherwise the Penalty will be enforced.

WM. RIPPON, Inspector.
Local Board Offices, July 2nd, 1887. 76y

PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION OF THE WEST DIVISION OF CHESTER WARD, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION ACT, 1879.

APPOINTMENT OF OCCASIONAL COURT HOUSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a Special Session of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, acting in and for the West Division of Chester Ward, in the County of Durham, holden at the Justice Room, Lanchester, on Thursday, the 23rd day of June, instant and duly convened in that behalf, the Office of William Brewis Van Haansbergen, Esquire, J.P., of Woodlands Hall, near Consett, in the said County, was appointed by the said Justices as an Occasional Court House, pursuant to the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879.

Dated this 29th day of June, 1887.

A. W. GRANGER,
Clerk to the Justices of the
50y said Division.

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

REGISTRATION OF COWKEEPERS, DAIRYMEN, AND PURVEYORS OF MILK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that under Article 6 of the "Dairies, Cow Sheds, and Milk Shops Order of 1885," it is not lawful for any person to carry on in the District of any Local Authority the TRADE of a COWKEEPER, DAIRYMAN, or PURVEYOR OF MILK, unless he is REGISTERED AS SUCH THEREIN, in accordance with that Article, and that under the "Contagious Disease (Animals) Act, 1886," the Benfieldside Local Board acting as and being the Urban Sanitary Authority for the District of the same Board are the Local Authority for that District. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN, that every person carrying on the Trade of Cowkeeper, Dairyman, or Purveyor of Milk within the District of the said Urban Sanitary Authority who is not already Registered as such with the said Authority can be Registered on application to me, the undersigned, and that forms of application can be obtained at the Office of the Said Board, Bank Chambers, Shotley Bridge.

Dated this 30th, day of June 1887.

JOHN BOOTH,
58y Clerk to the said Board.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

DISTRICT OF CONSETT.

AT A MEETING held on the 27th day of April, 1887, and by adjournment on the 25th day of May, 1887, at the Town Hall, Consett, in the County of Durham, it was agreed that the following Resolution should be proposed to the Owners and Ratepayers of the Consett Local Board District:

"That the time has arrived when there ought to be a Covered Market erected in Consett."

A Poll having been demanded, and taken under Schedule 3 of the Public Health Act, 1875, there voted in favour of such Resolution, 676; against, 231; making a majority in favour of the said Resolution of 445.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1887.

(Signed) WM. JENKINS,
Chairman of the Consett Local Board,
75y and Returning Officer.

JOSEPH WOOD, DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS having any Debt or Claim against the Estate of Mr. JOSEPH WOOD, late of Newmarket Street, Consett, in the County of Durham, Furniture Broker, deceased, are requested to lodge particulars of the same on or before the 30th day of July next, with the undersigned.

Dated the 23rd June, 1887.

THOMAS WM. WELFORD,
Parliament Street, Consett,
28y Solicitor for the Executors.

DAVID BALLENY, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Creditors and other Persons having any Debt or Claim upon or affecting the Estate of DAVID BALLENY, late of Little Greencroft, Consett, in the County of Durham, Gentleman, who died on the 4th day of January, 1887, and whose Will was proved in the District Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice at Durham, on the 18th day of June, 1887, by EDMUND WILLIAM ELLISON BALLENY, of Little Greencroft aforesaid, the Executor thereof, are hereby required to send in the particulars of their Claims to me, the undersigned, his solicitor, on or before the 30th day of July, 1887, at the expiration of which time the Executor will proceed to Distribute the Assets of the said David Balleny, the Testator, among the persons entitled thereunto, having regard to the Debts and Claims only of which the said Executor shall then have had notice, and the Executor will not be liable for the Assets so distributed to any person of whose Debt or Claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

Dated the 23rd day of June, 1887.

T. W. WELFORD, JUN.,
Parliament Street, Consett,
29y Solicitor for the Executor.

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. J. Vickers.

TOW LAW AUCTION MART.

A WEEKLY SALE every Monday for Fat and Store Cattle and Sheep, Dairy Cows, Horses, Conveyances, Farm Produce, &c., commencing at 12 o'clock with Fat Stock, Cows at 2·30 p.m.

Entries should be sent on Wednesday each week.

JOSEPH VICKERS Auctioneer.
Grove Villa, Tow Law. 454x

By Mr. John Crawford.

Castleside.

MR. J. CRAWFORD is instructed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, July 11th, 1887, the whole of the Valuable FURNITURE belonging to Mr THOMAS BROWNLEE, Castleside, near Consett. Full particulars next edition and Posters. 59y

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

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Sales by Auction.

By Messrs. A. & R. J. Brodie

Wednesday, July 6th, 1887.—Oakfield Villa, Shotley Bridge.—Important Sale of Superior High-class Modern Household Furniture, in Walnut, Mahogany, and other choice Woods; Pictures and Engravings; Silver, Electro-plated, and Ornamental Goods; Superior Silver-Mounted Domestic Sewing Machine, in Walnut Case, by Wheeler and Wilson; Beds and Bedding, and a large assemblage of other Furnishings, including the whole of the contents of this residence.

MESSRS. A. & R. J. BRODIE are instructed by Mr. JOSEPH COLLINSON, (who is declining housekeeping, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises at Oakfield Villa, Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday, July 6th, the whole of the Superior HOUSE FURNISHINGS and EFFECTS.

DRAWING ROOM. — Fine Rich-Toned Cottage Pianoforte, in excellent condition; Music Stool; Handsome Walnut Drawing Room Suite, in Repp, including 6 Small Chairs; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chairs and Ottoman, complete; Occasional Table; Noble Walnut Centre Table; Handsome Walnut Cheffioneer, with Plate Glass Back; Walnut What-Not; Large Mantle Mirror, in Gilt Frame; Banner Screen, on Walnut Stand; Banner Screen, with Brass Fittings; 2 Good Skin Rugs; Steel Fender and Ash Pan; Coal Vase; Gilt Mount Fire Irons; Fine Crystal Chandelier; Set of Best China; Pictures; 30 Yards Best Brussels Carpet; 2 Hassocks to match; Best Damask Curtains and Cornices for large Bay Window and Ordinary Window; Crystals and other Ornaments; 37 Volumes of Books, &c.

DINING ROOM—Substantial Mahogany Cheffioneer; Mahogany Telescope Dining Table; 6 Chairs in Leather; Arm Chair, in Leather; Easy Chair, in Leather; Walnut Work Table; Gilt Gipsy Table; 22 Yards Brussels Carpet; Hearth Rug; 3 Table Covers; 9 Pictures; Fender, Fire Irons, and Ash Pan; Chandelier; Gas Lamp and Tubing; 2 Porcelain Vases; Brass Kettle; Cornice Pole; Lace Curtains and Vallance; Crimson Damask Curtains; Fire Screen; 2 Pairs of Cut Glass Decanters; China Egg Tray and the following

SUPERIOR PLATED GOODS:—

Tea Pot; Toast Rack; 6-Bottle Cruet Stand; Biscuit Box; Salver; 12 Four-Pronged Dinner Forks; 12 Dessert do.; 6 Table Spoons; 6 Dessert do.; 12 Tea Spoons; Gravy Spoon; 2 Toddy Ladles; 3 Salt and Mustard Spoons; 2 Sugar Tongs; Pair of Fish Carvers; and 12 Ivory-balanced Handled Knives and Sundry Effects.

HALL AND STAIRCASE—Hall Table; 2 Chairs; Superior Umbrella and Hat Stand; 2 Cases of Stuffed Birds; 11 yards of Oil Cloth; 6 Skin and other Mats; Majolica Jug; Superior Timepiece, on Bracket; 10 Yards of Stair Carpet and Rods; 14 Yards Carpet, on landing; Stand and Stuffed Squirrel; Hall Gas Bracket.

BED-ROOM No 1.—Superior Ash Bedstead and Hangings; Hair and Straw Mattresses; Feather Beds and Bedding; Large Wardrobe; Ash Washstand and Dressing Table; Towel Rail; Cornice and Lace Curtains; 12 Yards of Kidderminster Carpets; Hearthrug; Skin Mat; 3 Chairs; Swing Glass; Toilet Ware; Toilet Set; Fender and Ornaments; 6 Pictures; Gas Bracket; Water Bottle, &c.

BED-ROOM No. 2.—Handsome Mahogany Tudor Bedstead and Hangings; Mahogany Drawers; Wash Stand and Dressing Table; Towel Rail; 15 yards of Brussels Carpet; Hearthrug; Feather Bed, Bolster, and Pillows; Mattress; Blankets and Sheets; 3 Toilet Covers; 2 Cornice Poles and Curtains; 6 Pictures; Toilet Ware; Toilet Set; Gas Bracket; Glove and Handkerchief Boxes; Fender, Fire Irons, and Ash Pan; Tea Caddy; Ornaments; Water Bottle; Splasher and Floor Cloth, &c.

BED-ROOM No. 3.—Noble Birch Tudor Bedstead and 2 Mattresses; Mahogany Drawers; Dressing Table; Towel Rail; Feather Bed, Bolster, and Pillows; Large Wardrobe; 2 Chairs; Cornice Pole and Curtains; 12 Yards of Brussels Carpet; Fender and Fire Irons; Swing Glass; Water Bottle; Gas Bracket, &c.; together with the contents of Servants' Bedroom, Store Closet, Bath Room, Kitchen, Cellar, Laundry and Grounds, and the useful Pony Phaeton.

Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock prompt.

☞ The attention of the Public is especially directed to the Sale as the Furnishings are of a superior character, in good condition, and will be sold without Reserve. 76y

Monday, July 11th, 1887. — Victoria Sale-Rooms, Consett.—Sale of Superior Mahogany and other Household Furniture, Brass-Mounted and other Bedsteads and Bedding, Books, Pictures, and other Effects.

MESSRS. A. & R. J. BRODIE are instructed by Mr. ARTHUR JACKSON, Schoolmaster, who is leaving the district, to remove and SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Victoria Sale-Rooms, on Monday, July 11th, 1887, the whole of the Superior HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Particulars in Posters and future Advertisements.

Sale to commence at One o'clock p.m. 77y

NORTH WEST DURHAM EMIGRATION AGENCY.

ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett, is the Sole and only Agent in Consett for the following First-class American Lines of Steamers—The Cunard, White Star, Inman, Guion, Beaver, Allan, Dominion, and American Lines of Steamers to New York, Quebec, and Philadelphia; and the Orient and Queensland Royal Mail Steamers for Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane and other Australian Ports. He is also the only Authorised Agent for the Queensland Government in North-West Durham, and is specially appointed to Book Assisted Passages at £7, including Ship's Kit, for the rising Colony of Western Australia. The public are informed that as the rates in all cases are fixed by the various Companies themselves, and not by any Agent or Sub-Agent, no person can, consistently with the conditions of his appointment, book passengers for less than the advertised rates. Full particulars and every information relating to the different fields of emigration may be had on application.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:—ADAM BRODIE, TOWN HALL, CONSETT. 577w

By Mr. A. Phillipson.

12, John Street, Kyo.—Saturday, July 9th, 1887.

MR. A. PHILLIPSON, instructed by Mr. JOHN BROWN (who is emigrating), will SELL BY AUCTION as above, all his Valuable Mahogany and other Household FURNITURE, &c., &c. See Bills.

Sale to begin at One o'clock. 54y

51, Derwent Cottages.—Monday, July 11th, 1887

MR. A. PHILLIPSON, favoured by instructions from Mr. JAMES RUTLAND (who is leaving the neighbourhood), will SELL, as above, all his Valuable Household FURNITURE, and other EFFECTS. See Bills.

Sale to begin at One o'clock. 67y

SPECIAL EMIGRATION OFFICE.

ASSISTED PASSAGES TO CANADA, Cheap Rates to America by the WHITE STAR, AMERICAN, and other popular Lines. Also Lowest Possible Fares to the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, SOUTH AFRICA, and other parts of the World. Auction Sales carried on efficiently and upon the very Best Terms.

All Emigrants and Luggage taken to the Railway Station Free of Charge; and for the most useful and reliable information and assistance, apply at once to A. PHILLIPSON, Auctioneer, and Emigration Agent, Dipton. 486x

By Messrs. Nicholson and Murray.

ROYAL AUCTION MART, BENFIELDSIDE

MONDAY, JULY 4th, 1887.

Present Entries.

8 Fat Cattle.
120 Fat Sheep and Lambs.
4 Veal Calves.
A number of Dairy Cows and Heifers, calved and to calve.
Finger Calves, &c.
1 Coup Cart.
A quantity of Harness.
Cattle Feeding Troughs.
Stack Nets.
Cattle Spice.
Patent Pulley Blocks.
Poultry, &c., &c.

Further entries solicited to meet the increasing demand, and taken up to time of Sale.

Sale to commence at One o'clock.

49y NICHOLSON & MURRAY, Auctioneers.

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

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

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

Business Announcements.

THE CONSETT AND DISTRICT PERMANENT
BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY
TOWN HALL, CONSETT.

☞ SHARES MAY BE TAKEN ANY DAY

Advances made on Freehold or Copyhold Propert repayable as arranged, or for fixed periods.

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

FOR THE LATEST AND BEST

BIRTHDAY CARDS!

VISIT

ROBERT JACKSON'S,
9 and 10, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT

TEETH AT ALL PRICES.

MR. D. POWELL,

SURGEON DENTIST,
2, NUN STREET (Corner of Clayton Street),
NEWCASTLE,

May be personally Consulted every Week Day, from 11 a.m. until 4 p.m.

CONSULTATION FREE.

IMPORTANT ADVICE.—Before seeking the aid of the Dental Profession, ask the people where to go, and have the recommendation of the many, they are the best judge. Don't go by one or two persons, or paid agents; have the advice and experience of at least a dozen individuals. If you act according to the above advice you might save yourself endless pain and disappointment.

OBSERVE LARGE BLUE LAMP AND SEE THAT YOU GET INTO THE RIGHT DOOR.

Over 20 Years at the same Address. 506x

MOST MONEY LENT

On Silver Plate, Watches, Jewellery, Diamonds, and other Precious Stones, Plated Goods, Cutlery, Guns, &c., &c., at

J. & E. WILSON'S,

The Oldest Established and Largest Pawnbroking Business in the North of England.
Established 1780.

12, PILGRIM STREET
FOUR DOORS BELOW BLACKETT STREET,
PRIVATE ENTRANCE: FIRST SIX DOORS IN HIGH FRIAR LANE,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

N.B.—A Large Stock of New and Second-hand WATCHES, Gold & Silver GUARDS ALBERTS &c., on Sale at the Lowest Prices.

"The weary find new strength in generous wine."
Homer.

No wine is so generous, so full of nutriment, as good Port Wine. It seems, indeed, as if Nature, aided by man's skill, had done its best to produce a wine far above all other wines in richness of body, lovely colour, and elegant flavour.

GLENDENNING'S INVALID PORT

☞ 36s. per Dozen; 3s. per Bottle. ☜

WILLIAM GLENDINNING draws attention to this Wine, which is specially imported and sold by him as the Wine most suited for those who are sick or recovering from sickness. Its characteristics are, freedom from acidity and heat, light fruity flavour, age in wood and richness of body without being heavy and sweet. Carriage paid upon half a-dozen and upwards.

W. GLENDENNING,
WINE MERCHANT,
9, GRAINGER STREET (between Nun Street and Newgate Street), NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

HIGH CLASS DENTISTRY.

MR. T. C. CAMPBELL

SURGEON DENTIST,
9, GRAINGER STREET,
NEWCASTLE.

☞ ARTIFICIAL TEETH AT REASONABLE PRICES
COMPLETE UPPER OR LOWER SET
From 30s. to £4 10s.
PARTIAL SETS OR SINGLE TEETH
From 3s. to 10s. per Tooth.

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

Teeth painlessly extracted by the aid of Nitrous Oxide Gas.

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

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

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NEW REMEDIES
FOR
COUGHS,
COLDS,
BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA,
AND ALL
CHEST AFFECTIONS.

ROBERTS, CHEMIST, NEWCASTLE.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

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

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

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

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

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, JULY 1ST, 1887.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

[BY "INCEDO."]

FORDS *versus* BRIDGES.

"There is some soul of goodness in things evil, would men observingly distil it out." Just so, Mr Shakespeare; but supposing that one or more persons lack the requisite penetrative faculty essential to educe a single scintillation of goodness from "things evil," what then? Within the category of "things evil" comes the recent mishap to the vicar of Hunstanworth whilst crossing a ford on the Derwent, but evil rather

Announcements.

T AND DISTRICT
MANENT
UILDING SOCIETY
ALL, CONSETT.
BE TAKEN ANY DAY
reehold or Copyhold Propert
or for fixed periods.
RODIE, F.S.A., Secretary.

EATEST AND BEST
DAY
CARDS !
VISIT
JACKSON'S,
KET STREET, CONSETT
T ALL PRICES.

POWELL,
ON DENTIST,
orner of Clayton Street),
CASTLE,
sulted every Week Day, from
until 4 p.m.
ATION FREE.
—Before seeking the aid of the
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the many, they are the best
one or two persons, or paid
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ou act according to the above
yourself endless pain and
LAMP AND SEE THAT YOU GET
RIGHT DOOR.
t the same Address. 506x

ONEY LENT
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lated Goods, Cutlery, Guns,
&c., at
WILSON'S,
and Largest Pawnbroking
North of England.
lished 1780.
IM STREET
W BLACKETT STREET),
FIRST SIX DOORS IN HIGH
E LANE,
LE-ON-TYNE.
k of New and Second-hand
lver GUARDS ALBERTS
st Prices.

strength in generous wine."
Homer.
s, so full of nutriment, as
ems, indeed, as if Nature,
l done its best to produce a
wines in richness of body,
nt flavour.
s INVALID PORT
n; 3s. per Bottle.
DINNING draws attention
hich is specially imported and
most suited for those who
rom sickness. Its character-
acidity and heat, light fruity
d richness of body without
Carriage paid upon half-a-
NDENNING,
MERCHANT,
ET (between Nun Street and
EWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

SS DENTISTRY.
CAMPBELL
N DENTIST,
REET,
NEWCASTLE.
AT REASONABLE PRICES
ER OR LOWER SET
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to the mouth on the most
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guaranteed to fit perfectly
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urgery skilfully performed,
strictly moderate.
visiting Mr. CAMPBELL'S
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REMEDIES
FOR
ITIS,
THMA,
AND ALL
CHEST AFFECTIONS.
MIST, NEWCASTLE.

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LY 1st, 1887.

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BRIDGES.

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than good, disappointment rendered tenfold more bitter by the undesirable addition of laughter, is the only element of either good or evil distilled from this untoward accident by the river. The matter was duly reported to the members of Lanchester Highway Board, but instead of sending the rev. gentleman a letter of condolence, peals of ill-timed laughter went the round of the table, the incident being turned into a capital jubilee joke. One would have given the gentlemen who comprise this council credit for better things. One man, however, is quite capable of raising or lowering the tone of a public assembly or a business quorum, and so it was at the last special meeting of the Lanchester Highway Board. I refer to a most uncourteous letter from the pen of the waywarden of the township in which the accident occurred. The epistle was dated from Cullercoats, whither that worthy had gone to listen to the harping of the mermaids, and its tone and tenor was about as unlike a business communication as it was possible to be. The allusion to what the neighbours said about the way in which the vicar was driving was quite out of place, as also were the remarks about mis-stitched horses and incompetent drivers—out of place because they were evidently introduced for the two-fold object of ignoring the alleged unsafe condition of the ford, and the still more objectionable *ruse* of turning the rev. gentleman to ridicule by casting the entire blame upon himself. That no accident had happened there for twenty years was a species of argument worthy of the oldest woman in the parish. Every schoolboy knows that scores of fatal accidents occur every year in quarters where such calamities were never known to happen for the space of twice twenty years. The Coroner adds a rider to the effect that such and such precautions ought in future to be taken, and that done the evil is remedied after the mischief has been wrought. The reader knows the old saw: Locking the door, &c. Were anyone drowned at the ford in question, this would-be witty waywarden seems to fancy that it would be some consolation to the friends of the unhappy victim that nobody was ever drowned there before! Really such talk is far behind the age. The question at issue is simply this: Is the ford safe, or is it not? That it is as good as it was twenty years ago is mere after-dinner twaddle. Is it safe to-day? The fact is, no ford is safe, and in autumn and winter such passages are extremely dangerous, even in small rivers like the Derwent. Bridges are the natural outcome of civilization, and bye and bye I expect to hear of a stable structure spanning the Derwent at a place known by the name of Boltsburn!

A GOOD PRECEDENT.

The proposal by the Lanchester School Attendance Committee, and confirmed by the Board of Guardians, to divide the area within their jurisdiction into two districts is a wise one, and apart from the advantages, which it is expected will accrue from the change, there is another feature in connection therewith that well deserves recording. I refer to the fact that a fairly good salary is offered to the individual who may be successful in obtaining the appointment, some £20 more per annum, I believe, than is paid by the Benfieldside Board to their attendance officer. That is a good precedent; and it is the more noticeable from the fact, that there is frequently a strange want of uniformity in the scale of remuneration offered to the officials in the employ of public bodies. To an ordinary day labourer with "no count, no care," as the common people say, they are singularly bountiful, paying them as a rule four or five shillings more per week than the men could command elsewhere, for an average day—according to their own showing—of less than seven hours. No such blissful state of things fall to the lot of the school attendance officer. "We can get a man for such and such a figure," is the standard by which his usefulness is measured, and £50 a-year, or about £5 less than is paid to a roadman, is thought a princely salary for a school attendance official. For this sum he must needs trot up and down the parish or township be scolded by every tarmagant, and be hooted by crowds of impertinent urchins who judiciously scamper at his approach. Happily the Lanchester School Attendance Committee have set similar bodies a good example, by offering payment something like commensurate with the disagreeable duties inseperable from the post.

LAWS AND LAWYERS.

Shotley Bridge has become famed in these last days for its lawyers, if not for its lawgivers. There is a resident professional of good standing, and an amateur whose argus eye is for ever fixed on the Parliamentary horizon. Those of my readers who make it their business to peruse the periodical reports of the Benfieldside Local Board—and notably the last one—will have observed that the tactics adopted by the rivals are totally different. The professional gentleman stands at his post like the skilful connoisseur, who knows when and how to act, for like the honourable sportsman, he scorns to level his fowling-piece until the game is on the wing. That is, he regards it as a point of business etiquette to keep his own counsel on the merits of an act, not more than a rough draught of which is yet known either to the public or the faculty. The amateur, on the other hand, is like the war steed that sniffs the battle from afar. He, impatient soul, like a spoiled baby, screams to see the inside of things—to read and condemn acts before they are either passed or printed; and when called to order by his professional brother, he gives vent to a dismal cackle to convince his rival that he at least is not asleep. It is very amusing I am sure. It was the custom in the olden time for princes and others who could afford to regale themselves with such luxuries, to keep a fool at court or mansion; and the selfsame spirit of desire for gratification in the same line is still dominant in high places, as well as among the common people. The readers of this journal are favoured with an exhibition of this popular order every month or so. The amateur lawyer dons the war paint at the waning of each successive moon:—

> "There is a pleasure, sure, in being mad,
> Which none but madmen know."

"SUMMER, HEADS WILL BURN," and the question is what is best to drink? A most delicious effervescing Drink is formed by mixing Lamplough's Concentrated Lime Juice Syrup with Lamplough's Pyretic Saline in water; together they compose a "perfect luxury." Lamplough's Pyretic Saline allays Thirst in a remarkable manner, cools the heated Blood, purifies and vitalises it, at the same time it clears away obstructions from the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, thus striking at the Root of Disease. It controls Fevers, removes Feverish Colds, and is an invaluable domestic medicine. *Children* will ask for it. Most efficacious in preventing and curing Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Skin Eruptions, Vomiting, Sleeplessness, Scarlet and other Fevers, Small-pox, Measles, Heartburn, Blood Poisons, and all kindred ailments. Mr. Young writes: "For fifteen years I have taken it every morning, and during the whole of that time have *never taken any other medicine* nor had a doctor." Of all medicine vendors. 52y

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

Local and District News.

CONSETT.

The half-yearly sale of periodicals and papers at the Consett Reading and Recreation Rooms took place on Tuesday night—Mr Adam Brodie acting as auctioneer. The prices realised at the sale was much the same as the preceding half-year.

JUBILEE BABIES.—The wife of an Irishman resident in Consett has made application to Mr Atherley-Jones for information as to whether the Queen grants any allowance of £3 or more to all babies born on Jubilee Day—June 21st. Mr Atherley-Jones writes in reply:—"I have made enquiries as to the Jubilee gift to every child born on Jubilee Day, and am unable to discover that Her Majesty's liberality extends so far. I am afraid it is a pleasant fable."

THE TRAIN SERVICE.—In consequence of the opening of the new branch between Darlington and Fighting Cocks, the following alterations are made at the beginning of this month in the passenger train service on the main line between Saltburn, Bishop Auckland, and Consett and Wear Valley:—The trains will leave Consett at 8·30 and 10·32 a.m., 1·7 and 6·20 p.m.; Stanhope at 7·10 and 8·55 a.m., 1·20, 5·15, and 6·50 p.m.; Bishop Auckland at 7·57, 9·42, and 11·35 a.m., 2·10, 4·16, 6·2, 7·37, and 10·45 p.m., reaching Darlington at 8·25 and 10·10 a.m., 12·4, 2·36, 4·44, 6·30, 8·5, and 11·11 p.m., instead of the present fixture. The 2·10 and 10·45 p.m. will not stop at Heighington.—Darlington and Consett: leave Darlington at 7·15, 9·20, and 11·5 a.m., 1·30, 2·55, 5·5, 8·15, and 10 p.m.; Auckland at 7·48, 9·59, 11·33 a.m., 2·0, 3·25, 5·38, 8·45, and 10·30 p.m. The 11·5 a.m. will not stop at Heighington. Arrive at Stanhope at 8·36 a.m., 12·21, 4·11, 6·26, and 9·31 p.m.; Consett at 9·0 a.m., 12·38, 3·2, and 6·38 p.m.

BLACKHILL.

CAMP MEETING.—The Primitive Methodist Society at Blackhill held their annual camp meeting on Sunday, in a field near to the Tinmill Works. The services—morning, afternoon, and evening—were conducted by Rev J. Alderson (Consett). The Blackhill Mission Band was in attendance.

BENFIELDSIDE STOCK AUCTION MART.—On Monday, Messrs. Nicholson and Murray had forward 12 fat cattle, which made from £8 to £19 15s; 8 calving and calved cows, £9 5s to £19; 9 calves, £1 1s 6d to £2 4s; 85 fat sheep, 22s to 46s 6d; 120 fat lambs, 17s to 39s; 22 store cattle, £5 12s 6d to £7. A very good trade was done, with the exception of cows, which were a little slow.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

THE FLOWER SHOW.—By reference to an advertisement in another portion of this issue, it will be observed that the schedules for the forthcoming exhibition of the Shotley Bridge Floral and Horticultural Society, which takes place on August 30th, can now be obtained on application to Mr W. Ramsey, hon. sec., St. Cuthberts Terrace, Benfieldside.

WESTWOOD.

The anniversary services of the United Methodist Free Church at Westwood were held on Sunday.

SHOTLEY FIELD.

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Shotley Field Baptist Sunday-school anniversary was held on Saturday and Sunday. On Saturday, the children were supplied with tea and cake, and a public meeting was held in the chapel afterwards. Mr James Edwards, Blackhill, occupied the chair. The scholars gave recitations, &c., and the meeting was addressed by Rev. E. W. Jenkins and Messrs. John Dickinson and W. Robson. On Sunday afternoon, the scholars gave recitations, and an address was given by Mr W. Golightly. In the evening, again, recitations and dialogues were given, and a short sermon on the decision of Moses was preached by Rev. E. W. Jenkins. The scholars were assisted in the singing by the Blackhill Baptist Church choir, Mr F. Ridley conductor, and Miss Oliver (Shotley Field) ably presided at the harmonium. The congregations were large, so much so that at the evening service numbers could not obtain admission into the chapel. The collections were liberal, and the meetings were successful.

LEADGATE.

EARLY HAY HARVESTING.—Mr Henry White, of Pont Head Farm, was carting on Tuesday the hay which was grown on land manured by irrigation from Leadgate Local Board sewarage. It would be better if more land was fertilised by irrigation scheme, especially in a dry season like the present.

WINLATON.

NEW MAGISTRATE.—At the Durham Quarter Sessions held in the Assize Courts, on Monday, Mr Wm. Green, of Thornelly House, Winlaton, took the oath and qualified as a magistrate for the county.

MARLEY HILL.

LOCAL HONOURS.—We are glad to notice the name of Mr Alexander Dunn, Marley Hill, and lately one of the masters under the Gateshead School Board, in the list of those who have passed the final examination at Durham University for the degree of B.A. The credit due to Mr Dunn in attaining this honour is greatly increased when it is remembered that out of 81 candidates who presented themselves only 37 were successful.

WEST WYLAM.

METHODISM.—About eight years ago the Wesleyans in the Ryton Circuit decided to extend their labours as far as the Hagg Colliery, near West Wylam. A cottage was secured in which to conduct the services, and, in course of time, increased accommodation being necessary, a more suitable building was granted by the owners, which has now been repaired and properly furnished. The opening services have just been held, and have been in every sense a success.

LANGLEY PARK.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL.—A very able lecture was given in the above chapel at Langley Park on Monday night by Mr John Dodyson, sen., Langley Park, to a good and appreciative audience. His subject was: "The Bible; its battles fought and victories won." The chair was most ably occupied by Mr C. Green, Witton Gilbert. The proceeds were in aid of a Wesleyan local preacher at Witton Gilbert, who has been unable to work for some time through ill health. The amount raised was upwards of £3.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.

RIFLE MATCH.—At Chester-le-Street, on Saturday afternoon a match was shot off between twelve men of the Spennymoor rifles and twelve men of the Chester-le-Street Rifle Club—ten scores to count. Conditions, seven shots at 200 and 500 yards. The match resulted in a victory for the home team by 57 points. Scores: Chester-le-Street, 553 points; Spennymoor, 496.

WEARDALE.

THE HAY HARVEST.—In consequence of the prolonged drought, several in the neighbourhood of Stanhope have commenced hay harvest. Several fields have been harvested already. The crops are very light, there being a want of bottom grass. Unless rain comes soon the hay crop in Weardale will be exceptionally light this year.

SUNNISIDE.

The anniversary of the Sunniside Primitive Methodist Sunday-school was held last week end. On Saturday night an entertainment was held in the chapel, and on Sunday Mr John Graham, Howden preached special sermons, the children reciting scripture pieces, dialogues, &c., during the services.

DIPTON.

COLLIERLEY SCHOOL BOARD.—At the monthly meeting, held at the Dipton Board Schools, on Wednesday evening, there were present:—Messrs J. A. Curry (chairman), W. Robson (vice-chairman), E. Wilkinson, and the Clerk (Mr W. W. Thompson).—The report of Her Majesty's Inspector, concerning the recent examinations, showed that the subjoined grants had been earned in the several departments: Boys, £160 4s; girls, 112 7s 6d; infants, £72 17s; making a total of £345 8s 6d. The government grant is satisfactory, being about £10 in advance of the preceding year.—It was arranged that the midsummer holidays should commence to-day (Friday) fortnight.—The other business transacted was unimportant.

CATCHGATE.

THE HAY HARVEST.—Mr Jos. Urwin, Catchgate, commenced to cut a fine crop of seeds on Saturday. He is first in the district, and it can be said of him that he farms his land exceedingly well. He can be highly complimented, for he reaps bountifully as the reward of his toil.

STANHOPE.

EARLY HONEY.—Mr John Vickers, of Horn Hall Farm, Stanhope, took off from a hive of bees last week a box containing 6lbs. of prime honey.

TOW LAW.

TOW LAW AUCTION MART.—Mr Vickers had forward on Monday 19 cows, which made up £15: 7 fat cattle, up to £14 7s 6d; 62 store cattle, up to £10 10s; 5 calves, 78 fat sheep and lambs. Fat sheep up to 51s 6d; fat lambs up to 41s 6d.

THE CEMETERY WALL.—At a meeting o the committee of the cemetery wall jubilee scheme, held on Wednesday night, none of the tenders for the erection of the wall and palisading were accepted. To increase the funds, efforts are being made to hold a gala day and have a concert at night.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—An open-air temperance meeting took place at Tow Law on Saturday night, and was addressed by Mr J. Wrathall, Good Templar Missioner. Much interest was caused in the meeting by the presence of the Church Band of Hope, which sang several temperance melodies, accompanied by some of the members of the "Beacon of Hope" Lodge string band. Mr R. Rawes was chairman.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MISSION.—On Sunday night, at the close of the services in the various places of worship a gospel temperance meeting was held near the Railway Station, at Tow Law, which was very largely attended. Mr Wrathall gave a most interesting and telling address on the duty of Christians towards the liquor traffic. Mr Wrathall's earnestness and ability as a lecturer is becoming fully recognised in Tow Law and district, and is bound to bring forth good fruit.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.—The Wesleyan Sunday-school anniversary was held on Saturday. On Saturday night Mr Cawood, of Newcastle, delivered a lecture entitled "Notes on my mission work," presided over by Mr Hepple. On Sunday, Mr Cawood preached morning and evening. In the afternoon the children sang and recited Scripture and poetry. On Monday evening, Mr and Miss Cawood gave a service of song, and the rendering of their several pieces was greatly enjoyed. Mr Strong occupied the chair.

BUTSFIELD.

The Primitive Methodists of West Butsfield celebrated their Sunday-school anniversary on Saturday and Sunday, the attendance, in consequence of the fine weather, being very good. On Saturday night Mr Gowland occupied the chair at a public meeting, other speakers being Rev T. Elliott, Mr J. Oliver, Burnhill, &c. On Sunday Mr Oliver conducted the services, and the children sang a selection of hymns, and recited portions of Scripture, &c.

BURNHOPE.

The annual sports and gala in connection with Burnhope Reading Room took place on Saturday afternoon.

THE LATE FIRE.—We are asked, on behalf of Mr W. Gray, of Burnhope, to state, in reference to the late fire, that the stock and buildings are insured in the Manchester Fire Office, and we are sorry to say that the damage is not nearly covered by the insurance, so that Mr Gray will be a heavy loser by the calamity. Mr Gray also desires to tender his sincere thanks to all who assisted so energetically in extinguishing the flames, and when all worked so nobly it is perhaps invidious to particularise, although great praise is due to Mr J. T. Forster (manager), Mr J. Gibson, and Mr W. Stephenson for the lead they took in directing the efforts of the band of workers. P.C. Crabb also deserves great praise for the manner in which he kept the crowd in order.

OXHILL.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—On Sunday, the annual camp meeting was held in connection with the above society at Oxhill. The morning was spent in processioning the streets, and was well sustained. In the afternoon, a goodly number assembled on the camp ground, when Mr Joseph Haddon, of West Pelton, and Mr John Sasbury, of Annfield Plain, preached to the assemblage. Mr P. Reay was appointed leader. In the evening, a lovefeast was held in the chapel, which was well attended.

BLANCHLAND.

THE NEW VICAR.—At a meeting of Lord Crewe's trustees on Wednesday, Rev J. C. Dunn, vicar of Beadnell, was appointed vicar of Blanchland, in place of the Rev G. M. Gurley, deceased. The gross income of Blanchland is £200 with a house, and that of Beadnell is £157 with a house. The patronage of both livings is vested in Lord Crewe's trustees.

CORBRIDGE.

THE LATE VICAR.—A memorial is about to be erected to the memory of the late vicar of Corbridge, Rev G. C. Hodgson. With the expressed approval of Mrs Hodgson, it has been determined to place an inscribed lectern in the parish church, and a memorial tablet in Halton Chapel. The treasurer is Mr G. W. Bulman, and the amount collected for the purpose already amounts to £30 2s 6d.

WITTON GILBERT.

Hay harvest has been commenced in the neighbourhood of Witton Gilbert. Mr C. Peacock, Bearpark Lodge, cut a field of seeds on Friday, and it was led on Monday. Mr Turnbull, Fulforth, also commenced cutting on Saturday. The crops are fair—the long drought has affected them very much.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.—On Sunday, June 19th, the anniversary services of the Wesleyan Methodist Sunday-school were held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Witton Gilbert. Each service commenced by singing the National Anthem. Mr G. Parkinson, Sherburn, preached. At the afternoon service Mr John Bell, Sacriston, delivered a very appropriate address to the parents and scholars. Collections were made in aid of the school funds.

DURHAM.

CONFERENCE OF SCHOOLMASTERS.—On Saturday, Mr H. E. Oakeley, H.M. Inspector of Masters' Training Colleges, met at Bede College, Durham, a committee of schoolmasters, consisting of Messrs T. Dunn, Lanchester, and Bott and Reed, Durham, and consulted with them on the different points and items of education generally. Mr Oakeley is about to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Education, which is now sitting and deliberating on many questions of great interest to schoolmasters.

ODDFELLOWSHIP AT DURHAM.—The half-yearly meeting of the members of the Durham District of the Independent Order of Oddfellows (M.U.) was held on Saturday in the Shakespeare Hall, the Grand Master, Bro. W. Davis, Consett, presiding. The programme of business was lengthy, but not of great interest, being made up chiefly of applications for relief, of disputes affecting the laws of the Order, and of differences between lodges.—The financial statement showed that there were at present 2,712 members in the district. The income for the past year had been £609 0s 9d, and the expenditure £533 8s 8d, there being thus a balance in hand of £75 12s 1d.—It was decided to hold the next "purple" lecture at the Mills Lodge, Willington.—The following nominations were made:—For the office of G.M.—D.G.M. T. Dunn, Lanchester; for D.G.M.—P.G. James Wharton, P.G. Harrison, and P.G. Hall, Durham.—The meeting then closed.

A COMBINED BEDSTEAD, BOOKCASE, AND CHEFFONIER.—Mr G. R. Barnfather, of the Household Furnishing Company (Ltd.), Newcastle, has recently patented a most remarkably elegant and ingenious article of household furniture in the shape of a combined bedstead, bookcase, and cheffonier. Chattels of this description, contrived, as Goldsmith put it,

> "A double debt to pay
> A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day,"

have always in the past been looked upon with suspicion by sanitarians; but Mr Barnfather's invention has practically overcome such objection; and one of his supporters in the new idea is no less a person than Dr. Richard Ellis, F.R.C.S., Edinburgh, and Senior Surgeon, Newcastle-on-Tyne Throat and Ear Hospital. Mr Ellis writes:—"I have seen Mr G. R. Barnfather's combined bedstead, bookcase, and cheffonier, and I believe that it removes many of the sanitary objections to the use of the desk or press folding bed, which I predict it will soon displace in all households where health is regarded, and upon the whole I consider Mr Barnfather's a most useful and ingenious invention."—The bedstead is now on view at Strawberry House (top of Albion Street, leading to Leazes Park) Newcastle.

CRICKET.

WEST STANLEY v WEST STANLEY P.M.C.C.

Played on Wednesday night on the ground of the West Stanley Club, and, after a very pleasant game, enjoyed alike by the players and a large number of spectators, resulted in favour of West Stanley by 26 runs. For the winners, Mr J. H. Benfold deserves special praise for his excellent batting and bowling, as did Mr I. Harkness for his invaluable 20, whilst Messrs Masterman and Grundy did excellent service for their side. Score:—

WEST STANLEY.	
R. Gibson b Sanderson	2
W. Dodd c Hutchinson b Masterman	4
R. Knox b Masterman	15
J. G Mann b Sanderson	6
J. H. Benfold b Masterman	12
I. Harkness c Dixon b Masterman	20
T. Hazon b Sanderson	0
A. Adamson b Sanderson	2
E. E. Snape c Hutchinson b Masterm'n	8
J. Siddle not out	0
J. Shaw b Masterman	0
Extras	16
Total	85
P.M.C.C.	
C. Fitches b Benfold	0
N. Summerbell b Benfold	2
J. Hutchinson b Benfold	0
R. Sanderson b Benfold	0
N. Twizell b Snape	2
J. Dixon b Snape	4
T. Masterman not out	27
J. Bowman run out	2
J. Charlton b Benfold	0
J. Grundy b Dodds	11
G. Whaley b Dodds	0
Extras	11
Total	59

PRESENTATION AT LANCHESTER.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR GEO. G. TAYLOR SMITH, J.P.

Yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, an influential body of gentlemen, consisting of members and ex-members of the Board of Guardians, together with all poor-law and other public officials in the Lanchester Union, assembled at the house of Mr Jas. Humble, King's Head Hotel, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mr Geo. G. Taylor Smith, J.P., of Broadwood Park (chairman of the Board of Guardians). Amongst the company present were Messrs Geo. G. Taylor Smith, Wm. Logan, J. Wilkinson, W. H. Hedley, G. Hobson, T. Taylor Smith, Monsignor Chas. Gillow, Rev J. Foran, Dr J. Wilson, Messrs J. Cummings, W. Cumming, J. A. Curry, T. J. Muse, J. Collinson, N. Clark, J. Watson, R. Robson, Wm Brown, T. Pringle, James Holdforth, E. Leybourne, Joseph Eltringham, C. D. W. Balleny, Rd. Murray, John Parker, Samuel Coxon, W. H Ritson, W. Brotherhood, Ralph Walton, J. W. Rounthwaite, Wm. Ward, W. Dixon, T. Dunn, W. Eales, &c. Letters of apology were received from other subscribers regretting their inability to be present. A substantial dinner was served up by the host and hostess (Mr and Mrs Humble), and full justice was done to the various courses placed on the tables. After the *post prandial* proceedings, Mr Logan filled the chair; whilst Messrs. Wilkinson, T. Taylor Smith, and Ritson discharged the duties of vice-chairmen.

The CHAIRMAN gave the health of Her Majesty, speaking in highly eulogistic terms of her most successful 50 years' reign.

The toast was warmly pledged with musical honours.

The next part of the proceedings was the presentation to Mr Geo. G. Taylor Smith, of three massive solid silver bowls, handsome and chastely designed, and elegantly embellished and beautified. On the largest vessel was inscribed the following: "Presented to George Garry Taylor Smith, Esq., J.P., chairman of the Board of Guardians for the Lanchester Union, by the elective Guardians and officers, as a token of their regard and in appreciation of his services as chairman, and also as commemorating the year of his silver wedding. 30th June, 1887."

Around the rim were engraved the names of the various subscribers to the testimonial funds. The articles, which are of excellent workmanship, were from the establishment of Messrs Lister and Sons, goldsmiths, &c., of Mosley Street, Newcastle.

The CHAIRMAN, in making the presentation, first proposed the health of the worthy Chairman of the Guardians. (Applause.) Although that duty devolved upon Mr Wilkinson, senior vice-chairman, that gentleman managed somehow to shirk his responsibilities, and thrust them upon the shoulders of those more willing to undertake such an office. (Laughter.) However, he (the speaker) considered it a great pleasure to do honour to the Chairman of the Board of Guardians. (Applause.) There was no more important post in the neighbourhood of Lanchester—in fact, the whole Union—than to hold the position of chairmanship of the Lanchester Guardians. The Union was formed, under the provisions of the Poor Law Act, on January 16th, 1837, when the number of elected Guardians was 23, and the rateable value £65,400. Coming down to the present time, there were now 28 Guardians, and the rateable value amounted to £230,691; being an increase of 334½ per cent. That was something to be proud of by the Chairman of the Guardians of a Union like that. (Applause.) They were most especially delighted to have amongst them a member of the original Board of Guardians—Mr Elliott Leybourne, of Castleside. (Cheers.) It was a long span in his lifetime for him to look back, and he might say that Lanchester was exceedingly proud that a gentleman who took his seat on the Guardians when the Union was first established, had now attained the 50th year of his poor-law experience, and was still hale and hearty, and able to take part in the proceedings outside the Board, but within their own Union. (Applause.) He could assure Mr Leybourne that the Guardians were particularly pleased at his honouring their company with his presence. (more applause); and that gentleman would doubtless forgive him in mentioning the fact that he was the first and oldest member of the Board. The Guardians originally met in their humble way in the vestry of the parish church—then the village school—and subsequently changed their quarters to the Workhouse buildings, which were not near so large and extensive as they now saw them. The rateable value of the Union increased, and it was necessary to enlarge the buildings and thus cope with the times in this and other respects. The Chairman of the first Board was Mr William Dingle; and both this gentleman and his successors up to a recent period had a very easy life of it compared with the duties the Chairman had to perform at the present time. There was no Sanitary Authority, Hospital Board, Assessment Committee, &c., in the early times; and with the multiplicity of these bodies the functions of the Chairman increased, and a vast amount of work necessarily entailed upon their present Chairman. Mr Smith had performed his work thoroughly and efficiently, and they could therefore fully appreciate his services, knowing as they all did, that Mr Smith had the business of the Lanchester Union thoroughly at heart. (Applause.) It was not a matter for him to come down to preside over their deliberations once a fortnight, for not only did Mr Smith attend their regular meetings, but he visited the Workhouse four or five times every fortnight, looking after the needs and requirements of the inmates of the Institution, and carefully considering and devising what was best to be done for the relief of the poor folks outside. (Applause.) Mr Smith diligently watched the interests of the ratepayers, and he (the speaker) had heard Mr E. Leybourne and Mr J. Cummings declare that they had been exceedingly fortunate in their choice of a chairman, and they were all aware that he had discharged the functions appertaining to his office exceptionally well. (Cheers.) He quite equalled, if not superseded, any of his predecessors (hear), despite the circumstance that a greater amount of labour devolved upon his shoulders. That was one of the reasons why they were making a presentation to their esteemed chairman. Some six weeks ago, the idea was first mooted by one or two Guardians, and it was conceded on all hands that such a testimonial would be a graceful and fitting tribute to a gentleman who had so ably officiated as their chairman for the past seven years, and would likewise show that they duly appreciated the value of his services. (Hear.) No sooner were the preliminaries arranged than the Guardians entered heart and soul into the matter, and entirely sympathised with and supported the object in view. They only started in real earnest four weeks that day, and now they perceived the result before them. If they had invited subscriptions from those outside the Guardians and officers of the Union, they would doubtless have got up a testimonial to their chairman second to none to that ever presented to any gentleman in the county of Durham. (Applause.) However, he did not think that it would have greatly pleased the recepient; inasmuch as the fact that the testimonial was entirely the gift of the Guardians, their officers, and a few friends would be worth, in Mr Smith's eyes, ten times its nominal value. He (Mr Logan) had not appealed to a single individual in vain; one and all expressed their hearty approval of the idea, and subscribed to the testimonial. This was the Jubilee of the Queen's reign, and it was moreover the year of their Chairman's silver wedding—(cheers)—and the fact that he had been married 25 years to an estimable lady was also one of the reasons which induced them to promote that testimonial on his behalf. If it had not been for that fact, they probably dared not have appealed for contributions towards the testimonial. Mr Smith had enjoyed 25 years of wedded life, and they wished him long life and happiness, and fervently trusted that he might be spared for another 25 years, and then they might celebrate the auspicious event of his golden wedding under similar circumstances. (Loud cheering.) In the name of the subscribers, Mr Logan formally handed the present to Mr Smith assuring him that they were tendered to him with hearty good will. The large company assembled testified that they all shared this feeling; and many subscribers not present had written expressing their entire sympathy with the movement. In conclusion, he hoped that Mr Smith would hand those articles down to posterity, and thus show his descendents and successors the high esteem and appreciation in which he was held by the members of the Lanchester Board of Guardians. (Prolonged cheers.)

The toast was drunk in a bumper, with musical honours.

MR GEO. G. TAYLOR SMITH, whose rising was the signal for deafening applause, displayed visible signs of emotion. He tendered his warm and sincere thanks to the donors for presenting him with such a handsome testimonial. The presents would be handed down to his family in future years, and the names of the Guardians engraved thereon were inscribed on his heart. (Applause.) The articles were the most charming and beautiful things he had ever seen in his lifetime; and they would be nourished and cherished by himself as articles of virtue and merit, and be appreciated by every one who saw them. He thanked God that he had ever lived to see such a day. (Loud cheers.) He had, during the seven years he had acted as chairman of their Board, striven to perform his duty, and as he had done in the past so would he do in the future. (Renewed cheering.) He always looked at the fact that when any individual undertook certain duties and responsibilities, he must fulfil his task to the utmost of his ability. If any man failed in his labours and knew that he had not done his duty, then the fault lay with himself. It afforded him great gratification to know that his past services were so duly appreciated by his colleagues. (Hear.) He sincerely hoped that, God willing, he would live to see the end of the 50 years of his married life. (Much applause.) The attainment of his golden jubilee, however, was a long time to look forward to. It delighted him to perceive so many pleasant faces of members of the Board and their officers, which seemed to indicate that they were gratified to make such a presentation to him. Whenever or wherever he should meet the Guardians, he would never forget their smiling countenances. They had all attempted to bring the Workhouse at Lanchester to a state of perfection; and for its character and size it was the best place in the county. Their institution had reached such a high standard of efficiency that the Government Inspector had frequently commended it, and described it as a model institution. (Cheers.) In presenting him with these testimonials they had given him something which he greatly prized and admired, and had erected a monument more lasting than the Pyramids of Egypt. (Loud applause.)

The next toast was the "Elected Guardians," which was proposed by MR GEO. G. TAYLOR SMITH; and MR J. WILKINSON suitably acknowledged the compliment.

MR R. MURRAY, as the youngest Guardian, said that he was satisfied with the excellent manner in which their Chairman had discharged his duties on that Board, and trusted that when the time arrived for to commemorate Mr Smith's golden wedding they would present him with golden bowls. (Laughter and applause.)

MR GEO. HOBSON, who caused much merriment by claiming to be "the father of the whole of the Guardians," also spoke in eulogistic terms of the way in which Mr Smith had fulfilled the duties of Chairman of the Board.

The CHAIRMAN, in proffering "The Health of the Officers," went on to say that a better class of officials could not be found anywhere in the whole kingdom. (Cheers.) He had closely watched the actions of the Clerk (Mr Ritson), and could vouchsafe to state that he attended to his duties in a painstaking and careful manner. When he (Mr Logan) was first elected on the Board, the workhouse was in a terrible chaos; but with the advent of the present master (Mr W. Brotherhood), a change was effected for the better, and since that period matters had gone on improving till they had reached a state of perfection. (More applause.) So much appreciated had Mr Brotherhood's services been elsewhere that he had been offered a more lucrative position, which he refused to accept, being determined to stick to his old friends. (Laughter.) He spoke in the highest terms of approbation of the labours of Dr. Wilson, Messrs. J. Moon and R. Walton (relieving officers); and declared, with regard to Mr W. Ward, that a better school attendance officer could not anywhere exist. (Great applause.)

The toast having been duly honoured, Messrs. Robson, Brotherhood, Rounthwaite, and Ward, replied in appropriate terms.

MR C. D. BALLENY afterwards gave "The contractors to the Workhouse" linking with the toast the name of Messrs. J. Parker and S. Coxon, and these gentlemen briefly returned their thanks.

The succeeding toast was "The health of Messrs E. Leybourne and J. Eltringham," submitted by MR GEORGE HOBSON, which was also drunk with musical accompaniments, and the gentlemen named acknowledged the toast, MR ELTRINGHAM remarking that circumstances arose which caused him to resign his seat on the Board, where he had so many pleasant associations and recollections: but he believed that an excellent substitute had been found in Mr Murray.

MR J. COLLINSON, having had twenty years' experience as a Guardian, also added his testimony to the fair and impartial manner in which Mr Smith guided the Board of Guardians under his presidency, and trusted he would long live to occupy that position. (Applause.) He mentioned that some years ago, when Mr Smith was proposed to be elected as Chairman, he (the speaker) moved an amendment to the effect that Mr Logan be appointed to the office. He did not do so out of disrespect to the present holder of the post, but simply because he was then of opinion that Mr Logan took a greater interest in poor-law matters. He was glad to know, however, that he had been mistaken. (Applause.)

MR GEO. G. TAYLOR-SMITH afterwards proposed "The visitors," to which Father FORAN and Messrs HOLDFORTH and DUNN responded, MR HOLDFORTH causing roars of laughter by his humorous remarks.

MR DUNN next proposed the health of MR THOS. TAYLOR SMITH, who likewise made a suitable speech; and MR SMITH, in turn, submitted "The Press," coupling with it the name of MR WILLIAM EALES (the representative of the *Consett Guardian*) who briefly replied.

Other toasts, including "The Host and Hostess," were enthusiastically honoured.

The speeches were interspersed with songs, &c., by Messrs T. Dann, W. Brown, J. Parker, and others; and a very pleasant and enjoyable evening was spent, the company breaking up after singing "Auld Lang Syne."

NEW LOCAL INVENTION.

IMPROVED METHOD OF REVERSING STEAM ENGINES.

It is not often that we can boast of any really important and distinguished personages living in our midst, but we are happy to state that within the last few weeks Blackhill has produced a genius in the person of Mr Richard W. Mewes, a young man, who resides with his parents at No. 29, Durham Road. Mr Mewes, who has been employed for a number of years at the Consett Iron Company's engine shops at Templetown, has recently devised and perfected a marvellous and wonderful invention, which will facilitate and improve the reversing gear of all steam engines of the ordinary type. It is a very ingenious contrivance, and seems to be a most fertile and invaluable improvement in the *modus operandi* of all rapidly-reversing engines worked by steam power. The inventor has thoroughly demonstrated the durability and utility of his new appliance with a small model horizontal engine, which was designed and constructed by himself some half-a-dozen years ago; and if his modern invention becomes to be universally adopted, it will completely revolutionise the existing system of controlling and manipulating both locomotive and stationary engines worked by steam power. The invention alluded to consists briefly of a supplementary cylinder, with valves and levers, for reversing by steam, and the apparatus is affixed to the regulating lever. The simplicity of the contrivance may be easily imagined when it is stated that, in working an engine with the addition of this latest improvement, only a single handle is necessary to turn on the steam, set the machinery in motion, and to reverse the movements of the engine. The handle or lever that puts on the steam to drive the engine likewise turns the steam on the reversing cylinder simultaneously. The experiment has been frequently tested to the admiration and satisfaction of all who have witnessed it. The model, when running at 400 or more revolutions per minute with an exceptionally ponderous flywheel, can be suddenly stopped and its motion reversed in a second or two. The little invention will prove an inestimable boon if adapted to all classes of railway engines, as it ensures greater security to the drivers and stokers in charge of the locomotive; it effects a considerable saving in time, labour, and motive power; and exposes the passengers to less dangers and risks usually attendant upon travelling per rail. The improvement would, in the unanimous opinion of all the eminent practical engineers who have examined it, be of the utmost advantage to all shunting locomotives, inasmuch as the reversing levers are dispensed with, as being an unnecessary encumberance. Under existing conditions, however, before an engine can be reversed, the handle must shut off the steam, the brakes be vigorously applied, and the locomotive brought to a standstill. Next, the lever has to be reversed, and the steam put on, before the engine is propelled in an opposite direction. All that is requisite, with Mr Mewes's patent, is to move the solitary handle from one side of the sector to the other, and the engine suddenly stops and commences to run in a contrary course. When the handle stands perpendicular in a slight notch in the centre of the sector, the steam is, of course, shut off. It only needs the handle to be pushed in either direction from the centre, and the engine will travel in the direction required, and the speed can be easily regulated by the distance of the handle from the centre of the sector. If the lever be pushed to the extreme end the full force will be experienced, and the engine or locomotive will be running at its swiftest pace. The contrivance is so simple that it can be understood and managed by a mere child; therefore it will obviate the confusion which must necessarily ensue in the event of a driver losing his presence of mind in having to manipulate so many handles, under trying and exciting circumstances, to bring an engine to a stand or to reverse its motion. By adopting this system, the men in charge of shunting engines will be enabled to accomplish a vast deal more work than can now be performed under existing conditions. The new appliance would also be a valuable addition to main-line engines, as without doubt the great majority of the sad and lamentable disasters and fatal accidents which are happening almost daily would be avoided by this new idea; and it would reduce the innumerable dangers to which travellers per rail or otherwise are continually exposed to an infinitesimal degree. At all events, cases of loss of life and injury to body and limb need not be so common; there will be no danger arising from collisions; and, moreover, less risk of incurring accidents on the line. This patented invention would assist the Westinghouse and all other brake systems in bringing engines to a standstill, and thus avoid a collision. In all instances when the regulator is unfortunately lost off, the driver, even with the steam full on, would be able to stop his locomotive at once, instead of running her many miles at a terrible pace, and at very great jeopardy and risk. In the prevention of accidents and mishaps of this nature the invention would simply be an invaluable boon. It would also be of the greatest utility to crane engines, especially foundry cranes, in closing boxes, as the machinery can be stopped at the exact moment. It would prove a useful appendage to colliery winding engines, inasmuch as the ingenious improvement gives those in charge complete control and command in both stopping and starting the engines. Several eminent enginemen have furthermore asserted that the new patent will be most invaluable if adapted to marine engines in obviating such casualities as vessels colliding with each other, or stranding or foundering upon rocks and other obstacles. For rolling mills reversing engines it would doubtless be especially advantageous, and would be a beneficial addition. The North-Eastern Railway Company and several well-known engineering and shipbuilding firms in Newcastle and Tyneside have already sent out representatives to examine Mr Mewes's patent, and they have been unanimous in expressing their surprise and astonishment at its effectiveness and power; and all who have seen the apparatus in working order declare that it surpasses their most sanguine expectations. We sincerely trust that the little invention will ere long be applied to all classes of engines as nothing of the kind has yet been invented that in any way approaches this novel idea, and we feel convinced that it cannot be surpassed. Mr Mewes has devoted several years of serious thought and painstaking consideration in designing and perfecting the same. The apparatus can be seen in working order almost any time by applying to the inventor, at the address before mentioned, between the hours of 6 and 9 p.m.

NEW CHURCH BUILDINGS AT JARROW AND HEBBURN.—The Church of the Good Shepherd which has been erected close to the Recreation Ground entrance, has been finished, and will, we understand, be dedicated very soon. St. Aloysius Church at Hebburn, near to the Police Station, is rapidly approaching completion. Nearly the whole of the exterior work is finished, and the building is roofed.

JARROW A.B.C.—The attendance at the usual weekly run on Saturday was small.

KNIGHT STREET WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL, JARROW.—The children of this school held their annual treat in the school-room on Tuesday. A tea was given in the school, when 250 children sat down, and then they marched to the field, in front of Mr T. Brady's, Jarrow Hall, were games were indulged in. All enjoyed the outing thoroughly.

THE PROPOSAL TO BRING THE GREAT EASTERN TO THE TYNE.—Mr Hubner, agent of the Great Eastern Steamship Company, has been in South Shields during the past week, and it is stated that his visit was for the purpose of negotiating with Mr Richard Thornton, for the visit of the Great Eastern to the Tyne.

AN EMPTY LETTER-BAG AT IRESHOPE BURN.—The letter-bag at the Ireshope Burn Post Office was empty on Wednesday week, an occurrence which has no parallel in the village, which, from its centrality, is the focus of a numerous delivery daily, and which may be attributed to the Jubilee Day.

Poetry.

THE SEASONS.

The mirthful Spring is too light a thing—
To much of a child for me;
No trace in her face of the sober grace,
That a lover would wish to see.
Here are the showers—but half the flowers
Hang back for her sister's call;
Amongst the seasons, for divers reasons,
The Spring is the worst of all.

I fear the Summer, the next newcomer,
Because of her changeful form;
She hath all my praise for her cloudless days—
My dread for her dreadful storms.
She hath dire her love in the fiery above—
Her kisses like lava fall;
Amongst the seasons, for various reasons,
The Summer is worst of all.

The Autumn drearily glides into the year,
And moans like an injured ghost;
Then tremble and fall the brown leaves all,
Till the earth is in rags almost.
The Autumn flings on blossoming things
A shadow of shroud and pall;
Amongst the seasons, for several reasons,
The Autumn is worst of all.

The Winter is good, be it understood,
For scarcely a simple thing,
(Although it is prime at the Christmas time,
To revel, and dance, and sing).
It is full of such ills as tradesmen's bills,
And its pleasures are few and small;
Amongst the seasons, for many good reasons,
The winter is worst of all.

Hints to Housewives.

A GOOD MIXED PICKLE.

This pickle should be begun in May, as the ingredients are added by degrees. Take a large earthen jar that will hold two gallons, and put into it a gallon of the best brown vinegar; add to this four ounces of bruised ginger and four ounces of mustard seed. Pound together a quarter of a pound of salt, one ounce of ground black pepper, a quarter of an ounce of cayenne, a quarter of an ounce of mace, a quarter of a pound of unmixed mustard, and two ounces of tumeric. Make the mixture into a paste by adding a little vinegar, and add it to the vinegar in the jar, taking care to mix it very thoroughly. Cover the jar tightly, and keep it in a warm place for a month, stirring it every day with a wooden spoon. Gather different vegetables as they come in season, and prepare them by cutting them into neat pieces and soaking them in strong brine, which should be boiling hot. The different pieces must be drained and left to get quite dry before putting them into the pickle. When all the vegetables that are wished for are added, put the pickle into earthen jars and cover with moistened bladder, carefully fastened so as to exclude the air. The vegetables all absorb the vinegar to some extent, and more should be added, the pickle being stirred up at the same time. The pickle will be much better if it be kept a year from the time it is commenced before it is used.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Rhubarb Tart.—Fill an ordinary pie-dish with fresh rhubarb peeled and cut small; add sugar and the juice of one lemon, a little of the thin rind minced small, and a spoonful of water. Cover with puff paste, and bake in a hot oven. When the crust is baked, leave the tart on the top of the stove until the fruit is thoroughly softened. Serve cold with sifted sugar over, and a rich custard.

Cheltenham Pudding.—Take six ounces of finely-shred suet, six ounces of flour, a pinch of salt, and a teaspoonful of baking powder, two ounces of breadcrumbs, three ounces of raisins, three ounces of currants, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and half a nutmeg grated. Stir these ingredients well together, and add two well-beaten eggs and enough new milk to make the whole into a stiff batter. Pour it into a well-buttered pie-dish, and bake for an hour and a half in a good oven. Turn it out and sift sugar over it before sending it to table. Serve with whatever sweet sauce is preferred.

Baked Eggs.—Take six eggs, four tablespoonfuls of good gravy, one handful of bread crumbs, and six rounds of buttered toast or fried bread. Put the gravy into a shallow baking-dish. Break the eggs into this, pepper and salt them, and strew the bread crumbs over them. Bake for five minutes in a quick oven, take up the eggs carefully, one by one, and lay them upon the toast, which must be arranged on a hot, flat dish; add a little cream, and if you like, some very finely-chopped parsley and onion to the gravy left in the baking dish, and turn it into a saucepan. Boil up once quickly, and pour over the eggs.

Little Rock Cakes, Quickly made.—Beat half a pound of butter to a cream, then stir in three quarters of a pound of flour, six ounces of loaf sugar, two ounces of sweet almonds blanched and sliced, and one well-whisked egg. Mix very thoroughly; then drop a spoonful at a time on a well-buttered tin, and bake in a moderate oven. Candied peel and currants, or either, can be added if liked.

Patent Coffee.—This is prepared by evaporating skim-milk mixed with one fortieth part of sugar, at a low temperature, and, when nearly solid, adding a very concentrated essence of coffee, and continuing the evaporation at a very low temperature (*in vacuo*, if possible) until the mixture acquires the consistency of a syrup, paste, or candy.

Batter for Frying Fish.—One egg, a little flour, pepper and salt, ground mace, grated nutmeg, butter or oil. Beat up the egg until it froths, and then beat in the flour, adding enough of it to make the batter sufficiently thick to cling to the fish when the latter is dipped in it. Season with pepper and salt, and flavour with the nutmeg and mace. If the flavour is not fancied the nutmeg and mace may be omitted. In frying, have your butter or oil boiling hot before you put your fish into it.

A Good Stew.—Set a shin of beef on to stew in enough cold water to keep it covered until done. When it boils remove the scum, and put one ounce and a half of salt to the gallon of water. Add a few cloves and some black pepper, slightly bruised and tied up in muslin, some onions, a root of celery, a bunch of savoury herbs with some carrots and turnips. Gently stew for four or five hours.

Calf's Liver.—Most English people simply fry calf's liver with bacon, and the bacon has a way of getting very hard. An American plan is to wash and dry the liver and cut slits in it, in each of which is inserted a small finger or strip of fat salt pork. It is then floured, peppered, and salted, and baked for half an hour in a hot oven. A little hot water poured into the pan after the liver has been taken up, and well stirred round, so as to get all the gravy from the sides—a few drops of Worcestershire sauce and a little salt will be found to improve it—makes a rich brown gravy to pour over the liver for table, where it should be carved in slices as thick as mutton is generally cut, instead of in junks.

Potato Lemon Pudding.—Three ounces of potatoes, the grated rind and juice of two fine lemons, three ounces of white sugar, two ounces of butter; grate off the lemon peel with lumps of sugar, beat them and add to the other ingredients; boil the potatoes and peel them, mixing all together with the lemon juice and two beaten eggs; bake it slightly.

Marrow Bones.—Put a bit of paste made of flower and water, over the ends where the marrow is seen, and tie a cloth tightly over them; take off the paste before the bones are sent to table, and serve, placed upright in a napkin, with slices of dry toasted bread, apart.

Potatoes en Pyramide.—Boil the potatoes in water and salt, and pass them through a colander, after peeling them; put them into a stewpan with a small piece of butter and a little salt and black pepper; leave them by the fire; as they become dry moisten them with cream or good sweet milk; when done dress them en pyramide on a baking dish; brown the pyramide in the oven and serve.

Hot Potatoes a la Provencale.—Put a good piece of butter into a stewpan, or six dessertspoonfuls of oil, with half the peel of a lemon, some parsley, garlic and chives chopped finely, a little grated nutmeg, salt and pepper, rub off the peel of the potatoes, if new ones, and slice if large ones and peel; stew them in the above seasoning; and just before serving add the juice of a lemon.

THE TREASURE HUNTERS;

THE SEARCH F[illegible] OR THE MOUNTAIN MINE

BY

GEORGE MANVILLE FENN.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—(*Continued*).

Through the long hours there they waited, after taking up as commanding a position as they could find, one which gave them just a glimpse of the opening of the ravine where the rest of the party lay. The sun began to decline at length; but still there was no sign of other Indians, and they hoped at last that this was a scout left behind by some roving band.

It was possible; but probably the band was within easy reach—perhaps in the valley at the present moment; and, eager as he was to rejoin the others, Dawson felt that he must watch and wait.

"If I could only have a pipe," said Larry, "I wouldn't mind; but they'd smell it a mile away, an' wouldn't rest till they'd come and stale me pouch."

The dark shadows at length, seeming to flow along the valley, and fill it up by slow degrees, like a flood of gloom, till it rose higher and higher, and the bright tints that had lingered upon the mountain tops, died away in turn. Then, with cautious steps, the two men started back for the ravine, still taking every precaution, and stopping and listening again and again, till, with breath more freely drawn, they reached the ravine without interruption, and now began to make what speed they could.

Half a mile from the entrance they were challenged by Adams, who had a long tale to tell of the anxiety that had been felt, and how this was the fourth journey he had made down to the entrance of the ravine to see if they were returning.

He was for returning at daybreak once more, far up into the mountains; but Dawson had another proposal to make, and that was that it would be better to make the best of their way back across the desert with the women, leaving the gold where it had been placed, and returning at some future time without so tremendous a charge.

But this was overruled by Adams; and it was settled, as they returned to the little camp, that it would be well to hold to their original plans, watching the next morning at the entrance from some well-picked post of observation.

The night passed peacefully away, and the morning broke unclouded; and soon after it was light Dawson and Adams were down at the mouth of the ravine, where they had not been ten minutes when from far up the valley came the sound of hoofs, and by the time they had carefully ensconced themselves in a rift which commanded a view along the hollow, it was to become aware of the fact that a body of fifty or sixty Indians was in motion, the men for the most part mounted, with the women walking or riding on other horses laden with their poles and skins. A camp had been broken up, and the tribe was seeking the mouth of the valley, evidently to cross the plain for some fresh hunting spot.

It was a nervous time for the watchers, knowing, as they did, the quick perceptions of their enemies, and the ease with which they could detect a trail when their suspicions were aroused. But they were bound to watch them, and hope that no adverse fate would tempt them to turn aside and come up the ravine, in which case their fate would have been sealed, unless, by a desperate resistance, they could beat them back, while the mules were driven higher up.

On they came, fierce, ravage warriors—old men and striplings, painted and bedizened; their hair ornamented with feathers, and their long blankets hung loosely over one shoulder. For the most part they were well mounted; and it was plain to Dawson, after a close study of their feathers, that the man whom they had encountered had formed one of their band.

Perhaps no position is more trying to the nerves of a man than that where, in the face of a deadly peril, he is condemned to inactivity; to wait, every fibre strung, while that danger comes nearer and nearer, as it did here, till at last, to the horror of the two watchers, they saw the leaders of the band rein up in front of the opening and halt, while the whole of the tribe straggled up.

It was evident that they were coming up the ravine, and Dawson's eyes met those of Adams in a look full of anguish and despair.

Even in that time of peril, Adams could not help thinking of the change that had come upon his companion, and how his thoughts were then all centred upon the woman he loved, waiting a couple of miles back for their return.

Then in a low whisper, as they lay there behind the stones, they made their plans, which must be full of bloodshed. From where they lay hid they could pick off one by one the men who approached; and their only hope was that the loss of three or four would so discourage and damp them as to afford time for escape.

It was a forlorn hope: two against forty or so well-armed Indians, some of whom carried rifles; but just at what seemed to be the last extremity, when a couple of Indians rode a short distance into the ravine, and fingers were laid on triggers, aims taken, and a couple of deadly shots about to open the fray, the watchers breathed more freely, for the party was once more in motion, a couple of whoops were given, as if to call up stragglers, and they slowly rode out towards the mouth of the valley, where it debouched upon the salt plain.

CHAPTER XXIX.

LOADING FOR THE JOURNEY.

If ever prayer of thankfulness was offered up, it was breathed now by these two men, as, utterly prostrated in nerve by the fierce test to which they had been put, they lay back there in the shadow, Dawson with his face buried in his hands. But a short time after he got up with a dash of his old American recklessness of danger, and said, laughingly:

"Well, Adams, old fellow, that was shaving very close."

Adams nodded, and did not speak, looking so serious that Dawson held out his hand, which the other pressed heartily.

"We are earning our gold, I think," said Adams, at last. "If there is much more of this sort of thing I shall turn grey."

"We got on too easily at first," said Dawson, grimly.

"Easily?" said Adams. "I like that. Why, saving our stay at the lake, our lives have been in our hands almost every hour of the day."

"But we have got the gold," said Dawson.

"Have we?" said Adams.

"There, hang it, man! I'm getting strong again now, and a little more ready to do anything that comes in my way. It won't do to fall sick at the eleventh hour."

"No," said Adams; "but reaction will come after these tugs at the nerves. I'm all right again now."

He jumped up and shook himself.

"Now," he said, "what next?"

Dawson dragged him back into the shelter of the rocks, as a couple of Indians came loping by at a long, easy trot, silently, and looking from side to side as they hurried after their companions.

A grim smile passed between the adventurers, who now lay watching for a couple of hours, after which, glass in hand, Dawson climbed up and up to where he could get a view of the mouth of the valley, and also see a part of its length; but though he looked long and anxiously, sweeping every portion with his glass, not a trace of danger could be seen, and a hopeful feeling that they were at last free was allowed to rise.

Returning to where the little tent had been set up, it was settled that they should wait a day or two where they were, so as to give the Indians time to get well on their way; but this necessitated journeys for water, which had to be most cautiously performed, the necessary liquid being obtained from the little stream to which the mules were driven as soon as darkness had set in, and without adventure.

Then followed a day of calm rest, so as to recruit for the coming troubles; and the next day the reconnoitring for danger began once more, before bringing down mules and baggage to the old spot for loading up.

They had not gone far from the ravine before traces of the Indians' occupation grew plainer. They lay on the farther side of the valley, which accounted for their not having been noticed by Dawson in his exploring trip with Larry; but here had been fires, there bones lay about that seemed to be those of bison, besides other tokens of camping down and a tolerably lengthy stay.

Then they went to the mouth of the valley, and searched the plain with the aid of the glass; but there was the broad track going right off south-west, nearly obliterated by the wind-blown dust—that was all; so an expedition was made in the other direction, with similar results. They were apparently alone in the valley.

On examining the old spot where they had themselves halted so long, it was evident that the Indians had inspected it pretty closely. Part of the hut was torn down, but its ruins lay across the rocks that had been piled over the *cache*, and a few plants that had been stuck in the crevices between with a little soil, and started with a drop of water, had grown and given an aspect of nature to the place, and also plainly showed that it had not been disturbed.

Safe at last, they felt sure now, and, after a final glance round, they returned to the ravine, where the mules were patiently waiting; and, Larry going to the head, the little train moved slowly out, Dawson muttering softly as he walked by the side of the mule which bore Mary:

"Surely fate will favour us now."

A short rest, and then the rocks were attacked, heaved aside, and went rattling and rolling down the steep slope, each making a little avalanche of smaller stones.

There were great drops of perspiration on each man's forehead as he worked, for, in spite of the feeling of certainty, doubt would creep in, and say to each in a sneering whisper:

"Suppose the gold is gone!"

There seemed to be a kind of magnetised attraction and a sympathy of feeling as they paused from their labour, making excuse that they were thirsty; and in that supreme moment, with the treasure lying within their reach, they hesitated to remove the last coverings and lay it bare.

Adams looked at Dawson and wiped his brow.

Dawson imitated the action; while downright Larry looked from one to the other, and exclaimed:

"Ah, bedad! an' suppose there's been thaves!"

Dawson made an effort over himself, uttered a short, pettish laugh, and, stooping down, threw out the last stones, removed a little sand, and then thrust his hands down through the rest.

Then he remained motionless, while in blank despair Adams and Larry both silently formed with their lips the word "Gone!"

"Safe as the bank!" shouted Dawson, hauling out a couple of bags; and then, scraping out the rest of the sand from the rocky hole, he drew forth the little heavy bags of glittering yellow metal, while the others transferred it safely to the sack-like wallets they had contrived for the backs of the mules.

"Don't it fale delicious!" said Larry, hugging the treasure to his heart, as he carried it down to the mule being laden. "Och! it's an illigant-patterned waistcoat I'll be thratin' meself to, along with a blue coat an' brass buttons. Bedad!" he said after a pause, "brass! I'll have thim ov goold."

The loading went on, mule after mule having his share, the wallet-like bags hanging well balanced on either side, and a light pack being placed on them. It was tempting work, and no little prudence was required to keep back the desire which prompted them to load the faithful beasts with a heavier burden than they could easily bear. Larry, too, was for making everybody fill his pockets with the glistening ore; but Dawson's voice prevailed when he said they would want all their strength spared from the journey to carry their arms.

There was a fair portion of gold to leave behind, and this was carefully covered in once more with sand and stones, brought down from above to save labour; then a few shovelsful of earth, and some plants thrust in here and there, completed the task; and, as the sun went down, they partook of a hearty meal; the signal was given, Dawson went ahead as scout, and, the little train was put in motion, the mules picking their way through the rocks "like angels," as Larry said, on their way into the rugged desert; then travelling by compass, and continuing their journey, after a short halt or two, right through the night, the day being given up to rest.

It was a long and arduous journey over the alkali plains; and more than once they had to blame themselves for being led by the desire for wealth into risking the loss of all by loading the mules too heavily. Again and again in the weary tramp did they threaten to break down, and the case seemed hopeless, when they were saved by their nearness to water. One breakdown was so thorough that they actually had to unload and leave the hard-won treasures buried in the loose dust and sand while they drove the unburdened mules on some miles to water, and let them rest. And afterwards, when they sought the bags again, the wind had obliterated the track, and Adams and his companion, who had come alone to reload the mules, sat down and stared blankly in each other's faces.

"So near home, too!" said Dawson, with a groan, for he was still weak, and the journey had tried him heavily.

"It must have been here that we placed them—close to that bush," said Adams; and then he stopped, for he saw the folly of his remark—"that bush" of sage brush was repeated all over the plain for miles and miles with a vexatious exactness of resemblance; and on going a few yards farther on, he was just as convinced that the next he saw was the right one.

They rested for a while, and then took another good look round in every direction, but without result; and the fact stared them in the face that all their journey, with its risks and labour, had been thrown away by such an absurd mishap as this.

"I know what we'll do," said Adams. "I think I see how we can manage."

Dawson looked at him despondingly.

"We'll go back to the water without saying a word You have turned weak and poorly with your journey, so I have brought you back, and come to fetch Larry to help me."

Dawson nodded listlessly, mounted one of the mules, and together they retraced their steps to where the tent was set up, by a spring of water among some rocks, just were a spur of the mountains came down into the plain.

There was plenty of anxiety displayed at their return, but Adams's explanation was accepted without a word, and Larry took charge of the mules after an hour's rest

"Now see," said Larry to his master, "how cliverly that little baste Pepe will go right away to where we left the loads. It's a wondher, too, whin he can't see his futmarks."

The problem was solved, for, unguided by Larry, the little mule set off as leader, and trudged slowly across the dry, dusty plain, as if marking a bee-line to the spot where it had been relieved of its load, and just at sundown came to a halt by the side of a slight eminence, which Adams knew in a moment as the sand they had heaped over the bags.

He said nothing to Larry, who worked away at the loading in perfect ignorance of the strange problem he had helped to solve. Two hours after, they were back by the water, where they halted for the rest of the night.

(*To be continued.*)

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SOMETHING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

PENN AND THE INDIANS.

A bad man, if he feels that he is having fair and honourable treatment, shews the good there is in him; while if he thinks that one is trying to treat him selfishly or insincerely, the evil in his nature strongly appears. Consideration and fairness have often disarmed evil intentions. William Penn's dealing with the Indians in the following serves as a good illustration:—

There were some fertile and excellent lands, which, in 1698, Penn ascertained were excluded from his first purchase; and, as he was very desirous of obtaining them, he made the proposal to the Indians that he would buy those lands, if they wished to sell them.

At first they refused, but finally, to please their "father Onas," as they called Penn, they said that he should have as much land as a young man could travel round in one day, and as an equivalent they should receive a certain amount of English goods.

Though this plan of measuring the land was of their own selection, yet they were greatly dissatisfied with it, after it had been tried; for the young man chosen to walk off the tract of land walked so fast and far as greatly to astonish them.

The governor observed this dissatisfaction, and asked the cause.

"The walker cheated us," said the Indians.

"Ah, how can it be?" asked Penn. "Did you not choose yourselves to have the land measured in this way?"

"True," replied the Indians; "but white brother make a big walk."

Some of Penn's commissioners, waxing warm, said the bargain was a fair one, and insisted that the Indians ought to abide by it; and if not, should be compelled to.

"Compelled!" exclaimed Penn, "how can you compel them without bloodshed? Don't you see this looks to murder?" Then turning with a benignant smile to the Indians, he said: "Well, brothers, if you have given us too much land for the goods first agreed on, how much more will satisfy you?"

This proposal gratified them; and they mentioned the quantity of cloth, and number of fish-hooks, with which they would be satisfied.

These were cheerfully given; and the Indians, shaking hands with Penn, went away smiling.

After they were gone, the governor, looking round on his friends, said, "Some of you spoke just now of compelling those poor creatures to stick to their bargain, that is, in plain English, to fight and kill them, and all about *a little piece of land*."

This fairness characterised all Penn's dealings with the red men, and they in consequence were his warm friends.

USEFUL MONKEYS.

We are in the habit of supposing that a monkey's mischievous tricks are so much a part of himself as to render any attempt to cure him of them a perfectly hopeless task. A lady writer—Olive Thorne Miller—tells us, however, in *St. Nicholas*, that this is quite a mistake. Monkeys, she says, can be cured of mischief just as two-handed little people are, by giving them something to do, and she thereupon proceeds to quote a number of cases in point, among them being the following:—

Long ago, in Egypt, it was discovered that four hands can be more useful than two, when properly trained. In those far-off days our four-handed relative was employed in certain services about the gardens. He it was, instead of a clumsy man-servant, who was sent into the trees to gather figs and other fruits. He handed them down to his master below, as we learn from the old sculptures; though, to be sure, the picture-story does not fail to add that he did not entirely forget himself, and that many a tempting morsel found its way into his mouth. Would a boy have done any better? This useful Egyptian servant belonged to the baboon or dog-headed monkeys.

Monkeys in our own days do such wonders that perhaps we have no reason to doubt the story told by an old writer, of one which used to be sent regularly to buy wine. This animal was a coaita, one of the spider monkeys, which are able to walk upright without much trouble. When sent on his errand, he had the jug in one hand and the money in the other, and he was wise enough to keep the money till the wine was ready, when he would pay for it and carry it home.

At the present time the monkey is learning to do more every day. In one part of Africa he is taught many useful tasks about a house, such as holding the torches, which are used there to light up the room for a feast. Several monkeys are placed on a bench, each with his light to hold. There they must sit, and see others eat and drink and have merry times, while they dare not stir hand or foot, lest they put out the lights. If they are very good, when the feast is over, they have a supper themselves. But sometimes one gets tired and impatient, and flings his torch among the guests, and that monkey gets something else instead of his supper.

One of the most teachable of the race is the chimpanzee. In their native land young chimpanzees are caught when mere babies, and are taught to be very useful. They are able to carry pitchers of water on their heads as the people do, and to keep a fire going or to watch the cooking. When they live among white people, they learn to sweep and dust, to clean boots, and brush clothes.

Monkeys are quick to learn politeness and refined manners, for nothing seems to please them so much as to copy the ways of those about them. It is easy to teach them to eat with knife and fork, to drink from a cup or glass, and to use a napkin; they enjoy sleeping in beds, and soon learn to make them up; they like to be warmly dressed, and can readily learn to dress themselves; and they have their own taste in colours.

In the Island of Sumatra the common monkey is the bruh, or pig-tailed monkey, and he becomes a docile and intelligent servant. What he has to do is to gather cocoanuts. Of course, nothing is easier for a four-handed fellow than to climb the tall trees and throw down nuts; but the bruh does more than that; he selects the nuts, gathering none but the ripe ones; and, what is more, he picks only as many as his master wishes. So useful is this animal, that gathering nuts has become, one may say, his trade in that part of the world. A man having captured and trained a gang of them, marches them around the country to get in the harvest, hiring them out on different plantations. Then, when the nuts are all picked, or the labourers too numerous, gangs of them are taken to the English colonies at Cape Town and hired out like any workmen, or coolies, as they are called.

A Siamese ape has reached a step higher it is said. The story is told by an Austrian who lived in Siam that this ape is able to tell by the taste whether coin is good or bad, and merchants employ him for the purpose of detecting counterfeits.

The latest report of a monkey that works comes from Florida. It is a chimpanzee, trained to wait at table, and its owner says it does the work of four negro waiters. It wears a livery, and carries a napkin in the proper way. Its only weakness is so irresistible a fondness for sweets that it is obliged to take toll as it serves them.

NUTS TO CRACK.

1.—Twelve letters. My 6, 12, 5, 8, 9 is vapour; my 4, 2, 1, 7 is an abode; my 11, 10, 3 is fresh; and my *whole* is a book.

2.—Ten letters. My 1, 3, 5, 7 is precise; my 9, 8, 2, 10 is tidy; my 4, 6 shews astonishment; and my *whole* is an assembly.

3.—If I should *first* for you, I'd try
To give you all that's good;
In our grand old cathedral's aisles
Second's long have stood;
Whole are often viewed as pests,
The gardener's most unwelcome guests.

4.—An Old Proverb.—Aa, d, eeeee, h, ii, j, k, m, nnn, oo, p, rrr, sss, ttt, u, w, y.

5.—Square Word.—To rasp, torn, to turn away, neat, to penetrate.

6.—Diamond Puzzle.—A letter, part of a pedal, leaves of a book, normal, to retard, to declare, a letter.

7.—Square Word.—Speech, a Biblical name, lazy, to cut, to come in.

LAST WEEK'S KERNELS.

1. Home, Sweet Home. 2:
2. Charge, Chester, charge! On, Stanley, on,
Were the last words of Marmion.
3. Bar-rack.

4.	5.	6.
RASH	REST	COAL
ALOE	ELLA	OGRE
SOLE	SLIM	ARTS
HEEL	TAME	LEST

A pretty little girl, in whose cheap and plain dress the child of a labourer could be recognised, contemplated, in company with her mother, the rich show-window of a toy store on the boulevard. Her mother, pointing at the biggest and most richly-dressed of the dolls, said, "You would like to have that, wouldn't you, Louise?" "Oh, no, mamma, not that one; it's too well dressed for me." "And what difference does that make to you?" "Why, I'd want to be my dolly's mamma, and not her servant girl."

LADIES' COLUMN.

Only those who lived through the Jubilee week in London can fully enter into our experiences both before and after the great commemoration day. What with the preparations in our homes for private hospitality, for decoration and illumination, and the necessity of seeing and knowing everything that was going on abroad, life grew increasingly difficult hour by hour. The work of a newspaper correspondent is incessant, for as soon as one incident is over, and has been recorded, another one coming on demands the attention.

A proposal was made by some well intentioned people to repeat the illuminations on Coronation Day, but they were a little astray in their historical knowledge, as the Queen was not crowned until the 28th of June, 1838, though William the IV. died on the morning of June 21st, 1837. Perhaps a year hence we may, with recuperated energies, be ready to have another period of rejoicing, but at present most of us busy folk are glad of a short respite from fresh excitements.

The daily papers have anticipated our details of the great rejoicings, which was the grandest spectacle London has seen for fifty years. Each person who had an opportunity of seeing the procession either on its way to or in the Abbey, selected special features for individual admiration. Some waxed enthusiastic over the pretty children, the grandchildren, and great grandchildren of the Queen, who were the first to appear in the Abbey, looking solemn with their wide open blue eyes, entering on life, ready to step over the threshold, while the illustrious lady, the central figure of the great occasion, numbered those years that marked life drawing to its close.

Indefatigable were the efforts made before the ceremonial to obtain details of the dresses worn. The royal milliners are always on honour not to supply information, but in the present instance it was beyond their powers. The succession of festivities to take place after the Jubilee day necessitated the preparation of a number of very exceptional toilettes, and no one but the Royal lady herself, who gave the order, could have told exactly which was, and which was not, to be the Abbey dress.

The Queen so far laid aside her mourning as to wear a striped broché dress, with front of white satin covered with black Chantilly lace. It followed, therefore, as a matter of course, that the ladies in-waiting wore also black and white, though more youthful in style and more highly decorative in design. The Duchess of Buccleuch, who still wears mourning for her beloved son who met his death last year on the Scotch mountain, was glad to be able to wear a dress almost entirely of black, black plush and black silk gauze in alternate stripes, but dazzling with tiny jet pendants, the front appearing to be entirely made of jet beads. The Duchess of Roxburgh, required only to conform to etiquette in wearing black and white, had black silk broché, very transparent, over white silk, and a front of old black lace over white, somewhat in character with the Queen's dress.

For the last few weeks there has been a decided tendency in public taste to the wearing of black lace and black grenadine dresses over very light or else white grounds. The park promenades evidenced this leaning. There could be seen every morning and evening dresses of black lace, or black canvas grenadines, made on linings of heliotrope, silver grey, slate grey, cream white, pale blue, pale green, old gold, lemon colour, and that beautiful quaint pink, called sometimes *rose du barry*, and at other times old rose, because the dead rose leaves, half dried, become of this shade. Some dresses made of quite plain, solid materials, had side panels, vests, or under skirts of lace over white silk. In fact, the idea of black over white, which has been in abeyance for many years, was evidently again taking form and fashion. After the Queen wearing a black and white dress, there will be no end to the dresses made in this fashion. The Queen has been seen driving about Windsor lately wearing a large straw hat, with a large feather of a dull slate lilac colour, what really is known as Ophelia, with a sunshade to match. The adoption of colour, even in a sun hat, is a marked departure from previous lines, and augurs well for her Majesty's intentions to take a more prominent part in public life than in former times.

The Crown Princess of Germany wore a dress the rich embroidery of which in gold and silver, wrought after the Oriental manner, elicited expressions of admiration from all who saw it. But, though even friends with eyes accustomed to, and skilled in, the various kinds of Eastern work, pronounced the embroidery genuine, the front, on which most of the skill had been expended, with the vest and cuffs, were all done at the embroidery school in Berlin, which is one of the excellent institutions fostered by our Queen's eldest and most exemplary daughter. The train and bodice of the dress were of pale grey silk, and there were bands, borders, loops, and other ornaments of olive-green velvet. The young princesses wore white dresses, lace, cambric, crêpe de chine, India muslin, with Valenciennes lace, and cream Ottoman. Most airy little creations were the tulle bonnets puffed on net frames, without any strings, and where a little colour was introduced the edge bound with pale blue. Knots of coloured ribbon and a few flowers formed the trimming. The sunshades carried, which the glare of the sun in the early part of the day necessitated, were very beautiful, of cream satin with deep lace covering and border, and handles of carved ivory, or enamel, with jewelled tops.

The Grand Duchess Elizabeth of Russia made her first appearance in England since her marriage. It seems but yesterday that she paid that long visit to the Queen, part of it at Windsor, and part at Balmoral, the year before her marriage. Neither she nor her sister, now Princess Louis of Battenberg, were allowed to enter society, but their time was entirely devoted to study with their aunt, the Princess Beatrice, under the direction of their grandmother. Visits made to town were always to attend concerts and see picture galleries, which were strictly educational amusements. How plainly these young princesses were dressed was often commented upon by girls of much inferior station who would have considered themselves very shabbily treated if sent out from home so indifferently dressed. The good serviceable grey serge, or tweed dresses, close-fitting cloth jackets, and hats of plain Dunstable straw trimmed with white ribbon, were familiar to the audiences at Popular Concerts in St. James's Hall. Nor were the evening toilettes any advance on the morning. Half-high dresses of cream nun's veiling, with full bodices confined by a belt, sleeves extending down below the elbow, and trimmed at throat and arms with turnovers of common lace. As to jewellery a little chain round the throat with locket pendant was the extreme that seemed to be permitted. So many striking features of the Jubilee called for record that the musical services on Tuesday and the day following have escaped criticism. To amateur musicians indulgence is always accorded, the severe canons of art in composition being supposed to be altogether beyond and quite outside their knowledge. In the case of the "Te Deum," the music of which was written by the Prince Consort, another consideration stronger still deprecates severe criticism. Thirty years ago harmony was tolerated, and even lauded, which the influence of Wagnerism has now entirely driven out of use. Even then Mendelssohn was being only well appreciated, while as yet no amateur had tried to follow in his steps. The amiable Prince Consort wrote the "Te Deum" for his own pleasure, wrote it as a dilletantist, and as a work of this class will the music always remain and be judged, though Dr. Bridge did wonders, all that could be done, to give the composition breadth and strength.

AURORA.

JERRY DANIELS'S LAST DRIVE.

It was about five o'clock of an autumn afternoon, when the stage-coach bound for Helena rolled up to the door of the hotel in Deer Lodge City in Montana territory. The stage was behind time, and Jerry Daniels, the driver, hastily opening the coach door, allowed the three passengers to alight, and threw two mail bags upon the rough, wooden stoop before the hotel office. Then while the inn employés busied themselves in removing the travellers' baggage from the coach, Jerry went to the barn for the fresh relay of horses. They were quickly hitched to the stage, and Jerry entered the hotel.

"I'm hungry as a bear," he said, as he walked into the dining-room.

His plentiful supper was quickly served and relished by the hungry driver.

There was only one passenger for him to carry on to Helena. Jerry spoke to the clerk of the hotel, who was likewise the agent of the express company that operated this stage route.

"Where's the messenger?"

"Come over to the horses, and I'll tell you something on the quiet."

The agent slipped two heavy revolvers into his pockets, and, with Jerry, walked to the horses attached to the stage, and said:

"You've got twenty thousand to carry to-night, and the messenger is sick."

"Well, I've carried more than that before now, and carried it through old Jake Poole's gang, too."

"Perhaps that is what you'll be obliged to do to-night. Jake Poole is on the road."

Jerry looked thoughtful for a moment.

"About where is the gang, and how many?"

"There are not over four, and they are secreted about ten miles out. Jim Leslie has gone to Helena for the sheriff."

"Guess you'd better not send the money."

"I must," replied the agent. "The orders must be complied with, and the money is needed at Helena. You must take it."

"I'll take it. But I hate the risk. Four of them, you say?"

Jerry drew his revolver and smiled grimly. He was a brave fellow, and for the personal risk that would attend his journey he cared little.

"Better take these along with you," said the agent. "You'll probably have to use them."

He handed Jerry his two revolvers, and they were quickly concealed.

"Let's get the safe and sling it under the seat."

Jerry shook hands with the agent as the single passenger was helped into the coach by an employé of the hotel. A mail bag was thrown up to the seat. Jerry drew the reins over the horses and they dashed rapidly away. But just as he cracked his whip a loud voice called:

"Hello, Jerry."

The driver looked around to the hotel platform, and saw an elderly man and a handsome young girl waving their hands for him to stop.

Jerry's eyes shone as he drove up to them, and the gentleman said, with a cheery laugh:

"We've ridden hard to catch you in time, Jerry. Maggie is going to see her aunt, who is sick in Helena. Take good care of her."

The driver was about to advise a postponement of the trip; but the young girl laughed in his face as he helped her into the coach.

"Now don't tell me we may meet the bandits on the road, and try to frighten me. There is nothing that I should enjoy more than to see a real robber, such as I have heard so much about. I intend to go robber or no robber."

"Foolish girl!" exclaimed her father. "After you are relieved of all your valuables, you won't be so anxious to meet another."

The driver looked grave for a moment, but said nothing. He mentally resolved that no harm should come to the vivacious girl if he could prevent it. Maggie Ainsworth was beloved by all for her kindness of character, and for two things that all Westerners love. She was an accurate shot with either rifle or pistol, and a perfect rider.

Many a time Jerry had even thought it would be the extreme of happiness for him if he could win Maggie for his wife, and abandon his dangerous calling and settle down to work some ranche. But, like all brave men who love honestly and deeply, his ideal seemed so far above him, both in character and station, that he feared to risk losing even her regard should he dare to ask for her love.

He cracked his whip again, the horse plunged forward, and the coach disappeared around a bend in the round.

Five miles out was a small house where Jerry's first passenger alighted. Then on again through the fast gathering darkness.

The road was over the mountain now. A few miles more and the coach would be rolling above the precipice where the ledge was so narrow. Here Jerry anticipated the attack. The moon came up and afforded light to prevent him from being taken by surprise.

On rumbled the stage, Jerry anxiously keeping a sharp lookout ahead. He was about a mile from the narrow ledge when he saw a man standing beside a fallen tree, evidently waiting.

Jerry drew a pistol, and the horses dashed up to the man.

"Hollo, driver. Give a fellow a lift to Helena," called the stranger. "I haven't any dust, but I'm tired out climbin' the hills."

"Hurry up lively, then," said Jerry. "I'm behind time now."

He didn't like the looks of the fellow as he climbed to the seat, so he kept his revolver in readiness. Jerry surmised him to be one of the gang, and he was right.

It was Jake Poole himself!

The rocky road was rapidly descending now, and Jerry urged his horses to their highest speed. They dashed furiously on so that Poole could scarcely keep his seat, and Maggie Ainsworth in the coach wondered what possessed the driver to go at such a rate.

"You're drivin' pretty fast," jerked out Poole. "Guess you'll—have to—hold up—at the—top o' the canon, though."

The driver eyed him sharply.

"There won't be no hold up to-night," he said, grimly.

The horses were dashing around the curve on to the narrow ledge. The moon was shining brightly against the side of the mountain, and every object was distinctly visible.

Poole raised his right hand to his bosom. Jerry saw the movement. In an instant his revolver was cocked and pressed against Poole's temple.

"Down with your hand," he cried. "I know ye, Jake Poole, an' ye don't hold up no stage to-night. That's right; keep yer hand down, or I'll blow yer head off."

Suddenly three men sprang out from behind a boulder, with levelled revolvers, right in the narrowest part of the road.

"Tell 'em to drop their guns quick, or I'll kill you," cried Jerry.

"Down with your pistols an' git, boys," called the crest-fallen bandit.

His comrades in crime dropped their weapons at the command of their leader, and started down the road in front of the galloping horses. The pass was too narrow to allow the coach to go by them. Jerry lashed his horses.

"I'll wipe out this gang to-night," said Jerry.

The three robbers saw his purpose.

With despairing cries they dashed over the rocky road. Once more they turned, with pistols levelled at the horses, but too late. The leaders dashed madly at them. One of the thieves was knocked headlong over the precipice, and, with a wild cry, fell down to the rocks, hundreds of feet below. The two remaining ones were ground beneath the hoofs of the crazed horses and wheels of the heavy stage, and lay in a shapeless, mangled mass, and the stage rolled on.

Jerry struck Jake Poole, a stunning blow with the iron butt of his revolver, and the robber hung unconscious against the top of the coach. As Jerry pulled up at the door in Helena the robber regained his senses, and the driver, with a revolver at the robber's head, led him into the hotel.

"Here!" he cried to the crowd of men, among which were two constables. "This is Jake Poole. Give him to the sheriff. One of the gang of men is over the cliff, and the rest are mashed into the rock up on the pass. The safe is all right, and I've taken my last load across the mountains."

Poole was tried, and convicted of a murder, and hanged. When Maggie's father heard of the driver's bravery he was profuse in praise and thankfulness. Jerry, true to his word, abandoned stage driving, and is now Maggie's husband, and superintends her father's ranche, and often they talk about that fateful night ride.

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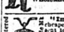

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THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

MEDOMSLEY.

On Monday afternoon, favoured with fine weather, the children of the various day and Sunday schools in the district of Medomsley were marched in procession from their different schools to a field in Medomsley Edge Road, where they were provided with Jubilee medals, a substantial tea, and plenty of amusement. The Leadgate Saxhorn Band attended the procession, after which they ably rendered music of a choice description in the field. The day seemed to be recognised as a general holiday, the whole village turning out *en fete* for the occasion; and on every hand holiday-makers were to be seen wending their way towards the field. The procession, which was a large one, consisting of over 1,100 children, was begun at the New Schools, Medomsley, where the children of the latter schools were joined by the Medomsley Sunday-school scholars, and the Derwent and Bradley Cottages Sunday-schools. After forming into procession they marched from there by way of the Church to the field. Here they halted, the band proceeding along to the Westwood Board Schools, where the children of the latter, along with the Allendale Cottages, Westwood, Derwentside, Croniwell, and Blackball Mill Sunday-schools, and the Hamsterley and Blackhall Mill day schools were formed into procession. Preceded by the band, the children marched from there to the field. Up to four o'clock, the visitors seemed to be few and far between, there being only a moderate company. As soon as tea-time arrived, however, the visitors came in with a rush, and from the commencement of the tea up to about 6 30 p.m, the tea tent was crowded with people. Between three and four p.m., the whole of the children were supplied with medals, which were distributed by the following ladies:—Miss Surtees and the Hon. Mrs Vereker, Mrs Hedley, Mrs Cockin, Mrs Morris, and Miss Scott. The tea, which was next supplied to the children, was of a substantial nature, the caterer being Mr S. Rowe, Consett. After tea, the children engaged in various contests, such as cricketing, jumping, racing, skipping, and tug-of-war. The decorations, &c. about the field were attended to by Messrs J. H. Morris, E. H. Hutt, C. F. Scott, and W. P. Morris. The judges in the various competitions were:—Boys' sports—high jump, Messrs Wm. Morris and J. Walton; long jump, Geo. Hogg; three-legged race, Robert Chaytor and W. Cook; tug-of-war, Messrs Wm. Robinson, T. Simpson, J. Jewett, R. Longstaff, and R. Milburn; long jump, Messrs J. Thompson, J. Anderson, J. Anderson, J. Close, R. Veitch, J. Whitfield, and W. England; umpires, Messrs J. Clark, Thos. Simpson, James Cant, and T. Murphy. The judges for the flat races were Messrs E. H. Hutt, J. H. Morris, Jos. Leath, R. Taylor, S. Little, Wm. Hogg, T. Urwin, J. Clark, J. Thompson, J. Pearson, J. Hetherington. Girls — Standing skipping, Mrs Hedley, Miss Mercer, Mrs Dales, Mrs Close, Misses Stubbs, Miss Cuthbertson, Miss Stubbs, Miss Ballantyne, and Miss Back; skipping race, Mrs Cockin, Miss Scott, and Miss E. Robinson. The results of the contests are as follows: — Boys—Cricket: — Medomsley, 1st; Hamsterley, 2nd. Tug-of-war —Medomsley, 1st. Flat race for boys—W. Weeny, 1st; G. Moreland, 2nd; T. Calvert, 3rd; D. Snaith, 4th. Flat race for boys over 11 years —R. Graham, 1st; A. Anderson, 2nd; W. Kennedy, 3rd; M. Walton, 4th. High jump—R. Graham, 1st; W. Lovatt, 2nd; R. Charlton, 3rd. Three-legged race—Hunter and Anderson, 1st; Moreland and Moreland, 2nd. Long jump—C. Heslop, 1st; R. Graham, 2nd; M. Walton, 3rd; A. Anderson, 4th. Girls—Standing skipping above 11 years — E. Charlton, 1st; M. J. Hockin, 2nd; R. Armstrong, 3rd; M. A. Charlton, 4th. Under 11 years — M. Parker, 1st; R. Osborne, 2nd; M. J. Snaith, 3rd; M. J. Batey, 4th. Skipping race, under 11 years—M. J. Batey, 1st; M. Parker, 2nd; D. Gray and M. E. Walton [illegible]. Above 11 years—H. A. Leith, 1st; A. Nichol, 2nd; P. Barker, 3rd; D. Mason, 4th. Trio — Maggie Hogg's party, 1st; M. Ward's party, 2nd. Flat race, above 11 years—P. Barker, 1st; A. Nichol, 2nd; H. Leith, 3rd; E. Charlton, 4th. Under 11 years—M. Parker, 1st; M. Ward, 2nd; S. Cooper, 3rd; M. J. Snaith, 4th. After the sports were concluded, the children were gathered together to receive the prizes, both useful and ornamental, which were presented by Mrs Hedley and Mrs Cockin, who performed their task in a kind and genial manner. The children gave three cheers for the Queen and Royal Family, also three for the ladies who had officiated. Each child was presented with a bun before leaving the field. The proceedings wound up by the children singing "God save the Queen," the visitors being requested to join in the singing. Over 2,000 people visited the field during the day.

On Tuesday week, in connection with the Jubilee celebrations, a huge bonfire was erected by the colliery officials on the heap at the Busty Pit, Medomsley. The glare of the fire could be seen for miles round, this been one of the largest bonfires held in the district.

STANHOPE.

Never before in all the history of Stanhope, and not in the memory of its oldest inhabitant, was there ever such a display of flags, banners, &c., as there was on the Jubilee day. The procession was also unusually large. Stanhope evidently is loyal to the core. At one p.m., the procession formed at the east end of the village, and marched up through the streets in the following order:—First came the splendid silken banner of the Mechanics' Benefit Society, borne by six men. Next came the committee of management, led by Dr Arnison, J.P. Then came the Stanhope Band with its redoubtable leader, Mr C. Tinkler. Next in order came the Volunteers, led by their respected captain, Mr D. McCallum. Then came the Oddfellows' Club and the Mechanics in their regalia. The Choral Society and the choirs of the Wesleyan and Primitive bodies followed. Then came the children of the Church Schools—both day and Sunday scholars. Then followed the children of the Wesleyan day and Sunday-schools, closely followed by the Primitive Sunday scholars and teachers. The procession was four deep and half-a-mile long. A halt was called in the Market Place, where the band played the National Anthem. Three cheers were then given by the crowds of people gathered for Her Majesty, after which the Volunteers fixed a *feu de joie*, and the procession then moved on towards the Castle Grounds, where tea was provided in the large marquee of the Stanhope Floral and Horticultural Society. About 800 children were tea'd gratuitously, besides a number of widows and a number of folks over 60 years of age. A variety of sports were held and games of various kinds indulged in. Dr Arnison and the committee mounted the platform, where the genial old doctor made a short speech. Three hearty cheers were then given him and other three for Mrs Arnison. The genial old doctor has been the leading spirit in these jubilee celebrations, and he has been well backed by an energetic working committee and the public as well. The committee are also largely indebted to Mr J. R. W. Hillyard, of Horsley Hall, who generously, at the request of Mr Smurthwaite, responded to their call, and forwarded, per Mr Roddam, his agent, the handsome sum of £10 towards the celebration. In the evening, hundreds of young folks enjoyed themselves by dancing on the green sward, playing at tursy, jackball, jolly miller, and kiss-in-the-ring up till dark, when there was a display of fireworks, given by Mr J. W. Roddam, of New Town, and Dr Livingstone. The National Anthem was then sung by the vast multitude, after which three cheers were given for the band. Some visitors from Newcastle expressed their astonishment that a small country place like Stanhope should have such a jubilee celebration as they had witnessed that day. They said it even beat "Canny Newcastle," the metropolis of the north.

A Jubilee supper was also held at the Queen's Head Inn, promoted by Mr Rutter. Between 40 and 50 sat down to an excellent supper.

CORNSAY COLLIERY.

Through the kindness and liberality of Mr Robinson Ferens, Oswald House, Durham, the teachers and scholars attending the Cornsay Colliery British School and the Methodist New Connexion Sunday-school were presented with medals on Monday, and on Saturday next a tea will be provided for them in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee.

SATLEY.

The rejoicings in this village were principally promoted by the vicar (Rev. J. P. DePledge), and his family. The place had been prettily decorated in honour of the auspicious event. The school children were regaled with tea and cake, and afterwards decorated with a suitable medal. Sports and amusements were indulged in.

WITTON GILBERT.

Owing to the energy displayed by Misses Mary and Emily Carr, Mr Carr, and Mr Wilson, funds were raised by subscription to entertain the children, numbering nearly 600, of Witton Gilbert, to a first-rate jubilee tea. Mr Turnbull, Fulforth, granted fields for the tea and sports. The Kimblesworth scholars arrived in charge of their teachers shortly after two o'clock. At four o'clock all met together in the field adjoining the homestead of the colliery farm, where they were regaled with a plentiful supply of tea, buns, cakes, &c. afterwards they wended their way back to the field for sports, which were freely indulged in by all, the day's proceedings being wound up by singing the National Anthem.

At Try-em-all, or Jaw Blades, Langley, a large bonfire had been prepared by order of Mr J. Cumming, Langley West House. It was situated on Prospect Hill, a former well-known fox cover in the days of Mr R. Lambton. It commands a splendid view of the vale of Lanchester, extending on the West to Killhope Law, on the South to Merrington Hill, and on the East to Sherburn Hill. Previous to the lighting of the pile, six or seven others were seen skirting the edge of the horizon bounding the landscape. Punctually at 10-30, Mr W. Logan, Stobillee House, ignited the combustibles composing the huge pile, which soon sent up a large volume of flame and smoke, which would be noticed from afar, and which was noticed by a vast concourse of people on the spot. Mr Logan also set off a number of fireworks, rockets, &c., which were greatly cheered by the spectators.

PELTON FELL.

Through the kindness of Mr Armstrong, Pelaw House, the children attending the Pelton Colliery schools were enabled to participate in the Jubilee festivities. They assembled, seven hundred strong, in the playground at twelve o'clock on Jubileeday, and, after singing the National Anthem, marched in procession to the rifle range, Stanley Burn, granted by Mr Watson. On reaching the ground, they sang several songs, and were then permitted to amuse themselves as they pleased till tea was ready. After tea each child was presented with a bag containing an orange, nuts, and sweets. Sports were then indulged in and a number of prizes were given to the successful competitors. Before leaving the field the children reassembled, and again sang the National Anthem. The proceedings throughout were of the most enjoyable character.

HAMSTEELS.

On Sunday evening, a Jubilee service was held at Hamsteels Church. There was a good congregation, which joined heartily with the choir singing the National Anthem at the commencement of the service. The sermon was preached by the Rev J. Dent, who took for his text 1 Timothy, ii. 1, 2, 3. Mr Surtees ably presided at the organ.

SUNNISIDE.

The scholars assembled, marched through the village, and then proceeded to Billy Hill to join other contingents of scholars, all of whom were treated to a tea. The old people of the district were also given a treat.

RIDING MILL.

The committee formed for the carrying out of the plans to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee brought their labours to a successful termination on Tuesday week. The day's proceedings commenced by a Church service, conducted by the vicar (Rev H. Slater), assisted by Canon Jellico and Rev G. Pybus. The Church was tastefully decorated, thanks to the willing hands of the young ladies of the parish, notably those of Miss Slater. After luncheon, a Royal salute was fired from a cannon, under the superintendence of Mr C. J. Bowstead, assisted by Lieut. Dickinson, V.A., and Master Watt. The sports proper were then gone into. Sports were held in an adjoining field for the girls. Mrs Sharp, assisted by Mrs Mead-King, undertook the superintendence of this department, and every credit is due and certainly has been given to these ladies for the excellent arrangements and the most admirable way they were carried out. At four o'clock, the company present, numbering 400, sat down to a sumptuous knife-and-fork tea in a spacious marquee. Cheers were given for Her Majesty, and the National Anthem was rendered in grand style. Where everybody did their best it might be considered invidious to mention names, but to the indefatigable secretary of the sports committee (Mr S. Carr) the villagers are indebted for his share in the management. He was assisted willingly by Mr Scott, Hollin Hill; Mr Bowstead, Mr Townsend, Mr Greener, Mr J. S. Richardson, and Mr Watt. The bonfire was managed in an admirable way by Mr G. Richardson, assisted by Mr S. Dent and Mr Marshall. The evening was wound up by a dance, in which all joined and enjoyed themselves very much. The music was well rendered by the Mickley Brass Band, under their experienced leader. The company then betook themselves to the hill where the bonfire was erected.

ANNFIELD PLAIN.

The anniversary services in connection with the Wesleyan Sunday-school at Annfield Plain were celebrated as follows:—On Tuesday, June 21st "Jubilee day," the teachers and scholars met at the chapel, and were each presented with a medal commemorative of Her Majesty's Jubilee, and then marched in procession headed by the Annfield Plain Mission Band to a field near the Lizzie Pit (kindly granted for the occasion), where a tea was provided free for the scholars. At four o'clock a public tea was held, when a goodly number partook of the good things provided. The tables were presided over by Misses P. Dodds, S. Humble, J. E. Maddison, and S. Mitchell. After tea, a public meeting was held, presided over by Mr John Russell, jun., superintendent of the school, when addresses were delivered on Sunday-school work by Messrs J. Cranston, G. Gair, L. Smith, G. Appleby, and J. Anderson, teachers of the school. A cordial vote of thanks to chairman, speakers, mission band, and the ladies who prepared the tea brought a very enjoyable day's services to a close.

On Sunday last, two eloquent sermons were preached in the morning and evening by Mr Thos. Kirkup, of Chester-le-Street circuit, a candidate for the Wesleyan ministry. In the afternoon addresses were given to parents, teachers, and scholars by Messrs J. Bullerwell, Annfield Plain; John Wright, of Didsbury College (late of East Castle Colliery); and Thos. Kirkup. At each service a choice selection of hymns was rendered by the chapel choir and scholars.

RYTON-ON-TYNE.

The Queen's Jubilee was celebrated at Ryton on Monday, with great rejoicings, Mrs W. R. Lamb, The Hall, having collected funds for providing a dinner for two adults in each family in the village, also including Thorp and Townley Cottages, Run Head, &c., to the number of 400; also tea and cake to over 400 children in the district, in a field belonging to Mr R. W. Lamb. The 5th Durham Volunteer Band, under the leadership of Mr Goundry, was engaged, and played selections of music during the afternoon. Amongst the ladies who rendered valuable assistance in waiting on the guests were Mrs W. R. Lamb, Mrs J. B. Simpson, Mrs Chester, Mrs Thorp, Mrs Dransfield, Mrs Sisson, Mrs Courtenay, Misses Turner, Spence (2), Thorpe, Mayes, Fell, Hindhaugh, and the Bourne, and other ladies. There were also present Rector (Canon Chester), Messrs J. B. Simpson, Weeks, Archbold, Thorp, Twedy, Fell, Bourne, Bullock, Richardson, and other gentlemen, who rendered every assistance to the wants of the guests assembled. After the cloths were drawn, dancing commenced, being led off by the Rector and Mrs J. B. Simpson.

JUBILEE JOTTINGS.

Amusing Incident at Consett.—At a late hour on Tuesday night 21st inst., a married man, well-known in Consett, evidently determined to see the last of the pyrotechnic display and the bonfire in the Vicarage Field, packed his wife off home to bring his light overcoat. The good woman proceeded to carry out the mandate of her "liege lord." On arriving at the house she did not take the trouble to light a lamp or candle; but in the semi-darkness that prevailed she thrust her hands into a drawer where her husband's overcoat was generally deposited; and drew out some article of wearing apparel which she placed over her arm and hastened to the field, lest her good man should catch one of those nasty colds. When the husband had made several vigorous but ineffectual attempts to clothe his body in a pair of trousers, instead of an overcoat, his pent-up feelings can be better imagined than described. He did not give vent to his spleen on the field; but he would make it hot for his "better-half" when she landed home that night.

Picnic at The Sneep.—A party of young ladies and gentlemen hailing from Blackhill and Consett, had a pleasant picnic at The Sneep, near Blanchland, on the 21st ult., in preference to witnessing the Jubilee rejoicings at home.

Jubilee Sunday was observed at the Wesleyan Chapel, Blackhill. Rev. J. W. Keyworth preached in the morning and evening. As it was the day set apart in the Newcastle District as Temperance Sunday, sermons were preached with special reference to the above. The choir sang very impressively the National Anthem, during which the congregation rose to their feet.

An Amusing Race at Castleside.—A correspondent writes thus:—"A handicap foot race of a very exciting nature, over a distance of 50 yards, was brought off at Castleside (along with other sports) on Jubilee day. The competitors in this race were Messrs W. J. Scott, The Sycamores; T. J. Muse, T. Duckworth, and S. Leybourne of Castleside. Mr Leyburn, who was a few years the senior, was conceded 10 yards start, the others toed the scratch. All being in readiness, a good start at a given signal was effected. Mr Muse, who was in fine form, gradually came to the front, when odds of 5 to 4 were offered on him, but he slipped and fell, tearing his coat quite in two halves. Mr Scott then lead the way and, barring accidents, seemed certain to win, but he too stumbled, and went to the wall. The issue now lay between Messrs Duckworth and Leybourne who each ran with great determination, Mr Duckworth gradually reducing Mr Leybourne's lead. The excitement amongst the spectators by this time had reached boiling point the most inexperienced could clearly see the finish would be a close one. It was uncertain how it would be one way or the other. Two more seconds of this suspense and they passed the post, when a dead heat by the judge (P.C. Lewis) was declared. I am glad to add that neither Mr Scott nor Mr Muse suffered any personal injury beyond a slight shaking."

A Long Skip at St. John's Chapel.—At the Jubilee sports at St. John's, the daughter of Mr R. Madgen, Rigg House, skipped for about three-quarters of an hour, and had to be stopped to allow others. It is needless to say the feat won the prize offered by Dr Bowrne.

The Water-cart at Tow Law.—Where was the Local Board's water-cart on the Jubilee Day? is a question that has puzzled the minds of not a few Tow Law folks. The only drawback to the children's procession was the clouds of dust that accompanied them, and certainly if ever the water-cart was needed, it was on Tuesday week. Perhaps it has been laid by for a rainy day!

At St. Michael's Church, on Sunday, the form of thanksgiving appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury for the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee was read. Rev. J. Bentley, curate, discoursed from the 1st Epistle of St. Peter ii., "Fear, God, honour the king." The services were continued in the evening.

WATER FAMINE AT EBCHESTER.

VILLAGE SUPPLIES DRIED UP.

At the monthly meeting yesterday (Thursday) afternoon of the Lanchester Rural Sanitary Authority—Mr Geo. G. Taylor Smith, J.P., in the chair—Mr C. D. Balleny called attention to the fact that all the people at Ebchester, Medomsley Edge, and immediate district were crying out for water. The water in the wells and other supplies was not fit to drink, and the inhabitants had to travel a long distance for the water required for domestic purposes. The fact was the people were suffering acutely from the scarcity of water. He did not know whether that Authority had powers to compel the Consett Water Company to lay in their mains to the villages mentioned; but it was high time that something was done in the matter. He broached the question three summers ago, when they experienced a long drought, but the Water Company put them off with some excuse, and told them they must be prepared to guarantee 10 per cent. on an outlay of £500 or £600. If the difficulty was not overcome before long there would most certainly be a serious outbreak of disease in Ebchester and surrounding villages.

The Clerk (Mr W. H. Ritson) explained that the only stumbling-block in the way of getting the Consett Water Company's mains laid into these villages was that they wanted a guarantee that 10 per cent. would be raised towards the total outlay. This was the state of affairs when the subject was last discussed by that Authority.

Mr J. Wilkinson said it was for the ratepayers to find the money as required.

Mr Balleny: As regards Ebchester and Medomsley Edge, we had better realise the £500 or £600 rather than have the people stricken down by disease. The water in the wells and other public supplies is literally stagnant and stinking.

Rev. W. Cockin (vicar of Medomsley) declared that the state of things existing at Medomsley Edge was even worse than what was described by Mr Balleny. All the people there were dependent upon a neighbour (who had a running spout) for their drinking water. If they could not get water there, there only alternative was to get it out of pools and ditches. Even this water was foul, dirty, and smelt offensively. If the drought lasted much longer, the people would be afflicted with disease. It seemed to him that the Consett Company could easily extend their mains to Medomsley Edge, as the distance was not very great.

Mr G. Hudson stated that he had heard that the reservoirs of the Consett Water Company were running short. They had given notice at Annfield Plain that the water supply would be cut off at certain periods of the day, to prevent any waste of water.

Mr Balleny stated that the people of Ebchester and Medomsley Edge would not be able to stand this much longer, and it was necessary that something should be done urgently to allay the water famine.

Mr W. H. Hedley also confirmed the remarks of the preceding speakers.

The Inspector (Mr J. W. Rounthwaite) having laid before the meeting certain statistics which he had prepared in relation to the water supplies of the villages in question, a committee was appointed to consider the matter and reported at the next meeting.

CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.

On Saturday afternoon, the quarterly conference of the West Durham and South Northumberland District was held in the Society's room, at Annfield Plain, when representatives were present from Blaydon, Shotley Bridge, Consett, Leadgate, Swalwell, Annfield Plain, and West Stanley Societies. Mr W. Crooks represented the Sectional Board, and Mr G. Fryer the Wholesale Society. Mr Robinson, Shotley Bridge, was moved to the chair, and in a humorous speech introduced the business. Mr P. Reay was called upon to read Mr John Wilson's paper, on "The Corporation Wholesale: and our relations to it." The reading of the paper being finished there was a tolerably good discussion, after which Messrs Crooks, Fryer, and Reay replied. The Chairman then called upon Mr T. W. W. Ritson to give his statistical report for the past year, which was most elaborately compiled, and gave a graphic account of all the societies in the section. The next business was the election of officers for the next year, which resulted as follows:—Chairman, Mr Philip Reay; sectional secretary, Mr G. Watson; statistical secretary, Mr T. W. W. Ritson; committee, re-elected. Votes of thanks to the readers, Mr P. Reay, Mr T. W. W. Ritson, Mr Crooks, Mr Fryer, and Mr Robinson were carried by acclamation. Subsequently the delegates partook of tea provided by the Annfield Plain Society. The next conference was appointed to be held at Shotley Bridge.

SINGULAR CHARGE OF ROBBERY AT CONSETT.

On Monday afternoon, at the Consett Police Court, *Roger Routledge*, a labourer (formerly a cowkeeper) living at Rose Cottage, near Consett, surrendered to his bail to answer a charge of having feloniously stolen a wooden shed, of the value £5, the property of George Brown, landlord of the Railway Hotel, Consett, on May 28th. Mr C. E. Barnes (Durham) represented the defendant.

Prosecutor stated that about six years ago he built a shed in a field, which the prisoner entered upon, at Number One, rear Consett. The structure was fixed into the ground, and he could not remove it without the permission of Mr Hutchinson, his landlord. Witness did not receive any money from the prisoner for the shed. On the 11th May last, he took possession of the field, having determined the prisoner's tenancy. On the 28th May, the shed was missing, and he gave information to the police. The value of the shed was £5. When the shed was built, the prisoner was the tenant of the field. Routledge took the field in 1879, at the rental of £8 a-year, with the privilege of "stinting" a cow in an adjoining field. Prosecutor erected the shed for the use of the field, not asking any extra pay for it.

Cross-examined by Mr Barnes: The field consisted of an acre of land, and the eatage of a cow on the Blue Heaps. He had a few transactions with the prisoner, but he had always lost money by him. He never heard that Routledge thought of removing the shed. He considered it an impudent trick, so he took a warrant against the prisoner. Prisoner might have absconded. Several things came to his knowledge which he was not aware of before. Prisoner might have purchased a cow from him for £11. His memory was so defective that he could not tell how the cow was to be paid for. He did not keep any account of ready-money transactions. In Dec., 1879, prisoner never told him that he was going to put up a byre in the field, and intended to obtain the slabs from Watson's sawmill. Prosecutor never informed Routledge that he was going to buy some wood from Newcastle to cover in the adjoining field, and that it would be cheaper for him (prosecutor) to get the whole of the wood together. Never informed Routledge that John Robson was to do the work for him (prosecutor), and that he could put up the shed as well. Prisoner never asked him at any time what he had paid for the shed. Never gave Routledge a bill of four guineas for wood and labour. The shed cost him £5 or more. Prisoner never paid him £1 or 30s in March or April, 1884, in the bar of Number One public-house. He never paid him for the byre by instalments. As the landlord, he was in the habit of going there. Never wrote a receipt for £15 for the cow and the byre, and settled it in pencil. Was not aware that in May, 1880, prisoner enlarged the byre about four feet. Might do so because he purchased another cow. If he sold prisoner anything, he always had to give him credit for it. Would not swear that in 1882 he did not sell Routledge a cow for about £10, or that it was paid for by instalments. In 1883, prosecutor lent prisoner £25 for to buy his son out of the army. He had great faith in the man at the time. He supposed he was a "saint." (Laughter.)

Mr Barnes: I suppose you don't book things to "saints?" (Loud laughter.)

Further cross-examined: The rent book was the only book he kept in which Routledge's name was inserted. He had another book wherein he kept private accounts. Subsequently, defendant and himself exchanged cows. Prosecutor generally trusted the prisoner, as the latter always knew how much he was owing. He took possession of the field at rent day because defendant was a bankrupt, having filed his administration order. He would be surprised to learn that prisoner was still a tenant of that field. It was not necessary to determine the tenancy. Had not given the prisoner notice to quit. He paid him £2 10s in cash in April.

John Robson said he was engaged by Mr Brown to build a shed at Number One, and he was paid by prosecutor, who also found the material.

Cross-questioned: It was a frame shed, constructed so that it could be removed to any part of the farm. Mr Brown employed him, and he was not aware that it was for Routledge. It was put into the field for the benefit of Routledge's cow. Routledge added something on to the byre in the following year, for which witness was paid a sovereign. The shed was worth £5. Routledge told him that he had received permission from Mr Brown to alter the shed.

Sergeant Best deposed to apprehending prisoner on a warrant on the 31st May, and on charging him with stealing the wood shed, and he replied, "It's my own shed. I paid him for it."

On being charged in Court, prisoner denied his guilt. He explained that in 1879 he was wanting a byre put up. His eldest son and himself intended to procure the slabs from Watson's sawmill at Blackhill. That same day Mr Brown came to the farm, and he (Routledge) told his landlord what he intended to do. Mr Brown replied that he was foolish to do that, as he was going to send for some wood to Newcastle to a firm that he knew there, and that he had better let him (Brown) send for his wood as well, and have it cut to the proper size. He said it was a long way cheaper than the slabs, and was just the exact size that he wanted. He (prisoner) accordingly authorised Brown to send for the wood along with his. The outside covering and the tops and sides came, with the exception of the doors, and as Robson was executing the joiner work for Mr Brown he also erected the shed. In the beginning of September, 1880, prisoner was inside Brown's bar, and he enquired what the wood and labour cost for the shed? After deducting the timber he had used himself, prosecutor informed him that it cost £4 4s for wood and labour. Prisoner repaid it by instalments at £1 a fortnight, and there was just £1 4s owing for the shed. He gave this sum to Mr Brown in Number One public house sitting in the window. Prosecutor took a piece of paper out of his pocket book and noted down—"£4 4s for byre and £11 for cow"—and gave it to him. They commenced to take down the shed at nine o'clock on the 28th May, and by 11·30 it was gone. He claimed to do so as a matter of right. Prosecutor knew very well that the shed belonged to him. He never received any notice to quit from his landlord.

The defence of Mr Barnes was that his client had paid Brown for the byre in instalments, and if the accounts for the payment of the cows by prisoner had been forthcoming (as he had notice to do so), they would also have shown that the byre was paid for in the same way. He also adversely commented upon the manner in which Mr Brown tendered his evidence and his loose style of keeping accounts, and strongly condemned his action in taking out a warrant against a man who he had been acquainted with for a dozen years, and having the person arrested and dragged to the lock-up just as if he were a scoundrel who would run away. Mr Barnes furthermore contended that the shed was not feloniously or clandestinely stolen, as it was taken away in broad daylight, and was in possession of a man at Leadgate. His client was still the tenant of the field, and entitled to the use of the shed, and he submitted that Mr Brown was a trespasser and had no right whatever on the ground. The fact that Routledge had filed an administration order in the County Court did not make him a bankrupt, or vest the property in the trustees; therefore the prisoner's tenancy had not been legally determined by the landlord.

John Brown, miner, residing at Derwent Cottages, said he heard the conversation between Brown and his father, in 1879, whilst standing in the garden. Prosecutor advised his father that it would be much cheaper to let him send along with his timber from Newcastle. He and his oldest brother helped to pay for the byre. He remembered seeing a receipt written in pencil on the leaf of a note-book, certifying that £15 had been paid for the cow and byre.

By prosecutor: He did not see any stamp upon the receipt.

Prosecutor: I would not give a receipt without being stamped.

William Routledge, also a miner at Derwent Cottages, was present when the first cow was purchased, in 1879, being paid for by instalments of 10s a fortnight. He corroborated last witness as regards the contemplated erection of a cow byre; and also the receipt in pencil for the cow and the byre.

John Wilson Jacobson was called, but the Magistrates intimated that they had heard sufficient evidence. They were of opinion there was no felonious intent on the part of the prisoner in taking away the erection. He was discharged.

THE TOWN MOOR FESTIVAL.

On Wednesday, under the most favourable weather auspices, the sixth temperance festival on the Newcastle Town Moor was opened by the president, Councillor W. D. Stephens. There were good entries for all the sports, and a great gala day seemed to be enjoyed by a multitude scattered at the various attractions, numbering probably not less than 150,000 people.

Yesterday (Thursday) the Moor was again crowded with enthusiastic holidaygoers. The sports were well patronised, the stands at the military and open sports having a goodly assemblage of the general public. The din of drums and contending showmen's voices were unceasing, and the noise of steam-organs and merry-go-rounds never ending. The great gala seemed as popular as ever, and the people—men, women, and children—who had travelled the dusty road to the Moor seemed thoroughly bent on enjoying themselves.

FATALITY TO A WEARDALE LEAD-MINER.

While Thomas Rutherford, Bridge End, Wearhead, a leadminer, was proceeding to the afternoon shift in Burtree Pasture Mine, Weardale, on Monday, when going down one of the (waygate) ladders about eighty fathoms down, he suddenly fell forward. The man, Thomas Peart, Burts, who was with him, raised an alarm, but owing to the difficulty of getting the inanimate form of Rutherford lifted up the narrow ladders, it was not until six hours later he could be got out. Dr Hewitson was in waiting, and pronounced the patient to be suffering from apoplexy. The poor fellow, who still breathed, was placed on a bier and conveyed to his home, where he lingered till six o'clock on Monday morning, when he expired. Deceased, who was 45 years of age, was once a well-known as a famous light-weight wrestler, and was much respected. He leaves a widow and two children.

THE RYTON ASSAULT CASE.

At Gateshead County Police Court on Tuesday, Thomas Duxfield, William Barron, John Wheatley, Matthew Newton, and Edward Oliver were charged, on remand, with wounding P.C. Briens with intent to do him grievously bodily harm at Ryton on the 4th inst. Mr T. Lambert prosecuted, and Mr E. Clark defended.—Mr Lamb having already remarked to Mr Clark that he dared say he would like to be "somewhere else" that afternoon, and that if another magistrate arrived they would have a second court, Mr Clark said he would be very glad if they could arrange to take the case on a special day.—Mr Lambert, the solicitor for the prosecution, expressed his agreement with this course. Friday was suggested, and Mr Harle, magistrates' clerk, intimated that this would suit him.—Mr Harrison, however, raised the objection of the cost the adjournment would entail.—Mr Lamb suggested that, as Mr Clark would probably make his "being somewhere else" pay, he should pay the costs. (Laughter.)—Mr Clark said he might on certain contingencies. (Laughter.)—Eventually it was agreed, with the consent of all parties, to take the case to-day (Friday.)

RACE WEEK EXCURSIONS.

The following excursionists from Newcastle and district have favoured this part of the Derwent Valley with a visit during the course of the week:—

TUESDAY.

Stocksfield. West Street Primitive Methodists, 45 adults, 100 children.

WEDNESDAY.

Rowlands Gill. Derby Street Primitive Methodists, Bentinck Mission, and Nelson Street Primitive Methodists—160 adults, 350 children.

Ebchester. Mount Pleasant Sunday-school, Clarence Street Wesleyan teachers—120 adults, 20 children.

Swalwell. Durham Road Primitive Methodists—50 adults, 300 children.

Chester-le-Street. Congregational Sunday-school and Westmoreland Road Presbyterian Sunday-school—160 adults, 560 children.

Lintz Green. Sunderland Road Primitive Methodists, St. James's Congregational, and Prince Consort Road Primitive Methodists—340 adults, 770 children.

Ryton. Eldon Mission Sunday-school, St. Philip's, Barras Bridge Presbyterian—210 adults, 530 children.

Prudhoe. St. Mark's Sunday-school, Bath Lane Church, and Friends' Sunday-school—270 adults, 620 children.

Wylam. Rye Hill Baptist — 30 adults, 280 children.

North Wylam. Erskine Sunday-school, Friar's Mission, and Strickland Street Primitive Methodists, Scotswood—190 adults, 480 children.

Stocksfeld. Gloucester Street Sunday-school, Temple Street Mission, Dunn Street Wesleyan, and Hamsterley Road Wesleyan Methodists—380 adults, 790 children.

THURSDAY.

Ebchester. Elswick Road Sunday-school — 50 adults, 200 children.

Lintz Green. West Clayton Street Sunday-school and Orphan House Wesleyan — 170 adults, 490 children.

Rowlands Gill. Clarence Street Sunday-school, Trinity Presbyterian, and Rye Hill Mission Church —300 adults, 900 children.

Swalwell. Leopold Street Mission —70 adults, 30 children.

Shotley Bridge. Mr Mason's party—80.

North Wylam. Westgate Road Baptist and Blenheim Street Sunday-schools — 280 adults, 820 children.

Chester-le-Street. Felling Methodist New Connexion and Gateshead Bensham Road Wesleyan—400 adults, 400 children.

Riding Mill. Grange Road Baptist choir, Jarrow —60.

Stocksfield. Westgate Hill Wesleyan, John Knox, Diana Street Wesleyan, Christian Lay Church, Snow Street Methodist New Connexion, City Road Wesleyan, and Bethesda Sunday-school teachers—375 adults, 710 children.

Corbridge. St. Paul's Congregational and Prince Consort Road—170 adults, 200 children.

Lanchester. Bill Quay Wesleyan Sunday scholars —160 adults and children.

SAD BATHING FATALITY NEAR ROWLANDS GILL.

Last (Thursday) night, about seven o'clock, a sad bathing fatality occurred at Rowlands Gill. It appears that a youth, named Thomas Harrison (17), residing with his parents in Rosedale Terrace, Shieldfield, Newcastle, went with the annual excursion of Clarence Street Wesleyan Sunday-school to Rowlands Gill. Late in the afternoon, after he had been playing at football, and whilst he was sweating, he undressed and bathed in the River Derwent, which flows past the field in which the scholars were enjoying themselves. The river at that part is very dangerous for bathing for those who are unable to swim, the water being very deep and the bottom treacherous. He had only been in the water a few minutes when he was noticed struggling, and apparently drowning. His younger brother William and another youth, named Thomas Moseley, made gallant attempts to save him, but were unable to do so. A miner who happened to be passing had his attention drawn to Harrison splashing about in the water, and he immediately jumped into the river with his clothes on, and succeeded in catching hold of him, but when he was brought to shore life was found to be extinct. It is stated that Harrison could not swim. The body was removed by a number of the 5th Durham Rifle Volunteers to an hotel, where it awaits an inquest.

THE CONSETT WHEELBARROW MAN.

Writing last (Thursday) evening, from Cambridge, James Spark says:—"I arrived here at ten o'clock, from Haverhill. I was three days in London, and did very well on Jubilee day. I got my book stamped at every Post Office I came to through in England and Wales, and I came very sharp. Every man I have spoken to told me that the barrow was too heavy for me, and that they could not perform the feat. I was in London on Jubilee day, and the people all said my barrow looked handsome with my flags flying. I am going to keep my flags flying all the way home. A doctor met me at Stratford, the same day as I left London, and I was sweating very much. He felt my pulse, and told me I was a very strong man to stand the journey with such a heavy weight, and he gave me half-a-crown. A great many people told me that I should get sunstroke on account of the very hot weather about a fortnight ago. I could wring the sweat from my shirt like the rain falling. I travelled 1163 miles when I arrived at Greenwich on the 21st, and I left Consett on the 25th April, eight weeks ago. I never travel on Sundays. All the people tell me I am a very clever man; they declare that the work is more fit for a horse than for a man. I am going round Ireland for a wager when I get home. They told me I was a German because I could not speak very plain, and there is to be a meeting about it, and I shall be able to go to Ireland any time I like. I go to Ireland for a thousand miles in two months, if they like to make a wager. If I can't get work when I reach home I shall go to Ireland."

ACTION AGAINST THE SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS COMPANY.

Yesterday (Thursday), at the Durham Chancery Court—before the Hon. Jas. Fleming—the action of Brown v. the Shotley Bridge and District Gas Company came on for hearing.

In this case, Mr Brown, an old gentleman who appeared in person, sought an injunction to give him "peaceable possession" of his property at Shotley Bridge, which the Gas Company of that town occupied and refused to quit.

His Honour: When were you last in possession of it?

Plaintiff: I am in possession of it now, I expect. They occupy it and won't give it up.

His Honour: When did you last receive any rent?

Plaintiff: They have a lease which I gave them.

His Honour: Then that lease expired some 20 years ago.

Plaintiff: I beg your pardon, not that long. They have kept the key, and up to the present time have denied me possession. There is only £120 on the property now.

Mr Meynell (instructed by Mr J. Booth, Shotley Bridge), who appeared for the Company, said he did not think the plaintiff had been in possession of the property since 1868. In 1860 the mortgagee in possession, with the concurrence of the plaintiff, granted the Company a lease of the property from May, 1858, for ten years, and it was a condition of that lease that the rent should be paid to the mortgagees. They paid the rent, as the plaintiff had admitted in pleadings, until the lease expired in 1868, to the mortgagees. Then the Company left the property, and the mortgagees in possession leased it to a man named Bell until 1870, and then the mortgagees in possession, or their assignees, granted the Company a further lease of the property for ten years. That lease expired in 1880, when it was again renewed, the Company still being in possession. The plaintiff had claimed that the Court should order the Company to give an account of all the rents. He (Mr Meynell) would submit that His Honour ought to strike out the case against the Gas Company. The persons to render the account were the mortgagees themselves, who had been in possession since 1858.

His Honour (to the plaintiff): Your claim is against the mortgagees. You have no claim whatever upon the Company.

Plaintiff said he was sure the parties who were receiving the rents were not the right parties. The mortgagees had no claim upon his property.

His Honour: They were the mortgagees.

Plaintiff: But they are all dead.

His Honour said that was no affair of his, there being no claim against the Gas Company because they were holding property under a lease from persons purporting to be the mortgagees of such property.

Plaintiff: It is a swindle.

The Registrar said he had given the plaintiff every opportunity of joining the mortgagees in this action, but he (plaintiff) had failed to put himself into order by so doing.

His Honour: Whatever claim you have is against those persons who hold themselves out to be the mortgagees, and if you like to fill a bill against them I will hear what you have to say upon that, but you have not the slightest claim against the defendants in this present case.

The action was dismissed with costs.

Mrs Leach's Practical Family Dressmaker for July has a large and varied table of contents, amongst which may be enumerated Fashions and Novelties of the month; Dolmans, Mantles, Visites, &c.; Costumes; Answers to Correspondents; Amateur Dressmaking; The Queen's Jubilee; Lessons from the Work; How to Renovate Sunshades, &c.; "Leal Ducarrel," a story by Yorston, &c.

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Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Whickham.—On the 26th ult., Mrs Wm. Elliott, of a son.

Haydon Bridge.—To'ts' House, on the 19th ult., the wife of John W. Hetherington, C.E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Shotley Bridge.—At the Primitive Methodist Chapel, on the 25th ult., by the Rev T. Elliott, Mr Andrew George Kirkup, eldest son of Mr George Kirkup, of Blackhill, to Miss Sarah Elenor Osborne, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Osborne, of Consett.

Langley Moor.—26th ult., Henry, second son of Mr Andrew Gourley, Newcastle, to Margaret, second daughter of the late Mr Jonathan Hopper, innkeeper.

Winlaton.—28th June, 1837, Richard Morce Weeks, of Ryton, to Frances Elizabeth Nicholson, Winlaton. Golden wedding.

DEATHS.

Blackhill.—2, St. George's Place, 27th ult., aged 17 years, Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of Joseph and Susan Westgarth.

Iveston.—25th ult., aged 25, Richard Stokoe.

Milkwell Burn.—On the 18th ult., aged 2 years, Margaret Ann, the dearly beloved child of John and Margaret Dale.

Winlaton.—23rd inst., aged 70, Elizabeth (midwife), relict of the late R. Prudhoe.

Wolsingham.—23rd inst., aged 47, Elizabeth, wife of John Horsley, and eldest daughter of the late George Redpath.

Swalwell.—25th inst., aged 51, suddenly, Matthew Wright.

Waterhouses.—17th ult., Mr Thomas Thompson, miner, aged 23 years.

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

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