The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

An ADVERTISING MEDIUM for Annfield Plain, Blackhill, Consett, Lanchester, Leadgate, Shotley Bridge, &c.

No. 1,139 | REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. | FRIDAY EVENING, June 16th, 1882. | PRICE ONE PENNY.

Found.

FOUND, at Healeyfield, on the 12th inst., a Young CUR DOG.—If not claimed within Seven days will be sold to defray expenses. 627q

FOUND, a Black and Grey coloured POINTER DOG, on 15th inst. If not claimed in Seven days will be sold to defray expenses.—Apply to J. W. Hennessy, Gibson Street, Consett. 626q

Contracts.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD invite Tenders for the FORMATION of NEW STREET, at Blackhill.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Board Office on and after the 3rd day of June.

Tenders to be sent to me, endorsed "Street," not later than the 17th day of June, 1882.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

By order of the Board.

JOHN DIXON, Surveyor.

592q

TO BUILDERS.

TO LET, the several Works in making ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to West View House, Shotley Bridge, for Mr. G. Richardson.

Drawings, Specifications, &c., may be seen at our Office, Town Hall Buildings, on and after Thursday, the 22nd inst.

Tenders will be received by us up to 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 29th inst.

No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

618q JOHN SMITH & SON, Architects.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE CONSETT LOCAL BOARD invite Tenders for the performance of the following Works:—

1st.—The Finding and Setting of about 120 Lineal Yards of Kerbing and Channelling in Front Street.

2nd.—Cementing about 360 Superficial Yards of Footway.

Conditions, Specifications, &c., may be seen at the Office of the Local Board, Parliament Street, Consett, on and after Saturday, June 10th.

Tenders will be received up to Twelve o'clock on Wednesday, July 5th.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.—By order of the Board.

THOMAS WM. WELFORD, Jun., Clerk.

Local Board Offices, June 8th, 1882. 607q

Wanted.

STRAW WANTED, any sort if clean and dry.—Apply to Mr. HAZLEBERGH, Woodlands, Consett.

WANTED, a Young Man as FARM SERVANT. Apply to ROBERT ANDERSON, Moorwood, near Allensford. 606q

WANTED, a General SERVANT; one who is able to MILK.—Apply to RICHARD MURRAY, Benfieldside House. 624q

WANTED, AGENTS for an old-established Industrial Life Assurance Office.—Apply to W. G. HETHERINGTON, 5, Dixon Street, Blackhill. 622q

HOUSEKEEPER Wanted; a comfortable situation for a Woman of good character, used to and accustomed to children.—Apply to R. WYLAM, Lanchester. 606q

FEMALE Domestic Servants and Farm Labourers WANTED for Canada. Fare, £3.—Apply to MACLEAN & Co., American Money Exchange Bank, Post Office Chambers, Newcastle. 585d

WANTED immediately, a First-class VEST and TROUSER MAKER; also an APPRENTICE to the Tailoring.—Apply to JOHN BRODIE, Jun., Front Street, Shotley Bridge. 591q

REGISTRY OFFICE.

LADIES requiring Domestic Servants wanting Situations, apply at MRS. COCKBURN'S Registry, 13, Front Street, Consett. 149p

WANTED, to purchase HIGHER CALVERT, only first-class one out of large SHORTHORN COWS, will be taken. State age, colour, price, and where Calved and Cot can be seen.—W. D. VAN HAZLEBERGH, Woodlands Hall, Consett. 621q

TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract, Two Substantially-built SHOPS, situate in Front Street, Leadgate, now in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Game and Mrs. Postle.—For particulars apply to Mr. HENRY POSTLE, North-Eastern House, Leadgate. 620q

£60 WEEKLY and UPWARDS may be EASILY and HONESTLY REALISED by persons of EITHER SEX without hindrance to present occupation.—For particulars, &c., enclose addressed envelope to EVANS, WATTS, & COMPANY (P 578), Merchants, Birmingham.—This is genuine. 245c

To Let.

STINTS TO LET, at Woodside, near Leadgate.—Apply to Mr. RALPH PICKERING, Woodside. 624q

TO LET.—TWO ROOMS (upstairs flat), in Sherburn Terrace, Consett.—Apply to Mrs. E. G. SMITH, Plumber, 21, Sherburn Terrace. 624q

TINTS to LET, on reasonable terms, 120ft. by 30ft. and 60ft. by 30ft.—Apply to EDWARD LOVAT, Medomsley, Linta Green. 384q

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very excellent SHOP and HOUSE and SHOP, situate in Derwent Road, Blackhill.—Apply to WM. RAW, Auctioneer, Blackhill. 382q

TO LET, with immediate possession, a first-class HOUSE and SHOP, situate at 6, Derwent Street, Blackhill, at present in the occupation of Robert Walker.—Apply to WM. RAW, Auctioneer, Blackhill.

TO LET, at Catchgate, a good SHOP, with large and Convenient HOUSE, suitable for a Confectioner, Grocer, Tailor and Draper, or any other Business.—Apply to WM. WILKINSON, Furniture Broker, next door. 447d

TO BE LET, and entered on the 15th day of May, 1882, BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, COTTAGE, GARDEN, and about 11 Acres of GRASS LAND, at Greenhead, in the Parish of Shotley, at present in the occupation of Mr. Samuel Crozier.—Apply to Mr. Geo. Watson, Low Westerton, near Shotley Bridge. 357q

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July 20th, 1881. 509p

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WHISKY—*The British Medical Journal* in an instructive article on the change of taste in the consumption of spirits observes:—"The chief cause of the recent popularity of whisky is, no doubt, the fact that the medical profession now very extensively recommend it, whenever alcohol is required, as being, when fully matured by age, one of the best of all alcoholic stimulants. That this important condition of the proper maturing of spirits is receiving the attention of the trade will be apparent to the general public, for it is impossible to enter any of the large towns of England without observing important buildings skirting the railway or river which formerly were used for the storage of wines, rums, brandies and other purposes, and which now are devoted exclusively to the storage and maturing of whisky. As an instance, on entering the metropolis by the London and North-Western Railway, take the immense establishments at Chalk Farm, originally the goods department of the London and North-Western Railway Company, which, with the imposing locomotive "round house," have all been converted into excise whisky bonds in the occupation of Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey, and where, it is asserted, they have upwards of 10,000 butts of whisky undergoing that maturing which, as we have stated, is an essential element in its quality, and which age alone will give."—*The "British Medical Journal,"* December 17th, 1881.

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The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16TH, 1882.

QUARTER SESSIONS JURISDICTION.

FOR a long time past it has been the fashion with advanced English politicians to depreciate "Justices' justice," and to denounce the manner in which the "great unpaid" exercise magisterial functions. And doubtless much of the censure which has fallen on both borough and county magistrates but especially upon the latter, has not been altogether unmerited. When men sit in judgment on cases in which their own interests or those of their class are involved, it can be hardly otherwise than that they should at times evince bias, and oftener appear to do so. The sentences to imprisonment for stealing a turnip or an apronful of sticks, the heavy punishments under the game laws, and the severe decisions against refractory servants, have, however, become comparitively rare now-a-days. This improved state of things the country owes in a very large measure to the multiplication of provincial newspapers and the readers of them. When amateur magistrates know that "there's a chiel amang them taking notes" of all their proceedings, and that he means to print such notes in a local newspaper for the perusal of all the neighbourhood, the gentlemen on even a petty-sessional bench feel the very wholsome influence of public opinion. Flagrant injustice they seldom commit, although their limited knowledge of law often betrays them into minor abuses of their authority. If the administration of justice is barely tolerable in petty sessions, we may perhaps say that it is fairly endurable in quarter sessions. At the latter tribunals the most capable of the county magistrates usually occupy the bench, and in the clerk of the court they have the assistance of a professional man occupying a position which elevates him above the necessity for personal subserviency. Perhaps district judges of about the same standing as County Court judges would be more satisfactory than the present arrangement; but we question whether much would be gained by appointing unsuccessful barristers as professional assessors at quarter sessions, to the almost necessary supersession of the influence, if not the office, of the present clerks, who are often experienced and able solicitors. But whatever may be the theoretical defects of the courts of quarter sessions, there is no great public demand for their reconstitution. They exist and it seems to be the general impression, that justice is pretty fairly administered in them. We are not surprised therefore that Lord BRAMWELL has obtained favourable consideration for a Bill in Parliament which proposes to extend the jurisdiction of quarter sessions. What his lordship desires to do is to give power to magistrates to commit prisoners to quarter sessions instead of assizes, on charges of burglary and forgery, the discretion being left to the magistrates to deal with each particular case according to the importance they attach to it. No doubt, there are almost infinite gradations in crimes of burglary and forgery (as also in that of arson, which might well have been included in the provisions of the the Bill); and as long as we can entrust county magistrates to deal with grave cases of larceny or embezzlement, there cannot be much objection to giving them jurisdiction over minor cases of forgery and burglary. At all events the assize judges ought to be relieved from the labour of trying petty cases of this description, considering the money value of their time to the country, and how largely important judicial business continues to increase. If the local courts require reforming or reconstituting, that can just as well be done after their jurisdiction is extended as before. The increased amount and importance of quarter sessions business will only afford a new argument to the advocates for their reform. The more work there is, the more will any misperformances of it become obvious, and the more expedient it will appear to pay professional men for doing the work better. If the powers and prerogatives of the House of Commons had not become so important and predominent by the beginning of the present century, the necessity for Parliamentary reform would hardly have become so obvious, or the demand so urgent. So an increase of the jurisdiction of quarter sessions may be the most likely means to produce a reform of them.

THE ALEXANDRIAN RIOT.

To describe people as being surprised at the occurrence of the expected, would perhaps be hardly a correct use of language; but we may truly say that most people have been alarmed and perturbed at the recent intelligence from Egypt. Possibly we might make an exception in the case of Her Majesty's Ministers, who by the repeated occurrence of disasters close at home may have been indurated against the tidings of more distant calamities. When the murder of Her Majesty's loyal and peaceful subjects in Ireland can neither be prevented nor avenged, the killing or wounding of a number of Englishmen in Alexandria can scarcely be felt as acutely as when all is peaceful and orderly in the United Kingdom. Still, the British people are not likely to be quite satisfied by the statements of Sir CHARLES DILKE that "the disturbance, though serious, had been of a non-political character," and that telegrams of a reassuring character had been received. What the public want is some assurance that the late rioters will be condignly punished, and that some effectual means will be taken to guard against future danger to our countrymen in Egypt. Even if we could retire from all connection with that country, as we did with regard to Afghanistan, it would be necessary to exact satisfaction first. But we cannot retire, even if we wished to do so, we dare not, by withdrawing, leave France to carry out a policy of adventure, as we did in respect to Mexico. As long as we hold India, our position and influence in Egypt must be equal to that of any other European Power; and it is only the inconsiderable minority of Englishmen who say "Perish India!" that would now advocate our withdrawal from Egypt. If the proposed conference should meet, and make some new settlement by which the Anglo-French control would be superseded, such a result might not be altogether unfortunate for this country. The Anglo-French partnership in the supervision of Egyptian affairs was an anomalous one from the first, and its working has given rise to continual inconvenience and anxiety. We should not, therefore, be surprised if our Government look to the Conference as a possible agency for relieving them of this embarrassment. The fact is, that the joint control has broken down on being subjected to a strain. Political authority or predominence has not much strength anywhere unless backed by available force, and least of all in an Eastern land. And, strong as either England or France might be alone to deal with a petty state like Egypt, their mutual jealousy neutralizes their power when they are acting "in concert." It is humiliating to know that while the Alexandrian Arabs were making an onslaught on British residents, a British fleet, with thousands of sailors and marines on board, remained quiescent in the harbour. But the landing of a protective force from our ships would have been accompanied by a similar movement on the part of the French, and then we should have been irresistably committed to a joint military intervention, which would give cause for more anxiety than the joint control. If anything can be considered fortunate in regard to a sorry business, it would perhaps be that the French Consulate happened not to be assailed or insulted in the late riot, though Austria and Italy did not escape affront. Our impetuous allies would probably not have been capable of self-restraint under provocation; but now, instead of being drawn into any rash action by them, we have two other great Powers concerned with us in a calm but resolute vindication of international rights. The indiscriminate attack on officials and residents of various European nationalities, to the exclusion however of the French, may provide the occasion for effecting a new and less hazardous combination for exercising European control in Egypt. With the contingency of a perhaps more serious outbreak in prospect, our Government has probably seen the expediency of arranging with the other great Powers not for an Anglo-French intervention in Anglo-French interests, but for a united intervention by all available European force for the specific purpose of protecting European life and property.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The assassination of Mr Burke and his escort created a depressing, almost despairing, effect when it became known in the House of Commons on Thursday evening. I have heard more than one of the best-informed upon Irish questions assert that this murder is the severest blow to personal security which has yet occurred. It has conclusively shown that the company of an armed soldier, which has hitherto been deemed a complete protection, is really hardly any protection at all.

The Empire of India is happy in enjoying the special attention of Mr O'Donnell. This youthful legislator, distinguishes himself by the constant supply of questions he keeps on hand with respect to details of Indian administration. On Thursday night, for example, Mr O'Donnell alarmed the House by enquiries suggesting that 11,000 persons in a single year had been flogged in Indian goals, and that a large number of prisoners had been starved to death. And, as if this was not sufficiently shocking, he still further intimated that a huge amount of petroleum was on the point of being landed in Calcutta in so dangerous a condition that the whole province might almost be expected to be in danger of being blown into thin air. Mr O'Donnell has a brother in a high position in the Indian Civil Service, who doubtless enjoys the fun of finding questions asked in Imperial Parliament which cause a flutter in the breast of his superior officers. Hitherto there have not been many eggs found in Mr O'Donnell's mares' nests, and although the Marquis of Hartington was not able categorically to deny all the terrible insinuations of Thursday evening, it may be confidently predicted that nothing very horrible has occurred.

Mr Callan has thought better of bringing his threatened action against the Reform Club for expelling him. In fact, it would have been entirely useless, and Irish Members have no money to throw away in useless litigation. For a long time he was by no means a favourite at the Club, and when on the night when the news of the Phoenix Park assassinations was announced he quarrelled with a member and called him a "cad" for giving expression to very natural feelings of indignation on the subject, it was felt that he had reached "the end of his tether." It is not so easy to say what will be the termination of the other and more serious dispute at the Reform. The defeated party have not yet put into execution their half threat of indiscriminate blackballing. How they will take their revenge yet remains to be seen.

If poor Dr Kenealy were still alive, he would have occasion to triumph over the Benchers of the Inn which expelled him from the Bar. In spite of all efforts to revive the ancient popularity of this Hall, Gray's Inn remains unpopular and almost deserted. About ten years ago several law scholarships were founded there in the hope of attracting students. For a while the plan seemed to succeed, and members increased; but the improvement was only temporary. An examination was held a few days ago for two scholarships, one worth in all £90 and the other £80, and there were only four candidates to compete for them, whereas only a few years ago there were usually a dozen or twenty. Of the small number of Gray's Inn students a large proportion consists of negro gentlemen who go out to practise in West Africa and the West Indies. Their presence does not perhaps much increase the popularity of the Inn.

Panics in churches and in theatres there have been many; but a panic in a railway station was never heard of before this week. The "scare" at Portland Road Station on the Underground is as yet wholly unexplained, and the officials preserve the closest reticence upon the subject. All that can be ascertained is that after a train had been standing in the station considerably longer than is usual the cry was suddenly raised, "All passengers leave the train! Fly for your lives!!" Then the scramble ensued in which several persons were injured, and one at least so seriously that an inquest may only too possibly have to be held, at which the Company would certainly have to depart from their policy of silence. The most plausible explanation seems to be that through some mistake in the working of the block system the instant arrival of another train was expected which would have run into the standing train before it would have had time to move.

Mr Millais has begun, it is said, a picture of Lord Salisbury, which is to be the ornament of the Academy for next year. It is an order, we are told, from Mr W. H. Smith, and will thus complete Millais's quartette of political celebrities. He has rendered Mr Gladstone and Mr Bright for one side of the house; Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury for the other. His first two were decided successes; but this is more than we can say for the late Lord Beaconsfield, which had a ghastly air, as if death were written on every line. If Mr Millais serves Lord Salisbury in this way, people will say that he does it to spite the Tories; but those who know Mr Millais have no fear of this.

The Museum at Brussels has just been enriched by a very valuable and unique gift. A barrister of that city, in his day of considerable note, and who arbitrated for Madame Rachel in her numerous quarrels with the managers of the theatres at which she acted, had kept for thirty years the eight letters from her which he has now generously made public property. They possess great value as the eminent *tragedienne* left very few autographs behind her, and these letters, though ostensibly on matters of business, contain many interesting personal details. Though Madame Rachel was, like many another genius, somewhat careless about her affairs, she at least knew her own worth, for in more than one place she assures her correspondent, then arranging a provincial tour for her, that good artistes are not to be had for nothing. The managers who thought 500 francs a night a large sum for even Rachel's services would be amazed indeed if they knew of the sums now paid for a single night's appearance at the Italian Opera or even the *Lyceum Theatre*.

King's College Branch for Ladies was started a year ago with a great flourish of trumpets. The need of a London College for the higher education of women was acknowledged. Great names in abundance were obtained to back up the scheme with their patronage. A sufficient number of young women were found ready and waiting to "drink deep of the Pierian Spring." But, unfortunately, so far, the thing cannot be made to pay, and Canon Barry wants £6,000 more from the generous public in order to make a fair start. He should make friends with one or two rich City Companies, and the thing would be done.

Parliamentary Summary.

THURSDAY.

In the House of Lords Lord BRAMWELL moved the second reading of the Justices' Jurisdiction Bill, the object of which is to enlarge the jurisdiction of Courts of Quarter Session by empowering them to try certain cases of burglary and forgery. The LORD CHANCELLOR approved of the principle of the bill, but suggested that time should be taken for its due consideration before going into Committee. Lord COLERIDGE urged that although many trumpery cases of burglary and forgery were sent to the assizes, some of them required the very best judicial talent and experience, and he thought the bill before the House was not surrounded with sufficient safeguards. The bill was read a second time. Lord RAVENSWORTH drew attention to the position of the Anglo-French fleet before Alexandria, and questioned the Government on the subject. Lord NORTHBROOK replied, and the subject dropped.

In the House of Commons Sir C. DILKE, in reply to Mr BOURKE, said he still adhered to the statement made by him on June 2nd, that the earthworks in Alexandria harbour were not armed in any way, and he denied that at the time he spoke there were three 18-ton guns and twenty 64-pounders in the earthworks. He would add that the Admiralty had sufficient information with regard to the fortifications of Alexandria not to entertain the slightest apprehension with regard to the fleet. In reply to Mr RICHARD, Mr ASHLEY stated that disaffection existed in Zululand in regard to the territory under the control of JOHN DUNN, and a deputation had asked for the restoration of CETEWAYO. Sir C. DILKE, in reply to Mr A. BARTLETT, said there was no foundation in the rumour that the Governments of England and France had presented a joint Note to the Porte insisting on the proposed Conference. Eventually the House went into Committee on the Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill.

FRIDAY.

In the House of Lords, questions were answered with reference to the murders in Galway, and the position of the officers in the Royal Irish Constabulary. The Marquis of SALISBURY asked whether it was true that several vessels in the British fleet had been removed from Alexandria? Earl GRANVILLE was perfectly ignorant that the position of the fleet in Alexandria had been changed.

In the House of Commons, Mr. TREVELYAN stated, in reply to Viscount LYMINGTON, that during the last two months 218 evictions had taken place in Connemara. The evictions were for non-payment of rent. Sir CHARLES DILKE, in answer to Mr. A. BARTLETT, who asked a number of questions with regard to Egyptian affairs, stated that he had already given all the information he could consistently with the interests of the public service, and he could add nothing further. Mr. A. BARTLETT gave notice that he would call attention to the matter in the only way open to him. In reply to Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, Mr. TREVELYAN read a series of telegrams in reference to the recent outrages in Ireland. Replying to Lord E. CECIL, Sir CHARLES DILKE said the Government considered that the KHEDIVE had acted throughout the Egyptian crisis in a perfectly upright and straightforward manner, and was deserving of the support, not only of this country, but of the whole of Europe and the Porte They had no apprehension of personal violence being done him. The House then went into Committee on the Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill.

MONDAY.

In the House of Lords, Earl GRANVILLE, in reply to the Marquis of SALISBURY, read the latest telegrams received from Alexandria confirming the news of the outbreak, and announcing that the disturbances, which were of a non-political character, had been suppressed by the Egyptian troops. Replying to Earl DE LA WARR, Earl GRANVILLE said the SULTAN had expressed his opinion that the proposed Conference was unnecessary, but had not rejected the proposal. The Earl of DALHOUSIE moved the second reading of the bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister. After a discussion the motion was rejected by 132 to 128 votes.

In the House of Commons, Sir CHARLES DILKE, replying to questions, said the latest telegrams from Egypt were of a reassuring character. Mr. GLADSTONE, in answer to Mr. PULESTON and Sir H. D. WOLFF, who asked questions as to whether the attention of the proposed Conference would be called to the recent state of things in Tunis and to the nonfulfilment of certain stipulations in the Berlin Treaty, stated that the Government thought it would not be desirable to hamper the Conference with any questions except the one immediately before it. In reply to Mr. O'DONNELL and Mr. MONK, Mr. GLADSTONE said it was a subject of anxiety to the Government to consider how they could expedite the passing of the Prevention of Crime Bill, but he was unable to say that the debates had been obstructive. The most difficult points had now been got over, and he apprehended that the remaining progress of the Bill would be more expeditious. There was no intention of declaring urgency. In reply to Mr. DILLWYN, Mr. GLADSTONE said there would be a morning sitting to-day. Other questions having been answered, the House again went into Committee on the Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill.

TUESDAY.

In the House of Lords, Earl GRANVILLE informed their Lordships of the departure of the KHEDIVE DERVISH Pasha from Cairo to Alexandria owing to the disturbed condition of Egypt. Lord LYMINGTON asked if the attention of the Government had been called to the recent importations of foreign sheep from New Zealand and whether in the interests of the British producer and consumer it might not be desirable to introduce a bill to compel retail dealers to specify the description of meat they were selling, and to impose heavy penalties on persons selling, imported meat as home produce. Lord SUDELEY replied that the Government did not think it desirable to introduce a bill dealing with the subject at present.

In the House of Commons, at the morning sitting, Sir CHARLES DILKE, replying to Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, said Alexandria was now perfectly quiet. There was a large concentration of troops there, DERVISH Pasha having increased the garrison to 12,000 men. The troops patrolled the streets. Mr. COOKSON was going on very well. Baron DE WORMS asked if it was a fact that the ironclads could not enter Alexandria harbour because they drew too much water. Sir CHARLES DILKE replied that one ironclad could not enter Alexandria, and two could only enter partially. Sir CHARLES replied to Mr. NORWOOD that steps were being taken to keep Her Majesty's representatives well informed as to whether there was anything wrong in the Suez Canal, and vessels would be informed at once. Measures had been taken to restore communication by telegraph if interrupted. He might add that the KHEDIVE and DERVISH Pasha had left Cairo together for Alexandria. Mr. LABOUCHERE desired the UNDER-SECRETARY for FOREIGN AFFAIRS to state where ARABI Pasha was at the present time. Sir CHARLES DILKE said the telegram did not give any information on that subject but he presumed that he remained at Cairo. Mr. BOURKE would like to know whether the Government were taking any steps to ascertain from shipowners what accommodation they could provide in order to ensure the safety of British subjects in Alexandria, because it was obvious that if there was a large number of persons anxious to go on board ships to be transported from Egypt the men-of-war would not be sufficient. Sir C. DILKE said he believed, but he was not certain, that Sir. B SEYMOUR had made arrangements to send as many people as desired on board certain ships. The Committee on the Prevention of Crime Bill was then resumed.

WEDNESDAY.

In the House of Commons, after several questions had been asked with regard to Egyptian affairs, Mr. GLADSTONE said the ends in view had been so distinctly and repeatedly stated by Sir CHARLES DILKE that they are well known to consist in the general maintenance of all established rights in Egypt, whether the rights were those of the SULTAN, of the KHEDIVE, of the people, or of the foreign bondholders. In fact, the single phrase that they sought the maintenance of all established rights and the provision of due guarantees for these rights, was the description of the policy adopted by the Government. The Government of France had declared in strong and unequivocal terms its intention to labour in this matter loyally and heartily with that of England. They accepted the charge that they were endeavouring to work in concert with the European Powers; but, with regard to the alienation of those Powers, he must say there was not a shadow of foundation for the assertion that even the generality of the Powers, or any one of them, were at this moment otherwise than in hearty co-operation with the English Government. All the Powers were combined in the prosecution of a common course. Germany had stated that it was to the interests of all parties that a Conference should be held in Constantinople. A very animated debate took place on the whole question, and afterwards the House went into Committee on the Prevention of Crime Bill.

HEXHAM LOCAL BOARD.—The ordinary meeting of this Board was held on Monday night, Mr W. Taylor presiding.—The Board decided not to comply with the request of the workmen to advance their wages.—Mr R Stainthorpe read the report of the Fire Brigade Committee, which reported the failure of the negotiations with the twenty-nine adjacent townships with reference to the maintenance of the fire engine and brigade, upon which it was decided not to allow the engine and brigade to be used at any fire beyond the Board's district.

BOILER EXPLOSION ON THE PONTOP AND JARROW RAILWAY.—One of the locomotives running on the Pontop and Jarrow line exploded at Jarrow on Wednesday morning. The boiler bottom and gearing were destroyed, the engine thrown over upon the embankment, from which it rebounded back again upon the plates, the driver and fireman were pitched into the gutter by the railway side, and two waggons laden with about four tons of coal each were blown over against another tier of loaded waggons. These waggons saved a cottage close by, the only habitation near the scene of the accident. It being a tank engine may have caused the force of the explosion taking a downward course, and thus the men escaped comparatively uninjured; in fact, Joseph Laverick, the driver, who resides at Springwell Bank Foot, took an active part in taking the prostrate machine to pieces. George Snowball, the stoker, received a blow on the ribs, and he was sent home to Usworth.

HEALEYFIELD AND ROWLEY SCHOOL BOARD.

The ordinary monthly meeting of this Board was held in the Board-room, on Monday afternoon last, under the presidency of the Chairman, Mr T. J. Muse. The other members present were Messrs Robson, Lee, and Milliner.

The minutes of last meeting were read, and, after confirmation, were signed.

A VOTE OF CONDOLENCE.

The CHAIRMAN said it was with deep regret he had to announce that Miss Annie Hetherington, one of their pupil teachers, had passed away from this world. She had given every satisfaction in her duties as pupil teacher. She had won the affection of the children, who greatly lamented the loss they had sustained, as also the villagers generally. She would be missed as a zealous, pious, and excellent teacher. He thought they ought to send a vote of condolence to the parents of the late Miss Hetherington.

Mr LEE proposed that a vote of condolence be sent to the parents of Miss Hetherington.

Mr ROBSON seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

MASTER'S REPORT.

The following is the master's (Mr Duckworth) monthly report:—

Castleside School Board, 12th June, 1882.

To the Chairman and Members of the Healeyfield and Rowley School Board.

GENTLEMEN,—It is with sincere regret and unfeigned sorrow that I announce the death of Annie Hetherington, your pupil teacher. She was a dutiful, painstaking, industrious, and obedient teacher, and one who would certainly have made a mark in the profession of her choice. She invariably gave great satisfaction to her examiners at the bi-monthly examination of pupil teachers, which is evinced by the number of marks bestowed on her work, which place her amongst the first on the list.

We have now been nine weeks without an infant mistress.

I have previously drawn your attention to the baneful influence of having holidays near the examination. I would, therefore, suggest that we commence our Midsummer holidays on the 23rd inst. for three weeks, returning to duties on Monday, 17th July.

It is again needful to point out what I term the reckless attendance of children—especially in the upper standards. Out of 50 children 13 have made a full week this quarter. 14 have only made one full week, and 9 two full weeks during the quarter; or 36 children have failed to make three full weeks during the quarter, they having been absent sometime during the week. Again, out of a possible attendance of 3,552 we have 2,295, giving a loss of 1,257. Deduet 222 for sickness, and the reckless loss stands at 1,035, or equal to an average of 14 children.

By taking the whole school our attendance will be about as follows:—Possible attendance, 13,618; actual attendance, 9,747; loss, 3,871; deduct for sickness, 752; then we have a reckless loss of 3,119; or equal to an average of 40 children.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
THOS. DUCKWORTH.

SCHOOL-ATTENDANCE.

The CHAIRMAN said the attendance of the scholars was getting worse every day. They had sent notices, spoken kindly to them, and done everything in their power in the way of kindness to get them to send their children to school, but it had been of no avail. He thought that they ought to resort to more stringent measures.

Mr LEE: The attendance is disgraceful. The people have treated us with contempt, and I think we ought to summon the offenders.

Mr MILNER: Has the attendance-officer (Mr Bainbridge) power to summon the offenders?

The CHAIRMAN: No; but I think he ought to be empowered.

After some further discussion on the subject, Mr ROBSON proposed that the attendance-officer be empowered to give notices to those who do not attend the required number of attendances, and if no notice be taken of the same, to summon the offending parties before the magistrates.

Mr MILNER seconded the proposition, which was carried.

THE HOLIDAYS AND ANNUAL TRIP.

The school-master informed the Board through his report that the Midsummer holidays were near at hand, and he wished the Board to arrange to have them a little earlier this year as the examination was not very far off, and this would give him more time to get the children to the degree of perfection necessary for the same. If they had the holidays at the usual time he doubted if the children could acquire the perfection required.

The CHAIRMAN: It would be very advisable to act as Mr Duckworth suggests.

Mr MILNER: Would it not be too early for the children's annual trip if we have the holidays as Mr Duckworth suggests?

The CHAIRMAN: I think we ought to have a field-day instead of a trip, as the children do not half enjoy themselves being huddled up together in railway carriages, and perhaps get lost when they get to their destination. I think that both the parents and children would prefer a field-day to a trip to Tynemouth, and if we have the former we can have it during the holidays.

Mr MILNER thought the hay would not be off the land in time for a pic-nic.

Mr LEE: Could we not get a pasture field for the occasion?

Mr ROBSON said pasture fields were hardly fit for pic-nics.

Mr MILNER thought if they commence the holidays on June 30th the hay might be gathered in by the latter end of the holidays.

After some further discussion on the matter, Mr ROBSON proposed that the holidays be commenced on the 30th June, and be continued for three weeks; and also that the arrangements for the field-day be left over for another month

Mr LEE seconded the proposition, which was carried *nem con.*

A NEW TEACHER.

The CHAIRMAN said it was absolutely necessary for the place of the late Miss Hetherington to be occupied. He asked the opinion of the Board on the matter.

Mr LEE: Could we not get a certificated mistress to take charge of the infants and also teach the sewing?

The CHAIRMAN said it would be as much as a mistress could do to look after the infants without taking charge of the sewing.

Mr ROBSON: Have we not got anyone in the school that could act as a monitor until the examination?

The Clerk (Mr Ward) said they had not anyone suitable, but he thought he could get a young lady from Benfieldside Board School to act as pupil teacher until the examination.

The CHAIRMAN said as they all knew that if the infants get well instilled into their lessons they generally turn out good scholars, and he, therefore, thought it requisite that they should get someone who would have power over them, which a young girl could not have. He however suggested that as it would not be convenient to procure a mistress before the examination, to instruct Mr Ward to make arrangements to get a pupil teacher from the Benfieldside Board School to act until the examination, and then get a certificated mistress.

Mr LEE moved that the suggestion of the Chairman be carried out.

Mr ROBSON seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

FINANCIAL.

Cheques for the various teachers' salaries were signed by the CHAIRMAN.

Afteo some further business had been transacted the Board adjourned.

The eighty-sixth annual meeting of the Methodist New Connection Conference was opened at Batley on Monday. The Rev Wm. Longbottom, of Huddersfield, was elected president for the year.

KNITSLEY PRIMITIV
[SUNDAY SC

On Sunday week the teach
this school formed in processi
went to Woodland's Hall, w
by the owners of that vast m
Van Haansbergen. The chil
choir, under the leadership of
rendered several pieces of selec
Mr and Mrs Van Haansbergen
delighted. Buns and orange
the children, who after singing
returned to their homes.
Haansbergen handed over to th
the school, Mr W. Hall, a
towards the school funds.—On
day last the 60th anniversary
celebrated. On Saturday a p
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of friends partook of the delicac
tables were efficiently presided
A. Culbertson, C. Haffie, and H
the pleasure-seekers adjourned
lent by Mr M. Spencer, wh
indulged in. In the evening a p
held, presided over by Mr. M
addresses were delivered by Rev
Messrs W. Skelton, W. Smith
There was a highly-respectable
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band discoursed selections of m
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impressive sermon was preached
of Consett, who also gave an ad
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children rendered recitations, d
of scripture, &c., and also sung
music got up for the occasion,
was highly creditable. The c
leader, Mr N. Fawell, largely as
in the rendering of the music
presided at the harmonium.
services large congregations we
no doubt to the wide popu
anniversary has attained as bei
in the district.—The affair was a

IMPORTANT TO FR
SOCIETIE

At the Newcastle County C
before Mr. Bradshaw, the judge,
of England Lodge of Free Ga
Society at Newcastle," *versus* th
trict of the same Order was hea
barrister, instructed by Mr Dix,
plaintiffs, and Mr Sewell for the
action was to recover the sum of
due in respect of sick pay to
Order. It appeared that the rul
registered in 1870, provided that
ber had received sick pay fro
eighteen months, then the Distr
sick money at the rate of 5s
recovered, and that the paymen
from the benevolent fund of the
each lodge contributes according
its members. About seven ye
Grey, a member of the Rose of
was taken ill with disease in th
he had received for eighteen mont
of the lodge his sick pay he was
benevolent fund, and the District
of England Lodge the payment
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1880, when the District gave no
quence of some alteration by the
the rule, they had no longer a
they could pay, and they refu
further. The question was unde
time, and the plaintiff appealed to
had not been complied with by t
therefore the case came into cour
lodge had paid or become liabl
from September, 1880, to Decemb
of £15; and it was this amount
to be recovered from the Distric
contended that having entered i
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pay him; and that the District ha
insurance by this Benevolent Fu
to recover from the District the a
in the benevolent fund. Neithe
the parent society could alter the
this benevolent fund without p
claims of those members who we
fund and receiving the pay, and,
had taken place in the rules of
alteration had been while Grey
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the rate to be named in the rules,
he came up from the fund.—Mr
defence, contended that the R
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Societies' Act of 1875, as require
the Order, and the lodge not havin
after having been requested so
entitled to any benefits whatever
trict. He also relied upon the
took place in the rules in 1879 and
54 the benevolent fund was only
and moneys paid from it until it
to £200, after which it was to be
accident fund. On the 25th of S
the benevolent fund of the Newca
reduced to £200, whereupon tha
ferred to the newly formed accide
fund, as it was called. He also co
Society should have come under
tration, and that therefore the C
diction.—Mr Strachan, in reply,
England Lodge having been a r
prior to the Act of 1875 did no
tration; but by section 6 of the A
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act. He contended further, as to
the rules having taken place w
the benevolent fund, that the r
altered to suit Grey's prejudice, a
that view he produced a letter
brooke, the assistant registrar of
Branbrooke said, "I may add
opinion in this office does not bi
we are of opinion the amendmen
effect upon the claims of persons
from the fund at the time the
made." The defendants could
arbitration rule, inasmuch as they
claimed arbitration and been refus
held that the rules could not b
prejudice of a member entitled t
Honour), however, was quite wil
to the defendant to appeal by a
therefore he would give judgme
with leave to appeal.

DURHAM DEPUTIES' ASSOCIA
Hedley, the secretary, issued his
deputies' position, upwards of
have sought to re-enter this associ

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Pure bl
blood is pure, its circulation calm
the nerves well strung, we are w
possess a marvellous power i
essentials of health by purifying
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Pills can be confidently reco
persons suffering from disorder
worried by nervous fancies, or
They correct acidity and heart-
headache, quicken the action of
as alteratives and gentle aperient
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Pills are eminently serviceable t
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organ to its natural standard,
exercise a calming and sedative i

D AND ROWLEY
L BOARD.

meeting of this Board was on Monday afternoon last, of the Chairman, Mr T. J. mbers present were Messrs er.

meeting were read, and, signed.

CONDOLENCE.

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N'S REPORT.

master's (Mr Duckworth)

hool Board, 12th June, 1882.
Members of the Healeyfield y School Board.
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nine weeks without an infant

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point out what I term the reck- dren—especially in the upper children 13 have made a full have only made one full week ring the quarter; or 36 children o full weeks during the quarter, t sometime during the week. attendance of 3,552 we have ,357. Deduct 212 for sickness, tands at 1,015, or equal to an

school our attendance will be Possible attendance, 13,618; 7; loss, 3,871; deduct for sick- re a reckless loss of 3,119; or 0 children.

n, your obedient servant,
THOS. DUCKWORTH.

[illegible]-ATTENDANCE.

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[illegible] AND ANNUAL TRIP.

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NANCIAL.

rious teachers' salaries were AN. business had been transacted

annual meeting of the ction Conference was opened The Rev Wm. Longbottom, lected president for the year.

KNITSLEY PRIMITIVE METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

On Sunday week the teachers and scholars of this school formed in procession at the chapel and went to Woodland's Hall, where they were met by the owners of that vast mansion, Mr and Mrs Van Haansbergen. The children, assisted by the choir, under the leadership of Mr N. Fawell, sen., rendered several pieces of select music, with which Mr and Mrs Van Haansbergen declared they were delighted. Buns and oranges were then given to the children, who, after singing some other hymns, returned to their homes. Mr and Mrs Van Haansbergen handed over to the superintendent of the school, Mr W. Hill, a handsome donation towards the school funds.—On Saturday and Sunday last the 60th anniversary of this school was celebrated. On Saturday a public tea was provided in the school-room, at which a large number of friends partook of the delicacies provided. The tables were efficiently presided over by Misses B. A. Culbertson, C. Haffin, and H. Scott. After tea the pleasure-seekers adjourned into a field kindly lent by Mr M. Spencer, where games were indulged in. In the evening a public meeting was held, presided over by Mr. M. Spencer, when addresses were delivered by Rev C. Longstaff, and Messrs W. Skelton, W. Smith, and W. Brown. There was a highly-respectable company present, and each speaker was listened to with rapt attention. During the day the "Hallelujah" brass band discoursed selections of music.—On Sunday three services were held. In the morning a very impressive sermon was preached by Mr R. Brown, of Consett, who also gave an address at the afternoon and evening services. At the two latter the children rendered recitations, dialogues, portions of scripture, &c., and also sung select pieces of music got up for the occasion, in a manner that was highly creditable. The choir, with their leader, Mr N. Fawell, largely assisted the children in the rendering of the music. Mr M. Fawell presided at the harmonium. At each of the services large congregations were present, owing no doubt to the wide popularity which this anniversary has attained as being one of the best in the district.—The affair was a complete success.

IMPORTANT TO FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

At the Newcastle County Court on Monday, before Mr. Bradshaw, the judge, a case "The Rose of England Lodge of Free Gardeners' Friendly Society at Newcastle," *versus* the Newcastle District of the same Order was heard. Mr Strachan, barrister, instructed by Mr Dix, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr Sewell for the defendants. The action was to recover the sum of £15 alleged to be due in respect of sick pay to a member of the Order. It appeared that the rules of the District, registered in 1870, provided that when a sick member had received sick pay from his lodge for eighteen months, then the District should pay his sick money at the rate of 5s a-week until he recovered, and that the payment should be made from the benevolent fund of the District, to which each lodge contributes according to the number of its members. About seven years ago, Mr Jas. Grey, a member of the Rose of England Lodge, was taken ill with disease in the spine, and after he had received for eighteen months from the funds of the lodge his sick pay he was transferred to the benevolent fund, and the District made to the Rose of England Lodge the payments of £1 for every four weeks. This continued until September, 1880, when the District gave notice that in consequence of some alteration by the parent society of the rule, they had no longer a fund from which they could pay, and they refused to pay any further. The question was under dispute for some time, and the plaintiff appealed to arbitration which had not been complied with by the defendant, and therefore the case came into court. The plaintiff's lodge had paid or become liable to pay to Grey, from September, 1880, to December, 1881, the sum of £15; and it was this amount which was sought to be recovered from the District.—Mr Strachan contended that having entered into a contract of insurance with Grey the defendants were bound to pay him; and that the District having covered this insurance by this Benevolent Fund, the lodge was to recover from the District the amount so insured in the benevolent fund. Neither the District nor the parent society could alter the rules relating to this benevolent fund without providing for the claims of those members who were then upon the fund and receiving the pay, and, if any alteration had taken place in the rules of the society, that alteration had been while Grey was actually in receipt from the fund, and entitled to be paid at the rate to be named in the rules, at the time when he came up from the fund.—Mr Sewell, for the defence, contended that the Rose of England Lodge had not been registered under the Friendly Societies' Act of 1875, as required by the rules of the Order, and the lodge not having been registered after having been requested so to be, was not entitled to any benefits whatever from the District. He also relied upon the alteration which took place in the rules in 1879 and 1880. By rule 54 the benevolent fund was only to be maintained and moneys paid from it until it had been reduced to £200, after which it was to be transferred to an accident fund. On the 25th of September, 1880, the benevolent fund of the Newcastle District was reduced to £200, whereupon that sum was transferred to the newly formed accident and benevolent fund, as it was called. He also contended that the Society should have come under the rules of arbitration, and that therefore the Court had no jurisdiction.—Mr Strachan, in reply, said the Rose of England Lodge having been a registered society prior to the Act of 1875 did not require re-registration; but by section 6 of the Act of 1875 every society whose rules had been registered under that act. He contended further, as to the alteration in the rules having taken place while Grey was on the benevolent fund, that the rules could not be altered to suit Grey's prejudice, and in support of that view he produced a letter from Mr Branbrooke, the assistant registrar of the lodge. Mr Branbrooke said, "I may add, although the opinion in this office does not bind anybody, that we are of opinion the amendment would have no effect upon the claims of persons entitled to relief from the fund at the time the amendment was made." The defendants could not rely upon the arbitration rule, inasmuch as they must first have claimed arbitration and been refused.—His Honour held that the rules could not be altered to the prejudice of a member entitled to relief; he (his Honour), however, was quite willing to give leave to the defendant to appeal by a special case, and therefore he would give judgment for plaintiff, with leave to appeal.

DURHAM DEPUTIES' ASSOCIATION.—Since Mr Hedley, the secretary, issued his circular on the deputies' position, upwards of twelve collieries have sought to re-enter this association.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Pure blood.—When the blood is pure, its circulation calm and equable, and the nerves well strung, we are well. These Pills possess a marvellous power in securing these essentials of health by purifying, regulating, and strengthening the fluids and solids. Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended to all persons suffering from disordered digestion, or worried by nervous fancies, or neuralgic pains. They correct acidity and heart-burn, dispel sick headache, quicken the action of the liver, and act as alteratives and gentle aperients. The weak and delicate may take them without fear. Holloway's Pills are eminently serviceable to invalids of irritable constitution, as they raise the action of every organ to its natural standard, and universally exercise a calming and sedative influence.

Correspondence.

(☞ *We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.—Ed. C.G.*)

370TH STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Old Willie Brown's son will now be able to compare notes, as the first annual meeting of the Shotley Bridge and District 370th Starr-Bowkett Building Society has appeared, and will I think, under the circumstances give universal satisfaction to the members. If the harmonious meeting that took place on Wednesday is any indication of the universal feeling of the members. Mr Starr has fairly struck the difference between the three kinds of building societies, and claimed for his own society—what he may fairly claim—an attempt to do business upon equitable principles for the equal benefit of its one class of members.—Yours faithfully

R. T. S.

THE GOSPELS AND THE LATE DEBATE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

In some cases the evangelists agree word for word, as in Matthew xxiv. 33; Mark xiii. 29; Luke xxi. 31. These phenomena are inexplicable upon any other, than one of the two following suppositions, either that St. Matthew, St. Mark, and St. Luke copied (occasionally) from each other, or that all three, drew from a common source."—Bishop Marsh, in his translation of Michaelis. "The three accounts are so identical in matter and so unaccountably varied in diction as to compel us to the conclusion that the writers had a common source of information, from which each deflected more or less."—Dean Alford's Greek testament note on Matthew ix. 9 17; Luke v. 27., 39.

DEAR MR EDITOR,—A fortnight ago you kindly inserted a short communication of mine anent the Gospel of St. John, and some of our modern defenders of its authenticity and authority. I may simply supplement here that the very fact of its double genuineness having the general consensus of the Christian Church in every age, while the other Gospels (so-called) were denied canonicity; and the equivalent fact of the said Gospel being attributed to no one else, are of themselves sufficient to establish its Johannine authorship, and the credibility of its narrative. But apart from John, a curious literary question arose in the early part of the last century. This question was—whence has arisen the not merely general agreement, but in some instances, the absolute concurrence of words in the synoptical Gospels (Matthew, Mark, and Luke). Thus in the parable of the "fig tree," Matthew xxiv. 33; Mark xiii. 29; and Luke xxi. 31, we have an absolute identity of language, while in other parts we have agreement in the general facts, but a wide diversity of expression. This unity on the one hand and diversity on the other, led many to suppose that our synoptics occasionally copied from each other, or had access to a common document (or Gospel) which existed prior to these of our synoptics, and from which document they occasionally copied and occasionally deflected more or less. A brief history of this early document theory may be new to some, and interesting to others of your readers. So far as I know, Le Clerc (Johannes Clericus) was the first, who in 1716 called attention to this form of solution, by supposing that those three Gospels were drawn from similar or the self-same sources (ex similibus aut iisdem fontibus). After Le Clerc, Johannes Lemler followed up with his similar theory of an original Syro-Chaldaic document being the fountain. Somewhat earlier Lessing (in 1778) had supposed the Gospel of the Hebrews to have been the well for our Evangelia (das Evangelium der Hebraer, die Quelle fur unsere Evv, geivesen sein). Next followed Niemeyer, who in a work published at Halle in 1790, speaking of this early document, says "This narrative (document) was called by various names, such as the Gospel of the twelve Apostles, the Gospel of the Hebrews, the Gospel of the Nazarenes, the Gospel according to Matthew; and this same Gospel, unless I am greatly deceived, is the fountain from which all others (Gospels) as rivulets are derived. (e quo reliqua id genus scripta, tanquam rivuli originem suum duxerunt). We will by your permission, talk again upon this matter. Au revoir.—Yours truly,

JON. C. WYLIE,

Grammar School, Blackhill,
June 4th, 1882.

"INCEDO'S" MARVELS OF SHORTHAND.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

DEAR SIR,—Truly "Incedo" in your last week's issue makes an astounding statement anent Mr Tait's feats of shorthand. The statement is more than astounding—it is barely credible; and if "Incedo" intends going in for these high flights of imagination in his future lucubrations, I would strongly advise him to discard his present alias of "Incedo" and adopt that of "Ascendo" or "Fugio." Either of these two would be more appropriate and correct than "Incedo." A lively imagination may or may not be a desirable possession, but an imagination that soars some parasangs beyond the region of probability is certainly calculated to do more harm than good. In this particular instance "Incedo" has outheroded Herod, and that's saying something. His admiration for Mr Tait may be very genuine and devoted, but it has led him into a stupendous assertion, viz: that Mr Tait can write from a prepared exercise 205 words a minute, and that his average speed is 130 words a minute. Why, sir, the most expert and rapid shorthand writer of the day, Mr Thomas Allen Reed, very rarely rises to 200 words a minute, and he has been a whole lifetime practising the phonographic art. Is it possible that Mr Tait has eclipsed the champion himself? I may mention that the average rate of public speaking is 120 words a minute, and it requires constant and uninterrupted practice for a shorthand writer to maintain this speed. Mr Tait, then, who is only an amateur, must either be a veritable phenomenon, or "Incedo" must be drawing on his imagination for his facts. Either alternative is possible, but the latter, I should say, the more probable. With all due deference to Mr Tait's abilities methinks "Incedo" has a "round *varnish'd* tale delivered" and made "a hit—a very palpable hit," Yours truly,

HIGH FALUTIN.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

DEAR SIR,—As the English workmen are very liable to be misled in regard to emigrations to America. I would like through the medium of your valuable paper to offer to them a few words of advice. The reigning thought with many of them is, "If we could only *get* to America our troubles in regard to labour and pay will be ended." It looks very plausible on paper, or to hear anyone say, "Workmen here earn 8s or 9s per day, and work with their clothes on;" but what if a man's 4s in England goes as far as the 8s in America; and as far as I have seen yet men in England work with more comfort with their clothes off than men do here with them on. When many of my acquaintances see this letter, they will say I have been deceived and disappointed in coming to America. I answer, in some respects I have. I was given to understand that here a man could find any amount of work, and all he had to do when he went to a mine was to ask the "boss" when he might start. Since I came to America I have had constant work; but I cannot say that of all the men I have seen. The shafts are crowded with men seeking work; even Companies who are advertising for men in England could get five times as many men as they are employing. I have also been deceived in the prices of many articles of food. I certainly thought that when this country was exporting flour, meat, and other things they would be cheap in the country that was producing them, but what is my experience. I find that you are actually getting them cheaper than we are. We are paying 7½d for beef; 2s 8d per stone for flour; potatoes, 1s 8d per peck; sugar, 6d per pound; smoked bacon, 7½d per pound; cured bacon can hardly be had; poultry, 1s and 1s 3d each; Turkey, 6d per pound; hen eggs, 7d per dozen. Men work eleven hours per day, and seven days per week at our shaft; and if that is not slavery I don't know where to find it. Another great evil which men commit is they flock here in the Spring. I don't know how it is in other parts of the country, but here the shafts don't work half time in Summer, except at Braceville where I am working. But the greatest evil of all yet remains to be told. Men could manage to rub through all the evils enumerated above were it not for sickness. I am about to make a bold assertion, but I am prepared to face it, which is this: Seven men out of every ten who come here from England lose work more or less when they arrive through sickness; and the evil is that so many arrive empty-handed, and they are not prepared to pay 4s 2d a visit to a doctor, buy all their medicine over and above that, and keep themselves with food also; they therefore get into debt, and by the time they redeem themselves, if ever they do, they get sick of the country, and begin to look around to see how they can best get home. I would not have it understood that this country has no good qualities, and that everything is against the workmen. On the contrary, working men feed here as I never saw working men fed. They don't sit down here, as I have seen men in England, to a tea dinner and a sea partridge after coming from work; no, they live as working-men should live, on everything that is good. They also enjoy more freedom here, that is the laws are not so oppressive as in England—a freedom which is sometimes abused—and they can do or go pretty much as or where they like. Dear Sir, as I am penning a rather lengthy letter I must draw in, but before I do so I would like to say I am serving no party interest in writing this. I have just given as true a description of it as I have seen it, and my closing advice is "Fellow-workmen, don't let me advise you to stay at home, but look before you leap."—I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

MATTHEW JEWITT.

Braidwood, Will County, Illinois, U.S., May 27th, 1882.

TRAIN ACCOMMODATION AT WESTWOOD.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—With your permission, I beg heartily to endorse the remarks made by your correspondent "Rambler" in your issue of the 9th inst., in connection with railway accommodation for the Westwood district. I have taken some pains to ascertain the opinion of the people inhabiting the places named by "Rambler," and I can assure you that they are unanimously in favour of such a scheme as he suggests. I beg to assure you likewise, that it is the opinion of a great majority of the most intelligent of the people—as it is my own opinion—that it would be a paying speculation on the part of the North-Eastern Railway Co., to have "Rambler's" suggestion carried out, as grounds for the opinion that it would pay the Company to carry out the suggestion, I beg to say that it is now the invariable practice of the people living at the places named by "Rambler" to walk to Shotley Bridge to do their business, whereas, if they could have train accommodation from Westwood, they would as invariably go by train. As proof that a great many people do go from said places to Shotley Bridge, I need only mention the fact that a very successful co-operative store is in existence at that place, and that a great many of its members have their homes at Westwood, Hamsterley Colliery, Blackhall Mill, Milkwell Burn, and the immediately surrounding district. The above arguments will, I am sure apply with equal force to the Allendale Cottages and Consett districts. I think that other and more powerful arguments might easily be advanced why there should be a railway station at Westwood, but I am afraid that I have already occupied too much of your valuable space. Hoping that the inhabitants of the districts named will themselves take the matter up,—I am, sir, yours &c.,

JOHN L. BROWN.

June 12th, 1882.

Should the consecration of the Bishop of Newcastle be held in York Minster on St. James's Day, it will take place on the anniversary of the late Bishop Wilberforce's funeral, eight years ago, in Lavington Churchyard.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM AT WOLSINGHAM.—Early on Sunday morning a fire was discovered in an empty house belonging to Messrs Wooler, situate near the causeway. The wind was blowing strong at the time from the north-west, and the premises being thatched the flames spread with great rapidity. Soon the whole house was in flames, and owing to the heat and sparks the roof of the adjoining property also became ignited. It was thought it, too, would be destroyed, but by the efforts of Sergeant Hallimond, and Messrs Watson, Fletcher, Stoddart, Lacey, and others, the flames were prevented from spreading in this quarter. The fire, which is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, wasnot completely subdued until about seven a.m.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT NEAR DURHAM.—At the Durham County Police Court on Saturday, before Mr A. Wilkinson (chairman) and other magistrates, two miners out on strike at Ushaw Moor Colliery, named Peter Doyle and James Marrinan, were charged with unlawfully wounding, on the 3rd inst., Hugh Boyle, stated to be a "blackleg." From the evidence it appears that the prosecutor was proceeding home from Durham by way of Crossgate Moor. At exactly the same place where Pyle the platelayer was killed a few weeks ago, four or five men attacked the prosecutor, and beat and kicked him in a brutal manner, and left him lying insensible on the ground. In that condition he was found by a policeman an hour after the attack.—A nnmber of witnesses were examined in defence, and an *alibi* being established, the Bench dismissed the defendants.

GARIBALDI'S SWORD.—The following letter has appeared in the *Times*:—"Sir,—It is stated that the family of Garibaldi intend applying to an English officer, the possessor of this relic, to return it, that the family may present it to the Syndic of Rome for preservation in the Capitol. I have Colonel Chamber's permission to state that immediately on learning through the press of the desire of the Roman civic authorities to obtain this memento of the great Italian patriot, he addressed a letter to the Ambassador, General Menabrea, placing at the disposal of the Italian nation not only the sword worn by Garibaldi throughout all his campaigns, and presented to Colonel Chambers on the breaking up of the staff after the campaign of 1866, at the close of that war, but also the standard presented to Garibaldi when Dictator at Monte Video, and the blood-stained blanket in which the General was carried off the field after Aspromonte.—Your obedient servant, H. Garland Matthews, Captain 4th Battalion Manchester Regiment.—Junior United Service Club, London, S.W., June 8."

BICYCLE MATCH AT HEATON—WALLER AND KEEN FOR £50.—After a protracted newspaper warfare in which challenges and counter challenges were issued, a match was decided at Waller's Bicycle Grounds, Dalton Street, Byker, on Saturday afternoon, between John Keen, of London, and George W. Waller, the long distance champion of the world. The match was for £25 a side, over a distance of ten miles, Waller being in receipt of 30 secs. start. The affair drew together a company of between 7,000 and 8,000. The track was in excellent condition, but a strong north-easterly wind which was blowing was all against good time and severely taxed the strength of the competitors. After covering a lap as a preliminary, Waller commenced the journey, and in the 30secs. allotted to him he compassed more than three-quarters of a lap, five and a half of which constitute a mile. Keen, who looked in the best of condition, got a lot of pace on to his machine, and seemed to make better headway against the wind than his opponent whom he soon began to overhaul. In the ninth lap, however, Waller made a vigorous spurt, and for a time was rapidly gaining his lost distance, but Keen, working with the regularity of a machine, soon began to decrease the start of the northerner, and by the time they had covered three miles he was not more than twenty yards behind. After they had gone about four miles Keen raced up to his opponent's machine, but rested content to keep immediately behind, by which course of procedure he received a great amount of shelter from the wind. So they ran until the eighth mile was being completed, when Waller made a desperate effort to leave his man, who was about ten yards behind for a lap and a half, but the Londoner, who was full of running, again easily took up his position next to Waller's bicycle, and evidently had the race in hand. A little over a mile from the finish Keen, amidst great excitement, came to the front, but Waller stuck close to him until entering the last lap, when the champion made his final effort but failed to get on level terms, and Keen gained the victory by about a foot only. The time was 37min. 5⅗secs.

Cricket.

CRICKET APPOINTMENTS.

17—Consett and District v. Whickham, at Consett
24—Consett and District v. Burnopfield, at Consett
July 1—Consett and District v. Hamsterley, at Consett
8—Consett and District v. St. Stephen's, at Consett
15—Consett and District v. Dipton, at Consett
22—Consett and District v. Marley Hill, at Consett
29—Consett and District v. Burnhope, at Burnhope

WEST STANLEY v. DIPTON.

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

STANLEY.		DIPTON.	
J. Curry run out	2	W. Porter b Harkness	4
J. Dixon b Porter	2	F. Thompson b Hunter	8
R. Hughes b Porter	2	W. Murray c Harkness b Hunter	7
P. Harkness b Thompson	13	W. McKay b Hunter	0
R. Dunweddie b Porter	3	T. Ridley b Hunter	1
J. Summerbell c Porter b Thompson	3	T. Tindall b Armstrong	5
R. Gibson c Porter b Thompson	2	R. Gardiner c Curry b Harkness	1
J. Harkness not out	7	R. Simpson lbw b Hunter	9
W. Dodds b Porter	0	W. Ridley b Hunter	0
J. Hunter c Porter b Thompson	5	J. W. Hodgson not out	2
W. Armstrong b Porter	0	G. Murray b Harkness	0
Extras	9	Extras	4
Total	48	Total	41

CONSETT AND DISTRICT 2ND ELEVEN v. SHOTLEY BRIDGE ATHLETIC.

This match was played on the ground of the former at Consett on Saturday last. The visitors having won the toss decided to send the home team to the wicket but with the exception of Stoker they were unable to make any stand against the bowling of Stevenson and Robson and were all disposed of for 26 runs. Upon the visitors going to bat they lost the first two wickets without a run but, when Robson and Stevenson got together they did not leave the issue long in doubt, none of the other batsmen with the exception of Robidson made any stand against the underhand bowling of G. Richards, appended is the score:—

CONSETT AND DISTRICT 2nd ELEVEN.		SHOTLEY BRIDGE ATHLETIC.	
W. Stoker b Robson	8	J. Robson b Richards	20
J. Robson b Stevenson	0	J. Lancaster c Heymer b Willey	0
I. Richards c Lancaster b Stevenson	1	J. Wilkinson b Willey	0
J. Willey run out	1	W. Stynson b Richards	9
T. Jackson run out	2	J. Wright b Willey	2
O. Heymer c Wilson b Robson	3	W. Robinson b Richds	13
P. Richards b Stevenson	0	W. Gilbertson b do.	0
G. Richards b Robson	0	F. Collinson b do.	0
J. Askew c Stevenson b Robson	0	N. Wilson b Richards	0
George Lowes not out	4	T. Kirkup c and b Jackson	0
J. McLean c Robinson b Robson	0	W. Kempster not out	1
Extras	2	Extras	5
Total	26	Total	50

LANGLEY PARK v. BURNHOPE.

Two cricket matches were played at Langley Park on Saturday, between the above teams which resulted in an easy victory in both games for the home team of nine wickets in the first game and twenty-five runs in the second. The bowling for Langley Park was most excellent, and G. Moss, for the home team played with a beautiful bat. The bowling for Burnhope was pretty fair, but there were no signs of bowling G. Moss out until they changed their mode and bowled him with a slow pitched ball. Appended is the results:—

BURNHOPE.		LANGLEY PARK.	
W. Dyson c Smith b Williamson	6	W. Smith not out	6
H. Young run out	0	J. Lumsdon b Gair	8
H. Knowles c Milburn b Williamson	0	J. Crawford not out	2
T. Brown c Williamson b Lumsdon	1		
R. Webster b Lumsdon	0		
J. Gair b Lumsdon	3		
H. Hovvles c Williamson b Lumsdon	2		
J. Mason c Cummings b Williamson	2		
G. Turton b Lumsdon	0		
J. Morrison b Williamson	0		
H. Alexander not out	0		
Extras	4	Extras	4
Total	18	Total	20

LANGLEY PARK.		BURNHOPE.	
W. Smith run out	2	H. Young c Milburn b Williamson	0
J. Crawford b Dyson	4	J. Gair b Williamson	10
J. Lumsdon c Knowles b Gair	3	W. Dyson b Lumsdon	11
C. Cummings lbw b Dyson	0	H. Knowles c Cummings b Williamson	1
G. Moss b Dyson	43	J. Mason b Buckton	12
W. Buckton b Dyson	0	T. Brown run out	3
J. Clark b Gair	1	H. Alexander c Milburn b Buckton	0
H. Williamson b Young	10	J. Morrison b Williamson	8
W. Moss c Smith b Gair	3	W. Greathd b Williamson	1
J. Milburn b Young	5	W. Webster c Buckton b Williamson	0
E. White not out	0	Substitute not out	2
Extras	6	Extras	4
Total	77	Total	52

TOW LAW ROSEBUD JUNIORS v. STANLEY TAM O'SHANTERS.

A match between the above clubs was played at Stanley on Saturday, 10th inst., during windy weather. The visitors came off victorious, their fielding being especially good. Parnaby (captain) played a very steady innings of fifteen and not out. Appended is the score:—

TAM O'SHANTERS.		TOW LAW ROSEBUDS.	
R. Sheevles (capt) lbw b Morgan	5	C. Parnaby not out	15
R. Johnson c Parnaby b Morgan	0	T. Forster not out	11
W. Spencer c Cloughton b Morgan	0	G. Murray (to bat)	
J. Rowe c Parnaby b Morgan	5	W. Little (to bat)	
J. Paglish run out	3	T. Horne (to bat)	
G. Gill b Morgan	1	T. Trainor (to bat)	
R. Briggs b Parnaby	0	T. Cloughton (to bat)	
W. Charlton c Parnaby b Morgan	4	W. Allison (to bat)	
E. Sheevles b Morgan	0	M. Ayton (to bat)	
Chaplow run out	0	A. Hillary (to bat)	
J. Peacock not out	1	W. Morgan (to bat)	
Extras	8	Extras	3
Total	27	Total	29

MEDOMSLEY v. MARLEY HILL.

A match between these clubs was played on the ground of the former and resulted in a victory for the home team. Scores:—

MEDOMSLEY.		MARLEY HILL.	
W. Palliser b Hutchinson	2	J. Best b Jackson	0
A. Little run out	0	W.F. Clark b Jackson	5
T. Murphy b Robson	11	E. Saunders b Cawthorne	0
F. Jackson b Robson	16	J Hutchinson run out	4
W. Bell b Robson	12	T. Robson run out	3
G. Graham b Hutchinson	4	J. Clark b Cawthorne	6
J. Bell b Hutchinson	6	J. Bean c Graham b Jackson	2
J. Murphy b Robson	2	W. Reed c Cawthorne b Jackson	0
R. Cawthorne not out	18	J. Morton b Jackson	2
W. Robson b Robson	0	G. Charlton c Bell b Jackson	2
M. Pattinson b Hutchinson	3	E. Reed not out	0
Extras	16	Extras	2
Total	90	Total	24

Markets.

CORN.

NEWCASTLE CORN, Saturday.—At our market this morning we had a fair supply of home-grown wheat, which sold slowly at rather less money. The demand for foreign and South country parcels from the stands proved limited, and factors had to give way a little in price. Not much passing in barley, and American maize was weak at 3d to 6d decline. Beans steady. Canadian peas quiet. Foreign oats sold fairly well at 6d decline, but Scotch being scarce were held at late rates. The flour trade ruled dull, with prices in favour of buyers.

	BRITISH.	PER QR.	
Wheat	Northumberland and Durham, White	34 to	44
—	Do. do. Red	32	44
—	South Country, White	50	55
—	Do. Red	46	52
Barley		24	32
Oats	Scotch Potato	26	30
—	Scotch Common	24	28
Malt		40	50
Peas		36	46
Beans		34	42
Flour	Northumberland and Durham, per sack (280 lbs.)	36	39
—	Norfolk and Suffolk Whites	34	37
—	Scotch	31	35
	FOREIGN.		
Wheat	Lower and Upper Baltic	51	54
—	American	50	54
—	Russian	41	47
Barley	Saal	46	50
—	Californian	46	50
—	French	35	38
—	Danish and Swedish	26	34
Oats		20	25
Peas		36	39
Beans	Alexandrian	42	43
Flour	Hungarian	42	50
—	American	40	51
—	Baltic	36	42
—	French	36	44

NEWCASTLE CORN, Tuesday.—Arrivals into Newcastle for the week ending June 12th, 1882:—Coast and rail—Wheat, 2,794 qrs; maize, 60 qrs; barley, 58 qrs; malt, 405 qrs; oats, 1,208 qrs; rye, — qrs; beans, 680 qrs; peas, 130 qrs; flour, 591 sacks. Foreign—Wheat, 8,546 qrs; maize, — qrs; barley, — qrs.; malt, — qrs; oats, 12 qrs; rye, 26 qrs; beans, 56 qrs; peas, — qrs; flour, 2,392 barrels. At the corn market, to-day, there was extremely little doing, buyers being very cautious, and holders of wheat being firm in demanding full rates. Trade closed with prices at about Saturday's figures, with a very small business done. Barley and oats unaltered. Maize a shade easier. Beans and peas without change. Flour sold slowly, but without much alteration in price.

HEXHAM CORN, Tuesday.—Very thin supply of all kinds of grain at market to-day, there being only three samples on offer from the farmers. Little business doing.

NEWCASTLE FLOUR, Saturday.—Hungarian, 3s 0d; American, 2s 6d; No 1 superfine, 2s 2d; fines 2s 0d; households, 1s 10d; seconds, 1s 8d; ryemeal, 2s 2d; wheatmeal, 2s 0d; oatmeals, English, 2s 2d; Scotch, 2s 0d per stone; 4lb loaf, 8d.

MEAT, POULTRY, PRODUCE, AND PROVISION.

NEWCASTLE MEAT AND POULTRY, Saturday.—

	s	d		s	d		s	d		s	d
Prime large beef	0	8	to	0	11	Grouse, pr couple	0	0	to	0	0
Prime mutton	0	9		0	11	Pigeons, pr couple	1	6		2	0
Small pork	0	9		0	11	Turkeys, per lb.	0	0		0	0
Veal	0	8		0	11	Turkeys, pults	0	0		0	0
Lamb, per lb.	1	0		0	0	Partridges, brace	0	0		0	0
American beef	0	0		0	0	Pheasants	0	0		0	0
Do. mutton	0	0		0	0	Geese, per lb.	0	0		0	0
Do. lamb	0	0		0	0	Goslings, each	0	0		0	6
Do. veal	0	0		0	0	Hares, each	0	0		0	0
Do. pork	0	0		0	0	Leverets	3	0		5	0
Hens, each	1	0		1	9	Rabbits, couple	2	6		3	6
Ducks, each	0	0		0	0	Egyptian Quails	2	6		0	0
Ducklings	8	0		0	0	English fresh butter, per lb.	0	10		0	0
Wild Ducks	0	0		0	0	Fresh eggs, 14 for 1s.					
Chickens	6	0		7	0						
Quails, per couple	0	0		0	0	Salmon, per lb.	1	6		2	0

DURHAM PROVISION, Saturday.—Beef, 9d to 10½d; mutton, 9d to 10½d; veal, 8d to 11d; lamb 11d to 1s; pork, — to —; bacon, 5d to 7d; ham, 5d to 8d; cheese, 6d to 8d; lard, 8d per lb; chickens, 2s 0d to 3s 0d; ducks, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; hens, 1s 6d to 2s 0d; turkeys, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; guinea fowls, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; hares, 0s 0d each; pigeons 1s 3d to 1s 4d; rabbits, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per couple; butter, 1s 5d to 1s 7d; ditto salt, 1s to 1s 2d per lb; eggs, 12 to 14 for 1s; cherries, 6d to 9d per lb; gooseberries, 2d to 4d strawberries, 7d to 1s per quart; green peas, 2s 9d to 3s; onions, 2s 0d per peck; old potatoes, 4½d to 6d per stone; new do., 1s 6d to 1s 9d per stone.

NEWCASTLE FRUIT AND POTATO, Saturday.—New pottaoes, 1s to 2s per stone; foreign cucumbers, 3d each; English cucumbers, 6d to 1s each; cherries, 6d and 8d per lb; strawberries, 9d per lb; gooseberries, 3d and 4d per quart; figs, 4d per lb; apples, 4d per lb; oranges, 12 to 18 for 1s; shell peas, 1s 6d per peck; scallions, cabbages, rhubarb, lettuce, and other vegetables cheap.

CATTLE.

NEWCASTLE COW, Saturday.—The arrivals shown to-day were fair in number, but poor, as a whole, in quality. Prices:—Half-Breds, from £11 to £15; short-horns, £15 to £22 10s. Very little doing.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE, Saturday.—Arrivals for Tuesday's market to-day (Sunday):—Foreign cattle, 1,570; sheep, 1,280; pigs, —; Scotch cattle, 160; sheep, —; pigs, 390; Canadian cattle, 120; pigs, —.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 149 head of cattle, and 390 pigs from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland; 1,780 beasts, 1,270 sheep, and 72 calves from foreign; and 95 beasts were form Canada.

The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 66 beasts and 1070 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week.

Respecting quality, that of cattle varied considerably. There was a great falling off in home-breds, and those from the Continent of Europe were about an average, while the Canadians included some wonderfully prime animals of the shorthorn breed, beautiful roans, which were of the choicest description. Sheep were middling, but lambs were about the best that ever came to hand in the month of June.

450 head of cattle and 446 sheep left Newcastle by rail yesterday for the South.

At Mr. Tindall's beef sale there was a good supply, sides selling at 8s 6d, hind quarters 9s, fore quarters 7s 6d per imperial stone.

Dunse Fair, Berwickshire, which was held on Friday last (June 6th), in the good old days of "droving," was the closing scene for the season of the South dealers attending any Cattle Mart in Northumberland, after which the drovers went to the herring fishing, and the dealers went to Harrogate.

The Canadian cattle noticed in last week's report dressed fully up to their handling. Although they were far short of the States cattle in general excellence, yet they were good useful beef.

The supply of beef comprised 2,103 head. The better qualities of both home-breds and foreign experienced an active demand, and prices advanced fully 3d, and in exceptional cases 6d per imperial stone on the rates of this day se'nnight, with a remarkably good finish.

The number of sheep and lambs was 4,520. The mutton trade was unusually brisk, at a rise of fully ½d per lb, but it will be well if some small wedders stop at 11d per lb, or even a shade more money.

Lambs sold freely at ½d per lb more money than last week.

Both in sheep and lambs the last sold were the dearest.

Pigs: 548 were shown. The continuons cold state of the whether caused the pork trade to rule steady at late rates.

The day was favourable for holding the market, but the whether is excessively cold much more resembling January than June.

PRICES FOR THIS DAY, SINKING THE OFFAL:—

Beasts, prime heifers, per stone	10s 6d to	10s 9d
Secondary sorts	9s 0d	9s 9d
First-class oxen	10s 3d	10s 6d
Middling	8s 3d	9s 6d
Foreign Bulls and Cows	6s 6d	7s 6d
Pork	6s 6d	8s 0d
Sheep (good vendable wedders, out of wool), per lb	10½d to	10½d
Middling	9d	10d
Lambs	11½ to	1s

NUMBERS AND PRICES OF THE CORRESPONDING WEEK IN THE LAST THREE YEARS:—

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.
1879	1,682...7s 0d to 10s 0d	4,028... 8½d to 10d	0d to 0d
1880	2,085...6s 9d to 10s 9d	6,910... 8½d to 10d	0d to 0d
1881	2,097...6s 3d to 8s 9d	5,450... 8d to 9½d	0d to 0d

Business Announcements.

NINTH YEAR OF ATTENDING CONSETT.

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

ESTABLISHED 1830. 962p

JOHN HALL,
GROCER AND PROVISION DEALER,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.

PATENT PROCESS, 2s. 3d. PER STONE. BEST SUPERS, 2s. 1d. PER STONE.
SUPERIOR FINES, 1s. 11d. PER STONE. BOXINGS, 11d. PER STONE.
GOOD TEA, at 1s. 4d., 1s. 8d., 2s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. PER LB.
BUTTER, 1s. and 1s. 2d. PER LB. BACON, 5d., PER LB., CHOICEST CUTS, 7½d.
CHEESE, 6d., 7d., 8d., and 9d. MOIR'S MARMALADE, 1s. 2d. per 3lb. BOTTLE. 505q
1s. 1½d. PATENT MEDICINES, for 9½d. TERMS CASH.—DISCOUNT 6d. IN THE POUND.

JOSEPH MURRAY,
TEA DEALER, GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

SPARKLING BOTANIC BEER! BOTANIC BEER!! The Best and Cheapest Non-intoxicating Drink known. Can be had in Bottles, or in 9 or 18 Gallon Casks.
SUPERFINES, 2s. 2d. SUPERIOR FINES, 2s. GOOD FLOUR, 1s. 11d. Quality guaranteed.
Best SCOTCH POTATOES, 6d. per Stone; 4s. per 10 Stone Bag.
BACON, BUTTER, LARD, CHEESE. GROCERIES—Good and Cheap—WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
BISCUITS, JAMS, PICKLES, SAUCES, &c.
☞ GOODS DELIVERED IN ALL PARTS OF THE DISTRICT. ☜ 221q

ROBERT JACKSON,
UNDERTAKER,
RAGLAN STREET, CONSETT,
BEGS to inform the Public that he can supply orders in Oak, Brass Mounted, and other descriptions of Coffins, ready made, in the latest style.

MRS. E. G. SMITH,
PLUMBER, GASFITTER, &c.,
21, SHERBURN TERRACE, CONSETT.
☞ All kinds of Plumbing and Gasfitting done on the shortest notice; also efficient Workmen sent out into the Country. 85q

BROOKS'
CELEBRATED
FELT 2s. 6d. HAT,
59, CLAYTON STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 305q

JOHN FREEK,
GROCER AND PROVISION DEALER,
23, VICTORIA STREET,
CONSETT.
HOT DINNERS, TEAS, and other REFRESHMENTS on the Shortest Notice and most Reasonable Terms.
N.B.—As J. F. has a REGISTRY OFFICE in connection with his Business, Ladies wanting Servants would do well to give him a call. 384c

AMERICAN LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
LIVERPOOL TO PHILADELPHIA,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND ALTERNATE SATURDAY
First-class, full-powered Iron Steamships.
Accommodation for passengers equal to any European Line.
Passengers and Goods landed at Philadelphia on the Wharf of the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE SHORTEST AND BEST ROUTE TO THE WEST.
Apply to RICHARDSON, SPENCE, & CO., 17 and 19, Water Street, Liverpool; ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett; E. SLOANE, Postmaster, Blackhill; G. LEADBITTER, Catchgate, *via* Lintz Green; A. PHILLIPSON, Auctioneer, Dipton. 833p

J. STEPHENSON,
IRONMONGER AND FANCY GOODS REPOSITORY, PLUMBER, GAS-FITTER, PAINTER, AND TIN PLATE WORKER,
☞ NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,
BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Consett and surrounding District that he has commenced business as above.
Any article made to order in TIN, ZINC, COPPER or IRON.
A large Stock of PAPER-HANGINGS, COCOA MATS, MATTING, OILCLOTH, &c., always on hand.
J. S. hopes by strict attention to business, and good workmanship, to merit a share of public patronage.

THE AUCKLAND UNION
PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1857.
Offices—56, North Bondgate, Bishop Auckland.
THE Directors are prepared to ADVANCE MONEY on approved securities. The payments may spread over 16 years, or any less number, to suit the means of borrowers.
INVESTING SHARES may be entered at any time, and withdrawn, if required, at a month's notice.
PROFITS are divided every three years.
The Interest and Profits paid to members on Completed Shares has averaged 6¼ per cent. per annum.
Any further particulars may be obtained of Mr. GEO. STILLMAN, 56, North Bondgate, Bishop Auckland; or Mr. WILLIAM ELLIOTT, 22, Nelson Street, Consett.

FARMERS!!!
BUY YOUR SEEDS AT
GEORGE HOBSON'S
OLD-ESTABLISHED SEED WAREHOUSE,
HARPERLEY MILLS,
Near Annfield Plain, and
NEW STEAM MILLS, CATCHGATE.
THE quality of those Seeds has been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturists in this District for upwards of 34 years, and, as proof of the manner in which the business has been conducted, the trade has steadily increased year by year, which speaks volumes in favour of G. H.'S Seeds, in the face of the very keen, and at the same time unfair competition which has been practiced during late years.
G. H. does not go from farm to farm to tell his Friends that he can do better than anyone in the trade; neither does he give Silver Cups as a bribe—which he need not say are to be paid for by parties purchasing the Seeds—but relies entirely on the past for the benefit of the future.
G. H. desires his friends before making their purchases or giving orders elsewhere, to come to his Seed Warehouse, and inspect his carefully-selected Stock of Agricultural and Garden Seeds.
All the above Seeds are from the best growing districts in the world.
Purchasers can have the kinds and quantities properly mixed and packed up for each field, which is a great boon to farmers.
G. H. gives the same personal attention to the Mixtures for Permanent Pastures which have always given universal satisfaction.
Fine Spring Tares, Seed Peas, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, and also Artificial Manure always in Stock. 9q

MITCHELL'S KING OF WASHERS
AT
SWEEPING REDUCTIONS ON LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
Delight and astonish your friends at home by taking them one of MITCHELL'S PATENT STEAM WASHERS, for by it—
Ladies' dresses may wash with ease,
On Parlour Tables if they please;
A fortnight's washing in an hour,
By steam's efficient, matchless power.

J. MITCHELL,
126, WESTGATE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
☞ Laundries Built, and Bleaching Greens fitted up on the most efficient and labour-saving system known.

DENTISTRY.
SUPERIOR DENTISTRY AND REASONABLE CHARGES.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH from 3s. to 5s.; complete Upper or Lower Sets, containing 14 teeth, 30s. to 50s.; a perfect fit; and all work guaranteed and warranted for five years.
MONS. VAN GELDEREN,
SURGEON DENTIST,
17, ELDON SQUARE, NEWCASTLE.

LOOK HERE!
LOOK HERE!!
LOOK HERE!!!
☞ COME TO CONSETT AT LAST ☜
THE CELEBRATED
NABOB INDIAN TEA!
THE Rare Quality and the Delicious Flavour which has obtained for it an immense Sale in every large Town in this Kingdom.
THE FAR-FAMED
CHALENGE CUP
INDIAN PEKOE!
3s. PER POUND.
ONE of the greatest boons ever introduced to the Hard-working Classes of this Country, because for its Strength and the Invigorating Properties it contains it has no equal.
ALSO, THE
NATIONAL INDIAN TEA!
2s. PER POUND.
TRULY a marvel at the Price. These Teas are in ¼lb. and ½lb. Packets. Ask for one on trial and you will never change.
SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
WILLIAM AYNSLEY,
GROCER, TEA DEALER, WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT,
CONSETT AND LEADGATE.

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.
☞ PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED OR CONTRACTED FOR.

ROBERT BROWN, METHEL, & CO,
NURSERY AND SEEDSMEN,
214, NEW MARKET, NEWCASTLE.
SEEDS for the Season.—Cabbage, Cauliflowers, Onions, Lettuce, Parsley, and Flower Seeds of every description for Autumn Sowings. Trees of all sorts, Bedding Plants, Ruffs Grass, Mats, and Flowers, Fruit, and Vegetables. 615q

MARCH BREWINGS.
JOHN AITCHISON AND CO.,
BREWERS,
EDINBURGH.
Offices and Stores—
Lisle Street, Newcastle.
573q JOHN BORTHWICK, Agent.

REVELY AND KELL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BEG to announce that they have removed their Business from Mosley Street to more Commodious Premises.
No. 7, COLLINGWOOD STREET.
NEWCASTLE. 754o

WEDDING RINGS! WEDDING RINGS!!
WE continue to present a Half-Dozen best Nickel Silver TEASPOONS to each PURCHASER of our Standard GOLD WEDDING-RINGS.
F. A. AND E. WELCH,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN 920p

STATIONERY! STATIONERY!
Of every description, may be had of
JASPER COCKBURN,
BOOKSELLER, BOOKBINDER, NEWSAGENT, AND CONFECTIONER,
12, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
Printing executed on the Shortest Notice.
☞ Agent for the Eureka Spectacles, unsurpassed for ease and comfort.
P.S.—Books not in Stock can be had at Two Days' Notice

ROBERT JACKSON'S,
CHEAP PRINTING & STATIONERY
ESTABLISHMENTS,
59, FRONT STREET, and 9 & 10, NEWMARKET
STREET, CONSETT.

JOHN W. DAVISON,
CABINETMAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT, AND CATCHGATE,
HAS now on hand the largest and best made Stock of FURNITURE in the district.
IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.
A large Stock of New Patterns in PAPER HANGINGS.
PERAMBULATORS. HARDWARE.
Agent for the HOME WASHER and MANGLING MACHINES.
BURY'S, and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS.
Licensed Dealer in SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER. 673b

JOHN BRODIE, JUN.,
TAILOR AND WOOLLEN DRAPER,
FRONT STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
INVITES his Friends and the Public to an Inspection of his STOCK OF SPECIALITIES in French and English Coatings, Scotch and Irish Tweed Suitings, &c., which have been selected with due regard to both Style and Durability; also, West of England Superfine Broad and Narrow Cloths of the best makes, which he is prepared to make-up in the most Fashionable Style.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO BOYS' CLOTHING.
☞ Felt and Silk Hats in the newest Shapes; and a first-class Stock of Shirts, Ties, Fronts, and Collars always on view.
PUNCTUALITY MAY BE RELIED ON IN THE EXECUTION OF ALL ORDERS. 596q

NON-ALCOHOLIC.
SPARKLING PHOSPHATED IRON
BEVERAGE
FERROPHOSPHADE.
A TRUE BRAIN AND NERVE TONIC.
MANUFACTURED BY
CURRY, CHEMIST, CONSETT.
☞ Sold in Half-Pint Champagne Bottles (Silver Foil) 3s. 6d per dozen; Pint Champagne Bottles, 5s. per dozen. Delivered Free. 519q

Public Notices.

THE SYCAMORES, ROWLEY.
NOTICE!—The GAME upon this Estate is now strictly preserved.
January 2nd, 1882.

NOTICE
THE GAME upon the South Medomsley Colliery and High Stables Farm is now strictly preserved. All Persons found Trespassing will be summarily dealt with. 540q

NOTICE.
THE Game upon Medomsley East House and Allendale Farms is strictly preserved.—Dogs found on these Farms will be destroyed, and all Persons found Trespassing will be prosecuted. 353p

THOROUGHBRED STUD HORSES
At Woodlands Stud, Knitsley Station.
MACGREGOR, 16 h.h., winner of 2,000 Gs., and sire of many winners, at 10 gs.
CLAREMONT, 16·1 h.h., second in Derby, and sire of Candahar and many winners at Royal and other shows, at 5 gs.
ARGYLE, 16·1 h.h., sire of many winners both on turf and in hunting classes at shows, 5 gs.
Both Claremont and Argyle have immense bone and substance.—Apply to Mr. HAANSBERGEN. 205q

Public Notices.

NOTICE.
MEDOMSLEY FLOWER SHOW will be held on Saturday, August 26th, 1882.—R. MOFFITT, Secretary. 599q

Price One Shilling and Sixpence each.
SEVEN Hundred Easy, Profitable, and Pleasant Ways to Make Money; a reliable compendium of Valuable Receipts for making articles in constant demand and of ready sale.—To be had of ROBERT JACKSON, "Guardian" Office, Front Street, and 9 and 10, Newmarket Street, Consett. 601q

NOTICE.
MR. JOHN MIDDLETON, of White-le-Head, will RUN A BRAKE from the Red Lion Inn, Dipton, to WILLIAM SIMPSON'S, Duke of Wellington Inn, Consett, Twice on Saturday and Once on Monday.
☞ The Brake will leave Dipton for Consett at 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., returning from Consett at 1 p.m. and 8 p.m. 592q

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.
ANY Person Removing, Altering, or Tampering with any Meter, Pipe, or other Property of the above Gas Company, or Consuming Gas upon any Premises without first having obtained permission from the Secretary to the said Company, will be prosecuted as the Law directs.—By order,
M. RICHLEY, Secretary.
Gas Office, Shotley Bridge. 148q

ANNFIELD PLAIN, DIPTON, AND DISTRICT UNITED FRIENDLY SOCIETIES'
EXCURSION.
LINTZ GREEN TO EDINBURGH.
SATURDAY, JULY 8th, 1882.
FARE, THERE AND BACK, 5s.
☞ For Particulars see Bills. ☜
618q WM. PORTER, Secretary.

EDMONDBYERS.
THE Pic-Nic Society of the above place will hold their ANNUAL PIC-NIC AND SPORTS in a Field kindly granted by Mr. THOMAS ROBINSON, on Saturday, June 24th, 1882. The Sports will consist of WRESTLING, HURDLE RACE, CRICKET MATCH, and FOOTBALL MATCH.—30s. given for Wrestling (weight not to exceed 11 stone). Entrance 1s.—15s. for a Hurdle Race. Entrance, 6d.—Cricket Match, for which a Bat will be given. Entrance, 2s. 6d.—Football Match, for which a Ball will be given. Entrance, 2s. 6d. The Annfield Plain Band will be in attendance. ADMISSION:—Field and Tea, 1s.; Field only, 6d. 605q

TOWN MOOR TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.
100,000 PROGRAMMES will be ready shortly, and may be had from all News Agents, or 23, Nun Street.
Four Brass Band Contests in enclosure near Grand Stand June 28th and 29th, CHARLES GODFREY, Esq., judge, £160 in Prizes. Tickets (if purchased before June 26th), season, 1s. each; single admission, 6d.; on Contest Days, 1s. each admission. No pass out checks.
Games on the Moor—Football, £80 in prizes; Cycling, £45; Cricket, £10; General Sports, £150; Military Sports, for Army, Volunteers, and Constabulary, £60; Children's Sports, 200 prizes; Deaf and Dumb, 50 prizes; Temperance Societies, 150 prizes; Kite Contest, 30 prizes. Entry Forms can be had from the Secretaries.
APPLICATIONS FOR SPACE for the Erection of Tents, Stands, Shows, &c., will be received between 11 and 1 o'clock daily.
W. M. RICHARDSON, Organising Secretary.
Central Committee Rooms, 23, Nun Street,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 611q

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. William Raw.

54, Durham Road, Blackhill.
MR. WILLIAM RAW will SELL BY AUCTION, at the above Sale Rooms, on Saturday and Monday, June 17th and 19th, 1882, a quantity of MILLINERY and DRAPERY GOODS. 612q
Sale to commence each Evening at Six o'clock.

3, Ledger Terrace, Blackhill.—Valuable Freehold Property for Sale.
MR. WILLIAM RAW, instructed by the Executor of the late Mrs. WIGHAM, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr. MURRAY'S, Royal Hotel, Blackhill, on Wednesday, June 28th, 1882, in One Lot, all that Valuable
FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE
Situate at No. 3, Ledger Terrace, Blackhill, and now in the occupation of Mr. Henry Lamb, as Tenant thereof, containing 2 good Front Rooms, Kitchen, and other Conveniences on the Ground Floor; 2 good Bed-rooms on the Second Floor; large Yard, &c.; together with a large and Valuable Garden in front. The Street and Footpath have just been properly made.
This is desirable Property. The Site is certainly one of the pleasantest in the neighbourhood. The view from the front to the West over that beautiful and picturesque landscape is charming and delightful.
On Application the present Tenant will show the Property, and further particulars can be obtained by applying to THOMAS MADDISON, Jun., Esq., Solicitor, Durham; or to the AUCTIONEER.
Sale to commence at Half-past Four p.m. precisely.
Sale Office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 604q

By Mr. J. Crawford.

MR. JOHN CRAWFORD has received a lot of DRAPERY GOODS, consisting of Ladies' Dresses, Ready-made Clothing, &c., which he will SELL BY AUCTION, on his own Premises, on Monday, June 19th, 1882, at Seven p.m.
Sale Office, 25, Victoria Street, Consett. 613q

Consett Auction Mart.
MR. J. CRAWFORD will hold his MONTHLY MART, on Monday First, June 19th, 1882, of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, &c.
HORSES.
12 Useful Horses and Ponies.
CATTLE.
12 Cows, to calve, and in milk.
A quantity of Grazing Cattle.
PIGS.
18 Young Pigs.
HARNESS, &c.
Harness, Conveyance, Coup Carts, Butcher's Cart Scales, Drivers' and Dealers' Whips, and 30 Head of Poultry.
Entries taken up to Ten o'clock on day of Sale.
Sale to commence at One o'clock.
Sale Office, 25, Victoria Street, Consett. 614q

Mr. Thomas M. Dawson.

"The" Auction Rooms, 9, Market Street (few doors from Theatre Royal), Newcastle-on-Tyne.
THOMAS M. DAWSON (late Manager for Mr. W. Easten, Auctioneer, deceased), has pleasure in intimating that he will hold his usual Weekly SALE BY AUCTION, at above address, on Friday, 23rd June, 1882, of New and Second-hand FURNITURE and other Miscellaneous EFFECTS, including Pictures, Draperies, Furnishing Ironmongery, Boots and Shoes, Gold and Silver Watches, Books, Groceries, &c., together with other Specialities, which will be duly advertised in order of arrival.
Sale to commence at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.
N.B.—The Rooms are now open for the reception of Consignments of every description of Goods. The position of "The" Auction Room ensures a large attendance of buyers, and also a fair auction price, and, if preferred, the Auctioneer will purchase and take the risk upon himself. Cash advanced. Prompt settlements.

A. PHILLIPSON,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER, VALUER, HOUSE-AGENT, &c., DIPTON.
CASH ADVANCES made, and FURNITURE, &c. Bought for Cash. Business done Promptly, and upon Reasonable Terms. 27

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA
CHEAPEST AND BEST.
For reliable information, apply to A. PHILLIPSON, Auctioneer, Dipton, or to WILLIAM ROBINSON Medomsley. 393p

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. A. Brodie.

☞ Resumption of Business.
ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Valuer, and Commission Agent, respectfully informs his numerous Friends and Clients that he is now SUFFICIENTLY RECOVERED from his Accident to undertake any Commissions with which they may favour him, and hopes for a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed upon him for so many years.
SALES BY AUCTION CONDUCTED AS USUAL, in the best style, and on reasonable terms.
HOUSE and ESTATE AGENCY undertaken, and A. B. may also be consulted daily in respect to Commercial Business of every description.
Offices—Town Hall, Consett. 359p

East Parade, and Sherburn Terrace, Consett.
MR. ADAM BRODIE respectfully intimates that the Valuable Well-built and Substantial Modern Dwelling-house, occupied by Mrs. Atkinson, in East Parade, Consett, and the pleasantly situate and Commodious House, in Sherburn Terrace, Consett, occupied by Mr. Arthur Jackson, not having been Sold at the Auction, at the house of Mr. George Brown, on June 1st, may be TREATED FOR PRIVATELY on application at his Office, Town Hall, Consett. 588q

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

By Mr H. Brown.

Broomhill Colliery, near Ebchester Station.
MR. HENRY BROWN, being instructed by W. H. RITSON, Esq., will SELL BY AUCTION, on Friday, June 23rd, 1882, the whole of the MATERIALS used on the Colliery, comprising—Small Egg-end Boiler, in excellent condition, having been in use only a short time, 12ft. long, in circumference measuring 13ft.; 80 Fathom of Wire Rope; 2 lots of Wire Rope, in various lengths; a quantity of Old Iron; Office of Wood, covered with Slate and Lined with Deals, in good condition; Blacksmith's Shop; Wood Stable; Shed; Pair of Large Pulley Wheels; several Lots of Second-hand Timber, suitable for building Hay Sheds, &c.; a quantity of Firewood, &c., &c.
Sale to commence at Four o'clock.
Broomhill Sale Office, near Ebchester. 617q

Consett, near the Primitive Methodist Chapel.
MR. H. BROWN, instructed by Mr. JOHN GLENDINNING, who is about to Emigrate to South Africa, will SELL BY AUCTION, at the above place, on Saturday and Monday, June 17th and 19th, 1882, the whole of his Household FURNITURE, BLACKSMITH'S STOCK, TOOLS, &c., comprising—Eight-days' Clock, in Mahogany Case; Mahogany Press; Four-poled Bedstead; 3 Feather Beds; Rabbit Down Bed; 3 Mattresses; 2 large Kitchen Tables; Round Table; Longsettle; Mahogany Three-quarter Chest of Drawers; Half-dozen Chairs, in Hair-seating; Mahogany Centre Table; Iron Rocking Chair; Desk Bed; 2 Iron Bedsteads, with Hangings; small Chest of Drawers; Washstand and Dressing Table; Brussels Carpet and Hearth Rugs; Towel Rack; small Oak Table; Window Cornice and Curtains; 3 Sets of Fenders and Fireirons; 6 splendid Pictures; several Volumes of Books; 6 Kitchen Chairs; Matting; Form; Coffee Mill; Gun; Brass Recking Crook; 2 large Pewter Plates; Kettle; Metal Pots and Pans; Poss-tub and Staff; Washing and Wringing Machine; a variety of Kitchen Requisites and Cooking Utensils; splendid Sewing Machine, by Singer, nearly new; a Field Glass; also 32 head of Young Hens; together with a variety of Useful Articles.
THE BLACKSMITH'S STOCK AND TOOLS
Comprise 2 Pairs of Bellows; 3 Anvils; Square Anvil; Tire Bending Machine; 2 Vices; Wheel Plate; 2 Tool Chests; Punching Machine; 6 Sets of Stocks and Dies; Pair of Stocks, with Slings and Fastenings, nearly new; Chaff Cutter; Meal Chest; Grindstone; Joiners' Bench; splendid Lathe, with Back Motion; Clout Nails; Horse Nails; Bolts and Nuts; Stone and Muller, for Grinding Paint; Set of Wheels, for Water Cart; Fly Wheel, 13ft. 6in.; 4 Scales and Beams; a quantity of Weights; Wood Spouting; Pair of Cart Shafts; Pair of Lancewood Shafts; Aberdeen Scythe; Spades, Shovels, Grapes, Garden Tools, Cart Arms, and Bushes; Wheelbarrow; Shoeing Boxes; a complete Set of Blacksmith's Tools; Bag of Cement; Pair of Cart Wheels and Arms; Sledge Bottom; Railing Posts; New Iron; Old Iron; 50 Rabbit Traps; 3 Pig Troughs; Sack Barrow.
☞ ORDER OF SALE.—The Blacksmith's Stock and Tools will be Sold on Saturday the 17th, at Three o'clock; the Household Furniture on Monday the 19th, at One o'clock.
Broomhill Sale Office, near Ebchester. 602q

By Messrs. Nicholson and Murray.

"Royal" Auction Mart, Benfieldside, close to Benfieldside Station, on the North-Eastern Railway.
ON MONDAY First, June 19th, 1882, Messrs. NICHOLSON and MURRAY will hold their next SALE OF COWS, YOUNG CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, CONVEYANCES, HARNESS, &c.
PRESENT ENTRIES.
4 Fat Cattle; 20 Young Stirks; 30 Cattle, from two to three-years-old; 10 Cows, calved, and to calve; 15 strong Pigs; 3 Young Bulls; 5 Horses; 2 Carts; Pony, 11½ h.h., six-years-old, suitable for Lady's Phæton; Horse Hayrake (new); good Sociable Phæton, in perfect order; Phæton (nearly new), Set of Silver Mounted Harness, do., and a four-year-old Horse, a perfect turn out, which will be offered in one lot; a quantity of Poultry; 2 Wheel-barrows; a quantity of Harness and Sundries; two-year-old Filly, broken to Saddle and Harness; Veal Calf; 100 Superficial Feet of 6ft. Deals; 100 Superficial Feet of 9ft. Deals; Dozen Whips; 4 New Saddles; 2 Sets of Gig Harness; Bridles, &c.
Sale to commence at Two o'clock to a Minute. 616q

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

FROSTERLEY.—The present scheme of drainage was completed on Saturday last by Messrs Elwood, Andrews, and Co., the contractors for the second portion, the first having been done by voluntary labour on the 3rd inst.—The Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, M.P. for Oxford University, and owner of considerable property in the parish, has given a donation of £10 to the fund for contemplated improvements to the Endowed school buildings.—The Rev. F. C. Jugg, until recently rector of Loddington, Northamptonshire, took up his residence at the vicarage on Friday evening, when the church bells rang a merry peal. The Rev Wakefield Luft Meade, M.A., the late vicar, left on Saturday morning to take up duty as rector of Loddington. Mr Jugg "read himself him in" as vicar at the morning service on Sunday.

BROWNEY COLLIERY.—The teachers of the Primitive Sabbath-school held their anniversary on Sunday last, when services were conducted in the morning, afternoon, and evening, by Mr. John Crozier, in the new school-room, kindly granted for the occasion by Mr. Richard Harle, manager of the colliery. The children recited portions of scripture, poetry, and dialogues. The choir was in attendance and sang hymns selected for the occasion, conducted by Mr William Gray. On Saturday the scholars sat down to an excellent tea in the Primitive Methodist Chapel. Afterwards there was a public tea, provided by Mrs Calwallerder, Mrs Labin, and Mrs Laybourn. The tables were presided over by Miss Pickering, Miss Wilkinson, Miss Woollerd, and Miss Tirmston. After tea a public meeting was held, when addresses were delivered by Mr. S. Cadwallerder, J. Laybourn, R. Bryne, and J. Crozier. The chair was occupied by Mr. B. Barlow, superintendent of the school. A vote of thanks to the ladies, speakers, and singers brought the meeting to a close.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

Peeping Tom.—Next week.

Oxhill P.M. Chapel Anniversary.—News of an event a month ago is rather too old for insertion.

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, June 16th, 1882.

PASSING NOTES.

By "Rambler."

A very melancholy case of "Poisoning by misadventure" occurred at Milkwell Burn a few days ago. The medical gentleman attending the family had left some powders for use, but unfortunately the wrong powder was given, and the child died. The jury recommended that a different coloured paper should be used as the outside wrapper of all powders dangerous to life, and I fully concur in their recommendation. I hope that as "red" is the popular signal for danger, medical practitioners will use it to cover all powders of a poisonous character.

Bazaars are, it appears, a very useful institution. A gentleman in closing a bazaar in the south of England stated that he knew of no less than three engagements having sprung from the bazaar, and he had also heard that there were no less than nine engagements on the *tapis* resulting from it. "An old girl" wishes to know whether valuable results might not be obtained by pursuing the course of observations and reports that this gentleman has inaugurated." I see no objection to bazaars on the grounds stated, and would advise "an old girl" to visit a bazaar herself, so that she may give some one an opportunity of becoming "engaged."

Well done, Falmouth! The lucky ratepayers of Falmouth have had to pay for the drink bill for their workhouse, for one year, the sum of *ninepence halfpenny!* Mr F. C. Ballimore is the medical officer who deserves praise for the happy state of the inmates of the workhouse. The medical officers of workhouses nearer home might apply to this gentleman who would probably give them the "tip."

Rather disgusting proceedings are reported from Burnopfield. I hear that on Saturday afternoon last, a number of drunken fellows actually had the audacity to stop a gentleman's carriage in that neighbourhood. My informant says he was surprised to see the number of men in an intoxicated condition at Burnopfield on that day, and regrets to learn the police officer—whom he praises for his attention to duty—was absent at some festive gathering a mile or two off.

A gentlemen asks me what means the inhabitants of Westwood and places adjoining should use to secure train accommodation. The only way that I know of is to petition the Directors of the North-Eastern Railway Company. They grant a similar privilege to the inhabitants of Mickley Square, on the Newcastle and Carlisle Branch of their railway and, if petitioned, I can see no reason why a similar concession should not be made to the inhabitants of Westwood.

The Salvation Army has scored a victory by the decision of the Queen's Bench Division, of which I understand you have a report in the *Guardian* this week. There were some fears lest the "roughs" who were banding themselves together in some parts of the country to molest the members of the Salvation Army were going to succeed in their object; but the decision referred to gives these disturbers of the peace to clearly understand that the law is on the side of those willing to obey it, and not on the side of those who openly announce their intention to set it at defiance. The present case of the Salvation Army may be the case of any political and social demonstration in future; and in view more especially of a recent circular from the Home Office, it is a relief to learn that an assembly or procession intrinsically legal does not become unlawful merely because the rabble of a town or village announce an intention of making it the occasion of a riot.

I deeply regret to learn of the death of Mrs McGowan, of Derwent House. Only a few days ago her husband, the Rev Earle McGowan, passed away after a very brief illness; and now the poor widow, broken-hearted by the removal of her husband, has gone to join him. Seven children are left to mourn the loss of those dearest to them in this world. May "He who is the father of the fatherless" be near to guide them in their journey through life.

Local and District News.

The Durham Midsummer General Quarter Sessions of the Peace begin on Monday, the 19th June inst. The County Business of the Sessions will be done on Thursday, the 29th June inst.

The New Town Hall for Consett.—A meeting of the directors of the Consett Town Hall Company (Limited), took place at the Offices, Parliament Street, Consett, last Friday evening, when there were present Mr W. Jenkins, J.P. (chairman), Rev F. Steggall, Messrs Aynsley, Douglas, Potts, Taylor, Ainsworth, Davison, Shell, and T. W. Welford, jun., the secretary. Seven plans were presented by various architects for the erection of a Town Hall at the junction of Middle Street, and Front Street, Consett, and after the same had been duly considered, the design submitted by Mr John Lister Newcombe, F.R.I.B.A., of Newcastle, was ultimately accepted as being the most suitable for the purpose.

Accidental Poisoning at Milkwell Burn.—On Monday, an inquest was held at Milkwell Burn, before Mr W. B. Elsdon, deputy coroner for South Northumberland, on the body of Hugh Donley, aged 14 days, son of James Donley, a miner.—From the evidence it transpired that the doctor who had attended Mrs Donley in her confinement had supplied her with two sets of powders, one to be taken by herself and the other by the child. On Saturday night last the child was restless, and at the request of his wife Donley mixed a powder and gave it to the child. The two sets of powders were kept in a drawer together and were wrapped up similarly. Donley, unfortunately, took one of his wife's powders. The child after swallowing the mixture was immediately seized with convulsions and died an hour afterwards.—The jury brought in a verdict of death by misadventure, with a recommendation that medical men should place such powders in differently coloured wrappers.

Grass cutting operations have been commenced in the neighbourhood of Consett during the past few days.

Hymns for Sunday School Anniversaries, &c., printed on the shortest notice, and at the cheapest rate, by Robert Jackson, "Guardian" Office, Consett. Estimates furnished.

Freak of Nature.—Mr E. M. Taylor Smith, of Partridge Close House. Tow Law, has a chicken with three legs on one side properly formed, with toes all right. It is of the Dorking breed.

Thew v. Thew.—In our report of this case which was heard at Consett Police Court on the 5th inst., we stated in error, that the case was adjourned. The case was *dismissed*

The North-Eastern Railway return of traffic for the week ending June 10th, shows that the receipts for the week amount to £111,613, against £136,448 in the corresponding week of last year, a decrease of £24,835.

At Newcastle, on Tuesday, an insurance clerk named Thompson was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for appropriating over £40 belonging the local branch of the Lancashire Insurance Company.

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

The Joicey Memorial Window for West Pelton Church.—Designs prepared by Mr C. E. Kempe, of London, have been fixed upon by the committee, and approved by the Archdeacon and Bishop. The order has now been given, and the work will be superintended by the architects of the church, Messrs Austin, Johnson, and Hicks.

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.—In the division of the House of Lords on Monday night on the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Albany. and the Duke of Cambridge voted for the bill, as also did the members of the Government, except the Lord Chancellor. Last year the majority against the bill was eleven; this year the majority is reduced to four.

Testimonial to Dr. Antliff.—A presentation was made at the Primitive Methodist Conference by the former students of the Sunderland Theological Institute to the Rev W. Antliff, D.D., as an expression of their esteem and as a mark of their appreciation of his valuable services as the principal for thirteen years. The presentation took the form of a life-size portrait in oil, which had been executed by Mr Barry, of Hull. The likeness is admitted to be an excellent one.

Snowstorm in Scotland.—On Sunday night and Monday morning, snow fell heavily in the north of Scotland. The tops of the Grampian ranges are white with snow, and the weather has suddenly become as cold as January. Nearly an inch of snow fell on Monday in some parts of Fifeshire. The unfavourable change in the weather has seriously checked vegetation. Thunder and lightning prevailed for some hours over the eastern section of Perthshire.

Methodist New Connexion Conference.—The 86th annual conference of this body is at present being held at Batley. The report of the missions showed that the condition of the home missions was cheering. At the the Darlington mission it had been a remarkably prosperous year, and it was proposed to erect a new chapel there. A new chapel was also about to be erected at Middlesbrough, towards which, Mrs Love had promised £1,000, making her donations during the last few months to the amount of upwards of £4,000.

The Ironworkers' Strike in America.—The *Times'* Philadelphia correspondent telegraphing last (Thursday) night says:—With regard to the iron strike, the vigorous measures taken at Cleveland have stopped all molestation of the non-strikers, who now work in larger numbers at the rolling mills. At Pittsburg, the situation is unchanged, except two small mills, which have resumed work at the old wages with non-strikers. The trade union begins paying them with 4dols. weekly. Iron prices are advancing somewhat because of the curtailed production.

Durham Diocesan Inspection. — Scholars' Written Examination.—The following is the list of children who have obtained places in the 1st and 2nd classes in the written examinations held under the Durham Dioceasan Inspector. Those in the first class receive prizes and certificates, and those in the second class certificates from the Diocesan Board. Grade II.—Class I, Elizabeth Gibson, Hexham Sunday; Agnes M. H. Emlison, Hexham Sunday; A. T. Simpson, Chester-le-Street, Jane Begg, Durham. Class II, Lucy A. Shaw, Wolsingham; George A. Hudson, Chester-le-Street; Annie Arkle, Haydon Bridge; Robert Yeoman, Chester-le-Street; Elizabeth Kitchen, Stanhope; Alice M. Lacy, Wolsingham; Annie L. Dodd, Dora Thwaites, Ellen Newby, Durham. Grade II.—Class I, Eleanor M. Hindmarsh, Wolsingham; Class II, T. W. Kilby, Edward Ward, George Gedling, Harriet Askew, Chester-le-Street; M. Hindmarsh. Wolsingham; A. E. Maddison, Annie G. Green, Durham.

Primitive Methodist Conference.—The sittings of this assembly were resumed on Tuesday. Rev J. Wood, M.A., in the chair. The statistics of the Sunderland District showed that the membership of the district was 23,139, increase 880, deaths 324, ministers 94, local preachers 1,658, leaders 1,340, connexional chapels 375, other places 197, schools 442, teachers 8,737, scholars 52,767, catechumens 5,153. Several hours were occupied by a conversation on the state of the work of God, in which a representative from all the 19 districts, including the Rev A. Latimer, Sunderland, took part, and was closed by the following resolution, on the motion of the Rev Dr Antliff and the Rev T. Southron:—"That the Conference records its devout gratitude to Almighty God for the measure of success which had crowned the labours of the Connexion during the past year, there being a net increase of 6 017 members, exclusive of the increase (if any) in Canada, the returns from which had not come to hand for the present year. There was also an increase of 2,818 Sabbath School scholars, which it was hoped would shortly yield a proportionate addition to their membership. They prayed that ministers and people might labour with an increasing success during the coming year, and that Heaven's blessing might rest on all their agencies and institutions.

Local Poor-Law Expenditure.—For the first time for ten years we have an opportunity of ascertaining accurately the expenditure per head of population for Poor Law purposes. On the average of the 44 unions in the north-eastern district, under the inspectorship of Mr G. Culley, it amounted, for the year ended Michaelmas last, to 4s 3d., varying from 2s 4½d in Hartlepool Union, to 7s 8d in Bellingham. As compared with the statement issued last year by the inspector, it appears that the Poor Law expenditure, as between the years ending Michaelmas, 1880 and 1881, has been reduced:—

As to indoor relief by... ...	£4,285
As to outdoor relief by... ...	9,316
As to other Poor Law charges by	1,473
Making a total reduction of	£15,074

or a saving of 4 per cent. in twelve months. The statistics for Lanchester Union are—Population (1881) 57,872; In-maintenance, £1,455; out relief, £3,384; total rate, 1s 2d in the £; rate in the £ for Poor Law purposes, 9d; rate of Poor Law expenditure per head of the population, 3s 2d. The total figures for the 15 Unions in the county of Durham are as follows:—Population in 1881, 875,507; In-maintenance, £30,356; out-relief £70,309; total rate, 1s 3½d in the £; rate in the £ for Poor Law purposes, 10½d; rate of Poor Law expenditure per head of the population 3s 10d.

OUTRAGE AT USHAW COLLIERY.

A "BLACKLEG" SHOOTING AT CHILDREN.

Yesterday (Thursday) at Lanchester Police Court Mr A. O. Smith, solicitor, Durham, applied to the Bench for a warrant for the apprehension of a man, named John Todd, one of the miners at present employed at Ushaw Moor Colliery, on a charge which he characterised of so atrocious a nature as to be almost impossible to exaggerate it, viz., for discharging a loaded revolver at a number of children, near to the school-room at Ushaw Moor Colliery. According to the learned gentleman's statement, it appeared that on Sunday afternoon last the children were standing on the highway adjoining the school, when Todd passed. At the same time some crows were flying over the schoolroom, and the children began to cry "Crow." Todd thereupon, without the least provocation, pulled a revolver out of his pocket, and presenting it at the children, fired. It was only by the merciful intervention of Providence that one or more of the children was not killed. He would be able to establish, by three independent witnesses, that the pistol was presented at the children, and not fired over their heads. Search had been made for the bullet, but it had not been found.

Mr Kearney (the chairman): How do you propose to prove that the pistol was loaded?

Mr Smith: By the report, which the witnesses describe as loud, and different to a blank report. I will also prove that Todd afterwards admitted to Sergt. Elliott that the revolver was loaded. Under these circumstances, I ask your worships to grant a warrant for shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and at the proper time I will be prepared with ample evidence to support the charge.

Mr Smith then called a boy, Patrick Doyle, ten years old, who was amongst the children when the pistol was discharged. They had not done anything, he said to provoke Todd.

Sergt. Elliott saw Todd after the pistol was fired, when he admitted that it was loaded at the time, and stated that he fired in the air to frigthen the children, who had been annoying him.

The Chairman, after consulting with the other magistrates, said that a summons had already been issued against Todd for unlawfully firing a pistol on the highway, and the Bench preferred to hear that charge before granting the present application.

Mr Smith agreed to this course.

PRESENTATION AT LINTZ COLLIERY.

On Monday night last the workmen at Lintz Colliery, joined by those of Garesfield, met in the Lodge-room, in which the former hold their meetings, for the purpose of hearing addresses from Mr John Orr, of Annfield Plain, and Mr J. Wilson, of Durham, in connection with a presentation which the workmen of Lintz have made to Mr P. Carlin on his leaving that colliery, where he has been delegate for upwards of five years, for the purpose of becoming check-weighman at Garesfield Colliery.

The present consists of a lever watch with a silver chain for Mr Carlin, and a gold keeper ring for Mrs Carlin. The watch bore an inscription the following—"Presented to Mr P. Carlin. as a mark of esteem by the Lintz workmen, June 12th, 1882."

The chair was occupied by Mr J. Langley, the chairman of the Lodge, who, after introducing the object of the meeting, said there was no need for him to say a great deal as to the character of Mr Carlin. The fact of their being met there for the purpose they were, and the beauty and splendour of the articles, were a sure index of their knowledge of that gentleman, and their appreciation of his worth. They by experience knew how hard Mr Carlin had worked among them. And they had felt the great change affected at the Colliery by his labours. As in all cases, so in this, a man's actions were the truest indications of his character. He hoped, however, that the spirit of unionism infused into them would not die out, but that having learned that they were best helped when depending on themselves. Labour's true support must come from within. They had looked to others in the past, and consequently their position had been at best but a second-handed one. Trusting to men in commerce, whose interests were in opposition to that of labour, wages had been the last to be considered instead of the first. Leaving their political affairs in the hands of others, they have received their politics as a dole. Labour's voice, while it might be strong in the individual, yet it was weak in the aggregate, as there were only two to utter it, Messrs Burt and Broadhurst. He then introduced

Mr John Eltringham, the delegate, to make the presentation, who said he had been very intimately acquainted with Mr Carlin, until he went to Lintz, but he had heard of him at a distance and in the Council meeting. He had heard of the great changes which had taken place at Lintz since, in response to the exhortation of that gentleman, the workmen had become more united than they had been. Prior to that some men had worked as many shifts in the fortnight as they choose, while others had been working very short time. The alteration of this brought the frown of the masters, but heedless of all, the change had been striven for and obtained. It, therefore, gave him very great pleasure in presenting Mr Carlin, in the name of the Lintz workmen, the watch, and the ring to his partner, hoping they would live for a long time to wear them as tokens of regard in which they were held by the people of the neighbourhood.

Mr Carlin replied in a very interesting speech, and said that he had received many expressions of kindness from the Lintz workmen while he had laboured among them. There had no doubt been a great change at the Colliery, but he would remind them that this had not been his work alone, but the work of the united body of men acting under the counsel of the local committee. The sure result of a compact union was the removal of evils no one man nor a single committee could effect any good unless they felt strong in the strength of the united Colliery. This fact contained a very important lesson not only to them to whom he was then speaking, but to all workmen. He hoped that at all times they would give their future officers the same effective support which had been afforded to the past ones, then their labours would not be in vain and impositions unknown. And he hoped at all times not only to live at Garesfield so that he might merit the approval of the people there, but in such a manner that the Lintz workmen might never regret having given him and his partner those marks of respect.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr Wilson, and after the usual vote of thanks, the meeting was brought to a close.

Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets labelled—"James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use. 186q

CONSETT COUNTY COURT.

Wednesday, June 13th.—Before E. J. Meynell, Esq., Judge.

SUING FOR SCHOOL FEES.

Tait v. Sharkee.—Michael Sharkee, ironworker, Consett, who was sued by Mr John Tait, schoolmaster, of Sherburn Terrace, for 10s 6d, school fees due, was ordered to pay the same within thirty days.

Tait v. McPherson.—Mr Tait also sought to recover from William McPherson, a puddler at Consett Ironworks, the sum of 15s on account of school fees.—Plaintiff explained that three of the defendants children—two boys and one girl—attended his school for three quarters, and he was suing for one quarter's fees for the two boys only, and allowing the girl to go free. 15s he said was his regular charge, with the addition of 2d per quarter for pens and ink.—His Honour, having examined the plaintiff's register, observed that he saw in the column opposite the defendants daughters name the sum of 11s 4d as being due.—Plaintiff thought there was not. Either His Honour or himself (plaintiff) must be mistaken. (Laughter).—His Honour: Yes; one of us must be in error.—His Honour having pointed out the figures to the plaintiff, the latter, amid much merriment, explained that it was a "double mark," which had been hurriedly made, and simply meant nothing. (Laughter). He admitted that he was a bad writer, but if he took pains he could write as well as anybody.—His Honour observed that this was a candid admission for a schoolmaster to make in court. (Loud laughter).—Defendant's wife admitted owing 15s, and alleged that she gave the plaintiff 3s some time ago, and this brought the amount down to 12s. Plaintiff promised to send her a bill, but never did so.—Plaintiff said the defendant might have paid him the 3s but he had no recollection of it.—His Honour: But she has sworn that she gave you the money. I give judgment for plaintiff for 12s to be paid at 3s per month.

WRONGFUL POSSESSION OF A WINCH.

Whitfield v. Smith.—In this case the plaintiff was Wesley Whitfield, mason, who sought to recover possession of a winch and appliances wrongfully detained by the defendant, Geo. Smith, of Benfieldside. Mr Welford, Consett, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Patrick, Durham, was for the defence.—Plaintiff bought a winch or crane from George Reed, of Boggle Hole in 1872 for £2 10s, and took it to Carrhouse Quarry. In the year 1879 he lent the winch in question to Thomas Hall, Benfieldside, but it was never returned to him, and Hall had since died. Plaintiff subsequently saw the winch standing in Benfieldside Road on property in the occupation of the defendant. He went on one occasion to fetch it away, but the defendant's wife prevented him doing so, and threatened to use violence towards him if he attempted to touch it. Plaintiff saw the defendant afterwards and asked him to deliver up his "wench." (Laughter). Defendant replied that if he (plaintiff) had gone to him in a "mannerly manner," he might have treated with him for it. As it was, however, he had received an attorney's letter, and that was sufficient for him. (Laughter). Cross-examined by Mr Patrick: Although he lent the winch in 1879 he had never demanded it until now, and had moreover passed by the place several times. Plaintiff never received £1 on account from Hall. Had heard that Hall went off to Australia but he never went to see him about the winch. Did not know that Hall's effects were sold by auction previous to his departure abroad, and that a mortgagee was on the estate.—His Honour remarked that he had no evidence that defendant had possession of the winch and had refused to give it up.—Mr Welford then called the defendant, who after having been sworn, stated that he had the winch in his possession but had not refused to deliver it up to the plaintiff because he had never seen him before.—For the defence, Mr Patrick said he would prove that Hall purchased the winch from the plaintiff, and afterwards sold it to the defendant.—Mrs Agnes Hall, wife of the late Thomas Hall, formerly residing at Blackhill, said that she saw her husband before he went to Australia give the plaintiff some money, but she could not swear how much it was. It was fixed in the quarry and no one claimed it. Mrs Hall admitted that all her husbands effects with the exception of the winch, were sold by auction prior to his going abroad.—Defendant alleged that he paid Mr Hall £3 for the winch.—His Honour gave a verdict in favour of plaintiff for the sum of £2, to be reduced to 1s if the winch is given back in 7 days.

A "BUTCHER" AND HIS MASTER.

Brown v. Lawson.—In this case, the plaintiff, Isaac Brown, horse-keeper, in the employment of the Consett Iron Company, brought an action against Robert Lawson, farmer, of Low Bradley, to obtain the sum of £3 19s on account of money due; and in a set off defendant claimed from plaintiff £5 2s 3d for goods, &c., obtained from him on various occasions, £2 9s of which was admitted by plaintiff. Some of the items in plaintiff's bill were partially admitted by the defendant. Mr Wilson, of the firm of Messrs Bush and Wilson, Newcastle, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr C. E. Barnes, Durham, was for the defence.—Plaintiff said that the defendant knew nothing about the butching business himself, and consequently he engaged him to kill and dress his sheep, and have 3s per week. Plaintiff in addition was to receive his dinner. He also did other work on the defendant's farm, such as clipping horses, mending carts, leading straw, and any odd job that required doing. He also worked three days at the thrashing machine, and although there was no agreement between them he was entitled to receive 4s a-day, the regular price for farm labourers. On the 4th May plaintiff asked defendant for a settlement and a bill was made out. He told defendant that he wanted £3 19s from him, and that he (plaintiff) owed the defendant £2 9s. Defendant said he would allow him £2 for the work he had done for him. Plaintiff replied that it was too little.—His Honour (to plaintiff): What are you?—Plaintiff: I am a horse-keeper, your honour; but I do odd jobs now and then.—Mr Wilson: He appears to be a "Jack of all trades."—Mr Barnes (sotto voce): And master of none (laughter).—Cross-examined: Whilst working at the thrashing machine plaintiff started at eight in the morning and left off at half-past three. Had received from the defendant 14s 8d for other work done, and further received half a sheep. Defendant had recently six sheep killed on the railway, and claimed £14 as compensation from the company. Plaintiff sold the carcases to different persons in the country, and defendant presented him with half-a-sheep for his trouble. He received from the defendant four battens of straw, and paid 6d per batten for them, and a load of old deal ends worth about 1s. Defendant delivered the wood himself, but plaintiff assisted in loading it. Did not know that defendant's cart was broken when leading it. Plaintiff also received a load of manure from the colliery proprietors.—Joseph Willis, Edward Shotton, and plaintiff's wife also gave evidence in support of the case.—Defendant, sworn, stated that the plaintiff assisted him at the thrashing machine two three-quarter days—that is a day and a half. He never employed plaintiff to kill his sheep, and did not agree to give him 3s a day. Plaintiff killed thirty sheep and one pig for him, and also made a cart cover. He was quite willing to allow him 3s per per week for the time he was employed by him. Plaintiff also obtained four thraves of straw from him at 13s per thrave, besides a cart load of deals. He never offered the plaintiff £2 when he made out his bill.—Cross-examined: Defendant said he believed 1s 6d was the usual charge for killing pigs and 3d each for sheep. Plaintiff did not dress the animals after killing them.—John Anderson stated that he received 1s 9d a-piece for clipping horses at the colliery.—Nicholson Hunter, butcher, alleged that when employed in Sunderland he always used to kill, skin, and clean sheep at the rate of 3d per head. The charge for killing pigs was 1s 6d each.—His Honour found for plaintiff for £1 8s to be paid in twenty-eight days, without allowing for set off.

CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE OF WIFE.

Whitfield v. Russell.—This was an action brought by Geo. Whitfield, of Shotley Bridge, against Wm. Russell, a draughtsman, for five weeks' maintenance of defendant's wife and child, at 10s per week. The case was heard at the court two months ago, when His Honour ordered the defendant to contribute 10s weekly towards the support of his wife (who is living with the plaintiff, her father), and pay a further instalment of 20s per month until previous arrears incurred were liquidated.—Mr Barnes appeared for the plaintiff, and explained that the amount claimed was for the maintenance of the defendant's wife from April 4th until May 9th, the date of the last judgment.—Defendant said he understood the order commenced on the day of the judgment was made and not from the date the summons was taken out. He also stated that he forwarded his wife £2 on the previous Thursday, but she refused to accept it. Defendant also asserted that he was obliged to save 15s out of his weekly earnings in order to fulfil his liabilities.—His Honour gave judgment for £2 to be paid at once and the balance forwarded subsequently.

Willis v. Close.—Joseph Willis, of Butts Cottages, Dipton, miner, sued Charles Close, of Tanfield, and Elizabeth his wife, for the sum of £9 16s for twenty-eight weeks' board, washing, and lodging for plaintiff's wife previous to her, marriage with him, viz: from the 22nd April to the 23rd November, 1878, being at the rate of 7s per week.—Mr C. E. Barnes appeared on behalf of plaintiff and Mr T. W. Welford, jun., for the defendant.—The case was struck out.

A BILL OF SALE TRANSACTION.

Lotingo v. Crawford.—In this case Isaac Lotingo, of Sunderland, a money lender, acting on behalf of his infant daughter Rachel (16), brought an action against John Crawford, auctioneer, of Consett, or the wrongful conversion of two cows, which were conveyed in a bill of sale, and claimed £29 as damages.—Mr Bentham, Sunderland, conducted the case for the plaintiff, and Mr Barnes represented the defendant.—Plaintiff spoke to seeing the animals in question on the farm in the occupation of Miss Phillips, of the New Road Farm, Benfieldside, the same being conveyed to the plaintiff's daughter (who advanced the money) under a bill of sale.—The defendant, called by Mr Bentham, said he sold some cows not very long since belonging to Miss Phillips, daughter of Wm. Phillips, of Benfieldside. Miss Phillips gave the necessary instructions herself. She entered three animals on the morning of the sale (February 27th), and they were subsequently delivered at his Auction Mart. She did not inform him whose cows they were, and he made no inquiries respecting them. He sold two of the cows for £14 and £15 respectively, but the third was not disposed of. He paid the money over to Miss Phillips, and returned her the cow unsold.—Mr Robert Sydney, bailiff, deposed that he was sent out with a warrant by Mr Smith (clerk in plaintiff's office) to take possession of Miss Phillip's farm on 3rd April last, when he found the place entirely deserted. From certain information he received he went to Mr Crawford and inquired if he had sold any cows for Mrs Phillips? Witness could not say which Phillips he mentioned. Defendant replied in the affirmative, giving him full particulars of the transaction.—William Basset, another bailiff, gave corroborative testimony.—His Honour said he had no evidence as to the identity of the cows, and Mr Bentham asked for the case to be adjourned.—His Honour replied that no case had been made out against the defendant, and therefore he non-suited the plaintiff with leave to institute further proceedings.

GOODS SOLD AND DELIVERED.

Forster v. McClusky and Others.—In these cases Mr Barnes appeared for the plaintiff and Mr Welford for the defence. The plaintiff, John P. Forster, assignee of the book debts of Wm. Ellison, grocer, Dipton, liquidating debtor, sued Messrs McCluskey, Michael Mallin, and Toner for goods sold and delivered.—The cases were adjourned for two months on account of the indisposition of one of the plaintiff's witnesses, and plaintiff was ordered to pay the costs of the three adjournments.

THE SALVATION ARMY AND THE AXBRIDGE MAGISTRATES.

The case of "Beatty and others v. Gillbank" came before Mr Justice Field and Mr Justice Cave, sitting in the Queen's Bench Division, on Tuesday. It was a special case stated for the opinion of the court. In consequence of the collision which took place in the streets between the processions of the Salvation Army and the "Skeleton Army," and the rioting occasioned by the antagonism of the mob to the Salvation Army, the Axbridge magistrates issued a notice prohibiting "unlawful assemblies." A notice was also served on the appellant Beatty, who was the captain of the Salvation Army. On the following Sunday morning the Army marched through the town in procession, when rioting ensued, and the police stopped the procession and told Beatty that the Army must disperse. He declined to comply, and was arrested, as were the other respondent, although it was admitted by the police that neither of the three men had committed an overt act of violence. The question raised for the Court was whether the order of the magistrates was a valid one, and should under the circumstances be affirmed or quashed.

Mr Edward Clarke, Q.C., Mr Suthers, and Mr Lawrence Jackson were counsel for the appellants; Mr Poole appeared for the respondent.

Their Lordships, without calling upon Mr Clarke, Q.C., to reply, were of opinion that the order of the justices was wrong and must be quashed. The object of the Salvation Army was certainly not unlawful in itself, and they had proceeded to carry out that object in a peaceable and orderly manner. The tumult was brought about, not by the action of the Salvation Army, but by that of the Skeleton Army. What right had an unlawful assembly to prevent a man from doing a lawful act? Their Lordships trusted that when the decision of the Court had been given the people of Weston-super-Mare would at once accept it as binding upon them. It was to the great credit of the people of this country that they had a strong disposition to obey the law and to side with it. It was therefore to be hoped that the peace of the town would be restored, and that no further disturbance would take place. Should, however, the Skeleton Army or any other disorderly people continue to assail the Salvation Army in their orderly proceedings, the judges hoped that the magistrates and the police would do their duty by taking necessary steps to preserve the peace.

The conviction was quashed.

The Lord Bishop of Durham and his Clergy.—The Lord Bishop on Tuesday entertained at Auckland Castle about sixty clergymen representing the various clerical meetings in the county—such as North-east Durham, Darlington, &c. The gathering was chiefly of a social character, but an interesting conversazione followed on various topics of Church interest, the foremost matter, perhaps, being the development of home mission work, in which his Lordship has, ever since his advent to the diocese, taken a warm interest.

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UNDER THE TERROR.

BY

MARY C. ROWSELL.

Author of "Love Loyal," "St. Nicholas' Eve" &c., &c.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

"THE BAKER'S WIFE."

ONE little year or two more, and the humblest flour-mixer in all the city would not have exchanged quarters with him whom the people in their mood of savage gaiety had taken to calling its chief baker. At the present moment, however, this important personage's dwelling was maintained on a high scale of magnificence; though not so prodigal as in the time of his predecessors, and with the further difference of an internal decency and decorum to which they had been strangers; while a smith's bench, together with a fair wife, and two as beautiful children (until lately there had been three, but one had been taken from the evil to come) as man might wish for, occupied the leisure once spent on Montespans and Dubarrys. This man's lot, as the world goes, would have been an endurable one, if he had not been so heavily weighted with the sins of his fathers. As yet, however, he had not come to understand how crushing that load was, and he still hoped that patience and good management might relieve him of it. The first quality he was personally rich in, but for the good management, there was perhaps not enough of it, or possibly too much, or the suggested remedies were of too conflicting a nature, and never, at all events, did physicians disagree as those would-be healers did over poor France and her chief baker.

But that is to look forward; in the meantime his surroundings wore much of their former state, though they wore it more soberly. The chief baker's chief usher's watch-dog eye still looked narrowly to see that his master's visitors were accoutred from top to toe in regulation ruffles and coats and pantaloons, and the rest of the gear that is the making of so many a man. It was not so long now before a day should come when he should point his white wand agonizedly at a pair of tied shoes covering a pair of the honestest feet that ever trode, and murmur to a gallant soldier standing by, "Ah, sir, no buckles in his shoes;" and, with a twinkle in his handsome eyes, the merry gentleman would reply: "Ah, sir, all is lost;" little dreaming how near his jesting words had, as jests sometimes do, hit the truth. All might not be absolutely lost; but those tied shoes were doing their share in trampling down the outer twigs of divinity encompassing a king, as hardly their wearer imagined, or perhaps desired.

But this person who had sent to crave an audience of the chief baker, or rather of the chief baker's wife, passed flawless under the ordeal of the chief usher's needle-sharp eye. Buckles in his shoes he had, and diamond ones to boot—old heirlooms of proudest descent, and not a thread of his rich dark Court suit but harmonised with the gems; and it was altogether without qualm or scruple that Marie Antoinette was informed that Monsieur the Marquis De Ravignac waited her Majesty's good pleasure.

A gracious but shadowy smile lighted up the pale and worn but still beautiful face of the Queen as her visitor entered; and the proud reserve that was daily settling more heavily down upon her features, yielded a little in the flush, half of charming confusion, half of amusement, at the perplexity of manner in which the visitor stood and gazed at the beautiful hand extended to him. It seemed as if his savoir faire had received some sudden and unexpected check — as if he were mentally debating the proper course to pursue with that hand. Ought it to be taken, or shaken, or both? or kissed, and all three? The powers above only knew. Kissed—the visitor had some sort of an idea; and he had no objection, none in the world, if only—— And then with a perturbation that rarely ruffled the spirit of Margot Bouchard's son, he looked down at his own hands.

"Ah, marquis," said the Queen, coming with her woman's tact to the rescue, "if your left hand were even a thousand times more awkward than it appears to be, what shall it not be forgiven for its companion's sake?" And she glanced towards his slinged arm. His face cleared. "The fame," continued Marie Antoinette, "of your good deeds at Soissons ——"

"Ah, madame," interrupted the diffident hero, with something almost like a blush, "do not speak of them."

"Nay, but I must," insisted the Queen. "Is not all Paris ringing with them? Oh, I can tell you, monsieur, there are few who would not have killed that infamous wretch—who aimed at you only too well—on the spot, if he could have been caught."

"Ah," languidly smiled my lord, "he was too clever for that. I assure your Majesty I should have felt vastly sorry if he had been."

"You are always too generous, marquis," answered the Queen. "Few would go such a length as to say that heartily as you do. Well, well, I will not pity you then. You have your reward in the sympathy of all who really love France, and —— "

"And in the felicity I enjoy of seeing your Majesty—h'm—once more."

"Ah, marquis, have you turned flatterer? It was Marcelle of whom I was going to speak."

"On my soul I am glad of that," he said, throwing off his suave tones, and speaking with almost savage bluntness, "for it is what I want to do."

"You left her well?" inquired the Queen.

"She has left me, madame," he said, his brows knitting into a heavy frown. "She is apparently like all the other cat creatures of your sex —— "

"Monsieur!" said the Queen, looking at him in amazement.

"I entreat your Majesty's pardon," he went on, with a careless wave of his hand, "if I do not measure my words to please you. I find a difficulty" —and his voice grew thick—"under the circumstances. I say that my wife is like they say cats are so fond of doing, and has—run back to the old home. Eh? And I"—he added, fixing his eyes defiantly on the Queen—"I have come to fetch her back again. That's all."

"Marquis," said the Queen, rising proudly, "you are using strange words."

"They're good enough French, I believe, madame. I learned grammar, anyhow, when I was a brat," he added, his eyes quailing shiftily under the Queen's glance.

"You are, nevertheless, speaking in riddles," she said, calmly.

"Am I so?" he laughed, recovering his momentary confusion. "Well, they're for you to explain then. In what corner of this big place of yours am I to find my wife? There's the question, and the sooner it's answered the better, or it mayn't be so pleasant for some people. I don't mean any disrespect to your Majesty; but it's criminal, don't you see, to harbour a man's lawful wife away from him. And considering all that's going on yonder," and he jerked his finger threateningly towards a window looking direct on the Hall of the Deputies, "I suppose you'll hardly care to be setting yourself above the law just now. Anyhow, the King wouldn't be best pleased you should I fancy, unless he's the idiot they say he is."

"I do not know," said the Queen, pale with anger, not quite untouched by fear, as her astonished gaze followed the stridings to and fro of the infuriated man. "I do not know what the law may be ——"

"No," he interrupted, with a loud laugh, "that's the worst of you always."

"What the law may be in such a case," calmly continued the Queen, "but I do know that if Madame De Ravignac had fled here for protection from you, it would have been extended to her. They warned me against you, monsieur, long ago. They suspected your designs —— "

"Designs!" he cried, turning on her ragefully. "They said you were a leveller, a demagogue, a traitor who would not stop at seeing the very throne itself hurled down. I laughed them to scorn for their pains. Heaven help me! I told them the King had no faithfuller servant than Maurice De Ravignac. I would, I told these detractors of yours, trust you as I never before trusted living man. And I was true to my word, for I gave you Marcelle Duchastel, the best, the purest, bravest-hearted woman I knew. God forgive me for it. Yes, I thought I sealed her happiness then; and I thought, too, that in her love, I was linking you to us, and to the cause of France, still closer—— Well, I am well punished; and she—— Oh, mon Dieu! what has she done to deserve this? What has she done? No, marquis," continued the Queen, after a momentary pause, "your wife is not here. Neither do I know where she is. Only this from my heart I pray—that you may not find her—that never again your eyes see hers——"

"Woman!" he shrieked, lifting his clenched fist.

"Ay, woman—Queen; yes, as you will. So much a woman, that for a moment I almost feared you; for I thought you mad. So true a Queen, that I command you never to set foot in my presence again." She turned and rang a small hand-bell. "The audience of Monsieur de Ravignac," she added, as her summons was answered, "is ended."

For an instant it seemed as if he was about to dispute his dismissal; but a furtive glance stolen from the haughty figure of the Queen to the face of the usher so stolidly waiting to conduct him from her presence, convinced him that he had no choice but to obey; and with a low obeisance which she did not, or feigned not to see, and the baleful mockery of a smile on his livid and seething lips, he went out. "She shall pay for this day's work," he muttered, grinding his teeth, as he drove away in the glass coach.

Once more alone, the Queen sank down upon a couch, and shivered with the thrill which old wives love to say comes to remind people that someone is walking over their grave. "But no, no," she broke forth at last, "he is surely mad. That changed manner, those brutal words, those savage eyes which used to be so brave, and yet so gentle, that one might almost have envied the woman their best light fell on. Oh, Marcelle, my poor child, what has become of you? My pretty dove, to think my wretchedness must touch even you! and I thought this was to have made us all so happy. My pretty bright-eyed one, whom I swore to love and protect so carefully, to think it should come to this! Marcelle! child! where are you now?"

"Madame la marquise is in the boudoir?" inquired monsieur of the housekeeper, as he entered the hall on his return from the château.

"Madame has not come back," answered Madame Pomard.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

THE DOMESTIC TROUBLES OF CITIZEN CRASSUS.

BESIDES the facts of which some knowledge had been gleaned by the prisoner of the Griffenfels were others, equally if not more significant, of which he was in entire ignorance. Among these was the arrest of the King and Queen; and the anointed person of Louis rested on a coarse mattrass in the Temple prison, while De Ravignac pictured him desponding, but still a King, in the palace of the Luxembourg. Stranger jumble of facts never had to be digested in one brain. Wonderful phantasmagoria all whirling to the chimes of that Carillon National, pretty little tune which had been called Ca Ira this age of a time, now swelling into that music of a midnight dream, the mighty chant of the Army of the Rhine. The prisoner spent hours in vain imaginings of what that patriot hymn could be like—

> Allons enfants de la Patrie
> Le jour de gloire est arrivé,
> Contre nous, de la tyrannie
> L'etendard sanglant est levé.

And then, scattered amid the columns of those stray sheets, he came upon fragmentary lines of the thing now inspiring men to such deeds of heroism; now intoxicating them with the frenzy of bloodshed; now stealing the bitterness of death itself. What could it be like? What could it be like? And the chatter of the birds and the river's eternal rushing were all his answer.

And that deadly machine which had supplanted the hanging post? That novel toy constructed on old lines—for there is nothing new under the sun—but so cleverly improved by ingenious Dr. Guillotin for ci-devant Monsieur de Paris, now called plain Citizen Sanson—more plainly still, the executioner. In a number of Citizen Camille's journal, Maurice de Ravignac had the happy chance of coming upon a sketch of the guillotine. A strange-looking object. As much like a bed it was, stripped of all that makes a bed comfortable, as could well be conceived, with its long weigh plank, just the least inch or so longer than the tallest man, and its gaunt upright poles, furnished with ropes and pullies attached to the steel blade, whose lateral-shaped edge the blacksmith King himself had devised, as more unfailing to its end. Untiringly that machine would work on for the nation from white dawn to blood-red sundown at the rate of something short of two minutes a head, fixing and all. Up and down as long as Sanson had an arm that would pull. Sometimes he did seem to be beginning to complain of its aching a bit, and would delegate the pulleys to his amiable assistants.

But the mad world must be mad indeed ere it forgets to eat and drink and enjoy itself. Blood might flood the gutters and prisons be crammed, but amid all the varied details of Convention and Commune sayings and doings, De Ravignac would come upon trifling items of the domestic news of the day. Reports of gay suppers and brilliant republican réunions and concerts. Critiques too on recent new plays, and quarrels in plenty among aristocrat and patriot actors and actresses, and of unceremonious arrests of the histrions for suspects, just as the curtain was about to go up, and so, perhaps, over leaf details of the victim's deportment on the hideous public stage erected in the Place de Grève, the last boards his feet should ever tread. Then, besides deaths, were birth and marriage announcements; though not many of these last, because people had not got used to civil rites, pure and simple, and, from one cause and another, there was a scarcity of priests, and so the contending parties managed as well as they could without any formalities at all. Conjugal differences, too, appeared as rife as ever—more rife than ever it seemed to the captive of the Griffenfels, who devoured every letter of his old newspapers from the first syllable of President Vergniaud's sublime words in the Hall of the Convention, or the thunderings of Citizen Danton at the Cordeliers, to the price of dolls confectioned in the very tip-top of revolutionary toilette at the Red Cap and Bells (formerly the Fleur de Lis). No; certainly husband and wife seemed far from being of a mind to live one and indivisibly. One case of the sort he chanced upon seemed from the manner in which reference was made to it as a thing already sufficiently notorious. *Père Duchène* was at the pains to recapitulate the facts at some length, being desirous, in its accustomed ethical spirit, to illustrate as a warning to all whom it might concern the fearful lengths to which aristocrat sentimentality might drag females on. It appeared, then, that the Marquis De —— (for names were withheld), or rather ci-devant Marquis De ——, since the victim of this tangle of iniquity had long ago, as an advanced patriot, cast aside all distinctive titles, and was now known as Citizen C——, had some three to four years previously, in an evil hour, married a ward of the Widow Capet, then called Queen of France. An outbreak of patriots at Soissons, summoning ci-devant Marquis De —— (not then thoroughly emancipated from aristocratic prejudices, and still occupying under constitutional government the post of colonel of dragoons) to what he then conceived to be his duty, but for which unhappy mistake he has subsequently amply atoned by his patriot services; all possibility, be it borne in mind, of military duty being rendered impossible for him, owing to the permanent disablement of the right hand from an unhealable wound in the aforesaid affray. But that in parenthesis. If, however, the modesty of the citizens prompted silence on the score of names, his magnanimity would hardly refuse to indulge his fellow-citizens the happiness of an identification which wins a silent sympathy to the orator known through the city's length and breadth by the impressive and eloquent action of (if one might employ a figure of speech from the corrupt sources of heraldry) his sinister hand. The event of Citizen C——'s summoning to Soissons had, by a curious concurrence of circumstance, taken place on the very day of his marriage with Mademoiselle D——, thus separating him from his bride ere the world could be so much as aware they were even one in name. Detained by the wrist wound, and by other injuries even far more threatening to his precious life in Soissons Barracks, Citizen C—— returns, after an absence of some five to six weeks, to his mansion (as he then regarded it, though, in accordance with the sentiments kindled subsequently to such an ardent blaze in his patriot soul, he had magnanimously and gracefully made it over to the nation, even before the nation demanded it, together with his château on the coast of Calvados), in the street then known as the Rue De——, not a hundred miles from the Palais Egalité, formerly the Palais Royal, having previously apprized his wife of his return by means of a letter, in which he desires her to quit Versailles, where she had remained under the protection of the woman Capet, otherwise Marie Antoinette, and repair to the Rue——, in order to be in readiness to offer him a becoming welcome on his arrival; all efforts, and, well mark this, having failed to induce her to attend his sick couch at Soissons.

With a show of obedience, aggravating her subsequent misdemeanour a thousand fold, this woman, arriving on the afternoon of the day appointed, receives him with due respect, mingled, however, with a certain coyness, generously attributed by Citizen C—— to the very exceptional circumstances of the case, and which he is, therefore disposed more to admire than harshly to criticise. Now mark how his indulgence is rewarded. Excusing herself on the ground of fatigue from accompanying her husband to supper, she retires to her dressing-room, attended by the housekeeper of the establishment, and then, having partaken of a light and abstemious repast, Citizen C—— returns to his bride's apartments to find her flown!!

The motives for this conduct are so enigmatical, that Citizen C—— only finds himself able to attribute them to the fact of his wife being more sodden through with royalist notions than he had conceived; and doubtless during his frequent absences on duty, the Court party had undermined his salutary efforts at her guidance, and having discovered his intention (the gods know how, since he had not communicated it to living soul), of laying down title and wealth on the altar of his country, the haughty spirit of the Austrian woman's minion had crushed down all sense of duty, stifled out all natural affection, and she had taken to flight!

It appeared more than probable that the priest, who had performed the marriage ceremony for this couple, a canon of Notre Dame, and a double-dyed royalist, had aided and abetted the renegade wife's concealment, and so cleverly had this been done, that every effort to discover her hiding-place had hitherto proved fruitless. His atrocious pretext for this act being the monstrous assertion that Citizen C—— is not the ci-devant Marquis D—— at all, but an impostor, trading on that person's atecedents! This priest however, formerly known in his district under the name of Père Mathieu, was now safely lodged in the Abbaye on the charge of anti-revolutionary opinions; and that he had not yet been permitted to embrace la guillotine was because he was being reserved as a witness at the forthcoming process, instituted some time since by Citizen C—— against his wife, but delayed up till now by the enormous pressure of public affairs.

Père Duchène further added that patriots would feel their confidence so long reposed in Citizen C——, as deputy for his department, more indissolubly cemented than ever, by the intelligence that, with the concurrence of Citizen C—— himself, the National Assembly had decreed the appropriation of the mansion in the Rue—— to the convenience of sufferers from raving madness, cases of which appeared to be lamentably on the increase in the city, while the Calvados château and its apanages were to be devoted to the reception of foundling children. This latter ultimatum had, it appeared, given enormous umbrage to the tenantry of the district, and they had risen to oppose what their superstitious ignorance called the place's desecration. The spirit of the peasantry of the western departments was, however, too notorious for this scandal to call for any comment; and they must learn what was good for them. If they did not take kindly to the lesson, it must, as Citizen C—— himself hinted in his brilliant oration of last night, be enforced by a few salutary suspensions among the countless apple-orchards of the district.

Throughout that night the prisoner of the Griffenfels paced his prison-floor like a caged lion, and his jailor) when he brought him his bread and water in the morning, saw in his face such a world of mute angony, that he determined to be more careful in the matter of dropping his old newspapers about; "For if he reads any more," he muttered to himself, as he picked up the fallen *Père Duchène* and crammed it into his pocket, "if he reads any more his heart will quite break."

(To be continued.)

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

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

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s. 1½d. per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Prepared by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, U.S. European depot removed to 33, Farringdon Road, London.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

A SPECULATION IN BONES.—An amateur farmer was badly sold recently. He had a great project on hand for boiling down bones to make "superphosphate." All the neighbouring boys were engaged to collect material. The man thought, however, that he would first try the bones as a fertilizer without burning. So, having a lot of grapevines, the first lot of bones were planted around the roots of one vine. The boys saw the proceeding, so straight they went and dug them all up again. Bright and early the next morning they presented themselves with a supposed new lot. The bones were bought again and put around a second vine. The process was repeated till fourteen grapevines had been thus served and fourteen times had those identical bones been sold.

AVERAGE WEIGHT.—A Prussian of an inquiring mind has been trying to average the weight of people. The average shows that a citizen of the world on the first day of his appearance in public weighs about six pounds and a half—a boy-baby a little more, a girl-baby a little less. Some very modest babies scarcely turn the scale with two pounds and a half, while other pretentious youngsters boast of ten and eleven pounds. He grouped his thousands of people according to ages, and found that the men of twenty averaged one hundred and forty-three pounds each, while the women of twenty averaged one hundred and twenty pounds. His men reached their heaviest bulk at about thirty-five, when their average weight was one hundred and fifty pounds; but the women slowly grew on until fifty, when their average weight was one hundred and twenty-nine pounds. Men and women together, the weight at full growth averaged almost exactly one hundred and forty pounds.

JOSH BILLINGS.—The famed writer of the Yankee proverbs is now about sixty in years, and shows it. His hair, which is as long and unkempt as ever, is iron gray, and his stiff, drooping moustache is fast changing to the colour of old age. As he grows older, he seems to become more and more supremely regardless of persons, surroundings or opinions. As he greets one with a machine-like "How do ye do?" or an inanimate "Good day," the impression is conveyed that he has arrived at the state of life and prosperity where he deems fate powerless to work any alteration for the worse. Billings is essentially a man to himself, taciturn and unobtrusive everywhere. His royalty from the circulation of his "Proverbs," his almanacs and other works swell his yearly income to about five thousand dollars. He is now a willing but not an attractive lecturer; his services in that field are small and wanting demand. From the proceeds of his labour he has amassed a fortune of over fifty thousand dollars. All this money apparently affords himself and wife but meagre and inelegant comfort. They pass a quiet, relegated, but doubtless contented life, in an unpretentious Sixty-third street dwelling house, the garret of which is made to answer the combined purpose of literary sanctum and storehouse.

THE SACK AND BOX TRICK.—What can be more marvellous at first sight than the sack and box trick which conjurors sometimes perform? A man is put in a sack, the neck of which is securely tied up with string, and the knots carefully sealed. The sack is then placed in a box which stands on a platform above the stage; the box is locked, and numerous seals are placed on the cracks where the lid closes. How utterly incredible it seems that the man can free himself—that is to say until one knows how it is done. But how is it done? Very simply indeed, darkness being secured. The sack is made of an elastic fibrous stuff through which the captive can easily make his way without disturbing the neck; and the hole through which he has escaped closes behind him in consequence of the elasticity of the material. He is now free in the sealed box, and what does he do next? The top of the box is so constructed that when a spring is touched it turns easily upon a rod, inserted longitudinally through the top. There is, in fact, a false top, some inches above the apparent top where the locks and seals are. They remain intact while the false top is now swinging loosely. A second touch of the spring when the captive has slipped out securely fastens the false tops. The lights are turned on, spectators are summoned to look at the seals, which have not, of course, been touched; the seals are broken, the box unlocked, and there in the box is the empty sack, while to the amazement of all present, who do not know the secret, the man who was so firmly entrapped steps forward upon the stage.

PAYING A DUBLIN CABBY.—In Dublin the legal charge for a short ride in a public carriage is an English sixpence, but cabby expects you to give him very much more, and he always gets something in addition to the actual fare. If you ask him what his price is, he invariably "laves it to your honour;" but when you have paid him, no matter how many times the lawful amount, he is never satisfied. Two American gentlemen in Dublin, a short time ago, made a bet, one holding that he would give "cabby" such a fee that he could ask no more. This his friend declared was not possible. They took a cab, the first they met, and rode a distance of about two miles. "How much do I owe you?" inquired the gentleman at the end of the journey. "Sure an' your honour can give me whatever you like," said the driver. "But I would rather you would name your own charges." "Indeed an' I won't. It's not for me to say what a fine gentleman like you will give me." Thus put to the test the "fine gentleman" handed him over half a sovereign in gold for a ride that should have cost a sixpence at most. Cabby looked at the coin then at the gentleman, as if doubting the evidence of his senses at this unexpected munificence, but soon recovering from his surprise, he put his hand to his hat in respectful acknowledgment of his gratitude. "You have lost your bet," whispered the friend as they turned to leave. But before he and his companion had walked a half dozen steps, the driver, leaving his horse and vehicle to take care of themselves, was by their side, hat in hand. "Well, what do you want now; haven't you got your fare?" "So I have," said the driver, with an insinuating smile, "an' it's yourself is the gentleman that gave me a fine one this blessed day; but your honour, haven't you a spare sixpence in your pocket; I don't like to change the goold?"

Work is a necessity in one way or another to all of us. Overwork is of our own making, and, like all self-imposed burdens, is beyond our strength.

Act upon your own impulses, but pray that they may be directed by God.

Sanctified thoughts, thoughts made conscious of, and called in, and kept in awe, and given fuel that burns not, are a water for Satan's coal.

Independent is he who has no wants which he cannot gratify without the least risk of being overtaken by debt or tempted to dishonour; a man ten times richer, but with twenty times more wants, is, in reality, twice as poor.

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Business Announcements.

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Men who work hard as I do, not muscular hard work, but that which is quite as exhausting, viz., brain work, very often experience the need of, and have sometimes, an almost irresistible craving for a "pick me up," and very often the panacea for a time for lassitude, and that state of mind which renders work irksome, and alcholic stimulants, the use of which must sooner or later end disastrously.

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O. D. RAY.
Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich, February 23rd, 1881.

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Queen's Crescent, Haverstock Hill,
London, March 5th, 1881.

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As you are aware I sent for a dozen of your Extract of Meat and Malt Wine, which, in a few days, pulled me up marvellously. Three or four glasses of it daily have quite altered and restored me to better health than ever "without the assistance of a doctor."

I am now giving it to my son twelve years of age, whom we have always thought consumptive, and from a puny ailing boy he seems to be fast growing into a strong healthy lad.

Enclosed you have cheque. Please send me two dozen of the "Extract." With thanks for your prompt attention to my last.—Yours truly, I am, Sir,
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LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

The monthly meeting of this Board was held in the Board-room, on Wednesday, and was presided over by Mr R. W. Shaw. The other members present were Messrs W. H. Hedley, G. Nicholson, H. Carss, W. Brown, Keenleyside, Lammonby, Todd, Cheesmond, L. Nicholson, and J. J. Hedley.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCE.

Accounts amounting to the sum of £19 3s 6d were submitted to the Board for payment, and on the motion of Mr CARSS, seconded by Mr G. NICHOLSON, cheques for the same were signed by the CHAIRMAN.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

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

To the Chairman and Members of the Leadgate Local Board.

GENTLEMEN,—During the past month the following work has been done, and pay bills for the same will come before you:—Pontop Pike Lane, below East Castle Railway: A quantity of old bricks carted, broken, and laid on to strengthen the banks; Annfield Lane: Bricks carted and laid on the sides of the road. Also part manual labour done, such as watertabling, taking off loose stones, and dressing up all your other roads. Loose stones carted off Iveston Village Road and laid on to the low end of the bank to widen the road. On Durham Main Road a little manual labour has been done, such as dressing the sides of the road and gathering off the loose stones. Your Highway Committee having had their annual inspection, I expect their report will be laid before you. Iveston Village Old Pit is lying in a very dangerous state, and ought to be protected at once.

Annexed are the monthly pay bills:—

	£	s	d	£	s	d
Durham Main Roads:						
Manual labour				1	5	8
Other Roads:						
Manual labour	8	12	4			
Team labour	3	14	3			
				12	6	7
Tradesmen's Bills and Incidentals				2	5	0
Total				£15	17	3

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
THOS. LONGSTAFF.

Leadgate, June 14th, 1882.

THE PIT SHAFT AT IVESTON VILLAGE.

Mr W. H. HEDLEY asked the Surveyor if steps were being taken to protect this shaft, which, he said, was very dangerous?

The Surveyor said that Messrs Johnson and Robinson had been instructed by the villagers to put it right, but had not done anything lately, and he thought the Board ought to inform the contractors to get on with the work as soon as possible as the lives of the public were seriously endangered by the same.

After some further discussion on the matter, it was resolved to instruct the Clerk to write to Mr Ward, of Iveston, who acted on behalf of the villagers, wishing him to instruct the contractors to finish the work as soon as possible.

THE INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Subjoined is the Inspector's (Mr Longstaff) monthly report:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Leadgate Local Board.

GENTLEMEN,—I find all the ashpits and privies in your district well cleaned out. The house, No 13, West Street, which was flooded during the late thunderstorm, I expect will shortly be satisfactorily repaired, so as not to be flooded any more. Your Building Committee have inspected plans for two houses for Mr C. Ward, and also for eight houses for the Consett Iron Company, which I have stamped and passed. Plans will come before you for the erection of a joiner's shop for Mr G. Stokoe. Also a plan for alterations and enlargements of the Leadgate Wesleyan Methodist Day School; and a plan will also come before you for improvements to the back premises of Leadgate Co-operative Store. I recommend that Mr R. Murray send a block plan for his proposed building ground under clause 28 of your bye-laws. I have had four samples of water taken from Pont Burn, from the part where we empty our sewerage, down to where the South Medomsley Colliery sewerage runs into it, and I find yours is quite clear, but where the colliery sewerage goes in it is very muddy.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
THOS. LONGSTAFF.

Leadgate, June 14th, 1882.

PONT BURN.

The CHAIRMAN read several letters from Messrs Dodds and Co., with reference to the sewerage from the Leadgate district running into Pont Burn which they asserted was filthy and offensive, and demanded that they (the Board) should purify the water before going into the burn.

After a lengthy discussion on the subject Mr CARSS moved that the Clerk be instructed to reply to the letter received from Messrs Dodds and Co., relative to the purification of the sewerage from the district, stating that since the receipt of their letter in 1879, the Board had considerably enlarged the old settling ponds, and are able to take out the solid matter and discharge the sewerage free from anything offensive; and that the Inspector procure samples of the sewerage discharged by them and also that from the South Medomsley Colliery, and forward the same to Messrs Dodds and Co.

Mr LAMMONBY seconded the proposition which was carried.

MR MURRAY'S BUILDING GROUND.

On the motion of Mr CARSS, seconded by Mr G. NICHOLSON, it was resolved to request Mr R. Murray to forward to the Board a block plan of his proposed building ground, as suggested by the Surveyor.

PLANS.

Mr G. NICHOLSON proposed that the plans for alterations and additions to the Leadgate Wesleyan Day School, and also the plan of the improvements at the back premises of Lead-Co-operative Store be stamped and passed.

On Mr L. NICHOLSON seconding the proposition, it was carried *nem con*.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HIGHWAY COMMITTEE.

The CHAIRMAN read the report of the above Committee as follows:—

On the 9th inst., your Committee inspected the highways under the control of the Board, and have to report to you thereon as follows:—

Streets in Leadgate.—These are in a general good condition. Later on in the year they will require a little small slag in places, and some attention to the footways and surface work.

Redwell Hills.—In tolerably good repair—a few soft places in it, which will need metalling at the proper season. The estimated quantities required are 40 tons of limestone, and 40 yards of slag.

Durham Road from East Carr House to High Woodside.—This, the principal highway within the district, is in fairly good condition generally. Formerly this road, with the exception of the portion within and to the west of Leadgate, was much too narrow, and under the somewhat heavy traffic which it is usually subject to, was consequently all the more difficult to maintain. A good deal of work has during the past three years been done in the way of gradually widening and improving the shape of the road, and this here and there still requires to be persevered with, more especially in the portion between the New Inn and Stockerley Lane. For some years back this Durham Road has been kept in rough condition generally from the quantity of metalling it was found necessary to lay on. But having now been got into a tolerably sound condition it is expected that less than half the quantity used last year will suffice for this year. In lieu of limestone your committee advise that on this road trial be made of whinstone in the current year. The quantities estimated to be required are 80 tons of whinstone and 40 yards of slag. In respect to this road the Board will bear in mind that the half of the cost of maintenance is received from the County. Length of road: 1 mile, 70 chains, 10 yards.

Watling Street from Leadgate to Pont Burn Old Railway.—In excellent condition throughout. This road is altogether kept up with slag. On the greater part of it a rather thick coating of slag was put on about four years ago, and this after becoming fairly bedded has made a good sound road. The water tabling needs and is having attention. Length of road: 39 chains, 7 yards.

Pont Lane from Redwell Hills to Pont Burn Old Railway.—In tolerably sound condition, but rough and not in the best shape possible. Along the middle portion the gutters have been allowed to become too deep. They are, moreover, close by the edge of the metalled roadway. It will not be difficult to turn off the water at two or three different points into an extra gutter away from the roadway, and this should be done. Your Committee arranged with the Surveyor as to a slight widening and raising of the approach to the Crossing at Redwell Hills with a view to improve the line and level of the roadway. Length of road: 59 chains, 4 yards. Estimate of slag required, 50 yards.

Annfield Lane from Newcastle Turnpike to East Castle.—At the north end has been widened and improved during the year. There is now a good deal of traffic on this road and a coating of slag is wanted here and there. About 60 yards of slag will be required.

Opposite the East Castle Colliery—in consequence of the road having been raised to improve it—the wall separating the road from the North-Eastern Railway is now only 1ft to about 2½ft. above the road level. It is expected that when the Deviation Line to Annfield Plain is carried out, this part of the railway will cease to be used. But meantime as a protection for horses, cattle, &c., your Committee propose that the Railway Company should be requested forthwith, by a temporary single rail if they think well, to make their fence up to 4ft in height above the ground at the side of the highway.

Pontop Pike Lane from Annfield Lane to Stoney Heap.—At the north end a decided hollow has been raised up fully three feet by ballast led on by the East Castle Colliery carts. It can be still further improved in this way provided a culvert be lengthened. In the same way it is desirable to have the heavy inclination of the road below the railway further moderated. The road generally is in a fair state of repair. Length of road, 35 chains, 17 yards.

Brooms Lane from Redwell Hills to Stoney Heap.—Still rough at north end, and some soft places about the middle, which should have a coating of slag. In the long hill the water is confined too much to the water tabling, and tends to make it too deep. Can be taken off into a gutter by the wall side, and this should be done. Length of road, 74 chains, 7 yards; estimate of slag required, 40 yards.

Burn House Lane from Stoney Heap to Iveston Low Burn.—In fairly good order at present, but is soft at the west end and should have some metal put on next winter. Length of road, 37 chains, 4 yards; estimate of slag required, 20 yards.

Iveston Street and Bank.—In good condition throughout except in the steeper part of the bank which being low in the middle suffers from the water. Requires in part raising in middle and in part lowering at sides. Length of road 48 chains, 11 yards; estimate of slag required, 30 yards.

Stockerley Lane from Durham Road to Castle Dean.—In a fair state of repair, the bank at the Iveston end being especially much improved by a little widening, and the use of small slag which, where the inclination is heavy, beds better than large stone. The two sharp short banks at either side of the Witch Hole are much complained of by the farmers as obliging them to go with little more than half loads. A considerable improvement of the gradient—by taking off the crown of the hills and filling in the slack—could be made for an outlay not exceeding £7, Mr Hudson and Mr Parker both offering to give three or four days' leading of slag by way of reducing the cost to the ratepayers, and your Committee recommend this piece of work to be carried out during the summer. Length of road, 44 chains, 11 yards.

	£	s.	d.
The cost of maintenance of the District Highways during the year ended March 31st, 1882, was, including the Surveyor's salary	335	12	3
In reduction of this there is receivable from the County Justices half the cost of Durham Road, viz.	68	3	1
Making the net cost for the year	£287	9	2

This amount is much below the average of preceding years. And a considerable proportion of your roadways being in a sound condition as to metalling, it is a matter for satisfaction that an estimate prepared by your Committee and Surveyor comes out somewhat lighter than last year, viz., a net cost of £270.

W. H. Hedley, R. W. Shaw, George Nicholson, and William Brown, Highway Committee.

The Board then adjourned.

Local Police Courts.

CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY, June 12th—Before A. TOWN, Esq.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.

Matthew Murphy was charged by P.C. Wood with being drunk and disorderly in Middle Street, Consett, on the 29th ult.—Fined 5s and costs.

James Fitzpatrick was charged with being drunk and disorderly.—P.C. Roper stated that on the 2nd inst., he found prisoner in Leadgate, drunk and wanting to fight. He immediately took him into custody.—A fine of 5s and costs was imposed, but prisoner said he could not pay it, and was consequently sent to prison for seven days.

The same officer also charged *John Batey* with being drunk and creating a disturbance at Leadgate in company with the last-named prisoner.—Prisoner pleaded not guilty and said that on the 2nd inst., he was in Leadgate. He had had two glasses of beer, and was going up Front Street, when he saw a crowd, and he went up and told them to go away as a policeman was watching them. After the crowd had dispersed the officer ran after him. He was not drunk at the time.—The Bench found prisoner guilty, and mulcted him in the sum of 5s and costs.

P.C. Armstrong charged *George Ward* with being drunk and incapable on the 3rd inst., at Blackhall Mill.—Prisoner pleaded guilty and was fined 5s and costs.

Joseph Angus was charged with drunkenness at Shotley Bridge.—P.C. Robinson deposed that on the 3rd inst., he found prisoner in a very intoxicated condition.—Fined 5s and costs.

The same officer also charged *John Haddon* with being in a helpless state of drunkenness on the 29th May, at Shotley Bridge.—Fined 5s and costs.

John Donnolly was fined 5s and costs for being found in a very inebriated condition in Middle Street, Consett, on Saturday night last.—P.C. Wood proved the charge.

Thomas Kenium was also fined 5s and costs on P.C. Wood stating that he found prisoner drunk to helplessness on the 10th inst., in Delves Lane, Consett.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

FIRST COURT.

THURSDAY, June 15th.—Before M. KEARNEY, Esq. (chairman), and GEO. G. TAYLOR SMITH, Esq.

EMPLOYER AND WORKMEN'S ACT.

Daniel Summers, a coal hewer, was charged by Messrs Ferens and Love with absenting himself from his employment at the Cornsay Collieries from the 5th to the 18th days of May inclusive, and the colliery proprietors claimed 48s for damages sustained in consequence. Mr Oliver, Durham, appeared for the prosecution, and Dr Carr, on behalf of the defendant, admitted that the latter had unintentionally acted illegally, but disputed the amount of damage.—Mr Davison, the manager, spoke to the defendant being engaged on the usual terms of fourteen days' notice to leave from either side. Defendant had been previously employed at the colliery, but left in November last. He was subsequently re-engaged on the same conditions, but only worked two days.—In cross-examination witness said he promised to give the defendant 3s a-week in lieu of finding a house for him to live in whilst working at the colliery.—In defence Dr Carr pointed out that this was an exceptionally hard case. The defendant went to the colliery with the intention of gaining a honest livelihood, but having a wife and family besides his father and mother to provide for, and earning an insufficient wage, he was compelled to seek employment elsewhere. He called Wm. Larkin, the defendant's "marrer," who said that when he was working at the colliery he only averaged about 3s 3d per day.—Mr Davison said the average money now earned by the workmen was 4s per day.—The Bench awarded £1 19 as damages, and ordered defendant to pay 9s 6d as costs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.

John Grey was charged by P.C. Robinson with being drunk at Oxhill, on the 27th ult., and was fined 5s and costs.

Joseph Blackburn, of Kyo, failed to answer a summons charging him with being drunk and disorderly at Annfield Plain, on Saturday night, 27th ult.—P.C. Minto said defendant was wandering about the streets using very bad language.—Fined 10s and costs.

Robert Smith and *Edward Bell* both pleaded guilty to drunk and disorderly conduct at Annfield Plain on the same Saturday night, and were ordered to pay 5s each and costs.

John Kitty, a militiaman, was fined 10s and costs for being guilty of a similar charge, at the same time and place as the previous defendants.

Charles Bowden, for being drunk and incapable, at Annfield Plain, on Friday, 26th May, was mulcted in 5s and costs.

Martin Finnighan, labourer, pleaded guilty to a charge preferred by Sergt. Forster of being drunk at Langley Park, on the previous Saturday night, and was fined 5s and expenses.

Geo. Branson was summoned by P.C. Hawley for being drunk and riotous at Burnhope Colliery, on the 7th inst., and was ordered to pay 12s 6d, including costs.

James Lavin was charged by P.C. Oxnard with being drunk and disorderly at Lanchester on the evening of the 8th June, and a fine of 5s and 8s 6d costs was imposed.

P.C. Raine summoned *Wm. Casher* and *Thos. Galligan* for having been found in a state of drunkenness near the Stag's Head Inn, between Esh and Waterhouses, on Monday, 29th ult.—Casher was ordered to pay 5s and costs, but Galligan, who pleaded guilty to the charge, was mulcted in 2s 6d and costs.

Thos. McGarry and *Michael Branning* were both brought up on the evidence of P.C. Wade for being drunk and wanting to fight, near the Stag's Head public-house, on 29th May, and were fined in the sum of 2s 6d and expenses.

William Coxon and *Thos. Grey* were both charged by P.C. Phillipson with drunkenness at West Stanley, on Saturday night, 3rd June, and in each case a fine of 5s with costs was inflicted.

WILFUL DAMAGE

Edward Rourke, Thomas Daley, Henry Heugh, three lads, were brought up by P.C. Raine, on a charge of doing wilful damage to a grass field to the amount of 1d each. On Sunday morning, 28th ult., the officer saw the defendants trespassing in a plantation adjoining the Esh Colliery cokeovens, and afterwards ran across Hunter's field on to the railway.—It was proved that the lad Rourke was not present when the offence was committed, and he was consequently discharged. The other two defendants were fined 6d each, and ordered to pay damage and costs.

Jacob Anderson was summoned by Messrs Johnson and Reay, on a similar charge.—P.C. Raine deposed that on Monday, May 29th, he saw the defendant ranging a seed field belonging to the prosecutors, near to Quebec.—Defendant pleaded that he went into the field to do a little "urgent business" for himself.—He was ordered to pay a fine of 1s; amounting to 8s 7d with costs and damage.

Thomas Turnbull was summoned by Wm. Bates, for wilfully damaging a grass field at Stanley, Hill Top. Mr Oliver, Durham, represented the prosecutor, and Mr A. O. Smith, Durham, the defendant. It was stated by Mr Oliver that the charge arose out of a dispute respecting the right of the defendant to turn his stock into the prosecutor's field.—The Bench dismissed the case, and two similar charges, by permission of the magistrates, were then withdrawn.

ASSAULT AT USHAW MOOR.

A lad named *Patrick Doyle* was placed in the dock on a charge of assaulting Jane Ann Simpson, a girl of fourteen years, at Ushaw Moor, on Sunday evening, 4th inst. Mr Smith appeared for the defendant.—Complainant alleged that she was going home from church when the defendant, who was accompanied by another boy (Morris), came up and deliberately struck her in the ear with his doubled fist. She gave the defendant no provocation whatever.—To Mr Smith: She did not hit the defendant on the head, or attempt to strike him.—Sarah Mold and James Curry corroborated.—Mr Smith admitted that the boy struck the girl a gentle tap, but he declared that the complainant was the aggressor, because she hit him the first blow. The assault was of such a trivial nature, however, that it ought never to have been brought into court.—Geo. Morris, a boy of twelve, said he was in company with the defendant on the night referred to. Defendant was merely singing "La di da" when the girl came up behind him and struck him in the face.—Margaret Collins and Catherine Morris adduced similar testimony.—The Bench found defendant guilty, and fined him £1 including costs, with the alternative of going to prison for fourteen days.

POOR LAW ACT.

Anthony Shield, coal hewer at Medomsley Busty Colliery, was summoned for neglecting to support his aged mother.—Mr R. Walton, relieving officer for Lanchester Union, testified that the defendant's mother became chargeable to the Guardians on the 19th April last, and was still resident in the Workhouse. Defendant was her son by her first marriage, and there was another son, but he was an invalid. Defendant's earnings were about £1 2s per week. Witness applied for an order for 1s 6d a week.—Defendant said he could not see any reason why he should be called upon to support his mother. When he was keeping her in his own house, on one occasion she turned him to the door. If he took her again she would be the means of separating him from his wife. Besides, he could not afford to keep her, as he was sometimes off work through illness. He had no family.—An order was made for defendant to contribute 1s 6d weekly towards the maintenance of his mother, and pay in addition 8s 6d expenses incurred.

A NEIGHBOUR'S DISPUTE NEAR SATLEY.

A respectable-looking man, named *Geo. Scott*, was charged with assaulting Emma Whitfield, an elderly married woman, living at Springwell, near Woodburn, on the Thursday previous. Dr Carr, barrister, prosecuted.—Complainant met the defendant on the road leading to the common, when the latter, without saying a word, seized her by the throat with both hands, digged his nails into her skin, and threatened to shoot both complainant and her geese if he saw them on the common again.—John Scott, brother of the defendant, gave corroborative testimony. In answer to the defendant witness said that he did not strike complainant, or shove her in a way to kill her, nor did he use any violence.—In refuting the charge, defendant made a long rambling statement, in which he said the complainant kept a large number of geese, which were a great nuisance, annoying both his wife and chileren. He had complained about them, but the only return was that complainant's son broke one of his duck's legs. He spoke to the boy about it, and the result was that the complainant came up to where he was standing, and after abusing him he simply took hold of her and shook her, and then shoved her off the common on to the highway.—Mary Bainbridge gave evidence as to seeing the defendant merely push complainant away.—The Bench informed the defendant he had no authority whatever to drag the complainant off the public common, as she had as much right there as he had. A fine of 2s 6d and costs was imposed.

ROWLEY BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The anniversary services in connection with this school were celebrated on Saturday and Sunday last. A public tea meeting was held in the chapel, on the afternoon of the first-named day, which was well patronized by the members of the congregation and their friends from the surrounding homesteads. The *recherche* was of the first order, which combined with the suavity of the waiters and their assistants, gave to the gathering a tinge of sociality which never fails to charm. Upwards of 150—100 adults and 50 juveniles—partook of the good things provided. The following ladies presided at the tables:—Misses Jessie and Susannah Leybourne, Miss Lizzie Ingram, Miss Maggie Bulman, and Miss Jane Ann Hall. A public meeting was held in the chapel in the evening. The Rev. E. W. Jenkins, the energetic pastor of the congregation presided, and he was supported on the platform by J. Scott, Esq. (Ryton-on-Tyne), and other friends. The sacred edifice, which is of great antiquity, was filled in every part by a highly respectable and appreciative audience. The meeting was opened by praise and prayer, after which

The CHAIRMAN referred in racy terms to the pleasure which it afforded him to see so many present on that occasion, and that the weather had continued favourable notwithstanding the gloomy clouds that hung over the district. He thought their friend Mr Scott, to whom they always accorded a hearty welcome, invariably brought fair weather with him. (Laughter). Speaking of the work of the Sunday-school, he thought that it would be profitable to those engaged therein to look back for the last twelve months and ask themselves the question: "What have we been doing?" To the Sunday-school teacher that question was of the utmost importance. It was recorded of Cæsar that when he was a young man he was very fond of studing the life of Alexander. It was a good thing to be studious, but Sunday-school teachers have a higher model than Cæsar. If they would look back a few hundred years they would find nobler models of diligence and labour than the life of that warrior presented; even Him of whom it was well said: "He went about doing good." There were many ways of doing good, and no man could live without exerting an influence outside of himself. They had seen a child throwing stones into a lake; and as each pebble fell in the water each successive circle spread wider and yet wider. It was so with man: every life had an influence, and if the actions of life were noble and godly, proportionately powerful would the influence of that life be. It was well-known that on the rocks were impressions made thousands of years ago, but the impressions made by faithful Sunday-school teachers were broader and deeper and would endure to eternity.

The SECRETARY (Mr J. W. Golightly) then read the annual report, which showed that the number of scholars on the roll was 66, showing an increase of 4 during the past year; 5 having left and 9 been admitted. Average attendance of scholars, 45·9. The number of teachers on the staff was 20—13 male and 7 female—with an average attendance of 14·1. The balance in the hands of the treasurer amounted to 3s 3d.

The SUPERINTENDENT (Mr J. Walker) was next called upon to address the meeting. He spoke in a very impressive manner of the aim and object of Sunday-school teaching. It was the source of great joy to him to see so many whose presence there that night testified that they were interested in the great work of the Sunday-school, and if there were any present who wished to join them they would be glad to receive any such. There was plenty to do either in the way of teaching or otherwise. He was glad to say that during the past year two of the Sunday-school teachers had made a public profession of their faith, and joined the membership of the church. (Applause).

The CHAIRMAN expressed a hope that the teachers and others would ponder well what Mr Walker had said, for he was a very faithful superintendent. His heart was wholly in the work.

Mr SCOTT next addressed the meeting in a speech well calculated to sustain his fame in that line. He was always exceedingly glad to come to Rowley, but somehow the years seemed to come round so quickly that one almost got pumped out. He had listened with much interest to the secretary's report of the work for the past year, and had he wanted a text that certainly had supplied one. It was not very creditable to the school that out of a total of 21 teachers the average attendance was little more than 14. To produce such a state of things there must necessarily be cause. He was sure that their able superintendent had defined very clearly what the duties of the Sunday-school teacher were, and although Mr Walker did not think his address worthy of being termed a "speech," it was the more valuable on that account, because more natural, and he gave the right tone to that meeting when he declared that "the one great object of Sunday-school teaching was the salvation of souls." There was at the present moment much diversity of opinion as to the best method of teaching. Some were averse to anecdotes, but he thought if judiciously employed they might be used to advantage. Entering into his subject at length the speaker, by copious apt illustrations and quaint similies drew from the audience many well-deserved tokens of appreciation.

Portions of scripture and choice selections from the poets were rendered creditably, and in some cases splendidly by the scholars, whilst the efforts of the choir under its accomplished leader, Mr T. Duckworth, were much and deservedly admired. The instrumental music was well accounted for by Mr Leybourne who presided at the harmonium with much acceptance.

Mr WALKER proposed that the best thanks of that meeting be accorded to the ladies who prepared the tea, and to the chairman and speakers.

Mr BOWIE seconded the motion which was put to the meeting and rapturously carried.

The singing of a hymn brought the meeting to a close.

The services were continued on Sunday, Mr Scott conducting the forenoon service, and the Rev E. W. Jenkins the evening.

The proceeds are rather under those of last year.

A RIDE THROUGH CAIRO.—At the gate of the park we meet an eunuch mounted on an Arab horse with splendid trappings, and he casts a lowering glance at the fair Europeans who are whirled past him, unveiled, and laughing in their open Vienna carriages. A runner makes way through the crowd for the swift horses till they come to a standstill before a gaudy shop, in whose windows everything is displayed for sale that is dreamed of for feminine adornment, even in European capitals. In front of it a poor Arab offers for sale his wretched stock of nondescript wares on a miserable truck. A long string of camels now forces us to make way. They are tied together like boats in tow of a steam-tug; each carries on his humped back a bale of goods which is being conveyed to the railway, where the whistle of the engine mingles with the half grunt, half roar of the patient beasts. In the splendid garden of the Esbekeeyeh square we see the black nurse of some Arab child side by side with the French "bonne" and her fair-haired charge; the Italian dandy lights his cigarette from that of a Nubian merchant; from an open window of an assembly-room, decorated with gilt mirrors and marble tables, ring out the latest European tunes, performed by a chorus of ladies; we pause to listen to the familiar strains, and are startled to hear in the room next to the music-hall, the sharp clink of gold coins tossed on to a roulette table by the excited players.—*Egypt: Descriptive, Historical, and Picturesque.*

THE greatest pleasure of life is love; the greatest treasure is contentment; the greatest luxury is health; the greatest comfort is sleep; and the best medicine is a true friend.

WORKING IT OUT PRACTICALLY. — Some months ago two young undergraduates, whose father had an estate not far from York which they had never seen, took a fancy to go down there for a part of their vacation; and one of them, who expected eventually to go into the Church, thought he saw here a capital opportunity to practise his elocutionary powers and at the same time benefit his fellow-men by establishing a Sunday school in a large disused summer house on the estate. So the peasantry from far and near were asked to assemble, and did assemble to a considerable number in the summer house on the first Sunday afternoon after the invitation was promulgated. Their behaviour, however, was anything but orderly or respectful, and the embryo clergyman got an extremely unpleasant impression of Yorkshire manners and piety before the lecture was over. Still, not despairing, he cordially asked all present to come again on the following Sunday — which invitation, to judge by the tumultuous applause that followed, was accepted by the entire congregation. During the week a happy thought occurred to him—to give to his hearers, instead of a dry address of the stereotyped kind, a Bible lecture illustrated by drawings. His brother was a very good draughtsman, and, after some persuasion, consented to make a series of sketches in chalk on a blackboard, while the budding clergyman delivered a descriptive lecture. The subject chosen was the story of David and Goliath, a story full of dramatic power, which he thought would appeal strongly to his hearers; and in this he was not mistaken. The audience was very large and at first unmannerly; but, as the story went on, accompanied by rapid chalk sketches of the characters and costumes, the famous combat, &c., the turbulent crowd quieted down and manifested the utmost attention and interest to the end, especially while the sling and its construction were being described. The young preacher returned home highly elated with his success; he assured his brother that they were sowing good seed, and in time an abundant harvest would be reaped; it was an untilled but fertile soil, and he felt that there was great hope. Half an hour later a man came running to the manor house in a state of intense excitement. "Please, sirs, Master George and Master Harry," he cried, "can you come and help to stop the riot in the village? All the men and boys hereabouts are a-stonin' of each other with slings, like them Master Harry drawed in the pictures to-day. There's nigh on to fifty people in the fight, and there's hardly a whole pane o' glass or a whole skull left in the village!"

Do not judge a man by his failure in life, for many a man fails because he is too honest to succeed. Do not judge a man by his speech, for the parrot talks, but the tongue is but an instrument of sound. Do not judge a man by his house, for the lizard and the rat often inhabit the grandest structure.

THE HORSE: COLD AND SORE THROAT.—When the horse is suffering from a common cold it may be detected by symptoms similar to some extent to those seen when the human subject has a "cold in the head." The appetite is impaired, the animal is dull about the eyes, a watery discharge runs from the nostrils, and in small quantity from the eyes too, the membranes of the eyelids and nostrils are very red, and there is a chilly state of the animal. This is commonly accompanied with sore throat, when the animal evinces a difficulty in swallowing, and occasionally coughs. The patient should at once be placed in an airy loose box, the body well clothed and legs bandaged, the ordinary corn diet should be suspended, and bran mashes, with scalded oats and scalded hay, given instead. If sore throat exists, a mustard application should be made to the upper portion of the neck and underneath part of the throat, and about half an ounce of nitre given daily in a mash. If this treatment be promptly put into action, recovery, in most cases, would be rapid and complete; but from neglect and carelessness on the part of the groom, what should only be a very simple matter not unfrequently becomes a complicated case; hence we have as sequels, chronic cough, bronchitis, and even inflammation of the lungs.—*The Book of the Horse.*

THE PEERAGE.—All peers of England and all peers of the United Kingdom have seats in the House of Lords. A certain limited number of Scotch and Irish peers also sit in the House as the representatives of their portions of the United Kingdom, being elected as such representatives by their brother peers. There is, however, this difference between Scotch and Irish peers, that the former are elected only for a Parliament, while the latter, once elected, hold their seats during their lifetime. Another difference is this, that whereas an Irish peer may sit for an English constituency in the House of Commons the Scotch peer may not.

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Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

SOUTH MOOR COLLIERY.—On the 9th inst., the wife of William Welsh, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LANCHESTER.—At the Wesleyan Chapel, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Vetranio Tyas, Mr. Ninian Bell, of Consett, to Miss Sarah Jane Shearer, of Iveston.

REGISTER OFFICE. — 10th inst., Mr. Thomas Nicholson, to Miss H. Atkinson, both of Greencroft Cottages.—Same day, Mr. R. Irving, to Miss M. J. Robson, both of Allendale Cottages.—Same day, Mr. R. Hogg, to Miss A. Gray, both of Blackhill.—13th inst., Mr. Robt. D. Ramshaw, Consett, to Miss M. E. Oliver, Rowley.

WHICKHAM.—Parish Church, 15th inst., by the Rev. H. B. Carr, M.A., rector, Francis, younger son of the late Joseph Rawlinson, of Ulverston, Lancashire, to Mary, eldest daughter of John J. Hunter, J.P., of the Grange, Whickham.

ROTHERHAM.—At the Parish Church, 12th inst., Mr Thomas Hutchinson, of this journal, to Miss Hannah Jane Jackson, of Rotherham.

RICHFIELD, Genesse, Co. Michigan, U. S. A., on May 25th, at the Methodist Protestant Parsonage, by the Rev. R. Pattinson, Mr. J. Pattinson to Miss A. Coldbeck, late of Sunniside, Tow Law.

DEATHS.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—At Derwent House, on 15th inst., Elizabeth Mary, widow of the late Earle McGowan, Vicar of Holmside. Interment at Holmside, on Saturday, the 17th inst. The *Cortege* will leave deceased's residence at 1·30 p.m. 629q

BROWNEY COLLIERY.—9th inst., Hannah, infant daughter of Mr. John Howells.

HEDLEY HILL TERRACE.—10th inst., aged 60, Ann, wife of Mr. Jonathan Bell.

STANHOPE.—Church Square, 7th inst., aged 77, Margaret, widow of Mr. Joseph Collingwood. Back Lane, Mr. Joseph Eddy, aged 52.

BLANCHLAND.—14th inst., aged 42, Anthony Simpson.

SWALWELL.—15th inst., aged 67, suddenly, Edward Spencer.

8th inst., aged 80, Margaret, relict of Mr James Jobling.

HARTBURN, Stockton.—11th inst., aged 62, C. Hill, of the Stockton Malleable Iron Company.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, Texas.—On the 23rd May, aged 53, Robert Luke, late of East Castle Colliery. Much respected by all who knew him. 628q

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