hree at Friarside, and four in the neighbour-
rnopfield. The mortality for the month is
average, 28 deaths having been registered
period. This gives an annual rate of 27·75
on the estimated population. Three of the
e due to zymotic diseases, viz., scarlatina,
oping cough, one.—I remain, gentlemen,
ently,

THOS. BENSON, Medical Officer.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Lanchester, June 1..h, 1880.

...—I have to report to your Board on my
the Hill Top, Dipton, the premises (lately
to William Fewster) were in the same state
since, the heap of ashes nearly covering the

...—Joseph Robson, blacksmith, was sum-
the 20th May for occupying a room in a filthy
dered to abate the nuisance in fourteen days,
... 6d. costs. The room has been cleaned and
t since, but the roof is still in a dilapidated
es partly off.

...—Ralph Hull, of South Shields, Cornsay,
oned the same day for the want of privy, &c.,
...ouse Cottages. Ordered to construct sufficient
ation, and an ashpit, with proper doors and
in twenty-eight days, and pay 8s. costs. No-
been done yesterday.

...LEY PARK.—William Graham, of Wasker-
was summoned on the 3rd June for placing a
sink in each of two newly-built houses in
errace, against the 52nd and 53rd bye-laws,
rdered to take out the same in fourteen days,
... 6d. costs.

...—Delight Bank. The yard and ash-heap
cleaned. I have received a plan from Mr. Raw,
ill, for the re-erection of three privies and ash-
out a black plan showing the position of the
informed Mr. Raw what was required on the
y, and I have also wrote him since, but it has
attended to.

...LEY PARK.—Mr. Wheatley has cleaned the

... ROW. — Nothing has been done in the
of privies, &c., at two blocks of each three and
llings, the same being without a drain, chan-
y, or ashpit. It is now nearly ten months since
es were served.

...ELD SQUARE.—Nothing has been done either
ain or the dilapidated ashpit.

...LETOWN.—The owners are now making a good
ween the cottages.

PLANS FOR APPROVAL.

...—Four privies and two ashpits at Greencroft
, for John Bowes and Partners.

...—New Vestry at St. James' Church, Bur-
, for the Vicar and Churchwardens.

... am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM GROUND.

... the reading of this report, Mr. COLLINSON
... SHELL complained that while in one case
y proceedings had been taken, in other
the Rural Sanitary Committee had allowed
ents an unreasonable time in which to
with their requirements.
... subsequently decided to serve summonses
hose who had not erected privies as required
Committees.
Committee then adjourned.

CRICKET APPOINTMENTS.

12. West End v Hamsterley, at Hamsterley.
19. Whickham v Consett, at Consett.
26. Chester-le-Street v Consett, at Chester-le-Street.
26. Burnopfield v Brunswick, at Newcastle.
3. Burnopfield v Marley Hill, at Marley Hill.
3. Benwell v Consett and District at Consett.
3. Friends v Hamsterley (R), at Newcastle.
24. Jesmond v Shotley Bridge, at Jesmond.
24. St. Stephen's v Hamsterley (R), at Newcastle.
31. Burnopfield v Consett and District, at Consett.
7. Northumberland 2nd eleven v Consett at Consett.
14. Jesmond v Shotley Bridge, at Shotley Bridge.
14. Burnopfield v North Durham 2nd eleven, at Gateshead.
21. Northumberland 2nd eleven v Consett, at Newcastle.
28. Chester-le-Street v Consett, at Consett.

Correspondence.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

...—Is it fair, I ask, that the tender of G. B.
, for cementing and kerbing Front Street,
ett, should be accepted, when another con-
or, John Heslop, offered to do the work for
money? I know Local Boards have power to
e to accept the lowest tender, but in a case
re there is nothing against a contractor, and
ender is lowest, I think in fairness it ought to
ccepted, especially when the Board's servant
s a preference for the material supplied by the
ractor who is lowest.—Yours, &c.,

FAIRPLAY.

une 9th, 1880.

HALF-HOLIDAYS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

...—Could not some arrangement be come to
reby the *whole* of the tradesmen of Consett
d close their places of business at twelve (noon)
the Wednesday and Thursday *in* Newcastle
e Week. The grocers will close on the Wed-
ay, it being their usual half-holiday, but I
k it would be better if an unanimous closing
place on the days suggested. It is a nice
rval between Whitsuntide and Christmas, and
ld be a great boon to those employed in shops,
have, through no fault of their own, lost the
nightly half-holiday.—Yours, &c.,

RECREATION.

onsett, June 10th, 1880.

GEORGE HOPE,
CULPTOR, GENERAL CARVER, AND
MARBLE MASON,
THE LEAZES, BURNOPFIELD.
ONUMENTS, Tombs, Headstones, and Tables
erected in Marble, Stone, or Granite.
Inscriptions neatly executed. 849n

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

...CHESTER—At the Re... Office, on the 5th inst.,
Mr. J. Whitfield, of ...ester, to Miss R. Wardle,
of Burnhope.
t the same place, on ...e day, Mr. W. J. Gray,
of Shotley Bridge, ... A. Bage, of Leadgate.
t the same place, on ...e day, Mr. J. Snaire, to
Miss M. Hinds, of ...nsett.

DEATHS.

...—At Thom... on the 8th inst., aged 50
years, Mr. Patr...
... FIELD.—On th... aged 68 years, Margaret,
widow of the late ...Todd, farmer. 163o
...HEAD.—At Ca... the 9th inst., aged 58
years, John Johns... of Consett. Interment on
Sunday at Windy ... Friends please accept this
intimation.

...inted ... ...ed by ROBERT JACKSON, at the
...tic Printing Works, Front Street,
...sett, Friday, June 11th, 1880.

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 1,034. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} FRIDAY EVENING, June 18th, 1880. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

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

PASSENGERS Booked to and from the United States, Canada, and Australia. Reliable information and Pamphlets can be had of Mr. LEADBITTER, Accountant, Catchgate, Annfield Plain, the authorised Agent. Assisted Passages to Canada. 849m

BISHOP AUCKLAND EQUITABLE PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

Chairman of Directors: Mr. JOSEPH WILKINSON, West Mills, Bishop Auckland.
Solicitor: RICHARD BOWSER, Esq., Bishop Auckland.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared to RECEIVE LOANS of FIVE POUNDS and upwards, at 5 per cent. interest, payable Half-yearly.
ADVANCES made and Shares entered at any time,
THE ENTRANCE FEES are abolished.
THE REPAYMENT of an Advance on Mortgage of £100 is 15s. per Month, or £9 per Annum, which covers Interest and Redemption.
PROFITS divided equitably amongst Members.
WM. V. THOMPSON, Secretary.
Offices: 25, Market-place, Bishop Auckland. 608n

MARTIN HETHERINGTON,
TUNER,
BURNOPFIELD.

ORGANS, Pianofortes, and Harmoniums Tuned and Repaired on the most reasonable terms. 488n

CASH *VERSUS* CREDIT!

All who wish to
SAVE MONEY
Should go to the
NEW SHOP,
BLACKHILL,
Where they will obtain the
BEST TEAS,
BEST GROCERIES,
And the
BEST PROVISIONS
AT THE VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE
PRICES FOR CASH.

Good Broken Congou, ...1s. 4d. per lb.
A Good Useful Tea ....1s. 8d. ,,
A Capital Family Tea ......2s. 0d. ,,
Our Noted Mixture ....2s. 6d. ,,
Our Splendid Mixture ......3s. 0d. ,,
Pure Indian Tea............3s. 6d. ,,

FOR GROCERIES, SEE PRICE LIST.

HOLMES BROTHERS,
54, DURHAM ROAD,
BLACKHILL,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
197, WESTGATE ROAD,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 150n

DERWENT ANGLING ASSOCIATION.

A REWARD OF FIVE POUNDS will be paid to any Person who shall give information to lead to the Conviction of any Person Liming, Poisoning, or Netting the waters deputed to the Association.
By order of the Committee.

OLD-ESTABLISHED JOINERY AND CARTWRIGHT BUSINESS, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

WILLIAM SUDDES

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public of Consett and District that he has purchased the Joinery and Cartwright Business of his Cousin, the late Mr. GEORGE SUDDES, and he hopes by strict attention to the Orders of his Customers, together with reasonableness of charge and proficiency of workmanship, to merit their patronage and support. 926n

DENTAL NOTICE.

TRY Mr. WATSON'S Artificial Mineral TEETH. Cheapest and the best. They never decay or change colour. Natural appearance. Last a life-time. Teeth Extracted without any pain.
40, NEW BRIDGE STREET, NEWCASTLE.

JOHN JENKINS,
AUCTIONEER,
HOUSE AGENT, AND APPRAISER
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.

PARTIES leaving the Neighbourhood can have their Furniture, &c., turned into Cash on the shortest notice. 660a

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, without first obtaining the said Company's permission, will be prosecuted according to Law.
By order of the Directors,
August 21st, 1875. M RICHLEY, Secretary.

JOHN T. DOVE,
FORTH BANKS, NEWCASTLE,
MANUFACTURER of Concrete, Cement, Chimney-pieces, Portland Cement, Plaster, Hair, Laths, Tacks, &c.
IMPROVED GRANITE CONCRETE FLOORING
For Station Platforms, Stables, Warehouses, &c.
CRUSHED BRICKS and GRANITE always on hand
OFFICES AND WORKS—FORTH BANKS. 305n

HARPERLEY MILLS and CATCHGATE AGRICULTURAL SEED WAREHOUSES.

FARMERS are respectfully solicited to inspect GEORGE HOBSON'S large and carefully-selected Stock of CLOVER and GRASS SEEDS before giving their Orders. G.H's Seeds for Permanent Pasture and Alternate Husbandry have been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturalists of the County during the last thirty-four years, and as a proof of the quality of the Seeds sent out by him during that period, his Sales have gradually increased, independent of the severe competition now in the Trade.

Business Announcements.

TRESPASSERS on Number One Farm, will be prosecuted. 692m

HENRY ROGERS
(Late of Consett),
AUCTIONEER, 16, TYNE STREET,
BLAYDON. 598n

IF you WANT a GOOD BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER, TEA, or SUPPER, go to the CAFE and LUNCHEON BAR, 22, Nelson Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
514n R. RUTHERFORD & CO., Proprietors.

NOTICE.

THE Game upon Allendale and Medomsley East Farms is strictly preserved. All Persons found Trespassing will be prosecuted.

JAMES FROSDICK,
BILLPOSTER, DISTRIBUTER, AND HOUSE AGENT,
4, ROSE MOUNT, CONSETT.

THE CHAMPION
GROCERY & PROVISION ESTABLISHMENT IN THE DISTRICT, IS
JOSEPH ROBINSON'S,
THE STANLEY CHEMIST. 706n

WILLIAM NICHOL,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT
(Nine years with Mr. N. BROWN),

BEGS to thank his numerous Customers for their liberal support since he commenced business, and to inform them that he has now on hand several Sets of Silver and Brass-mounted Harness, Riding Saddles and Bridles, Hames Chains, Bits, Spurs, &c., and Cart and Plough Harness. Also, several Sets of Second-hand Harness and Riding Saddles.
Orders from Colliery Owners, Farmers, and others, requiring Work done will be promptly attended to.

J. BATES,
MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT,
JOINER, Undertaker, Furniture Broker, &c. Flocks, Feathers, Rabbit Down, Ironmongery, Perambulators, and General Furnishings. 605n

WETTON'S PATENT MAGNETICON CURATIVE APPLIANCES.

THOUSANDS OF PERSONS HAVE BEEN RESTORED TO HEALTH BY THEIR USE.

GREAT REDUCTION.
GREAT REDUCTION.
GREAT REDUCTION.
GREAT REDUCTION.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Special attention is called to the following Greatly Reduced List of Prices, and which places WETTON and Co.'s unrivalled Magnetic Appliances within reach of the Masses:—

Ladies' and Gents' Belts 15s, 21s, 25s, 30s
Lung Invigorators 15s, 21s, 25s, 30s
Nerve ,, ...21s, 25s, 30s
Chest Protectors 7s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d
Throat ,, ...5s, 7s 6d, 10s 6d
Spine Bands 7s 6d, 10s 6d, 15s, 21s
Knee Caps ....7s 6d, 10s 6d each
Arm and Leg Appliances..............10s 6d, 15s each
Wristlets and Anklets....3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d each
Magnetic Soles ....4s 6d to 7s 6d per pair
Friction Gloves ....2s 6d each
Smoking and Neuralgic Caps ....15s, 21s each

NOTE THE ADDRESS:—
WETTON AND CO., 44a, BLACKETT STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

CURE OF INDIGESTION AND NERVOUS DEBILITY.
(Upwards of 20 years standing.)
Bensham-road, Gateshead, March 4th, 1880

I have very great pleasure in informing you that the Magneticon Belt, which I purchased from you sixteen months ago, has proved a great benefit to me. Having suffered from Indigestion and Nervous Debility for upwards of twenty years I was induced to buy one of your Belts, and before many weeks had passed I experienced a wonderful improvement in my health. I can therefore confidently speak of the invigorating power of your Magneticon Appliance, and would strongly recommend them to all those who suffer from this most troublesome complaint.

WILLIAM SMITH.

CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
"12, Diana-street, Newcastle."
"November 27th, 1879."

"Some time ago I suffered from Congestion of the Lungs and Pains in the Back and Chest. After receiving medical aid I got a little better, and was fairly well for some time. About twelve months ago I was taken ill again. It was at that time that I got one of Wetton's Magneticon Lung Invigorators; and after having worn it for twelve months I can now say that it has done me more good than anything else I have ever tried. I am in better health than I have been for many years, and have taken no medicine since I began to wear the Invigorator.—Yours truly,

"JOHN BRISCOE."

INDIGESTION (FIVE YEARS STANDING).
South Pontop, via Lintz Green, February 28th, 1880.
Having suffered from indigestion for over five years, and after trying all kinds of medical treatment, and finding no benefit, I purchased one of your Magnetic Belts. After wearing it for about ten months I have found the greatest relief, and can strongly recommend your appliances.

WILLIAM GREENER.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.
24, Trafalgar-street, Newcastle, February 14th, 1880.
Having suffered from Nervous Debility for a number of years, I purchased one of your Magnetic Belts, and after wearing it for twelve months, I am now quite well again. I can conscientiously recommend your appliance to all sufferers from the same complaint.

GEORGE WOOD.

PAINS IN THE HAND, WRIST, AND ARM.
Clayton Street, Gateshead, January 9th, 1880.
A few months ago, I purchased from you a Wristlet and Friction Glove, for severe pains in my right hand, and wrist, and arm, and am happy to say, after using them for a short time, I am quite better, and shall be glad to recommend the appliances to other sufferers.

WILLIAM BRUCE.

Illustrated Pamphlets, with full particulars, Medical References, &c., &c., POST FREE GRATIS.

Letters of Enquiry will receive careful and prompt attention. Appliances sent Post Free to any Address in the United Kingdom. Advice, Personal or by Letter, Free of Charge.

WETTON & CO.,
44A, BLACKETT STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
LONDON: 1, Conduit Street. GLASGOW: 24, Gordon Street. EDINBURGH: 12A, Frederick Street.
DUBLIN: 9, Lower Sackville Street. 46

Business Announcements.

SEND TO THE POST OFFICE

AND get an Order for One Pound, made Payable to WILLIAM STEWART AND SON, and you will receive in return, Carriage Paid to any Railway Station or Carrier, 10lbs. of the Cheapest TEA in England, or 5lbs. of INDIAN TEA (the Finest Tea in the world). Should it be your pleasure, we can forward Half of each kind, as you may direct.

WILLIAM STEWART AND SON,
33, GRAINGER STREET, AND 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE; 33, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD; AND CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET, SUNDERLAND.

MARBLE AND WOOD CHIMNEY PIECES.
KITCHEN RANGES (over 60 Set-up).
STOVES OF EVERY KIND.

DINNING AND COOKE, HOT WATER ENGINEERS,
IRONFOUNDERS, &c.,
PERCY IRONWORKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
SHOW ROOMS, 91, 93, AND 95, PERCY STREET. 691n

FINEST OLD
VATTED SCOTCH WHISKEY.
Price, 18s. per Gallon. Nett Cash. Supplied in Casks or Cases.
PORTS, SHERRIES, CLARETS, CHAMPAGNES, &c., all from First-class Shippers.

Price List on application to
WM. MILLER, JUN.,
WINE MERCHANT, QUEEN'S HEAD YARD, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYFE.

J. W. BENSON,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER
By special warrant
TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
And by Special Appointments to
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA,
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, AND PARIS.

BENSON'S WATCHES,
Of every description, suitable for all climates,
From 2 to 200 Guineas.
Chronographs, Chronometers, Keyless, Levers, Presentation, Repeaters, Railway Guards', Soldiers', and Workmen's Watches of Extra Strength.

BENSON'S CLOCKS,
For Churches, Turrets, or Public Buildings, Dining or Drawing-room, Library, Carriage, Church, Hall, or Shop.
PERPETUAL CALENDARS, WIND DIALS, &c.
Novelty—
"EARLY ENGLISH" CLOCKS
In Wood and Ormolu, Decorated with Blue China, Wedgwood, &c., From £5 5s.
Made solely by Benson.

BENSON'S GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
Of every description, in the Richest and Newest Designs, at the Lowest Prices, compatible with good workmanship.
Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, Lockets, Rings, Earrings, &c.; and, also, in Diamonds and Precious Stones.

BENSON'S "Workman's" £5 5s. Silver English Lever. Warranted.
BENSON'S "Everybody's" Silver Watch, £3 3s., with Crystal Glass. Warranted.
BENSON'S Silver and Electro-plate for Race and Athletic Meetings, Presentations, or Household Use, Special Designs and Estimates Free.
BENSON'S New PAMPHLET of WATCHES, the most comprehensive in the WORLD, giving Prices and Illustrations of every kind. Just Published, 2 Stamps.
BENSON'S New PAMPHLET of CLOCKS, the Largest yet Published, with Designs and Prices. Free, 2 Stamps.
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BENSON'S New PAMPHLET of TURRET CLOCKS, Illustrated.
Watches sent Free and Safe by Post. Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Plate Repaired by Skilled Workmen. Plate, Jewellery, and Watches Exchanged. Clubs, Merchants, and Shipphrs Supplied.

STEAM FACTORY AND CITY SHOW ROOMS—LUDGATE HILL;
WEST-END ESTABLISHMENT—25, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1749.

WINES AND SPIRITS FOR EVERY-DAY USE
Selected from W & A Gilbey's List of 220 varieties.

The purity of every article is guaranteed under Act 38 & 39 Vict., Cap. 63. Consumers will recognise in this Act a means of verifying the guarantee W & A Gilbey have always given of the purity and genuineness of all WINES and SPIRITS bearing their seals and labels. This "SELECTED LIST" of W & A GILBEY'S WINES AND SPIRITS comprises two descriptions only of each class of Wines and Spirits, the first selected on account of its moderate price, and the second for its fine quality combined with greater age.

AGENT—
W. AYNSLEY, *Grocer*, CONSETT
PRICES THE SAME AS AT HEAD ESTABLISHMENTS

WINES		Per Bottle	Per Dozen
PORT Castle A *from Portugal* An excellent fruity Wine, well matured 5 years old		2/	24/
PORT Castle B *from Portugal* A fine full-flavored fruity Wine. 8 years old		2/4	28/
SPANISH PORT Castle 1 *from Spain* A fruity Wine of good body 2 years old		1/3	15/
SPANISH PORT Castle 4 *from Spain* The finest old Red Wine produced. 10 years old		1/10	22/
SHERRY Castle SPANISH *from Spain* A pure Spanish Sherry. 2 years old		1/3	15/
SHERRY Castle C *Pale from Spain* An excellent type of nutty Sherry. 6 years old		2/4	28/
MARSALA Castle VP *Pale from Sicily* A delicate dinner Wine. 3 years old		1/4	16/
MARSALA Castle C *Pale from Sicily* The finest Marsala produced. 7 years old		1/8	20/
CLARET Castle A *from France* A pure full-bodied Wine. 1 year in bottle		1/	12/
CLARET Castle C *from France* A fine-flavored and well-matured Medoc Wine		1/6	18/
SAUMUR Castle *Silver Foil* A Sparkling dry Champagne	Bottles	2/1	25/
	Half-Botts.	1/3	14/6
SAUMUR Castle *Gold Foil* The choicest Wine of the District	Bottles	2/6	30/
	Half-Botts.	1/5	17/
CHAMPAGNE Castle 1 A pure Sparkling Wine for ordinary use	Bottles	2/2	26/
	Half-Botts.	1/3	15/
CHAMPAGNE Castle 3 A high class delicate Champagne	Bottles	3/6	42/
	Half-Botts.	1/11	23/

SPIRITS	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
GIN Castle UP Highly rectified at W&A Gilbey's own Distillery. 33 per cent. under proof	2/	24/
GIN Castle PROOF Highly rectified at W & A Gilbey's own Distillery. Strength, proof	2/10	34/
IRISH WHISKEY Castle UP Pure Dublin Whiskey 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
IRISH WHISKEY Castle DO Very fine Dublin Whiskey. Strength, proof	3/3	39/
SCOTCH WHISKEY Castle UP Pure Malt Whiskey. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
SCOTCH WHISKEY Castle SO A high-class Scotch Whiskey. Strength, proof	3/3	39/
BRANDY Castle UP Possessing the wholesome qualities of Cognac 33 under proof	2/6	30/
BRANDY Castle PROOF Possessing the wholesome qualities of Cognac Proof	3/6	42/
COGNAC Castle D An excellent Cognac Brandy of fine flavor. 33 under proof	3/6	42/
COGNAC Castle FO A very fine Champagne Brandy. Strength, proof	5/	60/
JAMAICA RUM Castle UP A well-matured Jamaica Rum. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
JAMAICA RUM Castle JO A very fine Jamaica Rum. Strength, proof	3/3	39/
HOLLANDS Castle 1 Distilled in Holland from Rye 14 per cent. under proof	2/4	28/
HOLLANDS *(Silver Stream)* The finest Geneva. Bottled abroad. 14 under proof	2/8	32/

All Bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

SINGLE BOTTLES *Single Bottles of any of W & A Gilbey's 220 varieties of Wines and Spirits can be purchased as samples*
EXPORTATION .. *W & A Gilbey's Wines and Spirits can be obtained free of duty from their Excise Bonded Warehouses.—For Prices see Special Export List*
PAYMENTS .. .. *In order to give every possible advantage to consumers cash payments are absolutely necessary, as all prices are arranged upon that principle*
COMPLETE LIST *A Complete List of W & A Gilbey's Wines and Spirits, containing full particulars of 220 varieties, sent free on application*

Business Announcements.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BLACKHILL,
J. C. WYLIE, Master.
Miss DORA MUSE, Sewing Mistress. 165n

WEDDING RINGS! WEDDING RINGS!!

A PRESENT to each Purchaser of our GUINEA GOLD RING.
F. A. AND E. WELCH,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN. 318n

IMPROVED
CONCRETE FLOORING.
JOHN DOVE & CO.,
35, CLOSE, NEWCASTLE.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and others supplied with any quantity of PORTLAND and other CEMENTS, PLASTER, HAIR, LATHS LATH TACKS, &c.
CONCRETE FLOORING executed in all its Branches. Cement Ridging.
FICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

SPECIAL SALE OF MANTLES.

THE
LONDON AND NEWCASTLE
TRADING COMPANY

HAVE great pleasure in announcing to the Public of Newcastle and District that they have secured for Cash part of the Stock of a German Manufacturer, at an average Discount of 50 per Cent. from Cost. These Goods are of the finest make and workmanship, and well worth your special attention.

See the Windows at
69 AND 71, CLAYTON STREET.

Black Diagonal Cloth Jackets, 8s. 6d., 10s. 9d., worth 12s. 6d., 15s. 9d.
Black Diagonal Cloth Jackets, 12s. 9d., 14s. 6d., worth 16s. 6d., 19s. 6d.
Black Diagonal Cloth Jackets, 18s. 6d., 21s. 6d., worth 25s. 6d., 29s. 6d.
Black Diagonal Cloth Jackets, 27s. 6d., 35s., worth 35s. 6d., 45s. 6d.

Silk Jackets, beautifully trimmed,		39s. 6d.	worth	50s.
Do.	do.	45s.	do.	59s.
Do.	do.	52s. 6d.	do.	65s.
Do.	do.	60s.	do.	75s.
Do.	do.	63s.	do.	80s.
Do.	do.	70s.	do.	90s.

Children's Jackets, both in Black and Drab, in all sizes and prices, kept in stock. Coats and Capes, Cloaks, Princess Robes, and Underclothing of every description, and a large and choice variety to select from.

In connection with the
LONDON & NEWCASTLE TEA COMPANY.

Special Purchase of 988 Infants' and Children's Coats and Capes, Pinafores, Squares, Princess Robes, Tunics, and Underclothing. A Manufacturer's lot of Samples at astonishing prices. Ask for these Goods; they are a wonderful lot.

BOOTS & SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Sale now proceeding at
69 AND 71, CLAYTON STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

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.
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The Consett Guardian.

MARRIAGE HOURS.

Every one who has undergone the marriage ceremony in this country, or who contemplates undergoing it, is of course aware of the legal imperativeness of weddings being performed before the hour of noon. Why this should be so is a matter which is not so generally known, but probability points to its adoption, or rather continuance, partly from the Roman Catholic custom of accompanying the ceremony by a celebration of the Eucharist, and partly from the ancient regulations which were made with the object of suppressing the mischief likely to arise from the excessive and reckless rejoicings which are said to have attended marriages in Pagan times. Nuptial rejoicings of the present date, however, need cause very little apprehension, while, as for the former reason, the accompaniment of the Eucharist is now seldom, if ever, resorted to in *bona-fide* examples of the established church, while it is altogether unknown among all the various denominations of Nonconformists. But whatever the origin of the canonical hours for marriage, there is no doubt that they have been observed with extreme strictness, at least, since the date of Lord Hardwick's Acts, previously to which time the marriage laws and costumes, as everybody knows, were scandalously lax, and when the famous statutes referred to became law, they at once happily put an end to "Fleet" marriages and such like surreptitious and compulsory unions. There can be no question that the limitation of the right to perform marriages to certain designated and responsible individuals, in certain buildings, and during particular hours, is, as a means for the prevention of forced or clandlestine marriages, to the welfare of the community at large. But however valuable and well adapted the present canonical hours may be for the purpose indicated, there is no hiding the fact that in this era of late habits their earliness is much more often than not a vast source of trouble to many of those who avail themselves of them, and is provocative of grumbling both loud and deep, as much perhaps by the bride and bridegroom themselves as by those who are called upon to grace the wedding by their presence.

There should, of course, be no difficulty *per se* about getting—let us say—a man to put himself a little out of the way upon so important an occasion as that of his marriage, particularly when we consider that such more or less happy occasion is not likely to be repeated with sufficient frequency to cause him any permanent inconvenience—so far, at any rate, as the hours for its performance are concerned. Yet there is a grievance, nevertheless; the demands of society upon men's time and digestions are such as to render any extension of the present hours during which marriage may be performed very welcome. As we have already hinted, the bride and bridegroom are not by any means the only sufferers, or even the ones most susceptible to the physical evils of the present early system. The probability is that, although they fill their places at the wedding breakfast, they do not fill themselves. They are too much occupied with contemplating their own great change in life, and with receiving the congratulations of their friends, to do much towards demolishing the confectioners' highly-ornamented aids to indigestion and dyspepsia. That duty is reserved for the guests, who being less intent upon immediate and future prospects than the newly-pledged husband and wife, and being hungry and thirsty withal, naturally fall to consuming such mischievous comestibles as lobster salad, veal and ham pies, champagne, and the rest of it, with the awful result that those who have undergone the process will probably remember only too well.

For these, then, and for many other reasons, the Bill which Mr. Blennerhassett has just introduced in Parliament "to amend the law as to the hours of marriage" will be welcomed by all who have the commitment of matrimony in prospect, or who are likely, as guests, to aid others in committing it. By this Bill, it is proposed to extend the hours during which marriages may be performed, from eight a.m. until six p.m., and this, it will be seen, would at once overcome many of the difficulties and inconveniences which now assert themselves. There would, for instance, be more time for the completion of arrangements, seeing that in weddings, as in every thing else, the most important finishing touches are invariably left to the last day. The unwholesale wedding breakfast could be replaced by a wholesome digestible dinner, and such festivities as the theatre, or a dance, could follow, instead of, as happens under the present *regim*, all the guests being so thoroughly tired out at an early hour with the day's duties as to be more inclined for the pillow than for pleasure. A later time for the gathering of the guests, moreover, would permit those guests to have several hours in the morning at business if necessary, instead of, as at present, having to sacrifice the entire day to the occasion. As for the bride and bridegroom, before the departure of the last of the guests they could be speeding away on their honeymoon tour to some more or less remote corner of the earth, and so far, indeed, everything would go off as merrily as marriage bells. For the working classes, we take it, the innovation would be at least as welcome as to the middle and upper strata of society, since the hours during which marriages may now be legally celebrated on Sundays—the day usually selected by artizans for their weddings—are encroached upon by the hours for Divine service, and thus rendered still shorter and more inconvenient. It is not proposed by Mr. Blennerhassett's Bill to render it compulsory upon any clergyman or minister to perform the marriage ceremony after twelve o'clock a.m., but it would privilege him to do so in the event of his seeing fit. We do not, it must be added, expect the Bill to make much headway just yet, on account of the enormous quantity of business before the House, but if Mr. Blennerhassett will "stick" to his measure, and bring it forward at suitable times, he is certain ultimately to succeed, and by his success he will undoubtedly earn the gratitude of future brides and bridegrooms innumerable, and also of their still more innumerable guests.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Gladstone's Supplementary Budget is a surprise to his own followers as much as the Opposition. Once more the unexpected happens. If there were two things which men would have thought it perfectly safe to predict that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would *not* do, they were the repeal of the malt duties and the increase of the income tax. The former is a complete turning of the tables upon the Conservatives. The Counties will surely vote with Gladstone as long as he lives. The farmer is relieved of a heavy burden, the brewer is saved from much annoyance and vexation of spirit, the publican is not seriously injured (though, if he were, it would only be what he deserves, from the Liberal standpoint), the consumer will get his beer cheaper, and the teetotaler is mollified by the assurance that beer henceforward will on the average be several degrees less intoxicating than of yore. As a party move it is splendid. But alas for the increase of the income tax!

Rome is going to hold its World Fair in a few years. The winter of 1885-6 is spoken of as the earliest date, and the site will be the new quarter of Rome beyond the railway station, and the new Via Nazionale. Visitors to Rome remember that a new city has sprung up in this healthiest region of Rome. It lies to the North of the Quirinal and behind the Esqueline, and is near the Villa Albani. By all accounts, it is likely to be a great success.

The result of the Gravesend Petitions, although it has done the Lord Mayor but little good, is a subject of considerable dissatisfaction at the judge's decision. That Mr. Beavan could not give his factory hands a holiday on polling day without being suspected of corrupt motives is certainly carrying matters to extremes. *Apropos* of the elections, the Conservatives have evidently made up their minds that their defeat was due to want of organization. This was exactly the cry of the Liberals after their last defeat, and certainly they did their best to remedy the defect. It was the determination to outdo the Conservatives in organization which led Mr. Chamberlain to construct the Caucus system, which is said to have won nearly one-half of the Liberal victories. Now, what will the Conservatives do in the face of the Caucus? The Bridgewater House meeting has been followed by other consultations amongst the party chieftians, in which it has been boldly proposed to try a Tory Caucus in places where it may be deemed advisable. The Tory newspapers also are to be looked up and invigorated, and lively pamphlets on political subjects are to be disseminated everywhere. Such is the Conservative programme, and if the Liberals allow themselves to be lulled into security, they will find their error at the next Election.

There is a story, whether apochryphal or not we are unable to say, of a certain carpenter, who was employed to make the judge's chair during the re-furnishing of one of the Courts of Justice. He was observed, so the tale runs, by his companions to bestow particular pains on the job, and was evidently anxious to make it as comfortable as possible. On being asked why he took so much trouble over it, he replied that he himself would one day have to sit in it. He subsequently educated himself, went to the Bar, made a reputation, was created judge, and did actually come to occupy the seat he had constructed. We don't ask any one to believe the story. It is too like a fairy tale. But, after all, not much more so than an actual fact of modern life. Amongst the stonemasons employed upon the building of the new House of Parliament was one of a peculiarly thoughtful turn of mind, a man of ready speech and ambition above his trade. That man now sits in the House he helped to build, and he is Mr. Broadhurst, the member for Stoke, whose speech on the Employers' Liability Bill has marked him out for Parliamentary success.

The new Post-office-order notes, which, beginning at a shilling, for which the charge is a half-penny, go on up to two pounds, are to come into force on the 1st October. It is expected that not only will it prove an immense convenience, but also a considerable source of revenue, as the risk of small remittances will now be reduced to a minimum.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. Goschen's mission is being watched by anxious but somewhat hopeless eyes. The prodigal child of Europe has always promised amendment with such alacrity and always maintained its evil ways with such calm perseverance that his position in politics corresponds very much to what Calvinists call Reprobation in theology. An effect of Mr. Goschen's advice has been speedy. The Sultan has dismissed his Ministers and constructed a new Cabinet. This is perhaps the favourite hocus-pocus of the Porte. How many times has not Europe been deluded by a similar contrivance for gaining time? Sooner or later the time will arrive when coercion will be the only thing left, and then only too probably Russia will join her ancient foe, and the other great Powers will find themselves face to face with both. It is not probable even in the event of a joint coercive policy that England would put an army into the field. Our share in the war would be confined to naval operations.

I hear that the King of the Hellenes is making good use of his time, and is already sounding our Foreign Office informally as to what would follow in case hostilities broke out—as they are likely to do—between Turkey and Greece. Already a large army is stealing on towards the frontier, and it will not take much to precipitate hostilities. France has probably given the hint, *Frappez vite et frappez fort*, and the question is, shall we go with France in offering that advice? Probably so in this case.

Chinese Gordon, as he is still called, has returned to his first love. When he impulsively threw up the private secretaryship to Lord Ripon, which he had accepted only too impulsively, it was thought that he would go to Africa. It is now understood that he is going to take service with the Chinese, and if there is a brush with Russia, we may hear of Chinese Gordon, the too "turbulent" Secretary, in a new character.

I was buttonholed the other day by an Exeter-Hall friend who had a long list of Mr. Gladstone's mistakes, the chief of which, of course, was Lord Ripon's appointment. I asked him what he thought of the Budget, and he was compelled to admit that this was the hand of a master. It is amusing to watch the Conservative party writhing under the painful discovery that their last card has been over-trumped. Even as farmers' friends they are played out. Mr. Chaplain cheering Mr. Gladstone was a sight for Olympian laughter.

Mr. O'Donnell's motion for a "call" of the House to consider the Bradlaugh oath question was a clever device to secure a vote adverse to the Atheist lecturer. His object was to compel the attendance of these members—and it is thought they will be a good many—who wish to shirk the ordeal of a vote upon this matter. Some very strongly object to Mr. Bradlaugh, but are afraid of damaging the Government. Others consider that the exclusion would be a piece of bigotry, but are afraid of voting in his favour because of their constituents. In point of fact, it is likely that not a few members will have unavoidable engagements elsewhere when the debate finally comes on. Now that a Second Committee have decided against Mr. Bradlaugh, his position is felt by his own most sanguine supporters to be a little risky; but it is generally thought that, after all the fuss that has been made, he must be allowed to sit.

There is no truth, I hear, in the report that Mr. Lowther, the late Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been subpœnaed to attend to give evidence in the pending trial of the Louth election petition. But this dispute between the sitting and ex Member—Mr. Callan and Mr. Sullivan—is likely to lead to serious results. Mr. Callan has been summoned on a criminal information for dispatching a false telegram damaging to Mr. Sullivan, and should it lead to a verdict, he will probably lose his seat.

Lord Carnarvon's advocacy of compulsory insurance has provoked a great deal of ridicule. But I know thoughtful men who believe that there is something in it ("as the monkey said when he put his hand in the glue pot"). The idea, of course, is not original. It has been brought forward before in several shapes, and has very recently been made the subject of deep study by a philanthropic clergyman. No statesman has, however, taken the idea up before. And there are those who say that Lord Carnarvon has forfeited his title to the name of statesman by doing so. The practical difficulties in the way of the scheme are immense, but they have not been proved to be insuperable. The econonie arguments against it do not seem conclusive. National providence, it is said, is a thing which ought to be encouraged but not to be compelled. That is an argument which might be applied with equal force to national education. In fact, the attempts to encourage providence amongst the lower orders have resulted, upon the whole, in disheartening failure, whilst the Poor Law remains an ever-increasing burden on the country, and, as Spencer Herbert very justly argues, a monumental premium upon idleness and extravagance.

Much disappointment is felt at the decision that the Volunteer Review is not to be held in Hyde Park. As far as the feeling of the multitude generally are concerned, it might almost as well not be held at all if not there. At Wimbledon there will not be a fifth part of the number of spectators. The suggestion that injury would be done to the grass or shrubs seems absurd. In 1876, 30,000 volunteers passed under Review in Hyde Park, and no injury is recorded to have been done. It is true that it is now proposed to review 50,000; but the additional number could be amply accommodated on the ground. There is a general feeling that the great Park is the only proper place for the celebration of such an event as the "coming of age" of the Volunteer corps. It is not meant merely as an exercising ground for fine ladies and gentlemen, and a general promenade for nurse girls and their charges.

Mr. Herbert Reeves, son of matchless Sims Reeves, made is long-expected *debût* at Mr. Ganz's Concert on Saturday. One wishes the lads to reflect the glory of their fathers always, but how seldom they do! After Braham the great came Augustus, Hamilton, and Charles; but the three rolled into one would not have made a singer fit to wear the father's mantle. Of young Phelps, young Buckstone, young Compton, and the rest the same disappointing tale might be told. Well, the method of Mr. Herbert Reeves is perfect. He has been taught in the best of schools. And the quality of his voice leaves nothing whatever to be desired. He has been described not as a tenor but a *tenorinó*, and the phrase fits him. To put the matter more familiarly, he might be described as a pocket edition of his father. "Very pretty—very pretty indeed," was the remark on Saturday of one who had been present at *Drury Lane* when Sims Reeves made his *debût*; "but it is not the sort of voice that will injure ceilings." The young man may acquire considerable power, and so entirely disappoint the fears of his troops of friends and admirers, but a regard for strict truth compels one to declare that that is the quality which he at present lacks most. Perhaps the only quality lacking. Time will show. His reception on Saturday was, of course, all that could have been anticipated.

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.—Manufactured by John I. Brown and Sons, Boston, United States. Depot, 493, Oxford Street, London.

SUGGESTIONS ON THE LATE FREE THOUGHT LECTURE.

[By Mr. John Tait.]

I have not formed any opinions on subjects of importance to man without due consideration and reference to the best authors accessible. Paramount above all others which the majority of mankind in all ages have revered is man's accountability in a future state. Pascal said "It is of dangerous consequence to represent to man how near he is to the level of beasts, without shewing him at the same time his greatness. It is likewise dangerous to let him see his greatness without his meanness." The great philosopher believed that the Bible not chiefly, but solely, fulfilled these conditions. I devoutly ascribe to the dogma. I am for the Bible in its entirety, and would fight an "election conflict" over every letter thereof. The Jews have them all counted in the old book. I was greatly amused at the assertions of the lecturer, especially in his classification of the Bible with the Koran. What a dangerous thing a little learning is. — There is no properly educated free thinker who does not know that the only thing not puerile trash in the Koran, is its servile plagiarisms from Scripture. The "sublime conception of the Unity of the Deity" which Gibbon lauds in the Koran, was evolved by Moses, and by Moses only, long centuries before. It is questionable if ever even Socrates or Plato got so far as this unity. The Bible treats of a great variety of natural facts, and the keenest critiques have not discovered a flaw, excepting in alleged miracles. Even the "Creation of light before the Sun" is a physical fact of great probability, if the theory of Des Cartes be the true one, and Sir Isaac Newton be, as I believe he is, wrong, and if light be fine subtle fluid which the sun ignites as gas is ignited in a mine. The account of the little cloud no bigger than a man's hand "soon to become a great oe'r shadowing canopy" is so consistent with science that I have read treatises on optics in which it was quoted as an illustration. I cannot go to any length on this part, but I am open to disprove any contrary assertion any man (not afraid of his name) will advance. I mean I am able to shew incontrovertibly that the Bible is an authentic and valuable history—that its literature is of the very highest standard—that its morality is as unique as it is pure and holy, and that the whole was not like other systems—a gradual development of incongruous accessions, but a work finished at once, and placed in bold relief on the pedestal of time, where it stands, as it has stood, through the ages untarnished and imperishable. Moreover, that it is "The" "and the only The" creator of the working man's Sunday. It is also the only system that made "The poor man" its especial theme. I once collected all the passages referring to the poor, but I cannot now find them, just to tell the number. On the contrary the Greeks and Romans sent the poor to fight with wild beasts. All other nations put them to death, as soon they were no longer useful. How it awakens an intelligent man's indignation to see a milk and water educated dolt attempting to prejudice the labouring man against the very book that taught the immortal Robbie his aphorism which he so beautifully expresses:—"The rank is but the guineas stamp, the man's the gowd for that!" This is true bible teaching, which makes the "widow's mite more than the gold of ophir." The lecturer displays a singular amount of acuteness in his theological reading in the case of Jacob—"Jacob," he says, never did a good action." Praise is not much in the style of the Bible. Those who love flattery may go elsewhere. It is more in "taking down a peg line." It deals with the scientific philosopher as with his Ape the "stumper" who lately procured here and says to each "The fool hath said in his heart there is no God." The Bible does not fail to tell us what evil the Patriarch did, and I am fully persuaded that Jacob never did anything of consequence more reprehensible or we should have had it related without the slightest attempt at palliating circumstances. I always believe the Bible characters good when there is no fault found with them. Other murdering Kings were lauded in their monstrosities by their facile assassins—but the messenger of God looks with withering indignation in blood guilty David's face, and says to him "Thou art the man." Now, Mr. Editor, my mind must be strangely constituted if these facts are not collateral proofs—the strongest possible kind—of the truth of the narratives. The attack on the grand old Abraham is simply contemptible and false, and the slander should have blistered his impious tongue.

To give greater consistency to the remainder of my communication, I shall give a brief sketch (1st) of the condition of the world when our Saviour was born; (2nd) historical corroboration that He did come at the time and under the circumstances mentioned in the New Testament. I shall (3rd) shew the agreement of scripture teaching on essential points with those of the most eminent sages of antiquity.

1st.—Greece had fallen, with all the world, under the sword of Rome, but the learning and genius of ages and of millions which she produced in a few score years Rome could only aspire to emulate. The descendants of the land of Homer, Socrates, Xenophon, and Plato became the preceptors of the Roman nobility. Some ripe, rare fruit of this teaching had been shown in Rome just before the advent of our blessed Saviour. Virgil had sung, Cicero had studied under Molo at Rhodes, and when desired to harangue in Greek by that noted master, the latter exclaimed, in regretful accents, "Now I tremble for Demosthenes." The policy of Rome and all the internal arrangements of the Empire for suppressing aggressions and enforcing order were as complete as human nature could allow. If ever there was an epoch when a gigantic imposture would be strangled in its birth, even if it had arisen from the throne of the mightiest of the subdued nations over which the mistress of the world ruled, it was when the virgin wife of a carpenter brought forth her first-born child in a stable and laid him in a manger;—and what was the religion and morality of the entire world? There were, indeed, gods many and lords many. Rome alone possessed thirty thousand, besides the Penates or household gods of every family. Rome acknowledged too, out of policy, the gods of every other nation. The whole were as abominable and filthy as they could be—the worst incarnate fiends—the best lewder than the bully of a brothel. Language could not depict, if decency could allow the recital, the horrible crimes of the heathen world. I read the history of the twelve Cæsars (a beautifully-bound edition of which must, I think, have been purchased at a sale by some of my progenitors), but as soon as my family approached maturity, I burnt the horrible production. Again, the treatment of the masses was what it ever had been before the advent of Christ—almost fabulously cruel. I give only one instance,—Adams' "Roman Antiquities," page 317: "After the triumph of Trajan over the Dacians, spectacles were exhibited for 123 days, in which 11,000 animals of different kinds were killed, and 10,000 gladiators fought." At a moderate calculation, seven or eight thousands of these "highly-trained combatants" would be slain, or die in consequence of their wounds. Now, I challenge the whole world of free thought to produce the shadow of a hint in any heathen writer on morality of the desirability of freeing mankind from the trammels of a savage slavery out of the sacred writings. A household suffrage pleader in those days would have been accommodated with a hungry lion or tiger to contend with. Many a Christian met this fate for their adherence to the cause. The greatest and best of men fought, after the manner of men, with wild beasts at Ephesus. What was all his learning and his worth? What are all nobleness of soul, charity, love, benevolence, and an upright, clear conscience now? The best alive may well say, with the great apostle, "What advantageth it me if the dead rise not?" These are a few faint samples of what man was when the "Son of Man" appeared.

2nd.—Historical Corroboration.—There is a very general misapprehension on the completeness of this evidence. Some even go so far as to say there is absolutely none. Of course, on this subject, I don't pretend to originality. I borrow of Adison on the "Evidences of Christianity," but from other sources as well. The great historian, Tacitus, says that "Augustus Cæsar ordered the whole empire to be censed"—at the very Scripture time. Chalcidius records that a great light or new star appeared in the east, directing wise men to our Saviour. He also says Herod made a great slaughter of the children, even his own sons, for fear of the "King of the Jews." I omitted the names of Sentonius and Dion along with Tacitus. Phlegon mentions the miraculous darkness and earthquake. Julian, Porphry, and Hierocles, pagans and enemies, admit that Christ foretold many things that came to pass. Two of these, with Celsus (the Epicurean philosopher) admit that devils were driven out by Christian incantations. Origen distinctly avows that he saw this done in his day. Celsus attributed his feeding the multitude to Egyptian magic, learned by Jesus in Egypt, and he maintained that it was only a visionary entertainment. We never heard of another magician who could persuade a multitude that they had got a good bellyful of bread and fish in a dumb-show meal. Pliny the younger, who died at 113 (Lempriere) says—"The Christians receive a sacrament, and by it enter into a vow to abstain from all sin and wickedness. By the advice of Paul they have private assemblies and sing hymns." Nearly all the above say Christ was worshiped as a God.

A passage of Origen evoked from the pen of Bishop Butler that masterpiece of theology, the "Analogy." The idea is this—"If the Christian religion be from the God of nature, the same sort of difficulties may be expected in it as are found in nature." To this I may add that as all physical difficulties vanish in proportion to the advancement of our knowledge, so do all the difficulties of religion (those I mean within human reach) vanish also with investigation. It is so with our moral perceptions and accountability — our immediate theme. No man ever stated the case like Butler—"Analogy," chapter III., near the beginning—"Moral Government consists not barely in rewarding and punishing men for their actions, which the most tyrannical person may do, but in rewarding the righteous and punishing the wicked—in rendering to men according to their actions considered as good or evil. And the perfection of moral government consists in doing this with regard to all intelligent creatures, in exact proportion to their personal merits or demerits." An isolated passage from Butler is like a single link of a golden chain of the finest metal and best workmanship. You must read the whole chapter to appreciate the "concatenation" coupling earth to heaven—the mortal to immortality. But the sentiment our passage includes must agree in its essential character with the deductions of good men, who were guided barely by natural religion—that is if Butler is right. The only works I now possess to quote from are two copies of Cicero "De Senectute" and the "Soninum Scipions." I could fill a long communication with kindred sentiments from these; but I shall content myself with transcribing from Addison. Cicero in "De Senectute (old age) makes Cato thus speak—"This," says Cato, "is my firm persuasion, that since the human soul exerts itself with so much activity, since it has such a resemblance of the past—such a concern for the future, since it is enriched with so many arts, sciences, and discoveries it is impossible, but that the being which contains all these must be immortal."

Xenophon represents the elder Cyrus saying just before he expired—"No one shall persuade me, Scipio, that your worthy father or your grandfather Paulus and Africanus, or Africanus, his father, or uncle, or many excellent men whom I need not name, performed so many actions to be remembered by posterity, without being sensible that futurity was their right." Plato, who was more especially a student of metaphysics and ethics than either, says in his great work (The Georgias), speaking of the last judgment, "The judge himself shall be a pure unveiled spirit, beholding the very soul, the naked soul of the party before him." What a remarkable likeness this to Scripture. The very place of judgment, too, is analagous. "These (the judges) after death shall hold their court in a meadow from which there are two roads leading, the one to Tartarus, the other to the Islands of the Blessed." Whence these astounding coincidences (I might almost call them) of master minds with Scripture. Is one of the most ardent desires of every sublimed soul an inevitable delusion of our nature? The warp and woof of the philosophy of the case, and the challenge to free thinkers as a corollary to account for as natural as any in Euclid is contained in the following lines:

"As pants the hart for waterbrooks,
When heated in the chase,
So longs my thirsty soul for thee
And thy refreshing grace."

I don't adduce these as proof of a piety to which I never pretended, but as a happy illustration of that "pleasing hope—that longing after immortality," to which the ardent soul repairs with the same desire, the same need, and the same satisfaction as the hunted animal feels when he plunges into the brook, greedily drawing the crystal water into his fainting body by mouth and sides. Ask Mr. Bradlaugh or the "Newcastle pet," the "professor's choice," Dainty Dilke, the next lecture he gives on the "No God Philosophy," to prove that water refreshes the weary fainting hart or heart of man. He would tell you he could not, but you were mad to deny it.

Why is a free thinker not mad when he denies the immortality of the soul—the deformity of vice—the nobility of virtue? when he makes man a mere grovling beast, and yet cannot deny that he is ever panting after purity, intelligence, and bliss? Have inferior animals to be right in every instinct of their nature and the lord of them all wrong in the noblest of his? Impossibly impossible!

I intended to have said a deal about the failures of Christianity, and respecting Earl Granville's assertion that out of 300 millions in India there were only two million Christians, and nineteen-twentieths of these were Roman Catholics. I solemnly believe he is right, and don't at all wonder at the fact.

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Occasional Papers.

THE WORK OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

FROM THE FRENCH OF PAUL LACOMBE.

What has been the work of the Revolution? Let me briefly tell you. The nation was divided into three classes: the nobles, the priests, and the people. The two first of these scarcely contributed to the expenses of society, and they had all the advantages of them. The clergy were in possession of one-third of the soil, and levied the tithe on the remainder. This remainder either belonged to the lords or was burdened for their benefit with numerous and very heavy dues. The Revolution forthwith freed the land from these imposts. It again brought nobles and priests under the rule of equality, which means justice. More sects—in fact, every one may pay the taxes, and every one may aspire to the public offices. All men equal before the law. This is one of the great features of the new society which the Revolution has formed. The citizens were in no manner secured against the excesses of the Government,—and God knows if the Government did commit excesses! The Revolution fixed limits to the power of the Government—imposed guarantees in favour of the citizens.

This is the other great feature of its work: Liberty—equality, liberty—behold in two words the entire Revolution! The Revoution was not easily accomplished. Abroad and at home it met with violent and desperate opposition. Like the sea, checked by a dyke, the Revolution dashed down every opposition with a pitiless fury. It fell into many lamentable extremes: but these extremes are not the Revolution. They have passed away in but a little space of time, and the principles—the monuments—have remained.

Is the work of the Revolution now complete? Have the society issues of the Revolution realised in all respects the ideal, which has been, so to speak, set up in it? Evidently, No. On the side of equality, the Revolution is three parts accomplished. Nevertheless, it yet remains that, together with equality as regards the law, equality as regards conventionalism be established. Conventionalism still places distinctions between the *bourgeois*, the artisan, and the peasant. This is not so much owing to the fact that the two last work with their hands, or are wanting in fortune, as that they lack knowledge. The distance of the day when the artisan and the peasant will possess rudimental ideas shall be greatly diminished—that day is perhaps at hand. The time when the working classes will have more than rudimental ideas is much further removed; but that event is fortunately not necessary, provided that the remainder of the distance be abolished. It will be sufficient that a certain number of the working class be as educated as the *bourgeois*. The two classes (for they are no longer more than two) are still distinguished by their outside appearance—by their clothes; but the disparity is each day less apparent. It is by means of the women that the classes have a tendency to blend outwardly. Woman is more impatient of inequality. She is often censured for it. Preachers and moralists vie in upbraiding her on account of it. They are right in a sense. Woman sometimes goes beyond her means, and her outlays hamper the household. But when she is well off, her ambition is somewhat laudable, on account of its results.

It is certain that the *bourgeois* and the working classes will only intermix (as it would be of benefit did they do so) when then there shall be outwardly no marked difference between them. What will happen in France is easy to guess from what does happen in the United States, more advanced than we. They possess this interest for us, that they show us whither we are advancing. They present to us our own image in the time to come. In the United States, the working man wears during the day his working clothes—blouse or vest little matters. That cannot be otherwise. But, his work finished, he dresses himself like everybody else, that is to say, like a gentleman. In the street, at evening, there is no longer more than one and the same class.

Some insignificant minds inveigh against this confusion of ranks, this uniformity of costume; they regret the time when each class, and almost each trade, had externally a physiognomy of its own. These individuals believe themselves artists, and, above all, desire to appear so. Poor artists, truly! inferior artists! They do not perceive that what men of the lower order endure hardly is not wealth, it is the appearance of being wealthy; it is this mass of distinctive appearances which so works that the rich man appears to belong to another and a superior race of beings. That is the element of this mean passion, jealousy, with which one may sometimes have been able to justly reproach the lower orders. Equality is a consolation for everything—even for lack of fortune. It is beneficial to everyone to see around him only his equals—for the workman to feel himself the equal of the *bourgeois* is to gain in morality and dignity; for the *bourgeois* it is to believe in the spirit of justice: for it must be borne in mind that there is justice only amongst equals. The mind, the human character will gain much by this uniformity which is cried down. There will be something in the hearts of all men altered for the better, and, therefore, for the more beautiful. But the false artists of whom I speak are not capable of understanding this kind of æsthetics. The picturesque of the hat and of the shoe is good enough for them. But, someone will say, equality will never be complete; inequality of the moral or intellectual faculties will ever exist. Beyond a doubt—more than that, this inequality will be more marked, and natural superiorities will appear greater when false and superficial inferiority of rank and fortune shall be effaced; so far from fearing the result, one can but desire it. Nothing is more useful and more just than the public approbation which is attached to qualities of the mind and character, and that inequality has none of the inconveniences of the other. The human conscience only revolts at those presumptions of superiority or inferiority, attached to conditions, into which the chance of birth has thrown one.

On the side of liberty, the work of the Revolution leaves more to be desired. Government is a danger and (if one may so express it) a necessary evil. Reason and experience prove that without government, without the organisation of a collective power, capable of mastering individual powers, there is neither order nor security. Without government, there is not even equality. On this point the philosophy of our history (and that of many other nations also) can be summed up in a few words: When there is no government, or when the government is too feeble, as it was a first time in Gaul before the arrival of the Romans, and a second time at the commencement of the Middle Ages, there arise some higher orders, who predominate and take a cruel advantage of the so-called inferior classes. Inequality has a constant tendency to become more marked and more implanted. When, on the contrary, there arises a strong government, its first care is to subordinate and reduce the ruling classes—inequality is gradually bridged over; the state has a tendency to be levelled. This has taken place amongst us, first under the government of the Romans, afterwards under the government of the absolute kings. There is between these two terms equality and absolutism, an affinity (easily explained otherwise) which causes the second ever to follow in the train of the first. But twice, also, government made us pay very dearly for the advantages it brought. Twice it was near rendering our soil sterile, doing away with our activity, the vitality of the country, and making of France one of the languishing peoples, such as one meets with only in Oriental countries. The part of the government is to establish order and to insure security, but it does not always happen that the Government sees necessary limits to its domain, or is willing to confine itself to them. (As regards this, the form does not matter, and heads of republics have been as arbitrary as the most absolute kings). And yet nothing is more disastrous in the long run than a government which goes beyond its limits. It may be said that during three centuries the Government in France has caused each year more evil than any natural plague would ever have able to produce.

Unfortunately for the people, the Revolution has failed to define precisely the limits at which the legitimate action of the Government ends, at which the unquivocal right of the people begins. It has bequeathed us this labour to accomplish. On its achievement defends the future of the working classes. The immense progress which has taken place in the conditions of their material existence these fifteen years past is not to be considered as final: it may at any moment be jeopardised, as long as this problem shall remain unsolved. The labouring classes can render much assistance in solving it. To that end, it is not necessary that they invite the Government to deviate from its duties—that which it already does only too much, in asking for itself 'economical rights.' They must not expect from the Government that which the free activity of each and the work of collective efforts can alone realize: the progressive diminution of their misery, the progressive abolition* of all the unhappy slavitudes, with which nature taxes man.

To reduce the Government to the strict bounds of its natural action, is the task of the time to come; it is the marked and already certain object of our future history. The form of Government is of much less consequence than some people believe that which is of importance is the *limits* of government. A Republican assembly, like the *Convention* has a greater analogy with an absolute monarchy (of which we have shown the immense inconveniences), than with a truly liberal administration.

There is something very hopeful in the fact that now-a-days, by the irresistable course of things, no nation is condemned to a solitary destiny. The influences of nation on nation become on the contrary more marked every day; and it is to the nations most advanced in the path of liberty, that the power of attraction naturally belongs, because that power is inherent to all true conception. These nations will draw on the others in their generous progress.

There will ever be some people who will march in the van, and others who will follow: the lot of the former will be the happiest, beyond a doubt; but finally the whole world shall advance. It is enough to make an intelligent man, to whatever nation he may belong, cast aside despair and view the future wit confidence.

—ALBURTON.

*The author here alludes to theories such as those of M. Louis Blanc's "L'organisation du Travail" &c.

THE DISPUTE ABOUT THE BURNOPFIELD BOX.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS.

At the Shotley Bridge County Court, on Monday, an application was made by Mr. Steavenson, barrister-at-law, acting on behalf of the trustees of the Burnopfield Friendly Female Benefit Society, for the committal to prison of Miss Adamson, landlady of the Black Horse Inn, Burnopfield, for having disobeyed an order of that court. The Society was established in 1838. For the last ten years the box containing money and documents belonging to the Society has been kept at Miss Adamson's house. About £900 has been accumulated, and latterly an attempt was made by a few of the members to divide some of the capital, but this was resisted by the majority, and after considerable litigation at the local courts, Miss Adamson was on the 3rd of last month ordered to give up the box to the trustees, Margaret Myers, Isabella Robinson, and Ann Turnbull, all married women, who represent the minority. The box was to be given up within seven days, but as it was not delivered to the trustees in pursuance of the order, Mr. James Foster Robinson, the clerk and secretary of the Society, accompanied by Mrs. Turnbull and Mrs. Robinson, two of the trustees, and also by Jane Marley and Ann Armstrong, two members, went to Miss Adamson's house at an early hour on the morning of the 10th May for the purpose of procuring the box. On their arrival they sent for Miss Adamson, who said "I suppose you have come for the box." The Secretary replied that they had, whereupon Miss Adamson said she would bring it in a minute or two. Miss Adamson then went out, but did not return. After waiting for a quarter of an hour, Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Turnbull went to a back room where Miss Adamson was sitting and asked her if she were going to fetch the box. Miss Adamson replied that it was on a table upstairs. The trustees thereupon called for the Secretary, and the whole party went upstairs together. Before they had reached the room where the box was, however, two other women named Mary Hall and Ann Wigham, the representatives of the strongest party, rushed past them on the stairs, and when the trustees and others reached the room they found Mrs. Wigham in possession. Mrs Turnbull went up and took hold of the box, but Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Wigham (the latter of whom had her arms thrown over the box) resisted and drove her away. Miss Adamson here said that she was delivering the box to the right persons, and ordered Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Wigham to go away. They did not obey her order, however, and immediately afterwards other two members, Elizabeth Hanson and Ann Guy, entered and took sides with Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Wigham. Seeing the resistance made by the fresh arrivals, Mr. Robinson took Miss Adamson into another room, and offered that the Society should send the bailiff of the court for the box, and that the Society should pay the expense. Miss Adamson agreed to this course, but whilst they were discussing the matter some one called out "they're taking away the box." Mr. Robinson and Miss Adamson shouted that they were not to do so. The person who was carrying the box was Alice Heslop, and the women who had taken possession of it upstairs followed. The box has since been removed to various houses, and the trustees do not know where or in whose possession it is now.

Mr. STEAVENSON, who was instructed by Messrs. Allan and Davies, Newcastle, read the affidavit of the secretary and trustees, which bore out the facts given above, and said it was clear that Miss Adamson had wilfully refused and neglected to carry out the order of the court.

Mr. GRANGER, of Durham, who appeared on behalf of Miss Adamson, submitted that the affidavit put his friend out of court. The order of the court did not expire till the 10th May, and from the affidavit that had been put in his Honour would see that Miss Adamson gave it up that day. She had placed the box on the table in the room where it was usually kept, and the affidavit showed that she wished the trustees to have it, and not the women who took it away.

Mr. STEAVENSON said it was a significant fact that Miss Adamson was absent a quarter-of-an-hour, and at the expiration of that time the other party came up.

His HONOUR said Mr. Steavenson did not show that Miss Adamson sent for these women to come and resist.

Mr. STEAVENSON said it was impossible to do so. He submitted that it was the duty of the court to see that the order was carried out.

His HONOUR said the order of the court was a judgment.

Mr. STEAVENSON said it was a judgment under the Friendly Societies' Act.

His HONOUR replied that it was a judgment on an action in detinue. It had nothing to do with the Friendly Societies' Act. It was decided at the time that it was an ordinary action in detinue, and now, having looked into the matter, he believed Mr. Steavenson was entirely wrong in his proceedings in detinue, as he put no value upon the box. In an action of that sort, the law said that the value of the goods must be stated, and judgment was to be given for the value, but as no value had been set on the box he was of opinion that the order was informal, and therefore he could not assist the trustees.

Mr. STEAVENSON submitted that the order was a perfectly good one.

His HONOUR: I do not decline to commit Miss Adamson because I have my doubts about the order, but because I do not think she has disobeyed the order of the court.

Mr. STEAVENSON: I submit that the affidavit proves that she has neglected to obey the order of the court, and that the action was not an action of detinue.

His HONOUR: I decide as a matter of fact that it was.

Mr. STEAVENSON: I merely ask your Honour to take a note of it, as we may have to go to a superior court.

At a later period of the day, his Honour had before him the case of the trustees of the above Society against Charlton. Mr. Steavenson again appeared for the trustees; Mr. Strachan, barrister at-law, instructed by Mr. Webb, Morpeth, defended. On the 11th ult., the day after Mrs. Heslop and the other women decamped with the box, the Society's hearse was let out in the usual way, but on its return from the churchyard the Wigham party took out the horse and ran the vehicle into Mr. Charlton's field, where it has remained ever since. The action was to recover nearly its value, £45, and £3 for its detention.

After a long interview with the members of the Society, Mr. Steavenson and Mr. Strachan entered the court, and the latter intimated that they were endeavouring to effect a compromise.

His HONOUR said it was nearly four o'clock. Had they better adjourn to next court?

Mr. STEAVENSON said if they did that he felt sure the whole thing would fall through. They wished to strike the iron whils it was hot. (Laughter.)

His HONOUR (who had waited another half-hour) asked if the parties were likely to settle the case.

Mr. STRACHAN was afraid not.

Mr. STEAVENSON: I am very sorry to keep your Honour waiting so long, but I must see the three trustees in private.

After being closeted with the women a quarter-of-an-hour, and consulting with Mr. Strachan,

Mr. STEAVENSON informed his Honour that there was a difficulty in the way of a settlement.

His HONOUR: I cannot try the case at this late hour. All I can do is to adjourn it.

Mr. STRACHAN: We are ready to go on. I may say, your Honour, that my clients placed themselves unreservedly in my hands.

His HONOUR: They acted very wisely. As you cannot settle, I must adjourn the case.

Mr. STRACHAN: Everything that has been done to-day is without prejudice. We must have a decision on the merits of the case.

The rival parties then left the court and partook of tea, which had been provided for them in the village. They afterwards returned home in conveyances.

Markets.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals of wheat since last Tuesday have been good of both English and foreign; the bulk, however having been sold to arrive goes direct into consumers' hands. From the stands to-day the quantity of wheat on offer was very limited, but the demand being inactive and there being rather more inclination to sell, about 6d per qr less money had to be taken to effect sales. Maize in larger supply and 6d cheaper. Both Scotch and foreign oats are more plentifully offered, which enables buyers to supply themselves on rather better terms. Beans and peas unchanged. Flour meets with a steady sale at about late rates.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market the show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 550 beasts, and 780 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality every description of stock was below an average for the time of year. Some of the American cattle that were sold at Tyne Dock last week, when brought to the scales were more than 11s. per stone of 14lb. 129 head of American cattle were sold by auction yesterday at Tyne Dock by Mr. C. J. Bruce, Newcastle. The quality was about the best that has arrived in the Tyne. The whole were purchased by local buyers, and prices were back a little from last week. The supply of beef comprised 2,086 head. Nothwithstanding the extensively cold state of the weather for the season of the year, the beef trade was in a somewhat stagnant state, and prices receded fully 3d per stone from the rates of this day se'nnight. The large arrivals of American and Canadian cattle, both in England and Scotland, caused the south dealers to buy very sparingly, with a heavy dull finish. The number of sheep and lambs was 6,918. The mutton trade was less active than on Tuesday last, and for most kinds ½d per lb. reduction had to be submitted to. Lambs experienced a steady, good demand, at prices ranging from 30s to 42s per head. Pigs—520 were shown. The pork trade is drawing to a close for the season, and prices underwent little or no change. The day was favourable for holding the market, but the weather more resembles Martinmas than the middle of June. Prices for this day, sinking offal, are as follows:—

Beasts, prime heifers, per stone	10s 6d	to 10s 9d
Secondary sorts	7s 6d	.. 8s 6d
First-class oxen	10s 3d	.. 10s 6d
Middling	7s 9d	.. 8s 3d
Cows and inferior	6s 9d	.. 7s 9d
Sheep (good vendable wedders) per lb ..	9½d	.. 10d
Middling	8½d	.. 9½d

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land hay, £3 6s 0d to £5 4s: this year's growth, £0 0s to £0 0s 0d; new land hay, £3 15s to £6 5s; this year's growth, £0 0s to £0 0s per ton: wheat straw, 1s 2d to 1s 7d; barley straw, 1s 0d to 1s 3d; oat straw, 1s 0d to 1s 5d per thrave. Carts of hay at market, 92; carts of straw, 71.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—We had a very fair show of wheat at our market to-day, the prices for which ranged from 50s to 52s per qr. Oats small supply selling at 32s per qr. No change in other grain.

HEXHAM PROVISION, Tuesday.—Butter, 9d to 1s 0d per lb; eggs 12 to 15 for 1s; chickens, 1s 9d to 2s 6d; ducks, 2s to 3s; ducklings, 3s each; rabbits, 2s 0d to 2s 9d per couple; potatoes, 10d to 1s 0d per stone; new do, 2d to 3d per lb; onions 2s 6d to 3s 0d per stone; gooseberries, 4d to 6d per quart; cabbages, 1d to 1½d; lemons, 2d to 3d each; rhubarb, 1d per bunch; apricots, 1d to 3d each; tomatoes, 2½d each; cherries, 8d to 1s per lb; flour, extra superfines, 2s 6d; superfines, 2s 4d; fines 2s 2d; maslin, 2s; oatmeal, 2s 4d to 2s 6d per stone.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION, Saturday.—Oats, 6s 9d to 8s 9d barley, 8s to 8s 6d: peas, 10s; beans, 11s to 11s 3d; Indian corn, 6s 9d to 7s 0d; wheat, 12s 6d to 14s 0 per boll. Beef, 8d to 10½d; mutton, 8d to 10½d; veal, 9d to10d; pork, 0d; lamb, 11d to 1s; bacon, 4d to 5½d; ham, 6½d to 7d; cheese, 8d; lard 6d per lb. Chickens, 2s 0d to 2s 6d; ducks, 2s 3d to 2s 9d; hens, 1s 6d to 2s 0d each. Pigeons, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per couple. Butter, 1s 3d to 1s 6d; salt do., 1s 0d to 1s 2d per lb. Eggs, 12 to 14 for 1s. Onions, 2s 6d to 3s; old potatoes, 1s 1s 1d; new potatoes, 2s to 2s 6d per stone. Gooseberries, 4½d to 6d; strawberries, 8d per quart. Cherries, 6d to 10d per lb. Apricots, 1s to 1s 6d per dozen. Green peas, 3s per peck.

Cricket.

[The results of matches played on a Saturday ought to be posted in time to reach this office not later than Tuesday morning. Care ought to be taken to write both the christian and surnames of the players, and these should be written as legibly as possible.] Correspondents will please to write on one side of the paper only.

TANFIELD v. BENFIELDSIDE.

The above match was played in the Shotley Spa Grounds on Saturday last, and resulted in an easy victory for the visitors. Messrs. Taylor and Laidler again showed that in handling the willow their hands have not forgot their cunning. These two gentlemen, by careful and steady play, maintained their position at the wicket until the score reached forty-one, when Mr. Taylor was caught. Amid a very warm oration he handed the bat to Mr. White, who very soon ran his score up to fourteen. On the part of Benfieldside Mr. Smith did signal service, making some very good hits and defending well. The bowling of Mr. Laidler was again very fatal, taking five wickets, while the scoring off it was very slow. Mr. Wilson for Benfieldside also handled the ball with very fatal results. The victory of the Tanfield Club was only a very small part of the pleasure they enjoyed. The pleasant, sociable, and kind treatment they always receive at Shotley Bridge, renders their visit one full of bright anticipations which are always fully realised. Saturday being no exception. The day was most charming in the romantic dell where the wickets were pitched. Score:—

TANFIELD.		BENFIELDSIDE.	
W. Taylor, c Jobson ..	21	T. Barron, c Jewitt....	5
J. Laidler, b Wilson ..	19	W. Wilson, b Laidler..	1
J. White, b Wilson	14	J. Stephenson, b Laidler	0
D. Temple, b Dixon ..	0	L. Urwin, b White....	1
J. Robson, c Ramsey..	11	R. W. Smith, b Laidler	10
R. Atkinson, b Wilson	3	J. Jobson, c Brown....	5
T. Jewitt, b Smith	1	J. Waugh, b Laidler ..	4
A. Temple, c Jobson ..	1	J. Collinson, b A. Temple	5
C. Fawcett, c Waugh..	1	F. Carr, not out	6
T. Snowden, run out ..	0	W. Ramsey, b Laidler	0
T. W. Brown, not out..	0	R. Marshall, c D. Temple	1
Extras	6	Extras	10
Total	77	Total	48

MEDOMSLEY v. PONTOP PIKE.

The above match was played on Saturday on the ground of the former, and resulted in a decisive victory for the home eleven. The batting of Messrs. T. Murphy and P. Milburn was well worthy of praise, the latter sending some beautiful cuts out into the field. For the Pontop Pike team Mr. Stobbs batted in splendid style, but could not make a long stay against the steady bowling of Mr. Cawthorn. Score:—

MEDOMSLEY.		PONTOP PIKE.	
R. Beattie, b Stobbs ..	0	R. Tindale, l b w......	0
W. Bell, run out......	0	M. Stobbs, b Cawthorn	15
G. E. Milburn, b Stobbs	0	W. Murray, c Beattie, b Cawthorn	7
P. Milburn, c Ridley, b Simpson	12	F. G. H. Hooper, c Bell b Cawthorn	6
W. T. Milburn, c Hodgson, b Tindale	5	L. Simpson, b G. Milburn	2
R. Cawthorn, b Tindale	3	W. Ridley, b G. Milburn	0
M. Milburn, run out ..	9	W. Brass, c Cookson, b Cawthorn	2
T. Murphy, not out ..	18	J. W. Hodgson, c & b Milburn..........	8
J. Murphy, c & b Stobbs	1	— Priestly, c Beattie, b Milburn	0
J. Robson, b Tindale ..	0	— Williams, not out ..	0
T. Cookson, b Tindale	0	T. Tindale, b Cawthorn	1
Extras	11	Extras	1
Total	59	Total	42

NEWCASTLE WEST END v. HAMSTERLEY.

Played on Saturday last on the Hamsterley Ground and resulted in an easy victory for the home team. The fielding on both sides was good, and the batting of Messrs Holden and Henderson for the winning side was without a fault. Score:—

WEST END.		HAMSTERLEY.	
S. Watson, b Waters..	1	T. Bilcliffe, run out....	3
J. Rutherford, c Chaytor, b Waters	1	P. Quigley, c Garrett, b Elliss	5
C. Garrett, b Waters ..	6	R. Chaytor, b Watson	3
C. Brewis, b Henderson	7	J. Emmerson, l b w....	1
T. Hunter, b Waters ..	1	J. Holden, b Watson..	11
J. Jackson, c Quigley, b Henderson	5	A. Henderson, c Hunter, b Watson	17
C. Elliss, c Waters, b Henderson	1	J. Allen, c Rutherford, b Elliss	2
R. Reed, b Henderson	1	J. Anderson, c Cherry, b Elliss	0
J. Cherry, b Henderson	0	M. Goodwin, b Watson	5
C. J. Forster, b Waters	0	A. Waters, c Garrett, b Brewis	0
J. J. Hedley, not out..	0	J. Allen, not out	2
Extras	1	Extras	4
Total	24	Total	53

SWEDENBORG SOCIETY

The annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 36, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C. Dr. Stocker presided. The report of the committee states that the results of the society's operations during the year have been most satisfactory, 3,697 vols. have been sold and presented. In addition to the ordinary subscriptions, the following donations have been made to the society's fund, viz., £500 from Dr. J. Jackson, of Elk Horn, Oregon, U.S.A., to be invested and the interest to be applied in perpetuity to translating and printing the works of Swedenborg in the foreign and spoken languages of the world. To the general fund, £100 from the Rev. A. Clissold, M.A.; £250 from H. R. Williams, Esq., and £19 19s. from the executors of the late F. Allen, Esq. Reference was made to the present unsettled state of religious opinion in the Christian world, particularly in connection with the recent proceedings in the Free Church of Scotland, and the expression of the opinion of the professors that "an epidemic of heresy seemed to have attacked all the churches." Numerous applications from clergymen and students for one or two of the representative works of Swedenborg had been received, and in most cases the volumes had been supplied. The translation of Mr. Pandurung's "Reflections" into the Marathi language is nearly completed, and the "New Jerusalem and its Heavenly Doctrine" will shortly be commenced in the Greek language. In Italy the four works which have already been translated into Italian are about to be offered to the libraries of Italy, of which there are 143 public and 110 municipal. The library of Athens has been supplied with 228 volumes of the works, and the library and reading-room at Smyrna with 22 volumes. The following resolutions were passed unanimously, and the meeting was closed with the Benediction:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting the near conclusion of the labours of the Committee for the revision of the Bible presents an opportunity for expressing the gratitude of every Christian to the Lord for the boon of a translation of the Divine Word, which will afford a truer basis than heretofore upon which the natural mind can rest. And to the members of the New Church at large, and more particularly to the members of the Swedenborg Society, the revision of the Bible is an object of especial interest, occurring as it does on this the 70th anniversary of the Society. The new translation will supply a wider sphere of usefulness to this Society from the evidently growing desire on the part of its readers to become acquainted with the spirtual truths which are contained in it."

"That in past ages and under former dispensations the Lord provided for the best interests of His human family by giving them a knowledge of the truth adapted to their states and capacities, and that in these last days, to meet the requirements of an advanced intelligence, He has given, under His dispensation, the New Jerusalem, a high development of revealed truth, by disclosing the internal sense of His Holy Word, which supplies the human mind with the means of attaining a faith which rests on the harmonious testimony of Scripture, and which is consonant with sound reason, and supported by all true science."

LANCHESTER UNION.

The Guardians of the Lanchester Union have decided that, in future, all applicants for relief must, before appearing before them, apply to the Relieving-Officer for the district in which they reside, in order that their cases may be investigated. For the information of persons who intend to apply for relief, we append the following appointments of Relieving-Officers; those whose cases are pressing can see either of the officers at their residence.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

RELIEVING-OFFICER.—Mr. John Moon, Cemetery Lane, Blackhill, who can be seen on his visit to the following places:—

BLACKHILL.—At his residence, Cemetery Road, at 4 p.m., on each alternate Friday.

CONSETT.—At the Local Board-room, at 10 a.m., on each alternate Friday.

CASTLESIDE (for Healeyfield and Muggleswick).—At Mr. Young's, at 2 p.m., on each alternate Saturday.

EBCHESTER.—At Orchard House, Ebchester Hill, at 10 a.m., on each alternate Saturday.

LEADGATE.—At No. 119, Front Street, at 11 a.m., on each alternate Friday.

MEDOMSLEY.—At Alexander McWilliam's, at 9 a.m., on each alternate Saturday.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—At the Town Hall, at 1 p.m., on each alternate Friday.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

RELIEVING-OFFICER.—Mr. Ralph Walton, Lanchester.

ANNFIELD PLAIN.—At P.C. Nicholson's, at 3 p.m., on each alternate Tuesday.

BURNHOPE.—At Mrs. Gladstone's, at 10 a.m., on each alternate Monday.

DIPTON.—At Mr Thornton's at 1 p.m., on each alternate Tuesday.

HILL TOP, near Esh.—At Mr. Joseph Oyston's, at 11 a.m., on each alternate Wednesday.

QUEBEC.—At Mr. William Leybourne's, at 9 a.m., on each alternate Wednesday.

STANLEY.—At Mrs. Watkin's, at 11 a.m., on each alternate Tuesday.

TANFIELD.—At Mrs. Smiles' at 12 noon, on each alternate Tuesday.

Mr. W. Henry Charlton, of Hesleyside, elder brother of Dr. Charlton, of Newcastle, died on Tuesday morning at the age of seventy.

OFFENCE AGAINST THE LICENSING ACT.—John Walton, a man of respectable exterior, was on Monday at Bishop Auckland Courthouse, fined 5s. and costs for being drunk on the licensed premises of Joseph Egglestone, Crook.

METHODIST NEW CONNEXION.—At the Methodist New Connexion Conference, at Longford, on Wednesday, a net increase of 285 members was announced. Five ministers had died during the year. Although some of the members had not been able to contribute so largely as heretofore, the prospects of the mission work were satisfactory

FATAL ACCIDENT AT SEAHAM COLLIERY.—On Monday night, at eight o'clock, a serious accident occurred in No. 1 Pit, Seaham Colliery, resulting in the instantaneous death of James Brittle, aged fourteen years, and serious injuries to Peter Cockburn and Joseph Cockburn, pitmen, brothers, who are not expected to recover. The youth was assisting in the removal of some timber, and the men named were levelling some coals on tubs, when a set of tubs came in collision with the tubs they were near. The injured men were brought to bank at nine o'clock and conveyed to their respective homes at Seaham Harbour.—On Wednesday, an inquest was held at the Bradyll Arms, Seaham Harbour, before Mr. Crofton Maynard, on the body of John Brittle, when it was shown that the poor fellow's death was purely accidental, and a verdict to that effect was returned. The others are in a fair way of recovery.

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 our selves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Sold only in Packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London. 563m

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of putting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will believe 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, believes 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. Manufactured in New York, and at 493, Oxford Street London

A SOLICITOR SUING FOR HIS FEES.—At Bishop Auckland County Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. Meynell, judge, Mr. John Patrick, solicitor, sued Mr. D. Rodway for the sum of £6 8s. 6d., the balance of an account due for professional services rendered to the defendant, a portion of which was preparing a case for the opinion of counsel.—It seemed from the statement of defendant that he was on very intimate terms with Mr. Patrick, who was a frequent visitor at his house, and on these visits enjoying a pipe and glass of grog together. Some affairs in connection with the Lyne-ack and Softley schools, in the management of which defendant took great interest, were discussed. Mr. Patrick, while taking his grog, gave his advice freely, but, as it appeared, afterwards charged those conversations as consultations, which defendant objected to paying for.—His Honour: If you employ a professional man you must pay for his services.—Judgment for plaintiff, the account to be taxed by the Registrar.

DURHAM COAL TRADE ARBITRATION.—With reference to the arbitration in the Durham coal trade, between the colliery mechanics and the Durham coalowners, Mr. Thomas Douglass, of West Lodge, near Crook, and Mr. Samuel Bailey Coxon, of Usworth, have been appointed to represent the coalowners as arbitrators. The choice of the workmen has fallen on Mr. William Crawford, of Durham, and Mr. George Dover, of Carrville, secretary to the Durham Colliery Mechanics' Association, to act as their arbitrators. The claimants in this case are the workmen, who seek the restoration of the nine hours' system for their days' work, which was in force amongst them from 1871 up to 1877, when the coalowners substituted the system of ten hours per day, which has ruled down to the present time. The coalowners have expressed their readiness to grant the nine hours if a concession in money is made to them from the workmen's wages, but the men affirm that when the ten hours were substituted for the nine hours no increase was made in their wages, which they contend should remain at the figure at which they now stand. The wages at present earned by the Durham colliery mechanics range from 18s. to a guinea per week, with house and firing. No umpire has yet been nominated in the arbitration, which, it is expected, will be held about the middle of July.

Business Announcements.

T. SWAINSTON'S PRICE LIST.

Please note carefully the Prices of the undermentioned Articles:—

Flour, Fines, 2a. per stone; Superfine, 2a. 2d. per stone. Scotch Oatmeal, 2a. 2d.; English Oatmeal, 2a. 4d. Sugar, 2½d. and 3d.; Lump, 3½d. and 4d. Cocoa (Frye's), 1s. 2d.; Epps, 1s. 4d. Coffee, Mixed, 1s. and 1s. 2d.; whole, 1s. 4d. and 1s. 6d. Tea Dust, 1s. 4d.; good Leaf, 1s. 8d. and 2s.; Strong and Well-flavoured, 2s. 6d. and 3s.; our choice 3s. 8d. Tea cannot be surpassed by any in Town, for a two pound parcel 3s. 4d. per pound. Fine Currants, 4d.; very fine and free, 5d. Raisins, 4½d. and 5d.; Sultannas, 5d. Lemon Peel, thin, 7½d.; thick, 9d. Nutmegs, 3d. per oz. Rice, 2d. per pound, or 2s. per stone. Barley, 2d. per pound or 2a. per stone. Black Pepper, 6d.; White, 10d. per pound. Baking Powder, 5d. and 10d. per tin. Box Starch, 4½d. and 5d.; Blue, 8d. per pound, or 2½d. per quarter pound. Matches, Blacking, and Black Lead, 2d. per dozen.

T. SWAINSTON,
12, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
THE SHOP FOR CASH BUYERS. 202o

GREAT BARGAINS IN
DRAPERY AND MILLINERY GOODS
AT
. THOMAS LATHAM'S,
NEXT DOOR TO MR. DAVISON, IRONMONGER,
5, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

T. L. HAS the pleasure to announce the extraordinary PRICES, as the few Quotations of Special Lines will show:—
Millinery Bonnets, in all Colours, from 3s. 11d. each; White and Black Straw Hats, newest Shapes, from 2½d. each; Neatly-Trimmed Hats, from 11½d. each; Black Crape and Mourning Bonnets, from 2s. 11d. each; a Lot of Satin Ribbons, beautiful Shades, 4½d. per yard; a large Stock of new Flowers, Feathers, Silks, Satins, and Laces; a Lot of Ladies' Silk Scarfs, from 4½d. each; a large Stock of Frillings, 1d., 1½d., 2d., 3d., to 10½d. per yard; Satin Cloths, in new Dark Shades, from 6½d. per yard; a Lot of Hollands, 4½d. per yard, very cheap; a good Blue Twilled Flannel, 7½d. per yard; Union and All-Wool Shirting, from 3½d. per yard; White Calicoes, Arrival of an Immense STOCK of NEW GOODS, at from 2½d. per yard, very cheap; Grey Calico, from 2d. per yard, extraordinary value; White Twilled Calico, 36in. wide, 6½d. per yard, worth 7½d.; Cheap and New Pattern Carpets, from 4½d. per yard; a Lot of Coloured Pockets, from 1d. each; a new Stock of Hosiery; a Lot of Men's Cotton Drawers, from 10½d. per pair; an Immense Stock of Gent's Felt Hats, 1s. 11d., 2s. 11d., 3s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each; Boys' Scotch Glens, from 4½d. each; Gent's Silk Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Braces, &c., in endless variety; superior Fingering Wool, 2d. per cut. 155o

☞ AN EARLY CALL IS SOLICITED. ☜

THOMAS LATHAM,
DRAPERY and MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
NEXT DOOR TO MR. DAVISON'S, 5, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

CASH DRAPERY SUPPLY STORES,
NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.

JOHN VARDY AND CO., PROPRIETORS.
(LATE W. PLENDER AND CO.)

WE have purchased largely of Plain DRAPERY GOODS at lowest Old Prices, and are giving our Customers the advantage.
We are Selling the Best Calicoes, at the Price, in the County of Durham.
Our Stock of Flannels, Shirtings, and Linens is Large and Cheap.
Our Dresses surprise everybody (being so Cheap) and always give satisfaction to the wearer.
We keep a Large Stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods.
We hold the Largest and Cheapest Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the District.

All Buyers of Drapery Goods will Save Money by Visiting the
CASH DRAPERY SUPPLY STORES AT ANNFIELD PLAIN,
JOHN VARDY, & Co, PROPRIETORS. 49n

"CONSETT GUARDIAN" ATMOSPHERIC PRINTING WORKS.

ROBERT JACKSON,
PRINTER, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, BOOKBINDER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his numerous Friends and the Public generally that, in order to execute all Orders with EXPEDITION and ECONOMY, he has recently Erected one of the celebrated "OTTO" SILENT GAS ENGINES.

THE GENERAL PRINTING DEPARTMENT of this Establishment is supplied with Founts of the Newest and most Fashionable Type, which, with the New and Expeditious Machinery at command, enable all Orders to be executed with RAPIDITY, in the BEST STYLE, and at MODERATE CHARGES.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, of the following Classes, executed with Neatness and Punctuality, and with the most careful attention to accuracy:

BILL HEADINGS.
CIRCULARS.
MEMORANDUM FORMS.
CATALOGUES.
INVOICES.
NOTE HEADINGS.
PROGRAMMES for Balls, Concerts, &c.
FUNERAL CARDS.
BOOKS OF WORDS, for Concerts, Readings, Entertainments, &c.
CIRCUIT PLANS.
ANNIVERSARY HYMNS.
LABELS.
POSTING BILLS.
HAND BILLS.
WINDOW BILLS.
SHOW CARDS.
BUSINESS CARDS.
RAFFLE TICKETS.
ADMISSION TICKETS.
CHEQUE BOOKS.
BALANCE SHEETS.
PAMPHLETS.
SOCIETY & CLUB RULES.
PRINTED WRAPPERS.

A large quantity of PAPER BAGS, suitable for Confectioners, Fruiterers, and Milliners, on hand, at the Lowest Prices.

☞ A TRIP TO NEWCASTLE FOR NOTHING!! ☜

OPENING OF NEW PREMISES.

DONALD BAIN,
THE WELL-KNOWN CHEAP DRAPER, HAS OPENED THE CENTRAL PREMISES,
No. 23, GRAINGER STREET
(TWO DOORS FROM NUN STREET), NEWCASTLE,

WHERE you will be supplied with the Newest, Best, and Cheapest DRESS and DRAPERY GOODS in the Provinces. Apart from this, D. B. will allow to Purchasers of Thirty-five Shillings worth of Goods THEIR FULL RAILWAY FARE, within a radius of Thirty Miles from Newcastle.

NOTE NUMBER AND ADDRESS—23, GRAINGER STREET. 457a

JOHN HALL'S PRICE LIST.

FLOUR.

Superfine, 2s 2d per stone; Fines, 2s 0d. Finest American and Hungarian always in stock. Sacrings 19s 6d per sack of 12 stones. Indian Meal, 15s 6d per sack of 20 stones. Bran, 6s. 6d. per sack. Rough Barley and Small Indian Groats, 2d per stone. Scotch Oatmeal, 2s 2d per stone. English Oatmeal, 2s 2d per stone.

TEAS.

Strong and pure, 1s 8d, 2s, and 2s 6d per pound. Choicest blends of Indian and China Teas, 3s and 3s 6d per pound. A choice Black Tea, rich syrupy liquor, 2s 6d per pound (only in 2½lb. Packets).

Sugars, 2½d, 3d, and 3½d per pound. Finest Loaf Sugar, 4d per pound. Currants (good), 4d per pound; finest, 6d. Good Raisins, 5d per pound; finest Sultanas, 8d per pound. Rice, 2d per pound or 6d. per quarter-stone. Pot Barley, 2d per pound or 6d per quarter-stone. Hominy, 2d per pound or 6d per quarter-stone. Sagos, 2d; Tapioca, 4d; Rice Flour, 3d; and Corn Flour, only 5d per pound.

Olive Butterine, 8d, 10d and 1s per pound. Finest Danish Butter, 1s 2d per pound. Pure Bladder Lard, 6d per pound. Bacon, 4d, 6d, and 6d per pound. Shoulders, (whole), 4d. Finest Small Hams, 6½d per pound (whole). Corned Beef, 7d per pound. Roast Beef, in tins, 1s 1d each. Salmon (Tinsay), 7d per Tin. Rabbits, 1s 6d per Tin. Moller's Crown Relish, 4½d per Bottle.

SOAPS—Good Pale, 3d to 10d per quarter-stone; finest Pale or Mottled, only 1s per quarter-stone; Washing Soda, 2½d per quarter-stone, or 8d per stone. Candles, 4½d per pound.

Beecham's, Clayton's, Kaye's, Parr's, and all other 1s 1½d Boxes of Pills at 9½d per Box. Moller's 2s 3d Bottles of Cod Liver Oil, only 1s 6d per Bottle. Eno's Fruit Salt, 2s 3d per bottle.

TERMS—CASH.

JOHN HALL, WHOLESALE AND FAMILY GROCER, ANNFIELD PLAIN.

Business Announcements.

TO BE ISSUED IN OCTOBER, 1880.

THE CONSETT DIRECTORY AND HOUSEHOLD ALMANACK FOR 1881.

THE rapid and substantial development of Consett and District has rendered it necessary that their inhabitants should be supplied with all those requisites which minister to the comfort and convenience of town life. Very many of those necessities have been met in an efficient and praiseworthy manner by public bodies and by the enterprise of private tradesmen. There is one requisite, however, which has been but partially attempted, viz., a DIRECTORY of Consett and District, with an ALMANACK combined, the need of which has become increasingly pressing.

After consideration, we have determined to accept the responsibility of issuing such a publication during the month of October next.

The labour entailed is, we know, considerable, but the necessity for such a work is imperative, and we shall spare no trouble or expense in carrying out our design.

The Directory will be arranged alphabetically and also in streets. It will contain the name of every householder, with the number of his house, supplied by our own Canvassers, who will proceed at once to their work, and we solicit on their behalf the kindness and assistance of the public in the discharge of their onerous task.

In getting up the Directory the ordinary Roman type will be used, such as—

23, Alexander Dickens

but any person may have his name inserted in a distinctive type, as—

10, JAMES TAYLOR

on payment of Sixpence, or for Ninepence, have his trade attached, as—

36, HERBERT CUNNINGHAM, BUTCHER

Roughly this is our plan, and it will at once be admitted that such a publication will be of great value to the different associations formed for the perfecting of our Electoral Registers, to Tradesmen and Commercial men, and to the public generally.

The price of the Directory will be Sixpence, and Subscribers who give their orders to our Canvassers, or who leave the same at our Office, or with our News Agents, shall be supplied first.

Our Canvasser will wait upon you in the course of a day or two.

Advertisements, which will follow the Directory page for page, will be inserted at the following low rates:—

Full page	12s. 0d.	Quarter-page	4s. 0d.
Half-page	7s. 6d.	One-eighth page	2s. 6d.

Advertisements printed on the Covers charged at a special rate.

ROBERT JACKSON.

Guardian Atmospheric Printing Works, Front Street, Consett, June 8th, 1880.

THE CONSETT DIRECTORY AND HOUSEHOLD ALMANACK FOR 1881.

TO BE ISSUED IN OCTOBER, 1880.

DENTAL SURGERY
EIGHTH YEAR OF ATTENDING CONSETT.

MR. MARKHAM, SURGEON DENTIST, of Newcastle, Attends No. 4, MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, EVERY MONDAY, from Eleven till Three.

ESTABLISHED IN NEWCASTLE 1830. 637a

ECONOMY IN ALES!
OCTOBER BREWINGS.

WILLIAM AYNSLEY, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, AND FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

SIX AND NINE GALLON CASKS.—CASH PRICES.

	Six Gallons.	Nine Gallons.
Mild Ales	7s. 6d., 8s. 0d., 9s. 6d.	10s. 6d., 12s., 13s. 6d.
Bitter Ales	7s. 6d., 9s. 0d.	10s. 6d., 13s. 6d.

Bass and Co's 33s. India Pale Ale ..... 18 Gallons for 30s.
Bass and Co's 27s. Mild Burton ..... 18 Gallons for 24s.

BOTTLED ALES AND STOUT.—PER DOZEN.

	Half-pints.	Pints.
Bass and Co's India Pale Ale	2s. 0d.	3s. 3d.
Bass and Co's Sparkling Mild Ale	1s. 9d.	3s. 0d.
Saunders' Invalids' Stout	2s. 0d.	3s. 3d.
Nourishing Stout	1s. 9d.	2s. 9d.

	Half-gallons.	Gallons.
Fine Old Glenlivet Whiskey	9s., 8s., 6s. 9d.	18s., 16s., 13s. 6d.
Fine Old Jamaica Rums	9s., 8s., 6s. 9d.	18s., 16s., 13s. 6d.
Old Tom Gins	From 6s. 0d.	From 12s. 0d.
Brandies	From 6s. 9d.	From 13s. 6d.

BRITISH WINES.—PER BOTTLE.

Port Wine	1s. 2d.
Sherry	1s. 2d.
Tent	1s. 2d.
Orange	1s. 2d.
Raisin	1s. 2d.
Raspberry	1s. 2d.
Ginger	1s. 2d.

☞ Goods Delivered Daily to any part of the Neighbourhood. 136o

WILLIAM AYNSLEY, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, AND FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

Business Announcements.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

T. S. ATKINSON
Is now offering a Lot of very Special Bargains in
MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING
Of every Description, which he is prepared to dispose of at a very great reduction from Original Prices.

A Lot of Men's Woollen Cord Trousers, at 8s. 11d., original price, 15s. 6d.
Men's Trousers and Vests, at 6s. 11d., worth 12s. 6d.
Men's Fancy Tweed Trousers, at 6s. 11d., some of these are worth 15s. and 16s.
Boys' Tweed Suits, at 3s. 11d., these are not printed but a thorough genuine article.
Men's Tweed Suits, at 15s. 11d., fashionable styles and good patterns.
A Lot of Men's Tweed Coats, which are being cleared, out at a very low figure, commencing at 7s. 11d. up to 25s.
Men's Black Cloth Coats, at almost any price, and all sizes.
Men's Black and Brown Velveteen Coats and Vests, at 19s. 9d. These were sold at 34s. 6d. Splendid quality.
Boys' Suits of all styles and sizes, at any price, from 3s. 11d. to 35s.
Men's Drab Moleskin Trousers, at 3s. 11d., a very cheap line. Other qualities up to 8s. 11d.
Men's Pilot Jackets, from 12s. 6d. to 24s.
Boys' Brown and Drab Cord and Moleskin Trousers, Velveteen Jackets and Vests.
A lot of Fit Flannels, including Jackets, Vests, Drawers, Hoggars, and Trousers. These are now being sold at cost price.
Men's and Boys' Felt Hats, Caps, Scarfs, Braces, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, &c.
The Newest Designs in Woollen Cloths, including Scotch and Yorkshire Tweeds, Worsted Coating, in the newest shades, Diagonals, Satinets, &c.

☞ A First-class CUTTER and a good Fi guaranteed.

A suit made in a day's notice.

T. S. ATKINSON,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, and MILLINER,
166o MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

W. H. PLATT & Co.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
STEAM ENGINE and PUMP PACKING,
SPECIALLY made for and adapted to Marine, Locomotive, and Stationary Engines, Pumps, &c. PRICE LISTS and SAMPLES on application to their sole Agent,
STEPHEN DAVISON,
CUSTOM HOUSE CHAMBERS,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

NEW WORK BY DR. HENRY SMITH.
NOW READY, PRICE THREEPENCE.
200 Pages, by Post, in Envelope, free to any part of the World.
DISEASES PECULIAR TO MEN: CONSTITUTIONAL, OR ACQUIRED: Their Cause, Consequences, and Treatment, by the POSITIVE REMEDIES, the result of Thirty Years' Special Practice.
Every man, young or old, should have this Book in his possession, as a Guide to the Cure of Diseases Peculiar to Men.
It contains a concise description of the various SPECIAL DISEASES PECULIAR TO MEN. The Author's remarks on the treatment by the Positive Remedies being the result of over Thirty Years' Special Practice.
DR. HENRY SMITH, 9, Burton Crescent, London, W.C.

Public Notices.

STANLEY TEA, SPORTS, STEEPLE-CHASES, and FLAT-RACES, fixed for Saturday, June 19th, 1880. 159

LOOK OUT for the ANNFIELD PLAIN SPORTS, on Saturday next. Prizes will be given for a BRASS BAND CONTEST, on Saturday, June 19th, 1880. 165o

☞ HALLO! ☜

LOOK OUT for the Greencroft Temperance Society's SECOND ANNUAL GALA, in a Field near Greencroft Cottages, on Saturday, July 3rd, 1880. Full Particulars in Bills. 145o JAMES ARMSTRONG, Sec.

MEDOMSLEY CRICKET CLUB SPORTS.

THE Committee of the above Club beg to inform the Public that they will hold their TWELFTH ANNUAL SPORTS and GALA, on July 17th, 1880, when EXTRA PRIZES will be given for Cricketing. Including Prizes for Bowling, Fielding, Batting, Throwing the Ball, &c. Handsome Prizes will also be given for Running, Walking, &c.
For Particulars see future Advertisements.
As only a certain number of Cricket Clubs can compete, Clubs who are wishful to enter are requested to apply to R. BEATTIE, Sec., Westwood, Medomsley. 153o

Lanchester Union Rural Sanitary Authority.

Inspector of Nuisances and Surveyor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the above Authority will, at their Meeting, to be held at the Union Workhouse, Lanchester, on Thursday, the 8th of July next, proceed to the Appointment of an INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES for their District, which comprises an Area of 60 264 acres, and a Population of 26,436. The appointment will be made for one year in the first instance, at a Salary of £150 per annum, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board. The Inspector will be appointed SURVEYOR, at a Salary of £50 per annum.
Applications, stating Age and Qualifications, with three Testimonials of recent date, to be delivered to the undersigned, before noon on Wednesday in the 23rd instant. Selected Candidates will receive due Notice to attend.
Personal Canvassing the Guardians is strictly prohibited.—By order, HENRY HUTTON, Clerk.
Lanchester, June 10th, 1880. 176o

J. HETHERINGTON,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, & NEWSAGENT,
CO-OPERATIVE BUILDINGS, DIPTON.
OLOGRAPHS and SCRAPS for Screens in Great Variety. BOOKS, not in Stock, obtained on Short Notice. DAILY and WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS delivered Free. 119o

WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER,
VALUER, AND COMMISSION AGENT,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,
CO. DURHAM.

VALUATIONS made for Probate and Legacy Duties.
Agent for the SALE of BUILDING SITES at the following places:—Benfieldside Estate, Broomhill Estate, Rhodesia, Low Flatts Estate, Langley Park, Consett, Leadgate, and Blackhill.
☞ All Business promptly and carefully attended to.

STATION HOTEL, BLACKFINE
BENFIELDSIDE.

WILLIAM TURNER,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.
BASS and Co's Pale Ale, Robt. Saunders and Co's Invalid Stout, James' Street Brewery, Dublin, Clayton and Co's Non-intoxicating Burton Pale Ale, in Cask and Bottle. 146o

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that any Person or Persons entering into the occupation of any House, Shop, or other Building to which Gas has been supplied to the previous occupant, upon such entry must first obtain the consent of the Secretary of the Company before consuming the Gas supplied by the said Company. In default therefore, upon proof of the use of the Gas, without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Person will be Prosecuted as the Law directs. The Secretary can be seen daily at the Company's Office, Shotley Bridge, to whom all applications must be made.

By order of the Directors,
M. RICHLEY, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1879. 137o

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK,
TAILOR,
CATCHGATE,
BEGS respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen ordering Clothing for the present or approaching Season, to the following Price List:—

Superior Black Suit, in Plain Cloth or Worsted	£5 3 0
Scotch Tweed Suit	2 10 0
An excellent Pair of Scotch Tweed Trousers for	0 13 0

HOBSON AND LIDDELL,
CORN, OILCAKE, MANURE, & IMPLEMENT MERCHANTS,
NEVILLE STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
NOW ready for immediate delivery, Phospho and Ammonia, Fired Guanos, Half-inch Bones, Dissolved Bones and Bone Meal, Top Dressings, Potash and Turnip Manures, Nitrate of Soda, Salt, Superphosphates, &c.
Farm Implements in Stock from all the principal makers. Agents for the Northern Fire and Life Insurance Co., and the Norwich and London Accident Association. 941n

Parties Furnishing will do well to Visit

WILLIAM WILKINSON'S
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
CATCHGATE,
Where they will find a large and well-assorted Stock of FURNITURE, HARDWARE, FIREBRICKLAYERS, LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY, Wholesale and Retail.
A PRESENT to each Purchaser of Half-a-Guinea's Wedding Ring.
WASHING and MANGLING MACHINES.
AGENT for McDONNY and ELLIOTT'S DRILLING MACHINES for Coal and Stone.
HORSE NAILS, Patent and Hard Wrought.
AGENT for RICKMAN and CLIVE'S COFFIN FURNITURE.
FLOCKS, FEATHERS, and RABBIT DOWN always on Hand.
N.B.—A large Assortment of NEW CRYSTAL, PERISCOPIC, & EUREKA SPECTACLES always on Hand. 181o

usiness Announcements.

EAT CLEARANCE SALE

OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

S. ATKINSON

offering a Lot of very Special Bargains in

MEN'S AND BOYS'

LOTHING

Description, which he is prepared to dispose of

very great reduction from Original Prices.

of Men's Woollen Cord Trousers, at 8s. 11d., inal price, 15s. 6d.

Trousers and Vests, at 6s. 11d., worth 12s. 6d.

Fancy Tweed Trousers, at 6s. 11d., some of these worth 15s. and 16s.

Tweed Suits, at 3s. 11d., these are not printed a thorough genuine article.

Tweed Suits, at 15s. 11d., fashionable styles and patterns.

of Men's Tweed Coats, which are being cleared, at a very low figure, commencing at 7s. 11d. up 25s.

Black Cloth Coats, at almost any price, and sizes.

Black and Brown Velveteen Coats and Vests, at 9d. These were sold at 34s. 6d. Splendid ality.

Suits of all styles and sizes, at any price, from 11d. to 35s.

Drab Moleskin Trousers, at 3s. 11d., a very heap line. Other qualities up to 8s. 11d.

Pilot Jackets, from 12s. 6d. to 24s.

Brown and Drab Cord and Moleskin Trousers, Velveteen Jackets and Vests.

of Pit Flannels, including Jackets, Vests, Drawers, Hoggars, and Trousers. These are now eing sold at cost price.

and Boys' Felt Hats, Caps, Scarfs, Braces Shirts, Drawers, Collars, &c.

Newest Designs in Woollen Cloths, including Scotch and Yorkshire Tweeds, Worsted, Coating, n the newest shades, Diagonals, Sattaras, &c.

A First-class CUTTER and a good Fit anteed.

suit made in a day's notice.

. S. ATKINSON,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, and MILLINER,

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

W. H. PLATT & Co.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

STEAM ENGINE and PUMP PACKING,

SPECIALLY made for and adapted to Marine, Locomotive, and Stationary Engines, Pumps, PRICE LISTS and SAMPLES on applica- n to their sole Agent,

STEPHEN DAVISON,

CUSTOM HOUSE CHAMBERS,

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

NEW WORK BY DR. HENRY SMITH.

NOW READY, PRICE THREEPENCE.

Pages, by Post, in Envelope, free to any part of the World. DISEASES PECULIAR TO MEN: CON- STITUTIONAL OR ACQUIRED: Their Cause, sequences, and Treatment, by the POSITIVE MEDIES, the result of Thirty Years' Special Practice. very man, young or old, should have this Book in his session, as a Guide to the Cure of Diseases Peculiar to Men. contains a concise description of the various SPECIAL EASES PECULIAR TO MEN. The Author's remarks the treatment by the Positive Remedies being the result er Thirty Years' Special Practice. R. HENRY SMITH, 8, Burton Crescent, London, W.C.

Public Notices.

TANLEY TEA, SPORTS, STEEPLE-CHASES, and FLAT-RACES, fixed for Saturday, June , 1880. 85o

OOK OUT for the ANNFIELD PLAIN SPORTS, when Good Prizes will be given for a BRASS ND CONTEST, on Saturday, June 19th, 1880. 165o

HALLO!

OOK OUT for the Greencroft Temperance Society's SECOND ANNUAL GALA, in a Field Greencroft Cottages, on Saturday, July 3rd, 1880. l Particulars in Bills.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, Sec.

MEDOMSLEY CRICKET CLUB SPORTS.

HE Committee of the above Club beg to inform the Public that they will hold their TWELFTH NUAL SPORTS and GALA, on July 17th, 1880, n EXTRA PRIZES will be given for Cricketing, nding Prizes for Bowling, Fielding, Batting, owing the Ball, &c. Handsome Prizes will also be n for Running, Walking, &c. For Particulars see future Advertisements. As only a certain number of Cricket Clubs can com- , Clubs who are wishful to enter are requested to ly to R. BEATTIE, Sec., Westwood, Medomsley. 183o

Lanchester Union Rural Sanitary Authority.

Inspector of Nuisances and Surveyor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the above Authority will, at their Meeting, to be held at the on Workhouse, Lanchester, on Thursday, the 8th July next, proceed to the Appointment of an SPECTOR OF NUISANCES for their District, ich comprises an Area of 60 264 acres, and a Popula- n of 25,436. The appointment will be made for one r in the first instance, at a Salary of £150 per annum, ject to the approval of the Local Government Board. e Inspector will be appointed SURVEYOR, at a ary of £50 per annum. Applications, stating Age and Qualifications, with e Testimonials of recent date, to be delivered to the dersigned, before noon on Wednesday the 23rd instant. elected Candidates will receive due Notice to attend. Personal Canvassing the Guardians is strictly hibited.—WM. HENRY RITSON, Clerk. Lanchester, June 10th, 1880. 176o

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSON found gathering BRAMBLES MUSHROOMS, or trespassing in pursuit of GAME on the FARMS of Middlehead, Middles, Oliver- ord. Lyredene, Rowley, Allerhead, and Whickham Grange will be prosecuted. 162o

SHOTLEY BRIDGE STATION.

WILLIAM HUNTER begs to inform the Inhabitants of Shotley Bridge and the Public generally, that he has commenced to Run a CON VEYANCE from SHOTLEY BRIDGE to the STATION, to meet the Trains arriving there from Durham and Newcastle, and solicits their Patronage. Wood Street, Shotley Bridge. 147o

LEADGATE FLORAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of SUBSCRIBERS, EXHIBI- TORS, and all interested in the above Floral Society, will be held in the Infant School-room, Church Square, Leadgate, on Wednesday evening next, June 23rd, at Seven o'clock.

196o JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

"THE THRONE OF INIQUITY," or Sus- taining Evil by Law. A Sermon by Rev. ALBERT BARNES, Author of "Notes on New Testa- ment," &c. The circulation of this famous Discourse is well fitted to produce right views as to the iniquity of the Government-legalised liquor System. Complete edition, 1d.; abridged edition, for general distribution, 1s. 6d. per 100. Specimens sent free to any address.— GEORGE LEWIS, Selkirk, N.B. 185o

HALLO! HALLO!! LOOK HERE!!!

The United Friendly Societies of Annfield Plain, will hold their

FIRST ANNUAL GALA

On Saturday, July 31st, 1880,

When PRIZES will be given for various SPORTS.

W. MURRAY, Secretary.

16o

To Let.

TO LET, a Two-roomed COTTAGE.—Apply to Mr. WM. CHEESEMAN, Iveston. 193o

TO LET, a HOUSE, containing 5 Rooms, pleasantly situated in Sherburn Terrace.—Apply at No. 7, Forster Street, Delves Lane. 191o

TENTS TO LET, 120 feet by 30 feet, and 60 feet by 30 feet, on reasonable terms.—Apply to EDWD. LOVAT, Medomsley, by Lintz Green. 9o

THE Annfield Plain Co-operative Society's Hall is now Open for Public Entertainments. Terms on application to the Manager, Mr. ADAM BROWN. 616n

FURNISHED APARTMENTS (Sitting-room and Bed-room) situate at Blackhill, TO LET. Very Suitable for One or Two Young Men.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office, Consett. 58o

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, with Beer License attached, suitable for a Butcher or Grocery Business, situate at Burnhope.—Apply to Mr. T. ELLIOTT, Burnhope, near Lanchester. 160o

TO LET, the present TOWN HALL, with the Largest Room in the district in connection there- with, suitable for Balls, Concerts, Sales, or Public Meetings, &c., &c., situate at Catchgate.—Apply to GEO. HOBSON, Harperley Mills. 174o

TO BE LET, a LARGE WAREHOUSE, lately used as a Flour Warehouse, with large Cellar underneath, situate at Catchgate, suitable for a Grocer and Provision Merchant, or any other business requiring plenty of room.—Apply to GEO. HOBSON, Harperley Mills. 175o

TO LET, with immediate possession, TINKLER HILL HOUSE, near Snows Green, in the Parish of Benfieldside, containing 6 Rooms, and with Orchard attached. Rent—£15 a-year.—For further Particulars apply to Mr. CHARLES RICHARDSON, Swiss Cottage, Shotley Bridge. 179o

TO BE LET, with Immediate Possession, a Large YARD and JOINERS' WORKSHOPS, with every Convenience, on a suitable Corner Site for Con- tractors, 58, Durham Road, Blackhill.—Apply to WM. RAW, Auctioneer and House Agent, Blackhill. 160o

HOUSE AND SHOP AT BLACKHILL.

TO BE LET, and entered upon at May-Day, an excellent HOUSE and SHOP, situate in Derwent Street, Blackhill, next door to the Post Office, now in the occupation of Mr. GEO. REID, who has occupied the premises 9½ years.—Apply to WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer and House Agent Blackhill. 29o

For Sale.

CONSETT BAPTIST CHAPEL HARMONIUM FOR SALE.—For particulars, apply to Mr. THOMAS LITTLE, Delves House, Consett. 169o

WELL-WON OLD LAND HAY FOR SALE, 75s. per Ton, delivered within a reasonable distance.—Apply to W. SCOTT, Consett. 109o

TWO COWS FOR SALE, close to Calving (one her Fourth Calf, the other her First Calf).—Apply at Rowlands Gill Railway Station. 154o

FOR SALE, cheap, Two and Four-Wheel TRAPS, Single and Double HARNESS, and a few Harness HORSES, COBS, and Ponies.—Apply to JOHN BRODIE, Jun., Shotley Bridge. 943n

FOR SALE, New and Second-hand CON- VEYANCES of every description.—Apply to Mr. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Consett, or to JOHN BRODIE Jun., Shotley Bridge. 811k

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, 3 FREEHOLD COTTAGES, situate in Pont Row, Leadgate, and 3 FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES, fronting the same. Also, a large HOUSE, containing 4 Rooms, and 2 COTTAGES adjoining, situate at Catchgate.—Apply to THOMAS COULSON, Catchgate. 181o

A House and Building Site for Sale.

FOR SALE by Private Contract, a THREE- ROOMED HOUSE situate on Medomsley Edge Road, within a quarter-of-a-mile from the Shotley Bridge Railway Station. The above is Leasehold 97 years unexpired. For a Magnificent View, Pure Air, and Clear Spring Water it is all that can be desired, and will be sold cheap.—For particulars apply to Mr. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer, Broomhill, near Ebchester.

Contracts.

To Contractors.

TO LET, the several Works required in RE- BUILDING TWO HOUSES, &c., at Craigshead, for Mr. James Forsyth. Drawings and Specifications may be seen on and after Wednesday, the 16th inst., at our Offices, Town Hall, Shotley Bridge.

Tenders will be received by us, till 4 p.m. on June 23rd next.

No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted. JOHN SMITH and SON, Architects, Shotley Bridge.

June 10th, 1880. 170o

Wanted.

AGENT Wanted to push first-class Lubricating Oils. Commission, 10 to 15 per Cent.—Box 322, Post Office, Liverpool. 141o

WANTED, a SERVANT GIRL, where Three Cows are kept. Must be able to Milk.—Apply at Lintz Green Station. 180o

WANTED, a SERVANT GIRL, must be a good Milker.—Apply to RIPON WILSON, Holly Bush, Lanchester. 182o

WANTED Immediately, an APPRENTICE to the Tailoring Business.—Apply to Mr. GEORGE RICHARDSON, Shotley Bridge. 205o

REGISER OFFICE for SERVANTS.—Ladies Requiring SERVANTS, or Young Women requiring SITUATIONS, will do well by applying to MRS. POTTS, 31, Victoria Street, Consett. 208o

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. J. Oley.

Day of Sale altered to June 30th.

Valuable House Property for Sale at Dipton.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Town Hall, Catchgate, at Two for Three o'clock in the Afternoon, on Wednesday, June 30th, 1880, by Order of the Mortgagee, under a power of Sale contained in a Mortgage Deed, and subject to such Conditions as will be read at the time of Sale,

Mr. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer,

The following Valuable PROPERTY, situate at Dipton:—

LOT 1.—A HOUSE and SHOP, fronting the High- way leading through Dipton, containing 6 Rooms, with Shop, also Stable and other Conveniences, along with the Wholesale and Retail Beer License, occupied by Mr. C. CALVERT.

LOT 2.—3 COTTAGES, containing 2 Rooms each, Let at present to Messrs. McKINNEY, CARR, and MONEY, as Weekly Tenants, at 3s. per Week each.

LOT 3.—A FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE and a TWO-STALLED STABLE, occupied at present by Mr. DODD, as Tenant, for the sum of 3s. 9d. per Week.

LOT 4.—4 TWO-ROOMED HOUSES in Front Street, at Dipton, can be easily converted into 2 Business Places, as there are Cellars under each of the Front Houses. They are at present occupied by 4 Tenants, viz.:—Mrs. WILSON, Mr. STALKER, P. KELLY, and ISABELLA DOWSON, as Weekly Tenants, at 3s. per Week.

Mr. C. CALVERT will show the Property, and further Information may be obtained on Application to Messrs. G. ARMSTRONG and SONS, 3, Royal Arcade, Newcastle- upon-Tyne, and to the AUCTIONEER, 10, Wood Street, Shotley Bridge. 152o

Important Sale of Household Furniture and Grocery Stock, &c., at Hobson Colliery, Burnopfield.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the House and Grocer's Shop at the Hobson, occupied by Mr. G. MADDISON, on Monday, June 21st, 1880, the whole of his Valuable Household FURNITURE and General GROCERY STOCK, &c.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer.

SITTING-ROOM.—Walnut Centre Table; Mahogany Sofa, in Hair-seating; 6 Mahogany Chairs, in Hair- seating; 2 Mahogany Easy Chairs; Mahogany Turn- over Table; Mahogany Bookcase; Cheffioneer, new; 2 Mahogany Cornice Poles and Hangings; 2 Covered Stools; Carpet and Hearth Rugs; China and Glass Ware; Ornaments; Mirror, &c.

No. 1 BED-ROOM.—Bedstead; Bed and Bedding; Iron Bedstead and Child's Crib; Iron Chair and Cushions; Looking Glass and Ornaments; Arm Chair; Oil Cloth; 2 Iron Bedsteads; Clothes' Horse, Basket, &c.

No. 2 BED-ROOM.—Iron Bedstead and Hangings; Drawers and Chest; Chest and Frame, with Press; Stone Ware; Looking Glass; Carpet; Washstand; Chairs; Chamber Ware; Cornice Pole and Hangings; Bed and Bedding; Pictures, &c.

No. 3 BED-ROOM.—Iron Bedstead and Bedding; Chest of Drawers; Clock; 4 Chairs; Pictures; Fender and Fire Irons; Sheets; Table Covers and Napkins; Eight-day Clock, in Wainscot Case, &c.

PASSAGE.—Clock; Oil Cloth; Paraffin Lamp.

PARLOUR.—Couch; Double-cornered Press; Alarm Clock; Round Table; 4 Chairs; Cradle; Pictures; Copper Kettle; Fender and Fire Irons; Fire Guard, &c.

KITCHEN.—Wringing and Mangling Machine; 4 Chairs; Table; Fender and Fire Irons; Brass and Iron Candlesticks; Dinner, Tea, and other Ware; Cooking Utensils; Poss and Washing Tubs, &c., with a miscellaneous lot of GROCERIES, together with a quantity of useful Tin and Hardware, with all the Shop Scales and Weights; 10 Tea Caddies, large Coffee Caddie; also a useful WATCH DOG.

Sale to commence at One o'clock p.m. prompt.

☞ N.B.—The above House and Shop is to Let with immediate Possession.—Apply to Mr. GEORGE HOBSON, Harperley Mills, Lintz Green. 195o

High Bushblades, near Dipton.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at High Bushblades, on Monday, June 28th, 1880, by order of the Executors of the late ROBERT SMITH, the whole of the Household FURNITURE and other EFFECTS,

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer,

Comprising Wainscot Press; Chest of Drawers; capital Eight-day Clock, in Wainscot Case; Bedstead; Mattresses; Feather Beds and Bedding; Desk Bed- stead; Iron Bed Chair; Birch Chairs; Tables; Long- settle; Dressing Table and Dressing Glass; Dinner, Tea, and other Ware; Fenders and Fire Irons; Wringing Machine; with all the Cooking Utensils, &c.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock to a minute. 194o

JOSEPH OLEY,

THE AGRICULTURAL AUCTIONEER AND VALUER,

10, WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

By Mr. A. Brodie.

Valuable Freehold Property for Sale in Newmarket Street and Derwent Street, Consett.

MR. ADAM BRODIE respectfully intimates that the HOUSE and SHOP situate and being 19, Newmarket Street, Consett, as occupied by Mr. SIMON WILSON, as Tenant, and the Substantial and recently erected DWELLING HOUSE, No. 1, Derwent Street, Consett, occupied by Dr. SAVAGE, as Tenant, not having been Sold at the Auction, on Monday, June 14th instant, may be treated for privately on application to the AUCTIONEER, at his Office, Town Hall, Consett.

Middle Street, Consett.—Important Sale of Well-Situate and Substantial Freehold Property.

MR. ADAM BRODIE, respectfully intimates that the Valuable Block of FREEHOLD PRO- PERTY, comprising TWO SHOPS, Nos. 23 and 24, Middle Street, Consett, together with the COTTAGE PROPERTY immediately behind the same, and num- bered 1, 2, and 3, in Shepherd's Alley, not having been sold at the Auction on Thursday, June 17th, 1880, may be treated for privately on application to the AUCTIONEER, Town Hall, Consett, or to Messrs. ALLAN & DAVIES, Solicitors, Grainger Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 201o

Derwent Street, Consett.—Sale of Useful Household Furniture, comprising excellent Couch, Longsettle, 3 Tables, 12 Kitchen Chairs, Clock, 3 Iron Bed- steads, Feather Bed, Flock Bed, Swing Glass, 2 Mattresses, Fenders and Fire Irons, Kettles, Pots and Pans, and other Household Requisites.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, at the house of Mr. M. LOWSON, Derwent Street, Consett, on Monday, June 21st, 1880, the useful Household FURNITURE, lately belonging to Mr. Matthew Chalders, Deceased.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 162o

Templetown, Consett. — Sale of a well-built and pleasantly situate Freehold Dwelling-house.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed to offer for SALE BY AUCTION, at the House of Mr. GEORGE BROWN, Railway Hotel, Consett on Thurs- day, June 24th, 1880, at Half-past Seven o'clock in the Evening, and subject to Conditions to be then and there produced and read, all that Well-built, Commodious, and Pleasantly-situate FREEHOLD DWELLING- HOUSE, at Templetown, as at present occupied by Mr. THOMAS ARMSTRONG, as Tenant thereof, and con- taining 4 good Rooms and all the usual Conveniences. The Tenant will show the Property, and further Particulars may be had from the AUCTIONEER, at his Office, Town Hall, Consett. 150o

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 Dis- trict. Valuations for probate. Insurances on Farming Stock effected through the London Insurance Corpora tion (Established 1720). 744b

By Mr. W. Raw.

No. 16, Tin Mill Street, Blackhill.

MR. WILLIAM RAW, instructed by Mr. NICHOLAS BURNS, (who is about to emigrate to America), will SELL BY AUCTION, the whole of his HOUSE- HOLD FURNITURE, on Saturday, June 19th, 1880, Comprising Chest and Frame, painted; 4-Chest of Drawers; Large Centre Table; Desk Bedstead; 2 Kitchen Tables; Tea Table; 8 Kitchen Chairs; Windsor Arm Chair; Four-poled Bedstead; Camp do.; 2 Mattresses; Looking Glass; Filter; 2 Bird Cages; Cradle; Perambulator; Large Pan; Steam Pan and Boiler; Oil Lamp; Pictures; Glass Ware, and numerous other Household Articles.

Sale to commence precisely at 3 o'clock.

Sale Office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 199o

Sale by Auction.

By Mr. H. Brown.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, situate on Medomsley Edge Road, and belonging to Mr. WILLIAM REBSON, of Derwent Cottages, for SALE BY AUCTION, at the Hat and Feather Inn, near Derwent Cottages, on Friday, June 25th, 1880,

MR. H. BROWN, Auctioneer,

Comprising COTTAGE HOUSE, containing 3 Rooms, and a BUILDING SITE adjoining, upon which a Four-roomed House might be erected, as an excellent Free Quarry adjoins the above, together with all necessary Out-Offices, &c. 79 years of the Lease is unexpired.

Sale to commence at Six o'clock. 188o

Broomhill, near Ebchester.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, &c., for SALE BY AUCTION, at the house of Mr RALPH CALVERT, Raven Inn, Broomhill, near Ebchester, on Monday, June 21st, 1880, belonging to Four different parties,

MR. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer,

Comprising excellent Kitchen Press; large Mahogany Dining Table; 6 Kitchen Chairs; 6 Cane-bottomed Chairs; 2 Iron Bedsteads; Mattress; Kitchen Table; Tidy; Pictures; Mahogany Cheffioneer; Mahogany Turn-over Table; Washstand and Dressing Table; large Barrel Churn; Butter Tub; Weights; Pair of Steel Yards; Spring Balance and Scales; Sausage Machine; large Coffee Mill; Spring Cart; excellent Harmonium, 25 Keys; together with nearly 100 Volumes of Valuable Books, amongst which is a variety of Standard Works, all in good condition and well bound.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock. 189o

By Mr. J. JENKINS.

Trafalgar Street Sale-rooms, Consett.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, June 21st, 1880, a large quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, removed to the above Sale-room for convenience of Sale,

Mr. JOHN JENKINS, Auctioneer,

Comprising Mahogany Centre Table, Mahogany Centre Writing Table, with Drawers; Mahogany Sofa in Hair- seating; 2 Easy Chairs in Hair-seating; 6 Mahogany Balloon-backed Chairs in Hair-seating; Kitchen and Bed- room Chairs; Mahogany Lobey Drawers; Desk Bedstead, with Cheffioneer back; Excellent Four-poled Bedstead, with Cornice; Brass, Iron, Tester, and French Bedsteads; 2 Pairs of Mattresses; Feather, Down, Flock and Beds; Night Commode; Longsettle; 2 Kitchen Tables; Round and Tea Tables; 2 Eight-day Timepieces; Parlour and Kitchen Fenders and Fire Irons; Pans and Kettles; Stair Rods and Eyes, together with a large quantity of other useful goods toonumerous to memtion. Also, 2 Excellent Counters, and Safe, nearly new.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 200o

By Mr. A. Phillipson.

No. 20, Derwent Cottages.—Nest of 26 Drawers, excellent Scales and Brass Weights, large Coffee Mill, Side Saddle, Riding Saddle, light Pony Cart, White Pony, 13½ h.h., quiet to ride and drive, Hardware, &c.

MR. A. PHILLIPSON, instructed by Mr. EDWARD PHILLIPSON, who has declined the Grocery and Hardware Trades, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at his house, No. 20, Derwent Cottages, the above, with other various Lots, on Wednesday, June 23rd, 1880.

Sale to commence at Half-past One o'clock. 184o

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. 27o

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18TH, 1880.

THE CONFERENCE AND THE CONSENSUS.

THE Conference which opened its sittings at Berlin on Wednesday, and which is supple- mentary to the Berlin Congress of 1878, seems to have excited no very vivid interest either in this country or on the Continent, although it has been specially called to deal with particular points of that great Eastern question which still occupies, and is likely for some time to occupy, the serious consideration of Europe. The fact is, that the Conference does not meet to settle anything more than subsidary particulars and reforms in the East. The Porte and the Hellenic Government can- not agree upon the definitive tracing of such a new frontier-line as the Berlin Congress recommended in order to satisfy Greece, at least for the present, and to diminish the area of Turkish misrule in one direction, as it was diminished in others by direct enactment of the Congress; while the Porte is helpless to prevail on its Albanian nominal subjects to allow the Montenegrins to take possession of the territory awarded to them by the Congress. To settle these two points—to trace, or appoint a commission to trace, the new Turko-Greek frontier, and to determine how the refractory Albanians are to be dealt with—is the ostensible business of the present Conference. But the meeting of such a body is significant as evidencing a common disposition among all the great Powers to settle thi vexed qusstion independently of the pressure of existing war. The Conferenceis the first outward and visible sign of a European consensus for the amelioration of the political condition not only of South- Eastern Europe, but of Asia Minor and Egypt. The great Powers are beginning seriously to appreciate, not only the political abuses, corruption, and helpless incapacity that exist in those regions, but their own responsibility for intensifying the amount and character of such evils. By the reduction of the area of Turkish misrule, such misrule has been rendered even more grievous and oppres- sive in territory still left under the direct government of the Porte. Not only did the war with Russian cripple and exhaust Turkish financial resources, but the loss of great revenue-producing districts in Europe prevented any recovery. The settlement of Berlin was intended to render the Porte less potential for evil, but it has also rendered it incapable of even the exceptional good which it might otherwise perform. The Bulgarians are free, but that renders it more imperative that the Sultan's exhausted coffers should be replenished by revenues extorted from the Armenians, and the more impracticable that any remission of taxation, not to say organised State relief, should be accorded to the latter people in their present visitation of famine. The condition of Armenia cries aloud for European intervention, first of a charitable kind to check the ravages of famine and pesti- lence, and then of a political nature to prevent the continual misrule of the country and its impoverishment to support Imperial extrava- gance at Constantinople. This matter will not perhaps come practically within the pur- view of the present Conference, but it must soon require the consideration of European Powers. Mr. GLADSTONE once spoke, we believe, of sending the official Turk packing back to Asia; but it is now evident that this "bag and baggage" policy would only narrow the sphere of Ottoman misgovernment while intensifying its character. Lord BEACONSFIELD sought to prevent such evils as have now arisen, by the Anglo-Turkish Con- vention, by which the Porte was bound to introduce reforms in Asia Minor in return for a British territorial guarantee; but the Turks have been utterly unwilling or unable to per- form their share of the agreement, and our Government now stands in the position of supporting Turkish misrule over perhaps the most miserably oppressed people that has existed in their modern times. When the Greek and the Montenegrin business have been settled, Mr. GLADSTONE's Cabinet will do well to wash its hands of this special re- sponsibility, and ask the other Powers to co-operate in finding a remedy for Armenian misery.

ECHOES FROM BLACKHILL.

[BY INCEDO.]

Marrying and giving in marriage seems to be the order of the day. Your readers would doubtless notice a paragraph in the dailies referring to a marriage which took place at Blyth under peculiar circumstances. The old adage, "Where there's a will there's a way," was put to the test,—weighed in the balance, and found wanting,—inasmuch as the interesting strangers were willing to get married but had not the wherewithal. The good people of Blyth, however, procured the "open sesame." To drop the metaphor, the strange couple—tramps, in fact—were housed and fed until such time as the law requireth persons to sojourn in a neigh- bourhood before marriage can be solemnized. This accomplished, the twain were made one flesh, and departed, carrying with them a purse of silver, presented to them by the warm-hearted inhabitants of Blyth. Brave Blyth! One feels a pleasing sensation shoot through the system on coming across such incidents as the above.

Three marriages in this town the other week-end, too! Gay banners spread their massive folds upon the breeze,—old wives gathered in groups, and conjured up visions of the "days of other years," —urchins rushed hither and thither, clamouring for "bucksheesh," while the ladies (the happy trio, of course) disported about the streets and squares of our magnificent town, accompanied by their devoted but less attractive partners.

It is reported that Mrs. Homer, schoolmistress, is on the eve of leaving the district. She has laboured with acceptance in this town for a number of years, and in many a home her name is a house- hold word.

The weather is execrable just now. Cold winds continue to sweep across mead and moorland, and ominous clouds to discharge their favours upon an ungrateful world. We have read of an enterprising Frenchman who proposed to construct a machine calculated to blow the clouds to the antipodes. His argument was plausable enough—where no clouds are allowed to gather, there can be no rain.

Perhaps the following extract from the pen of Alexander Brown, LL.D., may be of interest. Speaking of the peculiar characteristics of the meteorology of the summer 1879, Dr. Brown observes—"Directing attention to only two of its elements—namely, the temperature and rainfall— both of these have been abnormal. Taking for the purpose of comparison averages for a period ex- tending to nearly forty years, the temperature of every month from the beginning of April to the end of August, 1879, has been below the average, but gradually approaching thereto every month, the month of May being 2·4 degrees below the average, while the month of August was only 0·6 of a degree lower. The average deficiency of temperature of the five months, April, May, June, July, and August, was 1·6 degree. While the temperature of the summer was defective, the rainfall was excessive, every one of the five months named being above the average. The month of July was particularly so, it being 3·17 inches more than the average of that month. The months of April and May were respectively 0·40 inch and 0·51 inch above the average. The mean excess of the rainfall of the five months, April, May, June, July, and August, 1879, is 1·147 inch. From the above, we may learn that no great or violent natural phenomenon is necessary to alter our climate; only a very slight alteration in the mean dampness or coldness of the air would change and even destroy all the conditions of our life, and clothe our country with abundant snows, such as we find in the southern hemisphere of our globe."

SEQUEL TO THE DIPTON ELOPEMENT CASE.— Last week we gave details of an elopement from Pickering, in Yorkshire, the chief actors being a hawker named Stockell, who had run off with the wife of Geo. Hill, a postman. It seems that after Hill's visit to Consett on Thursday night to seek the advice of the police he returned to Dipton, where his wife and Stockell were lodging with Mr. Lightburn, pork-butcher. Mrs Hill and her paramour not being at home, Hill sat down to await their arrival. He had not waited long, however, before Mrs. Hill entered, but on seeing her husband she rushed out and ran off, followed by Stockell, leaving the post- man in possession of the boxes and other effects, which he conveyed to Pickering on Friday. Be- tween eleven and twelve o'clock on Thursday night the runaway couple were observed hastening in the direction of Benfieldside station, but as nothing more has been seen of them it is believed that they have left the district altogether. Stockell and Mrs. Hill, it seems, were not connected with General Booth's Halleuljah Army. They had commenced on their own account as "evangelists," and carried on operations in the old Wesleyan Chapel at Dip- ton, which they had taken for that purpose.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

(BY AN AWD PITMAN.)

The akshens of Mr. Carss are inskrutable. First he raises a turmoil at Benfeeldside about certain parties closen up an anshent footpath, and next we find him at Leedgate ignoren a public right. Mr. Carss holds that the Lokel Board have no juris- dickshen over the village pond. The pond, he says, belangs to the copyholders. By this he means (Mr. Carss will correkt me if I am rong) that the pond belangs exklusively to the copyholders, and that the publick have no right to use it. Granten that the pond was creeated for the use of the copy- holders only, how does Mr. Carss get awer the fact that the publick generally have uninterruptedly used the pond from time immemorial? If the people of Benfeeldside had traversed a footpath for sixty or seventy years, aw fancy Mr. Carss would have decided that they had ackquired a reet to it by user. But aw am inclined to think with Mr. Hedley that the pond is what the Publick Helth Akt of 1875 deskribes as a publick wateren place, and that as such the Lokel Board have jurisdikshen awer it. Aw say nawt about Mr. Bland's claim, as this is a matter that will have to be fote out by the lawyers.

The wemen are a queer lot. That is the reesen why so many remain in single blessedness. We have had a case alang heer that illustrates the fickleness of the female seks, and proves the truth of the old sayen —"frailty, thy name is woman." What aw am referren to is the elopement that was reported in last week's *Gardean*. The facts were korrect, except the statement that the Mrs. Hill and the man she eloped with are connected with the Hallelujahs. I believe they were before they came to Dipton, but during the time they have been here they have conducted revival sarvices in the Awd Wesleyan Chapel. The man's neym is Stockell, not Stock- dale, and the postman's wife had changed her neym to Miss Hill. He was about thirty years awd, and used to walk about here in a big top cote. Miss Hill wore her hair hangen awer her showlders, and tried to meyk hersell look younger than she was. Her age would be about forty. Seyun after they came to Dipton, they began to hold revival sarvices, which were announced by handbills. One of them gave a lecture on the "Converted Theef," and on Thursday neet, when the husband so unexpectedly appeered on the scene, they were announced to give a second address on "Morality!" Stockell was wearen some of the postman's property when Sargent Nattress and Police-Konstabel Langstaff found him, and if Hill had obtained a warrant, there would have been a cleer case against him. Mrs. Hill seemed to be exceedingly fond of her kompanion, and when there was a danger of his being locked up, she telled him to keep his heart up, as she would meet him when he came out of prison. Lightburn, who is a respektable man, turned them out as seyum as he diskovered how matters stood, and the pair tramped off to Benfieldside the seym neet. They teyuk the first train for Witton Gilbert on Friday mornen, but whether they stayed here or continued on to Durham is not knawn. The awd wives alang here are sorry they did not stop at their lodgens another neet.

The fight of the Kilkenny cats was nawt com- pared with the battle that is ragen at Burnopfeeld. The combatants are the members of the Wemmen's Box. This Box awt to hev its history ritten. It was started about forty years ago, and by careful management it had at the beginning of this year about £900 standen to its credit. This sum is growen smaller by degrees and beautifully less, and in course of time will ne doubt disappeer altogether —into the pockets of the lawyers. The box has been held at Miss Adamson's public-house for about a dozen years, and this is the place where all the ranglen has taken place. A few of the awd wives, aw understand, wanted to divide the money, but the majority refused, and this led to the dispute. It then became a question as to who had a right to the property of the Box, and the judge of the County Court decided that it was to be given up to the trustees, who seem, as far as I have been able to gather, to be on the same side as those who wish to divide the money. The other side, howevver, managed by strategem, and a good deal of physical force, to gain possession of the box, and they carried it from Miss Adamson's house in triumph. Its exact whereabouts now is only knawn to a few.

Mr. J. Eden, Beamish Park, returned 10 per cent. to his tenants at his last rent audit.

SALE OF PROPERTY AT CONSETT.—A numerous company attended at Mr. Brown's, Railway Hotel, Consett, last (Thursday) night, at the sale of pro- perty held there by Mr. Adam Brodie, when the two shops, with dwelling-houses attached, being 23 and 24, Middle Street, Consett, together with the cottage property behind the same, and numbered 1, 2, and 3, Shepherds' Alley, as occupied by Messrs. Hedley Nicholson and Pa[illegible]k McConnon, as tenants thereof, was offered [illegible] competition. In opening the sale the auctioneer observed that the long-continued depression in trade seemed to be gradually passing away, the returns showing that the exports were on the increase, whilst, from the improvement in the traffic receipts of the rail- way companies, it was evident that a return to more prosperous times was imminent. With respect to the position of the iron trade, in our own immediate district, there was no doubt the Consett Iron Company had attained a foremost place, having been enabled in good times to pay forty to sixty per cent. dividend, and even during the recent depression as far as fifteen per cent., and we might fairly expect that, no matter what changes might come to pass in the methods of working, this company would be enabled to maintain the same enviable position as hitherto. No doubt the trade of Consett depended in a great measure on the operations of the Consett Iron Company, but with the facilities possessed by them, and the high character their productions had attained in the markets of the world, he did not think there was anything to fear, but, on the contrary, every reason to expect that Consett would in the future, as in the past, occupy one of the principal positions as a thriving industrial centre. Under these circum- stances, the auctioneer could strongly commend the valuable block of property now under consideration, occupying, as it did, one of the best situations in the most important business street in the town.—The bidding then began by an offer of £800 by Mr. Joseph Armstrong, followed by £850 from Mr. R. Murray, and so on by advances of £50 until £1,000 was reached, when bids of £10 at a time became the order of the day until £1,110 was offered by Mr. Hedley Nicholson, at which point the reserve price of £1,200 was put in by Mr. Davis, of the firm of Allen and Davis, who acted as solicitors in the matter.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

MONDAY, June 14th.—Before E. J. MEYNELL, Esq., Judge.

HEDLEY NICHOLSON v. MICHAEL AND MILES BARRON.

Plaintiff obtained judgment at a previous Court for goods supplied, and defendants were ordered to pay £1 per month. They had not obeyed the order of the Court, and now pleaded their inability to do so. Mr. Barnes appeared for plaintiff, and elicited from Michael Barron that he was now a labourer employed at Consett Iron Works, and was in receipt of 18s. per week.

His HONOUR: What relation are you to Miles Barron?

Barron: His brother.

His HONOUR: Have you any property?

Barron: No. I may say that I have only worked eight and-a-half days during the last seven weeks.

Cross-examined by Mr. BARNES: It is true that I received £60 from my father's estate two years ago. We put the estate into a solicitor's hands, and he pocketed the most of it himself. (Laughter.)

His HONOUR: Have you got any of it back?

Barron: Very little. (Renewed laughter.)

His HONOUR: How much did you get back?

Barron: Forty pounds.

His HONOUR: What became of that?

Barron: I have had no employment for two years.

His HONOUR: Is any of the money left?

Barron: None whatever.

His HONOUR said it was quite clear he could not make an order for their commital.

Mr. BARNES said it was simply a question what defendants could pay.

His HONOUR (to Michael Barron): What can you pay?

Barron: I cannot pay anything. I have five children going to school.

The other defendant, in answer to his Honour, said he had two sons at work.

His HONOUR: I will reduce it to 4s. a-month.

Barron: A good deal of that debt is not due at all.

His HONOUR: I cannot go into that. It has been decided before.

MELVILLE AND COMPANY v. BROWN.

Plaintiffs are brewers carrying on business at Edinburgh, and the action was to recover for beer supplied to the defendant, Mr. George Brown, innkeeper, Consett. Mr. Steavenson, barrister-at-law, appeared for plaintiffs; Mr. Dickinson defended. Defendant had paid £8 into court and a tender was also pleaded.

Mr. STEAVENSON said the action was to recover the price of four barrels of pale ale, which were invoiced at 54s. per barrel, being £10 16s. in all. Plaintiffs allowed 25 per cent. discount when accounts were paid in full within three months, but in this case the beer had not been paid for within the specified time. Had plaintiff done so, the price of the beer would have been £8.

James Moor, a traveller in plaintiffs' employment, was then called by Mr. Steavenson. He said he sold defendant four barrels of beer at £2 per barrel. Nothing was said about discount. (Laughter).

Mr. STEAVENSON: That puts us out of court. I can only say that this witness is leaving our employment.

His HONOUR: I cannot help that. (Laughter).

His HONOUR then found for the defendant.

WILKINSON v. HESLOP.

Plaintiff was Mr. Wilkinson, veterinary surgeon, Lanchester, the defendant being Mr. John Heslop, contractor, Blackhill. The action was to recover for professional attendance. Plaintiff said a cow belonging to defendant was bad and he attended it.

Defendant said he never employed Mr. Wilkinson.

Plaintiff said Mr. Heslop's man came for him and requested him to attend the cow. He got his supper at Mr. Heslop's house when he went.

Defendant said he employed defendant's father to attend the cow, and he gave it medicine. It took ill on Christmas Eve, and defendant sent a man to the father's house, but he was ill, and could not attend. He sent some medicine, however, and told the man that if the cow got worse they were to send to Lanchester for his son, the plaintiff. The cow did get worse, and defendant accordingly sent to Lanchester for Mr. Wilkinson. He had already paid plaintiff's father for attending the cow. If he had to pay plaintiff also he might perhaps be called upon to pay a third bill, as another of Mr. Wilkinson's sons attended the cow.

His HONOUR (to plaintiff): Are you in partnership with your father?

Plaintiff: No.

His HONOUR: Do you attend for him sometimes?

Plaintiff: Sometimes, when he has a bad case, I am sent for by my father to consult with him.

His HONOUR (looking at the bill which defendant had paid plaintiff's father) said it was for attendance up to December 30th.

Defendant: The father attended the cow after Mr. Wilkinson did.

His HONOUR (to plaintiff): Did you know that your father was attending this cow?

Plaintiff: Yes.

His HONOUR: Isn't it usual when a second veterinary surgeon is called in, for the first one to charge for the whole?

Plaintiff: I never saw my father about it. Mr. Heslop sent for me.

His HONOUR: Did'nt you know that your father had told Heslop to send for you?

Plaintiff: No.

His HONOUR: I shall adjourn this case for the father to attend.

DUNN v. ATTHEY.

This was an action to recover possession of certain premises at Stoney Heap occupied by defendant. There was also a claim for mesne profits. Mr. Barnes was for plaintiff, and Mr. Dickinson for defendant. Mr. Barnes called George Rippon, farmer, Iveston, who said the premises held by defendant consisted of two cottages, a garden, and garth. The property formerly belonged to witness, and was rented by defendant's father. On the death of the latter, the property was let to defendant, who took it in May and paid his rent half-yearly. On the 14th January, 1880, witness had the property conveyed to Mr. Dunn, the plaintiff in the present case. Mr. Dickinson said his defence was that Atthey took the property at Martinmas, and he called Atthey to prove this.

His HONOUR, however, ordered defendant to give up possession in twenty-eight days, and gave defendant £1 for mesne profits.

The proprietors of Burnhope Colliery, have secured a contract from the Western of France Railway Company for 40,000 tons of coal at 16f. 46c., delivered at Dieppe, and 3,500 tons at 19f. 90c., at St. Malo and Honfleur.

THE LABOUR MARKET.—Both the coal and the iron trades now show considerable dulness. In South Yorkshire there is a somewhat improved condition in the coal trade, and most of the men are at work again. In Leicestershire colliers are undergoing a reduction of wages. At Birmingham the hardware trades are still depressed. The new wages scale in the iron trade is expected at midsummer. The recently-formed Conciliation Board in the nail trade has been dissolved, but the reconstruction of the Board in the potteries district is under reconsideration. Several important railway works, specially the Spalding and Lincoln line, are making good progress. At the Government Dockyard, Portsmouth, work is brisk. In the Metropolis the building, printing, and boot and shoe trades are better employed. Several cautions against further extended emigration without capital to New Zealand have lately appeared, including one from official sources.—*Labour News.*

PECULIAR BUSINESS ARRANGEMENTS.

At the last sitting of the Chester County Court, Messrs. H. Morris and Co., brattice cloth manufacturers, of Manchester, appeared as plaintiffs in a judgment summons against the firm of Bertram and Macnay, trading as general ironmongers and coal dealers, at Brook Street, Chester, for a sum of £19 19s. 10d., for brattice cloth supplied. Mr. John Lewtas, of Manchester, was also a plaintiff for £16 1s. 3d., and Mr. Richard Johnson, Stationer, of Manchester, for £6 16s. 6d. Mr. Cartwright, Solicitor, Chester, appeared for Messrs. Morris, and said: I am bound to say, that these people, Bertam and Macnay are carrying on a sham. His Honour: I have had so much evidence of that that if I really do get hold of Mr. Macnay I shall make him pay.—Mr. Cartwright: But there is also Mr. Bertram.—His Honour: If Mr. Macnay chooses to get hold af a man of straw and make use of him, I shall make him suffer for it. I cannot help saying that it is very disgraceful that at almost every court the name of these people comes before me, and you cannot get hold of one of them.—Mr. Bertram appeared in answer to the summons and repeated the statement he had made at previous courts that he was not a partner at all, and only got a salary of £3 a week.—Mr. Cartwright said the business was carried on under the sign of Bertram and Macnay.—This Mr. Bertram denied.—Mr. Morris said the brattice cloths were supplied by him to the firm eight months ago. When he visited the shop a few days back, he found it much better stocked than it was when he sold the firm the goods, and they were evidently getting into quite an extensive way of business (Laughter.) When he called Mr. Macnay was not in, and the goods were under the protection of the bailiff.—Mr. Bertram said that Mr. Macnay seldom was there; he was managing a colliery.—His Honour: You take good care he never is there.—Mr. Cartwright: As your honour knows there is a bill of sale on the goods, including a clause to reach after acquired property. They were carrying on a perfect sham. There was a large and well-stocked shop, and the moment a creditor went to get his money, he was stopped by a bill of sale.—His Honour said that Bertram's statement as to his being a servant at £3 a week was inconsistent with the way in which the business was carried on. He was holding himself out as a leading partner, was the only person to be seen on the premises, and all the world would take him to be the proprietor. He should make an order upon him for a pound a month in each case.—Mr. Bertram: I have never been a partner.—The Judge: Then you should not commit a fraud upon the public by representing yourself as such.

A REMARKABLE DOG.

The *Gaulois* is responsible for the following remarkable instance of canine sagacity:—A blind beggar was in the habit, some years since, of frequenting the Pont des Sts. Peres, where he used to station himself with a clarionet and a very intelligent poodle. The place was well chosen, and charitable contributions poured into the little wooden bowl which the dog held in his mouth. One day the blind man, who had reached an advanced age, was not to be seen. He had fallen ill in fact, and was unable to pursue his avocation. His faithful companion, however, continued to visit the accustomed spot, and the passers-by, to whom he was familiar, understood that his master was unwell, touched by his fidelity, dropped their pence into his bowl in increased numbers. After a time the beggar went the way of all flesh, an event which the wily poodle kept carefully to himself until he also became an absentee from the Pont des Sts. Peres. His disappearance produced a great sensation among his numerous friends, and a search was prosecuted, when the poor animal was found lying dead in a cellar, near his former master's abode, a sum of 20,000 fr. on bonds of the Orleans Railway being discovered under the litter on which he was stretched.

BRIGANDAGE IN THESSALY.

M. Tricoupis, the Hellenic Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed the following circular to the representatives of Greece, accredited to the Signatory Powers, on the subject of brigandage in Thessaly: After all that has been written to you by my predecessor on the deplorable condition of the border provinces, I should not now have troubled you on the subject if the last reports from our consular authorities in Thessaly did not draw attention to the recurrence of brigandage in alarming proportions. According to these reports, the country runs the greatest danger from the movements of these bands, which have hitherto been kept in restraint by the unusual severity of the winter. Now, however, as the season of fine weather has set in the country is open to murder, pillage, and desolation at the hands of these marauders. At the present moment there are 600 brigands in the neighbourhood of Mount Olympus, under the command of chiefs well-known for their ferocity, who also have under them bands which infest the districts of Trikale, Kardidja, Pharsala, and Cassia. A consular agent in Trikale gives the names of the leaders and numbers of the principal bands. They are as follows:—1. Jean Mantara, with five followers; 2. Jean Quiola, with 10 followers; 3. Basile Psora, with five followers; 4. Athanase Balatsos, with 15 followers; 5. Roustan Bey, an Albanian, with 20 followers; 6. Trafil, an Albanian Mussulman, with 15 followers; 7. Assin Bey, an Albanian Mussulman, with 10 followers; 8. Costa Plastara, with 10 followers; 9. Papa Klumona, with 20 followers; 10. Klitzika, with 10 followers; 11. Jean Soupikioti, with 10 followers; and 12. Leonidas Samarinaio, with three followers. Every day murders and abductions are reported. No one dares to leave the villages, and business is at a complete standstill. The civil and military authorities are entirely powerless. The situation becomes daily more critical, and it is impossible to say where this state of affairs will end.

THE CAPE COLONY AND THE BASUTOS.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated April 19th, which has been addressed to the Aborigines Protection Society by an influential correspondent in the Cape Colony:—"You will see that a law embodying the principles of the Peace Preservation Act has been proclaimed by Sir Bartle Frere in Basutoland, and that the guns of Basutos, under the usual formalities, are to be surrendered by the 21st of May, which is fourteen days after our Parliament meets. It is supposed that this delay has been fixed to give the Parliament an opportunity, if it chooses, to take up the question. I expect that this action will be resented as a slight. Mr. Sprigg last session led the Parliament to believe that nothing would be done in disarming the Basutos before Parliament met in 1880. Yet notwithstanding all the discussions upon this disarming which have taken place since, and the opposition which has been shown to it in the Press and by the public, the Governor has, probably on the advice of Mr. Sprigg, proclaimed the law just when Parliament is about to meet. It will be for the Government to show, as they had waited for so many months, what urgency there is for its immediate enactment. The object is unmistakable. It was to embarrass the Parliament, as every one knows how much more reluctant a Parliament is to step in to prevent the enforcement of a law already in existence than it is to interfere to prevent the enactment of such a law. I confess I am altogether at a loss to understand the action of our Government as regards the Basutos; for most Governments are unwilling to go out of their way to increase their difficulties. I am told that the only justification that Mr. Sprigg advances for this measure is that, having disarmed the Fingoes, it is impossible for the Government to avoid doing the same with the Basutos. What a commentary upon the first false step!"

WIT AND HUMOUR.

A HARD CASE.—The shell of a tortoise.

THE greatest boon to the animal kingdom.—The baboon.

CAN a man intoxicated by music be said to be air-tight?

A DELICATE PARCEL.—A young lady wrapped up in herself.

SOMETIMES women who do fancy work don't fancy work.

IF we could see others as we see ourselves there would be more good-looking people in the world.

THE TREE WITH THE MOST NATURAL BARK.—The dog-wood.

WHY is the Queen's health like an intemperate man?—Because it is often drunk.

YOUNG folks grow most when they are in love. It increases their sighs wonderfully.

POLITICAL PROGRESSION, OR CONSTITUTIONAL "RULE OF THREE."—Queen, Lords, and Commons.

CATS have nine lives, and being bound to live every one of them, they stay up at night to do it.

WHEN a tooth begins to feel as if there was a chicken scratching at its roots its time to pullet out.

THE latest new book is entitled "A Woman After All." This should be sufficient to put every bachelor on his guard.

A CHINAMAN who was looking at an Englishman eating tripe, said, "And yet he hates dear little mice!"

A MUSICIAN wants to know how to strike a bee flat, and at the same time avoid being stung by its demisemiquaver.

ALMOST anybody can send a boy on an errand, but only the wealthy have leisure to spare to wait for him to get back.

YOUNG MAN, don't try to forget your identity and become somebody else; for the other chap is almost sure to be an inferior person.

A REPORTER who had escaped from a fighting crowd said there was too much "misqselaneous matter" in the affair to suit him.

A GOOD deal is said about the difficulty of ascertaining a woman's age: but it is just about as difficult to find a man's age.

AN acquaintance of Mr. Payn's once informed him that her daughters were going to the theatre to see Shakespere's *Turning of the Screw.*

A DRESSMAKER got angry because her lover serenaded her with a flute. She said she got all the fluting she wanted in her regular business.

THIS was a lexicographer's reply to a lady who asked him to "take tea" with her. "Madam, I take advice (sometimes), I take medicine, but I drink tea."

"Is that a deer park over there?" asked a gentleman of a labourer. "Yes," he replied, "a very dear park. It almost ruined the owner to fit it up."

AN acidulous old bachelor of our acquaintance says that he never hears a place called "Rose Cottage," without thinking of the lots of thorns there must be inside.

WHEN Artemus Ward was exhibiting his show in Salt Lake City, his complimentary tickets to the city officials read as follows—"Admit bearer and one wife."

"PAPA," said a sweet little girl to her father, a grim old lawyer, "could you make a pun or a joke on pudding?"—"*Suet*" (sue it), said the grim old lawyer.

HOW THEY MANAGE IT IN CAIRO.—"Come, oh, come and taste my honey-cake! It is so sweet that it will sweeten the tongue of thy mother-in-law!" is a Cairo street-cry.

"WHAT a sour temper that labouring man who works for you has!" said one man to another.—"Yes," was the reply; "but if his temper is sour, the rest of the labouring man is sweet."

A YOUNG lady sent a poem, entitled "I cannot Make Him Smile," to a newspaper. The editor ventures to express the opinion that she would have succeeded had she showed him the poem.

A FRENCH artist gave his last work to a porter to convey to the Salon. "Be careful," said he—"the picture is scarcely dry." "Oh, never mind," exclaimed the porter—"my clothes are old!"

A GIRL in Michigan having been arrested for carrying a revolver, her counsel argued that if other girls could lawfully carry *bangs* on their foreheads, his client could lawfully carry one *banger* in her pocket.

"AH, Jemmy," said a sympathising friend to a man who was just too late for the train, "you did not run fast enough."—"Yes, I did," said Jemmy; "I ran fast enough, but I did not start soon enough."

IT sounds slangy to tell a person to "get out," says a New York paper! tell him to "exteriorate." That may do in New York, remarks a Boston critic, but here we invite him "to differentiate his environment."

MRS. PARTINGTON AGAIN.—"Poor man!" said the old lady; "and so he's really gone at last! Ninety-eight, was he? Dear, dear! to think how that if he'd lived two years more he'd have been a centurion."

WHEN young Dobbs's Uncle remarked that truth is stranger than fiction, young D. instantly responded, "Now I understand why I never feel so much at home with truth as I do with what is not so strange."

A SMALL boy could not see why the "leaves" of tables, not resembling any leaves with which he was familiar, should be so called. "They are called leaves because you can leave them up or you can leave them down."

"SEE here, Georgie," said a fond mamma to her little son, as they walked on the beach, "what a lot of nice round stones!"—"Yes," grumbled Georgie, as he cast a searching glance around, "and not a blessed thing to throw 'em at!"

ARABELLA (on her toes in a chair, clutching convulsively at her skirts): "Oh, Bridget, a mouse! a mouse! Come and catch it, quick!" Bridget:—"Shure, mum, there's no hurry. If this one gets away, I can catch plenty more for yer, mum."

A CHANNEL FOR LITERARY ASPIRANTS.—"I shall find another channel for my article," wrote the author of a rejected contribution. "That's right," was the answer of a courteous country editor; "the British Channel would be an excellent place for it."

A PARTY of youths marched round the city the other day wearing elegantly-trimmed bonnets. When the police asked them to explain, the young men pointed to ladies promenading the streets with hats like men's hats on, and simply said, "Turn about is fair play."

"Do you believe in second love, Mister McQuade?"—"Do I believe in second love! Humph! if a man buys a pound of sugar, isn't it sweet? and when it is gone, don't he want another pound? and isn't that pound sweet, too? Troth, Murphy, I believe in second love."

MRS. MARRIWELL is not a woman to waste much time in vain repining. When Marriwell had been consigned to mother earth, she was heard to murmur, as she wiped her tears away, "There, I feel better now; I've had a real good cry. And now for somebody to make good my loss!"

SONG of the bishop's lady—"My love is over the see."

Do not be astonished at anything. This is a freak country.

A MAN who works too hard to lay up money is apt to be laid up himself.

ATTACHMENT notice—The announcement of a marriage engagement.

WHEN does night draw nigh? When tea is removed, for then night is nigh.

EWE, go to grass, as Mary said to her lamb when she sent it out to get its meals.

A DOG frequently worries a cat, but man, who is nobler than the dog, worries himself.

THE most wonderful thing about the sea-serpent is that it's never actually a seen serpent.

WHAT sort of fruit do a fretful wife and a quarrelsome husband resemble? A prickly pear.

TO INTENDING HOUSEHOLDERS.—The way to make a hole in your pocket is to incur a large rent.

"WANTED—A plain cook," reads an advertisement. Wonder whose wife put that in the paper.

ONE of the comical sights of leap-year will be a girl whispering a tale of love into the ear of a deaf man.

THEY are teaching cooking in the London schools, a work which, it is hoped, will improve the school board.

AN Irish lover remarked that it is a great pleasure to be alone—"especially whin yer swateheart is wid ye."

WE know a man whose wife doesn't kiss him because he smokes. She kisses him because she loves him.

"WHAT is the need of having a standing army?" demands a peace journal. No need whatever. Let them sit down.

A YOUNG lady who was blamed for allowing her glove to be discovered in a young man's pocket stated that she had no hand in it.

WHAT is the difference between half a glass of water and a broken engagement? One is not filled full, and the other is not fulfilled.

It is said that the girls "adore" the present style of feminine apparel—Derby hats and nobby jackets. It makes them so boy-ant.

A MAN who said he spoke from experience lately declared that in his opinion, "the worst thing out is one's last match on a dark night."

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—Upon a modest gravestone in Vincennes cemetery appears this plaintive legend: "His neighbour played the cornet."

MEN are the only order of creation, so it is said, that can laugh, and, it may be added, they are also the only one that deserves to be laughed at.

"HOITY, toity, baby! what's the matter?" Baby: "Go 'way; I don't like you. Sister said yesterday I was as ugly lookin' as you are."

A RITUALISTIC clergyman recently said to his flock: In our dealings with the poor we must not permit ritualism wholly to supplant ritualism."

THE man who owns a fine gold collar button, with a diamond set in the centre, always considers it cooler, and more comfortable to go without a necktie.

AN impassable gulf divides the animal from the vegetable kingdom. Young women are squeezed because they are sweet, lemons because they are sour.

EXAMINER.—"Supposing the condition of the patient to be such that you couldn't give ether, what should you give, Mr. Brown?" Brown innocently: "Neither, sir."

WHAT a bang-up creature a girl is, anyhow. She bangs up her hair, bangs the piano, bangles her arms, and bangs the door and her little brother when she is mad.

A FISH culturist was one day saying that "trout could hold a conversation with one another," when a bystander remarked, "Yes, they can tell fish stories, like yours, perhaps."

A MEMBER of a School-Board visited a school under his jurisdiction. When asked to make some remarks, he said, "Well, children, you spells well and reads well, but you haint sot still."

MAGISTRATE: You are charged with having emptied a basin of water over the plaintiff.—Irishwoman: Sure, your honour, you must forgive me; in the dark I took the gintleman for me husband.

THE ROMANCE OF IT.—They call it a romantic marriage in Michigan when a couple of the neighbours get the bride's father in a back-room and sit on him to prevent his interrupting and breaking up the wedding.

WE protest against the folly of this senseless demand that the money of the land should be kept in circulation. That's just the trouble with it; it circulates too fast. What we are trying to do is to stop a little of it.

AN English lady staying in Dresden was invited by a German professor to accompany him to a smoking-concert. "No, thanks," she replied; "I am not one of those who consider music like bacon—the better for being smoked!"

"You are an ojus, hidjus ijjit, my dear!" said a playful mamma to her daughter at a dancing-school the other day. "Oh, my dear Mrs. Robinson," sighed one of her neighbours, "what wouldn't I give to have your knowledge of Latin!"

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Milkman to Bridget (who appeared in a bower of green ribbons in honour of the day): If you're not careful, Bridget, some jackass will be taking a bite ov you, you're so green."—Bridget: Try it.—Milkman subsides.

A DUBLIN car driver made a very happy and characteristic reply the other day. A gentleman had replied to Pat's "Want a car sir?" by saying "No, I am able to walk;" when Pat rejoined, "May your honour be able, but seldom willing."

LATELY a gentleman sat down to write a deed, and began with "Know one woman, by these presents." "You are wrong," said a by-stander, "it ought to be 'Know all men.'" "Very well," answered the other, "if one woman knows it, all men will, of course."

AN Iowa man whose well lately caved in contrived to make the authorities suspect that he had murdered a man and put his body at the bottom of the well, and took things easy at the gaol while they dug his well out for him; he now talks of suing the town for false imprisonment.

BEDAD!—A native of the Emerald Isle, on entering a shop in Bridgeton last June, remarked, "It's a stormy morning, sir." "Very rough, indeed," replied the shopkeeper. "When"—addressing the customer—"did you see such a summer?" "Last winter," was the prompt reply.

"How is it," exclaimed the late Horace Greeley one day to a subordinate, "that such a blunder as this could occur in the *Tribune?* I wrote that name 'Black,' and here it is printed 'Brown'!" The subordinate pondered the matter, and then replied, "I suppose the compositor and proof-reader must both be colour-blind."

FOR DRAMATIC EFFECT.—Manager Bertrand of Paris sometimes allows an aspiring young dramatist to read him a new play. During the ordeal he asks if the reader is cold. The young dramatist assenting, manager Bertrand rings for the servant. "Madeleine," he says, "put three manuscripts on the fire;" and the reading is usually discontinued.

Business Announcements.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY. GRATIS, a MEDICAL WORK, showing sufferers how they may be cured and recover Health and Vitality, without the aid of Quacks, with Recipes for purifying the Blood and removing Skin Affections. Free on receipt of stamp to repay postage.—Address Secretary, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham. 748k

THE ROAD TO PROSPERITY FOR FARMERS.—Farming is at the present time regarded as one of the most unremunerative pursuits, but THE LIVE STOCK JOURNAL points out the means by which it may be made profitable. This Journal suggests more attention to the details of Dairy Farming, Poultry rearing, Market Gardening, the production of eggs, the rearing of suitable Live Stock, &c. &c. On these and other important subjects THE LIVE STOCK JOURNAL contains practical articles by experienced writers, which should be read by all engaged in agriculture. THE LIVE STOCK JOURNAL is published every week, price 3d. post free 3½d., at La Belle Sauvage Yard, London, E.C.

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HOW TO MAKE A GOOD LIVING. —Write for particulars, enclosing one stamp. T. TUCKER, 109A, Lombard-street, Birmingham.

NEW REVOLVING FRET SAW.



THIS beautifully designed and well made STEEL FRAME with REVOLVING SAW, works 10-in., with two extra saws, suitable for fret, cabinet, and light joinery work, sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of 13 stamps. —LEGGE & BARTLETT, Engineers, 425, Brixton-road, London.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!! As thousands can testify. THE "SPEEDWELL" LOTION stops all pain, gives instant relief, and cures in 24 hours. The only *effectual* remedy for the cure of PILES, FISTULA, &c. Specially recommended to Ladies before & after *accouchement.* POST FREE 30 STAMPS. *One trial only is necessary.* DR. CHAMBERS, 57, Lowden-road, Herne-hill, London.

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THE weight of a ton of ice depends upon how long it has been standing in the sun; the weight of a ton of coal is governed somewhat by the price.

PEOPLE who lock children up in rooms where there is no fire, and then go away to spend the day, should be careful to take a coffin home with them.

WE do not believe that Eve ever sent Adam a valentine in her life, and yet they seemed to jog along as well as the average of married couples.

WHY should everyone try to make his own company as agreeable and valuable as possible?—Because it is company that he can never avoid.

THE young man who walked up to a California lion under the idea that the animal was a lost dog has been in bed ever since, and that was six weeks ago.

THE young man who wanted to be an angel says he is not particular about it just at this time, as he got acquainted with the young ladies across the way.

"TEMPER in a wife!!" exclaimed old Colonel Firehawk; "I like temper in a wife. "I like it so well that I hope my wife will never lose hers."

"MA, are you going to give me another piece of pie?"—"What do you want to know for?" —"Because, if you ain't I want to eat this piece slowly!"

A SENTIMENTAL young man thus feelingly expresses himself: "Even as nature benevolently guards the rose with thorns, so does she endow woman with pins."

YOUNG FARMER: "Are you fond of beasts, Miss Gusherton?"—Miss Gusherton: "Oh, really, Mr. Pawker, if you mean that as a declaration, you must speak to mamma!"

A VERY brilliant piano player can work up "Home, Sweet Home" so artistically that in the bang and confusion of the playing it cannot be distinguished from "Moses in Egypt."

"You may entertain angels unawares," muttered a sturdy Sabbath beggar to one who refused him a drink of cider.—"Angels don't go about drinking cider on the Sabbath," was the retort.

A LITTLE BOY said he didn't want the soft part of the biscuit. "Some little boys," observed his mother, "would be very thankful to get it."—"Then why don't you give it them?" answered the four-year old hopeful.

A CLOTHES-LINE is a harmless thing, when stretched from pole to pole; until you start across the yard, and step into a hole. Then, as you make a forward lunge, it stops you, so to speak, and throws you down and jerks you to the middle of neck's tweak.

MRS. JONES likes to hear the rain on the roof after she goes to bed, and the other morning she unconsciously gave utterance to a neat little proverb as the result of some natural indignation in connection with the subject: "It never rains but he snores"—these were her very words.

Business Announcements.

DENT'S WATCHES, CLOCKS, and CHRONOMETERS. Illustrated Catalogue sent free. Apply to 61, Strand; or 34, Royal Exchange, London. [36

RORKE'S DRIFT. The Great Picture, by De Neuville, of THE DEFENCE OF RORKE'S DRIFT, is now on view at the Fine Art Society's, 148, New Bond Street, London. Description (19 pages), with particulars of Engraving, free by post, 3d. [22

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ESTABLISHED 1757.
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In Cases, containing two gallons each, bottled in bond for security, and fully branded. The Trade supplied. Consumers through all Wine Merchants. [34

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THOMAS OETZMANN & CO., 27, BAKER STREET, LONDON, W.

£6 MONTHLY easily made by the sale of PACKET TEA, French Coffee, and "One and All" Shilling Cocoa. Write to Oliver, Oliver & Co., 231, Southgate Road, London, N. [7

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OWTHORNE, HIGHBURY CRESCENT, LONDON, N.
MRS. J. SHIRLEY RICHARDSON receives a limited number of RESIDENT PUPILS, to whom she offers the advantages of a superior education, together with the most careful personal supervision and every home comfort. Assisted by high-class Governesses and eminent Professors, the instruction given includes the English language and literature, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Geography and Elocution; the French, German, Italian and Latin languages; the Sciences, Music, Singing, Drawing, Painting and Calisthenics. OWTHORNE is situated in the most healthy suburb of London, commands extensive views, and has large and pleasant gardens. The health of the pupils is promoted by a careful adjustment of the hours of study and recreation.
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNIOR PUPILS.
References are kindly permitted to—Rev. H. W. Kemp, M.A., Vicar of St. John's, Hull; Rev. W. B. Pope, D.D., Didsbury College, Manchester; Rev. F. J. Jobson, D.D., [illegible]
PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

Local and District News.

METHODIST NEW CONNEXION, CORNSAY COLLIERY.—On Sunday last, the annual camp meeting of the above society was held in a field near the colliery, kindly granted by the owners. The weather being favourable, a large audience assembled at morning and afternoon services. Suitable sermons were preached by Messrs. J. Dodds, T. Cull, and M. Peverley in the morning, and by Messrs. A. Browell, E. Parkinson, and N. Gott in the afternoon. A public lovefeast was held in the evening. The services throughout the day were a great success.

ALLANSFORD.—The Primitive Methodist Chapel at this picturesque hamlet held its anniversary sevices last Sabbath. The day being exceedingly bright and sunny, a large quota of the crowded audiences that attended the anniversary came from the surrounding neighbourhood. Some disappointment was felt at the services not being held in the open-air, which has generally been the custom in propitious weather,—a great many persons being unable to secure seats in the little meeting-house. Mr. R. Ord, of Belsay, occupied the pulpit, and preached in a forcible and impressive manner. Liberal collections were taken in aid of the society.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Almost all disorders of the human body are distinctly to be traced to impure blood. The purification of that fluid is the first step towards health. Holloway's Pills recommend themselves to the attention of all sufferers; no injurious consequences can result from their use, no mistake can be made in their administration. In digestion, confirmed dyspepsia, and chronic constipation the most beneficial effects have been, and always must be, obtained from the wholesome power exerted by purifying Pills over the digestion. Persons whose lives have been restored to ease, strength, and perfect health by Holloway's Pills, after fruitless trial of the whole pharmacopœia of Physic, attest this fact.

NEWCASTLE FLOWER SHOW.—The summer show of the Durham, Northumberland, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne Botanical and Horticultural Society is to be held in the Leazes Park, Newcastle, on the 7th and 8th July next, and the committee anticipate a successful exhibition. The celebrated band of the Coldstream Guards (conductor, Mr. Fred. Godfrey) is engaged, as well as the Wellesley Boys, Industrial Schools, and the Workhouse Bands of Newcastle and Gateshead. The committee are also making arrangements to illuminate the Park on a more extensive scale than last year. The schedule of prizes may be had of Mr. J. J. Gillespie, Cross House Chambers, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The total prize money offered is £363, included in which are several prizes well worthy the attention of exhibitors. A 5s. subscription entitles a person to a pass for all shows, besides two single visit tickets; 10s. 6d. and 21s. subscribers have corresponding advantages.

CONSETT AND DISTRICT v. SWALWELL. — This match was played at Swalwell on Saturday last, and resulted in a draw, greatly in favour of the Consett team. Scores:—

SWALWELL.		CONSETT.	
M. Lawson, run out ..	2	J. Richards, run out ..	0
E. Sted, b Brears	0	W. Stokoe, run out....	3
J. Holmes, c Power, b Brears	7	J. Richards, b Reid ..	8
J. Reid, c Brears, b Cuthbertson.........	22	C. Davison, run out ..	4
R. Daglish, run out ..	0	W. Brears, not out....	25
B. Davison, c and b Cuthbertson.........	18	G. T. Hyden, b Reid	17
T. Davison, b Davison	2	J. Cuthbertson, not out	11
W. Jobling, b Cuthbertson	1	J. Power....To bat.	
M. Hursley, b Renton	6	E. Lamb.... "	
J. Jobling, not out....	2	G. Renton .. "	
E. Spencer, run out ..	0	W. Turnbull "	
Extras	24	Extras	15
Total..............	84	Total..............	83

ROWLEY BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The anniversary services of the above school were celebrated on Saturday and Sunday last, and proved highly successful. In the afternoon of Saturday, after the scholars and a very large number of their parents and friends, had done ample justice to the good things provided, a meeting was held. Mr. A. E. Turner, of Blackhill, was voted to the chair, and under his direction a very pleasant and profitable evening was spent. Addresses were given by the Revs. R. Herries, and E. W. Jenkins; Messrs. J. Scott, of Ryton; J. Duckworth, and Wm. Young, of Blyth; and E. Leybourne. The school at Rowley has been in existence something like forty-two years, and was commenced by the two last-named gentlemen. It was pleasing to see the old pioneers together on the same platform after the lapse of so many years, both still interested in the work they had begun in their younger days. The children reflected much credit upon their teachers by the way they acquitted themselves in reciting the portions of scripture, &c., which had been allotted to them. The superintendent's and secretary's report were read by Messrs. J. Walker and H. Thompson which showed the school to be in a healthy condition. On Sunday Mr. Scott preached in the morning, taking for his subject "The faith of Moses," and in the afternoon gave an address to the children in his usual happy style, the congregation on each occasion being large, even to overflowing. In the evening the friends were compelled to hold the service outside, owing to the chapel being utterly inadequate to contain the people who had assembled, there being between 450 and 500 people present. The address was given by the Rev. Mr. Pearce, of Blackhill. The singing by the choir at each service was very enjoyable and much appreciated, the pieces being appropriate, and rendered in a very praiseworthy manner. The weather was delightfully fine, and materially contributed to the success of the proceedings. The old chapel has been thoroughly renovated, and the congregation worshipping at Rowley are to be congratulated on the marked improvement in their sanctuary.

CONSETT POLICE COURT.—At this court, on Monday, before Messrs. Town and Annandale, Jeremiah Burke, labourer, Blackhall Mill; Martin Gordon, miner, Allendale Cottages; Daniel McVey, miner, Leadgate; Mark Hood, miner, Friarside, and William Jones, miner, Hamsterley Colliery, were severally charged by P.C. Smith with having been drunk. In each case a fine of 5s. and costs was imposed.—Edward McCabe, miner, Leadgate, summoned by P.C. Cusson for a similar offence on the 4th inst., was also fined 5s. and costs.—James Gascoigne, mason, Blackhill, was charged by P.C. Murdock with a like offence. Fined 5s. and costs.—Joseph Saint, labourer, Dipton, charged by P.C. Longstaff with having been drunk, was fined 10s. and costs, defendant not appearing.—Thomas Wilson, farmer, Broomhill, and Patrick Martin, ironworker, Blackhill, were summoned by Sergeant Cruickshank for a similar offence. Fined 5s. each and costs.—John Wilkinson and Peter Campbell, ironworkers, Blackhill, charged by P.C. Rogerson with having been drunk at Blackhill, were also fined 5s. each and the expenses.—Joseph Maddison, Hopper Nook; Thomas Connolly, White-le-Head; Luke Reay, White-le-Head; and Joseph Reed, Hill Top, miners, were fined 5s. each and costs for a similar offence. The cases were proved by Sergt. Nattress.—Thomas Garrity, charged by P.C. Fryer with a similar offence at Consett, was also fined 5s. and costs.—James Nichols was brought up in custody of P.C. Rogerson on a charge of vagrancy. He was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.—Michael Holmes, in custody, was charged with being drunk and also with damaging a window belonging to Charles McCann, in William Street, Consett. Prisoner, who was drunk, wished to enter McCann's house, but as his presence was not desired, he was put out, whereupon he took off his boots, and, with one in each hand, smashed all the glass in the window. Sergt. Tranmer proved the drunkenness, for which the defendant was fined 5s. and costs. In the other case, he was fined 1s. and the damage (4s.), and costs.

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, June 17th.—Before Rev. J. P. DE PLEDGE (chairman), and R. DICKINSON, Esq.

STRANGE FREAK OF DRUNKEN MEN.

Three miners, named Thomas Willis, William Lowe, and Adam Harrison, living at Langley Park Colliery, were summoned by P.C. Foster for furiously driving a horse. Two witnesses, named John Barton and Robert Thompson, were called, and stated that on the 4th inst., about eleven o'clock at night, they were standing near Cockerill's public-house at Quebec, about a couple of miles from Langley Park, when they observed Harrison and two other men drive up in a gig. Harrison had most of his clothes off. After a short stoppage, the men drove away in the direction of Esh at full speed, but had not gone far before the conveyance was brought to a sudden stop, the horse having jumped over a wall. When Thompson and Barton went up, they found the horse at one side of the wall and the gig at the other. Harrison, who was drunk, was sitting in the conveyance, which was smashed, but the witnesses were unable to speak with certainty as to the identity of the other men.

Mr. GRANGER, of Durham, appeared for Willis, and asked the bench to discharge his client, there being no evidence against him.

P.C. Foster said if they put Harrison into the witness box, he would prove that the other men were in the conveyance.

The Clerk said the police could not expect defendants to give evidence for the prosecution.

Willis and Lowes having been discharged for want of evidence,

The CHAIRMAN said there was some little doubt as to whether Harrison was driving or not, and as he had been in custody some time they dismissed the case.

The whole of the defendants were then charged by Mr. Timothy Lakey, inkeeper, Langley Park, the owner of the conveyance, with wilful damage, which was laid at £4 18s.

The Clerk said if the horse ran away the defendants would not be liable.

Mr. Lakey said the horse did not run away. It was taken away by the men.

The Clerk said Lakey could not prove that, as he would likely be inside the public-house drinking.

The CHAIRMAN said the case was dismissed. Lakey, he said, might take it to the County Court. —Harrison was further charged with stealing the horse and conveyance, but the case was not proceeded with.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

William Brownbridge, of Cornsay Colliery, was summoned by Henry Conway, gamekeeper, for wilfully damaging underwood at the above place. Defendant, in defence, said he merely went into the wood to get a piece of dandelion. The case was dismissed on payment of costs.

John Higgins, James Higgins (brothers), and Richard Davison, boys, South Moor, were charged with trespassing in a field belonging to Mr. George Hedley. P.C. Telford said on the 12th inst., he saw defendants go through a seed field. They then went into a meadow field.—The Chairman admonished the boys, and said they would be let off this time by paying the damage (1d each) and costs.

Thomas Wilkinson, James Wilkinson, and Thos. Clayton, lads, Oakey's Houses, were charged by P.C. Reay with damaging a grass field belonging to Mr. Robert Dickinson. The constable said the lads were throwing stones at some horses.—Defendants were ordered to pay the damage and costs.

George Muse, East Kyo, charged by P.C. Robinson with a similar offence, and not answering the summons, was fined 2s. 6d. and the damage and costs.

John Turner and Robt. Whitfield, boys, Stanley, the latter of whom appeared to be about eight years of age, were summoned for damaging a tree belonging to Mr. John Eden, of Beamish, on Saturday, the 12th inst. Sergt. Fraser said on the day in question he found defendants up a tree cutting off the branches with knives.

The CHAIRMAN: What kind of trees were they?

Sergt Frazer: Beech trees.

The CHAIRMAN: Was that in the Beamish grounds?

Sergt. Fraser: Yes.

Turner, in answer to the bench, said they threw their "plumpers" amongst the trees, and they went to seek them.

The CHAIRMAN said the lads would have to pay the damage and costs, 5s. 2d. each.

The step-father of the boy Whitfield here stepped forward and said he had no money. The pit he was employed at had not worked for a week.

The CHAIRMAN said if the lads did not pay the fine they would have to go to prison.

Whitfield said he could pay his son's fine in six weeks.

The CHAIRMAN said the boys would have to be locked up.

A policeman was in the act of taking the lads to the cells when it was discovered that Turner had a half-sovereign in his hand. After his fine had been paid, he was set at liberty, but Whitfield was locked up, his father still declining to pay his fine.

BREACHES OF THE PEACE.

Thomas Smith, Robert Stephenson, John Coxon, and William Coxon, miners, residing at Oxhill and Shield Row, were summoned by Sergt. Fraser for committing a breach of the peace by fighting at Stanley on the 5th inst. The officer said defendants were fighting near Ramshaw's public-house. They were stripped.—The landlord of the public-house was called, and gave corroborative evidence.—Defendants did not deny that they were fighting, but they said that the officer did not see them till it was all over.—They were bound over in their own recognisances of £5 to keep the peace for three months, and also ordered to pay the costs.

Robert Hull, of Cornsay Colliery, was charged by Sergt. Edgar with a similar offence. The officer said on Saturday afternoon, the 12th inst., he saw defendant pass his house at Cornsay Colliery. After going along the street he threw his coat off and struck at a young man named Wilkinson. Bound over to keep the peace for three months, and ordered to pay expenses.

James Morgan and James Hockney, of Cornsay Colliery, charged by Sergt. Edgar with a similar offence at the above place on the 12th inst., was also bound over to keep the peace and ordered to pay 8s., the court expenses.

DRUNK AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.

Albert Spencer, labourer, Annfield Plain, was summoned by P.C. Nicholson for having been drunk at the above place on the 12th inst. Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined 2s. 6d. and costs.

A GOOD CUSTOMER.

Thomas Hedley, labourer, Langley Park, who has often figured in the police reports during the past two years, was summoned for having been drunk. Defendant did not appear.

P.C. Foster said on the 12th inst., about ten o'clock in the morning, he found defendant lying on the road at Langley Park in a beastly state of drunkenness.

A young man here stepped forward and informed the bench that Hedley was poorly and unable to attend the court. He had, however, sent money to pay his fine.

P.C. Foster said Hedley had never been sober since he attended the court last fortnight.

The CHAIRMAN: He is fined 5s. and costs.

BITING A MAN'S EAR OFF AT STANLEY.

Henry Dodds, miner, Stanley, was charged with having been drunk at Stanley, on the 5th inst. P.C. Reay having proved the offence, the Clerk said defendant was further charged with having been drunk and disorderly at the same place on the 4th inst.—Ralph Proudlock, an elderly man, was charged with being drunk on the same occasion.

Sergt. Fraser said on Friday night, the 4th inst., he found two men dragging Dodds along the road. He was drunk, and had been fighting with Proudlock, who was also drunk. Proudlock was bleeding fearfully, but as it was dark witness did not know till the following morning that his ear was bitten off. Witness spoke to Proudlock about it the following morning, but he refused to proceed against Dodds for what he had done. Proudlock told him he was very drunk or he would not have allowed Dodds to bite his ear off.

Dodds, in answer to the charge, said he was not drunk on the 4th.

The CHAIRMAN: If you had not been drunk you would not have bitten his ear off.

Dodds: I had good reasons for that.

The CHAIRMAN said there were previous against Dodds, who would now be fined 5s. and costs in each case. They fined Proudlock half-a-crown and costs.

Dodds said he could not pay the money till the following night.

Sergt. Fraser said Dodds was a single man, and was under notice to leave the colliery.

Dodds, in answer to the Bench, said the notice would be up on Monday.

The CHAIRMAN: You will have to pay the money to-day, or go to prison.

Dodds was then removed to the cells.

DRUNK AT STANLEY.

George Wood, of West Kyo, miner, was summoned by P.C. Reay for having been drunk at Stanley, on the 5th inst. As defendant did not appear, a fine of 5s. and costs was inflicted.

DRUNK AT CORNSAY COLLIERY.

Michael McCulock and Thomas McQnillan, of Cornsay Colliery, were charged with being drunk. Sergt. Edgar said on the 12th inst. he found defendants lying on the road near Cornsay Colliery. McQuillan pleaded guilty and was fined 2s. 6d. and costs. The other defendant, who did not appear, was fined 5s. and costs.

Michael Mullany, charged by the same officer with a similar offence on the 12th inst., was fined 2s. 6d. and costs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY AT STANLEY.

Ralph Bamlin, miner, Stanley, was summoned by Sergt. Fraser for having been drunk and disorderly at the above place on the 5th inst. Defendant admitted the offence, but added that Fraser had not told his story "straight." He was fined half-a-crown and costs.

Nicholas Proudlock, son of Ralph Proudlock, the defendant in a previous case, was fined 2s. 6d. and costs for having been drunk and disorderly at Stanley, on the 4th inst. Sergt. Fraser proved the case.

REFUSING TO QUIT.

Michael Lovell, of Greencroft Cottages, labourer, was summoned by P.C. Nicholson for refusing to quit the licensed premises of Mr. Wheatley, at Catchgate, on the 11th inst. A fine of 5s. and costs was inflicted.

William Dawson, miner, Burnhope, was charged by P.C. Hawley with refusing to quit Mrs. Lumley's public-house, on the 5th inst. Fined 5s. and costs.

DRUNK AT CRAGHEAD.

Thomas Barker, miner, Twizel Colliery, was summoned by P.C. Turner for having been drunk at Craghead, on the 4th June. Defendant, who was represented by his wife, was fined half-a-crown and costs.

A VIOLENT TRAMP.

William Jones, a tramp, was charged with having been drunk. P.C. Nicholson said on the 12th inst. he met the defendant at Annfield plain. He was drunk and wanted to fight witness. He became exceedingly violent, and witness was obliged to take him into his house to sleep off the effects of the drink. Defendant said the officer caused the disturbance by tearing his coat and jumping upon him.—He was fined 2s. 6d. and costs.

BREACHES OF THE HIGHWAY ACT.

Henry Dawson, of Holmside Lodge, miner, was summoned for allowing a cow to stray on the highway. P.C. Turner said on the 31st May he found the cow in the lane near Holmside.

Mrs. Dawson said the cow was in charge of a little girl, but the latter was getting her dinner when the constable went up.

P.C. Turner said he had previously cautioned defendant about the cow straying.

A fine of 1s. and costs was imposed.

William Tiplady, hawker, Sheriff Hill, was summoned by Sergt. Fraser for an offence against the Highway Act by neglecting to have his name on his cart. Fined 1s. and costs.

"NEIGHBOURS' AMENITIES AT SHIELD ROW.

Elizabeth Leighton, married woman, was summoned for assaulting Ann Jackson, another married woman, at Shield Row. Complainant said on the 10th inst., Mrs. Leighton struck her on the forehead with a door key, and also pulled her hair. Mrs. Leighton, she said, was in the habit of dusting her dirty mats over her (complainant's) children, and throwing dirty water upon them, and she also put her tongue out at them.

A witness named Williamson stated that on the day in question he followed Mrs. Leighton up the road. Mrs. Jackson was standing at her door with a cake in her hand, and as Mrs. Leighton passed she asked her if she wanted a bit. Thereupon Mrs. Leighton wheeled about and struck her on the brow with a key.

The CHAIRMAN: Did she hold the cake out in a friendly sort of way? (Laughter.)

Witness: Yes. (Renewed laughter.)

Other corroborative evidence having been given, Mrs. Jackson and her daughter, Margaret, were charged with assaulting Mrs. Leighton on the same occasion.

Complainant said on the afternoon in question Mrs. Jackson commenced to scold her, but she took no notice of that. Afterwards, Mrs. Jackson and her children spat at her window. Later on, as complainant was going to her house, Mrs. Jackson held out the cake to her, and then "let drive," and caught her on the neck. Complainant held up the key to defend herself, and if it hit Mrs. Jackson it was more than she knew. During the struggle, the daughter tripped complainant up, and then the mother told her to kick her. Whilst she was on the ground, both defendants kicked her. Complainant added that Mrs. Jackson was constantly annoying her. Whenever she went out of the house, Mrs. Jackson called her "Mrs. Sluthers."

The CHAIRMAN said the case against Mrs. Jackson and her daughter was dismissed. They considered that Mrs. Leighton had committed an assault on Mrs. Jackson, for which they fined her 1s. and costs, £2 1s. 6d. in all.

GAME TRESPASS NEAR GREENCROFT.

James Graham, of Greencroft Cottages, was summoned by P.C. Nicholson for trespassing in pursuit of game. The constable said on Sunday morning last, at a quarter past five o'clock, he saw defendant sitting on a style between Park Head and Greencroft Cottages. Graham was accompanied by a dog, which witness subsequently saw running after a hare. He watched defendant about three quarters of an hour.

Defendant said he merely took the dog out for a walk. He had no intention of poaching.

The CHAIRMAN said the bench were of opinion that defendant was there for the purpose of taking game. He would be fined 10s. and costs.

ALLEGED BREACH OF THE LICENSING ACT.

George Ridley, innkeeper, Causey, was summoned for keeping his house open during prohibited hours. Mr. John Patrick, jun., Durham, defended.

Sergt. Fraser said on Sunday morning last, he was on duty at the Causey in plain clothes. He saw a number of men standing about, and shortly afterwards he saw a man come out of defendant's house and join the other men, after which they all walked away in the direction of Marley Hill. After that witness saw another man go up a ladder to the top of defendant's house and look about him. Shortly afterwards he saw a woman go to the back door of defendant's house. She stopped two or three minutes, and was walking off in the direction of Marley Hill when witness, who observed that she was carrying something, stopped her and asked her what it was. The woman then let him see two bottles, one being a full bottle of whiskey, and the other a gill bottle, containing brandy. The woman, in reply to witness, answered that she had got the spirit at Mr. Ridley's. He asked her what she was going to do with the spirit, and she said it was for a woman who was poorly. Witness asked her to go back to defendant's house with him and she did so. Witness asked Mrs. Ridley if she knew the woman, and she said no. She also said she had not supplied her with the spirit. Witness then asked the woman who supplied her with it, and she said Mr. Ridley. He then asked where the landlord was, and Mrs. Ridley replied that he was upstairs. She called to him, but as he did not answer she went upstairs to look for him. Witness then went outside and several men——

Mr. PATRICK said he objected to evidence of this kind.

Sergt. Fraser (continuing) said on asking the woman who sent her for the drink she said the woman that was poorly. Witness asked her if she was attended by a doctor, and she said no.

Mr. PATRICK again objected.

The Clerk said the evidence was regular if the conversation took place in presence of the landlady.

Sergt. Fraser said it did.

Cross-examined by Mr. PATRICK: It was eight o'clock in the morning. The woman told me her name was Anderson. She said she had been sent by a midwife. A woman, she said, was lying dangerously ill. I pointed to the bottle of whiskey and asked her if she wanted so much as that, and she said no. I took possession of the whiskey. The woman Anderson also gave me the brandy, but I gave it back to her.

Mr. PATRICK, in defence, did not deny that his client supplied the spirit, but in letting the woman have it he had been actuated by humanity. It seemed that a woman named McQuire was near her confinement, and being ordered stimulants by the midwife who attended her, the woman Anderson was despatched to fetch some whiskey and brandy, and was returning with the spirit when the officer saw her. He called

Dr. Sutherland, who deposed that he was requested to attend Mrs. McQuire on the Sunday morning in question. She was in an exceedingly weak state. Before witness arrived, Mrs. McQuire was attended by a midwife, who had ordered her stimulants. Witness considered that she had done quite right. Mrs. McQuire was confined the same morning in presence of witness and another medical man.

Sergt. Frazer: Did you give her a little brandy, doctor?

Mr. Sutherland: When you took the bottle from the woman in the first place didn't you take out the cork and take a drop yourself? (Roars of laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN said there was a doubt in the case, and they gave defendant the benefit of it. They recommended him, however, to be careful for the future. The case was then dismissed.

SHOCKING DEATH THROUGH DRINK AT CRAGHEAD.—An inquest has been held at Mr. Oxley's, at Craghead, by Coroner Graham, on the body of William Alexander, who was what is known as a railway incline bankhead man at Craghead. About eleven o'clock at night, deceased was seen drunk, and on the following morning was found under the boiler fire bars. He was much burnt, and died about three-quarters of an hour after being found. The verdict of the jury was that deceased was burnt to death whilst under the influence of drink.

A WEEK-END AT LEADGATE.—An esteemed correspondent writes:—"Seldom, if ever, in my short experience, has it been my privilege to enjoy a Sabbath School anniversary so well as I did that of the Wesleyan Methodists of Leadgate held on Saturday and Sunday last. It is some years now since I first heard of its being noted for its exceptionally good juvenile festivals, and consequently felt an ardent and longing desire to be present at one of these annual gatherings, but, never till last week-end would circumstances permit my being a participator of the enjoyments usually derived from a really good Sabbath School anniversary. On Saturday last, the children belonging to the School were gratuitously regaled with tea and cake in the Bottle Bank School Room, after which a public tea was provided for the visitors, when a goodly number partook of the choice dainties usually prepared for such occasions. The tables were artistically decorated and gracefully presided over by Misses M. Johnson, M. White, M. A. Lee, J. Stephenson, M. Ridley, and J. Whitfield. After the tea was over a public meeting was held in the chapel when three very able and efficient addresses were delivered by Messrs. W. Hogg, J. Muir, and J. W. Muir, on "The importance of training the young" and "The progress of Sunday Schools during the last hundred years." The meeting was under the presidency of Mr. John Swindale, who performed the duties devolving upon him with much tact and ability. The choir was in attendance, and performed a choice selection of music at intervals. At the close of the service a hearty vote of thanks was given to the chairman, speakers, and all who had taken active part in the proceedings.—On Sunday, three services were held, in the morning at half-past ten, when several recitations were given by the children, after which a most powerful and impressive sermon was preached by Mr. T. Elliot, of Swalwell. He chose for his text Acts xi, 23 and 24 verses, the subject being the character of Barnabas. I am informed that this venerable old gentleman has conducted the anniversary services at Leadgate for upwards of nineteen years, and is held in very high esteem by the members, in fact, it is almost impossible for anybody to do other than like him. He is a gentleman about whom I had heard honourable mention made many times, but till last Sunday never had an opportunity of listening to him. Much as I had heard concerning him I found my expectations more than realized. His discourse, while eloquent, was full of power, and was listened to with rapt attention by a large and respectable congregation. His greatest *forte*, however, seemed to be in his attachment to children, for as each of the little ones got up to repeat their Scripture, or Catechism, they were greeted by him with a sweet smile, a kind word, or a gentle pat on the head, which doubtless had the effect of acting as a stimulus and helping them to perform their part with greater perfection than they would otherwise have done. The excellent manner in which they recited their peices was not only a great credit to them, but to the teachers who had undertaken the usually arduous task of training them for this memorable occasion. Some choice peices of music were also rendered at intervals by the children assisted by the choir who were under the leadership of Mr. J. Davison, who has musical talent of no mean order, whilst Mr. J. W. Hedley — whose abilities are too well known to need comment— very ably presided at the organ. In the afternoon, Mr. Elliot was announced to deliver an address to teachers and parents, but owing to the excessive heat of the place—which was literally crammed—he refrained from doing so. In the evening, however, he preached an impressive sermon from the 16th verse of the 1st chapter of Ruth, to a very large and respectable congregation, in fact, the chapel, which is by no means a small one, was crowded to the door fully half-an-hour before the time announced for commencing service. The weather throughout was exceptionally fine, and in every respect may the anniversary be said to have been an unprecedented success."

CRICKET APPOINTMENTS.

June 19. Whickham v Consett, at Consett.
June 26. Chester-le-Street v Consett, at Chester-le-Street.
June 26. Burnopfield v Brunswick, at Newcastle.
July 3. Burnopfield v Marley Hill, at Marley Hill.
July 3. Benwell v Consett and District at Consett.
July 3. Friends v Hamsterley (R), at Newcastle.
July 24. Jesmond v Benfieldside, at Jesmond.
July 24. St. Stephen's v Hamsterley (R), at Newcastle.
July 31. Burnopfield v Consett and District, at Consett.
Aug. 7. Northumberland 2nd eleven v Consett at Consett.
Aug. 14. Burnopfield v North Durham 2nd eleven, at Gateshead.
Aug. 21. Northumberland 2nd eleven v Consett, at Newcastle.
Aug. 28. Chester-le-Street v Consett, at Consett.

Correspondence.

THE DIPTON ELOPEMENT.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—In looking over your widely-circulated journal I find that quite a sensation was caused at Dipton last week by the constable and an elderly man looking after his runaway wife, and that Stockell and Mrs. Hill are stated to be connected with the Hallelujah Army. I wish this statement to be contradicted in your columns this week, as neither Stockell nor Mrs. Hill were at all connected with the Dipton corps. When they came to Dipton they engaged the Old Wesleyan Chapel, where they were a fortnight; afterwards they removed their quarters higher up the villiage, at which place they remained until the sensation was caused. It is true that Stockell and Mrs. Hill wished to come and take part in the services held by the Salvation Army, but as neither the captain nor members were sufficiently acquainted with them, they were not invited. I trust, therefore, you will give the same publicity to this denial as you did of the slander, and oblige,—Yours truly,

THE CAPTAIN OF THE DIPTON CORPS OF THE HALLELUJAH ARMY.

HALF-HOLIDAY AT CONSETT.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I regret to observe that Consett seems to have taken a backward step in the matter of the fornightly half-holiday. It was with unfeigned pleasure I saw the tradesmen some time ago, with such apparent unanimity, offer to their employes the very reasonable curtailment of their protracted and tedious hours of labour, by closing their shops at twelve o'clock, on the alternate Wednesday. I have since been pained to observe that a considerable section have retraced this forward step, and, as in all reactions, have gone further back, by lengthening the hours on the pay Friday nights. Some one must enjoy the unenviable prominence of leader in this retrograde movement, which if meant as an accommodation to the public is not at all appreciated by them, judging from the extremely quiet aspect of the houses open on the former half-holiday. Will not some one again lead off in the march of progress, and gain at once the advantage of the holiday and the sympathy of the public, who repudiate their convenience being made the excuse for long hours.—Yours very sincerely,

AN INTERESTED OBSERVER.

STREET SINGERS.

"Let the singing singers
With vocal voices, most vociferous,
In sweet vociferation, out vociferize
Ev'n sound itself."

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—The human voice, well modulated, is very acceptable to a musically inclined ear, just as a smoking hot joint is to a hungry stomach. But a number of human beings, shouting to the utmost capacity of their lungs, is a sight acceptable to neither gods nor men. There is a time and place for everything; and if people are justified in pronouncing an organ grinder a nuisance, I think they are doubly justified in so dubbing a number of human organ grinders, working at full steam. It not infrequently happens on Sundays that a number of itinerant vocalists (!) and preachers locate themselves in one of the streets of Blackhill, and give full vent to their religious feelings. As an act conducive to the full play and expansion of the lungs, this exercise of the human voice is no doubt harmless—if not commendable; but so far as the noise is concerned this exhibition is a most emphatic nuisance, and one which calls for prompt and effectual suppression. How is it possible for any human being to read a book, or write a letter, when his ears are assailed with twenty or thirty voices all wound up to the highest pitch? Or, still more puzzling, how can any human being court soft slumber under the influence of such sturdy vocalists "out vociferizing ev'n sound itself?" The problem to me is insoluble. I think the evil requires to be stamped out, and the police should interfere to kill this crying (literally) nuisance. The public body is far more important unit than a private body; and if these peripatetic singers must have open air meetings let them select some spot, well removed from the streets, where distance will lend enchantment to their tones, and let them refrain from haunting the streets where their presence and healthy lungs are by no means courted by, among others,—Yours truly,

A BEARDED WOMAN.

THE BROWNEY. — A correspondent writes:—"Will you kindly lend your aid by giving publicity to this, to suppress an intolerable and most unsportsmanlike practice which has of late prevailed in the neighbourhood of Witton Gilbert? I allude to the practice of netting trout in the river Browney. It is quite needless for me to dwell on the selfishness and wantonness which permits persons thus to destroy the legitimate sport of others, and to frustrate the prospects which were entertained of the river's recovering its reputation as one of the best trout streams of the county.

GEORGE HOPE,
SCULPTOR, GENERAL CARVER, AND MARBLE MASON,
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Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

CONSETT—At the Primitive Methodist Chapel, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. B. Moody, Mr. J. Arnott, to Miss M. J. Hull, both of Consett.

LANCHESTER—At the Wesleyan Chapel, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. Shearman, Mr. J. Craggs, to Barbara Richardson, of Pity Me.

DEATHS.

BLACKHILL—At Cutlers' Hall Road, on the 12th inst. aged 17 years, George, second son of Henry Gibb, late of Craster.

EWEHURST, Lintz Green, on the 11th inst. aged 25 years, Margaret Ann, eldest daughter of John and Charlotte Southern.

BEARPARK COLLIERY—On the 13th inst., Joseph, infant son William Joice.

WEST PELTON—On the 8th inst., aged 76 years, Elizabeth Eddy, late of Brown's Buildings.

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