The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 1,070. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} FRIDAY EVENING, March 4th, 1881. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

J. TAYLOR,
PAWNBROKER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHIER,
BROAD CHARE,
(60 Yards from Quayside),
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

BISHOP AUCKLAND EQUITABLE PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

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

THE DIRECTORS are prepared to RECEIVE LOANS of FIVE POUNDS and upwards, at 5 per cent. interest, payable Half-yearly.
ADVANCES made and Shares entered at any time.
THE ENTRANCE FEES are abolished.
THE REPAYMENT of an Advance on Mortgage of £100 is 15s. per Month, or £9 per Annum, which covers Interest and Redemption.
PROFITS divided equitably amongst Members.
WM. Y. THOMPSON, Secretary.
Offices: 25, Market-place, Bishop Auckland. 606n

WEDDING RINGS! WEDDING RINGS!!

A PRESENT to each Purchaser of our GUINEA GOLD RING.
F. A. AND E. WELCH,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN. 218n

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.

THE
WONDERFUL LUCKY BAG,
ONE PENNY EACH,
At ROBERT JACKSON'S, "Guardian" Office
Front Street, and
9 and 10, NEWMARKET STREET, Consett.

J. BATES,
REDMOUSLEY ROAD, CONSETT,
JOINER, Undertaker, Furniture Broker, &c.
Flocks, Feathers, Rabbit Down, Ironmongery, Fenamholators, and General Furnishings. 606n

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JACOB HUTCHINSON,
TAILOR,
(Late of Derwent Street, Blackhill)
RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Public that he has
REMOVED TO NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,
(The Premises lately occupied by Mr. HARVEY, deceased)
Where he intends carrying on the Tailoring Business in all its branches, and hopes by strict attention to all Orders, to merit a share of public patronage.
Please to note the following low quotations for Suits made to order:—
OVERCOATS.....from £1 5 0 upwards.
SUITS..... " 1 18 0 "
MOLE TROUSERS.... " 0 10 6 "
LADIES' JACKETS.... " 1 5 0 "
READY-MADE SUITS, 50s. and upwards.

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 by 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 whereof, 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.

WINTER SAVE at least 25 per Cent. on Winter CLOTHING
WINTER Clothing by making your CLOTHING
WINTER purchases at H U G H CLOTHING
WINTER MORTON and CO'S Public CLOTHING
WINTER Supply Stores for CLOTHING
WINTER Clothing direct from the CLOTHING
WINTER Factory, No. 55, Grainger CLOTHING
WINTER Street, corner of Nelson CLOTHING
WINTER Street. CLOTHING
WINTER All goods marked in plain CLOTHING
WINTER figures, and sold for ready CLOTHING
WINTER money only, with one small CLOTHING
WINTER profit on factory cost. CLOTHING
WINTER Garments not approved CLOTHING
WINTER can be exchanged, or the CLOTHING
WINTER money returned if desired. CLOTHING
WINTER The only exception being if CLOTHING
WINTER worn or damaged. CLOTHING
WINTER Full lists of prices cannot CLOTHING
WINTER be given, the articles kept CLOTHING
WINTER being too numerous for an CLOTHING
WINTER advertisement. Any quo- CLOTHING
WINTER tations are submitted, and CLOTHING
WINTER customers may depend on CLOTHING
WINTER finding all things equally CLOTHING
WINTER cheap. Men's Overcoats, CLOTHING
WINTER wear and durable, 10s. 6d. CLOTHING
WINTER 18s. 9d., 21s. 6d. Men's CLOTHING
WINTER suits, equal to bespoke, CLOTHING
WINTER 28s. 9d., 32s. 6d., 35s. 6d. CLOTHING
WINTER Men's Trousers, very ser- CLOTHING
WINTER viceable, 3s. 11d., 5s. 11d., CLOTHING
WINTER 7s. 11d. Youth's Overcoats, CLOTHING
WINTER Tweed's and Naps, 8s. 11d., CLOTHING
WINTER 10s. 9d., 12s. 9d. CLOTHING
WINTER Overcoats, lined with CLOTHING
WINTER Tweed, 4s. 11d., 5s. 11d., CLOTHING
WINTER 6s. 11d. Boys' Overcoats, CLOTHING
WINTER with capes, from 2s. 11d. CLOTHING
WINTER Boys' Suits, from 2s. 11d. CLOTHING
WINTER PUBLIC CLOTHING
WINTER SUPPLY STORES
WINTER 55, GRAINGER STREET,
WINTER Corner of Nelson Street,
WINTER NEWCASTLE.

Business Announcements.

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

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

HENRY ROGERS
(Late of Consett),
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT,
16, TYNE STREET, BLAYDON. 696n

NEW CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

SIMON ROWE,
LATE of Allenford, 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.
Bridal Cakes, both Plain and Ornamental, made to order. Address—17, Newmarket Street, Consett. 894o

NOTICE.

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

ALBUMS IN GREAT VARIETY
FROM 2s. 6d. TO 21s. EACH AT
ROBERT JACKSON'S,
PRINTER & STATIONER,
9, AND 10, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

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. 660n

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING.

P. SURTEES having commenced Business as PLUMBER and GASFITTER, at Sherburn Terrace, Consett, begs to intimate to the Inhabitants of this District that he is prepared to Execute all Orders entrusted to him in a Prompt, Cheap, and Workman-like manner.
All Orders left with Mr. ATCHINSON, Publican, Annfield Plain; or Mr. H. DAVISON, Ironmonger, &c., Catchgate, will receive prompt attention. 702o

CARRIAGES.

MESSRS. ATKINSON and PHILLIPSON have at present an extensive Stock of NEW and SECOND-HAND BROUGHAMS and WAGONETTES, with moveable tops, of the latest designs, suitable for winter use. The REGISTERED CASTLEREAGH and RAVENSWORTH Pony Cars are received with great favour. These novel Carriages, which only weigh 3½ cwts., are hung on American single plate springs, and fitted with patent jump seats. Sporting and other Phætons, Moor Carts, and SLEIGHS. Drawings Free on application.
15, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

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

Superior Black Suit, in Plain Cloth or Worsted	£8 3 0
Scotch Tweed Suit	2 10 0
An excellent Pair of Scotch Tweed Trousers for	0 13 0

VENETIAN BLINDS, Wholesale and Retail; Old Blinds Painted, Varnished, or Re-fitted on the shortest notice. Fittings of every description kept in Lines, Tapes, Pullies, Rollers, Slides, &c. Ladder Tapes made in every size, 1½d. per foot, or 4s. per dozen yards, at
G. H. STEWART'S,
VENETIAN BLIND MANUFACTURER,
VENETIAN HOUSE,
1, WESTMORLAND TERRACE, & 2 DUKE ST.,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 602o

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

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 the EXCELLO HORSE FEED.
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,
(Waterhouse, Catchgate),
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,
ESTABLISHED 1817.
Agent for the Live-Stock Condiment Company's CHAMPION SPICE, for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Dogs, Poultry, Game, Stacking Hay &c. 206o

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 of each 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.

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

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

FINEST OLD
VATTED SCOTCH WHISKEY.
Price, 18s. per Gallon. Nett Cash. Supplied in Casks or Cases.
PORTS, SHERRIES CLARETS, CHAMPAGNES, &c., all from First-class Shippers.
Price List on application to
WM. MILLER, JUN.,
WINE MERCHANT, QUEEN'S HEAD YARD, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

JOHN HALL'S PRICE CURRENT.

FLOUR, MEAL, &c.—
Supers, 2s. per stone; finest American, 2s. 4d. per stone; Wheat Meal, Maslin, Rye Meal, Indian Meal, and Bran at market prices. Mixed Horse Feed, 12st Sacks, at 12s. 6d. per Sack. small Wheat, Rough Barley, and small Indian Corn, at 1s. 4d. per stone; large Indian Corn, 1s. per stone, or 7s. 6d. per cwt.; splendid Rice, 1s. 10d. per stone; Pot Barley, 1s. 9d. per stone.

TEAS.—
Remarkable Tea, whole leaf, with fine flavour, only 1s. 8d. per pound, or 5s. per quarter; the finest Indian and China Teas, of good value, 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 4d., and 4s. per pound; Packet Teas, from 6d. to 10½d. per quarter pound.

SUGAR—
Sugars, 2½d., 3d., 3½d., 4d. per pound.

BUTTER, &c.—
Butter, very fine, 1s. 3d. per pound; finest Danish Butter, 1s. 6d. per pound; finest Oleo Butterine, 1s. per pound. Lard, finest in Bladders and warranted pure, 7d. per pound.

BACON, HAM, &c.—
Bacon and Shoulders, 4d. to 5d. per pound; Bacon, finest, 5½d. to 6d.; Hams, whole, fine, mild, and small at 6½d. Beef (Libby's Corned), only 6d. per pound; Roast Beef, 2lb. tins, for 1s.; Armourer's Lunch Tongue, 1s. per tin; Rabbit, 2lb. tins, 1s. 4d. per tin. Worcester Crown Relish, 4½d. per bottle. 1lb. Tins of Milk, 6d. each. Sago, fine or large, 2d. per pound; Tapioca, flaked, pearl, or bullet, at 2d. per pound; Rice Flour, 3d. per pound; Corn Flour, 5d. per pound.

SOAPS, &c.—
Good hard Pale, 2d. per pound or 7d. per quarter stone; extra Pale, 2d. per pound or 10d. per quarter stone; finest Pale or Mottled, only 1s. per quarter stone, or 3s. 9d. per stone; Almond, 3d. per pound; White Curd, 4d. per pound; Sinclair's Cold Water Soap, 6d. per pound; the best Cold Water Soap, 10½d. for a 3lb. bar. Best Wax Candles, 6½d. per pound; Dip Candles, 4½d. per pound.
AGENT FOR SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE. PRICE, £4 4s.

TERMS—CASH.
DISCOUNT—SIXPENCE IN THE POUND!!
JOHN HALL,
WHOLESALE AND FAMILY GROCER, ANNFIELD PLAIN. 482o

DENTAL SURGERY
EIGHTH YEAR OF ATTENDING CONSETT.
MR. MARKHAM, SURGEON DENTIST, of Newcastle, Attends No. 4, MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, EVERY MONDAY, from Eleven till Three.
ESTABLISHED IN NEWCASTLE 1830.
MR. R. L. MARKHAM HAS REMOVED FROM 40, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, TO No. 19, ELDON SQUARE, NEWCASTLE. 637n

WINES & SPIRITS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON
Selected from W & A Gilbey's List of 220 varieties, representing the largest, finest and best matured Stock in the world.

The purity of every article is guaranteed under Act 38 & 39 Vict., Cap. 63. Consumers will recognise in this Act a means of verifying the guarantee W & A Gilbey have always given of the purity and genuineness of all WINES and SPIRITS bearing their seals and labels.

No better guarantee of QUALITY and VALUE can be given than the fact that about every eighteenth bottle of Wine, and every fortieth bottle of Spirits, consumed in the United Kingdom are supplied from W & A Gilbey's Stock. This statement is based upon the Government Returns.

AGENT—
W. AYNSLEY, CONSETT, LEADGATE & ANFIELD PLAIN.
From whom Single Bottles of any varieties can be obtained at fixed London Prices.

WINES	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
PORT Castle A *from Portugal* An excellent fruity Wine	2/	24/
PORT Castle B *from Portugal* A fine full-flavored fruity Wine	2/4	28/
SPANISH PORT Castle 1 *from Spain* A fruity Wine of good body 3 years old	1/3	15/
SPANISH PORT Castle 4 *from Spain* The finest old Red Wine produced. 10 years old	1/10	22/
SHERRY Castle SPANISH *from Spain* A good Spanish Wine 3 years old	1/3	15/
SHERRY Castle D *Pale from Spain* An excellent type of dry Sherry 6 years old	2/4	28/
MARSALA Castle VIP *Pale from Sicily* A delicate dinner Wine 3 years old	1/6	16/
MARSALA Castle C *Pale from Sicily* The finest Marsala imported 7 years old	1/8	20/
CLARET Castle A *from France* A good sound Beverage Wine 1 year in bottle	1/	12/
CLARET Castle C *from France* A superior Medoc Wine 1 year in bottle	1/6	18/
SAUMUR Castle *Silver Foil* A) Bottles Sparkling dry Champagne ..) Half-Bots.	2/1 1/6	23/ 14/6
SAUMUR Castle *Gold Foil*) Bottles The choicest Wine of the District) Half-Bots.	2/6 1/5	30/ 17/
CHAMPAGNE Castle 1 A good) Bottles Sparkling Wine for ordinary use) Half-Bots.	2/2 1/3	26/ 15/
CHAMPAGNE Castle 2 A high-) Bottles class delicate Champagne) Half-Bots.	2/6 1/4	32/ 17/

SPIRITS	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
GIN Castle UP Highly rectified at W & A Gilbey's Distillery 33 per cent. under proof	2/	24/
GIN Castle PROOF Highly rectified at W & A Gilbey's Distillery Strength, proof	2/10	24/
IRISH WHISKEY Castle UP Fine Dublin Whiskey 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
IRISH WHISKEY Castle PROOF Fine Dublin Whiskey Strength, proof	2/6	36/
SCOTCH WHISKEY Castle UP Fine Scotch Malt Whiskey 33 under proof	2/3	27/
SCOTCH WHISKEY Castle PROOF Fine Scotch Malt Whiskey Strength, proof	2/6	36/
BRANDY Castle UP Possessing the wholesome qualities of Cognac 33 under proof	2/6	30/
BRANDY Castle PROOF Possessing the wholesome qualities of Cognac Strength of proof	2/6	42/
COGNAC Castle D A fine old Cognac Brandy 33 per cent. under proof	2/6	42/
COGNAC Castle F A fine old Cognac Brandy Strength, proof	4/6	54/
JAMAICA RUM Castle UP A fine Jamaica Rum 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
JAMAICA RUM Castle PROOF A fine Jamaica Rum Strength, proof	2/6	36/
HOLLANDS Castle I Distilled in Holland from Rye 14 per cent. under proof	2/4	28/
HOLLANDS *(Schnr Stoomen)* The finest Geneva. Bottled abroad. 14 under proof	2/6	32/

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

Business Announcements.

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, Blochester, Low Fintings Estate, Langley Park, Consett, Leadgate, and Blackhill.
All Business promptly and carefully attended to.

ESTABLISHED 1778.
REID & SONS.
SILVER PLATE,
ELECTRO-PLATE,
JEWELLERY,
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
In large variety of Prices and Patterns.
N.B.—Illustrated Sheets and Catalogues Free on application.
41, GREY ST., NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 711o

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

THIS IS THE GREAT EVENT OF THE YEAR
THE ANNUAL
STOCK-TAKING SALE!
AT THE
LONDON AND NEWCASTLE
TRADING COMPANY
69 AND 71, CLAYTON STREET
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

THE LONDON and NEWCASTLE TRADING COMPANY have much pleasure in announcing that they have completed Stock-taking, and now take this opportunity to thank their numerous friends for the very liberal support afforded them during the past year. They are proud to say that it has been their good fortune to secure increasing accession of public confidence, and this year they look forward to, with a marked development of success.

SALE ON SATURDAY, FEB. 12TH, 1881,
AND FOLLOWING FOURTEEN DAYS.
EXTRAORDINARY
REDUCTIONS!
BARGAINS OFFERED IN
EVERY DEPARTMENT!!
(In connection with the London and Newcastle Tea Company). 916o

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.
CURRY'S and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS.
Contractor under the SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER Act. 673o

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1881.

MORE MILITARY MISFORTUNE.

In respect to what we may call its nerves of sensation, the British Empire is becoming like a highly-organised animal body. A blow delivered upon a number of the Empire is now almost immediately conveyed to the centre of feeling and consciousness by those far-stretching lines of ocean telegraph which combine into one organization what formerly were something very like the *disjecta membra* of our Sovereign's scattered dominions. So it happens that the intelligence of a defeat suffered by our troops thousands of miles away in the Transvaal appeared in our daily newspapers on Monday morning, only a few hours after the consummation of the disaster. We pay this penalty for our speedy means of communication, that now we at home hear of and feel every check suffered by our arms in the progress of a Campaign, instead of having to wait for intelligence until either the whole undertaking had combinated in a brilliant victory or ignominious defeat. As affecting the national nerves of sensation, this is perhaps a doubtful advantage; but, nevertheleless, it is an undoubted advantage in another way, inasmuch as it enables us at once to make preparations for repairing misfortune before this is many hours old. We trust that after the first shock of feeling that must be created by a military disaster only to be compared in character to those at Isandhlana and Maiwand, both government and people will be animated by one resolve, to retrieve the credit of our arms at any cost. It would be unprofitable now to speculate on the special cause of our most recent military misfortune. Whether Sir George Colley attempted a movement with too small a force to execute it, whether he was imperfectly informed as to the enemy's strength in the particular quarter assailed, or whether the final collapse of the movement on our side was due to the reserve ammunition having been left so far in the rear as to be inaccessible; these questions and any question of personal responsibility arising out of them may be left for future discussion. What we have now to think of and provide for is the means of repairing this disaster. One thing appears to have been clearly demonstrated in the course of the unfortunate Transvaal Campaign—viz., that the Boers possess excellent fighting qualities. We might have recognised this long before from the knowledge that a few hundred of them have often met and defeated in battle as many thousand of Zulus or Swazis. As we found these native tribes by no means easy to conquer, and as we had to use nearly or quite equal numerical force in the operation, we might have argued, from all the circumstances thus known to us, that to suppress the Boer insurrection we should require at least as numerous a force as the enemy had in the field. But there can be little doubt, we think, that Sir George Colley up to the last underrated the fighting capacity of the enemy, and over-estimated that of his own troops. The former checks he received at Laing's Nek and on the banks of the Ingogo seem to have made him realise that he had been leading raw lads unacquainted with bush-fighting, and unsteady, as marksmen against a force largely composed of seasoned veterans, skilled in availing themselves of every possible cover, and never allowing excitement to disturb their aim. We gather that the General had recognised this from his remarks at the review he held the other day of the reinforcements from India, for, while enlogizing the courage shown by his young soldiers even in defeat he welcomed the arrival of more seasoned troops, but warned even these not to undervalue the enemy, to be careful in their aim, and to take advantage of every bit of cover that offered itself. The necessity felt for giving such caution to our soldiers would go far to explain another serious check in making a direct assault on a fortified position like Laing's Nek, but, so far as we can at present understand the Boers were in this last unfortunate encounter at Spitskap the assailants of a British position. Sir George Colley, with a force from the camp at Mount Prospect, marched out at midnight on Saturday evening and succeeded, apparently without opposition, in occuping a position communicating Laing's Nek. So dangerous did the Boers consider this movement to themselves, that they made three resolute attempts to dislodge the British force without success, a fourth time they charged, and would probably have been driven back, had not the British troops been forced to retire through want of ammunition. What we thus know of this affair is at least sufficient to tell us that the Boers will hardly be conquered by less than their own number of soldiers, ably led and well provided for battle.

DR. BARDSLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.—For eradicating all impurities of the Blood from the system they have no equal. They have never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease. Sold by all Chemists in Boxes at 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF IRELAND.

LECTURE BY MR. O'CONNOR POWER, M.P.

On Monday evening Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., delivered a lecture on the social condition of Ireland, in the Catholic Schools, Consett. There was a large attendance. The Rev. T. Smith, Blackhill, occupied the chair, and on the platform we noticed Dr. Savage, Consett; T. H. Sheridan, Blackhill; T. Dunne, P. Coyle, and P. McDonald, Consett; J Hudson, Iveston; G. Pickering, Chester-le-Street.

The CHAIRMAN, in delivering a few introductory remarks, said that they were not to look upon the lecture as anything political. It was a lecture by a very eloquent gentleman on the country which was so dear to them all. He had received a letter from Mr. Siddell stating that he was sorry that he could not come to the meeting. That gentleman, however, wished them every success, and hoped that they would have as quiet a meeting as they had the last time Mr. O'Connor Power addressed them. It was the privilege of the chairman not to make a speech, and he did not think there would be much difficulty involved on his part to keep order, because he felt sure that everybody would keep order and conduct themselves as they ought to do. He did not doubt, however, that they would hear a tiny little bit upon politics. They were certainly living in a very exciting age. They had one before them who had left the House of Commons, and could tell them of what he had heard, and if there was an authority upon the subject certainly Mr. O'Connor Power would be that authority. He had no doubt that they had read the speech which he delivered at Jarrow on Saturday night. He had just had time to run through it and found his concluding sentences almost the same as he had himself said to them in recommending moderation and hopeful patience. They would get nothing by anything else than moderation. Patience, no doubt, would bring all things round at the proper time. If they only exercised these they would see some of the many evils under which Ireland had suffered so long, disappear. (Applause.) He did not think the English people understood the Irish; but he felt sure that they could not find a finer class of men in the world than those who came from Ireland. They had only to walk through Consett Ironworks, and they would observe as fine Irishmen as they would find in the world. (Renewed applause.) He then called upon

MR. O'CONNOR POWER who was received with cheers. He commenced by saying that he hoped he would vindicate the promise which Father Smith had made on his behalf, and show that the speech which he had invited them to hear that evening might be discussed and examined apart altogether from the consideration of political faction or political parties. He should have been content to march at once into the heart of his subject without mentioning any of his recollections of another place were it not that the rev. Chairman himself had been kind enough to refer to some scenes and contests which had been witnessed in the House of Commons. (Applause.) He was not like the old soldier described in one of Oliver Goldsmith's poems who shouldered his crutch to show how fields were won. He did not intend to shoulder his crutch to show how fields were lost and won on the floor of the House of Commons during the seven long weary weeks that the Irish party struggled to save the constitutional liberties of their country. (Applause.) He would dismiss the subject with one observation and one quotation, and he would say that although the shadow of political disfranchisement, for it amounted to that, now covered the face of Ireland, and those who looked upon the island city upon the bosom of the western sea looked upon a country that did not possess a constitution, the hope which had animated the Irish people through centuries of struggle, centuries, during which they had struggled not only for their national honour but for their religious faith, would survive the clouds and misfortunes of the present hour, and men would arise when the Coercion Bill was no more. Even if it was renewed for a longer period of years, he thought a sentiment would prevail very much akin to the sentiment to which Thomas Moore gave expression in one of his sweetest poems—

> "Far dearer the grave or the prison,
> Illumined by one patriot's name,
> Than the trophies of all who have risen
> From liberties ruin to fame."

(Cheers.) He would ask them to consider Ireland both in its social and political aspects, and he would like to examine the question not from the standpoint of an Irish politician, not even from the standpoint of an Irishman. As a politician he necessarily possessed all the prejudice of the partisan side of native Ireland, and he unavoidably possessed all the prejudices of an Irishman. But whenever they wanted to get at the truth upon any contested question they must, emancipate themselves from their own personal feelings and prejudices, and examine the question from an independent standpoint. In describing the social condition of Ireland he might specially allude to a great many subjects, which he knew at the present day did not occupy a very large share of attention. To describe fully and completely the social condition of any country they would have to speak largely of its history. They would have to describe the traditions and notice the character of the people. They would have to speak of their habits as illustrated by their own firesides, and as reflected in the family. Now he purposed to dismiss every one of these subjects which he had mentioned in order that he might fix their attention, if he possibly could, upon the one great question, which at the present hour, is uppermost, not only in the minds of Irishmen, but in the minds of statesmen, who, unfortunately for themselves, had undertaken the arduous task of governing Ireland. He need hardly say that that all absorbing question of the present hour was the relations subsisting between landlords and tenants in Ireland, and the conditions under which the agricultural population in that country, according to the present law, are able to carry on all the operations of industrial life. The first thing that struck any intelligent foreigner who visited Ireland for the purpose of examining her social condition was this. He sees at the top of the social edifice in Ireland a privileged class of some 12,000 or 14,000 individuals, and, looking at the base of the social edifice he found 600,000 tenant farmers, who, with their wives and children amounted to no less than five-sixths of the entire Irish nation. He saw the very rich on the one side and the very poor on the other and he was surprised to find that the social condition of Ireland presented this extraordinary anomaly which he could not find in either England or France or any other country. He found there was no middle class, and there could be no doubt anyone who had paid attention to the modern history of England and France must be aware that the middle class in both these countries had played an important part in their social and industrial as well as in their political life. Who were the men that vindicated the Corn Law Agitation when the price of bread was dear? or who were the men who called for the extension of the suffrage so as to admit the great mass of the toiling artisans of England to a share in the government of the country in which they lived? He need not tell them that the men who initiated and who ultimately carried these movements to a successful issue were the Brights and Cobdens and other illustrious public men in this country who sprang from the middle classes. In political progress in France and Germany, and unquestionably in America, he might point to a similar existence of courageous and intelligent patriotism on the parts of conspicuous members in all parts of these countries. It had been the misfortune of Ireland throughout the last two hundred years of her existence as a nation that the social system had prevented the organisation of any middle class, and consequently they had not that political element which, from its educated intelligence, would be able to understand the legitimate limits of aristocratic privilege, whilst at the same time it was capable of sympathising with the real producers of the natural wealth, namely, the toiling labourers and artisans by whom the soil was made to yield its fruits and upon whose industry the strength and greatness of the greatest nations of the earth must nescessarily depend. (Applause.) He would explain, briefly, how that state of things came about in Ireland and by what process in her social system the nation was divided into two classes, one of which was great by the fact of its personal influence and great wealth, and the other remarkable for its great poverty, and great because it represented the greater number—it represented the nation. The land system, as everybody now admitted, was defective. Those who had studied its history described it as the greatest curse that ever afflicted any population. The land system as they had it in Ireland that day was not the land system known to their forefathers, when the Irish nation was controlled by an Irish Government, and when the chief Irish Celt was glad to make himself at home amongst his followers around his old castle in the days when the landlords and tenants of Ireland were of one race, possessed one sympathy, and lived in happiness and content. No, the land system as it existed at present was purely and entirely of English origin. Some who had not studied the history of the two countries might say "What is that to us? Why should we the electors of Great Britain relieve you from the burden of your land system?" Their answer was this. That they asked the English State, not the English Government, not to make Ireland a present of anything, not to give her something to which she is not, by natural laws, entitled, but simply to undo the work of mischief which the State did ages ago when it confiscated the property of the sons of Ireland and planted the Irish land with a hungry race of military adventurers who had managed to hold their ground from that day to this. (Applause.) If he were disposed to enter upon the domain of ethics and to draw important illustrations from Scriptural grounds he might tell them that what was ill gotten was generally ill spent, and whatever was acquired by violence was generally dissipated in profligacy. Take the word of one of the most famous of English historians, James Anthony Froude. Nothing could be more violent than the means by which the Irish lands were confiscated from their original owners and transferred to those whose only patent of property was the strong right arm which, in other days, they were able to wield in the side of some political party in that country. The result of planting the surface of Ireland in this manner was to create a race of people hostile to the masses of the nation. The separation between the Saxon in Ireland and the original celtic Irishman was corrupted and vitiated, and the whole course of Irish history showed that the chasm which separated these classes was as wide at the present hour as it was when Charles II put his sign manual to the latticed settlement of the Irish proprietor and confirmed the Cromwellians in the lands which they had confiscated from the Irish followers of his father. Those of them who had read English history would recollect that when the first Charles came into collision with the English Republican party, the loyalists in Ireland refused to take up the new doctrine and actually took the field, not for the purpose of rebelling against the English King, but for the purpose of doing their best to keep him on the Throne. What was the consequence of their action? The Cromwellians, having succeeded in England, crossed over to Ireland and succeeded there. They made the loyal followers of Charles I pay for their devotion to that house, and no less than ten million acres—one-half the total surface of Ireland—and three-fourths of its cultivable land were consfiscated by Cromwell and his satellites. The time came when the Republican and Democratic party in England went down, and Charless II was placed on the English Throne. They would think that the heart of the son could never grow cold to those who had sacrificed so much for the father, but one of the very first acts of Charles II was to confirm the Puritans in their possessions. He would not stop to draw the obvious political lesson from the history of those times, nor draw the obvious conclusion that those who interfere in other peoples' quarrels and who are fools enough to sacrifice themselves for a cause in which the honour of their country is not involved will find themselves as much deceived and disappointed as Irish landlords did when they asked in vain to be restored to the homes which they had lost because of their loyalty. (Applause.) Since that time had elapsed Ireland had had many severe visitations. He need only refer to the time of the great famine in the years 1846 and '47. He would not ask them to take his description of the relations that subsisted between landlords and tenants at that time, but he would ask them if they could, to make their way to any of the great libraries of the north to lay hold of the report which was then compiled by the agents of the Society of Friends, who, he must tell them, were more successful in their efforts to relieve the distressed and starving population at that period than all the agents of her Majesty's Government could accomplish, and they had elaborate reports of their experience. The London *Times*, commenting upon these reports, contained these words, "The landlords in Ireland having forced their rights with a hand of iron they have neglected their duties with a front of brass." Need he say that under such circumstances, and having a privileged class endowed with all political power, the idea of anyone springing from the ranks of the people and making his way to Parliament would have been looked upon as the suggestion of a madman. They had not only the whole wealth of the country in their hands but all its influence and power, and when the hour of trial came upon their country, instead of taking measures to ward off the blow which threatened the whole nation, impartial writers told them they (the landlords) were careful only to wring the last penny of rent out of the miserable creatures who were dying in the ditches for want of food, and whose families had to follow them coffinless to the grave before it was over. Without wishing to dilate on so sad a chapter in their history he would like to ask what had England profited by the ruin of the Irish tenant farmer? What had she gained by the demolition of Irish homesteads? He would tell them. Since the system was established in their country there had been a crop of international difficulties, every three or four year, which she now tried to cope with by suspending the constitutional liberties of the Irish people. England had gained everything that could militate against her power, everything which could sully her reputation and disturb the integrity and the unity of her empire, and those were the fruits, and the only fruits that any government could ever gain from a reign of injustice and social terror. (Applause.) Show him a government that respected the people and he could show them a people that respected the government. Show him a people who respected the laws under which they lived, and he could show them just laws. But show him laws which afflicted the people, and he would show them people who were very fit for miserable abject slaves. (Shame.) The constantly recurring difficulties in regard to Ireland are entirely due to causes which lie almost on the surface of Irish society and with which English politicians ought to be acquainted were due to causes which are preventible in their character, and which could be remedied if statesmen had only the courage to do an act of justice to the toiling people of the country. He would ask them to consider what had been the effects of that system on the industrial condition of Ireland. First of all the power of eviction, as exercised by the Irish landlord, had this conspicuous result that during the last thirty years it had driven no less than three millions of Irish people from their native land. It might with truth be said that at the present time there is no country so remote, no land so wild or barbarous in which they would not find an Irishmen struggling for the subsistence which the social system prevented him from acquiring in his own native land. (Applause.) They found them as they knew, in England and Scotland, and he did not deny that as far the exiles in England and Scotland were concerned they had in many instances benefitted by the change. But how had their country fared? She was stripped of their protection. She had been deprived of the capital which rested in their productive labour. If the labour of Irishmen could contribute to make wealth in England and Scotland; if it could be planting cities and rearing up new communities in the deepest of Canadian forests, if it could bid defiance at the intensity of a tropical clime; if he found cities springing up on the banks of the Missisippi, if he traced them from Montreal in the north to New Orleans in the South, and from New York on the one side of the continent to San Francisco on the other, and saw them there the agents of civilisation, wealth and power, how much better, richer, and more glorious would Ireland be if those hands and hearts were reserved to her and if they had laboured for her honour and prosperity. (Loud cheers.) Of course, many of them had benefitted by their exile, but they knew very well that the people who employed their labour made more money of it than they did out of the wages received in exchange. Now he wanted to see the labour that still remained in Ireland reserved to Ireland, and he wanted to see such a social system springing up in that country as should bring the strife of centuries to a close. He wanted to see these countries—Great Britain and Ireland—boast a common christianity and he wanted to see the principles of that common christianity vindicated in the legislation and the Government of these islands. (Applause.) In pursuing the argument of the disastrous industrial effect which the system had produced in Ireland by ejecting 3,000,000 of the population they had not found as some fireside philanthropists assured them they would that there was more money and work for those who remained. As a matter of fact it could be proved by official statistics that as Ireland had been losing her population she had been decreasing in national wealth, simply because the population was done not merely for the consumption of wealth but for its production. It was so in England, France, and Belgium. Belgium and England were the two most densely populated countries in Europe at the present day, and they were also the most prosperous. He could name certainly nine other European countries everyone of which was more densely populated than Ireland and she was conspicious out of the whole list for her ruins and her poverty. Therefore, those who told them that the cure was to be found in a still further ejectment might as well tell them that they could get rid of the toothache by cutting off the head. (Laughter and applause.) They could no more prevent the periodical recurrences of famine in Ireland under the present social system by cutting down the population still further than they could effect the cure to which he had alluded. As long as the country possessed resources adequate to the maintenance of the population they ought not to encourage a single man to leave except he left to add to his stock of knowledge and experience with the intention of bringing these back again to be of use in the interests of his own country. Population in Ireland, as elsewhere, should be regarded as the agent for the production of wealth, and although in certain parts of the west and south the lands were overcrowded, it did not follow that Ireland as a whole was overcrowded. By the evictions carried out under the Irish land agents, tenants had been driven out of reach of their fellows. They had been chased up the mountain sides, and forced into the bogs and there they found them crowded. But the lands which were more than ample for their sustenance lay waste. They could trace them for miles without a single habitation; the beasts of the field had supplanted the tillers of the soil. Those who pursued them into their mountain homes and into their wet marshy houses found in those wretched places there was not sufficient for their subsistence, and then came forward and said the only cure for this condition of things was to get rid of the population. (Shame.) The proper means was to effect, not by forcible means, not by taking from one man and giving it to another, but by facilitating the purchase of land and encouraging the tenants of Ireland to spread themselves more evenly over the surface of the land which would afford sustenance for the whole population. He would admit that there were a large number of men on farms in the west and south of Ireland, who, if they had their lands free, could not make a decent, comfortable living, but this was simply because their holdings were too small. What he should like to see done, in order to remedy the state of things in the south and west of Ireland, was this. He should like to see these acres of waste land, which had been permitted to go out of cultivation because of the process of eviction, and because of the caprice of the large proprietors, reclaimed. In some places they wanted to establish shooting; they wanted to cultivate game, and their game, in the first instance, was to hunt out the men and women who occupied the ground. He would say to these aristocratic gentlemen the lives of human beings, and the prosperity of the nation are of far greater importance than your animal sport, and would tell them if they did not cultivate the land in a manner which nature and Providence intended it to be cultivated they would be compelled to sell it; that if the land was meant to give to the fullest extent out of its abundance, the agricultural population should be employed to its fullest extent. (Applause.) He would then survey the lands, and if he discovered that one-half would not pay the expense of cultivation he would let them alone. But he knew that it had been discovered by scientific investigation that no less than two million acres might be profitably reclaimed. If they had two million acres reclaimed they would have land enough to give one hundred thousand tenant farmers twenty acres of ground, and by thinning out the small farmers in the south and west, and putting them on the reclaimed land they would double the size of the farms for those who remained in the overcrowded population. (Applause.) They might ask him who was to undertake to do it. He held that the State ought to do it, because the State was responsible for the present condition of things. It was the State that imposed upon Ireland that land system, and the Coercion Bill had been passed to maintain those laws. If her Majesty's Government appointed a Royal Commission and put ten millions sterling into its hands and said to it that they were not giving it the money, but they were simply lending it for the purpose of reclaiming the waste lands, and when they expended two hundred thousand pounds in the work, they could then invite the new tenants to take possession of these farm and carry out the operation just in the same way that they would carry out the operations of a new railway. If they wanted to run a railway one hundred miles, they would first make a ten mile road and would put the rails beside the towns and villages that lay along the road and and then what they had expended in the first instance would come back in the fares, so that when the Commission had expended one hundred thousand on the land, it would begin to get back a portion of the expenditure in the annual tax which the new tenants would be entitled to pay. He would make the peasant proprietor pay the tax for thirty-five years, and three per cent. on the expenditure in the course of the whole period. If that was done it would destroy the occupation of the agrarian agitator in Ireland, because if a man had a prospect of leaving to his children who come after him the homestead which no tyrant could overthrow, it would act as a stimulus to his industry which nothing else could supply. (Applause.) The consciousness in the mind and heart of the tenant farmer that he was labouring for himself and family would simply, in a very short time, transform Ireland, and would give an impetus to her industry and prosperity, such as was known only in Belgium and France and where they had those peasant proprietors. Such men, secure in the fruits of their industry, would be as remarkable for political contentment as for social peace and industrial prosperity. (Applause.) The *London Times* in 1847, was short-sighted enough to think that if a sufficient number of Irishmen were only exterminated out of Ireland, England at all events would derive this advantage. She would not be under any political restraint on account of the condition of Ireland, that she would be more easily managed in a population of five millions than with a population of eight or nine, that although Ireland might be poor her subjection might be complete. Altogether the past did not bear out this explanation. They had seen exiles flung on the shore of the American continent just like the wreck of some noble vessel that had gone down in the fury of a great storm and people had thought that the elements of that wreck could never be brought together. But they had been brought together, they had been consolidated into a powerful Irish nation and it now stood as an organised political force at the other side of the Atlantic, threatening the peace and prosperity of England herself, and threatening as the Home Secretary told the House of Commons a few days ago the integrity of the British Empire. (Applause.) He did not stop to comment upon the fact, but simply stated the fact on the authority of the Home Secretary, and he supposed that those who knew anything of political organisations in America must admit that the fact is actually true. Therefore, on no ground was England as a nation benefitted, industrially or politically, by the subjection of the toiling masses of the Irish population. This brought him to glance, very briefly, at Ireland in her political condition at the present time, and he would endeavour to do so in the spirit indicated by his rev. friend, and their reverend pastor, Father Smith, in a spirit removed from partisanship. He would simply say that the great political difficulty rested in the simple fact that they did not make Irish opinion as potent in the government of Ireland as English opinion was in the government of England, and let the time be long or short they would never succeed in managing the Irish people until they allowed the Irish people to manage themselves. (Applause.) Whenever he was out to dine, or to a party in London, some were always asking him to define Home Rule. (Laughter) and, coming from his severe political contests in the House of Commons he was not at all disposed to shoulder his crutch and fight the battle over again. He regarded these questions across the dinner table as a great bore, and he generally replied that Home Rule meant Ireland for the Irish, and as much of England as they could get. (Laughter) He had also heard it defined as Ireland free and England annexed thereto. (Laughter.) He was not, however, prepared to stand by that definition. He was simply prepared to say that the difficulties of Ireland rested in English and Scotch politicians who had the sublime impudence to imagine that they knew more about Ireland than themselves. There was another aspect at which he would like to glance—Ireland politically. They had heard of Dublin Castle. He remembered the time when it was described as the devil's half acre. He did not know why, but he presumed it represented the idea that that individual had some mortgage on the place (laughter), and that the time may come when he can claim a large part, if not the whole of it as his own. Dublin Castle had affected Ireland, politically, in a very injurious way. When he spoke of Dublin Castle he meant the real Dublin Castle. He was not denouncing Liberals or Conservatives, or one party or another. The whole system was rotten from beginning to end. The late Mr. Horsman was at one time chief secretary for Ireland. In one of his private letters they got a glimpse of how the government of Ireland was carried on. Writing to a friend of his in England, and referring to Lord Carlyle who was then in Ireland, and Sir Thomas Larkham, who was then secretary, he said that Carlyle did the dancing, he did the hunting, and Larkham did the work. That was the spirit in which Mr. Horsman fulfilled the duties of chief secretary for Ireland. His knowledge of the land question could be best illustrated by a story told of him. He was riding after the hounds in County Galway. In trying to get his horse over a ditch he managed to get into the bottom of it. One of his friends riding past asked where Horsman was, when he received for an answer that Horsman was studying the land question. Yes, said his friend, he is studying the land question and he is evidently in favour of fixity of tenure. (Laughter.) He felt perfectly certain that that was the first, and perhaps the last, serious attempt Mr. Horsman made to study the land question. He said he was not at all limited in his aspirations as to the future of Ireland. He would yield to no man in his desire to see the principle of self-government developed in their counties, boroughs, and municipal corporations. He had been struggling through the whole of his political career, and trusted that, with God's help, he would struggle until Ireland had a government and parliament that she could call her own. (Loud applause.) In conclusion he endorsed the language with which their rev. chairman opened the meeting. Undoubtedly, the times were critical, and there could be no doubt that any premature action on the part of the Irish people would retard rather than promote the success of their cause. He urged that they should not quarrel with their English fellow-workmen. They had not forged the Coercion chain, and he believed if they were polled, nine-tenths would repudiate the policy of the Government. (Applause.) It would only be foolish and criminal on the part of the Irish in England or Scotland to enter into a collision with their fellow-citizens. He trusted that the principles of Christian charity, of peace, and of goodwill amongst men would be promoted by the action of Irish men and women, and was perfectly certain that by such conduct they would strengthen rather than weaken the hands of their representatives in Parliament, and of those who might be struggling for their cause within the walls of that assembly, or outside its ranks, and do a great deal to reflect honour and credit on the land in which they and theirs were born. (Loud applause.)

MR. DUNNE then moved a vote of thanks to the hon. gentleman for his able and eloquent lecture. He felt sure that such lectures would do a great deal of good, not alone to the Irish people, but also their English friends.

MR. SHERIDAN, in a neat little speech, heartily seconded the proposition. There could be no doubt that the British public mind was very much blighted in regard to Irish affairs, and it was, he thought, with the view of removing that mountain of prejudice that such addresses were delivered. (Hear.) He felt sure that they could not have listened to an address more able, exhaustive, or impartial than the one delivered by the hon. member.

The vote of thanks was then cordially accorded to Mr. Power, who briefly and humorously responded, and moved that a vote of thanks be given to the chairman.—Mr. PICKERING, Chester-le-Street, seconded, and the proposal was carried with acclamation. The meeting then terminated.

The most wholesome and nutritious of confections is far less consumed than it would be were it not for the greatly adulterated articles sold under the name of chocolate. Every cake of Chocolate bearing the name of Cadbury is guaranteed to consist solely of pure Cocoa and white sugar, and may therefore be given to children with perfect safety. Chocolate makers by special appointment to the Queen.

Occasional Papers.

A FORGOTTEN POET.

Forgotten! The very echo of this word awakens feelings of sadness. We speak not of the busy hours of sunny noon, for, at such a time men cannot afford to listen to the whisperings of gentle thoughts; the race—not for riches, but for the bread which perisheth, retard most men from indulging those kindly children of the brain. But the evening—that halcyon time, purchased for us by the ministering hand of civilization—that at least is ours; and without its fertilizing influence life would soon become a dreary wilderness, lit up only by fitful glimpses of the fascinating, but delusive, mirage to remind us, not what life was, but what it might have been.

Men fear the touch of oblivion's unseen fingers; they would fondly live for ever, but the waves of time roll on in interminable cycles, and although remembrance may tune her reed for a time, eventually the plaintive notes become inaudible, for none, save the deathless few, are desined to shed a halo on the treasured records of the historic page.

> "How hard it is to climb
> The steps where fame's grand temple stands afar."

Some there are who fall by the way—die ere the sun of their existence had reached the meridian—just at the moment when life seemed laden with blossoms—the offspring of well-directed labour.

Such a one, and such a hapless fate was the "sleepless soul's," whose life-story forms the subject of the present sketch.

James Hislop was born of humble parents in the parish of Kirkconnel, in Dumfriesshire. His parents were worthy specimens of the Scottish peasantry of that day, thus young Hislop, though not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, had the advantage of early religious instruction. While a mere child he was sent to herd sheep on a neighbouring farm, and whilst thus engaged he might have been seen squatted on the hill side, conning his lessons, for in this way did he teach himself to read. Subsequently however, he was placed at school for about twelve months, after which time he resumed his pastoral duties. Like other lads, who have distanced their fellows in the journey of life, Hislop manifested an intense desire for knowledge. Every book that came in his way was faithfully perused, a habit, by the way, which did not meet with the approbation of his mother, who rated him soundly when she observed him reading any book except the Bible, and the Confession of Faith. As years wore on he grew more circumspect in his choice of books; and by the time he had reached his twentieth year he had improved his mind considerably. Yet James Hislop can hardly be termed a self-taught man, seeing that he had the good sense to avail himself of the opportunity of private instruction in grammar and Latin, to which he afterwards added French and mathematics. Writing to a friend about this time he says: "My principle hobby is Hutton's Arithmetic and Bonnycastle's Algebra; rather odd company for a poetical shepherd you will allow." Very true, but from a poem written about this period we have reasons for conjecturing that this amiable shepherd had yet another passion. Indeed he seems to have been captivated with the charms of a rural maiden, hence we find him tuning his lyre to the following dulcet strains:

> Her voice that waked my softest sighs—
> A voice far sweeter than the burnie
> That plays o'er mony a pebbled turnie;
> Sweeter than simmer's sigh that heaves
> Amang the flowers and rustling leaves.

Anxious to ameliorate the mental condition of his humble neighbours he opened a night school, which venture met with fair success. Hislop had now gained a popularity which might have satisfied a less ambitious soul. His rustic companions regarded him as a prodigy, but the fact seemed to dawn upon him that he was fitted for better things. Consequently, towards the end of 1819, when twenty-one years of age, he removed to Greenock, and adopted teaching as profession. About the same time he began to court the Muses, and several of his poetical pieces appeared in the *Edinburgh Magazine*, the editor of which was much interested in the welfare of his gifted contributor. The Greenock venture proved a failure and to recruit his shattered health Hislop was fain to seek the pure air of his native mountains. Here he sojourned for several months and again tried a school in Edinburgh. He had not been there long however, when Mr. (afterwards Lord) Jeffrey succeeded in obtaining for him the appointment of schoolmaster in the Doris frigate, then on the eve of sailing for the South American station.

After an absence of three years, the Doris returned to England, and Hislop visited his native scenery, and once more resumed his contributions to the *Edinburgh Magazine* in an exceedingly well-written series of "Letters from South America." In the autumn of 1825 he went to London and became acquainted with Alban Cunningham, Mr. Lockhart, Mrs. Joanna Baillie, &c., and ultimately obtained a situation as a reporter for one of the metropolitan newspapers. His connection with the press was of but short duration, for a year later we find him in the capacity of head master of an academy in the neighbourhood of London. A very respectable position for a young shepherd to occupy. Twelve months of academic work and Hislop joined the Tweed man-of-war, under the command of Lord Henry Spencer, then about to sail for the Mediterranean, and thence to the Cape of Good Hope. It is not to be thought that in the society of the ship's company he would meet with many congenial spirits. One need not be surprised then to learn that "except when professionally engaged in teaching, his time was chiefly occupied in the retirement of his own little cabin." On the outward voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, while Tweed was cruising off the Cape de Verd Islands, Hislop, an officer, the surgeon, and the whole of the midshipmen made a pleasure party to visit the island of St. Jago. The party agreed to remain all night on the island, consequently they—with the exception of the officer who swam to the ship—slept all night in the open air, from the effects of which they were all seized with a burning fever. Six of them died after a short illness, but Hislop lingered for twelve days, when he too succumbed on the 4th December, 1827, in the twenty-ninth year of his age. Had Hislop lived he would, doubtless, have attained to an honourable position in the literary world. One gifted with natural abilities such as he possessed, and who utilised life's morning hours so faithfully as he did, would have borne rich fruit in the autumn, which perchance might have lightened the labours, and cheered the hearts of men.

Among the numerous poems which he composed at sea, that entitled "The Scottish Sacramental Sabbath," is perhaps the best. But in our opinion the best of all his poems is one which he wrote while he was yet a plain shepherd. The poem to which we refer relates to a peasant's tale of superstition connected with a sequestered spot in Ayrshire where a small party of hunted Presbyterians of Charles II's time were attacked by the military in 1680, when their minister, Cameron, was slain. A moss-grown stone still marks the spot where the martyrs fell, and were buried, where their blood dyed the heather. The poem is so beautiful I give it in full:—

A CAMERONIAN DREAM.

> In a dream of the night I was wafted away,
> To the muirland of mist where the martyrs lay,
> Where Cameron's sword and his Bible are seen,
> Engraved on the stone where the heather grows green.
>
> 'Twas a dream of those ages of darkness and blood,
> When the minister's home was the mountain and wood;
> When in Wellwood's dark valley the standard of Lion,
> All bloody and torn 'mong the heather was lying.
>
> 'Twas morning, and summer's young sun from the east,
> Lay in loving repose on the green mountain's breast;
> On Wardlaw and Cairntable the clear shining dew
> Glistened there 'mong the heath-bells and mountain flowers blue.
>
> And far up in heaven, near the white sunny cloud,
> The song of the lark was melodious and loud,
> And in Glenmuir's wild solitude, lengthened and deep,
> Were the whistling of plovers and bleating of sheep.
>
> And Wellwood's sweet valleys breathed music and gladness;
> The fresh meadow blooms hung in beauty and redness;
> Its daughters were happy to hail the returning,
> And drink the delights of July's sweet morning.
>
> But oh! there were hearts cherished far other feelings,
> Illumed by the light of prophetic revealings;
> Who drank from the scenery of beauty but sorrow,
> For they knew that their blood would bedew it to-morrow.
>
> 'Twas the few faithful ones who with Cameron were lying,
> Concealed 'mong the mist where the heath-fowl was crying;
> For the horsemen of Earlshall around them were hovering,
> And their bridle reins rang through the thin misty covering.
>
> Their faces grew pale, and their swords were unsheathed,
> But the vengeance that darkened their brow was unbreathed;
> With eyes turned to heaven in calm resignation,
> They sung their last song to the God of salvation.
>
> The hills with the deep mournful music were ringing,
> The curlew and plover in concert were singing;
> But the melody died 'mid derision and laughter,
> As the host of ungodly rushed on to the slaughter.
>
> Though in mist, and in darkness, and fire, they were shrouded,
> Yet the souls of the righteous were calm and unclouded;
> Their dark eyes flashed lightning, as firm and unbending,
> They stood like the rock which the thunder is rending.
>
> The muskets were flashing, the blue swords were gleaming,
> The helmets were cleft and the red blood was streaming,
> The heavens grew dark, and the thunder was rolling,
> When in Wellwood's dark muirlands the mighty were falling.
>
> When the righteous had fallen, and the combat was ended,
> A chariot of fire through the dark cloud descended;
> Its drivers were angels, on horses of whiteness,
> And its burning wheels turned on axles of brightness.
>
> A seraph unfolded its doors bright and shining,
> All dazzling like gold of the seventh refining;
> And the souls that came forth out of great tribulation,
> Have mounted the chariots and steeds of salvation.
>
> On the arch of the rainbow the chariot is gliding;
> Through the path of the thunder the horsemen are riding;
> Glide swiftly, bright spirits! the prize is before ye,
> A crown never fading, a kingdom of glory!

VOMAR.

MARY MARSTON,

By GEORGE McDONALD L.L.D.,
Author of "Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood," "The Seaboard Parish," "Robert Falconer," &c.

CHAPTER XV. (*Continued.*)

With all his fine talk of love, to which he now gave full flow, it was characteristic of him that, although he saw Letty without hat or cloak, just because he saw himself warmly clad he never thought of her being cold, until the arm he had thrown round her waist felt her shiver. Thereupon he was kind, and would have insisted that she should go in and get a shawl, had she not positively refused to go in and come out again. Then he would have had her put on his coat, that she might be able to stay a little longer; but she prevailed on him to let her go. He brought her to the nearest point within sight of the windows, and there leaving her, set out at a rapid pace for the inn where he had put up his mare.

When Tom was gone, and the bare night, a diffused concience, all about her, Letty, with a strange fear at her heart, like one in a churchyard, with the ghost-hour at hand, and feelng like "a guilty thing surprised," although she had done nothing wrong in its mere self, stole back to the door of the kitchen, longing for the shelter of her own room, as never exile for his fatherland.

She had left the door an inch ajar, that she might run the less risk of making a noise in opening it; but ere she reached it, the moon shining full upon it, she saw plainly, and her heart turned sick when she saw, that it was closed. Between cold and terror she shuddered from head to foot, and stood staring.

Recovering a little, she said to herself some draught must have blown it to. If so, there was much danger that the noise had been heard; but in any case there was no time to loss. She glided swiftly to it. She lifted the latch softly—but horror of horrors! in vain. The door was locked. She was shut out. She must lie, or confess! And what lie would serve? Poor Letty! And yet, for all her dismay, her terror, her despair that night, in her innocence she never once thought of the worst danger in which she stood.

The least perilous, where no safe way was left, would now have been to let the simple truth appear; Letty ought immediately to have knocked at the door, and should that have proved unavailing, to have broken her aunt's window even, to gain hearing and admittance. But that was just the kind of action of which, truthful as was her nature, poor Letty, both by constitution and training, was incapable; human opposition, superior anger, condemnation, she dared not encounter. She sank, more than half fainting, upon the door-step.

The moment she came to herself, apprehension changed into active dread, rushed into uncontrolable terror. She sprang to her feet, and, the worst thing she could do, fled like the wind after Tom—now indeed, she imagined, her only refuge! She knew where he had put up his horse, and knew he could hardly take any other way than the usual foot-path to Testbridge. He could not be more than a few yards ahead of her, she thought. Presently she heard him whistling, she was sure, as he walked leisurely along; but she could not see him. The way was mostly between hedges until it reached the commou: there she would catch sight of him, for, notwithstanding the gauzy mist, the moon gave plenty of light. On she went swiftly, still fancying at intervals she heard in front of her his whistle, and even his step on the hard frozen path. In her eager anxiety to overtake him, she felt neither the chilling air, nor the fears of the night and the loneliness. Dismay was behind her, and hope before her. On and on she ran. But when, with now failing breath, she reached the common, and saw it lie so bare and wide in the moonlight, with the little hut standing on its edge, like a ghastly lodge to nowhere, with gaping black holes for door and window, then indeed the horror of her deserted condition, and the terrors of the night, began to crush their way into her soul. What might not be lurking in that ruin, ready to wake at the lightest rustle, and, at sight of a fleeting girl, start out in pursuit, and catch her by the hair that now streamed behind her! And there was the hawthorn, so old and grotesquely contorted, always bringing to her mind a frightful German print at the head of a poem called The Haunted Heath, in one of her cousin Godfrey's books! It was like an old miser, decrepit with age, pursued and unable to run! Miserable as was her real condition, it was rendered more pitiful by these terrors of the imagination. The distant howl of a dog which the moon would not let sleep, the muffled low of a cow from a shippon, and a certain strange sound, coming again and again, which she could not account for, all turned to things unnatural, therefore frightful. Faintly, once or twice, she tried to persuade herself that it was only a horrible dream from which she would wake in safety; but it would not do; it was alas! all too real—hard, killing fact! Anyhow, dream or fact, there was no turning; on to the end she must go. More frightful than all possible dangers, most frightful thing of all, was the old house she had left, standing silent in the mist, holding her room inside it empty, the candle burning away in the face of the moon; Across the common she glided like a swift wraith, and again into the shadow of the hedges.

There seems to be a hope as well as a courage born of despair; immortal, yet inconstant children of a death-doomed sire, both were now departing. If Tom had come this way, she must, she thought, have overtaken him long before now! But perhaps she had fainted outright, and lain longer than she knew at the kitchen door; and when she started to follow him, Tom was already at home! Alas, alas! she was lost utterly!

The footpath came to an end, she was on the high road. There was the inn where Tom generally put up! It was silent as the grave. The clang of a horse-shoe striking a stone came through the frosty air, from far along the road. Her heart sunk into the depths of the infinite sea that encircles the soul, and for the second time that night, Death passing by gave her an alms of comfort, and she lay insensible on the border of the same highway along which Tom, on his bay mare, went singing home.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE MORNING.

At Thornwick, Tom had been descried in the yard, by the spying organs of one of the servants—a woman not very young, and not altogether innocent of nightly interviews. Through the small window of her closet she had seen, and, having seen, she watched—not without hope she might be herself the object of the male presence, which she recognised as that of Tom Helmer, whom almost everybody knew. In a few minutes however, Letty appeared behind him, and therewith a throb of evil joy shot through her bosom: what a chance! what a good joke! what a thing for her to find out Miss Letty; to surprise her naughty secret! to have her in her power! She would have no choice but tell her everything—and then what privileges would be hers! and what larks they two would have together, helping each other! She had not a thought of betraying her; there would be no fun in that! not the less would she encourage a little the fear that she might, for it would be as a charm in her bosom to work her will withal!—To make sure of Letty and her secret, partly also in pure delight of mischief, and enjoyment of the power to tease, she stole down the stairs and locked the kitchen door—the bolt of which, for reasons of her own, she kept well oiled; then sat down in an old rocking-chair, and waited—I cannot say watched, for she fell fast asleep. Letty lifted the latch almost too softly for her to have heard had she been awake; but on the doorstep Letty, had she been capable of listening, might have heard her snoring.

When the young woman woke in the cold gray of the morning, and came to herself, compunction seized her. Opening the door softly, she went out and searched everywhere; then, having discovered no trace of Letty, left the door unlocked, and went to bed, hoping she might yet find her way into the house before Mrs Wardour was down.

When that lady woke at the usual hour, and heard no sound of stir, she put on her dressing gown, and went, in the anger of a housekeeper, to Letty's room; there, to her amazement and horror, she saw the bed had lain all the night expectant. She hurried thence to the room occupied by the girl who was the cause of the mischief. Roused suddenly by the voice of her mistress, she got up half awake and sleepy-headed; and assailed by a torrent of questions, answered so, in her confusion, as to give the initiative to others. Before she was well awake, she had told all she had seen from the window, but nothing of what she had herself done. Mrs Wardour hurried to the kitchen, found the door on the latch, believed everything and much more, went straight to her son's room, and, in a calm rage, woke him up, and poured into his unwilling ears a torrent of mingled fact and fiction, wherein floated side by side with Letty's name every bad adjective she could bring the lips of propriety to utter. Before he quite came to himself the news had well-nigh driven him mad. There stood his mother, dashing her cold hailstorm of contemptous wrath on the girl he loved, whom he had gone to bed believing the sweetest creature in creation, and loving himself more than she dared show! He had been dreaming of her with the utmost tenderness, when his mother awoke him with the news that she had gone in the night with Tom Helmer, the poorest creature in the neighbourhood.

"For God's sake, mother," he cried, "go away, and let me get up!"

"What can you do, Godfrey! What is there to be done? Let the jade go to her ruin!" cried Mrs Wardour, alarmed in the midst of her wrath. "You *can* do nothing now. As she has made her bed, so she must lie."

Her words were torture to him. He sprang from his bed, and proceeded to pull on his clothes. Terrified at the wildness of his looks, his mother fled from the room, but only to watch at the door.

Scarcely could Godfrey dress himself for agitation; brain and heart seemed to mingle in chaotic confusion. Anger strove with unbelief, and indignation at his mother with the sense of bitter wrong from Letty. It was all incredible and shameful, yet not the less utterly miserable. The girl whose idea lay in the innermost chamber of his heart like the sleeping beauty in her palace! while he loved and ministered to her outward dream-shape which flitted before the eyes of his sense, in the hope that at last the Idea would awake, and come forth and inform it! he dared not follow the thought! It was madness and suicide! He had been silently worshipping an angel with wings not yet matured to the spreading of themselves to the winds of truth; those wings were a little maimed, and he had been tending them with precious balms, and odours, and ointments; all at once she had turned into a bat, a skin-winged creature that flies by night, and had disappeared in the darkness; Of all possible mockeries, for *her* to steal out at night to the embraces of a fool! a wretched, weak-headed, idle fellow, whom every clown called by his Christian name! an ass that did nothing but ride the country on a horse that was too good for him, and quarrel with his mother from Sunday to Saturday! For such a man she had left him, Godfrey Wardour! a man who would have lifted her to the height of her nature! whereas the fool Helmer would sink her to the depth of his own merest nothingness! The thing was inconceivable! yet it was! He knew it: they were all the same! Never woman worthy of true man! the poorest show would take them captive, would draw them from reason.

He knew *now* he loved the girl. Gnashing his teeth with fellest rage, he caught from the wall his heaviest hunting whip, rushed heedless past his mother where she waited on the landing, and out of the house.

In common with many, he thought worse of Tom Helmer than he yet deserved. He was a characterless fool, a traifler, a poetic babbler, a good-for-nothing good sort of fellow; that was the worst that as yet was true of him; better things might with equal truth have been said of him, had there been any one that loved him enough to know them.

Godfrey ran to the stable, and to the stall of his fastest horse. As he threw the saddle over his back, he almost wept in the midst of his passion at the sight of the bright stirrups. His hands trembled so, that he failed repeatedly in passing the straps through the buckles of the girths. But the moment he felt the horse under him he was stronger, set his head straight for the village of Warrender, where Tom's mother lived, and went away over everything. His crow-flight led him across the back of the house of Durnmelling. Hesper who had not slept well, and found the early morning even a worse time to live in than the evening, saw him from her window, going straight as an arrow. The sight arrested her. She called Sepia, who for a few nights had slept in her room to the window.

"There now!" she said, "there is a man who looks a man! Good heavens! how recklessly he rides! I dont believe Mr. Redmain could keep on a horse's back if he tried!"

Sepia looked, half asleep. Her eyes grew wider. Her sleepiness vanished.

"Something is wrong with the proud yeoman!" she said. "He is either mad or in love, probably both! We shall hear more of this morning's ride, Hesper, as I hope to die a maid!—That's a man I should like to know now," she added, carelessly. "There is some go in him! I have a weakness for the kind of man that *could* shake the life out of me if I offended him."

"Are you so anxious then to make a good submissive wife?" said Hesper.

"I should take the very first opportunity of offending him—mortally, as they call it. It would be worth one's while with a man like that."

"Why? How? For what good?"

"Just to see him look. There is nothing on earth so scrumptious as having a grand burst of passion all to yourself." She drew in her breath like one in pain.

"My God!" she said, "to see it come and go! the white and the red! the tugging at the hair! the tears and the oaths, and the cries and the curses To know that you have the man's heart strings stretched on your violin, and that with one dash of your bow, one tiniest twist of a peg, you can make him shriek!"

"Sepia!" said Hesper, "I think Darwin must be right, and some of us at least are come from—"

"Tiger-cats! or perhaps the Tasmanian devil?" suggested Sepia, with one of her scornful half laughs."

But the same instant she turned white as death, and sat softly down on the nearest chair.

"Good heavens, Sepia! what is the matter? I did not mean it," said Hesper remorsefully, thinking she had wounded her, and that she had broken down in the attempt to conceal the pain.

"It's not that, Hesper, dear. Nothing you could say would hurt me," replied Sepia, drawing breath sharply. "It's a pain that comes sometimes—a sort of picture drawn in pains—something I saw once."

"A picture!"

"Oh! well!—picture, or what you will!—Where's the difference, once its gone and done with? Yet it will get the better of me now and then for a moment! Some day, when you are married, and a little more used to men and their ways, I will tell you. My little cousin is much too innocent now."

"But you have not been married, Sepia! What should you know about disgraceful things?"

"I will tell you when you are married, and not until then Hesper. There's a bribe to make you a good child, and do as you must—that is, as your father and mother and Mr. Redmain would have you."

While they talked, Godfrey, now seen, now vanishing, had become a speck in the distance. Crossing a wide field, he was now no longer to be distinguished from the grazing cattle, and so was lost to the eyes of the ladies.

By this time he had collected his thoughts a little, and it had grown plain to him that the last, and only thing for him to do for Letty, was to compel Tom to marry her at once. "My mother will then have her own way!" he said to himself bitterly. But, instead of reproaching himself that he had not drawn the poor girl's heart to his own, and saved her by letting her know that he loved her, he tried to congratulate himself on the pride and self-important delay which had preserved him from yielding his love to one who counted herself of so little value. He did not reflect that, if the value a woman places upon herself be the true estimate of her worth, the world is tolerably provided with utterly inestimable treasures of womankind; yet is it the meek who shall inherit it; and they who make least of themselves are those who shall be led to the dais at last.

"But the wretch shall marry her at once," he swore. "Her character is nothing now but a withered flower in the hands of that woman. Even were she capable of holding her tongue, by this time a score must have seen them together."

Godfrey hardly knew what he was to gain by riding to Warrender, for how could he expect to find Tom there? and what could anyone do with the mother? Only, where else could he go first to learn anything about him? Some hint he might there get, suggesting in what direction to seek them. And he must be doing something, however, useless; inaction at such a moment would be hell itself!

Arrived at the house—a well-appointed cottage, with outhouses larger than the house itself—he gave his horse to a boy to lead up and down, while he went through the gate and rang the bell in a porch covered with ivy. The old woman who opened the door said Master Tom was not up yet, but she would take his message. Returning presently she asked him to walk in. He declined the hospitality, and remained in front of the house.

(To be continued.)

BOILER EXLOSIONS.—A very useful piece of practical legislation is being attempted. We hear that Mr. Hugh Mason has introduced a Bill for making better provision for enquiries with regard to boiler explosions. The Bill directs that on the occurrence of such an explosion notice of the various circumstances attending it should be sent within twenty-four hours to the Board of Trade by the owner or user. The maximum penalty for not complying with this direction is fixed at £20. The Board of Trade is thereupon authorised to appoint an engineer to make a preliminary inquiry; then, if it be deemed expedient, to have a formal investigation held by a court consisting of two practical engineers and one competent lawyer. For the purposes of its investigation, the court would have the powers of a court of summary jurisdiction. Those who conduct these preliminary enquiries or formal investigations are directed to report on the causes of the explosion and the circumstances attending it; and these reports are to be published by the Board. The Bill excludes from the scope of its operations all boilers used exclusively for domestic purposes and those used in Her Majesty's service or on board steamships having certificates from the Board of Trade. We trust that the Bill will be safely piloted through the many shoals which a session excessively overcrowded with business presents. That the legislation proposed will lead to a diminution of boiler explosions, we have not the least doubt.—*Iron.*

TEN THOUSAND MILES OF RAILS.—The magnitude of the proposed new Pacific Railway, which is to give through communication across the American continent from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast, will be better appreciated when it is known that the line will be over 2600 miles long, involving the laying of at least 10,000 miles of rails, and is to cost nearly £20,000,000 sterling, the works being laid for the most part through an at present uninhabited country. In 1871, when British Columbia entered the Dominion of Canada, one of the inducements thrown out to entice British Columbia into union was the construction of the Pacific Railway through its territory by the end of 1881. Already Sir John A. Macdonald, who was Premier then, as he is now, has been hoisted from office once by this mighty undertaking. But this time he is likely to be more successful. The line is to be built by a syndicate, composed of English, French, American, and Canadian capitalists. The terms briefly are—$25,000,000, 25,000,000 of acres of land, exemption from taxes and import duties, and the monopoly of building branch lines, and the line to be owned by the syndicate for ever. The finished part of the line has cost $28,000 000; so that, if the cost of the land, reckoned at a dollar an acre, is added to the cash subsidy, we have $708,000 000 as the total cost of the line. By the terms of the contract, the line is to be finished by the year 1891. The Canadians confidently hope that the opening of this line will be the signal for a great immigration to the Dominion.—*Iron.*

CASHMERE SHAWLS.—Cashmere shawls are made from what is termed "pushmeena," which is the short undercoat or fleece of the Cashmere goat, a variety of that animal remarkable for very long, fine, and silky hair, but whose appellation is evidently a misnomer, since it is not generally found, says Doctor W. Wakefield, in the country whence it derives its name, as in Western Tibet, where immense herds are reared upon the mountains. The under-fleece, called "pushm," is a cotton-like down which grows close to the skin, beneath the usual coating of hair, and is evidently a provision of nature against the effects of the intense cold experienced in these inhospitable regions; for it does not exist on the same or any other animal in warmer latitudes. Each goat possesses but little "pushm," a single one not yielding more than three ounces, which is of a white colour if the animal be white, and dun-coloured if it be black or any other shade.

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE WITHIN THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.—In 1830 there were 197 miles of railway in Europe—of which all but 23 miles were in England—and 40 in the United States; but in 1840 the European railway system covered 2,210 miles, and that of the United States, 2,817 miles. Ten years later the proportions were reversed; for, while the United States' railways had increased from 2,817 to 9,020 miles, the European railways had gone up to 14,425 miles, of which nearly half were in England and a fourth in Germany. Twenty years afterwards, in 1870, the European railways were of a total length of 65,076 miles; but England had scarcely a fourth instead of a half; France, which in 1850 had only 1,925 miles out of 14,425, having constructed more railways in the interval than either Germany or England. According to the latest calculation, the total length of railways all over the world is 207,170 miles, of which 100,357 miles are in Europe and 84,540 in the United States, the remainder being in India, Canada, Australia, Brazil, Chili, Egypt, the Dutch Indies, Mexico, Tunis, and Japan.

A SHARK'S MOUTH.—The shark's mouth is one of the most formidable means of destruction among animals. It is on the under side of the head, some distance back of the end of the snout, and crescent-shaped. The teeth are in three to seven close, crescentric, parallel rows, the largest and oldest ones in front, the smaller ones behind—that is, farther inside the mouth. Some sharks have more than two hundred of these teeth. They are three-cornered, exceedingly thin and sharp-pointed, and in some cases have saw-edges. When the mouth is wide open they stand erect, and almost protrude from the lips, but when it is closed they lie down flat, out of the way. When those in the front row wear out or break off, the next row behind is gradually pushed forward to take their place. The shark thus has reserves of teeth which, operated by the tough and exceedingly muscular mechanism of the jaws, are able to bite through anything, especially since the bite is nearly always accompanied by a rolling or wrenching movement which causes the teeth to act like a saw, and thus cut through the quicker. For some of the larger sharks in the south seas, it would only be a moderate mouthful to take half a man's body in, and clip him off at the waist. Nevertheless, fewer persons have lost their lives by sharks than we generally suppose, though many narrow escapes are constantly happening.

INTRICACIES OF ENGLISH.—The formidable intricacies of the English language are not realised by those who have been taught to speak it from babyhood. But what a foreigner encounters may be seen from the following:—One of them, looking at a picture of a number of vessels, said, "see what a flock of ships!" He was told that a flock of ships was called a fleet, and that a fleet of sheep was called a flock. And it was added, for his guidance in mastering the intricacies of our language, that a flock of girls is called a bevy, and a bevy of wolves is called a pack, and a pack of thieves is called a gang, and a gang of angels is called a host. A host of porpoises is called a shoal, and a shoal of buffaloes is called a herd, and a herd of children is called a troop, and a troop of partridges is called a covey, and a covey of beauties is called a galaxy. A galaxy of ruffians is called a horde, and a horde of rubbish is called a heap, and a heap of oxen is called a drove, and a drove of blackguards is called a mob, and a mob of whales is called a school, and a school of worshippers is called a congregation, and a congregation of engineers is called a corps, and a corps of robbers is called a band, and a band of locusts is called a swarm, and a swarm of people is called a crowd.

HARMLESS MONOMANIACS.—From time to time public offices and institutions are haunted by people who cherish some harmless delusion, and are intent on telling their story to all who will listen. One of these deluded people is a woman residing in New York, who believes herself to be under the espionage of two thousand detectives, who follow her in the interest of the German Consul, who she thinks has secret offices in police headquarters and deep designs against her peace and comfort. She tells all this with a rational air and quiet manner until she perceives that she is not credited, and then grows a little excited and becomes noisy. Some years ago a man with a similar mania infested the station-houses and newspaper offices. He imagined that he was pursued, not by detectives, but by doctors, who wanted his body for dissection; and he would narrate to anyone who would listen, long tales of the methods they pursued to capture him. He finally disappeared. A curious little woman regularly visits the public buildings of New York once every month and makes formal demand of the various officials for her rent for the use of the buildings. Her mania is that she is the owner of all the public property. In her demands for her money she interrupts proceedings in the courts and other offices, but she is never violent, and is easily induced to go away. She accepts anything in the form or shape of a cheque as payment, but if refused this tender she threatens a writ of ejectment. She is, like other unfortunates of her class, perfectly harmless.

POSTPONING A DUTY.—Like nearly all English public men, the great Duke of Wellington was liable to be intruded upon at any time of the day or evening at his house overlooking Hyde Park, and it was found absolutely necessary to place sentries at his door, as well as to keep a number of domestic servants constantly on duty. But even these precautions were sometimes insufficient to prevent the old soldier from being intruded upon. One day, as he sat writing at his library-table quite alone, his door was suddenly opened without a knock or announcement of any sort, and in stalked a rough awkward man, who stood before the Commander-in-Chief, with his hat on and a savage expression of countenance. The Duke was, of course, a little annoyed at such an unceremonious interruption, and, looking up, asked in a brusque way, "Who are you?" "I am Dionysius," was the singular answer. "Well," what do you want?" "Your life!" "My life?" "Yes. I am sent to kill you." "Very odd!" said the Duke, sitting back and calmly observing the intruder. "Not at all, for I am Dionysius," said the stranger; "and I must put you to death." "Are you obliged to perform this duty to-day?" asked the Commander-in-Chief. "I am not told the day nor the hour, only I must fulfil my mission." "Well," said the Duke, "I am very busy just now, and have a large number of letters to write. It would be very inconvenient to-day." The visitor looked hard during a moment's pause. "Call again," continued the Duke, "or write and make an appointment." "You'll be ready?" "Without fail," was the reply. And the Duke went on with his correspondence. The maniac, appalled doubtless by the stern immovable old soldier, backed out of the room without further words, and half an hour later was safe in Bedlam.

Hard workers are usually honest. Industry lifts them above temptation.

We should esteem virtue, though in a foe, and abhor vice, though in a friend.

Would you punish the spiteful—show him that you are above his malice. The dart he throws at you will rebound and pierce him to the heart.

Rarely drink but when thou art dry; the smaller the drink, the clearer the head and the cooler the blood, which are great benefits in temper and business.

Public Notices.

CONSETT AND DERWENT VALLEY ENTIRE HORSE SHOW.

THE

ANNUAL SHOW OF CART STALLIONS WILL BE HELD AT CONSETT, On THURSDAY, MARCH 24th, 1881, When a PRIZE OF £30 will be given for the best Horse shown.

CONDITIONS.—The Prize Horse to Travel in this District for the Season. Entries can be made up to Nine o'clock a.m. on March 24th, 1881, on application to the Secretaries, from whom copies of the Rules may be had.

☞ On account of the Cattle restrictions, the Fair this Season will be for Horses only.

ROBERT HEDLEY, ADAM BRODIE, } HON. SECS.

Town Hall Consett, March 8th, 1881.

☞ THE DARKIES ARE COMING!! ☜

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, 9TH MARCH, 1881,

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT WILL BE GIVEN IN THE LARGE SCHOOL-ROOM, LANCHESTER, IN AID OF THE LANCHESTER CRICKET CLUB, BY THE OJIBBEWAY TROUPE OF MINSTRELS.

Doors open at 7·30; to commence at 8 prompt.

Admission—A few Reserved Seats (numbered), 2s.; Front Seats (numbered), 1s; Back Seats, 6d. Tickets for Reserved and Front Seats may be had of Mr. DUNN, Lanchester, to whom early application should be made. See Bills and Programmes.

N.B.—Owing to late arrival of Train from Newcastle the Entertainment cannot begin till 8 o'clock. There will be no Interval, so that Carriages may be ordered for 10 o'clock. 976o

THE END OF THE WORLD FORETOLD.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made so that every reader of this week's paper may become the possessor of one of the greatest curiosities:—

THE LIFE AND PROPHECIES OF MOTHER SHIPTON.

This Book contains the whole of her Life, the same as the Guinea Edition, and the Prophecies, which have all but one been fulfilled. WM. LIBBEY the Astrologer speaking of them, said:—"All I can say is that they will prove true—more true than at the present some imagine—as Mother SHIPTON'S prophecies were never yet questioned, either for variety or antiquity; so look to them, and read the future with certainty, and act accordingly." No trouble or expense has been spared in placing before the public a perfect and complete Copy of all her Prophecies. All persons believing in the future should possess a copy. No copies will be sent without a Coupon, unless the price of one guinea is sent. The following Coupon should be cut out and sent with 8 postage stamps, or two Books post free 12 stamps:—

Consett Guardian COUPON.	ONE COPY OF THE LIFE AND PROPHECIES OF MOTHER SHIPTON.

And enclosed to Mr. JAMES, Albion House, Sparkbrook, Birmingham. The above little work is a reprint of a very old Book, which can only be found at the British Museum. 983o

For Sale.

FOR SALE, Cheap, a good Strong ROLLEY.—Apply to N. ELSDON, Delves Lane, Consett. 929o

FOR SALE, a Litter of Young PIGS.—Apply to M. RAINE, "Hearts of Oak," Cutlers' Hall, Blackhill.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of LARCH RAILS, either with Posts or without.—Apply to THOMAS LAMB, Slaley. 987o

FOR SALE, an excellent SPRING CART, with Cover; suitable for a Grocer.—Apply to WM. BROWN, Redwell Hills Farm. 944o

FOR SALE, several HORSES, COBS, and PONIES, quiet to Ride and Drive in Double and Single Harness.—Apply to Mr. JOHN BRODIE, Shotley Bridge, or JOS. BELL, Highgate. 217o

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

HARMONIUM for Sale. Walnut Case; One Set of Reeds; Three Stops, with Ebonised Stop Board. Price 6½ Guineas.—Apply to JAMES COOKE, 6 Westwood, *via* Ebchester. 981o

FOR SALE.

SPRING TARES;
PURE TARTARIAN OATS;
SEED BARLEY, and SEED WHEAT, From NALLETT'S PEDIGREE STOCK;
LINSEED and COTTON CAKES, &c.

EDWARD DIXON, MILLER AND SEEDSMAN, EBCHESTER MILL.

Wanted.

AGENT wanted to push First-class Lubricating Oils. Commission—10 to 15 per Cent.—Box 322, Post Office, Liverpool. 847o

WANTED, ASSISTANT MASTER (Ex. P. T.) for the Boys' National School, Consett. State salary required.—Apply to the Master. 984o

STRAW WANTED; delivered at Woodlands; any sort, if clean and dry.—Address, stating sort, to Mr. Haansbergen, Woodlands, Consett. 964o

NURSE WANTED; a Girl about Twenty; one who has been in Service.—Only those who have good characters need apply at Derwent House, Shotley Bridge. 943o

WANTED, for the Country, a Useful GIRL, about Eighteen years of age; one with a good knowledge of Sewing preferred. Also, a GIRL for a Country Inn.—Apply at the Post Office, Ebchester. 989o

WANTED, AGENTS.—A genuine Agency is offered to Shopkeepers, Clerks, &c., having spare time. Orders taken from Illustrated List (Samples optional). None unable to give references as not respectability need apply.—For Terms and full Particulars send stamped directed envelope to the AGENCY SUPERINTENDENT, the Musical Instrument Club Company Hexham-on-Tyne.

To Let.

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

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, an excellent SHOP and HOUSE in Consett.—Apply to JOHN LOFTHOUSE, Newmarket Street, Consett. 986o

TO LET or SELL, a Newly-Erected DWELLING-HOUSE, situated in Benfieldside Edge Road, and containing 7 Rooms; also, Bath-room, Scullery, and Pantry, with good yard and Garden behind.—Apply to Mr. P. Gibson, Foundry Row, Blackhill. 752o

ALLER'S FARM (ADJOINING ROWLEY STATION).

TO LET, the above FARM, containing Ninety-six Acres, or thereabouts; to be entered upon in May next.—For Particulars apply to Mr. T. J. MUSE, Castleside House, Blackhill, Durham.—Offers received in Writing up till Monday, March 28th, 1881. 917o

TO BE LET (with the usual Spring Entry) the GRASS LAND at Eseomside, near to Medomsley Village, now in the occupation of Mr. RICHARDSON SMITH, containing about 26 Acres or thereabouts.—Mr. W. CHARLTON, of Medomsley, will show the Land, and offers in Writing for the same may be sent to W. LISHMAN, Witton-le-Wear until the 19th day of March, 1881. 965o

Business Announcements.

THE GREAT SALE

OF

DRAPERY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING!

IS NOW GOING ON!!!

☞ GREAT BARGAINS! | COME EARLY! ☜

THOMAS SHAW ATKINSON,

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

For Particulars, See Hand-Bills. For Particulars, See Hand-Bills.

THE WEATHER!

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF, AND TO OBLIGE THOSE WHO HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE SEVERE WEATHER, TO VISIT

THOMAS LATHAM'S CLEARANCE SALE,

IT WILL BE CONTINUED FOR A SHORT TIME LONGER, DURING WHICH A LOT OF

REMNANTS

IN DRESS AND DRAPERY GOODS WILL BE OFFERED AT HALF-PRICE.

SURPLUS GOODS GREATLY REDUCED! TREMENDOUS BARGAINS OFFERED!!

THOS. LATHAM,

NEXT DOOR TO MR. DAVISON, OPPOSITE NORTH EASTERN BANK,

5, FRONT STREET, CONSETT. 958

DENTAL NOTICE.

TRY Mr. WATSON'S Artificial Mineral TEETH Cheapest and the best. They never decay or change colour. Natural appearance. Last a life-time. Teeth Extracted without any pain. 960o

40, NEW BRIDGE STREET, NEWCASTLE.

CLOSE of SEASON CLEARANCE SALE of PARAFFIN LAMPS, PETROLEUM STOVES, and COOKERS. GAS FITTINGS—including 2 Light Slides, from 12s. 6d.; Superb Three-Light Chandeliers, from 30s.; Stained Glass Lobby Lamps, from 18s. 6d. Also, GAS STOVES and COOKERS of new and efficient construction in great variety. A Splendid Large WASHING MACHINE and MANGLE, price £6 10s., reduced to £5. 10s., and many other useful Articles in good Bargains at

J. C. HALLIDAY'S, 908o
43, GRAINGER STREET, NEWCASTLE.

THE AUCKLAND UNION PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1857.

Offices—56, North Bondgate, Bishop Auckland.

THE Directors are prepared to ADVANCE MONEY on approved securities. The repayments may spread over 16 years, or any less number, to suit the means of borrowers.

INVESTING SHARES may be entered at any time, and withdrawn, if required, at a month's notice.

PROFITS are divided every three years.

The Interest and Profits paid to members on Completed Shares has averaged 6½ per cent. per annum.

Any further particulars may be obtained of Mr. GEO. STILLMAN, 56, North Bondgate, Bishop Auckland; or Mr. JOHN ELLIOTT, Palmerston Place, Consett. 300o

LOOK HERE!

LOOK HERE!!

LOOK HERE!!!

☞ COME TO CONSETT AT LAST. ☜

THE CELEBRATED

NABOB INDIAN TEA!

3s. PER POUND.

THE Rare Quality and the Delicious Flavour which has obtained for it an immense Sale in every large Town in this Kingdom.

THE FAR-FAMED

CHALLENGE CUP INDIAN PEKOE!

2s. 6d. PER POUND.

ONE of the greatest boons ever introduced to the Hard-working Classes of this Country, because for its Strength and the Invigorating Properties it contains it has no equal.

ALSO, THE

NATIONAL INDIAN TEA!

2s. PER POUND.

TRULY a marvel at the Price. These Teas are in ½lb. and ¼lb. Packets. Ask for one trial and you will never change.

SOLD WHOLESALE & RETAIL BY

WILLIAM AYNSLEY,

GROCER, TEA DEALER, WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT,

CONSETT, LEADGATE, & ANNFIELD PLAIN.

AN EXTRAORDINARY TEA!!

A SPLENDID BLEND.

2s. PER LB. DRAWS A SPLENDID DARK LIQUOR. HAS A DELICIOUS FLAVOUR. IS A REALLY ECONOMICAL TEA. IS A TEA THAT EVERY ONE SHOULD TRY. IS COMMANDING A LARGE SALE. 2s. PER LB.

C. F. COOKE,
TEA DEALER, ANNFIELD PLAIN

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH WINES AND FANCY BISCUITS. 841o

JOHN CRAWFORD,
AGRICULTURAL AUCTIONEER & VALUER,
25, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

MONEY advanced upon Goods on the Shortest Notice.

Business done promptly, and upon reasonable Terms.

REVELY AND KELL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

BEG to announce that they have removed their Business from Mosley Street to more Commodious Premises.

No. 7, COLLINGWOOD STREET. 764o
NEWCASTLE.

MR. JOHN POTTS,
AUCTIONEER, VALUER, & HOUSE AGENT,
1, TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.

J. P. WISHES to call the Attention of Drapers, Clothiers, Boot Merchants, Furniture Brokers, and others, to the above. For Sales already arranged, see next issue.

WATCHES CLOCKS AND JEWELLERY ON EASY TERMS BY JOINING

DAVISON'S CLUBS.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

J. W. DAVISON,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT. 773o

Public Notices.

A BRAN of Superior Breed, at Mr. WILLIAM JOPLING'S, Durham Road, Blackhill.—Terms may be known on application. 797

ANNFIELD PLAIN WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

A GRAND CONCERT of Sacred Music will be given in the above Chapel by the Dipton Wesleyan Choir, on Tuesday Evening, March 8th, 1881, when a choice selection of Solos, Anthems, and Choruses from the great Masters, Handel, Haydon, Scarisbrick, Fawcett, and other eminent Composers, will be performed.

Doors open at Seven; to commence at Half-past Seven precisely.

Reserved Seats, 1s.; Unreserved Seats, 6d. Conductor, Mr. S. SWALWELL; Organist, Mr. W. T. DAGLISH.

Tickets may be had of Mr. T. LUMLEY, Catchgate; Messrs. GREENER and TINDALL, South Pontop; Messrs. REED, FOSTER, and RUSSELL, Annfield Plain; Mr. G. SHIPLEY, East Castle; Mr. T. FENWICK, East Pontop; and from any Member of the Choir. 962o

WHY PAY RENT?

When, by a small Weekly Subscription, you can become your own Landlord by having Shares in the FIRST SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND DISTRICT 370TH STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY. Incorporated under the Act of 1874.

OFFICE—SONS OF TEMPERANCE HALL, BLACKHILL.

This Society advances to its Members the full commercial value of property in sums of £100, £200, £300, or £400, to be repaid in from 1 to 12½ years, *without interest*. Subscription, 6d. per week per £100 share. Entrance Fee, 1s. per share.

THE Interesting Questions—"Why do you pay Rent?" and "How can I become my own Landlord by the payment of a small Weekly Subscription?" will be answered in a

LECTURE BY MR. R. B. STARR,

On Starr-Bowkett Building Societies, their Rules, Working, and Advantages, showing them to be among the best possible means of SELF-HELP. To be delivered ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 17TH, 1881, IN THE WESLEYAN SCHOOL ROOMS, GIBSON STREET CONSETT.

Chair to be taken at 6·40 p.m. by Mr. J. BELL. After the Lecture, Directors and Auditors will be appointed.

Admission Free.

Ladies and Artizans specially invited.

Members enrolled, Prospectuses, and all information to be obtained of the Secretary, Mr. J. GIBBINSON, at the Office, every Tuesday Evening from 7·15 to 8·30, and at his residence at other times, nearest Railway Station, Shotley Bridge. 975o

Contracts.

THE Guardians of the Poor of the Lanchester Union invite TENDERS for supplying the Workhouse at Lanchester with Flour, Groceries, Butcher Meat, Coffins, Draperies, &c., for Twenty-seven weeks, and with best Screened Coals for Twelve months (from the 31st March, instant).

Forms of Tender specifying the qualities of the various Articles required may be had on application to the undersigned, to whom sealed and endorsed Tenders, with Samples as far as practicable, should be sent not later than 10 a.m. on the 17th instant.

The Guardians do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the Tenders.

WM. HENRY RITSON, Clerk to the Guardians.

Lanchester, March 3rd, 1881. 985o

TO BUILDERS.

TO LET, by Contract, the several Works required in the Erection of TWO DETACHED HOUSES, OFFICES, &c., at Consett, for the Consett Iron Company, Limited. Drawings, Specifications, Conditions of Contract, and Form of Tender may be seen at our Offices, on and after Wednesday next.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed, to be delivered to us on or before Monday, March 14th, 1881.

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

JOHN SMITH and SON, Architects.

Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, Feb. 24th 1881. 972o

Sale by Auction.

By Mr. John Crawford.

CONSETT AUCTION MART.

MR. JOHN CRAWFORD will SELL BY AUCTION, at Mr. W. DOBSON'S, Fountain Hotel, Consett, on Monday, March 7th, 1881, the following Valuable HORSES, &c., 17 Horses and Ponies, suitable for different purposes; Harness; Conveyance; Horse Rugs; Gentlemen's Saddles; Double and Single-reined Bridles; Dealers' and Drivers' Whips; Whitechapels; Waggonettes; Gigs; Coup Cart and Harness. Also, Brown Mare, in foal to Prize Horse, due to foal on the 29th inst; Pig Trough; and a lot of other Articles.

Sale to commence promptly at One o'clock.

All Lots to be on the Mart by Eleven a.m. punctually.

See Posters for particulars. 988o

MR. JOHN CRAWFORD has been instructed by Mr. ROBERT ARMSTRONG, Innkeeper, Mountsett Lintz Green, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his HACK HORSES, &c., on March 14th, 1881. 910o

By Mr. W. Raw.

Edmondbyers.
Preliminary Notice of Sale.

MR. WILLIAM RAW having been honoured with instructions from Mr. JOHN WHITE, Farmer, Edmondbyers (who is declining Farming) will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION the whole of his Valuable FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, &c., early in May next.

Sale Office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 977o

38, Cutlers' Hall Road, Blackhill.

MR. WILLIAM RAW, having been honoured with a Commission from Mr. THOMAS HUDDLESTONE, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday, March 12th, 1881, a part of his Valuable Household FURNITURE, comprising a very nice Chest of Mahogany Drawers; splendid Mahogany Cheffioneer Bedstead; excellent Mahogany Centre Table; good Mahogany Sofa, in Hair-seating; 3 Mahogany Chairs, in Hair-seating, nearly new; Hardwood Centre Table; Hip Bath; Rocking Chair; Lady's Work Table; 3 Cane-bottomed Chairs; beautiful Brass Timepiece, in Glass Cover; 6 Pictures; large Chest; small Round Table; Flour Bin; Brass Pan; 2 Brass Candlesticks; Fender; Coffee Mill; Coffee Pot; 2 Jars; Frying Pan; Metal Pan; Wood Bedstead; Clock, in Oak Case; Invalid's Chair; Arm Chair; Lamp; 2 Saws; Kettle; Girdle; Tea Trays; Pair of Hedge Shears; and several other Valuable Lots.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock precisely.

Sale Office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 978o

By Mr. A. Brodie.

Front Street, Leadgate.

Continuation of the Important Sale of Mr. R. W. SHAW'S Surplus Stock, for Four Days only.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed by Mr. SHAW to continue the Important SALE of Surplus Stock of Superior Linen and Woollen DRAPERY, for Four Nights longer, Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, March 11th, 12th, 14th, and 15th, commencing at Seven o'clock each Evening. Particulars in Bills. Also, on the Tuesday Night One Best Howe's Sewing Machine will be sold without Reserve. 979o

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). 744b

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

A. PHILLIPSON,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER, VALUER, HOUSE-AGENT, &c., DIPTON.

CASH ADVANCES made, and FURNITURE, &c., Bought for Cash. Business done Promptly, and upon Reasonable Terms. 27o

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, MAR. 4TH, 1881.

Local and District News.

ERRATUM.—The Rev. Mr. Beckwith was the minister who officiated at the late Mrs. Turner's interment, and not the Rev. Mr. Willis, as inadvertently stated in our last impression.

Mr. Matthew Kearney of the Ford, Lanchester, who was appointed by the Queen in Council on Wednesday High Sheriff of the county of Durham for the ensuing year, has appointed Mr. Alfred W. Grainger, solicitor, Durham, to act as Under-Sheriff.

THE HOSPITAL QUESTION.—At the monthly meeting of the Gateshead Town Council on Wednesday it was stated that although the Hospital at Sheriff Hill in its present condition was adapted for the reception of 32 Patients, the number of Patients had never averaged more than five at any one time!

RABBIT COURSING.—On Saturday afternoon last, a match for £10 a side between Mr. Geo. Kirkup's Moor-hen and James Smith's Woman in Black, came off at Number One. The following is the result:—

Moor-hen—1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1
Woman in Black—0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0

REMARKABLE OLD AGES.—Irwin Bros., joiners and undertakers, Tanfield, made four coffins within a week. "Ann Greaves, Tanfield Moor, aged eighty years." "Isabella Wilkinson, Causey, aged seventy-five years." "Mary Bolam, Clough Dene, aged eighty years." "Thomas Foreman, Beamish Burn, aged seventy-eight years." Total—313 years. All were interred in Tanfield Churchyard.

PAST EVENTS.—Another very valuable addition to local literature has been made by the publication of the second volume of "Past Events" by Mr. Andrew Reid, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The compiler, Mr. Gosman, has carefully selected these records from the local newspapers and other sources, and printed them in concise handy form for reference. The work is highly creditable to both compiler and publisher, and we trust it will prove sufficiently renumerative, and thus enable them to continue the publication of this excellent yearly volume. Any of our local booksellers will gladly supply their friends with a copy.

MR. HOBSON'S SEED PAY DINNER.—In our report of this annual re-union of Mr. Hobson and his friends, in our last week's issue, we stated that this was the twenty-fifth or twenty-sixth year in which Mr. Hobson was engaged in the seed business. We now learn that Mr. Hobson has carried on the business for *thirty-six* years, and it was not until several years after he had been thus engaged that the happy thought struck him of bringing his friends annually together to partake of his hospitality.

The Penny Readings held in the Primitive Methodist School-room, Consett, were continued on Saturday evening last, and were, as usual, a complete success. The programme consisted of songs, glees, recitations, readings, and selections from the concertina by Master H. Milburn. A crowded and good-humoured audience was present, which evidently appreciated the talented efforts of the performers. Mr J. Charlton occupied the chair. A vote of thanks terminated the enjoyable entertainment.

INTERMENT AT LANCHESTER.—On Saturday last the funeral of Mr. Mark Wall, aged 32 years, son of the late Mr. Joseph Wall, of Crow Hall, took place at Lanchester. The deceased was a member of the Loyal Clavering Lodge of Oddfellows, M.U., the members of which followed their departed brother to his last resting place. The funeral service was feelingly read by the Vicar, the Rev. J. Dingle, M.A, after which (with the kind permission of the Vicar) the service appointed to be read at the grave by a member of the "Unity" was recited by the worthy Secretary to the Lodge, Bro. T. Dunn, in a most affecting manner, all present taking a keen interest in what was read.

ADDITIONAL TRAIN SERVICE.—On and after March 1st, the Directors of the North-Eastern Railway have determined, on representations made to them by the Benfieldside Local Board, to run an additional train on Tuesdays between Newcastle and Benfieldside, leaving the former place at 7·30 p.m. Though this does not fully meet the requirements of the district, it will be accepted as a first instalment. It is monstrous that this populous district should have no communication with Durham and the South between 10·30 a.m. and 4·40 p.m., but by going round by Newcastle, twice the distance and double the ordinary fare. It is to be hoped the Local Boards in the district will not allow the matter to drop.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Chest and Stomach complaints.—The source and centre of almost every ailment is impurity of the blood; dislodge this poison, and disease departs. Holloway's Pills exercise the inestimable power of thoroughly cleansing each component part of the blood, and rendering this fluid fit to perform its important functions. They cope most successfully with chest diseases, stomach complaints, liver disorders, a many other maladies, which were once the besetting dangers of mankind at certain seasons in town and country. The directions for use enable every one to regulate the operation of these Pills with the greatest nicety. Chronic invalids, nervous sufferers, and all whom other treatment has failed to relieve, are respectfully invited to try Holloway's celebrated medicine, which will strengthen and cure them.

MAN'S NOBLEST WORK.—This is an age of great works and wonderful inventions. Steam, electricity, water, air, all are made to serve man, but unquestionably the greatest inventions are those which preserve man's health and prolong his life, and among the greatest of these are Stanton's Cough Pills. There effects are truly wonderful, and hundreds are happy to-day who once looked forward to an early grave. For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma. Loss of Voice, Hay Fever, Hoarseness, Croup, or any Affection whatever of the Throat, Chest, or Lungs, Stanton's Cough Pills will positively cure. We can cheerfully recommend them to all, and can unhesitatingly say they are the only sure cure for Throat and Lung Affections. Sold by all Chemists in Boxes at 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

THROAT IRRITATION.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d. and 1s. 1½d., labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received: "Gentlemen,—It may perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice. In no case can they do any harm.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, L. R. C. P. E., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary." 818o

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR LEADGATE.—A fatal accident occurred to a boy named Michael Cassidy on Tuesday last. It appears that Cassidy, together with four other boys, went for the purpose of amusing themselves to a tramway leading from "Lady Dunne's Drift," near Leadgate. The boy seems to have jumped on to the front of a set of tubs, and in passing underneath a sub-way was thrown off, the tubs passing over his left leg, which was almost severed from his body. Both arms were also broken, and he was much cut about the body. The poor little fellow, who was ten years of age, was immediately conveyed to his father's house at Leadgate, and attended by Dr. Savage, notwithstanding which he succumbed to his injuries at eleven o'clock on the following night.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.—Last night, a meeting of tradesmen and others was held in the Local Board Room, Consett, in furtherance of a proposal to remove the County Court to the town of Consett. On the motion of Mr. Robert Hedley, seconded by Mr. J. W. Davison. the following resolution was carried:—"That in consequence of intimation received from the Secretary to the Lord Chancellor Selbourne as to the removal of the County Court from Shotley Bridge to Consett, it is unanimously resolved by this meeting that the memorial signed by the tradesmen, property owners, and rated inhabitants of the outlying portions of the said county court district, and now in the hands of the Lord Chancellor for his consideration, be strengthened by a resolution of this meeting, that Consett is a more suitable and convenient place for the holding of such county court than at Shotley Bridge, where it is at present held, and that by such removal as prayed for by such memorial, would save an enormous sum of money in travelling and other expenses to the tradesmen and others who have occasion to use the county court, as well as the poorer classes who are brought their for non-payment of their debt."

BENFIELDSIDE CHURCH EXTENSION SCHEME.—Last night (Thursday) a vestry meeting was held in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, for the purpose of considering the advisability of enlarging St. Cuthbert's Church, Benfieldside, by adding a new chancel, organ gallery, the purchase of a new organ, two new bells, and the building of a new Sunday School. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. Mr. Beckwith, and there were also present Messrs. R. Dickinson, Jas. Annandale, Wilbraham, W. M. Renton, G. Ainsworth, Wm. Dickinson, Booth, Whinney, J. Moon, and Collinson. Mr. Beckwith explained the object of the meeting and stated that he had made a rough estimate of the cost of the whole of the undertaking, which amounted to about £3,000; the school to cost about £500, the organ about £400, the bells about £100, and the remainder to the extension of the Church. He further stated that Mrs. Thompson had already received promises to the amount of £150 towards the Sunday School.—Mr. Collinson said he had held a correspondence on the subject with some of the gentry round about, which, at the request of Mr. Booth he read, after which he made a proposition that the whole scheme should go together, to be paid for out of the common fund.—Mr. Booth then rose and spoke at some length as to the advisability of keeping the Church and Sunday School schemes separate, and wound up by saying that Mr. R. Dickinson had very kindly offered ground opposite the church gates on which to build the school, and had also promised a handsome donation towards the same object.—Mr. Dickinson's kind offer was therefore accepted, and a committee was formed to carry out the plans.

THE DISASTER IN THE TRANSVAAL.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR NATAL.

HOW GENERAL COLLEY WAS KILLED.

STRENGTH OF THE BOER ATTACKING FORCE.

RECOVERY OF GENERAL COLLEY'S BODY.

BURIAL OF THE SLAIN.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE BOER COMMANDER.

HIS VIEWS ON THE SITUATION.

THE DEFEAT EXPLAINED.

DURBAN, Tuesday.

The announcement of the appointment of General Roberts to succeed General Colley as commander of troops in Natal and Transvaal has been received with great satisfaction, it being regarded as an indication that the Home Government is alive to the gravity of affairs.

MOUNT PROSPECT, Tuesday.

It is stated by those who were engaged in the fighting on the Majuba Hill, that the shot which killed General Colley was fired at a distance of four paces from him.

The Boer force which actually took part in the attack upon our position is estimated at 2,000 men, while the enemy's reserve is believed to have been of the same strength.

The total British loss in wounded and prisoners is calculated to have been 300.

The *Daily Telegraph's* second edition yesterday published the following message:—

MOUNT PROSPECT, Tuesday.

Sir George Colley's body was brought into camp this morning, and formally identified. The corpse will be buried here in a few hours, with military honours. It is thought this will be but a temporary measure, and that hereafter the remains will be removed to Pietermaritzburg.

In a second telegram, dated Thursday morning, it is stated that Major Fraser, after suffering great privations, returned to camp through eluding the Boers.

The burying party have come in from the Majuba Hill, having interred upwards of 80 of our dead. Parties are bringing in the wounded.

The second edition of the *Daily News* contains a Mount Prospect telegram, dated Monday night. It states that the Boers are treating all prisoners with every respect.

The chief cause of the disaster was the ammunition running short.

When the troops retreated, the Hussars were sent out with eight mules, carrying ammunition to cover the retreat, but on reaching the Nek under the hill, the Hussars were taken by surprise. They dismounted and commenced firing, the horses taking fright and bolting. The Hussars therefore retired, losing 10 men and all their ammunition.

When last seen General Colley and staff were standing on the hill, surrounded by Boers, using revolvers. The whole of the Boer army divided into three columns and attacked the British.

One of the *Daily News'* correspondents is wounded, and another is missing.

Another telegram, dated Durban, Monday evening, says the whole town is in mourning for General Colley and his comrades. The General was most highly esteemed and respected. His death is considered a great loss to colonists.

Sir Evelyn Wood left last night, and will probably reach the column to-day.

(Standard Telegram.)

PROSPECT HILL, Feb. 28, 6·5 p.m.

I have just returned from the Boer camp. When there I had an interview with Mr. Joubert, with whom I conversed for some time. He complained of General Colley having undertaken the movement of Wednesday, bringing on the battle. Peace negotiations were proceeding, and he did not therefore look for a hostile movement. I pointed out that firing had been going on daily, that our pickets were continually shot at, and that some had been killed. I did not see, therefore, that any complaint could be validly made as to the movement of our troops. Joubert then went on to say that the Transvaal was prepared for peace, but that this could only be made on the basis of liberty. He asked me to tell the people of England, that he was sure that they and their Ministers meant to do what was right and just, but that the English officials and army commanders worked for their own ends and wilfully misrepresented facts. Hence the Transvaal was driven to desperation by the feeling that it was hopeless to look for justice. England was fighting now for honour and for domination; the Boers for liberty, for which they were prepared to die. The God of battles was with them. Their total loss in the capture of the strong position of Majuba and the rout of the British troops was, he said, only one killed and five wounded.

Joubert also said that the people of the Transvaal were quite prepared to accept a scheme of African confederation, provided that they were left entirely to themselves. Upon this matter he said that he had also been misrepresented.

I told the Boer leader that I would transmit his message to England.

The statement as to the Boer loss appears, I must own, scarcely credible.

I found that in the Dutch camp were fifty unwounded prisoners and seven officers.

After the action was over I heard the Boers shouting to our men to come out from the brushwood and no harm would be done to them. The prisoners now in their hands are those who obeyed the summons, as very few were captured on the hill itself.

It was impossible for me to estimate, with any great accuracy, the number of Boers moving about after the action, but there were certainly not more than five hundred upon the top of the hill, and perhaps as many more on the slopes. I had no means of arriving at an estimate of their loss befor leaving their camp yesterday, but owing to their care in keeping under cover it must have been comparatively small.

In another telegram the same correspondent says:—

I believe that if, after the Boers had made their rush, the men had trusted to the bayonet alone, instead of running in order to give themselves time to load, they could have driven the enemy back over the top of the hill.

The 92nd, who formed the front line where the main attack was, stood coolly at first, obeyed their officers, and fired steadily, until they were thrown into confusion by the flight of the men at the flank—the 58th and the Naval Brigade—where the enemy broke through.

One of the great sources of weakness was in the mixed composition of the force. The three-hundred-and-fifty men upon the hill belonged to four different corps, and did not work easily and steadily together, as they would have done had they belonged to the same regiment, and had been accustomed to work together and rely upon each other.

After the Boers had rushed in I saw groups of the Highlanders standing together and making a firm resistance until all was clearly lost.

The position, too, was too extended to be held with the force at the General's command, and as no close attack was anticipated, the troops certainly were not posted in a proper manner for opposing the assault when it was made.

The position was, in fact, carried by surprise.

In such warfare as this, the Boers are, man for man, equal, and more thanequal, to our own. They are as courageous, are infinitely better shots, and are marvellously skilled in taking advantage of cover. Their coolness under fire is perfect, and, while fighting individually, all work in concert and in obedience to orders.

They openly express their contempt for our infantry, but fear our cavalry and artillery.

The companies of the 60th which were left posted at a commanding point on the hills to keep open our communication with the camp, were withdrawn under cover of the artillery fire of the camp. The Boers attacked them on the way, but the 60th repulsed them in a spirited manner, and came into camp with scarcely any loss.

The War Office has supplied the Press Association with the following despatches:—

From the Assistant-Adjudant General at Pietermaritzburg, to the Secretary of State for War.

Pietermaritzburg, March 1st, 1·10 p.m.

Officer commanding Mount Prospect reports Fraser arrived this morning, not wounded; Surgeon-Major Cornish wounded; Surgeon London and Lieut. Trowed, R.N., dead.

No news yet of Lieutenant-Col. Stewart.

From Officer commanding Mount Prospect.

March 1st., 2·5 p.m.

Lieut.-Col. Stewart is a prisoner, not wounded; Surgeon Major Cornish died this day.

Our Woolwich correspondent says the number of men belonging to the army reserve who have rejoined the colours upon the invitation issued by the War Office is about 500, and many more are expected to respond in like manner. As they are specially called upon for service in the Transvaal, preference is to be given to men willing to join the following regiments:—21st, 48th, 50th, 68th, 60th, 83rd, 86th, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, and 97th, all of which have either directly or indirectly their sister batallions represented in the field. Those who have come forward are of the best quality, being on an average 26 years of age, and recently passed the periodical medical examination. It is a condition that the men must be unmarried and of good character. As they have all served six years in the army before being drafted into the reserve, they may be regarded as the most efficient and matured soldiers to be found under the short service system.

The Orient steamer, Liguria, mentioned as having been engaged to take more troops to Natal, has not yet been accepted.

It is understood that the National Company's steamer Egypt will be selected in preference, and brought round from Liverpool to London forthwith to be fitted. The Egypt served as a troopship in the Zulu campaign. Her gross tonnage is 5,190 tons, and steams 13½ knots an hour. She will accommodate more men than the Government are disposed to venture in one vessel.

The Grantully Castle, one of the finest ships of Messrs. Donald Currie and Company's line, has a gross tonnage of 3,488 tons, and will easily accommode nine hundred men. She will be fitted by Saturday, and sail on Tuesday for Gibraltar with troops to relieve those whom she will carry forwrrd to the Cape, and will call only at Cape Town to land despatches.

A third ship will be required, as there are three battalions to be sent to relieve the Mediterranean garrisons, besides a draft from home for Natal; and provision has as yet been made for only two-and-a-half battalions.

The steamer Thames will embark most of her troops at Woolwich on Friday and Saturday, and will then proceed to Plymouth for the remainder.

Orders were received at Dover, on Tuesday night from the War Office, by the Commander of the South Eastern District, that the 49th Regiment, under Lieut-Col. Corban, are to proceed to Gibraltar next Saturday morning. They number 900 of all ranks.

Major-General Newdigate, Commander of the South-Eastern District, who proceeds to the Cape, to take charge of a division, left Dover on Wednesday morning for London, it is believed to receive instructions from the War Office.

The First Battalion 3rd Buffs, from Shorncliffe, will replace the 49th, and will march from the camp to Dover.

The detachment of the 49th at Brighton will be relieved by a similar number of men from the 55th, now at Shorncliffe. It is possible that the 49th may embark at Dover.

LONDON, Wednesday night.

Sir Frederick Roberts spent some time at the War Office to-day in consultation with the military authorities. The choice of the members of his staff was approved.

Sir Frederick and his staff will leave in the Balmoral Castle, which is due to leave Dartmouth on Friday; but arrangements have been made, in case of need, to detain the vessel until Sir Frederick is ready to start. There may be some delay, but the Press Association is enabled to state that Sir Frederick Roberts has already settled all the preliminaries for his embarkation.

It is computed that four or five weeks must elapse before he can arrive at the scene of hostilities, and possibly by that time the war in the Transvaal may have practically ended.

In that event he is provided with instructions as to the negotiations which may follow, and in his capacity of High Commissioner he is authorised to settle the terms of the future relations between the Transvaal Boers and the inhabitants of the Colony of Natal.

Our Woolwich correspondent telegraphs:—All the Foreign Office departments and the victualling branches of the Army are working overtime to-day, on account of the pressure arising from the despatch of reinforcements for the Transvaal.

At Woolwich Dockyard, 1,000 boxes of tinned meat are being packed per day for shipment to Natal.

A War Office telegram was received at Woolwich Arsenal to-day, to send out by the first available ship, tents, camping equipment, entrenching tools, and sand-bags for 1,000 engineers. The entrenchments will be constructed of fascines of wood in front, backed by bags of sand, the whole being bullet-proof.

The selection of Sir Frederick Roberts as Commander-in-Chief has been welcomed, says the *Times*, by the country as a proof that the Ministry will show no lack of earnestness in the prosecution of the war. Sir Frederick Roberts will leave London to-day, and will sail from Dartmouth on Friday in the Balmoral Castle. He will be accompanied by Lady Roberts.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The ordinary meeting of the Lanchester Guardians was held yesterday—Mr. Geo. G. Taylor Smith, presiding. There were also present the Rev. Charles Gillow, Mr. Collinson, Mr. W. H. Hedley, Mr. Geo. Fletcher, Mr. Logan, Mr. Pringle, Mr. Buckham, and Mr. Geo. Walker.

INMATES OF THE HOUSE.

Week ending Feb. 23rd	159
Corresponding week of last year	[illegible]
Week ending Mar. 2nd	151
Corresponding week last year	[illegible]
Vagrants relieved during the past fortnight	112
" " corresponding fortnight last year	169

Several applications for relief were considered and dealt with in the usual way.

LANCHESTER WORKHOUSE.

The additions and alterations to this building have now made considerable progress, the new portion being completed and occupied and the alterations to old buildings proceeded with. The old workhouse presented many serious defects; namely, the smallness of dining courts, the close proximity and crowding together of the several blocks of buildings, the smallness of the wards and dormitories, being in size no larger than very ordinary rooms, the distance of kitchen from hospital, the want of covered communication between the several blocks, the badly selected and close confined position of the master's apartments, supervision from same being almost impossible. The architect deserves great credit for the manner in which he has corrected these defects, and at the same time provided the increased accommodation, the whole being converted to and designed upon the the Pavilion principle, now universally acknowledged to be the best for workhouse and hospital buildings, the main features of Pavilion arrangement being that the administrative department is placed in centre, corridors branching off each way, with blocks of buildings for inmates or patients standing at right angles to corridors. The advantages are that you have rigid classification of the inmates in separate blocks, each with their own staircase, wards, dormitories, &c., the Pavilions standing parallel to each other at a good distance apart, with windows on opposite sides of all rooms, thus ensuring thorough ventilation and a free current of air between each Pavilion block, and also covered communication to any part of the buildings. The Pavilion principle is also the only one that admits of future extension without the necessity of altering existing arrangements, simply by lengthening corridors and erecting additional Pavilion blocks as they may be required.

The administrative department in centre of buildings contains the master's house of two sitting rooms, office, three bedrooms (one fitted with bath), all private and shut off from corridor. Inmates Dining Room, size 50 feet by 28 feet, with an open timber roof, the male inmates entering by a door at one end of the room and females and children at other end. The Kitchen (old dining room), size 40 feet by 18 feet, is in close contiguity to the dining room with independent sewing passage between the two apartments, scullery, pantries, bakery, baker's oven, bread and flour stores being grouped round kitchen. A surgery, large clothing and repairing rooms are provided in this block, and also extensive laundry, wash-house, drying closet, boiler houses, &c.

The first Pavilion block opening off corridor to the left of administration department is apportioned to the women, the second to the girls, and the third to the boys, each containing separate day rooms, dormitories, staircase, bath room, lavatory, attendants' room, large airing courts, offices, &c., with an industrial training room conveniently situated between boys and girls department.

The corridor to the right of administration block leads to the mens department, with day rooms, dormitories, lavatories, bath rooms, staircases and workshops for the several trades carried on by inmates. Beyond these premises are situated the refractory wards, receiving wards, mortuary, fumigating stove, stores &c.

The hospital buildings, vagrant wards, and board room buildings are not materially affected, only one or two small alterations being made.

The cooking is mainly done by steam, the same boiler also generating sufficient steam to boil the hot water required throughout the buildings, including washhouse, baths, &c., and also supplies the heat to drying closet of laundry. The whole buildings—day rooms, dormitories, corridors, dining room, &c., are warmed by the circulation of hot water on the low pressure system, the most economical and cleanly method of heating buildings of this class.

The drainage has received special attention. The drains are of impervious pipes, and the surface water from the bath room, lavatory and washhouse floors is conducted by means of surface channels to gulley gratings outside. In the same way every pipe carrying off waste water, whether from bath, lavatory, or sink, is taken through external walls, and discharges visibly in the open air over a gulley grating outside, communicating with the drains. The drains themselves are laid in direct line and uniform gradient between points where they change direction or gradient, and at these points manholes or lampholes are provided so every drain can be seen through and inspected from end to end. Ample means are also provided for ventilating drains and also for cleansing and flushing by means of Fields Patent Syphon. All down-spouts to one storey buildings are tripped before entering drains with access for cleansing.

When completed, this will undoubtedly be one of the most conveniently-arranged and complete workhouses in the kingdom, and one of about half-a-dozen designed upon the Pavilion principle.

The architect from whose designs, and under whose superintendance, the work is being executed is Mr. W. Lister Newcombe, F.R.I.B., Newcastle; the contractor, Mr. W. Shell, jun., Consett; and the clerk of works, Mr. W. Littlefair, Lanchester.

CONSETT BAPTIST CHAPEL.

RECOGNITION OF THE REV. R. RICHARDS.

A recognition, or induction, meeting was held in the above chapel on the evening of Monday last, in connection with the settlement of the Rev. R. Richards, late of Shropshire, who has received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Baptist Chapel here. There was a tea in the afternoon when a goodly number of the congregation and their friends assembled to pay their *devoirs* to the *recherche* dainties provided, which were of the most sumptuous description, too much so perhaps for delicate stomachs, plain bread being entirely out of court, and high-class edibles reigned suprema. The tables were gracefully and efficiently presided over by the following ladies, viz.:—Mrs. Dick, Miss Maxwell, Miss Oswald, and Miss Dick. A public meeting, as already stated, was held in the chapel in the evening, when several brilliant, interesting, and instructive addresses were delivered by ministers and others. A. Watson, Esq., of Blaydon, occupied the chair, and with him on the platform were the Rev. J. Shearman, the Rev. A. Baillie, the Rev. E. W. Jenkins, and the Rev. A. F. Riley (Gateshead). The meeting was opened with praise and prayer, after which the Chairman called upon Mr. Thos. Little, an old friend, and staunch supporter of the Baptist cause at Consett, to give an address.

Mr LITTLE spoke in an interesting manner of the emergencies through which the congregation had passed. Eight or nine years ago they built the iron chapel at a cost of nearly £500. The place was now entirely free from debt, but the congregation had long since discovered that they had made a mistake. The expense incurred by keeping the structure in repair was excessive; they had, therefore determined to provide for themselves a more stable, as well as a more comfortable building. Funds were, however, wanting, but he had no doubt when the time came to appeal to the public for aid it would be forthcoming as in time past. Again, during their short history they had been four times without a pastor; and although they had suffered considerable inconvenience thereby, yet were they so rich in friends that they had never been left unprovided for. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN referring to a jocular observation made by Mr. Little, said he did not quite understand the mysterious allusion which the gentlemen who had just taken his seat, had made about the ladies. (Laughter.) It was true that the first great mistake made in this world of ours was made by a lady, but that had been atoned for long ago, and to-day the ladies were the most faithful workers in the vineyard of our Lord, and he believed that of the multitude who should be deemed worthy to enter the heavenly paradise the majority would be ladies. Referring to the rev. gentleman who had that day been formally installed among them he would remind him that he had come to the cold North where boreas winds blew; yet he would find many kind hearts ready to assist him in the great cause which Christian men and women had so much at heart. He (the speaker) knew something about Consett; he knew it at a time when most of those present were babies. (Laughter.) He had not the pleasure of knowing the gentlemen whom they had chosen, but as he hailed from the sunny south it was to be hoped that he had brought some of the warmth—some of the fire from that favoured spot, or what was better, the fire from heaven to kindle their souls into newness of life. The ceremony which they had met that night to celebrate was of greater importance than might at first sight appear. The installation of a minister was a matter which concerned Christians of all denominations. It was a proof, if proof were wanting, that this grand old religion of ours was still progressing. The best of us had too little of it. There was a mistake made in the first paradise, but there would be no mistake in the new one. Christianity had metamorphosed the world. The Chairman then called upon the Rev. A. F. Riley to address the meeting.

Mr. RILEY, in the course of a very racy address, said he had been present at almost every recognition meeting in the North of England during the last eight or nine years. Moreover, he once passed through the ordeal himself, and he got such a dose of it that night he had made up his mind that so long as he lived he intended to stick to his church, providing his people would keep him. (Loud laughter.) It afforded him great gratification to be present to welcome Mr. Richards as the new pastor of the Consett Baptist Chapel, and he sincerely hoped that they would keep Mr. Richards until with growing years his locks (if he had any) were white. (Laughter.) It was pleasing to know that Mr. Richards had the undivided confidence of the congregation. He hoped that that feeling would be of long continuance. There was no one in the world whose life could be so happy as the life of a minister; and there was no life which could be rendered so miserable as the life of a minister. One common error into which many well-meaning people fell was to expect too much of a new minister. It was true that there were some who began with a great flourish as if everything was to be done in ten minutes. This was a mistake for there never was any good work done in the church that was done speedily. According to the usual events there would necessarily be many days of darkness, and some there were who would turn their backs upon the church. It was, therefore, the duty of the members of a congregation to uphold the hands of their pastor, and to purposely avoid, by word or deed, anything likely to trouble his spirit. (Applause.)

The Rev. A. BAILLIE also spoke in the course of the evening. He reminded his hearers that Mr. Richards had been a pastor already, he therefore came to them with considerable experience; but the district to which he had come was, owing to the fluctuating nature of the population, peculiarly situated. One thing he could tell Mr. Richards, from experience, was this, he must visit his people regularly, from house to house; and even then, it seemed as if one was continually building and never getting the walls any higher. The speaker then proceeded to discuss at length, and with marked ability, the duty which the pastor owed to his people, and to himself. We did not live in an age of miracles; it was therefore of the utmost importance that the preacher undergo the most thorough preparation before coming before his people. He must dig deep down into the depth of the truth by diligent study, it might be by the sweat of his brow, for he could not expect a blessing unless he did his utmost. Again, the minister must not only be perfectly familiar with the best literature of ancient times, but he must also keep abreast of the literature of the age (Hear, hear.) There was yet another most important fact which the pastor must ever bear in mind, namely, that in our churches and chapels there are two classes of people, those who are Christians and those who are not. The preacher's message ought therefore to be so framed that no individual should leave the sanctuary without feeling that a word had been addressed to them. In conclusion, the rev. gentleman said he was there that night to show his sympathy with them, and to congratulate them upon having again obtained the services of a regular pastor. He sincerely hoped that Mr. Richards' labours would be blessed, and that pastor and people would long remain undivided. (Applause.)

Addresses were also delivered by the Revs. E. W. Jenkins and J. Shearman. One very interesting feature of the meeting we must not omit to mention. We allude to the presentation of books, from the ladies of the Baptist Chapel, to Mr. T. Huddlestone, Benfieldside.

The CHAIRMAN, in making the presentation, commented upon the signal services Mr. Huddlestone had rendered to the congregation during the time they were as sheep without a shepherd.

Mr. HUDDLESTONE replied in feeling terms.

On the motion of the Chairman, Mr. R. Williams proposed, and Mr. Maxwell seconded, a vote of thanks to the ladies who had prepared the tea, and to the speakers who had generously come forward on that occasion. The Chairman observed that the ladies had always taken the most prominent part in that church, excepting, of course, their old friend Mr. Little, who was the father of the faithful—(laughter)—the Moses who led them from the music hall to the iron chapel, and who would eventually lead them from the iron chapel to a stone church. (Laughter and applause.)

The votes of thanks were warmly accorded, after which the pronouncing of the benediction brought the meeting to a close.

FREE METHODIST CHAPEL, BENFIELDSIDE.

Special services in connection with the above place of worship, have been held during the past week. On Saturday night a public tea meeting was held, the tables being presided over by Mrs. and Miss Richley, and Mrs. Gray and Miss Douglas. The tea was followed by a meeting in the Chapel. There was only a meagre attendance. The Rev. F. Wood, presided, and said that it was not the first time that he had addressed them under rather discouraging circumstances. He did not know what could be the reason for the thin attendance. Some had said that it was the wrong night, and that Monday night would have been better. Other friends thought it might be the weather. It was certainly a very dreary, disagreeable night, and people did not like to leave their cheerful fires unless for something of extraordinary attraction. However, he was not one to give way to despondency. His experience thught him to keep his heart up when these difficulties came. He might say their prospects as a church are not at all hopeless. There was a very earnest religious feeling amongst them. During the past two or three weeks they had been holding cottage prayer meetings which had been well attended, but he had not been able to be present at many of them on account of his circuit duties. He hoped that the series of special services which they commenced would result in much good He might say that the effort put forth to reduce the debt on the chapel was slowly progressing. Some six months ago they set themselves to raise £150, and at present they had raised including sums promised, something like £80. Only that week he had written to a dear old friend informing him of their circumstances, and in reply he had received a kindly note in which was enclosed a Post Office Order for £5, and he felt that it was a great encouragement. In conclusion, he called upon Mr. Mackey to address the meeting, which he did in a very earnest manner.—The Rev. A. Lattimer also delivered an address. He trusted that the efforts which they were making to reduce the chapel debts would be successful. God helped those who helped themselves, and if they thoroughly set to work and made their appeals here and there they would find that there were many in sympathy with them. He knew what it was to struggle with chapel debts, and what it was to endeavour to get them lessened so that the burden might sit lighter on their shoulders, and so he could fully sympathise with his good friends associated with that house of prayer. Having urged the expediency of intimating by circular, the holding of special services for the object which they had in view, the rev. gentleman proceeded to say that in their efforts for the erection of chapels, and in all the various services, special or ordinary, in which they engaged, it was the grandest and truest work in which man could take a part. There was certainly pleasure in doing good, and if they could realise, or promote, the highest good amongst themselves and others, then they realised in their own hearts the highest and truest pleasures. If they should succeed in supplying the deepest and truest thing to human souls, then he considered that they had accomplished the greatest possible good. Deep down in the human heart there were longings and cravings for supplies which the world could not yield. The soul, conscious of its wants, was ever breathing forth in sighs. There were cravings of the soul that this world, with all its fulness and wealth, could never possibly afford. For what does the soul pant? It wants light. There were deep problems for man to consider. What am I? Whither do I go? What is my relationship to that great unseen Power, the Lord of Hosts? These were thoughts which took hold of men's hearts, and upon which they wanted light. But the soul did not want light alone; it needed rest. Where could the storm-tossed spirit within find a place on which to repose—it was in Christ alone. The soul did not merely want light and rest, but it also panted for life. There was a recoil in man's heart for the thought of eternal death and of banishment from the presence of God. How could they escape that death to which sinners were exposed; and on the other hand rise to the fuller realisation and enjoyment of that peace to which, by merit, they had no claim. It was by Christ alone that this could be done. Jesus came to them as the resurrection and the life, and those who believed on Him should not die. He concluded his address by saying that man could not rise above the thraldom of sin by his own efforts, but it was by Christ alone, whose true sanctifying influence would help the sinner to overcome all temptations. The services were continued on Sunday and during the week.

LANCHESTER RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

A special meeting of the Authority was held on Thursday afternoon—Mr. Geo. G. Taylor Smith in the chair.

The meeting was called for the purpose of appointing a committee to confer with the committees appointed by the Local Boards of Consett, Leadgate, and Benfieldside as to arranging for the erection of the fever hospitals in Lanchester Union.

The CHAIRMAN said that the matter was left over that day fortnight, simply because the Benfieldside Board had not informed that Authority how many it intended sending to the committee meeting.

The Clerk (Mr. Ritson) read a letter from the Benfieldside Board stating that three gentlemen were appointed a committee, two of whom would arrange to attend the meeting.

Mr. COLLINSON said that the only thing necessary was to pass a resolution appointing a committee and to lay the same before the Local Government Board, who would reply to it.

The CHAIRMAN said that the point which seemed to require consideration was whether the basis of amalgamation had to be the rateable value or the population. If they took the population of the three Local Boards as 15,000, and the population of that Authority as 25,000, and the rateable value of the Local Boards as £54,000, and the rateable value of the Rural Sanitary Authority, £180,000, he thought the latter should have a greater representation than the Local Boards.

Mr. HEDLEY said that was exactly what the committee intended to be appointed would have to settle.

The CHAIRMAN: The representation of the committee itself must be based either upon the rateable value or population.

Mr. HEDLEY: Your committee would meet the three local boards in order to discuss that.

The CHAIRMAN maintained that the committee should be appointed in proportion to the number appointed by the local boards—either in rateable value or population.

Mr. HEDLEY thought it did not matter much whether that Authority was represented more than half, or less than half the total number for the preliminary meeting.

Mr. LOGAN said the whole of the rateable value of the local boards was absolutely for sanitary purposes, while a good deal of their (Rural) rating was not.

The CHAIRMAN would certainly recommend that Authority to have the majority. If it was not a question of rateable value it was a question of population, and ought to be carried out fairly.

Mr. SIDDELL held that if the local boards appointed two members each and that Authority six, it would be quite sufficient.

After further conversation, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Hedley seconded by Mr. Logan that eight members from that Board should confer with the representatives from the local boards.

BENFIELDSIDE SCHOOL BOARD.

The ordinary meeting of the above Board was held on Friday afternoon, Mr. Priestman, in the absence of Mr. C. Wilson, presiding. There were also present the Rev. T. Smith, Mr. William Wilson, and Mr. Carss.

FINANCE.

The Finance Committee submitted the following estimate of expenditure for the ensuing six months.

	£	s	d.
Salaries of teachers	295	0	0
Books, &c.	15	0	0
Cleaning, fuel, lighting, repairs	45	0	0
Water	1	10	0
Rates, taxes, &c.	5	0	0
Salaries of officers	30	17	0
Law and office carges	10	0	0
Total	402	5	0

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	£	s	d
School pence	135	0	0
Grant	5	0	0
Sundry receipts	4	0	0
Balance in hand, exclusive of £100 set apart towards Caretaker's Cottage	4	0	0
Total	148	8	0

The Committee recommended that a precept be issued for an education rate of 4½d in the £.

On the motion of Mr. Wm. Wilson seconded by the Rev. T. Smith the recommendation was adopted.

NEGLECTFUL PARENTS.

The School Board Officer (Mr. Johnson) submitted a number of names of persons who did not send their children to school regularly, and received instructions to proceed against them in the usual way.

CARETAKER'S COTTAGE.

Mr. PRIESTMAN said that Mr. Wilson and he had waited upon Mr. Smith, architect, in reference to the plans for the caretaker's cottage, and the result was that he (Mr. Smith) was to make a slight sketch of a different plan and see Mr. Wilson about it. Mr. Wilson was ill and had sent him a note stating that he had left the plans with Mr. Smith, and he thought the sketch was no improvement. He suggested that if one foot was taken off the width of each room and one foot off the width of the passage the house would be as small as it should be. He (Mr. Priestman) thought they should carry out Mr. Wilson's suggestions.

Mr. WM. WILSON said the sketch represented a much less costly house than the original plan did, as it stood on much less ground.

The Clerk (Mr. Barclay) said that he had been informed it would cover 120 square feet less ground.

Mr. CARSS said they ought to have a conference with Mr. Smith on this plan and suggest to him what improvements they thought desirable to cheapen the cost. They had given him a starting point of £200 in the first instance, but he had gone a long way over it.

The Rev. T. SMITH: I think £200 ought to go a long way in building a house.

Mr. WM. WILSON moved that the original plans be reduced one foot each way, and one foot taken off the width of the passage, as suggested by Mr. C. Wilson and returned to the Education Department.

The Rev. T. SMITH seconded, and the motion was carried, Mr. Carss being the only dissentient.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.

Mr. WM. WILSON said that one of the ladies had waited upon him the other day and informed him that they had not had a meeting of which a report could be sent to the Board, but they recommended the Board to provide soap and towels for the girls' school.

It was decided to allow the Girls' School Committee to get these.

Business Announcements.

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Business Announcements.

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Scarborough House, Ely Road, Canton, Cardiff, April 16th, 1880.
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For "Winter's Tedious Nights."—Richard III., Act 5 Sc. 1.
ENCOURAGED by the enormous success which has attended the publication of "ROUND THE FIRESIDE," THE WINTER NUMBER OF "SOCIETY," Two Editions having already been exhausted, & the demand still continuing, the proprietors have prepared a THIRD EDITION which is now ready. It contains 12 complete Tales, 14 Illustrations, 10 poems. Several short sketches, and Music. "Love in Mayfair," by R. Stoepel. Particulars of Prize Competitions, for which Five Guineas are offered. Unanimously pronounced by the press to be the Best & Cheapest of the Annuals. By post 6d. Publishing Office, 108, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

JUVENILE ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS AND FORESTERS.

The third of the series of entertainments which are being held in aid of the funds of the Juvenile Order of Oddfellows and Foresters was held in the British Schools, Consett, on Wednesday night. In consequence of the illness of the Rev. D. Bryson, who was announced to take the chair, Mr. Ralph Walton presided. The programme was opened by Mr. C. Stelling, who gave a solo on the ocarino, and received the plaudits of the audience. Songs were rendered very pleasingly by Miss Lumsden and Miss Perry, as was also a duet by Misses Kate and Harriet Perry. Mr. G. T. Hyden contributed several songs in a manner which created much admiration. Mr. Dixon (surveyor) also gave a song, and, considering he came as a substitute, acquitted himself remarkably well. Mr. Frankland, as usual, convulsed the audience in his humorous readings, and the style which he employs in executing these is, indeed, a real treat. Mr. Lax gave a reading which proved both interesting and amusing. Mr. Joseph Surtees also gave a reading with great ability. Two novel features in the entertainment were competitions between six scholars of the National Schools and between six scholars of the British Schools. Each scholar rendered the recitation with marked success. Mr. Joshua Lax acted as adjudicator, and awarded the prizes as under:—

British Schools—
1st James Christer.
2nd John George Wood.
National Schools—
1st Thomas Atkinson.
2nd James White.

Mr. C. Stelling presided at the pianoforte.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Accounts from Greece show no diminution of the bellicose spirit amongst the Hellenes. The Greek army is reported to muster 80,000 strong, and in a month or five weeks the season is expected to be sufficiently advanced to admit of the commencement of the campaign. On the other hand, the great Powers do not despair of inducing Turkey to give way to a great part of the Greek demands. Janina is the crucial point of the dispute. If the Porte would part with Janina, war would certainly be averted. Whether any smaller concession would be accepted is doubtful.

Lord Derby is moving rapidly in the plane of pronounced Liberalism. He has accepted the office of President of the South-west Lancashire Liberal Association. As a set-off in the other direction we must class the Duke of Sutherland as a weak Whig who has gone over in all but name to the Conservative camp.

The *Standard* has a strange way of comforting its party. It was pledged to support the candidature of Mr. James Lowther for East Cumberland; but it did so in such an independent way that its blame was dispensed even more freely than its praise. In fact, it was only too evident that "jaunty Jim," as he is called in Cumberland, is not the Conservative candidate that the *Standard* would have pitched upon.

Mr. Gladstone's accident on Wednesday night week must have put much money into the pockets of the proprietors of the evening papers. At noon on Thursday the newsboys were selling the *Evening Standard*, the *Globe*, and the *Echo* by thousands. Every street-corner resounded with cries of "Horrible accident to Mr. Gladstone"; "Shocking accident to Mr. Gladstone"; "Serious accident to Mr. Gladstone!" and the demand for information upon so startling a piece of news was so great that the papers fetched double their price. The first impression was that the Premier had been made the victim of a Fenian outrage. Great was the general relief when it was ascertained that a street fall was the cause of the mishap, and the result no worse than a cut on the head. Small as is the amount of damage inflicted, the sympathy of the public is widely manifested. If the Premier were to wound his little finger he would receive votes of condolence. Scarcely less the subject of public sympathy than the Premier, and with more reason, is the amiable and accomplished Mrs. Kendal, the most widely esteemed and one of the most popular actresses of the day. Her carriage accident the other evening has occasioned injuries and a shock to her system which are expected to keep her an invalid for some weeks to come.

London basked in the smiles of Royalty on Friday. It was the only thing we did bask in; for the "Queen's weather," and that of her subjects, was a black East wind of the most excruciating sort. Her Majesty held a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace in the afternoon to attend which in their garments and bow-necked dresses must have been a trial to loyalty and social ambition.

Cambridge University has followed in the wake of London in extending its privileges to women candidates. A large number of Cantabrigians, including a score or two of Members of Parliament, went down to Cambridge to record their votes on Thursday in favour of women's educational rights. For several years past there has been a semi-official recognition of Girton and Downham Colleges. The ladies will now become subject to the same examinations as the men. Their names will not appear on the same list, but their proficiency will be declared in terms of the ordinary class lists; that is, the position which they would have had upon the lists if they had been men will be announced. They will, it appears, receive certificates instead of the ordinary diplomas. Thus the barriers are not wholly broken down; but the way has been opened up for an entire equality which cannot be much longer delayed.

The case of Dunbar *v.* Dunbar brought crowds into Westminster Hall on Wednesday and Thursday. The scandal which broke out with the light of day before Sir James Hannen has long been a vulgar gossip. The poor Archdeacon has had a career of scrapes such as has fallen to the lot of very few "Venerables." His extravagances of ritual at Tavistock Place made him notorious. The high church party did not recognise him. His ecclesiastical vagaries were not rendered respectable by that asceticism which has made many advanced Ritualists popular with the masses. The withdrawal or resignation of his licence and his subsequent bankruptcy were a nine days' wonder. Mr. Dunbar is still a young man. He has undoubted ability, and might have made something better out of it had he been less restless and erratic.

The exploits of Stanley have somewhat obscured the fame of Burton and Speke, whose names were once so great as African explorers. Both times have been called forcibly to mind within the past few days, but in a very different manner. Mr. Burton, who is perhaps the most accomplished linguist now alive, has just published a translation of Camoens, the great Portuguese poet; a literary labour which has occupied the leisure of many years of a life of travel. On Thursday, the death by his own hand of the Rev. Benjamin Speke was announced. The deceased was the brother of Mr Speke the traveller, whose death it will be remembered was also ascribed to suicide, though the charitable surmise of accident was allowed to prevail. The Rev. B. Speke had long been believed to be under the influence of mental disease. Some thirteen years ago, it will be remembered, he suddenly disappeared from home. Public alarm was excited and stories of "burking" were revived. The papers of the day were full of the matter. Police enquiries were made in every direction. No clue could be found to the mystery, and when everybody had come to the conclusion that a frightful murder had been committed, the reverend gentleman quietly returned home from a little watering-place where he had been staying. No motive for his extraordinary conduct was ever made public, and lunacy was adopted as the most probable and kindly explanation of his escapade.

Local Police Courts.

CONSETT POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, Feb. 28th, 1881—Before A. Town, Esq. (chairman), J. Priestman, Esq., R. Dickinson, Esq., and J. Annandale, jun., Esq.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.

Hugh Magee was charged with drunkenness. Sergt. Cruickshanks said that about ten o'clock on Saturday night he saw the defendant going about drunk at Blackhill.—Fined 5s and costs.

An elderly man named Matthew Penman was charged with being drunk on the 17th ult. P.C. Murdock stated that about eleven o'clock at night he found the defendant drunk near to Hamsterley Colliery. He took him home. Defendant denied the charge, and said that he walked home himself without the policeman's assistance. He, however, admitted that he was singing, and created some amusement in court by saying that he always sang when he got a little "drop."—Fined 5s and costs.

Maria Gillespie was charged with drunkenness. P.C. Bain said that on the 19th ult. he was on duty near Flint Hill, when he found the accused lying helplessly drunk on the roadside. He had to carry her to the lodging house at Flint Hill.—Fined 5s and costs.

John Gladders was charged with being drunk and disorderly. P.C. Bain spoke as to seeing him going about White-le-Head in a drunken state on the 19th ult.—Fined 5s and costs.

John Petrie was charged with drunkenness. P.C. Longstaff adduced that he found the defendant on the roadside between Flint Hill and Mounsett on the 8th ult.—Fined 5s and costs.

Daniel McPherson, Peter McKenna, Edward Doolan, John Foster, Jno. Wove, Michael Tracey, and John Monaghan were each fined 5s and costs for committing similar offences.

DRUNK AND REFUSING TO QUIT.

A youth named James Hanlan was charged with drunkenness. P.C. Hood said that on the night of the 26th ult. he heard a disturbance in Quigley's public-house in Middle Street. On entering he found the landlord trying to eject the defendant who was drunk.—Fined 5s and costs.

CHIMNEY ON FIRE.

Wm. Whittaker, publican, was charged with allowing his chimney to be on fire. P.C. Hood said that on the afternoon of the 16th ult., he was on duty in Middle Street when he saw that the chimney was on fire. He entered the house and found a large fire burning, and a quantity of soot falling.—Fined 1s and costs.

A PENITENT INEBRIATE.

Patrick McKenna was charged with being drunk and disorderly. Mr. Supt. Oliver stated that on the 24th ult. his attention was called to the accused who was in an intoxicated condition, and was interfering with the passers-by. He spoke to him when he pulled a three-gill bottle out of his pocket and dared him to go on. Subsequently he had expressed his contrition at what he had done. He (the Supt.) did not think the defendant was conscious of what he was doing at the time. Defendant now said that he had been teetotal for some time, and that he was ill and took liquor which had taken great hold upon him.—Fined 5s and costs.

ASSAULT AT LEADGATE.

Elizabeth Madden was charged with assaulting a girl named Mary Day, at Leadgate, on the 16th ult. It appeared that the complainant was in a neighbour's house when the defendant entered and assaulted her without provocation. She struck her on the head, and burnt her hand with a red hot poker.—Fined 5s and costs.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

Nineteen stalwart fellows were charged with wilful damage. It appeared that they had been gambling on property belonging to the Consett Iron Company, and done damage to the amount of 1d each. The Consett Iron Company was not represented at Court, consequently the cases were dismissed.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

The ordinary monthly meeting was held on Wednesday afternoon,—Mr Calvert, in the absence of Mr Jenkins, presiding. There were present—the Rev F. Steggall, Mr Siddell, Mr Collinson, Mr Dunne, Mr Aynsley, Mr Hudson, Mr Shell, Mr Davison, Mr Hawdon, and Mr Routledge.

CARR HOUSE CROSSING.

A letter was read from the Chairman, who was absent in consequence of having business to attend to in London. He suggested that the Board should apply to the Railway Company, who might be inclined to construct the above crossing as the Board desired.

Mr Aynsley thought the suggestion of the Chairman a good one.

Mr Shell was of opinion that it would be better to use persuasive measures, to a certain extent.

Mr Calvert: It is evident there is a doubt as to whether Mr Cudworth is right or this Board is right.

The Rev F. Sleggall thought it would all come right in the end, but it was not for them to intimate that there had been a slight mistake made.

Mr Dunne said they ought not to give any sort of an apology. If they had not made a mistake, why should they apologise for that which they had not done.

Mr Hudson said that the way it came round was that the company sent a plan to Mr Jenkins, and Mr Jenkins, thinking it referred to the Consett Iron Company's line, accepted it. But Mr Cudworth thought it was the Board's mistake.

Mr Dunne said it would be prudent and wise of the Board to send that explanation to the Company, and show the Directors that they were not responsible for anything that had taken place between Mr Jenkins and their representative.

Mr Siddell said that everything was explained to the representative in regard to what they wanted, and he seemed to be quite agreeable to do what they had asked him to do at the crossing. Everything was arranged, and the Chairman explained to him, as well as any man could explain, that there might, perhaps, be some misunderstanding, and they admitted that at the time. Mr Cudworth went away perfectly satisfied with regard to what had been done in the past, and what they wanted in the future.

The Clerk and Chairman were instructed to draw up a letter for the Directors, and submit same to the Board at its next meeting.

THE FEVER HOSPITALS.

On the motion of Mr Davison, seconded by Mr Hudson, Mr Jenkins, Mr Calvert, and Mr Dunne were appointed a committee to meet with the committees appointed by the other authorities.

THE WATER QUESTION.

The Clerk (Mr Elliott) read a letter from the Consett Water Company, which stated that the letter from the Board in respect to the quality of the water would have consideration.

Mr Shell: That means much or nothing, I suppose.

Mr Aynsley: Have you a copy of the letter you sent to them? Because we will then know what you asked them to do.

The letter having been read,

Mr Dunne said it was quite satisfactory. They were giving it consideration.

Mr Aynsley (smiling) I suppose the water is considered in very good condition now, isn't it? I had a gentleman in my house the other night, and he said it was splendid water.

Mr Calvert requested that the copy of the letter sent to Mr Stock the analyst in the first instance should be shown to him.

The letter, however, was not forthcoming, and,

Mr Calvert said it was evident that Mr Stock had been asked to give his opinion on the water for drinking purposes. If he had not been asked he had no right to give it.

Mr Collinson said Mr Stock did quite right if he did report upon it.

Mr Calvert said it was a question for that Board and its medical officer. Mr Stock was not a medical man.

Mr Siddell: We asked Mr. Stock to report and give his opinion on our water.

Mr Dunne: He was compelled to give his opinion.

Mr Aynsley: Do you consider he has no right to give his opinion?

Mr Calvert: He had no right.

Mr Siddell: He ought to be highly complimented for what he did.

Mr Routledge: What did he make an analysis of the water for, if he was not to give his opinion?

We understood the Rev. F. Steggall to say that Mr Stock would have been perfectly right in sending the report either to the Medical Officer or to the Board.

Mr Dunne: Is it not a fact that an analyst can give his opinion as well as any medical doctor? Do you mean to tell me that an analyst does not know what is injurious to human health?

Mr Calvert: Decidedly not. How does he know?

Mr Aynsley said it was rather an important point whether it was the duty of the analyst to give his opinion.

Mr Hawdon: If he was asked he was quite right in giving it, but if he was not asked he was going out of his way.

Mr Shell: We do not know as a fact whether the analyst was asked to give his opinion. If he was, he was quite justified in giving it, and if he was not asked he had no right to give it.

Mr. Calvert then looked up the minutes on the subject, and read, "That the Inspector take a sample of water at a suitable time, and get it analysed."

Mr Calvert complained of the letter not being copied.

Mr Rippon (Surveyor) said he wrote the letter. If a letter had not gone, the analyst would not have known where the sample came from.

Mr Siddell: What is the object of this discussion?

Mr Calvert: To know whether the business of this Board is properly done or not.

Mr Rippon said that on sending the sample he had requested the analyst to report at his convenience.

Mr Calvert: That was further than you had any right to go.

Mr Siddell: It is quite within reason and common sense that he reported upon it.

Mr Routledge: He was quite right. How could he trouble any analyst if he did not report?

Mr Siddell: The only mistake that has been made is that Mr Stock has given an unfavourable account of the water.

The matter was carried forward.

THE TRAIN ARRANGEMENT.

The Clerk submitted letter from the Railway Company, stating that it had been decided to run late train from Newcastle to Benfieldside on Tuesday evenings, which would leave the former place at 7·30.

LIGHTING THE STREETS.

Mr Dunne reported that he had seen Mr Supt. Oliver with the view of arranging with him as to getting the lamp in the street adjoining the police station. It was found, however, that it would not afford light to the place that required it, and the street was too nrrrow to erect a new lamp. The matter was left for the Gas Committee to deal with.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST SCHOOLS.

A communication was read from the architect in respect to the above, from which we gleaned that it was contemplated to make an alteration in the width of the street. They therefore wished to withdraw the original block plan, and promised to furnish an amended one so soon as the weather would permit.

The Rev. F. Steggall said that they would find that the block plan would be amended. They need not stop the Primitive Methodists from building their schools. He begged to move that they should be allowed to proceed.

Mr. Hawdon said that they had a guarantee from Mr. Smith, of Shotley Bridge, that Mr. Taylor had given him instructions to lay out the block plan. If the Primitive Methodists had a right to go on, why should they object.

Mr. Hudson: It is against the bye-laws and against the rules.

Mr. Hawdon said that they had allowed others to transgress.

Mr. Shell urged that they should be allowed to proceed.

Mr. Calvert said that the majority of the Board had decided at the last meeting to allow a party to alter one house into two, and he could not see why the Primitive Methodists should not be allowed to proceed.

Mr. Hudson said there was only one objection, that was they might not make the street long enough.

Mr. Davison said that the the Building Committee met about ten days ago, on the same day as the Roads Committee. The Building Committee was informed that the building was going to be proceeded with, and that they were going to build so far over the sewer. A report was made to the Roads Committee, and on the information submitted them with regard to the building over the sewer, they decided that the building should be stopped, and stand over until that meeting. He did not wish the blame to rest upon the Building Committee, who had simply acted upon the information submitted to it. Yesterday or the day before, there was a number of gentlemen met—he saw them at a distance. They would survey the ground and he would like to know if the new street which was intended to go up there ran parallel with his joiner's shop.

Mr. Calvert: Of course we cannot tell that till we get the plan.

Mr. Shell: It does go in a parallel line with the joiners' shop.

Mr. Davison: Well, there is sufficient ground, is there not?

Mr. Shell: Yes.

Mr. Davison: Well, why make anything to do with it? The sewer pipe is clear.

After further discussion it was agreed to allow the work to be proceeded with.

BARR HOUSE AND CARR HOUSE FOOTPATH.

A letter was read from Mr. George Brown requesting that the Board would either repair or fence off the footpath leading from Carr House to Barr House as the consequences of the great amount of trespass could not be tolerated. He further stated that he had got no reply to his previous letter to the Board on the same subject.

The Clerk said that he had found a copy of letter sent to him in which the Board informed him that it considered it the duty of the occupier and owner of the land to keep a good fence.

Mr. Shell: Can this Board interfere with that as a footpath?

Mr. Calvert: No.

Mr. Hudson said it was a very useful footpath, indeed. It was a district road from Iveston to Crookhall, Blackhill, and Benfieldside, by Shotley Bridge, and it would be a pity to let it go down.

Mr. Aynsley said it seemed a great hardship for him to have to keep the footpath open and repair it as well.

Mr. Calvert: He has brought it upon himself.

The Clerk was instructed to refer him to the previous letter of the Board.

THE COMING ELECTION.

The Clerk was appointed to officiate as returning officer at the forthcoming election. The retiring members are Mr. Collinson, Mr. Dunne, Mr. Hudson, and Mr. Routledge.

FINANCE.

The balance in the bank was reported to be £271 2s.

ASSESSMENT OF IRON ORE MINES.

The copy of a memorial which the Dalton-in-Furnace District Local Board, in the County of Lancaster, had forwarded to the Local Government Board, submitting proposals to amend the present law, in reference to the assessment of Iron Ore Mines, and urging that such mines should be assessed for Local Board purposes on the same basis as Land Tithes, and Railways or only at one fourth of the annual value thereof, was submitted. The Board decided to endorse the memorial and present it to their representatives in Parliament.

No other business of importance was transacted.

MEETING OF MINERS AT RYHOPE.

On Saturday afternoon a numerous meeting of miners of Ryhope, Seaham, Silksworth, Hebburn, Murton, South Hetton, and Framwellgate, was held at Ryhope to consider the position of the miners of Seaham in their present strike. Mr. Samuel Wraith, of Ryhope, presided. At the conclusion of the business proper of the meeting (a report of which will be found elsewhere in this paper), the Chairman announced that a resolution on the Coercion Bill would next be submitted.—Mr. Wm. Allan said he was sent that day as representative from Framwellgate Moor with respect to the Seaham question, and likewise to express opposition to the Coercion Bill. They thought it was ridiculous that any legislators should make such a bill as that which had just passed its third reading in the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) He thought prejudiced views were taken of the Coercion Bill. To his mind it was a land question all through. (Hear, Hear.) It was a question which even affected the land in England, and he believed if the people in this country would look a little more to their own interest it would be better for them. The land might be made to produce three times what it produced at present, but no change would be made as long as the laws remained in the hands of the landlords as they did at present. He thought they ought to condemn these men who went into the House of Commons and voted for a bill like this, and yet called themselves Liberals. (Hear, hear.) They were not Liberals; they were Tories. If the action of the present Government had to be right through as it had been at the commencement, the sooner it was disorganised and another put in its place the better. He moved—"That this meeting condemns the action of the House of Commons in passing the Coercion Bill." (Applause.)—Mr. Myatt, South Hetton, seconded the resolution. He said he believed the Irish people were suffering at the present time under the most terrible grievances, and he thought every Englishman should sympathise with them and protest against the action of the Government in passing the Coercion Bill. It had always been considered that an Englishman's home was his castle, and that adage he supposed applied to the whole of her Majesty's possessions. But it seemed from this bill which the Government had brought in that this was not so; for under it a man could be cast into prison without question and without trial. (Hear, hear.) He had no sympathy with the outrages that had been committed in Ireland. He believed the blood of man was precious, and that any one who took another man's life committed an act both against his maker and humanity. but at the same time they should look to the causes of these outrages. Hear, hear.) The Irish people had been trampled underfoot for generations. When tenant farmers had expended their all upon the land, they had been ruthlessly evicted and turned out of the homes they had been reared in, simply because they could not comply with the exactions of the landed proprietors. Let those who talked of the Boycotting in Ireland look at the Boycotting in England. The speaker then referred to instances of families having been turned out of their houses in that district, which he said was nothing less than Boycotting; and yet the very people who did this condemned the Boycotting, and would pass the Coercion Bill to stop it in Ireland. (Applause.)—A speaker in the body of the meeting said that that could not be termed a truly representative meeting of the whole of the collieries which were supposed to be present that day, as a number had left. He therefore moved that the discussion should be adjourned, and that a meeting specially called for the consideration of the Coercion Bill should be held.—Mr. Allan (the mover of the resolution) and Mr. Myatt (the seconder) said they would agree to withdraw the motion if another meeting were to be held.—A gentleman in the meeting said he objected to the resolution being withdrawn. If it were withdrawn he would move it again. (A voice: "I second it.")—The Chairman then put the amendment for adjourning the discussion to the meeting, when about a dozen hands were held up. The resolution was next put and carried by a very large majority.

CONCERT AT LEADGATE.

On Monday night the members of the Primitive Methodist Juvenile Choir gave a concert in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Leadgate. It is really surprising the efficiency to which this choir has attained in so short a time; but is greatly accounted for when we remember that Messrs. Thompson and Ridley are at the head of affairs; two men of very genial disposition, and possessed with an earnest desire to fill the positions they occupy for the real benefit of the choir and the interest of the public. Scarcely any self sacrifice is considered by them too great, so that the object may be attained. But it must have repaid both them and the choir to a great degree to have so much appreciation shown for their services on Monday night. The meeting having been opened by singing and prayer, the Chairman (Mr. T. Westhorpe) introduced the choir, who rendered "Magnify" in good style. Next on the programme was a quartet, entitled "Joy," by Misses Parry (Consett), and Messrs. Jewitt and Iley, which was rapturously *encored*. A duet followed "Our Better Home Beyond," by the Misses Wilcox, which was very sweetly sung. "Free of Life," was then given by the choir, after which a solo, "While o'er the deep," was sung by Miss Dorman. The solo, "Kiss me, Mother," by Miss Ramsay, brought down the applause of the house. Next in order was a solo, "Songs of the Beautiful," which was sung very feelingly by Miss Coulthard. A really interesting piece was then sung by seven boys and girls. In the absence of Miss Glendinning, who was indisposed, Miss Ramsay sang "The Evergreen Shore," which was followed with a solo, "Angels Welcome," by Miss Laidlaw. The second part of the programme commenced with "Jerusalem my Glorious Home," by the choir, which was warmly applauded. The Misses Wilcox then sang a duet, "Angels are waiting." These ladies are really beautiful singers, and were well appreciated. Next came a piece entitled "Angry Words" by Misses Smith and Turnbull and Master Turnbull, three very young folk. Miss Wilson then sang "No Tears in Heaven," which received a well-merited *encore*. Much amusement was afforded by the quartet, "Sots Floating," by Misses Ramsay and Coulthard, and Messrs. Jewitt and Iley, with humming chorus. Miss Dorman then sang "Autumn Winds," which received an *encore*, and was followed by Miss Coulthard singing "I'm lonely since my Mother Died." The great treat of the evening, however, was "Nearer my Home," by Misses Parry, which was loudly applauded, nor was the audience satisfied until it had been twice repeated. Last, but not least, was a quartet, "Sacred Prayer," by Misses Laidlaw and Parry and Messrs. Jewitt and Iley, which concluded a well rendered and well appreciated programme. The conductor was Mr. T. Thompson, and Mr. J. Ridley presided at the harmonium.—*Correspondent.*

Correspondence.

IRELAND AND HOME RULE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—A great deal of fuss has been raised lately by a few Home Rule Members of Parliament who are the heirs of hereditary titles and entailed lands, of Mr. Parnell's visit to Paris. They think there is sufficient ground for the Vatican to condemn the Land League Act. Let us compare the Land League and Home Rule together, which has done the most service for Ireland? There are sixty-six Home Rule M.P.'s in Ireland, they were not to be found last week when the Coercion Bill was on the table, forty-seven was the most to oppose it. They were minding their castles, halls, and parks, that is the Home Rule they were minding. No doubt the Government was not supported as they wished. All the enlightened liberals of England opposed the Coercion, it is a disgrace to any Christian nation. I expect the liberals of the County of Durham will resign their seats. There are fifty landlords in Ireland who have reduced the rents to Griffith's valuation, which leaves to the poor £100,000, which in a very few years would amount to more than was collected for all the universe. I hope there will be no more ding dong about Home Rule and sham Liberals.—I am, yours, Edward Tumilty.

Markets.

Newcastle Corn Market, Saturday.—At our market this morning we had a large show of local wheat from the growers, which, being in bad condition, sold slowly at irregular prices. From the stands the demand for available parcels of American wheat proved quiet at an advance of 6d per 504lbs on the week, but the higher prices for future delivery checked business. Notwithstanding the small supply of malting barley, the demand continued very slow, and prices were again lower to sell. American old mixed maize sold freely at 3d advance on the week; but oats being in good supply, moved off heavily at prices slightly in favour of buyers. Beans were quite 1s lower; but fine peas fully as dear, with an upward tendency. The flour trade proved quiet at about late rates.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—At this day's market the arrivals from a distance consisted of 193 head of cattle 70 sheep from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland; 325 beasts, 1 sheep, 0 calves from foreign; and 58 beasts and 80 pigs from Ireland. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 93 beasts, but a decline of 103 sheep as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was about a seasonable average, while sheep were middling. The supply of beef comprised 1,200 head. The beef trade to-day, generally speaking, was completely devoid of animation, as, after the principal towns' butchers were supplied, sales became languid, and prices were very irregular; the more important buyers of first-class beef in the Bedlington district being supplied by the auction sales in Northumberland and the border counties, so as to avoid the trouble and inconvenience of the Privy Council restrictions. The better quality of heifers receded about 3d per stone from the rates of this day se'nnight, with a dull finish. The number of sheep was 2,990. The mutton trade may be characterised as slow and dear; 10½d was about the general top figure, the only exception being a few pens of prime hoggets (last year's lambs), which realised about 11d. Pigs—418 were shown, against 1,075 in the corresponding week of last year. Trade steady at fully late rates. With the exception of a slight shower of snow about noon, the day was tolerably favourable for holding the market; but the frost is intense, and we are again in the midst of a lying storm. Prices for this day, sinking the offal are as follows:—

Beasts, prime heifers, per stone	8s 9d to 9s 0d
Secondary sorts	7s 0d .. 7s 6d
First-class oxen	8s 6d .. 8s 9d
Middling	6s 9d .. 7s 0d
Cows and inferior	6s 6d .. 6s 9d
Pork	7s 0d .. 10s 0d
Sheep (good vendable wedders) per lb	10d .. 10½d
Middling	8½d .. 9½d

Newcastle Hay and Straw, Tuesday.—Old land hay, £2 0s 0d to £6 6s; this year's growth, £0 0s to £0 0s 0d; new land hay, £4 0s to £7 10s; this year's growth, £0 0s to £0 0s; clover hay, £3 10s to £4 5s per ton; wheat straw, 1s 5d to 1s 10d; barley straw, 1s 3d to 1s 6d; oat straw, 1s 5d to 1s 8d per threave. Carts of hay at market, 82; carts of straw, 27.

Hexham Corn Market, Tuesday.—At this morning's market there was an average supply of oats. Barley and wheat were in small supply, and sold at last week's prices.

Hexham Provision, Tuesday.—Butter, 1s 7d to 1s 9d per lb; eggs 10 to 13 for 1s; geese, 0d to 0d per lb; turkeys, 0s 0d to 0s 0d each; rabbits, 2s 6d to 3s per couple; hares, 3s 6d to 5s 0d each; chickens, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; ducks, 3s 0d to 3s 6d each; potatoes, 6d to 8d; onions 1s 4d to 1s 8d; apples, 2s 4d to 2s 6d per stone; cabbages, 0d each; lemons, 3d each; grapes, 8d per lb; flour, extra superfines, 2s 4d; superfines, 2s 2d; fines, 2s 0d; maslin, 1s 10d; oatmeal, 2s 0d to 2s 2d per stone.

Newcastle Fruit and Potato, Saturday.—Grapes 5d to 10d; cabbages, 1½d each; apples, 1s 6d to 2s 0d; Scotch potatoes, 7d to 8d; large onions, 1s 4d; small onions, 1s 0d to 1s 4d per stone; oranges, 25 for 1s; dates, 3d per lb; carrots, turnips, beetroot, pickling cabbages, and other classes of vegetables sold at low rates.

Durham Provision, Saturday.—Beef, 8d to 10d; mutton, 8d to 10½d; veal, 9d to 10½d; pork, 8d to 9½d; bacon, 5d to 6d; ham, 6d to 7d; cheese, 7d to 8d; lard, 7d per lb. Chickens, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; ducks, 3s 0d to 3s 3d; geese, 0s 0d to 0s; turkeys, 8s 0d to 9s 0d each. Rabbits, 3s 0d to 3s 4d per couple; hares, 4s to 4s 6d each. Hens, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. each. Pigeons, 0s 9d to 10s 0d per couple. Ptarmigan grouse, 2s 6d per brace. Butter, 1s 8d to 1s 10d; salt, do., 1s 2d to 1s 4d per lb. Eggs, 7 to 8 for 1s. Apples, 2s 6d to 8s 0d; onions, 1s 6d to 2s 0d per peck; potatoes, 9d per stone. Grapes, 10d per lb.

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

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Consett—At Templetown, on the 27th ult., the wife of Mr. John Curry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Lanchester—At the Register Office, on the 19th ult., Mr. J. Hall, to Miss B. Robinson, both of Dipton.—On the 26th ult., Mr. J. R. Milburn, to Miss J. Vasey, both of Black Green.—On the 20th ult., Mr. Mr. T. Brown, to Miss S. Nuttall, both of Cornsay Colliery.—On 26th ult., Mr. J. Wild, to Miss J. A. Armstrong, both of Consett.—On the 2nd inst., Mr. W. C. Graham, to Miss A. Hutchinson, both of Consett.

DEATHS.

Consett—At Middle Street, on the 26th ult., aged 16 months, Margaret Ellen, and on the 28th ult., aged 4 days, Hugh, children of Mr. Jas. Quigley.

Windy Nook—On the 27th ult., aged 42 years, Mary Ann Proudlock.

Beamish Burn—On the 28th ult., aged 78 years, Thos. Foreman.

Crookgate—On the 2nd inst., aged 41 years, Margaret Jane, wife of Wm. Dawson.

Causey Row—On the 26th ult., aged 75 years (at the residence of her niece), Mary, relict of the late Thompson Wilkinson, formerly of Blackhill, near Burnopfield.

Ebchester—On the 1st inst., aged 13 years, Anne, third daughter of Mr. Geo. Sartees

Castleside—At Castleside House, on the 4th inst., aged 10 months, Florence Maude, fourth daughter of Mr. T. J. Muse.

Shotley Bridge—On the 27th inst., aged 69 years, Mrs. Margaret Brodie.

New South Wales—At Hamilton Commonage, near Newcastle, on the 10th December, 1880, aged six years, Sarah Elizabeth Hannah, the beloved daughter of Wm. Swalwell, late of Dipton.

ROBERT BEALL,
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR IN MARBLE, GRANITE, AND STONE,
HIGH LEVEL WORKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
Special Designs and Estimates on application.
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