The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 979. | REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. | FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 6TH, 1879. | PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

TELFER'S

SMOKING MIXTURE,

RECOMMENDED for its rich and excellent Flavour. It is prepared and blended, with judicious care and judgment, from the finest Tobaccos the world can produce, making a faultless mixture. Sold only in Packets, 1oz., 2oz., and 4oz., at all Tobacconists, Grocers, Shopkeepers, and Innkeepers.

TELFER AND SONS,
TOBACCO AND SNUFF MANUFACTURERS,
NEWCASTLE. 346b

ROBERT SEWELL,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
14, HAVELOCK STREET, CONSETT.

THOMAS BOWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER, LEADGATE AND CONSETT.

☞ PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED ON CONTRACTED FOR.

FOR ASSISTED PASSAGE TO CANADA, apply to THOMAS WIMMILL, American and Canadian Hotel, 66, Oldhall Street, Liverpool. 954m

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BLACKHILL.
JOS. C. WYLIE, MASTER.

DAILY Readings in English, Latin, and Greek Scriptures. Daily Readings in French Literature. Daily French Correspondence. Terms Quarterly.

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING.

ELIZABETH SMITH,
PLUMBER AND GASFITTER,
SHERBURN TERRACE, CONSETT,

BEGS to inform the Public that she intends carrying on the above Business, and hopes by prompt attention to orders, combined with reasonable charges, to merit a share of public patronage and support.
Consett, July, 26th, 1878.

FARM SEEDS.

NOW ON SALE:
FINE NEW SPRING TARES.
FINE POTATO AND TARTARIAN OATS.
FINE MAPLE PEAS, &c.
CLOVERS AND GRASS SEEDS.
G. H.'S CELEBRATED MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.
TURNIP SEEDS.
GARDEN SEEDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Ammonia-fixed and Phosphe Peruvian Guanos, Turnip and Potato Manures, Crushed and Dissolved Bones and Top Dressings for Field or Garden use, Nitrate of Soda, and Agricultural Salt.

GEORGE HOBSON,
HARPERLEY MILLS, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN, AND LANCHGATE.
(ESTABLISHED 1817.) 654b

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

TO EVERY PERSON sending Orders for Cutlery, as below, we will present Gratis, without any Extra Charge,

A SILVER-PLATED TEAPOT,
Value Half-a-Guinea,

Made of Hard White Metal, elaborately Engraved, well-plated with PURE SILVER, and beautifully finished. On receipt of the annexed "Coupon" and P.O.O. for 10s. 6d., we will forward to any address—

TWELVE TABLE KNIVES,
TWELVE TABLE FORKS,
And
ONE PAIR OF CARVERS TO MATCH,

White Hafts, every Blade warranted Steel, and will Present a SILVER-PLATED TEAPOT, as above. If the Cutlery alone is not considered WORTH THE MONEY, SEE SAME TO BE RETURNED IN FULL. Send stamped envelope for copies of Testimonials from hundreds of customers, also Press notices in upwards of Fifty Provincial Newspapers.

"CONSETT GUARDIAN" COUPON.

ON receipt of this Coupon and P.O.O. for 10s. 6d., we promise to forward Twelve Table Knives, Twelve Table Forks, and One Pair of Carvers, and to Present One Silver-plated Teapot, value Half-a-Guinea.

Name.....
Address.....
County.....

WARD & CO.,
ELLIOTT ROAD, STEELBANK,
SHEFFIELD.
P.O.O. payable to THOMAS WARD.

Every description of Cutlery and Electro-plated Goods made to order. Old Articles Repaired and Re-plated equal to new.

TESTIMONIALS.
Great Western Railway Goods Department, Bilston.

Dear Sir,—I received your letter of the 20th inst., and I must say the goods quite safe. I am very much surprised to find the goods of such excellent quality; give great satisfaction, and we all very pleased with them. I have shown the goods to some of my friends, and they will be giving you an order this next week.—I remain, yours truly,
G. ROSE.

Grange Park, Alresford, Hants.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the safe arrival of the box of cutlery, and we are very much pleased with it indeed. I have no doubt you will receive some more orders, as several of my friends to whom I have shown the cutlery have said they would send for a similar lot. —I beg to remain, yours respectfully,
T. SMITH.
Dovercourt.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the goods forwarded by you on the 20th inst. The goods are highly satisfactory, and I hope at some time to give you further orders.—Yours respectfully,
MR. T. WARD. J. FRANKLIN.
Ashley, Stockbridge, Hants.

Dear Sir,—We received the knives, forks and teapot safely on Saturday last, and are quite satisfied with them. The teapot is well worth the money. I will recommend it to others.—Believe me to be yours respectfully,
JOHN BROWNING.
Blackpool.

Sir,—Received box of knives and teapot correct, and really am astonished how they can be supplied for the money.—Yours truly,
J. HORWOOD, Sergeant Instructor, 25th L.A.V.

Business Announcements.

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

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
91 & 93, BLACKETT STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

JAMES JOHNSON, Family Grocer and Tea Dealer. Teas, Coffees, and Spices of the Choicest quality. Good Useful Teas from 2s. per pound. Coffees, 1s. per pound. Household Soaps from 3d. per pound. All kinds of Drysaltery Goods cheap and of the best quality. Hotels and families supplied at wholesale prices.
TERMS—CASH. 879a

GOOD NEWS
FOR THE
INHABITANTS OF CONSETT AND DISTRICT.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.

OPENING OF A GOOD
FAMILY BOOT AND
SHOE WAREHOUSE
IN MIDDLE STREET,
CONSETT.

R. LONGSTAFF, the PEOPLE'S CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER, has OPENED a BRANCH SHOP, in MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, with the Largest and Handsomest Stock in the neighbourhood of every description of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S Fashionable BOOTS and SHOES.

The Inhabitants of Consett and District will now be able to select from a large and well-assorted Stock, and purchase the best quality of BOOTS and SHOES at lower prices than are usually charged for very inferior Goods.

LONGSTAFF'S
FAMILY SHOE WAREHOUSE,
4, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
Next Door to Mr. W. AYNSLEY, the Tea Dealer;
and at
18, NEWGATE STREET, BISHOP AUCKLAND;
22, MARKET PLACE, DURHAM;
CHURCH STREET, CROOK;
And
HIGH STREET SPENNYMOOR

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

GEORGE HOBSON

TAKES this opportunity of thanking his numerous Friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him during the many years he has been in business, and begs to inform them that he has now got his Mill under thorough repair, and, with the addition of extra CRUSHING and SPLITTING MILLS, he is now in a position to fully meet the requirements of his Friends and the Public. Particular attention will be paid to Grinding, Crushing, or Splitting Grain for Farmers and the Trade.

Try G. H.'s CRUSHED OATS and BEANS for Horses.
Try G. H.'s CRUSHED MIXED HORSE FEED.
Try G. H.'s MIXED COW FEED.
Try G. H.'s MIXED PIG FEED.
Pure BARLEY MEAL, PEA MEAL, INDIAN MEAL, and every other Article in the Trade on the most reasonable terms.

HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS,
(Warehouse, Lanchgate),
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.
ESTABLISHED 181* 238g

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 6lbs. of INDIAN TEA (the Finest Tea in the world), (should it be your pleasure, we can forward Half this kind, as you may direct.

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

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ROBERT JACKSON,
PRINTER, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, BOOKBINDER
"GUARDIAN" OFFICE, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

BOOK PRINTING in all styles—Reports and Pamphlets, Sermons and Lectures, Essays, Poems, Sunday-school Hymns, Friendly Society and other Rules, Catalogues of every description, &c.

PLACARDS, POSTERS, SHOW CARDS, and HANDBILLS of every size and in every colour.

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PRINTING OF ALL KINDS, in Black and Coloured Inks, and in any variety of style Ornamental and Plain, is executed with rapidity, accuracy, punctuality, and at reasonable prices, by

ROBERT JACKSON,
GUARDIAN" STEAM PRINTING WORKS
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

☞ Persons requiring any kind of Printing in haste can rely with confidence on having it executed at the time promised.

J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER
TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,
And by Special Appointments to
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, AND THE MAHARAJAHS OF BURDWAN AND JOHORE.

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.

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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 ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLETS on WATCHES, CLOCKS, TURRET CLOCKS, PLATE, and JEWELLERY, sent Post Free, 2d. each. Watches sent Safe by Post to all Parts of the World.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery Skilfully Repaired by Experienced Workmen. Plate, Jewellery, and Watches Bought and Exchanged. Clubs supplied.

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

WINES AND SPIRITS FOR EVERY-DAY USE
Selected from W & A Gilbey's List of 200 varieties.

The seals and labels on all WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W & A GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 & 39 Vic., Cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

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 1A *from Portugal* A good-bodied well-matured Wine. 4 years old	1/9	21/
PORT Castle B *from Portugal* A fine full-flavored fruity Wine. 8 years old	2/4	28/
SPANISH PORT Castle 1 *from Spain* A full-bodied fruity Wine. 3 years old	1/3	15/
SPANISH PORT Castle A *from Spain* The finest Spanish Port produced. 10 years old	1/10	22/
SHERRY Castle SPANISH *from Spain* A pure Spanish Sherry. 4 years old	1/3	15/
SHERRY Castle C *Pale from Spain* A good 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 flavored Wine. Upwards of a 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 fine dry Sparkling Wine	2/1 Bottle, 1/3 Half-Bottle	25/ 14/6
SAUMUR Castle *Gold Foil* A fine old dry Sparkling Wine	2/6 Bottle, 1/5 Half-Bottle	30/ 17/
CHAMPAGNE Castle 1 A pure Sparkling Wine for ordinary use	2/2 Bottle, 1/3 Half-Bottle	26/ 15/
CHAMPAGNE Castle 2 A high class delicate Champagne	3/6 Bottle, 1/11 Half-Bottle	42/ 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 Distilled from fine Malt. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
IRISH WHISKEY Castle OO Finest old Dublin Whiskey. Strength, proof	2/3	29/
SCOTCH WHISKEY Castle UP Distilled from fine Malt. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
SCOTCH WHISKEY Castle SO Finest old Scotch Whiskey. Strength, proof	2/3	29/
BRANDY Castle UP Compounded exclusively from Foreign Spirits. 33 under proof	2/3	27/
BRANDY Castle PROOF Compounded exclusively from Foreign Spirits. Proof	2/	24/
COGNAC Castle D An excellent Cognac Brandy of fine flavor. 33 under proof	2/	26/
COGNAC Castle FO The finest old Champagne Brandy. Strength, proof	4/9	97/
JAMAICA RUM Castle UP A well-matured Jamaica Rum. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
JAMAICA RUM Castle JO The finest old Jamaica Rum. Strength, proof	2/3	29/
HOLLANDS Castle 1 A pure Dutch Spirit from Rye Wheat. 24 per cent. under proof	2/4	28/
HOLLANDS *Silver Stream* A fine old Dutch Spirit, bottled abroad. 14 under proof	2/6	32/

SAMPLES .. .. *Single Bottles of any of W & A Gilbey's 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits can be had 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 more than 200 varieties, sent free on application*

Business Announcements.

THE BEST SHOPS IN THE NORTH FOR
CHEAP SILKS,
CHEAP DRESSES,
CHEAP SHAWLS
CHEAP DRAPERIES,
CHEAP BLANKETS,
CHEAP FLANNELS
And every other Article in the Trade, are

DONALD BAIN'S,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSEMAN
126, WESTGATE ROAD (OPPOSITE THE TYNE THEATRE), NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
AND AT
COMMERCIAL ROAD, SOUTH SHIELDS.

J. BATES,
HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, UNDERTAKER, HARDWAREMAN,
HARVEY STREET, CONSETT. 676S

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

WEDDING RINGS! WEDDING RINGS!!

A PRESENT to each Purchaser of our GUINEA GOLD RING.

F. A. AND E. WELCH,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN. 318z

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.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CHARLES D. SCOTT,
PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,
NEWCASTLE,

HAVING been requested by some of the leading business men of this locality to OPEN A BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT in Consett. He has now much pleasure in stating that he has taken the Shop, 10, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT, Where all orders entrusted to his care will receive his best attention and will be executed by competent workmen. 240c

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, Ebchester, Low Finnings Estate, Langley Park, Consett, Leadgate, and Blackhill.
☞ All Business promptly and carefully attended to.

JOHN W. DAVISON,
CABINETMAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
AND CATCHGATE,

HAS now on hand the largest and best made Stock of FURNITURE in the district.
IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.
A large Stock of New Patterns in PAPER HANGINGS.
PERAMBULATORS. HARDWARE.
Agent for the HOME WASHER and MANGLING MACHINES.
BURY'S and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS.
Licensed Dealer in SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER. 675f

LAGER'S OLD ESTABLISHED AND ORIGINAL PORK SHOP,
SHAKESPEARE STREET, CONSETT.

GEORGE F. SCHELLENBERG (successor to CHARLES LAGER), the Pork Butcher, Shakespeare Street, Consett, in returning thanks for the patronage so liberally bestowed on him since he succeeded the above old established connection, begs to intimate that the Pork Business is still carried on in all its Branches, and nothing but the very best qualities are supplied, whilst for Prime Home-fed Hams and Bacon, Lard, &c., at moderate prices, this Shop stands unrivalled.

Note Address—
GEORGE F. SCHELLENBERG
(SUCCESSOR TO CHARLES LAGER),
THE ORIGINAL PORK SHOP,
SHAKESPEARE STREET, CONSETT.

THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT with the AWARDED ROADS, QUARRIES, WELLS, WATERING PLACES, &c., set out by the Commissioners by their Award, dated 13th June, 1781; also a note of the various CUSTOMS OF THE COPYHOLD OF MANORS OF THE SEE OF DURHAM.

Edited and Compiled by ROBERT JACKSON, for upwards of thirty years Managing Clerk in the Copyhold Office, Durham, and late Bailiff of the Manor.

The whole of the remaining copies of this useful work, which was published at 5s. 6d., having been purchased by ROBERT JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett, he has determined to reduce the price *Three Shillings* per copy (post free) in order to effect a speedy clearance.

Also on hand a few copies (being an exact facsimile) of the *Original* LANCHESTER COMMON ACT, recently published by Mr. JOHN CALLERY, at the reduced price of *Two Shillings* (post free).

☞ Every owner or occupier of property within the boundary of Lanchester Common should possess a copy of either of these editions.

Mr. JACKSON will be glad to forward copies of either of these editions by return of Post. For which Half-penny Postage Stamps or Post-Office Orders made payable to ROBERT JACKSON, Consett must be received.

HOAXING THE NEWSPAPERS.

Recently an article appeared in the *Brisbane Courier* giving details of a "wonderful discovery" said to have been made by one Signor Rotura. The article was quoted into the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* last week, but the whole story now turns out to be a cruel but ingenious hoax. The following is the article referred to:—

We (*Brisbane Courier*, January 11) gladly give publicity to a discovery that promises to revolutionise all previous theories of meat exportation. If the narrator of the following extraordinary facts is not too sanguine as to the success of the marvellous experiments he informs us he has witnessed, the squatter who to-day is puzzling over the future prospect for his surplus stock has opportunities before him that may be termed golden. All the most startling discoveries of the age at the first hint have been received with incredulity, which their after success has turned to the discredit of early sceptics, so that in matters of science it would appear unsafe, no doubt, to look upon any result as beyond the limits of the possible. For this reason we venture no opinion on the following process, an account of which we give in the writer's own words:—

"Many of your readers, who know Sydney Harbour, will remember the long inlet opposite the Heads known as Middle Harbour, which in a succession of land-locked reaches, stretches away like a chain of lakes for over twenty miles. On one of these reaches, made more than ordinarily picturesque by the bold head-lands that drop almost sheer into the water, stand, on about an acre of grassy flat, fringed by white beach on which the clear waters of the harbour lap, two low brick buildings. Here, in perfect seclusion, and with a careful avoidance of publicity, is being conducted an experiment the success of which, now established beyond any doubt, must have a wider effect upon the future prosperity of Australia than any project ever contemplated. The gentlemen engaged in this enterprise are Signor Rotura, whose researches into the botany and natural history of South America have rendered his name eminent; and Mr. James Grant, a pupil of the late Mr. Nicolle, so long associated with Mr. Thomas Mort in his freezing process. Next to the late Mr. Nicolle, Mr. James Grant can claim pre-eminence of knowledge in the science of generating cold, and his freezing chamber at Woolhara has long been known as the seat of valuable experiments originated in Mr. Nicolle's lifetime. It appears that five months ago Signor Rotura called upon Mr. Grant to invoke his assistance in a scheme for the transmission of live stock to Europe. Signor Rotura averred that he had discovered a South American vegetable poison, allied to the well-known *woolara*, that had the power of perfectly suspending animation, and that the trance thus produced continued till the application of another vegetable essence caused the blood to resume its circulation and the heart its functions. So perfect, moreover, was this suspension of life that Signor Rotura had found in a warm climate decomposition set in at the extremities after a week of this living death, and he imagined if the body in this inert state were reduced to a temperature sufficiently low to arrest decomposition, the trance might be kept up for months, possibly for years. He frankly owned he had never tried this preserving of the tissues by cold, and could not confidently speak as to its effect on the after restoration of the animal operated on. Before he left Mr. Grant he had turned that gentleman's doubts into wondering curiosity by experimenting on his dog. He injected two drops of his liquid mixed with a little glycerine into a small puncture made in the dog's ear, and in three or four minutes the animal was perfectly rigid, the four legs stretched backward, eyes wide open, pupils very much dilated, and exhibiting symptoms very similar to those of death by strychnine, except that there had been no previous struggle or pain. Begging his owner to have no apprehension for the life of his favourite animal, Signor Rotura lifted the dog carefully, and placed him on a shelf in a cupboard, where he begged he might be left until the following day, when he promised to call at ten o'clock and revive the apparently dead brute. Mr. Grant continually, during that day and night, visited the cupboard, and so perfectly was life suspended in his favourite—no motion of the pulse or heart giving any indication of the possibility of revival, the frame being perfectly rigid—that he confesses he felt all the sharpest reproaches of remorse at having sacrificed a faithful friend to a doubtful and dangerous experiment. The temperature of the body, too, in the first few hours gradually lowered to twenty-five degrees Fahrenheit below ordinary blood temperature, which increased his fears as to the result, and by morning the body was as cold as in actual death. At ten o'clock next morning, according to promise, Signor Rotura presented himself, and, laughing at Mr. Grant's fears, requested a tub of warm water to be brought. He tested this with the thermometer at thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit, and in this laid the dog's head under. To Mr. Grant's objections, Signor Rotura assured him that, as animation must remain entirely suspended till the administration of the antidote, no water could be drawn into the lungs, and that the immersion of the body was simply to bring it again to a blood heat. After about ten minutes of this bath the body was taken out and another liquid injected into a puncture made in the neck. Mr. Grant tells me that the revival of Turk was the most startling thing he ever witnessed; and having seen the experiment made upon a sheep, I can fully confirm his statement. The dog first showed the return of life in the eye, and after five and a half minutes he drew a long breath, and the rigidity left his limbs. In a few minutes more he commenced gently wagging his tail, and then slowly got up, stretched himself, and trotted off as though nothing had happened. From that moment Mr. Grant became aware of the extraordinary issues opened by his visitor's discovery, and promised him all the assistance in his power. They next determined to try freezing the body, and the first two experiments were discouraging. A dog, not Turk—his master declining to experiment any further on his favourite—was put in the freezing-chamber at Mr. Grant's works for four days, after being previously 'suspended' by Signor Rotura; and although the animal revived so far as to draw a long breath, the vital energies appeared too exhausted for a complete rally, and the animal died. The two next animals, a dog and a cat, died in like manner. In the meantime Dr. Barker had been taken into their counsels, and at his suggestion respiration was encouraged, as in the case of persons drowned, by artificial compression and expansion of the lungs. Dr. Barker was of opinion that, as the heart in every case commenced to beat, it was a want of vital force to set the lungs in proper motion, that caused death. The result showed his surmises to be entirely correct. A number of animals, whose lives have been sealed up in this artificial death, have been kept in the freezing-chamber from one to five weeks, and it is found that, though the shock to the system from this freezing is very great, it is not increased by duration of time. Messrs. Grant and Rotura then determined upon the erection of the works just finished at Middle Harbour, an enterprising capitalist, Mr. Christopher Newton, of Pitt Street, finding the necessary funds. Arrived at the works in Middle Harbour, I was taken into the building that contains Mr. Grant's apparatus for generating cold, which has already been in Mr. Nicolle's time too often and fully described to require any further notice from me. Attached to it is the freezing-chamber, a small dark room, about 8ft. by 10ft. Here were fourteen sheep, four lambs, and three pigs, stacked on their sides in a heap, 'alive,' which Mr. Grant told me had been in their present position for nineteen days, and were to remain there for another three months. Selecting one of the lambs, Signor Rotura put it on his shoulder and carried it outside into the other building, where a number of shallow cemented tanks were in the floor, having hot and cold water taps to each tank, with a thermometer hanging alongside. One of these tanks was quickly filled, and its temperature tested by the Signor, I meantime examining with the greatest curiosity and wonder the nineteen days' 'dead' lamb. The days of miracles truly seem to have come back to us, and many of those stories discarded as absurdities seem to me less improbable than this fact, witnessed by myself. There was the lamb, to all appearance dead, and as hard almost as a stone, the only difference perceptible to me between his condition and actual death being the absence of dull glassiness about the eye, which still retained its brilliant transparency. Indeed, this brilliancy of the eye, which is heightened by the enlargement of the pupil, is very striking, and lends a rather weird appearance to the bodies. The lamb was gently dropped into the warm bath, and was allowed to remain in it about twenty-three minutes, its head being raised above the water twice for the introduction of the thermometer into its mouth, and then it was taken out and placed on its side on the floor, Signor Rotura quickly dividing the wool on its neck and inserting the sharp point of a small silver syringe under the skin and injecting the antidote. This was a pale green liquid, and, as I believe, a decoction from the root of the *astracharlia*, found in South America. The lamb was then turned on its back, Signor Rotura standing across it, gently compressing its ribs with his knees and hands, in such a manner as to imitate their natural depression and expansion during breathing. In ten minutes the animal was struggling to free itself, and when released skipped out through the door, and went gambolling and bleating over the little garden in front. Nothing has ever impressed me so entirely with a sense of the marvellous. One is almost tempted to ask, in the presence of such a discovery, whether death itself may not ultimately be baffled by scientific investigation.

"You will see at once the benefits claimed by the discoverers of this process. Cargoes of live sheep can thus be sent to England by large steamers, and although a freezing atmosphere will still be an essential, a temporary break down necessitating a stoppage of eight or ten days in the production of cold would be of no consequence. When the sheep are landed in England, any that fail to entirely rally will be perfectly good meat, whereas others can be turned on to pastures or driven to market. Of course the same results can be achieved with bullocks, but their greater weight makes them more difficult to handle with safety, and the carcass is rendered brittle by freezing, making them more liable to injury. It sounded odd to hear Mr. Grant and Signor Rotura laying stress upon the danger of breakage on the voyage.

"Signor Rotura tells me that, though he has never attempted his experiment on a human being, he has no doubt at all as to its perfect safety. The next felon under capital sentence he has requested Sir Henry Parkes to be allowed to operate on. He proposes placing him in the freezing-chamber for one month, and declares that he has no fear of a fatal result. As to whether this temporary suspension would affect the longevity of the subject, he can give no positive information, but believes its duration might be prolonged for years. I was anxious to know, if a period of, say, five years of this inertness were submitted to, whether it would be so much out of one's life, or if it would be simply five years of unconscious existence tacked on to one's sentient life. Signor Rotura could give no positive answer, but he believes, as no change takes place, or can take place, while in this frozen trance—no consumption, destruction, or reparation of tissue being possible—it would be so many unvalued and profitless years added to a lifetime.

"Singor Rotura proceeds to South America at once for a large supply of the two necessaries for the safe conduct of his process, and both these substances at present remain a secret."

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Sold only in Packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London. 563m

FITS.—EPILEPTIC FITS OR FALLING SICKNESS.—A certain method of cure has been discovered for this distressing complaint by a physician, who is desirous that all sufferers may benefit from this providential discovery. It is never known to fail, and will cure the most hopeless case after all other means have been tried. Full particulars will be sent by post to any person free of charge.—Address: Mr. WILLIAMS, 10, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, London. 370m

THE INVALID'S FRIEND.—TODD'S QUININE WINE.—Dr. Wheatley, writing from the Crescent Carlisle, says:—"I have much pleasure in giving my testimony to the efficacy of Mr. Todd's Quinine Wine. I consider it a valuable and pleasant mode of taking quinine." This valuable and renowned preparation of genuine English quinine is the most pleasant and certain remedy known for indigestion and all derangements of the stomach. The genuine is manufactured only by Joe Todd, chemist, Carlisle, and bears his name on the government stamp.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford Street, London.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493, Oxford Street London.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable Chemists in this country at 1s. 1½d. per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by JOHN I. BROWN and SONS, Boston, United States. Depot, 493, Oxford Street, London.

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, June 5.—Before M. KEARNEY, Esq. (chairman), J. CLEMENTSON, Esq., Rev. J. P. DE PLEDGE, and G. G. Taylor Smith, Esq.

VIOLATION OF THE MINES' REGULATION ACT.—Thomas Armstrong and Matthew Stephenson, miners, Scott's Houses, Stanley, were summoned for using a lighted candle in a mine where locked safety lamps were required to be in use.—Mr. Granger, solicitor, Durham, said he appeared to prosecute on behalf of the owners of the colliery, Messrs. Dickinson. The offence, he said, occurred at West Shield Row Colliery, on the 15th May. Prior to that date, the pit had been worked with naked candles, but the manager, suspecting the presence of gas, gave orders for safety lamps to be used. On the date above-mentioned the master-shifter found defendants working with naked lights, which placed the whole of the workmen in jeopardy, as two days afterwards gas was actually found to exist in the workings.—Mr. Lamb, the manager, was called, and confirmed the statement given above.—Armstrong pleaded guilty, but qualified his admission by stating that it was the duty of the officials to fire off the shots, but this had always been done by the workmen themselves. On the 26th ult. Mr. Lamb went into the workings with a candle in his hand, and lighted it at one which the deputy had burning. If the men had to use safety lamps, he thought the masters ought to set the example.—The Chairman (to Mr. Lamb): Is what he says true?—Mr. Lamb: Yes. I went in on the 26th, but there was no gas on that day.—Rev. J. P. De Pledge: Is it true that the officials have to fire the shots?—Mr. Lamb: Yes—the overman.—The Chairman: Did you go in with a lighted candle, as Armstrong says?—Mr. Lamb: Yes, but the place was then clean.—Mr. Smith: You test the places every morning?—Mr. Lamb: Yes.—Mr. Smith: Was there gas in Armstrong's place on the morning of the 15th?—Mr. Lamb: There was an opening in the working, and we were afraid of a "trouble," and that is the reason safety lamps were ordered. Gas was found two days afterwards. —Mr. Smith: No gas was found on the 15th?—Mr. Lamb: No.—Armstrong said other officials had gone into the workings with naked candles on the 21st inst. He hoped there was justice for the men as well as for the masters. It was as dangerous for the overmen to have naked lights as for the workmen to use them.—The Chairman: Mr. Lamb explains that there was no gas when they used the candles.—Armstrong: There is no gas in the pits yet, sir.—The Chairman said defendants were fined 1s. and costs, 8s. 6d. each.

A DRUNKEN WIFE.—James Stones, innkeeper, Burnopfield, was summoned for allowing his wife, Elizabeth, to become chargeable to the Lanchester Poor Law Union.—Mr. Brotherhood, master of the Workhouse, said Mrs. Stones had been chargeable since the 21st of last month. She was now in the House.—Mr. Bush, solicitor, Newcastle, said he appeared on behalf of Mr. Stones, and he had just suggested to Mr. Walton (the relieving-officer) that as Mrs. Stones was entitled to 6s 8d. a-week for the rent of two cottages belonging to herself, the defendant should allow her other 3s. 4d., making 10s. per week which she would have to live on.—The Chairman asked Mrs. Stones what she had to say to this arrangement.—Mrs. Stones said she had the cottages, but there was a difficulty in getting he rents.—Mr. Stones said one of the cottages was now empty, but he had had two applications for it. —The Chairman thought Mr. Stones ought to receive the rents for the cottages, and allow his wife 10s. per week.—Mr. Bush: Mr. Stones has nothing to do with the rents?—Mrs. Stones: He has got them all along.—The Chairman (to Mr. Bush): Ten shillings a-week seems rather a small sum to give her.—Mr. Bush: She has got a large sum of money from him already. She took £53 from his safe.—Mrs. Stones: I have not got it.—Mr. Bush: Mr. Stones has found money secreted under the bed, in the closet, between the leaves of the table, and in fact he could not keep any money from her. She drank herself, but refused drink to those who were sober. He supposed Mrs. Stones was well enough known to their worships.—The Magistrates' Clerk (Mr. Watson): Yes, the magistrates know her well enough.—The Chairman repeated that 3s. 4d. seemed to be a small sum for Stones to allow his wife.—Mr. Bush: Your worships know what times are. Stones' house is only a small one at Burnopfield.—The Chairman: But I believe he does a very good trade. Is Mrs. Stone in the Workhouse now?—Mr. Walton: Yes; but if she gets 10s. a-week she will not be long before she is outside.—Mr. Bush said if Mrs. Stones would allow her husband to draw the rents he was willing to allow her 10s. per week.—Mrs. Stones said the cottages were out of repair, and it would cost her something to put them in order. With regard to the £53, her husband was telling a lie when he charged her with taking it out of the safe. He had taken every farthing from her, and ransacked her pockets many a time.—The Chairman: No doubt you are rather a dissipated woman.—Mrs. Stones: It has been through bad treatment. He has told the servant he hoped I might be chocked with an egg. He would not take his breakfast with me, but always had to sit down with the servant. I am willing to take what you give me, but 10s is not sufficient to keep me.—The Clerk said it would simplify the matter if Mr. Stones rented the cottages from his wife. Was he willing to allow her 7s. a-week for them?—Mr. Stones: Yes.—The Clerk said Stones and his wife could sign an agreement to that effect. —The Chairman said the order would be for 3s. 6d. per week over and above the 7s. for the two cottages.

WILFUL DAMAGE.—Albert Smith and Joseph Rodham, two little boys, were charged with doing wilful damage by trespassing on land in the occupation of Lionial Handy at South Moor, on the 28th ult. Defendants were fined 1s. and costs each.——James Davison, Thomas Oxley, and Robert Johnson, three boys, were charged with tresspassing on the farm of Mr. Wm. Cummings, near Cornsay Colliery, on the 25th inst. Fined 1s. each, 1d. damage, and the costs.——Patrick Flinn, for a similar offence on land belonging to Messrs. Joicey, at Shield Row, on the 23rd ult., was also fined 1s. and costs.

DRUNKENNESS.—Joseph Milmoor was charged with being drunk at Kyo, on the 30th May. Fined 5s. and costs.——James McGee, for a similar offence, on the 31st ult., was fined 5s. and costs.——Matthew Healy, John Toney, and John Cassidy, were each fined 5s. and costs for having been drunk at Kyo, on the 30th May.

IMPUDENT ROBBERY AT CONSETT.—James Evans, a lad, sixteen years of age, was charged with stealing a shilling from Clara Gray, at Consett, on the 31st ult.—Complainant, a little girl, said she was the daughter of William Gray, ironworker, Consett. On Saturday, the 31st ult., her mother gave her a shilling to go an errand with, and in returning home she met the prisoner. He asked her if she had any money, and she replied no. He then put his hand into her pocket and took the shilling out and then ran away. She ran after him, and asked him to give it back, but he refused, and said it was not hers. She knew the prisoner before, and he went by the name of "Jemmy the Cobbler."—Mrs. Gray said her daughter came back crying on the day in question and said that the prisoner had taken the shilling from her. She gave information to the police, and the prisoner was apprehended.—William Gray, husband of the last witness, stated that on the Monday after the event, the brother of the prisoner came and gave witness a shilling, which he said was the one stolen by the prisoner, from the little girl. The prisoner was then in custody.—Sergt. Tranmer deposed to apprehending the prisoner, and on charging him with stealing the shilling, he replied, "I know nothing about it."—The prisoner now pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

A PRETTY COUPLE.—Mary Sheraton, married woman, was charged with stealing a shawl and other articles of wearing apparel, the property of John [illegible], at Consett, on the 23rd May. Mr. Granger prosecuted. From the evidence it appeared that on the day named, the prosecutor, who is an old married man, and the prisoner were drinking together and visited several public-houses. The prosecutor then purchased several articles at a draper's shop, to the value of 19s. 6d., and the prisoner afterwards pawned them. They were both locked up for being drunk but after being liberated, the prisoner redeemed the goods and went off with them. She now stated that the prosecutor had purchased the goods and made her a present of them; but this the prosecutor denied, and said he purchased them for his daughter.—In reply to the Bench, the prisoner expressed her willingness to give the articles up, and the Bench then dismissed the case, the Chairman remarking that it was a very disreputable thing for both the man and woman to conduct themselves in the manner described.—The Clerk said the prosecutor's wife went and found him with the prisoner, and had she not gone after them they would have eloped together.

HOUSEBREAKING AT DERWENT HILL.—Charles Sharp and Isabella Sharp were brought up in custody by Sergt. Thornton, charged with breaking into the dwelling-house of Henry Wilkinson, and stealing therefrom a silver watch and guard, a shawl, two lbs. of beef, and a loaf of bread, of the value of £2 12s. The prisoners were found guilty, and several previous convictions were recorded against them. They were committed for trial at the Sessions.

HIGHWAY ACT.—Wm. Leybourne and Joseph Norwood, were charged with a breach of the Highway Act, in allowing horses to stray on the highway, near Square House. The cases were dismissed on defendants paying the costs.

Correspondence.

Communications intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Whereas a number of statements respecting our operations, in many cases of an unfavourable character, have, from time to time, been circulated by the press, and whereas the Editor of the *Northern Echo*, a daily secular paper very largely circulated in the North of England, and the Editor of *The Christian*, after abundant opportunity for observation on the spot, have thought proper to describe our recent Council of War, in Newcastle, at length, I beg hereby to call your attention to their articles enclosed, and as many persons in your town are, more or less, connected with or interested in our movements, I trust you will be able to find space for at least some brief notice of the characteristics and effects which deserve universal regard, whatever you may feel disposed to say hereafter upon the subject yourself. I ask the favour of no one but God, but, for the sake of those who are so often abused by the local press and are thus sometimes seriously impeded in their efforts, I shall be glad if a word on the other side be at this time allowed a hearing.

WILLIAM BOOTH, General.

Head Quarters—272, Whitechapel Road, London, E. Whitsuntide, 1879.

The following is the article alluded to as having appeared in the *Northern Echo*:—The two most remarkable manifestations of the latest phases of religious sensationalism which have occurred of late in the North, have taken place so near together that the public have a good opportunity of contrasting both their methods and their results. The enthronement of the Bishop of Durham in the Cathedral, preceded only by a few days the prolonged spiritual orgy which has just been held under the auspices of the Hallelujah Lasses in Newcastle and Gateshead; and, although they differed in almost every detail, they possessed a substantial identity of principle. The services were addressed to different classes, but they both relied upon a like principle to produce like results. The contrasts between the two services is so marked that many will feel their sense of propriety outraged at the mere suggestion that they can be compared.

In one, every aid that art could bring to the service of religion was employed in order to inspire those present with reverence and awe. The associations of departed centuries which cluster around the massive pillars of the greatest Christian temple in the North, the memories of numberless generations of pious worshippers who have long since passed away, and the stirring traditions of a romantic past, speak more powerfully than any human voice to all who cross the threshold of the Cathedral. And all these associations, memories, and traditions combined to intensify the interest excited by the enthronement of Dr. Lightfoot in the seat of Dr. Butier. Beneath "the high embowed roof" a vast and overflowing congregation assembled to witness a ceremonial such as the present generation had never witnessed. All the seductive influences of ecclesiastical art were employed without stint. There were the "storied windows richly dight," "the pealing organ," and "the full-voiced choir," whose "service high and anthems clear" dissolved the poet into ecstacies, and brought all heaven before his eyes. All the clergy of the diocese, habited in snowy surplice and many coloured hoods, defiled in long procession down the nave, and took up positions in the choir and beneath the tower, adding thereby immensely to the beauty of the building. The impressive ceremony of installation, the administration of solemn oaths in the presence of all the people, and the prayer before the altar, were all calculated to impress the imagination even of the most thoughtless; and the Bishop's sermon, which brought the service to a close, eloquent and fervent as befitted the transcedent importance of its theme, was worthy the occasion and the man.

In the other case the worshippers assembled within the walls of a theatre, in the public streets, or within the unfinished walls of a public hall. The services were conducted by men and women who were destitute of any pretensions to culture. In place of the organ on which Dr. Armes discoursed sweet music in the Cathedral, the Tyneside congregations had to content themselves with the solitary strains of the Hallelujah fiddle. Rough and shock-headed processionists following banners emblazoned with the representation of the sun at noonday, and bearing the rude mystic inscription "Blood and Fire," while Hallelujah lasses, walking backwards, precentor fashion, supplied the place of the surpliced procession of beneficed clergy. In place of the sustained splendour of the Cathedral service there was a rough and rude roaring of revival melodies, interspersed with spasmodic ejaculations, resulting in a perfect tumult of tempetuous excitement. The Bishop and the Dean had as counterparts the "Converted Sweep" and the "Hallelujah Giant." Only in one detail, that of taking a collection, were the two services identical. Nevertheless the success of both was due to religious sensationalism.

The difference between the ceremonial in the Cathedral and the parade of the Salvation Army resembles the difference between a Shakesperian performance at Drury-lane, and the rough-and-tumble acting of strolling players at a village fair. The sensationalism of æsthetics appeals to a more cultivated audience; but the sensationalism of emotion is attractive to the uneducated masses. Regarded solely as performances, there is no comparison between them from an artistic point of view, but from the stand-point of the showman they are on quite a level stand, however much we may dislike that fact, both services partake very much of the nature of a show. People go to see the Hallelujah Giant, who weighs thirty-three stones, with the same feeling that they go to see Tom Thumb and the Siamese Twins. The "Council of War of the Salvation Army" exercises much the same attraction over a certain numerous class as a circus or a display of fireworks. Was this element wholly absent from the concourse in the Cathedral? We presume no one will argue that it was pure devotional feeling which led so many men and women to assemble in the wet at the north door of the Durham Cathedral on that stormy Thursday morning. The ceremonial of enthronement was essentially an ecclesiastical spectacle. There was a rush to have the first sight of the new Bishop, exactly as there had been rushes to see General Garibaldi or the Prince of Wales. Those who got up early to see the Bishop moved in a higher circle of society than those who sat up late to see the Hallelujah Giant, but both were alike impelled by curiosity and an itching desire for something new and out-of-the-way. This sentiment is innocent enough in either case, but it is often most erroneously assumed that it is as commendable in its more refined manifestations as it is condemnable when those who are under its influence are very poor and very ignorant. There is no harm in either case, but if that kind of thing is to be condemned, there is no more excuse for the poor than the rich. But the two performances also partook of the character of religious services, and here there can be no doubt at all the advantage was decidedly in favour of the irregular but fervent demonstrations of religious enthusiasm which have been startling Tyneside. Everything was done decently and in order in the Cathedral, and everything was done outrageously and out of order at Handyside's Hall. But there was more reality in the rudely exuberant enthusiasm of the Salvation Army, than in formal though exquisite performance of morning service in the Cathedral. The Bishop was quite as earnest as General Booth; but, whereas every soldier in the Salvation Army heard General Booth, two-thirds of the congregation in the Cathedral merely heard the sound of spoken words without being able to make out a single sentence in the Bishop's sermon. It was to them almost a dumb show. The anthems were faultlessly performed, and, as a sacred concert, the service in the Cathedral was unequalled; but so far as genuine, hearty praise is concerned, there may be more of that in the lusty chanting of the vigorous though ungrammatical war-song of the Salvation Army, which contains the grotesque couplet—

"The devil and me, we cant agree;
I hate him, and he hates me"—

than in all the melodious renderings of Mendelssohn and Beethoven which delighted the audience in the Cathedral.

As to results, the advantage is still on the same side. The service in the Cathedral no doubt roused devotional feelings in devotional minds, and the earnest words of the Bishop must have produced a deep impression upon the minority who heard them; but the service left no more visible manifestations of its influence than the performance of an oratorio or the ordinary discourse of a parish priest. Far otherwise is it with the disorderly gathering of the Hallelujah Lasses. Ridicule as we may the doggerel hymns, the incoherent prayers, the wild harangues, the violent gesticulations, and the rude sensationalism of a country fair imported into public worship, to say nothing of the swooning produced by nervous excitement, the fact remains that the Salvation Army has saved for the time being numbers of the very lowest of the community from vice and crime. The testimony of the police and of the magistrates in Gateshead is conclusive as to the genuineness of their work. They have reduced the charge list in Gateshead by one-half, and effected a startling reformation in the personal habits of multitudes of the worst characters in the lowest slums on Tyneside. So successful have they been in reclaiming the drunkard and in enforcing an almost ascetic habit of life upon their converts that it is said the publicans offered the "Lasses" £300 to transfer their operations to some other field. Of course, the reformation may not last. But even if every "convert" relapsed into his old state the moment the Hallelujah Lasses quitted Tyneside, they nevertheless have done great work. Their methods are to many minds simply revolting; but in seeking and saving those who are lost, they have been signally successful where other agencies have signally failed.

THE CASE OF OVERLAYING AS CONSETT

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I read the evidence given at the inquest at Mr. Bennison's public-house last week, and the conclusion forced on my mind was that the mother was responsible for her child's death, and deserved to be punished. The Coroner's censure is only a waste of words on a woman like that. Undoubtedly Kirk and his wife smothered the child between them. With regard to the depraved wretches mentioned at the inquest, I hope our police will do their best to banish them out of the town.—Yours, etc.,

Consett, June 3rd, 1879. MORALITY.

THE ANCIENT FOOTPATH.

To the Editor of the Consett Gardian.

SIR.—A fortnight ago a correspondent signing himself "Don Pedro," very properly called public attention to the closing of the ancient footpath leading from Blackfine to the house lately occupied by Mr. Henry Ritson at Benfieldside. I cannot imagine what the owners of the land are driving at. Surely Mr. Turner, after carefully fencing his land off, does not wish to stop the public from using the footpath; and as for Mr. Murray, it was through his obstinacy that the footpath was taken across the field and through Mr. Ritson's garden. Surely the Board will not longer allow itself to be to thus trifled with and set at defiance.

4th June, 1879. X. Y. Z.

Delays are dangerous; therefore, if you are suffering from a bad Cough or Cold, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, or any other affection of the Chest and Lungs, delay not, but at once go and get a Bottle of "Budden's Balsam of Horehound and Coltsfoot." One Dose relieves; one bottle generally cures. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Wholesale—ISMAY. Agent for Consett—Mr. DAVID IMRIE, Chemist, Front Street. 543m

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore, in every case, grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by chemists and perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.

Todd's Quinine Wine is prepared with genuine quinine
Todd's Quinine Wine is strong and fine flavoured.
Todd's Quinine Wine is efficient, safe, and pleasant.
Todd's Quinine Wine for indigestion, loss of appetite, &c.
Todd's Quinine Wine for tic-doloreux or neuralgia.
Todd's Quinine Wine for nervousness, giddiness, &c.
Todd's Quinine Wine for ague, debility and spasms.
Todd's Quinine Wine for all stomach derangements.
Todd's Quinine Wine, made only by Joe Todd Carlisle.
Todd's Quinine Wine is protected by Government stamp.

EXECUTION OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.

The *Daily News* correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that the execution of Antonoff, Brandtner, and Osinsky took place at Kieff, on the 26th ult., at 10 a.m. A closed prison carriage, surrounded by Cossacks, conveyed the condemned to a field on elevated ground about a verst from the prison. Two Greek priests and a Lutheran clergyman followed, although the prisoners sternly, it is even said savagely refused the last religious rites. As they went they were observed anxiously looking along the road leading to the place of execution. This was surrounded by a regiment of infantry, one battalion of reserves, and a regiment of Cossacks. Behind the square formed by the military a large mass of people collected, three scaffolds being visible from afar. When the condemned men descended from the van their prison dresses were removed, and they were habited in long white cloaks, virtually shrouds with hoods attached. They still refused all religious services. Their sentences were then read. Not one of them spoke. They were allowed to bid each other farewell, and they embraced. Their heads were then covered with the hoods, and their hands tied, and they were conducted to the foot of the scaffold. Antonoff mounted first, with a slow, faltering step, requiring support from the executioner. Brandtner came next. Then followed Osinsky. The execution lasted from seven to eight minutes. The bodies remained hanging half an hour. They were cut down, and fell into pits prepared for them, and were then and there buried. The judgments of the military tribunal of Kieff pronounced upon the prisoners in the three political trials have been confirmed with some modifications. Mdlle. Leschern, sentenced to death has had her punishment, as already telegraphed, commuted to hard labour in Siberia for life. Alexandra Potalitsen condemned to four years' hard labour in Siberia, for not informing the authorities of the crimes of others, and Heinrich Isbitsky, condemned to a similar penalty, are both relieved from hard labour and are to be sent to Western Siberia. Three women sentenced to fourteen years and ten months' hard labour in Siberia are not to undergo that penalty in the mines. Four men, Kamensky, Voloshenko, Orloff, and Feohari, are condemned to hard labour in fortresses; all the others in the mines.

THE ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN NEW ZEALAND.

A correspondent writing to the *Daily News* from Richmond, New Zealand, says:—"On board the steamer which brought me out there were several prosperous colonists who had laid out thousands of pounds in British manufactures. Several of those men were labourers or village mechanics twenty years of ago. One such, who had been a wheelwright in Northamptonshire, and now owned a fine farm in the Canterbury Province, informed me that, in addition to machinery of Messrs. Hornsby, he had purchased a marble monument for his deceased son's grave in New Zealand. I conclude with an illustration as to what the right sort of man may do here. Fourteen months ago an English agricultural labourer arrived in New Zealand with scarcely a shilling in his pocket. He was a handy sort of a fellow, and took the first work that came to hand—some fencing. Since then he had done all kinds of farm work, principally by contract, and to-day he had over one hundred pounds in the bank. If the hard-pressed home-tailors hear not what such a fact as this proclaims there is nothing for them but to take whatever their employer seems fit to give. No one can blame an employer, be he farmer or manufacturer, for not giving more for his labour than he can help, and instead of useless kickings against the pricks, let all who think they are worth more than they are getting for their services, place themselves at once in communication with Sir Julius Vogel, and bring their wares to his market. And as regards the employers, I should advise them, instead of battling with their workmen for a margin of profit on their high-rented farms, to bring their capital to New Zealand, and on their own freeholds taste the sweets of independence, and reveal to the New Zealanders the wealth which now lies buried for want of adequate culture. With English 'capital and labour' I see no limits to the prosperity of this really splendid colony, and in the prosperity of her offspring the mother country would find her surest guarantee as to her own.

DEATH OF BARON ROTHSCHILD.

Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, son of the late Baron Nathan Meyer de Rothschild, died at twenty minutes before six o'clock on Tuesday morning, at his residence Piccadilly, London. The late baron, who was a partner in the well-known banking firm of Messrs. Rothschild and Co., was born November 22, 1808. On Friday last he was enjoying his usual health, and attended at St. Swithin's Lane, where the vast business of the firm with which he was connected is carried on. On Sunday he was taken suddenly ill, and Sir William Gull, Sir William Jenner, and his usual medical attendant, Dr. Chepmell, were soon in attendance. Their efforts were, however, unavailing. A general gloom pervades both the business and private establishments of the late baron, who was much respected. He leaves three sons, Sir Nathaniel Rothschild, Mr. Alfred Rothschild, and Mr. Leonard Rothschild. The financial operations carried on by the Rothschild family include the Turkish loan of five millions, which was taken up by them in 1855, on the security of England and France. They also took up sixteen millions for the war against Russia, and subsequently for the deficiency in revenue ten millions. Later loans negotiated by the Rothschilds are fresh in the minds of all. The late baron succeeded to the title on the death of his father, the late Baron Nathan Meyer de Rothschild, who began business at Manchester in 1798, removed to London in 1803, and died immensely rich on the 28th July, 1836. The Baron James, the then head of the family, died at Paris in November, 1868. The deceased baron was first elected one of the members for the city of London, in the Liberal interest, in August, 1847. In July, 1849, he was returned for the same constituency by a majority of 6,619 votes; his opponent, Lord John Manners, polling 3,104 votes. Neither Baron Rothschild, however, nor Alderman Salomons, who was returned for Greenwich in June 1851, were allowed to take their seats in the House. At the general elections of July, 1852, and March, 1857. Baron Rothschild was again returned as one of the members for the City, but was not permitted to take his seat and give his vote until July, 1858, when an Act was passed enabling Jews to sit in Parliament by resolution of the House, and on the 26th of the month the late baron accordingly took his seat. To commemorate the event he endowed a scholarship in the City of London School. In 1857 he founded the Jews' Synagogue at Barnsbury, London, and two years afterwards a new central synagogue in Great Portland Street. Baron Rothschild lost his seat for the City of London at the general election in 1874. The late Baron was as well-known in sporting as in financial circles. For many years the failure of the Mentmore stud to produce a Derby winner was a matter of no slight chagrin to his immediate circle, until in 1871 the unexpected victory of Favonius afforded the long-desired honour. The winner of this year's Derby (Sir Bevys), though run in the name of Mr. Acton, was the property of Mr. Leopold Rothschild, one of the sons of the late baron, and, as a mark of respect to his memory, was on Monday afternoon struck out of his engagement for the Grand Prix de Paris.

The remains of a Mastodon have been found in a sandpit near the gates of Vienna.

On Monday night five shops were destroyed by fire in Woodman Hill, Aberdeen.

The Irish Medical Association, at its meeting on Monday, elected Dr. Kidd as president for the coming year.

The wife of a Leeds labourer died on Tuesday, from injuries received in a drunken quarrel with her neighbours the previous night.

THE INTER-OCEANIC CANAL.

A Paris telegram says:—The delegates to the Inter-Oceanic Congress have given a dinner at the Continental Hotel to the members of the French Geographical Society. M. Gambetta, who was among the guests, made a speech, in which he described the projected Inter-Oceanic Canal as a noble and meritorious undertaking in the interest of progress and civilisation. The speaker added that, thanks to the efforts made by M. de Lesseps, the congress now sitting under French auspices was composed of distinguished representative men from all parts of the world.—The Inter-Oceanic Congress has adopted, by 98 votes to 8, the proposal in favour of cutting the canal through the Isthmus of Panama, by the Bay of Simon to Panama, for which project General Turr is the concessionaire of the English and American members of the congress. Sir John Stokes and Messrs. Appleton, Lasard, and Christiansen voted for the scheme; Sir Charles Hartley, Admiral Kupfen, and Messrs. Bell, Sobnitz, Johnson, Smith, and Menocal abstained from voting; and Sir John Hawkshaw and Messrs. Lewis, Evans, and Selfridge were absent. The session was then closed by Admiral de la Ronciere de Noury.

GERMAN VIEWS OF THE GARIBALDIAN AGITATION.

The *North German Gazette* refers to the recent Garibaldian agitation in Italy in an article which has attracted much attention at Berlin. The writer, after adverting to the demonstration made on the 11th inst. by the League of Peace at Milan, examines the article recently published by the *Avenir d'Italia*, in which that journal sought to justify the attitude of the Italian Government with regard to that demonstration and the agitation carried on by General Garibaldi. The *North German Gazette* compares the article of the *Avenir* with the late Signor Mazzini's periodical, entitled *Pensieroe Spione*, and observes that it refrained from asking why the Italian tribunals do not take steps against the authors of similar attacks upon the Italian Constitution and the possessions of neighbouring States. The article, after pointing out that the English penal code deals much more severely with such agitations, as, for instance, the Chartist movement, concludes as follows:—"It is certainly worthy of remark that the English Government, notwithstanding the decided monarchical views of the nation, does not so much rely upon its moral power only as the Italian Government appears inclined to do in regard to political demonstrations which do not keep within constitutional bounds. All friends must desire that the Italian Government may not one day find its confidence misplaced."

PUBLIC WORSHIP REGULATION ACT.

One of the new "rules and orders" under the Public Worship Regulation Act relates to the representation" which may be made by an archdeacon, a churchwarden, or three "aggrieved parishioners." The old rule directed that the nature of the complaint against a clergyman should be stated generally; it was expressly forbidden to give a detailed statement of facts. The new rule requires the exact nature of the complaint to be stated fully and particularly, with definite allegations of time and place, as concisely as is consistent with a distinct statement of the subject matter and facts of the complaint. Another rule deals with Lord Penzance's difficulty in finding a Court in which to hold his sittings. Mr. Tooth's case collapsed owing to its being heard in the Archbishop's library at Lambeth, whereas the Judge had under the rule been directed to determine the matter "at any place in London or Westminster, or within the said diocese of Rochester, as you may deem fit." The new rule contains no such direction, but leaves a blank for the insertion of "the place or alternative places" at which it is desired that the representation shall be heard. The alterations which have been introduced into the old rules and orders of 1875 are but few. These alterations, as well as the original rules and orders, were drawn up by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, Lord Penzance, and the Lord Chief Justice of England.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER IN YORKSHIRE.

A most extraordinary murder has taken place at Newton-on-Ouse, a village about nine miles north of York. The circumstances in connection with it has been inquired into before Mr. J. P. Wood, the coroner of the district, and a jury, and revealed the following history. In the village mentioned lived a labourer named Isaac Hammond, and his wife Elizabeth, who had several children, amongst the latter being one two years of age, named John. It is this child who has been murdered, and the mother, Elizabeth, is the alleged murderess. A couple of months ago the boy John mysteriously came to grief by seriously burning, for which he had since been attended by a surgeon. He was in a fair way for recovery up to Sunday night, when he commenced vomiting and coughing, and his father set off to Tollerton for medicine. He got some, and administered it, and the child was apparently well again when the father left home on Monday morning. On that day, however, he was sent for home, and arriving there found the child to be dead. After deposing to these facts at the inquest, the father was asked if his wife had ever been affected in her mind, on which he burst into tears, which brought from the wife (who was present) the remark "Don't cry, I have shed plenty of tears before, without shedding any more." The husband then said his wife had been affected the winter before last, and as a consequence been taken to the Easingwold poorhouse.—Another witness named Mary Ann Tupman, spoke to laying out the child for Mrs. Hammond, and said that the mother had often been affected in her mind.—Margaret Nelson, a neighbour of the Hammond's was called in by Mrs. Hammond at a quarter to nine on Monday, and found the deceased laid dead. Addressing the mother, witness said, "Poor little thing, you have often wished him out of the road, but he is gone now;" to which she replied, "Yes." Witness had often told Mrs. Hammond she was perishing him by neglect—Another witness named Jane Dalton deposed that on Wednesday Mrs. Hammond took her upstairs to see the deceased, when she (Dalton) said, "Poor thing, have you hurt it?" To which she replied, "Yes, I doubt I have. He asked me for a drink, and I wetted his lips and then sat upon him." Witness said, "How long was he before he died?" and she said, "Not long." This witness had also noticed that the mother had been affected in her mind.—William Ambler, a constable, deposed to waiting on Mrs. Hammond on hearing of the death of the deceased when she told him there was no one in the house when the child died; adding "I did not want any one. I want to tell you the truth. I sat upon the child in bed and killed it, poor thing." They then went upstairs together to look at the body, when Mrs. Hammond referring to a mark on the head, said "I did that with sitting on it." She then pointed to the bed opposite that on which the body lay and said, "It was on the far side of the bed when I sat upon it. This poor thing is gone to rest. He was not Isaac's; he was Smallwood's. He'd been picked at long enough." She also added, "On Saturday night I gave it some laudanum, but it was sick and threw it all up." The officer then took her into custody, and kept a watch over her.—The evidence of Mr. De Lataur, surgeon, of Tollerton, was then taken as to his having attended the deceased, which was a well-nourished child, and then the enquiry was adjourned that a *post mortem* examination of the body of deceased could be made.

The Marquis de Caux is said to be endeavouring to obtain an injunction to restrain Adelina Patti from singing in Paris.

Earl Beauchamp, has laid the first stone of the church of All Hallows, Southwark, on a site now occupied by a temporary church.

The National Lifeboat Institution has just sent three fine new lifeboats to be stationed on the Irish Coast at Kingstown, Drogheda, and Tralee, and one to Kirkcudbright, N.B.

THE TERRIBLE CYCLONE IN THE UNITED STATES.

A *Times* telegram, dated Philadelphia Sunday, gives details of the terrible cyclone:—"A terrific cyclone crossed Eastern Kansas on Friday evening, killing more than 50 people, injuring over a 100, and destroying much property. The storm moved from west towards east, the chief damage occurring in Marshall county, along the line of the Union Pacific Railway, for a distance of 30 miles, beginning 60 miles west of the eastern boundary of Kansas. At Irving, 12 people were killed, and 40 were wounded, and nearly the entire town was destroyed; at Delphos, 15 people were killed; at Frankfort, 8 were killed and 13 wounded; at Blue Springs, 3 were killed; at Beloit, 3 were killed; and at Fulton 9 were killed. The iron railway bridge over the Blue river was blown to pieces, its rods and girders being twisted like wires. The cyclone is described as a dark funnel-shaped cloud, moving about ten miles per hour, just above the earth, with a whirling motion, estimated at from 60 to 100 miles per hour. The path traversed varied from 300 to 700 yards wide, being distinctly marked, as every tree, house, fence, or obstruction along it was destroyed

SINGULAR RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

An accident of rather a singular character occurred on the Great Eastern Railway at Wells a few days ago. It appears that the 7.50 p.m. train from Norwich had just reached Wells when the accident occurred. The Wells station is situated at the lower end of rather a steep incline. The train was a heavier one than usual, and it is supposed that thus an extra impetus was given to its going down the hill. The train rushed into the station with such force as to carry away the buffer stoppers, breaking down that portion of the platform at that end, and it then dashed into the porter's room and the closets, amongst the *debris* of which it came to a standstill. No passenger was injured, but on examination of the fallen brickwork, &c., the officials found the body of a young man named George Cooke, employed by Dr. Foote. He had come to the station to meet some persons arriving by the train, and had gone into one of the closets, where he was killed.

INTERESTING ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

At a special meeting of the Society of Antiquaries which has been held at Burlington House, Mr. F. C. Penrose, the Surveyor to St. Paul's Cathedral, read a paper giving an account of the recent archæological discovery on the site of the building of the identical platform upon which the superstructure of Paul's Cross originally stood. Mr. Edwin Freshfield presided, and there was a large attendance. Mr. Penrose commenced by saying that the alterations now being carried out under the authority of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's and the Corporation of London had led to a most interesting discovery of great historic value in connection with the Cathedral. In the course of laying out the proposed garden on the north-east side of the churchyard, an opportunity was given for making some excavations towards the east side, firstly, in hopes of finding the foundations of Paul's Cross, and, secondly, with a view of obtaining some information with regard to the deflection of the axis. On March 31 they discovered a wall three feet high, showing an angle of 35 degrees, and probably belonging to the octagon of which they were in search. After a time they came upon the identical platform upon which the superstructure of Paul's Cross originally stood. It was octagonial in form, and the foundation laid bare exactly corresponded to this form, as correctly as the site corresponded with the drawings and descriptions still extant. The diameter of the octagon was about 40 feet from angle to angle, and the diameter of the pulpit was about 17 feet. Whatever might have been the remote origin of Paul's Cross there could be little doubt that the remains were part of the work of Bishop Kemp, who rebuilt it. After the usual vote of thanks the proceedings terminated.

DETERMINED MURDER IN BIRMINGHAM.

A determined murder was perpetrated in Birmingham on Saturday morning by a hawker, named John Ralph, who first cut the throat of a young woman named Sarah Alice Vernon, and then threw her body into the canal. The facts, as far as they can be gleaned, reveal a miserable story of connubial unhappiness and the evils arising from association with bad company. The deceased woman was twenty-five years of age, and the daughter of Mr. Paget, a respectable plumber and zinc manufacturer. Before she had reached the age of seventeen she secretly married a jeweller named Vernon, and up to Friday she continued to live with him. Between the two, however, occasional differences appear to have arisen, and about six months ago it came to the knowledge of her husband and parents that deceased had formed a very undesirable intimacy with a hawker named Ralph, a man twenty-eight years of age, who obtained a livelihood by hawking fancy baskets about the streets. The parents did their utmost to dissuade the deceased from keeping up the acquaintance, but their efforts in this direction appear to have been quite unavailing, for the unfortunate woman was subsequently seen in Ralph's company more frequently than formerly. On Friday night the deceased was met by several of her acquaintances, and she then complained that Ralph was following her about. She could not get rid of him, she said, for wherever she went he went too. Ralph appears to have joined her, and the two walked off together in the direction of the place where the tragedy was subsequently enacted. Shortly after two o'clock, Police-constable Benton was passing over the canal bridge, when he was accosted by the man Ralph, who said he wished to give himself into custody for throwing a woman into the canal. The officer called to his assistance two other officers who were on duty in the locality. Ralph pointed over the bridge towards the spot, where he said the woman would be found, and on the officers proceeding down to the towing path, they saw the body of Vernon floating upon the surface of the water. Dr. Burton was summoned, and in the meantime the body was taken out of the canal. It was then discovered that the unfortunate woman had a terrible gash four inches long in her throat, and a punctured wound beneath the right ear. Her hands were also fearfully cut, as if she and her murderer had had a desperate struggle together for the possession of the knife. Ralph was taken in custody to the station and formally charged with the wilful murder of the deceased. Though cautioned in the ordinary way, he replied readily that "he did throw her into the cut," and when questioned with respect to the wounds upon the body, he simply answered "Well, we did have a knife. I had some bread and cheese, and she had a knife to cut it with." When an examination was made of his clothes no blood stains were discovered upon them. The knife with which the woman's throat was cut has not yet been discovered. Though a violent struggle apparently took place between the prisoner and the deceased, there are no indications of anything of the kind having occurred on the towing path of the canal. Later on in the day, he was taken before the magistrates and remanded for a week.

Chief-inspector Harris, of Scotland Yard, has been promoted by Sir Edmund Henderson, K.C.B., to the rank of superintendent of the S, or Hampstead, Division of Metropolitan Police.

At the County Police-court, at Preston, two men named Lamb and Walton, has been remanded, charged with committing a series of burglaries and stealing large quantities of plate, jewellery, money, and clothing. There are no fewer than nine distinct charges against them.

At Salford Police Court, John Hudson, auctioneer and estate agent, has been committed for trial on the charge of having stolen a quantity of household furniture belonging to Ann Brown.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY IN A WORKHOUSE.

On Saturday evening a murderous attack was made at the Coleshill Workhouse, near Coventry, upon the master, Mr. John Dawe, by two inmates, named William Henry Barton, and Lewis Coleman. The men were found wrecking a greenhouse, every pane of which they completely smashed, together with about 400 flower-pots. On the master remonstrating, they attacked him with heavy piles of timber, and he was so shockingly maltreated about the head that he became unconscious. The scoundrels then continued their work of destruction, at the same time making most hideous yells, and threatening to murder any one who interfered. They threatened to murder Mr. Dawe and others, but with difficulty Dawe was removed from the yard. The master's daughter, who holds the position of governess at the workhouse, went to her father's assistance, whereupon she was chased by one of the men, who, carrying a piece of wood, threatened to murder her. The nurse approached with a gun, but she also was compelled to beat a hasty retreat. After uprooting some 400 geraniums in the garden, the men were secured, handcuffed, and taken to Longford Police-station.

WATERING PLANTS IN THE SUN.

Mr. William Dean, of the Old Park Hall nursery, Walsall, writing to the *Observer* of that town, says:—"So much ignorance of the requirements of plants under the influence of sunshine unfortunately prevails, that I ask you, through your columns, to assist in breaking down the absurd belief that it is fatal to the health of plants to water them when the sun is shining upon them. With all the vehemence of the quondam statesman who cried, "Perish India," let us say, "Perish the thought" that watering in sunshine should not be done. It is simply an ignorant prejudice, and as such should be scouted and scotched. The moment a plant "flaggs"—a phrase fully understood by horticulturalists—moisture should be applied. 'Flagging' is a derangement of sap-action, caused by a suspension of moisture at the roots or in the atmosphere, and this want ought to be instantly supplied. Either under glass or in the open air, the moment a plant shows signals of distress bring the watering pot or a syringe to bear, and mark the result. Don't be afraid of the sun's powerful blaze—ventilate and water away and damp the floor of the greenhouse, or cool the earth and air out of doors, and keep your plants healthy and growing. During a good bit more than a quarter of a century devoted to horticulture, I have found the dogma of not watering when the sun shines one ever to be refuted; and I have also found scepticism as to the result so deeply rooted and most difficult to refute. My own experience for a long number of years has enabled me practically to concert a good many "anti-waterers under solar influences;" but those who still may be doubtful can see Sol *versus* Jupiter Pluvius, in the form of a watering pot, in action any bright day by calling here and judging for themselves."

SHOCKING RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—THIRTY PASSENGERS INJURED.

A shocking railway accident occurred in the Black Country on Saturday night. A collision took place at Bloomfield, near Tipton, on the London and North-Western Railway, at a point where a junction connects the Wednesbury branch with the main line. About eight o'clock on Saturday evening, as the 5.15 express from Crewe to Birmingham was nearing the spot indicated, a train from Wednesbury, travelling towards Wolverhampton on the branch line, was signalled to the pointsman, who, as stated, immediately turned the signal for it to pull up to allow the express to pass. The driver of the Wolverhampton train, for some unknown reason, did not do so, and his engine struck the second carriage of the passing express train, cutting the train into two parts, and throwing nearly all the carriages off the metals. Some of the carriages were actually smashed into matchwood. The number of passengers in the express train was comparatively few; in the carriage struck by the Wednesbury engine there was fortunately but one passenger. Had it been otherwise the loss of life would have been fearful. As it was there were about thirty people more or less injured through the collision. The injuries principally consisted of broken limbs. Some of the passengers' injuries are of a very serious character, and in two cases fatal results are feared. It stated that the express train was late. Dr. Edgar Underhill, of Tipton, and his assistant were speedily on the spot, and rendered valuable aid to the sufferers, many of whom were conveyed to their houses in a very short space of time, whilst others were sent to the neighbouring hospitals at Dudley and Birmingham. The passengers describe the shock of the collision as being exceedingly severe. Both trains were going about twenty miles an hour at the times, and were travelling in opposite directions. There is a sharp curve and a slight incline at the place, and it is possible the driver of the Wolverhampton train failed to notice that the signal was against him in time to use his brake. The main line was completely blocked, and no trains from Birmingham reached Wolverhampton for several hours after the occurrence. After some hours working, the branch line was cleared, and the traffic was diverted that way, the trains between Birmingham and Wolverhampton running *via* Bescot Junction and Wednesbury, some twelve miles round. Crowds of people, who had gathered at the station awaiting friends coming for the holidays, were alarmed on learning of the disaster, and it was hours before they learned that there had been no fatal casualties. Considerable damage was done to the rolling stock.

LORD DERBY ON COFFEE TAVERNS AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Lord Derby being present at the opening of a coffee tavern in Broughton, Manchester said:—He was very glad of the opportunity of bearing his testimony to what he believed to be the thoroughly sound character of this movement. It rested upon an essentially sound basis, for both from a philanthropic and patriotic point of view it deserved all the support which it was likely to receive, and as far as he can judge, it was likely to receive a good deal. Those who could carry their recollections back for five and twenty years had heard the liquor question discussed from every possible point of view. He had never been a great believer in coercion or prohibitive action where a national taste was concerned, and where they had to deal with people like ours. No doubt the legislature might do something, and what it could do it ought to do in the way of putting temptation out of people's way; but if they went beyond that, and tried to keep liquor from people who really want it, however desirable they might consider the object to be, he believed they would fail in the attempt, and by creating a feeling of opposition and antagonism to the law, they would introduce an evil almost as great as that they were attempting to oppose. Therefore, he thought that that branch of the temperance party, if he might call it such, which had undertaken the setting up of coffee taverns, had got hold of the stick by the right end; because there was no question here of prohibition or coercion; there was no attempt to prevent any man, if unfortunately he preferred the public-house from going there, but there was an attempt to give every man a fair option to give him his choice of indulging in a kind of refreshment which they all agreed was better for his pocket, better for his stomach, and better for his brains. He had sometimes been asked whether this movement was business philanthrophy. He hoped it was business, because of it was looked at from any other point of view it would soon come to grief. They believed the taverns would be, and ought to be, self-supporting; in point of fact, in many places they had become already, at the outset, highly remunerative; but they also believed that the pioneers of such a movement must be prepared to run a little risk. One of the advantages of the movement was that if it failed nothing worse would happen than that a little money would be lost. If it succeeded, and he believed it would, it would have brought about gradually and unostentatiously what might end in being a very great and real social reform.

HOW A MOSQUITO BITES.

The bill of a mosquito is a complex institution. It is admirably calculated to torment. The bill has a blunt fork at the head, and is apparently grooved. Working through the groove, and projecting from the centre of the angle of a fork, is a lance of perfect form, sharpened with a fine bevel. Beside it the most perfect lance looks a handsaw. On either side of this lance two saws are arranged, with the points fine and sharp and the teeth well defined and keen. The backs of these saws play against the lance. When the mosquito alights with its peculiar hum, it thrusts in its keen lance, and then enlarges the aperture with the two saws, which play beside the lance until the forked bill with its capillary arrangement for pumping blood can be inserted. The sawing process is what grates upon the nerves of the victim, and causes him to strike wildly at the sawer. The irritation of a mosquito bite is undoubtedly owing to these saws. It is to be hoped that the mosquito keeps his surgical instruments clean, otherwise it might be a means of propagating blood diseases.

NEAPOLITAN WOMEN.

At Naples, the men are of a handsome race, but the women possess much less beauty than throughout the rest of Italy. Very few pretty females are found, and in general the expression of their countenance is far from being agreeable. Their gaze is too bold, their voice harsh and masculine, their complexions are pale and yellow. Corpulence here passes for an appendage to beauty. The Moors have the same idea, and on this point, as on many others, Naples is still affected by its African vicinity. The want of beauty, and especially of grace, among the greater part of the Neapolitan women is traceable to the gross food on which they subsist, the violence of their passions, their entirely sendentary life, and the little care they take of themselves. All these defects are particularly striking to a stranger arriving from Florence, Rome, or Genoa—those three nurses of beautiful forms. The Neapolitans, however, are perfectly contented with their native women; young or old, pretty or ugly, there is none without an admirer. In this respect Naples may pass for the paradise of the ladies. It must be confessed, also, that the heat of the climate, and the volcanic sulphureous atmosphere of Naples, cannot but deprive them of their personal charms. A woman is old at thirty; at fourteen she is all that she can be. But neither the climate nor the mode of life can deprive them of the lustre of their black eye; the charming expression of their lips, when not disfigured by their drawling and affected pronunciation; and the perfection of their hands and feet.

CURIOUS FACTS.

Serpents are said to obey the voice of their master. The trumpet-bird of America followed its owner like a spaniel, and the jacana acts as a guard to poultry protecting them in the field all day from birds of prey, and escorting them home at night. In the Shetland Isles there is a gull which defends the flock from eagles; it is therefore regarded as the privileged bird. The chamois, bounding over the mountain, are indebted for their safety in no small degrees to a species of pheasants. The bird acts as the sentinel; for as soon as it gets sight of a man, it whistles—upon hearing which, the chamois, knowing the hunters to be near, sets off at good speed. The artifices which partridges, and plovers employ to delude their enemies from the nest of their young may be referred to as a case in point, as well as the adroit contrivance of the hind for the preservation of her young; for when she hears the sound of dogs, she puts herself in the way of the hunter, and starts in a direction to draw her away from her fawns. Instances of the effect of grief upon animals are no less remarkable. The writer already cited says: "I knew a dog that died of sorrow at the loss of his master, and a bullfinch that abstained from singing ten entire months, on account of the absence of its mistress. On her return it immediately resumed its song." Lord Kaimes relates an instance of a canary which, while singing to a mate, hatching her eggs in a cage, fell dead; the female left the nest, and finding him dead, rejected all food, and died by his side.

THE INVENTOR OF GAS-LIGHTING.

The inventor of gas-lights is said to have been a Frenchman, Philippe le Bon, an engineer of roads and bridges, who in 1772 adopting the idea of using, for the purpose of illumination, the gases distilled during the combustion of wood. He laboured for a long time in the attempt to perfect his crude invention, and it was not until 1799 that he confided his discovery to the Institute. In September, 1800, he took out a patent, and in 1801 published a memorial containing the result of his researches. Le Bon commenced by distilling wood, in order to obtain from it gas, oil, pitch and pyroligneous acid; but his work indicated the possibility of his obtaining gas by distillation from fatty or oily substances. From 1799 to 1802 Le Bon made numerous experiments. He established at Havre his first thero lamp; but the gas which he obtained being a mixture of carbureted hydrogen and oxide of cordon, but imperfectly freed from its impurities, gave only a feeble light and evolved an insupportable odour, and the result was that but little favour was shown to the new discovery. The inventor died, ruined by his experiments. The English soon put in practice the crude ideas of Le Bon. In 1804, one Winsor patented and claimed the credit of inventing the process of lighting by gas. In 1805 several shops in Birmingham were illuminated by gas manufactured by the process of Winsor and Murdock. Among those who first used this new light was James Watt. In 1816 the first use of gas was made in London, and it was not until 1818 that this invention, really of French origin, was applied in France.

THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

M'Clure, who had seen 26 years' service, and had already distinguished himself in the Artic when first lieutenant, under Sir James Rose, in 1848-9, was appointed to the command of the Investigator, in the expedition under the leadership of Captain Collinson of the Enterprise. Both ships sailed on the 10th of January, 1850, for Behring's Straits, by way of Cape Horn. It was not till the end of June that the deeply-laden Investigator came in sight of Owhyhee, and M'Clure, was grudging every hour's delay, for the time of the season closing it was not far off, and he had yet a long voyage before him, and that voyage to be undertaken alone, as the two ships had parted company. He was indebted to a merchant sailor at Honolulu for advice to steer a direct course to the northward, and this he did; by the end of July the Artic Cable was crossed, and then he bade adieu to the world for an indefinite period. He fell in with H.M.S. Herald, and when he shook hands to say farewell to the commander, Captain Kellett, there must have been a strange sensation in the hearts of both, for both knew that from where they stood there was before M'Clure 900 miles of shoal and dangerous coast on the one hand, and on the other a heavy and hopeless sea of ice. The Investigator had not long borne up on her solitary course, under a heavy press of sail, when the signal was made, "Had you better not wait forty-eight hours?" The reply was characteristic. "Important duty. Cannot upon my own responsibility." And they went northward, until they rounded the north-western extremity of the American continent, and began there progress towards the eastwards, and towards home.—*Heroes of Britain in Peace and War.*

Learn to live on what thou hast acquired; despise wealth gained by iniquity; be contented with what thou hast; abstain from making free with what does not belong to thee.

Ideas go booming through the world louder than cannon. Thoughts are mightier than armies. Principles have achieved more victories than horsemen or chariots.

Public Notices.

STANLEY SPORTS, STEEPLECHASE (for Horses), and FLAT RACES (for Ponies not exceeding 14·2 and 13 hands high) are fixed for Saturday, July 5th, 1879. 58n

NOTICE.

TRESPASSERS on Number One Farm, will be prosecuted. 699n

THE Tradesmen of Shotley Bridge will CLOSE their SHOPS every Wednesday, at One o'clock, commencing on Wednesday, June 4th, until the last Wednesday in September. 60n

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE United Friendly Societies of Consett and District intend holding their Annual GALA, on Saturday, July 19th, 1879, in connection with which there will be a Grand ROSE SHOW. 875m

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 or Poisoning the waters deputed to the Association, or taking fish therein by any other illegal means. By order of the Committee

NOTICE.

THE HOBSON BRASS BAND Seventh Annual SPORTS and GALA will be held on Saturday, July 26th, 1879. For particulars, see Bills.
81n R. S. PATTERSON, Sec.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

ANY Person found Trespassing in pursuit of Game, gathering Mushrooms, Brambles, &c., on Middle Heads, Oliverford, Middles, Knitsley Grange, Aller Heads Lyerdeen, Rowley, Dean Houl, and Healeyfield Farms will be Prosecuted as the Law directs.
July, 1878. 7132

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MR. J. LAX, on the express wish of several Friends, has consented to deliver his LECTURE on "The Antiquities of the Derwent Valley," in the above Chapel, on Wednesday Evening, June 11th, 1879, to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock. The Rev. W. H. MILWARD will preside. A Collection will be taken at the close of the Lecture on behalf of the Sunday-school Fund. 61n

BEAMISH, PONTOP, AND CONSETT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE above Society will hold their ELEVENTH ANNUAL SHOW OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOGS, POULTRY, &c., at Gateshead, on Wednesday, August 20th, 1879. Prize Lists on application to

JOHN RICHARDS, } Secs.
GEORGE RIDLEY, }

Beamish, May 29th, 1879. 68n

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

AFTERNOON EXCURSION.

ON SATURDAY, the 14th June, an EXCURSION TRAIN will leave BENFIELDSIDE for TYNEMOUTH, at 1·40 p.m.

Fare there and back, Third Class, 1s.

The Return Train will leave Tynemouth at 6·15 p.m., the same day.

For further particulars, see Special Bills.

Newcastle, June 1879. 90n

ASSEMBLY ROOM, CONSETT.

AN EVENING CONCERT will be given by the Consett and District Choral Society, on Tuesday, June 10, 1879. Soloists—Mrs. McMAHON, Misses TURNBULL and REED, Messrs. C. STELLING, P. SURTEES, C. DAVISON, and C. STEPHENSON. A Chorus of about Eighty Voices.

Pianist ....Miss HUMPHREY.
Conductor..........Mr. C. STEPHENSON.

Doors open at Half-past Seven; Concert to commence at Eight.

Admission—Reserved Seats, 2s.; Second Seats, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Tickets may be had of Mr. T. L. GLEDSTONE, Bank, Mr. J. DAVISON, Front Street, Mr. W. DAVISON, Middle Street, Mr. POTTS, Middle Street, Mr. JOS. WHITEHEAD, Havelock Street, and "Guardian" Office, Consett; Mr. JAMES PALLISER, Blackhill; from any of the Members of the Society; and from Messrs. GEO. NEASHAM and CHAS. DAVISON, Hon. Secs.

LANCHESTER WESLEYAN CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.

ON Sunday, June 8th, 1879, HENRY BROOKS, Esq., A.C.P., of Darlington, will preach in the Wesleyan Chapel, Lanchester, in the Afternoon at Two, and in the Evening at Six o'clock.

On Tuesday, June 10th, the Rev. P. MACKENZIE will preach in the same place of Worship, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon. After Service, Tea will be Provided in the Vestry. Tickets, 1s. In the Evening, the Rev. P. MACKENZIE will deliver his interesting and instructive LECTURE on "Job, the Patriarch of Uz: his trials and his triumphs." Chair to be taken at Half-past Six o'clock, by the Rev. W. H. MILWARD. Admission—Front Seats, 1s.; Back Seats, 6d. Entrance to Front Seats by Vestry Door. A Collection after each Preaching Service in aid of the Chapel Fund. 51n

Contracts.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TO LET, the several WORKS required in the Erection of a WAREHOUSE at Consett, for Mr. WILLIAM AYNSLEY. Drawings, Specifications, and Conditions of Contract may be seen at our Office, Town Hall, Shotley Bridge. Tenders are to be delivered to us on or before Monday, the 16th day of June, 1879. No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

JOHN SMITH and SON, Architects.
June 5th, 1879. 87n

TO CONTRACTORS.

TO LET, the several WORKS required in the Erection of an Eight-roomed HOUSE and OFFICES at Castleside, for Mr. ELLIOT LEYBOURNE. Drawings, Specifications, and Conditions of Contract may be seen at our Office, Town Hall, Shotley Bridge. Tenders are to be delivered to us on or before Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1879. No pledge is given that the Lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

JOHN SMITH and SONS, Architects.
June 4th, 1879. 80n

THE CONSETT LOCAL BOARD invite TENDERS for the Finding, Laying, &c., of about 80 Yards of 9in. Sewer. Tenders, marked "Sewer," will be received up to Twelve o'clock on Monday, the 16th inst.

Also, for Cementing about 55 superficial Yards of Footpath. Tenders, marked "Cementing," will be received up to July 1st.

Specifications to be seen at the Board-room, on and after Monday, the 9th inst.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

By Order of the Board.
JOHN ELLIOTT, Clerk.
Local Board Office, Consett, June 5th, 1879. 85n

To Let.

TO LET, the EATAGE of about 20 Acres of Rich Old GRASS MEADOW. Winter Hained.—Apply at the Office of this Paper. 74n

COMFORTABLE LODGINGS for One or Two Young Men. Two Rooms, if required.—Apply at 14, Eltringham Street, Blackhill. 84n

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, situated at 37, Durham Road, Blackhill, lately in the occupation of Mr. FARRAGE.—Apply on the Premises. 40n

A HOUSE TO LET, with immediate possession, in Sherburn Terrace, Consett, containing Six Rooms.—Apply to T. W. WELFORD, Solicitor, Consett. 11n

TENTS TO LET, on very reasonable terms. Lengths—120 by 30ft., and 60 by 30ft.—Apply to E. LOVAT, Medomsley, Lintz Green Station. 201m

HOUSE TO LET at White-le-Head, containing Four Rooms and Cellar and other Conveniences. Stable and Good Water on the Premises.—Apply to D. KIRCUP, Lintz Hall. 54n

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, the large and convenient SHOP, immediately adjoining Mrs. ELDON'S, Victoria Street, Consett.—Apply to ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett. 46e

TO BE LET, CROOK HILL HOUSE, near Boggle Hole, containing Five Rooms, with Garden and other Conveniences attached. Possession can be had at any time on application to WILLIAM TODD. 872m

Business Announcements.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN

ARE NOW SHOWING ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF FASHION FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

IN

Millinery, Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers and Feathers, Silks, Velvets, Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs, Laces, Gloves, Stays, Corsets, Hosiery, Dress Trimmings, and Fancy Goods in every variety.

Dress Materials of every description in all the leading colours.

A choice selection of Ladies' and Children's Jackets and Fichues in special designs (Black and Coloured), Shawls, Skirts, &c. A select assortment of Ladies' Underclothing and Baby Linen.

Men's Mercery, Hats, Caps, Silk Scarfs in new colours and patterns, Braces, White and Coloured Fronts, &c.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,
CONSETT AND DIPTON. 36n

☞ THE NEW DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT!
☞ SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR WHITSUNTIDE!!

THOMAS LATHAM,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

HAS the pleasure to announce that he has made extensive Purchases of New SUMMER GOODS, embracing the Latest Novelties of the Season, and at Prices (in consequence of the tremendous depression of trade) lower than have ever been known.

THOMAS LATHAM offers the fullest advantages of his Cheap Purchases to the Public, his Motto being—"The Best Possible Goods at the Lowest Possible Prices."

Special attention is invited to his New Stock of
MILLINERY BONNETS.
STRAW BONNETS.
STRAW HATS.
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
GLOVES AND CORSETS.
DRESS GOODS.
PRINTS AND GALATEA STRIPES.

GREY CALICOES from 1½d per yard.
HOLLANDS from 3½d per yard.
WHITE FLANNEL (all Wool), 9½d., usual price, 12½d.
BLACK GOODS for Mourning of Superior Quality at most reasonable prices.
CRAPE BONNETS from 2s. 11d. each.
MEN'S FELT HATS from 1s. 11d.
MEN'S SHIRTS, COLLARS, and SCARFS.

THOMAS LATHAM,
FRONT STREET, (NEXT DOOR TO MR. DAVISON, IRONMONGER,) CONSETT. 31n

MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES. KITCHEN RANGES.
REGISTER, GILL, HALL, AND SHOP STOVES.
GAS COOKERS, HEARTH TILES, &c.

DINNING AND COOKE, HOT WATER ENGINEERS,
91, 93, AND 95, PERCY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 689k

TO DRAPERS, MILLINERS, CLOTHIERS, &c.

NEWPORT'S REGISTERED PINS for Window Tickets, are indispensable to Drapers, &c. In Boxes, containing 1 Gross, at 1s. 9d. each. To be had at the *Guardian* Office.

JOSEPH WHALEY,
STANLEY,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he supplies HORSES and CONVEYANCES of all descriptions for Hire. Furniture Removed. Pic-nic Parties arranged for. 917m

N.E.R. Parcel Delivery Agent for Consett and Leadgate,

WILLIAM MURRAY,
CAB PROPRIETOR, CONSETT
(Successor to ISAAC MURRAY).

HEARSE and MOURNING CONVEYANCES of all descriptions for Hire. 726m

NEW CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

SIMON ROWE,

LATE of Allansford, respectfully intimates that he has commenced Business as Wholesale and Retail Confectioner and Plain and Fancy Bread Baker, at 17, Newmarket Street, Consett.

Funerals and Parties of every description supplied.

Brides' Cakes, both Plain and Ornamental, made to order. Address—17, Newmarket Street, Consett.

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.

BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER STORES AND LEMONADE AND SODA WATER MANUFACTORY,
DELVES LANE, CONSETT.

THE Trade and Public of Consett and District are informed that the Old Established Business, heretofore conducted by GEORGE YOUNG, will, on and after May 13th, be carried on under the style or firm of YOUNG and ELSDON, by whom all Orders will be punctually attended to.

All Ærated Waters will be sent out in Codd's Patent Globe Stoppered Bottles. 21m

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

ATKINSON AND PHILIPSON,
15, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,

Invite attention to their unusual large stock of second-hand CARRIAGES, which comprises Landaus, Barouches, Broughams, Omnibusses, Wagonettes, with and without moveable heads, Victoria, Albert, Cottage, Moray, Pony, and other Pheatons, Sporting Pheatons, Pony Cars, &c.

ATKINSON AND PHILIPSON have just published their spring catalogue of part of their stock of second-hand Carriages and Harness, which will be sent prepaid upon application. 904m

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, 1870.

I. DODD
(Widow of the Late A. H. Dodd),
SADDLER AND HARNESSMAKER,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,

IN thanking her late Husband's numerous customers begs to state that the business will be carried on by her Son, in all its branches, and also to inform them that she has now on hand Brass and Silver-mounted Harness; Riding Saddles and Bridles; Martingales; Hunting Breastplates, Bits, Spurs, &c.; Cart and Plough Harness, both Brass and Plain; Hames and all kinds of Chains for Cart, Farming, and Pit Work; also, Second-hand Spring Cart Sets; Stacking Twine, 5d. per lb.; Farmers' Gloves and Dyking Mittens.

Orders from Colliery Owners, Farmers, and others will be promptly attended to.

BELTS AND HOSEPIPES MADE AND REPAIRED.

N.B.—Farmers can have their Work done on their own Premises. 993m

NOTICE.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
DURHAM ROAD, ANNFIELD PLAIN,

HAVING been commissioned, will Purchase Dead Horses, Ponies, Cows, &c. Removal on the shortest notice. Good price given. 78n

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.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

CHARLES TEANEY

RESPECTFULLY intimates that he has Removed to ST. IVES ROAD, LEADGATE, where he will resume his old Business as General Dealer, and hopes, by strict attention to the wants of his many Customers, to merit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed upon him.

Address:
ST. IVES ROAD, LEADGATE. 342m

THE Business carried on by the late ADAM BRODIE and SON, of Middle Street, Consett, will in future be carried on by JOHN BRODIE, the surviving Partner, and all Accounts due to the late Firm will be received by him. J. B. also embraces the present opportunity of returning his most sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Consett and its vicinity for the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed upon the Firm, and begs to intimate that it will always be his highest ambition to meet the wishes of his Customers by keeping a first-class Article at a reasonable price. 49n

NOTICE.

MARQUEES! MARQUEES!!

D. LOGAN will LET out his MARQUEES and TENTS for this Season at great Reduction from former Prices. 60ft. by 30ft., £1 5s.; full length of 100ft., £2 5s. If within five miles, price less. Carting included. These Marquees and Tents have been Let out over 100 times the last three seasons, and have always given satisfaction. Send your orders to D. LOGAN, Iveston, by Leadgate. 28n

Wanted.

SERVANTS.—Ladies requiring Servants and Servants wanting Situations should apply at Mrs. COCKBURN'S Registry Office, 12, Front Street, Consett.

WANTED, a SERVANT GIRL for a Farm House. None need apply but what can Milk.—Apply to THOMAS CARTER, Medomsley. 67n

AGENTS WANTED to SELL LUBRICATING OILS. Commission 10 to 15 per cent.—"BETA," Sidmouth Lodge, Park Road, Richmond, London, S.W.

WANTED, a SERVANT GIRL. Must be accustomed to Farm Work and a Good Milker. Apply to ROBERT TOWNS, West Law, near Shotley Bridge. 77n

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a Handsome SOW, near Pigging to a Prize Boar.—Apply at Rowland's Gill Railway Station.

BUILDING SITES

FOR SALE, in Sherburn Terrace.—Apply to Mr. J. CALVERT. 731m

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

FOR SALE, Four-Horse Power VERTICAL ENGINE and CYLINDER BOILER, with Feed Pump, Hot Well, and Connections, in good working order, with Foundation complete.—Apply to ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett. 36n

TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, an OLD GRASS FIELD, situate at Maiden Law, adjoining the Newcastle Turnpike Road, containing Four Acres or thereabouts, and having a good Frontage suitable for Building Sites. The above is Copyhold. Tenders will be received in writing by WM. WHEATLEY BROWN, Howdon Bank, near Lanchester, up to Thursday, June 5th, 1879. 26n

TO INNKEEPERS, LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS, GROCERS, &c.—A very good Brake, a large Waggonette, an Omnibus, a One-horse Cab, a Brougham, a Landau, a Dog Cart, a Gig, several business Vans and Spring Carts, suitable for soda water makers, &c.; a Hearse and four Mourning Coaches, and a variety of Carriages and Harness suitable for business purposes.—ATKINSON AND PHILIPSON, 15, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-upon Tyne, have just published their spring catalogue of part of their stock, which will be sent prepaid upon application. 903m

To Lend.

MONEY TO LEND on Private Mortgage.—Apply to WM. HALCRO, Solicitor, 1, Mount Pleasant, Consett. 599k

Lost.

LOST or STRAYED AWAY from Low Woodside Farm, on Friday, May 30th, 1879, a Young Dun CUR BITCH. Answers to the name of "Trim."—Anyone detaining it after this notice will be prosecuted. Owner, Mr. R. PICKERING, Low Woodside Farm, near Lanchester. 75n

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. A. Brodie.

Iveston, near Leadgate.

MR. A. BRODIE is instructed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the House of Mr. SIMPSON, Leadgate, the FOUR COTTAGES, with GROUND adjoining, situate in Iveston Lane, at the entrance to Iveston, in the occupation of Mr. J. OLIVER and others.

Date and time of Sale will be given next week.

For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer; Mr. HALCRO, Solicitor, Consett; or Mr. SALKELD, Solicitor, Durham. 89n

Victoria Sale-rooms, Consett.

Positively the Last Three Sales of Superior Linen and Woollen Drapery, which are unavoidably prolonged on account of the Whitsuntide Holidays and the Unfavourable Weather, thus furnishing a last opportunity of obtaining really First-class Goods at a merely nominal price.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, in the Victoria Sale-rooms, Consett, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, June 9th, 10th, and 11th, 1879, the remaining portion of the Superior Stock of LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY, comprising Woollen Cloths; Dresses of the Newest Styles and Finest Fabrics; Black Cords and Lustres; Sheets and Sheetings; Calicoes and Hollands; Shirts and Shirtings; Hosiery of different kinds; Wool and Cashmere Mufflers; Silk Handkerchiefs and Scarfs; Wool Shawls and Shawlettes; Bed and Table Linen; Scotch Fingerings; Skirts and Skirtings; and nearly every other Article connected with the Drapery Trade, together with a large quantity of Wrappers.

Sale to commence at Half-past Seven exactly. No Reserve. Bear in mind these are the Last Three Nights of this Sale. 88n

To Brewers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, and other Capitalists

Valuable Inns, Dwelling-Houses, Shops, and Land, at Consett, Blackhill, and Witton Gilbert for Sale.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr. RICHARD MURRAY'S, Royal Hotel, Blackhill, on Monday, the 23rd day of June, 1879, at Three for Four o'clock in the Afternoon (subject to such conditions as will then be produced and read).

Mr. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer.

LOT 1.—All that Valuable FREEHOLD INN, known as the "Stirling Castle Inn," situate in Ox Place and Nelson Street, Consett, containing Cellar, Bar, Snug, Kitchen, Tap-room, Club-room, Sitting-room, Two Bed-rooms, Stable, and Yard, occupied by Mr. FREDERICK GOLDING. Together with all that FREEHOLD BUTCHER'S SHOP and Premises adjoining the "Stirling Castle Inn," situate in Ox Place, and No. 1, Front Street, containing Shop, Slaughter House, fitted with Two Cranes, Kitchen, Three Bed-rooms, and Small Lumber Room, Yard, Stable and Shed, at present occupied by Mr. J. MAUGHAN.

LOT 2.—All that Valuable FREEHOLD INN, known as the "Coach and Horses Inn," situate in Front Street and Middle Street, Consett, containing Cellars, Bar, Snug, Two Tap-rooms, Kitchen, Shop, Club-room, Sitting-room, and Three Bed-rooms, occupied by Mr. WILLIAM HENRY LEE. Also, all that FREEHOLD SHOP adjoining the "Coach and Horses Inn," being No. 2, Middle Street, occupied by Miss THOMPSON, Hatter. Together with all that FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSE AND SHOP, being No. 13, Front Street, containing Shop, large Warehouse, Five Bed-rooms, Yard, Stable, and Loft, at present occupied by the Trustees of Mr. JAMES LAKE.

LOT 3.—All that FREEHOLD BEER-HOUSE, known as the "Britannia Inn," situate and being No 9, Victoria Street, and Melbourne Street, Consett, containing Cellar, Bar, Kitchen, Pantry, Snug, Parlour, Tap-room, Club-room, Sitting-room, Two Bed-rooms, Stable, and Yard, occupied by Mr. JOHN MORGAN.

LOT 4.—All that FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSE AND SHOP, being No. 3, Front Street, Consett, containing Shop, Kitchen, small Warehouse, Three Bed-rooms, Yard, and Conveniences, occupied by Mr. GEORGE CAREY, Grocer. Also, all that FREEHOLD COTTAGE, situate behind the Shop occupied by Mr. CAREY, being No. 21, Nelson Street, containing Two Rooms, occupied by Mr. ROBERT STOREY.

LOT 5.—All that FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSE AND SHOP, being No. 11, Front Street, Consett, containing Shop, Kitchen, Pantry, Three Bed-rooms, Yard, and Conveniences, occupied by Mr. WM. BOAL, Fruiter. Also, all that FREEHOLD WAREHOUSE, with ROOM above the same, situate behind the Shop occupied by Mr. BOAL, being No. 11, Nelson Street, occupied by Mr. MICHAEL SLOAN.

LOT 6.—All that FREEHOLD COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSE, situate in Nelson Street, Consett, occupied by Mr. WILLIAM AYNSLEY, Grocer.

LOT 7.—Several PLOTS OF COPYHOLD LAND, available for Building Sites, delightfully situate, and abutting on Benfieldside Edge Road, with a magnificent aspect towards the Derwent Vale, and a FIELD, containing 4¼ Acres of good Grass Land, also available for Building Sites, situate at Blackhill, abutting on Ritson's Road on the West, Alma Street, 30 feet wide, on the South, and the North-Eastern Railway on the East.

LOT 8.—All that FREEHOLD INN, known as the "Glendinning Arms," situate in Witton Gilbert, containing Cellar, Bar, Kitchen, Parlour, Smoke-room, Club-room, Three Bed-rooms, Stable and Loft, together with about an Acre of Valuable LAND behind the Inn occupied by Mr. E. EVANS.

LOT 9.—All that FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSE AND SHOP, also situate at Witton Gilbert, and adjoining the "Glendinning Arms Inn," containing Shop, Parlour, Kitchen, Pantry, Two Bed-rooms, and Garden, occupied by Mr. ROBSON.

The Premises can be viewed on applying to the respective Tenants, and further particulars obtained on application to the Auctioneer, Consett, or to

WATSON AND SMITH,
Solicitors, Durham.
Durham, June 2nd, 1879. 83n

TO FARMERS, GRAZIERS, AND OWNERS OF LIVE STOCK.

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

By Mr. J. Jenkins.

Preliminary Notice.—Harvey Street, Consett.

MR. JOHN JENKINS has received instructions from Mr. JOSEPH EURIAN, who is about to emigrate, to Sell the whole of his Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, on Monday, June 16th, 1879. For particulars see future Advertisements. 91n

Trafalgar Street, Sale-rooms.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Monday, June 9th, 1879, a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and BOOTS and SHOES, belonging to parties leaving the neighbourhood,

Mr. JOHN JENKINS, Auctioneer,

Consisting of very Handsome Walnut Table, on Four Pillars; Mahogany Centre Table; Mahogany Sofa; Mahogany Lobby Drawers and Bookcase; Birch Drawers; 2 Bed-room Drawers; excellent Press; Drawers and Cupboard; Mahogany Cheffioneer Bedstead; Desk Bedstead; 2 Tester Iron Bedsteads; 3 French Bedsteads; 2 Camp do.; 4 Pair of Mattresses; Feather Bed; Down Bed; 2 Flock Bedsteads; Wash-stand and Dressing Table; 3 Wringing Machines; 2 Cornice Poles; 2 Sets of Stair Rods; Filter; 6 Birch Chairs; Canary and Cage; Mahogany Bookcase; Round Table; Kitchen and Tea Tables; assortment of Pictures; 2 Posstubs and Staff; Bed-room and Windsor Chairs; first-class Sewing Machines, in working order; 2 Armchairs; Parlour and Kitchen Fenders and Fireirons; 2 Pig Troughs; 2 Cradles; 2 Forms; Tubs, Pails, Pots, and Pans; 2 Kettles; 3 Frying Pans; together with a large assortment of other Goods.

Sale to commence at One o'clock.

The Boots and Shoes will be Sold in the Evening. 93n

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. J. Oley.

Leadon, Burnopfield.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY has been instructed by Mr. CHARLES GIBSON, who is about to emigrate, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Leazes, on Monday, June 23rd, 1879, at One p.m., the whole of his very Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SHOEMAKER'S LASTS, and CLOSING MACHINE, &c. For particulars, see Handbills. 86n

JOSEPH OLEY,
THE AGRICULTURAL AUCTIONEER AND VALUER.

OFFICE—
10, WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

By Mr. H. Brown

West Stanley.

MR. HENRY BROWN will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, June 9th, 1879, at 103, West Stanley, the whole of the Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE belonging to JOHN GRAY, who is emigrating to New-Zealand, comprising Three-quarter Chest of Mahogany Drawers; Mahogany Press; 6 Mahogany Hair-seated Balloon Back Chairs; Mahogany Card Table; Mahogany Dressing Table; Small Chest of Drawers; 4 Polished Chairs; Smoking Chair; Windsor Chair; Kitchen Table and Form; Round Tea Table; American Clock; Pictures; Four-posted Bedstead; Iron Bedsteads, with Mattresses; Door Mats; Parlour Fender and Fireirons; 2 Bed-room Fenders; Kitchen Fender and Fireirons; Tidy; Bed-room Carpets; Stair Carpets and Rods; Chamber Ware; 2 Cornices with Rings; Child's Chair; Cradle; Perambulator; large Clothes Horse; 3 Metal Pans and Steamer; Preserving Pan; Poss Tube and Staff; Kitchen Utensils of all kinds, with other useful Articles, too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at One o'clock prompt. 82n

By Mr. W. Raw.

Castleside.

MR. WILLIAM RAW, instructed by Mr. THOMAS REDSHAW, of Castleside, who is about to emigrate to Canada, will SELL BY AUCTION, the whole of his Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, &c., on Saturday, June 7th, 1879, comprising good Kitchen Press; beautiful Mahogany Eight-day Clock; Chest of Drawers; 2 Centre Tables; Kitchen Table; good Birch Longsettle; 2 Rocking Chairs; Windsor Armchair; 4 Kitchen Chairs; Sewing Machine; Cradle; excellent Press Bedstead; Iron Tudor Bedstead; short Iron Bedstead; Washstand and Dressing Table; Child's Chair; Writing Desk; 2 Feather Beds; Flock Bed; 2 Sets of Pillows and Bolsters; 6 Bed Quilts; 2 Straw Mattresses; Fender and Fireirons; Kettle; 3 Metal Pans; Frying Pan and Girdle; Baking Board; 2 large Mugs; Posstub and Staff; Delf Rack; Clothes Basket; China Ware and Glasses; Coffee Mill; 2 Brass Candlesticks; Chimney-piece Ornaments; Scriptural Map; Picture; Table Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c. BOOKS—Matthew Henry's Commentary on the Bible, 3 vols., in good order; Bible Educator, by Cassell, 4 vols.; Imperial Lexicon; Cassell's History of England down to 1861, 8 vols.; and several other Valuable Books.

Sale to commence precisely at Two o'clock.

Sale-office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 79n

By Mr. A. Phillipson.

Grand Sale of Household Furniture.

MR. A PHILLIPSON is instructed by Mr. S. BURRELL, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Premises, Corvin Houses, White-le-Head, on Monday, June 16, 1879, the whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other EFFECTS.

Sale to commence at One o'clock prompt. 72n

Sale of Valuable Building Sites and Stones.

MR. A. PHILLIPSON is favoured with instructions from Messrs. BURRELL and PATTERSON to offer for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Broomhill, near Ebchester Station, on Wednesday, June 18th, 1879, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, Two Excellent Freehold BUILDING SITES and a large quantity of BUILDING STONE, as follows:—

Lot 1.—Building Site, comprising 432 sqr. yards.

Lot 2.—Building Site, adjoining the above, comprising 494 sqr. yards.

Lot 3.—170 sqr. yards (more or less) of Blocking Stone.

Lot 4.—180 feet of Hewing Stone, consisting of Mantles, Jambs, Heads, and Sills.

Lot 5.—56 Quoins and 20 feet of Water Tabling.

The Sites command a most picturesque view of the Derwent Valley and Ebchester and Shotley Bridge District, and are within a hundred yards of the Railway Station of the former place.

For further particulars and inspection of the Sites, apply to Mr. JOSEPH BURRELL, Broomhill, or to the Auctioneer, Dipton. 73n

A. PHILLIPSON,
AUCTIONEER, FURNITURE DEALER, &c.,
DIPTON,

IS prepared to BUY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., for Cash, or Remove Goods to his Show-rooms, or any other desirable place, to be Sold by Auction.

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6TH, 1879.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

THE journals that support the present Ministry do not appear in any way to recognise that a dissolution of Parliament in the Autumn will be necessary or expedient. But we venture to predict that there will be a great deal of disappointment and irritation throughout the country if an appeal to the constituencies is not made. It is true that there is no obligation on Ministers to dissolve the House of Commons next Autumn, or, as some people seem to think, at latest in the Spring; for that body has yet another session to run to fulfil its constitutional term, and it might, indeed, be continued in existence until February, 1881. But it is so unusual in this country for Parliaments to be allowed to live out their full legal existence that people would not be contented with such an arrangement, except in quiet "rest and be thankful" times, like those of Lord PALMERSTON. The present are not quiet times, unless it be in regard to home reforms, and here people do not want them to be quiet. In respect to foreign policy and financial matters we have recently had a troublesome period. The Government have been engaged in armed preparation for one possible great war that was happily averted, and in the actual conduct of two lesser wars, one of which is still proceeding; they have added territory to the British Empire in all parts of the world; they have entered into new and important engagements with Foreign Powers; and they have increased the pecuniary burdens of the

country for at least some years to come. They may have pursued the best practicable policy in all these matters, or the majority of the British people may think they have, which politically would amount to much the same thing; but it is just this that is questioned by a large and influential section of the nation, that may turn out in a majority. The recognised leaders of the Opposition have so persistently challenged and condemned almost every important step that Ministers have taken that it would appear very like timidity and distrust in Ministers to put off an appeal to the constituencies till the latest possible time. The exhibition of such feelings would not be favourable to the prospects of Ministers when the inevitable but delayed general election did actually come. The British people like to see such pluck as Mr. GLADSTONE displayed in 1874, in taking up a challenge; and if this exhibition of such a quality did not save him, certainly timidity, hesitation, and procrastination will do no good to Lord BEACONSFIELD's cause. If this statesman really feels any confidence in a prolongation of his power or that of his party by the will of the nation, it would be only reasonable to conclude that he will dissolve Parliament in the Autumn. There are other reasons for this course which should influence Ministers. They have just obtained the credit of satisfactorily concluding the Afghan war, by which they have raised the prestige of the British name in Asia, and that at a moderate pecuniary cost, only part of which will fall on this country. The million or so that we may contribute the cost of this war will do more, ostensibly and palpably, to gratify the national pride than the six millions that were spent to prepare for possible war in Eastern Europe. Then, Ministers are reaping a considerable amount of credit by the steady approach to complete fulfilment of the Berlin Treaty; a process which will probably culminate by the time the Parliamentary session closes. With these two matters fresh in the popular mind, they would have something to go to the country upon; but if they wait for more that a year, they may once more illustrate the transitory character of popular political approbation or even gratitude. Even as regards the Zulu war, a Parliamentary dissolution would be more favourable to the Government this year than next. Sir GARNET WOLSELEY will, no doubt, have satisfactorily cuncluded that business before Parliament rises; but in this Session we can hardly expect to have an adequate Ministerial statement of the full cost of it, while, at any rate, the actual pecuniary provision would have to be made next year. We can hardly suppose that Ministers would allow their alleged success to drop out of mind, and then go to the country immediately after calling upon it to pay the piper for glory much tarnished by irtial reverses. The only thing that Ministers could reasonably expect to be in their favour next year is, that the revival of trade which now seems to be commencing may relieve them from the imputation of producing commercial depression. But this is only a very problematical advantage, while the undoubted disadvantages of delay will be so great that we may be assured that only the expectation of defeat in any case will retard the dissolution beyond this year.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The Government make a rather high-handed exercise of their authority. At times they appear to be wilful for the sake of being wilful. After Isandula they would not send Sir Garnet Wolseley out to supersede Lord Chelmsford, apparently because the Opposition demanded that or some other change. Now that the position is not nearly so critical; now that Lord Chelmsford has relieved Ekowe and redeemed somewhat of his reputation, Sir Garnet is dispatched in hot haste to finish a campaign of which his less-fortunate predecessor has had all the labour and chagrin. Success breeds success, and Sir Garnet, if he is the ablest, is also the luckiest man in the army. No other officer has had so many chances of coming to the front. His appointment to South Africa is generally popular here; for it is now generally acknowledged on all hands that Lord Chelmsford is not the right man in the right place. Whether the army in Natal will be equally pleased is more doubtful. Chelmsford is popular with his men, whilst Wolseley is hated by the common soldiers who have been under him. This, of course, neither proves that he is a bad man nor a bad general. Wellington was cordially hated by his men. Wolseley, like Wellington, is a Martinet.

Victor Hugo has kindly given us leave to annex Zululand as well as the Transvaal. So at least it would appear from his recent extraordinary deliverance—and every deliverance of Victor Hugo's *is* extraordinary—on the subject of slavery. "Go out, peoples," says the poet, "and seize this land of Africa! Take it! From whom? From no one. Take that land from God!"—and soon in sentences consisting mainly, as usual, of full stops, apostrophes, and notes of interrogation. M. Hugo's theory appears to be that, whilst it is a horrid crime to take the men from the land, it is our duty to take the land from the men. Perhaps our enterprising Premier will take courage from his brother poet to continue his policy of extending the empire. As far as Zululand is concerned, however, we have first to "catch our hare."

It is settled that the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess and a large suite, is to visit Australia and they have been invited to open the Exhibition at Sydney about the close of the year. He is to make this voyage in one of the crack vessels of the Navy, and to be escorted by a large squadron. In fact, nothing is to be wanting to lend *eclat* to this first visit of an Heir Apparent to the Antipodes. He will proceed from Sydney to Melbourne, where there is also to be an Exhibition, and the occasion will be seized of drawing still closer the links which unite our Australian colonists with the mother country. The only drawback to the success of the visit is the deadlock which still exists at Melbourne between the Upper and Lower Houses and the sharp division which exists in the colony, in consequence, between class and class. Mr. Berry, the Prime Minister, has set out on his return for Melbourne; but we have yet to learn what he has gained by his visit to this country.

A hundred years ago last Wednesday the first Derby was won, and on the very same day—we are reminded of the fact by his Centenary Festival in Dublin—the poet Moore first saw the light. It was not a good specimen of Derby Days: the weather, though much better than its promises, was not what one expects in the last week of May. The ground was heavy, and, whether the depression of trade has communicated itself to the spirit of traders or from some other cause, there was an absence of genuine Epsom joviality. The big folks were out in full force; the Royal Family was well represented; and the Prince of Wales gave a dinner in the evening to the chief luminaries of the Turf, including the chief sporting politicians—and we have a good many of them yet, in spite of Sir Wilfred Lawson and Mr. Bright—and including one who would have been much better not included at his Royal Highness's table, notwithstanding that the Prince is godfather to his children: the notorious Earl of Aylesford. Never were "correct tips" more at fault; never were sporting prophets more the sport of fortune. The favourites were unplaced, and a horse that no one though much of, ridden by a jockey whose ill success at the Derby had passed into a proverb, and owned by a gentleman who was either so much ashamed of his horse or of the Turf itself that he ran it in an assumed name, came in triumphant. Lord Norreys, the "Mr. Acton" of the Turf, is the eldest son of the Earl of Abingdon. He is a lineal descendant of Sir John Norris, or Norreys, who was accused, together with Lord Rochford, of adultery with Queen Anne Boleyn.

Moore's Centennary Festival arrives opportunely to show that there are some people left to appreciate that just now much depreciated poet. If Lord O'Hagan at Dublin and Mr. O'Connor Power of Cardiff were extravagant in their praise of Moore, on the other hand it is quite the tone of modern criticism to speak of him as a mere melodious rhymster, and to ignore the exquisite thought which is wrapt up in his exquisite imagery and flowing verse.

The preparations for the great International Literary Conference which is to be opened in London on the 9th, are being rapidly completed. There will be a series of discussions on Copyright and the Relations of Authors and Publishers, though I cannot see what practical result can come from this palavar of publishers. The English Committee of Reception include the names of Mr. Froude, Mr. Yates, Mr. Trollope, and Mr. Jenkins, and among the celebrities who are likely to visit us are Castelas, the Spanish orator, who is coming to Oxford to lecture and get a degree, About, Jules Simon, and the Russian novelist (who, by the way, is really a Frenchman), Tourguemieff. The Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon has invited the Conference to look in on the Shakespeare Celebration which was to take place then; and, altogether, they are likely to have a lively time of it.

May has come and gone, and like the six months which preceded it, has left us hardly a memory of anything but winterly weather. In vain we have looked for some permanent sunshine, and the common salutation of friend meeting friend has been throughout the month, "Well, are we *ever* going to have any Summer?" On Derby Day the morning promised ill, and broke its promise; in the afternoon it promised well, and again broke its promise. Late in the evening "the rain decended and the floods came," and in some parts of South London the condition of the streets can only be described in the stock phrase usually applied to extraordinary meteoroligical phenomena; it had "never been equalled within the memory of the oldest inhabitant." All night long and for a considerable part of Thursday morning the rain continued, and many thousands of Londoners must have got wet to the skin. Once more the sewers in many parts of the Metropolis proved wholly inadequate to the task of carrying off the surface water. In spite of repeated warnings, the authorities will not take the matter in hand, and until they do, the result of an extraordinary rainfall will always be serious destruction and discomfort, followed by disease, amongst large populations of the lower-lying portions of the Metropolis.

Ludgate Circus was as impassable the day after the Derby as the *pons asinorum* to a dull boy. The reason was a procession of costermongers with a dead donkey in a cart, with the owner, like Mark Antony at the burying of slain Cæsar, ready to make a funeral oration over the body. It was as much as the police could do to get this strange procession to "move on," and the fun of it all was that it grew out of the Derby Day and one of the not uncommon adventures of the road. In old times "the rich, they rode in gigs and chaises, and we poor fellows trudged like blazes;" but even that doggerel is out of date. A pedestrian excursion to the Derby is a story of the past. He who cannot cab it ties a costermonger's barrow on wheels with an humble jackass to draw him. One such jackass was driven over and killed, and hence the funeral procession which made a block in Fleet Street.

The Leona Daye case was irresistibly funny in some of its circumstances; but Mr. Justice Denman would have acted more wisely by repressing the exuberance of fun with which he appeared to be suddenly seized (for the learned judge is ordinarily sedate enough). English judges are seldom without a keen sense of the ridiculous; but it is the honour of the Bench that they generally keep a tight rein on their wit. It is a little indecorous to twit the parties and witnesses in an action on their names or professional callings. It is such familiarities that bring the American State Courts into deserved contempt.

Local an District News.

Portraits of the late High Sheriff (Col. Joicey) have been presented to the Durham Mechanics' Institute and the Liberal Reading Rooms.

CONSETT CHORAL SOCIETY'S CONCERT.—We beg to remind our readers that the above will take place in the Assembly Room, on Tuesday evening next.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND COAL TRADE.—The collieries in the Blyth district continue to be fully employed, as has been the rule ever since the stoppage of work in the neighbouring county of Durham. The miners are now earning fair wages, and the depression which recently characterised this industry at many of the collieries—especially at Seghill, Shiremoor, and Bebside—is gradually vanishing.

CLEVELAND IRON MINES.—In spite of the general resumption of work at the blast furnaces which were damped down during the late strike of miners, the demand for ironstone in Cleveland is very limited as yet; and at nearly every mine short time is still worked. At one or two of the largest only three days per week are being put in by the miners, whilst at one important work in the Lofthouse district it is not likely that the mine will be put into work this week. Stocks of ironstone have accumulated at the mines to a very considerable extent, and until these are reduced or the demand for iron is larger, there will not be any general improvement in the iron mining industries. Great distress prevails at some of the villages.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLL.—A remedy for Billious and Liver Complaints.—Those who suffer from bile and liver complaints should try the effects of this valuable remedy, a few doses of which will make the sufferer feel elastic and vigorous, remove all impurities, give a healthy action to the liver, and strengthen the stomach. If billious attacks be allowed to continue without using such a preventive, more serious casualties may arise, and the sufferer be consigned to a bed of sickness. Holloway's Pills are an extraordinary remedy, acting immediately in the removal of acidity of the stomach, indigestion, debility, nausea, preparing the food thoroughly for assimilation, rendering each tributary organ perfect in its function and stimulating the kidneys.

THE TEESDALE LEAD TRADE.—The quarterly bargains of the lead miners in the employment of the London Lead Company have just been let at Middleton-in-Teesdale. There has been no further reduction in the number of workmen employed at the Teesdale workings, but at the Weardale mines the London Lead Company have found it necessary to discharge over 50 pickmen and others. A large number of the discharged miners, with their wives and families, have emigrated to the Western States, as have also numerous batches of agricultural labourers and their families. The depression in Weardale and Teesdale is at a very low ebb.

THE DURHAM COAL TRADE ARBITRATION.—The representative committees of the Durham Coal Owners' Association and the Durham Miners' Association met on Saturday at noon at the Wood Memorial Hall, Newcastle, to arrange the preliminaries of the forthcoming arbitration, Mr. Lindsay Wood presiding. The arbitrators named by the coalowners were Mr. David Dale, of Darlington, and Mr. Wm. Armstrong of Pelton, whilst the Miners' Committee announced that Mr. Lloyd Jones and Mr. William Crawford had been selected to represent the men. The representatives chosen are thus the same on both sides as at previous arbitrations, and it was also arranged that the minor details should be the same as on former occasions. The arbitrators afterwards met, when it was agreed to leave the choice of an umpire and the date of the arbitration until a future meeting.

TANFIELD, BURNOPFILED, AND BEAMISH CHORAL UNION.—The second annual festival of this society was held in St. James' Church, Burnopfield, on Whit-Monday. For the last two or three months the individual choirs have been practising the music for this occasion, with two rehearsals in the Parish Church, Tanfield, as being the most central. The final rehearsal took place on Monday afternoon, at Burnopfield, after which a tea was provided in the Temperance Hall, by members of St. James' congregation, and to which about 130 sat down. The service commenced at seven o'clock, and, notwithstanding a continuous down-pour of rain for nearly an hour previous to that time, the church was full. The clergy present were—Rev. T. Stirrup, Vicar; Rev. — Allton, Curate of St. James'; Rev. W. H. Mitchell, Vicar of Leadgate; Rev. T. H. Archdall, Vicar of Tanfield; Rev. Jno. Crennell, Vicar, and Rev. R. Tuson, Curate of Beamish; Rev. J. White, Vicar of Marley Hill; and Rev. T. Heslop, Curate of Collierley. The hymns were 62, 484, and 480, "Church Hymns," and were sung with great heartiness. The anthem was "The Lord is great in Sion," and in this, as also in the canticles and responses, the choirs showed much careful training. The Rev. W. H. Mitchell, Vicar of Leadgate, preached a most suitable sermon from II Chron. V. 12. 13., after which a collection was made for the "poor" of the parish. The union must be congratulated on the success of this, its second, festival, and doubtless, as it grows older, we shall be able to notice improvement year by year. Mr. Ridley, organist of Burnopfield, efficiently presided at the organ.

DERWENT ANGLING ASSOCIATION.—In reference to my remarks recently on the Derwent fishing, a correspondent states that all parties fishing in that river without the consent of the Derwent Angling Association, are liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds, and that the members offer a reward for information regarding such offenders. The association named, which is I understand in a thriving condition, has a large number of members, who are admitted at the nominal fee of 2s. 6d. per annum, and as they possess full privilege from proprietors of land at both sides of the river to pursue their pastime, it is considered, when the low fee for admission is taken into accounts that residents in the district have no legitimate excuse for handling the rod without having added their names to the muster roll of the association. A year or two ago, angling in the numerous becks in the Derwent district was much practised. The members, however, at a recent meeting have by a majority entered their protest against the system. The fish, it is alleged, go into the becks to breed, and gradually make their way once more into the river. It is contended on the other side that this is not so, the fish once having entered the becks remain there, and that much good sport is likely to be lost by the motion just passed. From what I have heard in the distict the point is one of great contention among the association, and it is not unlikely that an extraordinary meeting may shortly be called with the object of annulling the decision already arrived at.—"Elfin," in the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*.

CONSETT COLLIERY.—The prolonged strike has caused a great amount of distress here as in many other places. This has been alleviated to some extent by means of a soup kitchen, which was open on the 2nd of May. The committee desire to tender their sincere thanks to all who so generously rendered aid and assistance. Soup has been served out three times a week.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON A PITMAN.—At the Durham County Petty Sessions on Wednesday, five miners named George and John Grieveson, Geo. Goundry, John Nesham, and Luke Dodds were charged with cutting and wounding Joseph Rule, a fellow miner, at Aykley Heads, on the 31st ult. It appears that on Saturday night Rule and a friend were going home from Durham to Framwellgate Moor. On reaching Akley Heads they saw a party of men standing on the road who attacked them. Rule was knocked down, and his face and head beaten until they were unrecognisable. The prosecutor also sustained severe injuries about the body, but the other man succeeded in getting away without receiving any very material damage. The prisoners were apprehended at their homes on Tuesday morning by Supt. Dunn and his officers, but the injured man was too ill to appear against them on Wednesday. They were therefore remanded until to-morrow (Saturday).

THE POLLUTION OF THE BROWNEY.—The following remarks, confirmatory of what we recently said on the subject, appear in the columns of a contemporary:—"I hear great complaints amongst residents in the valley of the Browney at the wholesale poisoning of fish now taking place in that stream. A few years ago, the quantity of fresh-water trout caught in it was something great, and the excellence of the quality made the Browney the resort of scores of amateur and professional rodmen during the season. It is not so no now; for as I heard a Witton Gilbert gentleman say, in a railway carriage the other day, "The fish are really not worth hooking." The impurities sent forth from some of the neighbouring collieries have told, it appears, with a deadly effect on the finny tribe, whilst not a few members of the animal creation—horses and cattle grazing near the stream—have suffered by drinking from what at one time was to them an excellent begerage. Notwithstanding that various representations have been made from time to time to the colliery owners on the subject, the nuisance goes on unchecked, and several of the inhabitants have in consequence determined now, if possible, to stop what appears to be to all acquainted with the stream a growing nuisance. A very numerously-signed requisition has been got up in the village of Lanchester and neighbourhood, for presentation to the Lanchester Rural Sanitary Authority, requesting them to take means to prevent the pollution, and no small interest will be evinced to learn what steps the Authority decide to take."

MEETING OF COKEMEN AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.—A meeting of men employed in the cokeyards in the district of Annfield Plain and Kyo, was held on Saturday, in the Town Hall, Catchgate. Most of the men belonging to Pontop, Lily, South Derwent, East Castle, Lintz, West Stanley, &c., were in attendance, together with most of the representatives from most of the adjoining districts. In the absence of Mr. Thompson Spark, of Kyo, Mr. Wm. Curtis, of Catchgate, was called upon to preside, and briefly explained the object of the meeting. Mr. Thomas Hart, secretary of the Cokemen's Association; Mr. Thomas Dunne, their president; Mr. James Davison, Mr. John Bell, and Mr. Isaac Ealand, severally addressed the meeting, and were attentively listened to throughout. Mr. John Bell, of Old Shildon, proposed, and Mr. Isaac Ealand, of Byers Green, seconded the following resolution:—"That this meeting is perfectly convinced the only method of obtaining our just rights is by thorough organisation of the cokemen of this county as a body, and that the best mode of settling disputes in the wages question is by open arbitration. We hereby pledge ourselves to render every assistance in our power to the association in organising this district, in order to demand back at the first opportunity the last reduction in our wages." This resolution was unanimously agreed to and carried by acclamation. Votes of thanks were unanimously accorded to the chairman and speakers.

GAME TRESPASS AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—At the Hexham Petty Sessions, on Tuesday, before Mr. Robert Wallis (chairman), Mr. Chas. Riddell, and Captain Atkinson, Joseph Angus, pitman, Shotley Bridge, was summoned for game trespass on the Low Waskerley Farm, belonging to Thomas Wilson, Esq., on the 19th ult. Mr. W. Taylor prosecuted, and Mr. Welford defended. Defendant was seen at four o'clock in the morning by William Yuille, jun., game watcher, and P.C. Bell, of Shotley, to incite a greyhound after a hare on Low Waskerley Farm.—Mr. Welford: Was P.C. Bell in company with you?—Yuille: Yes.—Mr. Welford: Is that the way you keep the police occupied at Shotley Bridge?—Defendant, having been previously convicted, was fined £5 and costs, amounting to £6 3s., which was paid in court.—John Fairbank and Matthew Stobbs, pitmen, Allendale Cottages, were summoned on two charges each, for game trespass on Whittonstall Farm, on the 17th ult., the game of which was in the hands of Robt. Dickinson, Esq., Shotley House, and for using two greyhounds to kill game without a game license. Stobbs, for the first offence, was fined 20s. and costs, or fourteen days, and for the second offence 50s. and costs, or a month's imprisonment with hard labour; and Fairbank was fined 20s. and costs in one case or fourteen days, and in the other 10s. and costs or fourteen days' imprisonment. The men said they had no money, and were removed in custody.

ASSAULT BY A GAMEKEEPER.—ALLEGED POISONING OF FOXES.—On Tuesday, John Webb, gamekeeper, Kirkheaton, was summoned at the Hexham Petty Sessions for assaulting Michael Bowman at Ingoe, in the Chapelry of Kirkheaton, on the 25th ult. Mr. T. W. Welford, for the complainant, stated that complainant was a labourer living at Ingoe, and on Sunday evening, 25th ult., Webb had come up to him while he was sitting on the ground smoking his pipe, and brutally assaulted him by repeatedly striking him with his fists and felling him down. It appeared that this unprovoked assault arose in consequence of Bowman—who was a sportsman, and often followed the Tynedale Hunt—having, it was alleged, told Cornish, the huntsman, that the fox had been poisoned by Webb, the gamekeeper. The contents of the stomach of the fox were analysed.—The Chairman: We do not wish to hear that.—Mr. Welford: It was found to be poisoned.—Bowman was then called, and stated that the first words which defendant addressed to him were "What made you take the fox to the kennels?" He replied, "Who said so?" Webb replied, "You did take it," and thereupon assaulted him.—James Armstrong and Margaret Tate having been called in support of the complainant's statement, Webb admitted the assault, but said he was aggravated to it. Bowman had gone into the fox cover; he did not know the fox was dead, and had taken the fox to the kennels, in order to get him into ill-will with the gentlemen of the hunt. He thought a good thrashing would do him more good than summoning him. He admitted striking him four times but never kicked him.—The Chairman (Mr. R. Wallis) said he had done a foolish thing by taking the law into his own hands.—Webb: The man had no right to go into the fox cover.—The Chairman: You have done a foolish thing, even if you had just provocation. You will be fined 20s. and costs; it would have been a severer penalty if the costs had not been so heavy.—Mr. Welford and complainant afterwards returned into court and said that Webb was threatening their lives.

MR. R. L. MARKHAM, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Surgeon Dentist, attends No. 12, Mount Pleasant, Consett, every Monday from Eleven a.m. to Three p.m. 15lm.

SCHOOL TREAT AT CONSETT.—The scholars attending the Consett National and Church Sunday-schools had their annual treat on Whit-Tuesday, in a field the new Vicarage. Tea was served up in the National School, which the little people seemed to enjoy.

STRIKE OF PUDDLERS IN AMERICA.—A telegram from Pittsburg, on Monday, says in consequence of a strike among the puddlers, all the iron mills in the vicinity of that town have stopped working, and a lock-out is threatened, by which 50,000 men will be thrown out of employment. A proposal has been made to settle the dispute by arbitration.

Whilst some workmen were engaged a few days ago in making alterations on some land between the estates of Mr. Chapman, of Silksworth Hall, and Mr. Beckwith, of Silksworth House, they came upon a stone coffin, which on being opened was found to contain human remains, together with antique weapons.

THE DURHAM COLLIERY MECHANICS.—A meeting of the executive committee of the Durham colliery mechanics was held on Wednesday, at the Half Moon Hotel, New Elvet, Durham, when the secretary reported that he had attended by invitation several meetings of the men at various collieries and explained the objects and working of their association. Several lodges were formed, and the success of his visits was far beyond his expectations.

WITTON PARK IRON WORKS.—The largest of the plate mills at Witton Park Iron Works has just been re-started, and there is now a larger number of men employed at these works than for some time past. Some thousands of pounds have recently been laid out on the plate mills, and the fact that the works have been kept going during the Whitsuntide holidays is regarded as a significant sign of a revival of trade in so far as the district is concerned. The furnaces, which were damped down owing to the recent strike, are now in full blast.

THE ABDUCTION OF GIRLS FROM HOUGHTON WORKHOUSE.—The prisoner, John Smith, was on Wednesday brought before R. F. Boyd, Esq., at the Hougton-le-Spring Police Office, charged with the abduction of the two girls, Jane Cosgrove, aged fifteen, and Isabella Mason, aged fourteen, from Houghton-le-Spring Workhouse, under most disgraceful circumstances, which have already been reported, on the 11th of May. The prisoner still appeared in a very depressed and desponding condition, and on the application of Superintendent Farbridge, he was remanded for eight days.

WATSON'S TAPEWORM SPECIFIC.—W. C. writes from Burley-in-Wharfdale:—"I took your "Tapeworm Specific" as required, and am happy to state that it merits all the praise that we can bestow upon it. I have distributed your circulars about our village, and will do all that I can to spread the easy and effectual cure your remedy produces." Of most Chemists, prices 13½d. (post free, 16½d.), 2s. 9d., and 5s. WATSON'S SPECIFIC POWDERS are the only effctual remedy for Threadworm and Roundworm, No. 1 (adults), No. 2 (children). Prices 7½d. (post free 8½d.), 13½d., and 2s. 9d. Prepared only by J. H. Watson, Chemist, Shipley, Yorkshire, whose name and address are printed on the Government Stamp round each genuine packet. Circulars post free. London Depot: 95, Farringdon Street, E.C. 76n

WASKERLEY SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—A tea party was held in connection with the anniversary of this school on Saturday last, the tables being gracefully presided over Misses Liddle, Hudson, and F. and M. E. Skipsey. The weather was very inclement, but there was a larger attendance of visitors and friends than usual. At the conclusion of the tea, a public meeting was convened. Mr. T. J. Muse, Castleside, occupied the chair. A number of recitations and hymns were given by the scholars, while appropriate addresses were delivered by the Rev. A. Latimer, Benfieldside, and Mr. A. S. Coates, Consett. On Sunday the services were continued, when the scholars again took a prominent part by reciting and singing. Short but impressive sermons were also preached by the Rev. A. Latimer and Mr. A. S. Coates. The choir was present on each occasion, and rendered several choice selections of music in a creditable manner. All the services were well attended, and, notwithstanding that a number of the work people are engaged on short time, the collections amounted to £4 4s., being 4s. more than last year.—*Correspondent.*

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—The children attending this school had their annual pic-nic on Monday last. After several hymns had been sung and prayer offered up by the Pastor, the scholars gleefully took their places, and, accompanied by their teachers, marched in procession to Bridge Hill, where, thanks to Mr. William Annandale, a field had been set apart for their use. A spot better adapted for the purpose it would be difficult to find; carpeted with grass, short as a bowling-green, and situated on a gentle eminence commanding a magnificent view, while a commodious shed, as a refuge against inclement weather, left nothing to be desired. On arriving on the ground the young people were entertained to tea and an unlimited supply of good things, after which they dispersed over the field, to engage in the various sports and pastimes incidental to the season, among which were several somewhat amusing competitions for prizes given by the teachers. Later in the afternoon a number of the congregation and their friends sat down to tea. The tables were presided over by the following ladies:—Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Jack, Miss Fadzon, Miss Robinson, and Miss Ridley. The delicate viands which graced the tables were prepared by Mrs. Taylor, assisted by a friend, while the whole of the scholars' spice and fruit-cakes was prepared by Mrs. Richardson, of Ledger Terrace, Blackhill. As the number of adults who partook of the tea was very much under that of former years, a considerable quantity of bread was left on hand, and, as that entailed a loss to the school fund, it was deemed advisable—in order to turn the surplus bread into cash—to have a supper in the school-room adjoining the church, on the following night. Conformable to this arrangement sixty-three friends sat down to supper in the school-room at eight o'clock on Tuesday evening. After the cloth had been removed, the Chairman, Mr. Forsyth, remarked that, as he had an interesting programme before him, he would not detain the audience by any observations. They all knew the object of their meeting, and he was exceedingly gratified by the alacrity with which so many responded to the hasty invitation. The choir then gave a part song, "Oh, who will o'er the Downs," after which Miss Alice Unsworth sang a Scotch song, entitled "Within a mile o' Edinburgh town." This lady's accentuation of the Scotch language was remarkably good, and both her songs were highly appreciated. A trio, by Messrs. Bain, Hetherington, and Forrester, was much admired, and a quartet, by Miss Wright, Miss Lumsden and Messrs. Brown and Bain, was also very sweetly rendered. A recitation by Mr. Inglis was, we need scarcely say, exceedingly well done. This gentleman is an adept in personation of character, and in few pieces is this shown to so great advantage as in "The use of spectacles in Church." Mr. Waugh also contributed his quoto towards the entertainment by his spirited and eloquent defence of the "Lone widow," at the famous trial of the more famous Pickwick. Sergeant Cruickshank gave a reading, and also a very appropriate address. He regretted his inability to be present throughout the whole of the entertainment. Public holidays to men in his position meant extra work. He believed, however, that such meetings were productive of much good, as people were thereby knit together. Votes of thanks to the ladies and others were duly accorded, after which the stirring strains of "Auld lang syne," sung by the company, brought a very enjoyable meeting to a close.

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"NINETY-EIGHT:"

A STORY OF THE IRISH REBELLION

By the Author of "Fortune's Fool," and other Romances

CHAPTER XXI.

A "GREAT NIGHT" IN THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.

Maurice and his friends were now safer than they were before Jackson's death; they had no longer any fear of sudden arrest in consequence of damaging revelations, and thus were more at liberty to play their parts as conspirators. While Tone was gone, and so was Hamilton Rowan; but there were enough of the heads of the "Directory" left to keep the organisation alive.

"If they pass the Relief Bill, by Jove, we're done for," said Emmett to Maurice. "The Catholics will feel so grateful for such a favour, that they'll feel bound to remain quiet, if not to support the Government."

"You need fear no such calamity," answered our hero. "The Relief Bill is prejudged, and will be lost to a certainty. Grattan, who has charge of it, knows what its fate will be, and is prepared for the worst."

"Well, let them throw the bill out if they please, we'll soon have thousands of new recruits if they do so."

This Relief Bill was meant for the benefit of the Catholics, and had been watched with anxiety by the whole country. On the night of the second reading the wildest excitement prevailed in Dublin; yelling crowds gathered in front of the entrance to the House of Commons in College-green, and troops of dragoons rode hither and thither to protect the approach of members. Every class of the population was represented in the streets—beggars, craftsmen, tradesmen, gentlemen, and even Trinity students, who set the college authorities at defiance, and threw in their voice in favour of the popular bill of the popular leader, Mr. Grattan.

A mighty battle was anticipated in the House that night—a battle upon which depended the liberties of the Catholic population.

Bribery, it was rumoured, had been extensively practised to insure the overthrow of the measure, and scores of members to whom Mr. Grattan had looked for strenuous support failed him in his hour of need.

The crowd outside the Parliament House gave the members a varying reception. Some were hooted, like "Duigenan, the Castle hack," and the Beresfords; and others, like Curran and Grattan, and the Ponsonbys, were enthusiastically cheered.

But the most brilliant ovation was reserved for Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who arrived in a splendid landau. Cheer after cheer rent the air as he made his appearance, and the statue of King William, adjacent, was shaken to its very foundation by the roar of the multitude. Lord Edward wore a green silk neckerchief, and at sight of this prominent display of the national colour, the applause was doubly intensified.

"Hould your head up, me bould boy," roared one of the young lord's admirers. "Be me sowl, its ye'rsell that isn't ashamed or afeerd of their black looks or their frowns."

"*Height mille daoul*, man, why would he?" said another. "Isn't he our own mimber—the mimber for Ireland? Bad scran to me if they've got a better man than him in the house, wid all their English ginthry an' their foine airs."

"Tell the villians ye'r mind, me hayro!" cried a third. "An' tell thim a bit of our mind, too, *alanna*. Tell thim there isn't a Sassenach among 'em but we'd like to pitch into the Liffey; an' I'll go bail that the weight of their own sins an' their bribes 'id sink thim as deep as St. Cronan's well."

Lord Edward listened half seriously, half-amused, to the ravings of the mob, and delayed his entrance in order to catch what was said. But, seeing that the dragoons were casting threatening glances in the direction from whence the voices issued, he lifted his hat politely to the crowd, and passed in.

Grattan's spare, meagre figure, wasted by care and anxiety, was seen for one moment as it flitted like a ghost from a side chair. The mob raised a welcoming shout to greet the mighty orator; but with something like an expression of proud reserve on his features, he turned away and entered the hall. No man courted popular favour less than Henry Grattan; his soul shrank from even this tinge of corruption; he scorned the reward which would have gladdened the hearts of less honourable politicians. To-night, of all nights, he was less disposed to pander to the mob.

Inside the magnificent chamber of that hall in College-green there was now exhibited a scene which, in its brilliancy, might command the admiration of the most unconcerned observer. Ranged round the carved oaken benches were men of the highest talent and genius—men of learning and science—powerful statesmen—great orators—keen, clever lawyers. No assembly in Europe contained in those days such a wealth of wit and brilliancy.

The Attorney General, Mr Toler, led the opposition to the bill, in a speech noted for the strength of its invective. Member after member then rose to condemn the measure, and the debate became hot, fierce, and personal.

"The wretched peasant," cried one orator, a bitter enemy to Grattan, "whose head is counted to swell the number of backers boasted by the United Irish Society, is called on by his priest to subscribe to these petitions, and is told that Mr. Grattan is to relieve him from rent and wretchedness. The innocent man blesses Mr. Grattan, and is plundered of his scanty earnings by covert traitors."

"We are told, sir," said another "if we do not comply with their demand the Catholics will rebel. If this loyalty is so loose a cloak as to be thrown off in every contest for rank and power, I, for one, say, 'let them rebel.'"

One rebel was made in the house that night. Arthur O'Connor, in the heat of the debate, defended his countrymen strongly from the charges brought against them. Next day he received a note from the noble lord who "owned" his seat, calling on him to resign, and in a week he was a foremost member of the United Irish Society.

Throughout the night the fight went on, Curran and Grattan and the Ponsonbys struggling to the last to save the bill. They heard the shouts and cries of the mob outside, and redoubted their efforts to achieve success. All was to no purpose, however. The Government was too strong to be beaten. When the morning dawned College-green was still filled with people whose haggard faces told of their night's vigil in the open air. The dragoons were there too, racing backwards and forwards, their drawn swords in their hands. Still the debate went on in the House, and still the crowd waited. Nine o'clock, ten o'clock, eleven o'clock—noon! Then a shout was heard by the people, and they knew that the decision had taken place. Was it victory or defeat? No need to ask, for presently Lord Clare and Jack Toler came running out of the Parliament House, their faces beaming with satisfaction. The Relief Bill had been rejected by 155 votes to 84. The Ministerialists were loud in their glee, which so exasperated the mob that they would have been torn to pieces but for the intervention of the soldiers.

"Good Heaven, it must be war to the knife now!" said young Lord Edward Fitzgerald, as he came forth, leaning on Arthur O'Connor's arm. "Alas! our only hope of peaceful settlement is gone."

"Let it go," answered O'Connor. "Fair means have been tried; we must now use *any* means. War let it be, and the sooner the better, say I."

"Look at Grattan, sir," said Lord Edward, pointing to that gentleman as he made his way into the street. "How my heart bleeds to see him in such pain! How weary and nerveless he seems; his face is the picture of despair."

"Nay, he need not give up the game yet," quoth O'Connor. "*His* tongue has failed to right the wrongs of his countrymen. *We* must try what the strong hand will do."

CHAPTER XXII.

A DUEL IN THE FIFTEEN ACRES.

In the afternoon succeeding the famous debate Maurice was met by Arthur O'Connor, to whom he was well known.

"Good evening," said Mr. O'Connor. "You are the very man I wished to see. The fact is I want you to do me a slight service."

"Oh, willingly," answered Maurice.

"Well then," resumed the other, "I want you to carry a message to Newcomen—a hostile message. You understand?"

"What! Lord Belvidere's man?" asked Maurice in surprise; "He won't fight I'll be sworn. There is not a greater coward in the four provinces; and, besides, he's such a rascal that it would be a disgrace to shoot him."

"I know the fellow's mean spirit," replied O'Connor, "but nevertheless I am determined to fight him. This morning as we were leaving the House, he, in the flush of victory I suppose, made some impertinent remarks concerning myself, which were overheard by Lord Edward and three or four others who were passing. I have no other option but to challenge him, therefore, and perhaps it will be a lesson to him."

"Well, if you are determined on it I have nothing to say. But I would sooner exchange shots with any cut-purse in Dublin than with that sycophant."

"You will probably find him at Daly's," said O'Connor. "Arrange the business as soon as possible, my dear fellow, for I do not wish it to be noised abroad. Do not make any difficulties as to the arrangements; take the man on his own terms, and come to me directly afterwards."

"Am I to understand, then, that you wish me to act for you throughout the whole transaction?"

"If you will be kind enough to do so."

"And if he offers an apology am I to accept the proposal?"

"By Jove, no. I want to teach the fellow to keep his tongue still. I cannot, of course, refuse to accept a full apology; but I wish you would try to avoid coming to that point. You can easily frighten him into fighting. Tell him I am savage, and that nothing will satisfy me but a meeting. Say that I have sworn to post him up in the clubs as a coward if he refuses."

With this the friends parted, and Maurice proceeded to execute his mission. He had no compunction in bringing about such a meeting as the one contemplated, for duels were then common enough, and the most celebrated men of the day had been "out." Curran, Grattan, Ponsonby, Toler, and all the others had fought their own share of duels, and there was one madcap named "Bully" Fitzgerald, said to be in the pay of the Government, who scarcely allowed a week to pass without winging a member of the opposition on the grass plot in the Phœnix.

The man whom our hero was deputed to see—Sir William Gladowe Newcomen—was one of the most notorious "rats" of the day. He was the member for the county of Longford, and his first public act was to sell his constituency, then he sold his patron, then his seat, and lastly (and worst bargain of all) he sold himself. It was a standing joke with the national party to provoke the True Blues in the House by alluding to the "Right Honourable Member for Longford, the coadjutor of the Government."

Maurice, as O'Connor had predicted, found Newcomen at Daly's Club-house. He was in company with Sir Boyle Roche—a foolish buffoon who caused more mischief by his blunders than he ever repaired by his wit. His ludicrous bulls in the House of Commons often turned a serious debate into a scene of riotous laughter. He was the court fool of the period, but his blunders were studied and preconceived, and often did his party more real service than he could have rendered by the most violent exertions of his stinted talents.

The worthy pair had just dined as Maurice entered the room, and sat opposite each other at the table, decanter of wine engrossing the whole of their attention.

"Misther O'Reilly, is it yersel?" said Sir Boyle Roche, advancing to meet our hero, who announced himself by his assumed name. "I haven't the honour of being personally acquainted wid yez, but if it's a service I can rindher ye, spake out an' command me."

"My business is with Sir William Newcomen," answered Maurice; "unless indeed he has forestalled me, and deputed you to act in his behalf."

"Arrah is it me to act in his behalf?" said Sir Boyle Roche, "Me father's son never did anything be halves yet, and wid the blessin' o' God, an' the support of Lord Camden, he never will."

"You misunderstand me, Sir Boyle," replied our hero. "What I mean is that I am here to settle a little affair of honour, and I thought Sir William had appointed you to act as his friend."

"More power to ye, avick," said Sir Boyle, apparently delighted with the prospect of a duel; "it's the best news I've heerd since me Kerry aunt fell into the bog-hole an' was kilt; which so troubled her—poor sowl—that she wint home, and executed her lasht will an' testament, laving me all her foine esthate. Sit down, Misther O'Reilly, an' take a glass of wine."

"Did I hear you aright sir?" said Newcomen. "Did you say that this affair concerned me?"

"Of coorse he did," answered Sir Boyle Roche, "an it's the proud man ye ought to be intirely. Oh, be the sowl o' St. Patrick if I could get some one to challenge me, I'd be as plased as Punch. Begorra, I'd let him shoot me out of gratitude; for I couldn't find it in my heart to kill such a dacint man."

Maurice took a chair and briefly explained the object of his visit. Sir William, on hearing the full particulars, raved and swore. He would not fight he said; he had never handled a pistol in all his life, and he couldn't abide the sight of a naked sword. But his protestations were all to no purpose. Maurice patiently awaited his answer, and Sir Boyle Roche goaded him to madness with his coarse taunts. In his agony of mind Sir William did what no sane man in Dublin could have thought of for an instant—he appointed Sir Boyle Roche as his second. That individual was in the highest glee at the favourable turn affairs had taken; and the bloodthirsty manner in which he rubbed his hands and chuckled at the prospect of the encounter drove his unfortunate principal almost wild.

"Here's to our betther acquaintance, Misther O'Reilly," said Sir Boyle, when they had finished the preliminaries; "an' may ye'r frind Misther O'Connor never want a head to drive a bullet through. Swords or pistols, *avick*? which will ye have?"

"Nay," said Maurice, "the choice lies with you as the challenged party."

"Manin' Newcomen there?" said Sir Boyle, pointing to his friend who had relapsed into a state of terrified stupor. "Oh, thin, be the hand of King Billy, if it's left to him, sorry one or the other he'll chuse. But why would we be talkin' to him at all, at all? Sure can't we settle it peaceably and quietly between ourselves!"

"Certainly, Sir Boyle," answered Maurice; "it is for you to say what the weapons shall be."

"Well, thin," returned Sir Boyle, "be me sowl I'm mightily puzzled wid that same. Newcomen had an uncle and a grand-aunt, or some relation of that sort, in the Heavy Artillery, an' maybe he'd prefer to be kilt wid a blunderbuss, or a cannon, or somethin weighty, ye know."

"Just as you please," said Maurice, laughing, "only my head would rather fight like a Christian, Sir Boyle."

"Oh, be the powers, he shall have every convenience fur that same," said Sir Boyle. "We'll thrate him as tindherly and dacintly as the lord o' the land; an' if he's kilt we'll have three ov the besht *keeners* in the counthry to cry over his bones."

With this Maurice took his leave, and communicated the result of his interview to Arthur O'Connor. That gentleman was pleased at the prospect of shooting Newcomen—his only regret being that the opportunity did not occur before the division on the Relief Bill, when," he added with a smile, "the majority would have been one less, at any rate."

At five o'clock next morning Maurice found himself with his friend in the famous "Fifteen Acres." Here it was that all these "affairs of honour" were settled; and here many a man had paid with his life for an offence given by a light jest or an unmeaning word over night. Arthur O'Connor brought his own "tools," for this was not the first duel he had fought, and he was accounted an excellent shot.

The morning was cold and frosty, and the two friends, who were wrapped up in ample cloaks, sat down on the green sward to await the coming of Sir Roche Boyle and his principal.

"I shall wing him," said O'Connor; "I have no notion of killing the wretch; but I will mark him if I can."

"It would be a pity to stain your hands in such blood," replied our hero. "Ah! Sir Boyle, good morning!" he continued, turning round and encountering that individual. "I hope you've slept well."

"Faith, I did," said Sir Boyle; "and I have not had such pleasant agreeable dhrames for a twelvemonth. I fought fifty duels, and saw Newcomen, here, kilt fifty times over since twelve o'clock last night."

"Don't Sir Boyle; pray don't" said Newcomen, who shivered in every limb at the ferocious words of his second.

"Let us proceed to business, gentlemen," said Maurice. "Sir Boyle, a word with you apart;" and the two seconds walked aside to arrange about the distance.

"Ten paces!" said Sir Boyle, expostulating. "Oh, be the mortal powers, he'll never stand fire, then! He'll run, I tell you, he'll run as soon as ever Misther O'Connor raises his pisthol. Make it fifteen, an' give us the run to his back."

"Well, then," said Maurice; "fifteen let it be. But I shall make no further concession, mind. Duty to my friend forbids it."

"*Rhanmeaoh*!" replied Sir Boyle. "Sorra more we want from ye. An' it isn't even that we'd be askin' only we're wake an' short-sighted, ye see."

Sir Boyle then went to his man, whom, after many struggles and a little cursing, he induced to take his stand in front of one of the umbrageous trees which adorned the park. A pistol was put into his hand, and Mr. O'Connor faced him fifteen yards in advance armed with a similar weapon.

"Shoot low," whispered Maurice to his principal. "Shoot low, for he'll duck to a certainty."

"All right," said O'Connor, "I've covered him to a nicety, and if the pistol does not fail me I'll have his left ear off in two minutes."

The seconds then retired, and Sir Boyle intimated that the antagonists were to fire when he dropped his handkerchief. A death-like silence prevailed as the principals raised their hands and brought their pistols to a level.

"One—two—three!—and fire away!" shouted Sir Boyle Roche, and instantly there were two pistols discharged. When the smoke cleared off Newcomen was seen kicking on the grass, and O'Connor was standing upright in his place.

On examination it was found that the prostrate man had not sustained any serious injury; but O'Connor, true to his word, had shot his left ear clean through.

"Begorra," said Sir Boyle, as he raised his wounded friend, "your hearin' is spoilt intirely, Newcomen, but it's better than being kilt at any rate."

Maurice and O'Connor raised their hats politely to Sir Boyle, and walked off arm in arm.

(To be Continued.)

Sir James Hannen, the other day, in the Probate and Divorce Division, pronounced a decree of judicial separation, with costs, in the suit for divorce instituted by the Rev. Newman Hall.

Thanks to the unpretending style of architecture selected, the Berlin Exhibition of Industry has paid its cost in less than three weeks. The large surplus will be employed to refund exhibitors' expenses.

A meeting to protest against "Sabbath desecration" has been held in Lowell, Massachussetts. Resolutions were adopted calling for the enforcement of the Sunday laws.

The Spa Saloon at Scarborough, which has been destroyed by fire, has been rebuilt on a very elaborate and handsome plan, and will shortly be opened for the use of the public.

The Congregationalists of Salisbury have just erected a very handsome chapel, which is to be opened for the public worship. Mr. R. W. Dale, of Birmingham, will preside on the occasion.

The Belper Guardians, at their meeting have appointed a porter for the Workhouse. The successful applicant was Mr. George Turner, vice-chairman of the South Wingfield School Board.

Collector Clark telegraphed to the Internal Revenue Commissioner, on May 19, from Atlanta, that he had seized eight distilleries and eleven boxes of tobacco, and destroyed 4,000 gallons of mash and beer.

Owing to the great depression in the cotton trade several cotton manufacturing firms at Preston have taken advantage of the Witsuntide holidays to close their mills for a whole fortnight. others for a week

The Court of Common Council of the City of London has again discussed the desirability of removing Billingsgate Market from its present site, and ultimately decided against the proposition.

At a meeting of the Middlesborough Guardians it was elicited that lately paupers have been costing the union about 2s. each per week, including in the calculation interest, redemption, clothing, salaries, and other charges.

At Sheffield, a cattle dealer, named Richard Chadwick, has been ordered to pay a fine and costs, amounting to £6 17s., for exposing unsound meat at the Midland Railway Station, Derby. The meat was in transit to London.

Now that a Suffragan Bishop for East London has been appointed, it is proposed to appoint a Suffragan Bishop to North London, under the title of the Bishop of Highgate, and another to West London, under the title of the Bishop of Kensington.

The annual district meeting of the Wesleyan Methodists of North Wales, inclusive of Liverpool and Manchester, has been held at Rhyl. The statistics show the slight increase of 25 in the number of the members, which is this year returned at 13,044, there being a falling-off of 62 in the two Liverpool circuits, and an increase at Bangor. Towards the thanksgiving fund subscriptions to the amount of £1,100. were announced.

At the meeting of the London Commissioners for the Sydney Exhibition, Sir Daniel Cooper stated that he had received a letter from the Imperial Commissioner at Berlin intimating that the German representative at the approaching Telegraph Congress would support the movement securing reduced rates for messages relating to exhibition matters. The Belgian Commissioner had communicated to the like effect.

At the Manchester Police-court, a man named Riley has been charged with having shot Frederick Dove, in Lever Street, a few days since, under circumstances which led to the belief that it was a trade-union outrage. Since the affair the prisoner had disappeared, and was not arrested until the other night, when he was identified by Dove, who is still in the hospital suffering from the effects of the shots, three of which struck him. The prisoner has been remanded.

The old theatre at Cambridge having been sold to a party of gentlemen, who have devoted it to the purpose of holding religious services only, an effort has been made to secure the Old Corn Exchange, in the centre of the town, in order to convert the same into a theatre. The university, however, possesses the power of putting a veto upon theatrical representations, and both the council of the senate and the heads of houses in meeting assembled have declined to grant the necessary permission.

The three gentlemen nominated by the Lord Mayor of London against their wish to fill the office of sheriff have taken their respective courses. Mr. Stapleton has intimated his intention not to fill the office; Mr. Hanson has formally declined the nomination, and paid the fine of £200.; Mr. Lowman Taylor appeals to his brother liverymen not to elect him. If not elected he will avoid the fine of £200. for refusal of nomination; but if he should be elected he will be subject to a fine of £500. if he refused to serve.—*The Citizen.*

Mr. Howard, the Bristol docks engineer, has presented to a committee of the City Council a report on the proposal to dockise the River Avon. He submitted two alternative schemes—one to erect a dam at the river's mouth, at an estimated cost of £770,000., and the other to throw a dam across the river at Hungroad, just below the Horseshoe Point, at an outlay of £650,000. All this is irrespective of the cost of dealing with the sewage, and which Mr. Ashmead, the sanitary engineer, estimates will cost the city something like £300,000.

WHAT VOICES INDICATE.

There are light, quick, surface voices that involuntarily seem to utter the saying, "I won't do to tie to." The man's words may assure you of his strength of purpose and reliability, yet his tone contradicts his speech. Then there are low, deep, strong voices, where the words seem ground out as if the man owed humility or grudge, and meant to pay it some day. That man's opponent may tremble and his friends may trust his strength of purpose and ability to act. There is the coarse, boisterous, dictatorial tone, invariably adopted by vulgar persons, who have not sufficient cultivation to understand their own insignificance. There is the incredulous tone, that is full of a covert sneer, or secret "You can't fool me, sir," intonation. There is a whining, beseeching voice that says "sycophant" as plainly as if it uttered the word. It cajoles and flatters you; its words say "I love you; I admire you; you are everything that you should be." Then there is the tender, musical, compassionate voice, which occasionally goes with sharp features, but always with genuine benevolence. If you are full of affectation and pretence, your voice proclaims it. If you are cold, and calm, and firm, and persistent, or fickle, and foolish, and deceptive, your voice will be equally truth-telling. You cannot change your voice from a natural to an unnatural tone without its being known that you are so doing.

TIED UP IN THE AIR.

Those who ascend in a balloon may probably expect to experience a sense of insecure floatation, but it is not so in fact. I was much impressed with the stability of our "Captive," not merely from seeing that it was held fast by a rope, for as we drifted slightly with the wind, on looking over the lee side we could perceive nothing of the tie to earth. One felt most the lightness of the huge dome overhead, or rather the upward pressure of the mysterious force beneath us. There were some thirty persons in the car, and had one been with such a company in an omnibus, or small boat, the sense of their weight would have been very perceptible, but in the balloon there was no more thought of it than if they had been feathers. Our specific gravity seemed to be altered. It was not merely that the floor of the car was strong, but the feeling that for the third of a mile there was nothing beneath us was dissipated. The air took a new character, and seemed to be firm rather than buoyant. One felt that if, say, a hat were launched over the edge, would by no means necessarily fall to the ground. One felt, too, as if the air thread beneath our feet were to snap, no harm would come to us. It was an odd sensation that "hanging the wrong way." The idea of falling did not present itself, but after rising to the limit of our tether, the notion was that the earth was more likely to drop than ourselves if the rope broke. We were doing our best to hold it up rather than being held down.

CONTRAST BETWEEN MONGOLIA AND CHINA.

What especially struck me was a contrast between the country which I had just traversed and that into which I was about to enter. Behind me was the uncultured land; before me, on the contrary, stretched that China so fertile that it gives two yearly crops of wheat or rice and two crops of vegetables to its children. Below was the desert, here was a swarm of human beings so great that the most minute census cannot compute the number, and a collection of four hundred thousand souls is called a village. Just now there was biting cold and utter destitution of trees; henceforth there will be sunshine and verdure. So much for the advantages. But the contrast of inconveniences will be no less complete. The air of Mongolia was pure and bracing, that of China will be depressing and unwholesome. The former land was covered with a sand so coarse that the most impetuous would not move it. Henceforth the soil will be formed of a dust so fine that the least zephyr will raise thick clouds to incommode sight and respiration. The Mongols were hospitable; the Chinese will be hostile; the simple fact of being there will constitute in their eyes a crime, which they will be tempted to severely punish. It is impossible to find two countries so dissimilar as Mongolia and China, both by the nature of the soil and the character of the inhabitants. The ruin of the great wall which hitherto has separated them does not seem likely in the future to bring them together. If I were asked which of these two people I prefer, although it is difficult to compare a savage race to a civilised nation, I should reply "The Mongol is superior to the Chinese by honesty and sterling character; but the latter surpasses him in every description of industry and talent."

THE MONEY VALUE OF A MAN.

The number of the population has been often reckoned, not its value as part of the actual wealth of the nation. A moment's consideration will show what an important part is played in the structure of the national wealth by the, natural and acquired powers of body and mind. They are essencially articles of wealth, and have a distinct economic value. For instance, all wages may be considered to be paid for powers, either innate or acquired, in the human being. The lowest, in point of value, because the most plentiful, is, of course, physical power, or mere muscular effort with spade, shovel, or hoe—the kind of labour least elevated above that of the horse or ox. The next is mental power, in other words those faculties of the mind which enable the possessor to manage complicated affairs, to exhibit discretion and judgement, to acquire knowledge and apply it to the needs or culture of society, whether as lawyer, physician, judge, author, or artist. Such powers are not only more rare than mere brute force, but require for their full development a special education and training; and, in consequence, demand and obtain more ample remuneration. The last is moral power, or character without which, indeed, both physical and mental power, lose much of their value. Without more power, or character, there can be no guarantee that the duties which mind and body are fitted to discharge will be punctually and satisfactorily performed. In order that their labour may command its highest price, the ploughman in the field, the barrister in court, the physician in the sick room, the judge on the bench, but alike inspire their employer, client, patient, or suitor, with the idea that they possess not merely the physical and intellectual qualifications requisite for their respective tasks, but that the exercise of those qualifications will be invariably associated with a due sense of honour; in other words, that they may be trusted. And such a combination of moral with physical and intellectual qualities distinctly adds, be it remembered, to the economic value of the labourer.

Aim high; but not so high as not to be able to hit anything.

You were given two ears, and one tongue, and two eyes for a wise purpose.

Slander soaks into the mind as water into low and marshy places, and then it becomes stagnant and offensive.

To render inevitable evil as light as possible it is to be in reality what may be called both happy and wise.

The prisoner Buchanan, who was brought from Nottingham to Glasgow, on his own confession for murdering a child ten years of age, has been ordered by Sheriff Clark to be examined by two medical men, to ascertain his mental condition.

At Halifax, John Robertson Mirfield, who pleaded guilty, has been fined £100, in default of payment to suffer imprisonment during her Majesty's pleasure, for illegally having whisky in his possession. The police found a still in his house.

The case against Adam Addison, a physician, of Chelsea, and Mary Jane Boyce, laundress, for the murder of Mary Ann Robinson, has been concluded at the Central Criminal Court, both prisoners being found guilty of manslaughter. Sentence was deferred.

THE PROPOSED TURKISH LOAN.

A telegram from Constantinople says:—The Turkish loan project, brought about by the influence of Sir Henry Layard, is based on the following stipulations:—1st. The Ottoman Bank and a Syndicate of London Bankers agree to lend the Porte the sum of twenty millions sterling. The loan will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and will be issued at 70.—2nd. The Porte will receive nine millions sterling for its present and contingent wants.—3rd. The remainder will be devoted to the unification of the Turkish National debt, and to the amortisation of the Loans of 1850, 1862, 1867, and 1868.—4th. As a guarantee, the Porte will enter into an agreement to place the financial administration exclusively in the hands of a European Commission, in which a majority of English Commissioners shall be installed. The financial administration will comprise the inland revenue as well as the customs.—Difference have arisen between Osman Pacha and the Turkish Financial Commission.—The Sultan is desirous that the Layard financial proposals may not meet the fate of the De Tocqueville scheme.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENTS AT A CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

A dreadful accident has occurred in a circus near Bordeaux. One of the horses took fright during the performance, jumped into the midst of the spectators, killing one woman, severely wounding many others, fracturing the leg of the rider who rode the beast, and doing incalculable mischief. The consternation was general, degenerating into a panic. The scene was, however, less horrible than that which was witnessed at a wild beast show in the provinces. A tiger burst through the bars of his cage and leaped into the crowd, killing the woman on whom he alighted, and afterwards venting his fury upon many others. The tamer subsequently induced him by persuasive powers of hot iron bars to return to his cage. It was discovered that the bars had been sawn asunder by a keeper who had been discharged for drunkenness.

SINGULAR RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

An accident of rather a singular character occurred on the Great Eastern Railway at Wells a few days ago. It appears that the 7.50 p.m. train from Norwich had just reached Wells when the accident occurred. The Wells station is situated at the lower end of rather a steep incline. The train was a heavier one than usual, and it is supposed that thus an extra impetus was given to its going down the hill. The train rushed into the station with such force as to carry away the buffer stoppers, breaking down that portion of the platform at that end, and it then dashed into the porter's room and the closets, amongst the *debris* of which it came to a standstill. No passenger was injured, but on examination of the fallen brickwork, &c., the officials found the body of a young man named George Cooke, employed by Dr. Foote. He had come to the station to meet some persons arriving by the train, and had gone into one of the closets, where he was killed.

INTERESTING ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

At a special meeting of the Society of Antiquaries which has been held at Burlington House, Mr. F. C. Penrose, the Surveyor to St. Paul's Cathedral, read a paper giving an account of the recent archæological discovery on the site of the building of the identical platform upon which the superstructure of Paul's Cross originally stood. Mr. Edwin Freshfield presided, and there was a large attendance. Mr. Penrose commenced by saying that the alterations now being carried out under the authority of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's and the Corporation of London had led to a most interesting discovery of great historic value in connection with the Cathedral. In the course of laying out the proposed garden on the north-east side of the churchyard, an opportunity was given for making some excavations towards the east side, firstly, in hopes of finding the foundations of Paul's Cross, and, secondly, with a view of obtaining some information with regard to the deflection of the axis. On March 31 they discovered a wall three feet high, showing an angle of 35 degrees, and probably belonging to the octagon of which they were in search. After a time they came upon the identical platform upon which the superstructure of Paul's Cross originally stood. It was octagonal in form, and the foundation laid bare exactly corresponded to this form, as correctly as the site corresponded with the drawings and descriptions still extant. The diameter of the octagon was about 40 feet from angle to angle, and the diameter of the pulpit was about 17 feet. Whatever might have been the remote origin of Paul's Cross there could be little doubt that the remains were part of the work of Bishop Kemp, who rebuilt it. After the usual vote of thanks the proceedings terminated.

At a meeting of the Conference of representative delegates of the Metropolis, a memorial has been adopted to the Education Department praying the Committee of Council to consider certain matters in connection with the alleged "extravagant administration of the School Board for London."

It has been resolved by the students of St. Thomas's Hospital, London, that a memorial should be raised to the late Dr. Murchinson, as a token of their gratitude for his labours as a clinical teacher, and that all past and present students, as well as others interested in the science, be asked to co-operate.

The valuable racing filly Nutmeg, the property of Mr. Etches, Derby, while being unloaded at the London and North-Western station, Derby, got her leg between the platform and the horse-box, and in her frantic struggles to free herself she twisted the leg completely round, smashing her thigh-bone in several places.

The *American Mail* says that the Canadian Government, to which Albert Grant owed a considerable sum of money, hold about 10,000 shares in a Tasmanian railway which is not yet begun, and which they took of Mr. Grant in part payment. The Quebec Government has, says the same authority, a lien on the mansion at Kensington.

Lord Houghton has presided over the annual meeting of the London Library, at which a favourable report was presented, showing the progress of the institution, which had been in existence forty years, and had collected nearly 90,000 volumes. It has been resolved to purchase the premises occupied by the library in St. James's Square.

Edward Baikie, carpenter, and his nephew, Thomas, aged nine years, have been engaged at Stromness, hauling some lobster kreels, when a heavy land sea upset the boat, and both were drowned. Thomas Baikie, father of the boy, was standing on the shore a few yards distant, but could render no assistance to his drowning brother and son.

Isabella Reid, of Petre, has been tried in Glasgow on the charge of wilful and culpable neglect of her illegitimate child. She had systematically neglected it, neither giving it food nor drink, and leaving it filthy and untended in the house. The child was fifteen months old when it died, and it then weighed only 3½lb. The Sheriff sentenced her to six months' imprisonment.

At Sheffield, several boys have been ordered to be sent to the Truant School just opened by the Sheffield School Board. This school is intended for boys who are incorrigible, and who cannot be induced to go regular in their attendance at school. The magistrates ordered that the boys should be kept there until they are sixteen years of age, but on their amending they can be let out on license.

The death is announced of two centenarians, one of each sex, and both over 100 years of age. The lady was unmarried, and a member of an old Scottish family, being Miss Jane McIntosh, and she died at Clayquhat House, Bridge of Cally, Perthshire, about ten days since; while the gentleman, Mr. James Pond, died a week afterwards at his residence, The Shrubbery, Tottenham, Middlesex, in the 103rd year of his age.

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THE CONSETT GUARDIAN
AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF 40 COLUMNS.
PRICE ONE PENNY.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON
AT FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
where Advertisements are received up to Nine o'clock that morning.

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Annfield Plain	Mr John Lee, newsagent.
	Mr. G. P. Metcalf, newsagent
Bantling Castle	Mr John Lee.
Blackhill	Mr John Proud, newsagent, Highgate.
	Mr A. E. Turner, tailor, Durham Road.
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Burnopfield	Mr Wm. Hopper, newsagent.
Burnopfield Colliery	Mr W. Hopper, newsagent.
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	Miss Rutherford.
Esh	
Edmondbyers	Mr Bell, Grocer
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Friarside	Mr W. Hopper.
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Hare Law	Mr John Lee.
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Healeyfield	Mr W. Bainbridge.
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Loud	Mr John Lee.
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South Pontop	Mr John Lee.
Stanley	Mr J. B. Armstrong, newsagent
Street Gate	Mr Robert Stokel.
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Tanfield	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tanfield—East	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tanfield Lea	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tantobie	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tow Law	Mr Wm. Allison, newsagent.
	Mrs Harlow, newsagent.
	Mr John Dodd, stationmaster.
Westwood Colliery	Mr W. Thompson, newsagent

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the members of the above Board was held on Wednesday afternoon, in the Board-room, Mr. Jenkins (chairman) presiding. The other members present were—Mr. Collinson, Mr. Routledge, Mr. Davison, Mr. Shell, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Siddell, Mr. Dunne, and Mr. Aynsley. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, confirmed, and signed.

THE PROPOSED LEVEL CROSSING AT BENFIELDSIDE.

The Clerk (Mr. Elliott), in answer to the Chairman, said no further communication had been received respecting the above crossing.

The CHAIRMAN said the delay was now on the part of the Railway Company, the negotiations for the purchase of a piece of land from the Iron Company, at a nominal figure, having already been completed.

Mr. CALVERT said the Railway Company's receipts had fallen off considerably during the last few weeks, and perhaps they did not wish to incur expense.

The CHAIRMAN: I dare say that has something to do with it.

Mr. COLLINSON: Undoubtedly the bridge will be constructed as soon as trade improves.

Mr. DAVISON: Yes. We need not press the matter at the present time.

Mr. HUDSON: It would be as well for the Clerk to keep the matter before us until the bridge be completed.

Mr. SHELL: The Company's engineer has looked at the place, and I have no doubt the bridge will soon be put up.

Mr. SIDDELL: I am informed that the bridge is already made, ready for putting up.

Mr. DUNNE said the Company might be reminded of their promise to put up a bridge.

MR. SWAINSTON'S BUILDINGS.

The Surveyor (Mr. William Rippon) reported that the Building Committee had been called together, and after examining the street contiguous to Mr. Swainston's property, they decided to allow the kerb and channel to remain in their present position. The footpath at the bottom of the Wesleyan School would be a little wider than the other one, which, however, the committee thought would be an improvement to the street.

The following letter in reference to the same subject was read:—

GENTLEMEN,—In answer to your letter of the 10th ult., I have, as arranged, put Ormerod's paling and the two crossings on Messrs. Swainston and Ormerod's side, where Mr. Rippon, your Surveyor, wished to have them; and, as I understand, the trustees of the school have arranged with the Surveyor about the third crossing; then, as it regards the fourth—on Whitehead's side—I did sell the land to Messrs. Robinson and Wain, on May 5th, 1875, and since then Messrs. Robinson and Wain have sold a portion of the land to Whitehead, and I have never interfered nor spoken to anyone about the crossing, therefore I cannot see why I should be asked to alter the crossing instead of Mr. Whitehead. Nevertheless, if the Board can show just cause that I should do it I will. In the report of your same meeting, one of the members said that I had treated Mr. Rippon with a great deal of contempt. That gentleman must have erred by coming to hasty conclusions, through misunderstanding, which is the cause of so much cavilling in the world; but as he grows older he may improve on that important point. Why, never two men in the world got on more agreeably than your Surveyor and I did in these two matters. Before I removed the paling I asked him where he wanted it put. He told me and I put it there, and exactly the same with the other two crossings. It is true we did not interfere with the other side.—I am, gentlemen, yours faithfully,

WM. RAW.

Blackhill, 4th June, 1878.

THE BOARD'S POWER TO LET AND SELL LAND.

The Clerk reported that he had written to the Local Government Board asking for power to let or sell waste land, but no reply had been received.

NUMBERING THE LAMPS.

The Clerk said the lamps had not been numbered, but he supposed the Gas Company would do so in the summer—if we got any this year.

THE WATER FROM THE TIN MILL POND.

The CHAIRMAN read the following letter:—

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your letter of 10th March last respecting the insufficiency of the drain in Cemetery Lane, to carry off the surface water, I am instructed by this Board to say that they are of opinion the 12in. pipe in Cemetery Road is sufficient to take all the sewerage and day water that would naturally come to this outlet; but the Consett Iron Company, having cut an open drain from Mount Pleasant Colliery to the Tin Mill Pond, have intercepted a quantity of surface water, which would have flowed in another direction, and have conducted it to the Tin Mill Pond, and when the pond overflows the 12in. pipe will not contain the water. This Board are also of opinion that this overflow ought not to have been diverted to the 12in. pipe, as it is not its natural outlet, and that, if it be necessary to provide additional outlet for the overflow-water from the Tin Mill Pond, such provision ought to be made by the Consett Iron Company, either by diverting the water to its original course, or by the formation of an open drain in their own field, on the side of Cemetery Road, to the large culvert passing under the street leading from Cemetery Road to the North-Eastern Railway Station.—Yours faithfully,

JOHN BOOTH, Clerk.

Benfieldside, 23rd May, 1879.

The members generally considered that the above communication was not an answer to the letter addressed to the Benfieldside Board on the 10th of March.

The Clerk was instructed to write again to Mr. Booth.

THE KERBSTONE IN HARVEY STREET.

Mr. HUDSON said the Road Committee had examined the footpath in Harvey Street, and recommended that the kerbstone should be lowered in two or three places where it had been put in above the doorsteps of the adjoining houses.

The CHAIRMAN: By whose act was the Kirbstone put in its present position?

Mr. CALVERT: It was put down in Mr. Dixon's time.

Mr. SHELL: No man could possibly put a kerbstone down to suit all the houses. It was expected that the owners would cement the footpath as soon as the kerbstone was put in.

Mr. CALVERT: If they had done so there would have been no fall from the door sills. When Dixon put in the kerbstone I told him it was too high, but he would have his own way.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

SHERBURN TERRACE.

The following tenders for kerbing the footpath in Sherburn Terrace were read:—Messrs. John Clark and James Rock, 2s. 5d. per yard; G. B. Kell, 2s.; Jefferson Brown, 2s. 8d.; Thomas Davison, 3s.; Geo. Westgarth, 2s. 5½d.; John Allison, 2s. 1½d.; Cuthbert D. Armstrong, 2s. 11d.; Messrs. J. Westgarth and T. Collinson, 2s. 8d.

Mr. AYNSLEY said Kell's was the lowest tender, and he seemed to be as good a man as any of them for a job of that kind. He proposed that his tender be accepted.

Mr. COLLINSON seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. SIDDELL: How many yards of kerbing are there?

The Surveyor: About 140.

TENDERS FOR TEAM WORK.

Tenders for removing road material from Carr House Depots to the various roads within the Local Board district had reen received from the following contractors:—Johnson, Elliott and Co., Messrs. Walker, William Close, Daniel Donnolly, Wm. John Hetherington, Robert Sewell, John Wilkinson, Alfred Bailey, John Turnbull, John G. Glendinning, and John Dixon (Victoria Street, Consett). The tenders were referred to a committee, who were authorised to accept the lowest.

MR. GLENDINNING'S CONTRACT.

The Surveyor reported that notice had been given to McGowan, and the other men had been notified that their wages would be reduced to a pound a-week, and that they would be required to work till four o'clock on Saturdays.

Mr. DUNNE said he had seen Hagan clearing the street that day. How was that?

The Surveyor said he had instructed him to scrape Newmarket Street.

Mr. DUNNE said scraping the street named formed part of Glendinning's contract. The Board had no right to clean streets for the contractor, and that was not the first time it had been done.

The Surveyor said he understood Mr. Glendinning was only to be called on to clean the roads when the horse scraper could be used. Short lengths of road, he thought, were to be kept clean by the road men.

Mr. CALVERT said Mr. Glendinning undertook the scavenging of the streets, and the whole work ought to be carried out by him.

Mr. DUNNE said the other contractors who sent in tenders understood that the whole of the roads were to be attended to.

The agreement with Glendinning having been read, the whole of the members came to the conclusion that the Surveyor had been labouring under a misapprehension as to the contractor's duty, and on the motion of Mr. Dunne, seconded by Mr. Shell, he was instructed that in future the road men were not to be employed in scraping the streets, or doing other work which Mr. Glendinning had contracted for.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The following report was read:—

GENTLEMEN,—During the past month, I have given due attention to the highways in your district, several of which have been watertabled, and am preparing road material for the ensuing season. I am glad to be able to report that Mr. Maughan, the contractor for new sewer, has finished his contract in a satisfactory manner, excellent material and labour having been supplied. I have also to report that after the earth was removed and the pipe laid bare, I found the gradients as follows:—The first length, which was opened from Mr. Douglas' house downwards, had a fall of 3ft. 10in., in 30ft. The second length had a fall of 8½in. in 30ft., and the whole of the pipes on the lesser grade I found split from end to end. I observe that the main sewer behind property on Medomsley Road is not on the street, but on the private property of the trustees of the Wesleyan Schools, Mr. G. D. Powell, and perhaps others. There are also other sewers in your district which will require to be extended. I shall require instructions from you with respect to these. I have inspected the whole of your district during the past month, and I find the privies and the ashpits, with a few exceptions, in good order. On the whole, your district is in a good sanitary condition.—I am, gentlemen, yours obediently,

WM. RIPPON.

Mr. DAVISON said, with reference to the main sewer near the Wesleyan Schools, part of the outbuildings of the above building would have to be erected on a sewer and the Water Company's pipes, which were side by side. The block plan passed by the Board showed a 16ft. street, but the trustees of the School were willing to concede a couple of feet, thus making the street 18ft. wide.

It was decided to continue the present sewer to the top of Store Street, to meet the requirements of the new School, the Surveyor being authorised to advertise for tenders.

The Surveyor said the sewer in Parliament Street would have to be extended to the new Vicarage.

The Surveyor was instructed to advertise for tenders for this work also.

Mr. DUNNE said Mr. Steggall, in passing his house, had called and asked him to draw the Board's attention to the footpath in Parliament Street, opposite the new Schools, which required cementing.

The Clerk said the Board purposed doing the work as soon as they had funds in hand.

THE NEW VICARAGE.

Mr. HUDSON, referring to Mr. Steggall's withdrawal of the plans for the new Vicarage, asked if people were to be allowed to build without plans.

Mr. SIDDELL: No plans! There must be plans.

Mr. COLLINSON: There are plans, but they have been withdrawn.

Mr. DAVISON considered Mr. Steggall had acted unwisely in withdrawing the plans. However, he had done so on his own responsibility.

Mr. CALVART said the Board had no jurisdiction over the position of the building.

BALL PLAYING.

Mr. DAVISON said ball playing at the street ends was becoming a great nuisance.

The CHAIRMAN said a good many people kept pigeons, and as these were being constantly pelted with stones, much damage to cottage property resulted.

Mr. COLLINSON said he had a great many panes broken in this way.

Mr. DAVISON also complained of having had glass broken through stone throwing.

The Clerk was instructed to write to Superintendent Olliver, calling his attention to the street obstruction resulting from ball playing, and also to the objectionable practice of stone throwing, with a request that he would use his best endeavours to stop the same.

TOW LAW LOCAL BOARD.

The following report has been transmitted to the members of the above Board by Mr. Radford, district auditor:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Tow Law Local Board.

GENTLEMEN,—I have audited the accounts of your Board, including the gas receipt and expenditure for the year ended 25th March last, and herewith send the respective financial statements. Audit was attended by Mr. Smith, who had previously gone over all the items in the different books, and was prepared to discuss any on which a question might arise. There was consequently the advantage of a double check. It must not, however, be inferred that any such was needed, as the books, from the commencement of the Board's operations to the present time (in all which I have had to audit them), have been free from error and carefully kept. It is always satisfactory that ratepayers should see and judge for themselves as to the accuracy of their account keeping. The gas account would have shown a better result had the next quarter's rents been included. They fell due a week after the end of the financial year, viz., 25th March, while if a full year's account could have been shown, it would also have been more satisfactory. It is to be hoped that it may answer your expectations in every respect. Gas is not now the mere subject of lighting, but heating, cooking, and the many purposes to which it may be applied make it of great importance as a source of revenue, which should always be in the hands of the governing body of a town or district. This is manifested by a great exhibition of gas apparatus in the Art Gallery here, which is well worth seeing. You may be aware that under the District Auditor's Act, which passed 28th March last, a condensed form of financial statement has to be sent stamped to the Local Government Board. These, in duplicate, are now before me, and the original will bear a £3 stamp. This, however, exempts you from any payment to the district auditor, who will in future by paid by the Treasury through the Local Government Board. Your claim on the county for main roads will have to borne in mind, as, if allowed, it may be a help against your outlay.—I am, gentlemen, yours faithfully,

JAS. RADFORD, District Auditor.
7, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne,
3rd June, 1879.

Local and District News.

(Continued from page 5.)

HOW TO CURE A COUGH OR COLD.—Take "Budden's Balsam of Horehound and Coltsfoot." One Dose relieves; one Bottle cures. Price, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Agent for Consett—Mr. D. IMRIE, Chemist, Front Street. 544m

LANCHESTER WORKHOUSE.—The workhouse children had an outing on Whit-Monday. They left Lanchester by the mid-day train for Benfieldside, where they joined the processionists forming the Band of Hope Union. The children were under the care of the respected and popular master (Mr. Brotherhood), whose efforts to make the little folks happy were ably seconded by Miss Brooks, the Industrial Teacher. Before leaving Benfieldside Station, in the evening, Mr. T. S. Atkinson, of Consett, presented the children with oranges and sweetmeats.

BICYCLE CONTEST.—A good deal of interest was centred in a race which took place on Monday amongst the members of the Consett Amateur Bicycle Club. The distance was to Durham and back, about twenty-six miles. Six bicyclists started, but only two completed the distance, these being Mr. James Roe (captain), who performed the journey in 2h. 10m., and Mr. Joseph Collinson, 2h. 40m., the latter being delayed some 20 minutes owing to a breakdown. Mr. R. Howe was starter and referee, whilst Mr. Whittaker officiated as time keeper.

W. J. Mallet, Esq., M.D., of Burlington Street, Manchester, says:—"I have prescribed Todd's Quinine Wine, and consider it in many cases an agreeable and efficacious way of administering quinine." This pleasant and popular medicine is the safest and most certain remedy known in all cases of indigestion, tic or neuralgia, ague, debility, spasms, and all derangements of the stomach. The genuine is manufactured only by Joe Todd, chemist, Carlisle, and bearshis name on the Government stamp.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE STRIKE.—At Lanchester Petty Sessions, yesterday, Wm. Cooper, miner, was charged with using threatening language towards Hannah Jane Mason, calculated to produce a breach of the peace.—Mrs. Mason said that on the 30th of May the defendant came to her door, called her the wife of a blackleg, and threatened to knock her head off, because her husband went to work at South Moor Colliery, while the defendant and others were on strike.—Defendant was bound over to keep the peace for three months and ordered to pay the costs.

THE HALLELUJAH ARMY.—On Saturday evening the Army held a Hallelujah Band Meeting, which was addressed by several officers of note. The following morning special services were held in the open air, the afternoon and evening services being conducted in the Salvation Hall. Stirring addresses were given at each. On Whit-Monday the Army turned out in force, and had a grand field-day at Blackfine. After rations (in the form of good tea and plenty of choice bread) had been served out to the soldiers of both sexes, innocent games were indulged in, everybody present seeming to enjoy themselves. Mr. Turner was thanked for the loan of the field.—*Correspondent.*

SHOTLEY BRIDGE DISTRICT BAND OF HOPE UNION.—The annual festival provided by the Committee of the above Union was celebrated in the Slonks Field, on Whit-Monday. A procession, headed by the Blackhill Teetotal Brass Band, was formed at Consett, and marched by way of Blackhill to the field, where the children and those of older growth were regaled with tea and fruit cake. An interesting feature connected with the festival was the singing of a couple of hymns by the children. In the evening, stirring addresses were delivered, in which the various speakers dwelt on the evils resulting from the traffic in liquor. Various amusements were indulged in. A vote of thanks was accorded to Messrs. Annandale and Sons for the use of the field.

CONSETT POLICE COURT.—At this Court, on Monday, before Mr. Town (chairman) and Mr. Jas. Annandale, jun., John Lambton and Peter Campbell were charged by P.C. Rogerson with having been drunk at Blackhill. Lambton, not appearing, was fined 10s. and costs. Campbell was let off on paying 5s. and costs.——Thomas McDonald and Thomas Hall pleaded guilty to a charge of drunkenness preferred against that for P.C. Bruce, and were fined 5s. each and costs.——George Mott was charged by P.C. Allison with a similiar offence. Defendant was a lodger with Mr. Stephenson, of Todd Hill. On Saturday night he went to his lodgings drunk and became so violent that P.C. Allison was called in and took him to the lock-up. Defendant admitted the offence, and was fined 5s. and costs.

A WOMAN SHOT BY HER SON-IN-LAW IN NEWCASTLE.—On Wednesday afternoon, a man named James Ellis Gallon, a glass maker to trade, but lately employed as a labourer at Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn and Co's works, shot his mother-in-law, Mrs. Burns, about sixty years of age, living at Black Bull-entry, Skinner Burn. The facts of the case are not wholly known, but it appears that Gallon, who, it is said, is not in his right mind, entered a room in the Dark-entry at Tuthill-stairs, where his mother-in-law was. He had with him a new six-chambered revolver, and with this weapon he fired three shots at Mrs. Burns, one of which entered her left side. He then left the place, but the neighbours having heard the shots and discovering what had been done, followed him and gave him into custody in St. Nicholas-square. When arrested a few minutes before five o'clock, he had upon him the revolver loaded in three chambers, and about twenty cartridges in his pocket. Dr. Drummond was called in to the assistence of the injured woman, who is now lying in a dangerous state. The man has been out of work for some time. Since the occurrence Gallon has made certain statements. One of these is that about week ago, when sleeping in a house in Gateshead, he awoke in the morning with a choking sensation in his throat. Some one was trying to thrust some drug down his throat, and some of the members of his family were looking on when this was being done. Since then he had determined to shoot his mother-in-law, and to carry that intention into effect he went to North Shields on Wednesday and purchased the revolver and ammunition. He had upon him the receipt for the money which he had paid for the weapon. One of the shots appears to have struck the wall and the other the window, and one of the bullets has been found in the room. Mr. Pape, the gunsmith who examined the weapon was of, opinion that three barrels had been recently fired. Dr. Baumgartner attended Mrs. Burns, who suffered very much during the evening. We understand that the wound was probed to the depth of an inch and a half without the bullet being touched. It is thought that if the bullet has entered the abdomenal cavity the injured woman will not live. So serious was the condition of the woman that her depositions were taken. For this purpose a magistrate, Alderman Gregson, and the Magistrates' Clerk (Mr. Motum), went to the house were Mrs. Burns was lying. Her statement was to the effect that she was in the house of her daughter, named Mrs. Hill, who lives in the Dark-entry on the Tuthill-stairs. She was in the habit of going to her daughter's house during each day to look after it for her. About half-past four o'clock she was in the room with her daughter's child. She heard the door open, then the report of a firearm, and she felt a bullet strike her in the side. The child was then standing at her feet. In answer to the prisoner, who was present when the depositions were taken, she said she never heard him say that her family had destroyed him. In the evening the wife of the prisoner was taken to the Westgate Police Station on the charge of being drunk and disorderly.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.—The anniversary services in connection with the above Chapel were celebrated on Saturday evening, when the Rev. S. Antliff delivered a lecture on "The Conditions of Happiness in Married Life." The following day (Sunday) the rev. gentleman preached a couple of impressive sermons in the Town Hall.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, WEST PELTON.—The corner stone of this Church, which has already reached a good height, was laid on Wednesday last, by Colonel Joicey, one of the patrons, the ceremony being attended by a large number of parishioners and others from a distance. The clergy and choir left the (temporary) Iron Church a little before three o'clock, singing "The Lord of the world's above," and "Ye servants of God your master proclaim," as the processional hymns. The musical portion of the service was very well rendered. Amongst the clergy were the Rev. J. Mathwin (Vicar), Rev. J. Crennell, Rev. R. Tuson, Rev. R. A. Oram, Rev. — Saxon, Rev. T. Stirrup, Rev. J. Dingle, Rev. J. Mitchell, and Rev. R. W. Snape, &c.

CASTLESIDE.—At Castleside Church, on Whit-Sunday, the services were in connection with the Sunday-school anniversary. Two excellent sermons were preached by the Vicar, and the special hymns selected for the children were beautifully sung. Especially attractive were those sung by the scholars and choir as they entered the Church in procession at the commencement of each service. To judge from opinions expressed by many, who were present, the services were exceptionally enjoyable throughout, and much interest was displayed in this good cause. Whit-Monday, also, was a day long to be remembered by the scholars, teachers, and choir. This happy party left Rowley Station for Tynemouth in the morning, special arrangements having been made to convey them there and back again. A day full of pleasure was spent there. The long sands, pier, and aquarium were duly visited, and donkey rides innumerable were indulged in. After partaking of a beautifully provided tea, in dining rooms overlooking the sea, the whole party arrived home at Castleside without the slightest incident having occurred to mar their pleasure. On Whit-Tuesday, those of the scholars who were too young to join the party to Tynemouth were entertained at the Vicarage to tea, games, &c. A handsome banner was presented to the Sunday-school by the Vicar's family, and by their arrangement the whole of the above proceedings were enjoyed free of expense by those partaking in them. The banner, bearing the motto, "Feed My Lambs," in the centre, and "Castleside Church Sunday-school" encircling it, was waving near the children as they sat in Church on Sunday, and preceded the procession to and from Rowley on Monday.

SHOTLEY SPA GROUNDS.—These picturesque grounds, which have been so greatly improved of late years by the lessees, Messrs. Wilson Bros., attracted a large number of pleasure-seekers during the Whitsuntide holidays. On Monday morning the weather was rather dull and showery, but cleared off beautifully towards the afternoon, when the grounds began to assume a lively appearance, by the great influx of visitors, in which there was a preponderance of the fair sex. The programme of sports consisted of a bicycle handicap, and a cricket match between Consett and Benfieldside, and there were also the usual amusements. Balloons were sent up at intervals. The Benfieldside Brass Band was present, and played selections of music. The bicycle contest was run off in heats, as follows:—1st heat—Davison 1, Collinson 2; 2nd heat—Surtees 1, Robson 2; 3rd heat—Patterson 1, Frazer 2; 4th heat—Leybourne 1, Cornforth 2. Second trials. First heat—Davison 1, Surtees 2; 2nd heat—Patterson 1, Leybourne 2; finals, Davison 1, Patterson 2, Leybourne 3. The winner was presented by Messrs. Wilson with a couple of hams, Patterson received one ham, while the third man received a copy of Byron's Poetical Works. Mr. R. Howe, of Crookhall, efficiently discharged the duties of judge and referee. The cricket match lasted over both days, and resulted, after a closely-contested game, in favour of the Consett team. The proprietors of the grounds offered as prizes a handsome cane-handled bat to the highest scorer of the winning team, a match bat to the highest scorer on the losing side, and a cricket belt to the bowler who took the most wickets during the match. Appended is the score:—

CONSETT.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
T. Swainston, c Barron b Stephenson	2	run out	2
J. Foreman, b Smith	15	c Muir, b Rutherford	4
W. Brears, c Wilson, b Smith	10	l b w, b Smith	12
G. Hyden, l b w, b Dixon	0	b Rutherford	4
W. Foggon, h w, b Dixon	5	c and b Smith	2
Dr. G. Renton, c Gibson, b Dixon	7	b Smith	2
R. Park, c and b Rutherford	5	b Smith	0
Dr. Reid, run out, b Rutherford	6	b Rutherford	2
J. T. Routledge, b Stephenson	2	not out	4
S. Templeton, c Gibson, b Stephenson	1	b Stephenson	9
J. Bennison, not out	2	b Stephenson	7
Extras	12	Extras	2
Total	67	Total	48

BENFIELDSIDE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J. Hunter, b Routledge	0	Wm. Hood (sub) b Brears	0
M. Gibson, run out	0	c Hyden, b Routledge	2
T. Barron, c Brears, b Hyden	9	c Park, b Brears	2
R. Smith, c Foggon, b Hyden	17	b Brears	6
J. Stephenson, c Reid, b Hyden	1	c Hyden, b Brears	8
R. Marshall, c Brears, b Hyden	2	c Park, b Brears	0
J. Muir, run out	2	c Park, b Routledge	13
J. Rutherford, not out	5	b Renton	8
W. Wilson, b Renton	4	not out	0
C. Urwin, b Templetown	0	run out	1
J. Dixon, c brears, b Templetown	9	c and b Brears	4
Extras	8	Extras	7
Total	57	Total	51

After the cricketers had partaken of tea (kindly provided by Messrs. Wilson for them on both days) Mr. W. Wilson, in presenting Mr. Brears (the highest scorer on the winning side, with a handsome cane-handled bat, Mr. Smith the highest scorer on the losing side, with a match ball, and Mr. Stephenson, who took the most wickets as bowler during the match, with a cricket belt) expressed his great pleasure at seeing them present. He felt sure the visitors had been deeply interested in the game which was closely and stubbornly contested with all the pluck and good feeling of Englishmen.—Messrs. Brears, Smith, and Stephenson having replied in suitable terms, Dr. George Renton, captain of the Consett team, proposed, and Mr. Brears seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Wilson for his kindness, Dr. Renton remarking that he trusted some other gentlemen might be induced to follow Mr. Wilson's example in holding out incentives to the followers of the noble pastime of cricket, as he believed that by so doing it would create a healthy spirit of emulation amongst local cricketers, and as the game was one highly conducive to health it ought to be supported by all who have the interests of the rising generation at heart. The motion was carried by acclamation, with three hearty cheers for Mr. Wilson.—Mr. Wilson, in ackowledging, said he hoped at some future time to meet them again, when he would have pleasure in giving some more presents of greater value. (Cheers.)

CONSETT WESLEYAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—The anniversary of the Consett Wesleyan Sunday-school, was held on Sunday last. The morning service was conducted by the Rev. J. Fielden, resident-minister, who gave a characteristic discourse on "Giants, and how to kill them." The afternoon and evening services were conducted by Mr. Thompson, of Newcastle, who is evidently an anniversary man. It is enough to say that he was in his happiest mood. The children recited catechism and chapters in an admirable manner, and great care must have been exercised in their training. The hymns, which were excellently rendered by the children and choir, were remarkable for their fulness of Gospel truth, and their sweet melody. The annual tea was given to the children on Monday, but in consequence of the state of the weather, it was decided not to go to the field until Tuesday, therefore a public meeting was held in the evening under the presidency of Mr. J. W. Davison. The secretary (Mr. Chas. Warren) read a short report, and addresses were given by the Revs. J. H. Cadman, J. Fielden, and Messrs. Shimmin and Jackson. On Tuesday afternoon the friends, teachers, and scholars, walked to a field on Carribees Farm, kindly lent by Mr. W. Temperley. A pleasant afternoon having been spent, the proceedings were brought to a close by a vote of thanks to Mr. Temperley, which was carried with acclamation.

Markets.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—Although we are without fresh arrivals of wheat since Saturday, there was little animation in the trade at our market today, the limited business passing being at about Saturday's prices. Little demand for barley, beans, and peas. Oats met a slow sale at last week's prices. Other grain unchanged. Flour quiet. Inspector's return of the quantities and averages of British corn sold in Newcastle market in the week ending June 3rd, 1879:—Wheat, 45 qrs, 44s; oats, 142 qrs, 21s 9d.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a small supply of wheat at our market to-day, which sold readily at from 38s to 44s; an extra good sample realised 45s per qr. Oats a small supply with a little more business in trade, at from 25s to 27s.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 399 beasts, and 400 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, both in cattle and sheep there is a slight falling off from last Tuesday, yet it is about a seasonable average. The great change in the cattle trade was made manifest last week, a lot of Danish fat cattle being bought this week for Ireland. The supply of beef comprised 1,900 head. The beef trade to-day has been in an active state, and prices advanced from 3d to 6d per stone on the rates of this day se'nnight. There was a good demand for the South, and about 450 left by rail on Monday for the Midland counties. The number of sheep and lambs was 4,900. The mutton trade ruled firm at extreme rates, with a speedy finish. Lambs are coming slowly to hand and in comparatively poor condition. Demand active, at prices ranging from 30s to 42s per head. Pigs: 518 were shown. The weather being favourable for slaughtering, the pork trade ruled steady at late rates. Beasts, prime heifer per stone, 9s 0d to 9s 3d; secondary sorts, 7s 3d to 8s 3d; first-class oxen, 8s 9d to 9s 0d; middling, 7s 3d to 8s 3d; cows and inferior, 6s 3d to 7s 3d; pork, large, 4s 3d to 5s 9d; do. small, 6s 9d to 7s 9d; sheep, clipped, good vendable wedders, per lb., 9½d to 10d; middling, 8½d to 9d.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land hay, 70s to 96s 8d; new land hay, 78s to 105s per ton; wheat straw, 1s 6d to 2s 0d; barley straw, 1s 3d to 1s 6d; oat straw, 1s 5d to 1s 9d per thrave. Carts of hay at market, 132; carts of straw, 40.

DURHAM PROVISION, Saturday.—Oats, 5s 6d to 7s 0d; beans 9s 6d to 11s 0d; peas, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. barley, 7s 6d to 9s 0d; Indian corn, 6s 3d to 6s 9d per boll. Indian meal, £7 10s per ton. Beef, 6d to 10d; mutton, 6d to 10d; veal, 9d to 10d; lamb, 1s 0d; bacon, 3d to 4½d; hams, 5d to 6d; cheese, 6d to 7d lard, 6d per lb. Chickens, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; ducks, 3s 0d to 5s 6d; hens, 1s 0d to 2s 0d each. Ptarmigan grouse, 2s 6d per brace. Butter, 1s 4d to 1s 5d; do, salt, 1s to 1s 2d per lb. Eggs, 14 to 15 for 1s. Apples, 2s; onions, 1s 6d per peck. Cherries, 9d to 1s per lb.

HEXHAM PROVISION, Tuesday.—Butter, 1s 0d to 1s 2d per lb; eggs, 13 to 16 for 1s; chickens, 3s. 0d to 0s 0d; rabbits, 2s 6d per couple; potatoes, old, 8d to 9d per stone; kidney potatoes, new, 6d; apples, 4d per lb; onions, 3s 0s per stone; grapes 0s 0d per lb; cucumbers, 6d to 1s each; rhubarb, 1d per bunch; carrots, 0s 0d; flour, extra superfines, 2s 1d; superfines, 1s 11d; fines, 1s 9d; maslin, 1s 7d; oatmeal, 2s 2d per stone.

DURHAM POTATO, Saturday.—Potatoes, 8d to 9d per stone; new do., 2d to 4d per lb.

NEWCASTLE POTATO, Saturday.—Scotch potatoes, Regents, 128s to 136s per ton; champions, 190s; reds, about 100s.

NEWCASTLE FRUIT MARKET, Saturday.—Onions, 20s per bag. Apples, Paradise, 14s 6d to 16s per cwt. Oranges, 420's, 20s; 490's, 19s per box.

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. MEDOMSLEY.

A match was played at Medomsley, on Saturday, between the above-named clubs, and resulted in a victory for the Tanfield team. Appended is the score:—

MEDOMSLEY.		TANFIELD.	
M. Gibson, b Temple	2	J. White, b Beattie	8
T. Billcliff, b White	4	E. Reay, b Fenwick	9
E. Milburn, b Temple	1	A. Temple, b Fenwick	1
R. Beattie, not out	16	C. Fawcett, b Fenwick	0
J. Fenwick, b Temple	5	J. Laidler, b Fenwick	12
P. Milburn, c White, b Temple	0	D. Temple, b Beattie	1
R. Chaytor, b Temple	0	R. Atkinson, b Henderson	11
A. Henderson, b Temple	2	W. Keeler, b Beattie	3
M. Milburn, b White	2	T. Jewitt, b Beattie	11
R. Lauther, b Temple	2	T. Snowdon, not out	1
M. Goodwin, b Temple	0	H. Nicholson, b Beattie	0
Extras	3	Extras	4
Total	37	Total	52

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

The insertion of anything beyond the simple announcement of Births, Marriages, or Deaths, will be charged as Advertisements.

BIRTHS.

CONSETT—At Medomsley Road, on the 30th ult., the wife of Robert Grenfell Barclay, of a daughter.

BLACKHILL—At 15, Bessemer Street, on the 3rd inst., Mrs. Ralph Walton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BENFIELDSIDE—At St. Cuthbert's Church, on the 4th inst., Mr. John Christopher, to Fanny, second daughter of Mr. George Sheffield, Benfieldside.

LANCHESTER—At the Register Office, on the 27th ult., Mr. A. Fleming, to Miss M. A. Watchman, both of Kyo.

At the same place, on the 29th ult., Mr. J. Brown, to Miss E. A. Hall, both of Castleside.

DEATHS.

DIPTON—On the 1st inst., aged 14 years, Mary Ann Austin.

SCOTSWOOD—On the 31st ult., aged 66, Thomas Urwin.

LANCHESTER—On the 2nd inst., aged 4 years, the eldest daughter of Thomas and Ann Wilkinson.

TANFIELD LEA—On the 4th inst., aged 60 years, Jos. Taylor.

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