NORTH-WEST DURHAM EMIGRATION AGENCY.

PERSONS wishing to EMIGRATE can be Booked by the Best Lines to America, Australia, and all Parts of the World, at the LOWEST RATES, on application to ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett, the only Authorised Agent for the Queensland Government in the District; or to Mr. JOHN CHAYTOR, Grocer, West Stanley.

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The Consett Guardian

DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER
AND NORTH-WEST DURHAM GAZETTE.

No. 1,346. REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. FRIDAY EVENING, May 21st, 1886. PRICE ONE PENNY.

ADAM BRODIE,
SHARE AND INSURANCE BROK
TOWN HALL, CONSETT,
LOCAL GAS, WATER, AND OTHER SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
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WANTED, STINTS at Stoney Heap; well watered and sheltered.—Apply to W. T. GIBSON, Stoney Heap. 138w

WANTED, a SERVANT GIRL.—Apply to THOMAS MORPETH, No. 1, Front Street, Consett. 184w

WANTED, GIRL, about eighteen, for General House Work; must be able to Milk.—For reference apply to Miss LESLIE, Shotley Bridge. 179w

WANTED, a strong, useful girl as GENERAL SERVANT.—Apply to Mrs. NICHOLSON, 23, Middle Street, Consett. 174w

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WANTED, a HOUSEKEEPER for a working man with one child.—Apply at 76, Durham Road, Blackhill. 169w

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

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TO LET, the spacious WAREHOUSES, in Gibson Street, recently occupied by Messrs. Curry and Co.—Apply to Mr. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Town Hall, Consett. 150w

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, situate in Victoria Street, Consett, now in the occupation of Mr. James Fairley.—Apply to GEORGE HAWDON, Consett. 66w

TO LET, with possession on the 13th May, a HOUSE containing 5 Rooms, situate in Victoria Terrace, Lanchester.—For Rent and other particulars apply to R. WHEATLEY, Catchgate. 827v

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UPPER OR LOWER SETS FROM £2 10s.

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Gas Office, Shotley Bridge. 148v

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Our BOYS' SUITS are unequalled. Our YOUTHS' and MEN'S SUITS cannot be beaten. Our Variety of HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, is the largest offered. See our New Silk Handkerchiefs, Ties, Scarfs, &c.

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10 DOZENS MERINO PANTS AND VESTS TO BE CLEARED AT 1s. 11d. 844v

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They are now worn by thousands of persons in all parts of the country, and the testimony on all hands is that they are "WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD AS A PROTECTION FROM COLD and Bronchial Attacks during the winter season."

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31, Weardale Street, Mount Pleasant,
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DEAR SIR,—It is now five months since I sent for one of your Magnetic Invigorators for my little girl. She was very ill with bronchitis, and we applied the Invigorator as soon as it came. I am glad to inform you the effect was marvellous. We had lost all hopes of her recovery, but thanks to your Magnetic Appliances, she is now as fine and as healthy a child as you could wish to see.

You will remember that I got one for our son, and he also is now quite strong. You can refer any one to me who disputes anything I have said. You can make what use you like of this, for we bless the day that we got the Magnetic Appliances for our children.—Yours truly,
Mr. D. Lamont. JOHN JEFFERSON.

CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

Board School, Arthurs Hill,
Newcastle-on-Tyne, July 2nd, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—I can heartily recommend your Magnetic Lung Invigorators, my daughter having used one for the last six months. She has been subject to severe attacks of Bronchitis for the last 10 years, and I tried all sorts of remedies to relieve her before she began to use your Invigorator. It has removed all pain and suffering, and she has not had a cold since she began to wear it. I am in every way satisfied with it.—Yours truly,
Mr D. Lamont. GEORGE PRINGLE.

"IT HAS COMPLETELY CURED ME."

65, Eleanor Street, Cullercoats,
March 9th, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—It is with the greatest pleasure I write to inform you of the effect the Magnetic Invigorator I purchased from you has had upon me. Prior to purchasing it I was troubled with a weakness in my chest, also with indigestion, the accompanying evils of which I need not mention.

Now, I am not one to fly to any new remedy that may present itself to me, as some do, and aggravate the complaint. With my own conception of the value of magnetism as a curative, I resolved to try a Magnetic Appliance, which I have worn for twelve months, and the best proof I can give of its efficacy is by saying that it has *completely cured me*, and more than that, it has had a most wonderful effect upon the whole of my system. It is comfortable to wear and effectual in its operations. It causes no unpleasant sensation and can be "cast" with safety.—I am, yours &c.,
Mr D. Lamont. C. W. MASON.

THE SPECIAL MAGNETIC BELT at 21s., and SPECIAL LUNG INVIGORATOR at 21s., continue to give unbounded satisfaction. Sent Post Free on receipt of 21s.

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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

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MAGIC ARIZONIC SOAP,
Price only 3d. per lb.
FURNIVAL'S MAGIC WASHING FLUID.
Price 3d. and 6d. per Bottle.
PEAR'S RENOWNED SOAP at a Reduction of 25 per cent.
THE FINEST LONDON TOILET SOAPS always in Stock.

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GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
IS NOW GOING ON,

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICES OF
DRAPERY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

SEE OUR SPECIAL
MEN'S BLACK WORSTED SUITS, AT 16s. 11d.
BOYS FROM 2s. 6d.

SOME RARE BARGAINS TO BE OBTAINED AT
C. F. COOKE'S,
CHEAP DRAPERY WAREHOUSE,
ANNFIELD PLAIN. 869v

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, MAY 21st, 1886.

Parliamentary Summary.

THURSDAY.

In the House of Lords, in compliance with an appeal by the Marquis of Salisbury, the Committee stage of the Durham Sunday Closing Bill was postponed, and also the second reading stage of the Crofters' Bill. The Earl of Wemyss intimated that on the third reading of the former measure he should move its rejection. The Archbishop of Canterbury moved the second reading of Church Patronage Bill, which is intended to put down traffic in advowsons. The Earl of Selborne and Lord Salisbury expressed approval of the measure, and the latter suggested that it should be referred to a Select Committee to consider its many details. The bill was accordingly read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee. The Earl of Limerick called attention to the very large number of illiterates who voted in Ireland at the general election, and ordered that under such circumstances the secrecy of the ballot did not exist. Earl Spencer admitted that that state of things was not satisfactory, but was not prepared to say that a bill would be introduced to amend the Ballot Act. The House rose at twenty minutes to seven o'clock.

In the Commons, in reply to Mr Healey, Mr Campbell-Bannerman (Secretary for War) said he was authorised by Lord Wolesely formally to contradict the statement made by Mr Johnston that he had expressed his determination to throw up his commission and head the Protestants of Ulster; and as to the "1,000 other officers" who it was said would follow his Lordship's example, the Secretary for War was convinced the statement was entirely devoid of truth. In reply to Sir M. Hicks-Beach, the Prime Minister said it was the intention of the Government to ask the House on Monday that the Government of Ireland Bill should be taken on four nights a week until the close of the debate. The debate on the Bill was now resumed by Sir Henry James, who submitted that if the Imperial Parliament was to have power over Ireland in the way proposed the only value of the Bill to the Irish Members would be as forming a step to greater and more complete concessions. If it became law it would fulfil not one of the conditions laid down by the Prime Minister in dealing with the Home Rule question. Mr Campbell-Bannerman declared that the Government had an open mind on this subject, and were ready to consider objections that were put before them, and not only so, but were anxious to find some way of reconciling the main points of the Bill with the views expressed by their friends. The debate was continued by Mr E. Clarke, Mr J. Redmond, Mr Boyd-Kinnear, Lord G. Hamilton, and others.

FRIDAY.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Derby and others presented petitions from various places in favour of the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland. The noble Earl also presented a petition from Leeds in favour of giving mothers larger powers over infant children. There was no business for consideration, and the House rose at half-past four o'clock.

In the Commons, questions were answered as to commercial relations with Spain, Canadian Fisheries' disputes, France and New Hebrides, and Ulster and Home Rule. On the motion to go into Committee of Supply, Mr Jennings moved that a greater portion of the revenue should be raised from imports, and the revenue thus obtained should be applied to the reduction of the duties on tea, coffee, &c., and other burdensome imports. He predicted if this were not done there would arise a rights of labour question which would astonish many eminent statesmen, and cause some philosophers to wish they had never been born. Sir Wm. C. Brooke seconded the motion, which was opposed by Mr G. Howell. A long discussion followed.

MONDAY.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Dalhousie said it was the intention of the Government to introduce a Bill dealing with the Scotch Universities. The Infants Bill, the same measure as was passed by the Lords last year, and now brought up from the Commons, was read a second time; as was the Incumbents of Benefices (Loans Extension) Bill. Earl Spencer informed the Earl of Wemyss that as there was no room for Mr Watt's pictures in the National Gallery they would be hung in the South Kensington Museum; and if the hanging were satisfactory to Mr Watts, his offer would be gratefully accepted on behalf of the nation. On the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Select Committee on the Church Patronage Bill was appointed. The House rose at twenty-five minutes after five o'clock.

In the Commons, questions were answered as to technical instruction, the depreciation of silver and gold, the arming of Ulster, the administration of British India, and other matters. The adjourned debate on the Government of Ireland Bill was resumed by Sir R. Cross, who contended that the Bill would not conduce to the good government of Ireland, that it held out no prospect of finality, and he could show from the provisions of the measure that the Government distrusted the legislative body which it was their intention to create. Mr Stansfeld (President of the Local Government Board) denied that the Bill showed more than reasonable distrust, and said the Irish Members were willing to accept it in the spirit of being a final settlement of the question. He criticised very severely Lord Salisbury's recent speech, and joined issue with Sir H. James as to the result of the measure. The principle of the Bill was autonomy, but the power delegated by Parliament could be drawn at any time it pleased, but he did not think such a course would ever be taken. The Bill opened the way to Imperial Federation, not to Colonial independence. The debate was continued by Mr H. S. King, Mr T. Rogers, Sir J. P. Corry, Mr Yeo, and others. and Mr Bryce (Under Foreign Secretary) replied.

TUESDAY.

In the House of Lords, several Bills were advanced a stage. In reply to the Earl of Wemyss, the Lord Chancellor stated that on examination of the petition signed by 60,000 persons against the Durham Sunday Closing Bill, it was found that as many as sixty signatures occurred in the same handwriting and in the same ink, and in other cases it was evident that signatures had been appended by whole families down to the youngest child who could write. Signatures had also been obtained by misrepresentation of persons in favour of the Bill. On the motion of the Earl of Wemyss, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the matter. The Houso rose at five minutes to 7 o'clock.

In the House of Commons, the debate on the Irish Government Bill occupied the chief portion of the evening.

WEDNESDAY.

In the House of Commons, Mr E. Harrington moved the second reading of the Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) Bill, the main objects of which were to apply the ballot to all elections of Poor Law Guardians, to abolish the existing system of voting by proxy, and to provide a better method of balancing the representation of property by reducing the number of *ex officio* Guardians from the present proportion of one-half to one-fourth of the whole number, or one-third of the number of elected Guardians. The Bill also proposed to extend the term for which the Guardians were elected to three years. Mr John Morley, on behalf of the Government, supported the Bill, the second reading of which was carried by 207 votes to 105. Mr Channing moved the second reading of the Railway Regulation Bill. The three main propositions on which the Bill was based were first, that it was an essential duty on the part of the railway companies that they should provide the maximum of safety for the passengers they conveyed, and also for their own servants; secondly, that the majority of the accidents causing loss of life or injury to person and property were preventible; and thirdly, that it was the duty of the State to interfere where possible in order to insist on the carrying out of regulations calculated to prevent accident. The Bill was the expression of the well-considered verdict of Commissioners that had inquired into the subject, and was supported by no fewer than 200 petitions from railway servants. Mr John Wilson (Durham) supported the Bill, which was read a second time and ordered to be referred to a select committee. The following Bills were introduced and read a first time:—To enable barristers to recover fees and be liable at law to persons employing them; to amend the Law of Distress.

Football.

The Pelton Fell Harriers have played 22 football matches; won 14, drawn 4, and lost 4; scoring 56 goals to 19.

Sporting Items.

HALF-WAY HOUSE, PRUDHOE.—The concluding competition for the silver cup given by Mr Tulip for 9½ stone men, was held at Half-way House. —Final falls—J. Simpson, Consett, threw J. Wilson twice—first with the inside click, and in the second with the swinging hipe—and won the cup, it now becoming his own property.

LUMELY—ALMA HOTEL BALL ALLEY.—On Saturday afternoon, a match of fives took place between John Hall, of Waldridge Fell, and Robert Readhead of Pelton Fell, for £5. Hall was the victor by two points only. Redhead not being satisfied with his adverse luck, another match is arranged to come off in three weeks for £40 at the same place.

BLACK FELL.—On Saturday, Frank Glassy, of Kibblesworth, and Harry Burn, of Birtley, bowled across the Black Fell for £10 a-side, Glassy using a 12oz bowl, against his opponent's 16oz. Burn holding an unbeaten certificate, he was made favourite, a shade of odds being laid on him. Glassy, however, took a slight lead at the first throw, and, although he could never get far in advance of Burn, he held the premier position throughout, and ultimately won a good match by 16 yards. Bailey trigged for Glassy, Robert Willis esquiring Burn. Mr John Carr was stakeholder and referee.

CHESTER-LE-STREET AMATEUR SWIMMING CLUB —On Monday night, the members of this club held their quarterly meeting at their Club Room, the Dun Cow, Chester-le-Street. Mr William Binnie, captain of the club, said that since their establishment in the autumn of 1884 the membership had kept increasing, and the funds of the club were also in a very satisfactory condition, they having a balance of about £10 in hand. Many of the members who had known nothing of the art of natation on joining the club, had acquired a fair knowledge of it since. Last year's competitions had assumed the form of what he hoped would be an annual gala. The report was considered satisfactory, and was unanimously adopted. It was also resolved to hold the usual competitions as heretofore, and if possible to augment them by introducing some novelties; but as the inclemency of the weather at present militated unduly against out-door sports, it was agreed to postpone the fixing of the dates until next Monday, when a special meeting will be held for that purpose.

WEST STANLEY REED BAND SPORTS.—On Saturday last, the members of the above band gave their annual sports, tea, and ball, in a field kindly lent by Mr James Forster, at Stanley. The weather was most unfavourable, a gale of wind and rain blowing all day, but towards six o'clock it became more calm and the various events were then run off. Of course the attendance was small, and much sympathy is expressed with the Band on the unfavourable day that fell to their lot. The ball at night, however, was quite a success, and we are glad to hear that at least the enterprise is not a failure, though far from what it might have been. The Beamish Brass Band was in attendance, and played some good music. Appended is the results of the various events:—Football—Six teams entered, and the prize of £1 was divided between Dipton and Tanfield Lea. Quiting—24 entries. Tenant and Cooper divided the prize of 27s 6d; Smith, 3rd 2s 6d. Foot Race, 120 yards—16 entries. The prizes were all carried off to Dipton. First—Eltringham, scratch, £1. Second—Oates, 12 yds., 7s 6d. Third—Sparks, 9 yds., 2s 6d. Skipping:—First—Mary Jobson, 1 610 times, 2s. Second—Mary Dawson, 1,321 times, 1s 6d. Five entries. Hoop Race:—First—J. Barrass 2s 6d. Mr Edward Hughes was secretary.

Cricket.

FIXTURES.

May 22.—Consett v. North Durham, at Consett.
,, 22.—Tanfield v. Burnopfield, at Burnopfield.
,, 22.—Winlaton Amateurs v. St. Aidan's, at Winlaton.
,, 22.—West Denton v. Medomsley, at Medomsley.
,, 22.—Consett Junior C.C. v. Cadets, at Consett.
,, 22.—Whickham v. Tyne Dock, at Tyne Dock.
,, 22.—Dunston v. Close House, at Close House.
,, 29.—Consett Junior C.C. v. Cadets, at Blackhill.
,, 29.—Tyne Dock v. Dunston, at Dunston.
,, 29.—Burnopfield v. Medomsley, at Medomsley.
,, 29.—Whickham v. South Shields, at Whickham.
,, 29.—South Moor v. Ouston, at South Moor.
,, 29.—Consett 2nd v. Langley Park, at Consett.
,, 29.—Tanfield v. Craghead, at Tanfield.

WEST DENTON v. BLAYDON.—Played on Saturday, on the ground of the former, and resulted in a win for visitors. Score:—West Denton, 33; Blaydon, 55.

OUSTON v. SOUTH MOOR.—Played at Ouston on Saturday, and resulted in an easy victory for the home team. Score:—Ouston, 183; South Moor, 28.

WHICKHAM v. DUNSTON.—Played at Whickham on Saturday, and resulted in a draw. For the home team Messrs Burn and Hawks batted in fine style for their respective scores, the putting and driving of Burn being a grand display of his old form. Score:—Whickham, 154; Dunston (for one wicket only), 10.

CONSETT AND DISTRICT v. NORTH-EASTERN.

The above match was played at Heaton on Saturday last, and resulted in a victory for the visitors by one run and seven wickets to fall. Owing to the unfavourable weather, it was not until 3·30 that a commencement was made, the home team going first to the wicket, which they held a little over an-hour-and-a-half, scoring 62 runs. The chief batting displayed being by Messrs J. Hope and Bowles. With only 55 minutes' left, Consett then took the bat, and at the call of time (six o'clock) they had succeeded in totalling 63 for the loss of three wickets, the honours being entirely due to Messrs Wm. Turnbull (38) and Israel Richards (21 not out), the former batsman's score including four 4's and five 3's. Score:—

NORTH-EASTERN.		CONSETT.	
H. Bell st Turnbull b I. Richards	1	N. Raw c Layton b King	0
R. Kerr c J. Mason b I. Richards	1	W. Turnbull run out	38
J. Layton b I. Richds	0	I. Richards not out	21
— Stafford b Raw	1	J. Richards not out	0
J. Hareland c Ramsay b Raw	12	T. Jameson b Baxter	1
J. Craig c T. Gibson b Raw	1	P. Gibson H. Mason J. Mason H. Foggon W. Ramsay T. Gibson	to bat.
J. Hope c P. Gibson b Foggon	16		
J. Baxter st Turnbull b I. Richards	6		
— Mitchinson c I. Richards b Foggon	10		
— Bowles not out	13		
— King lbw b Foggon	0		
Extras	1	Extras	3
Total	62	Total	63

MEDOMSLEY v. LANGLEY PARK.

Played at Medomsley on Saturday, the home team winning easily. The Langley Park team made a very poor defence against the bowling of Dales, who took six wickets at a cost of seven runs only. M. Milburn played a grand unfinished innings of 30, making some splendid hits. J. Murphy also showed steady defence for his 14. Score:—

LANGLEY PARK.		MEDOMSLEY.	
J. James c J. Murphy b G. E. Milburn	0	M. T. Milburn not out	30
M. Moss c M. Milburn b Dales	8	J. Murphy b James	14
J. Clark b Dales	0	T. Murphy b Clark	8
J. W. Lee c Campbell b Dales	0	T. D. Dales not out	7
A. Plews b Dales	3	Dr Short J. Snowdon G. E. Milburn T. B. Robinson R. Campbell W. E. Charlton G. Walton	to bat.
G. Moss not out	8		
R. Angus c T. Murphy b Milburn	2		
F. Moss run out	0		
G. Ridley b Milburn	0		
J. Smith b Dales	1		
W. Agar b Dales	1		
Extras	1	Extras	11
Total	23	Total	70

The ROYAL CIRCOLO BELLINI have awarded Academical Honors and the Medal of the Society to Mr. JOHN BRINSMEAD, the well-known pianoforte maker. 153w

ANNFIELD PLAIN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

On Saturday afternoon, this successful body of co-operators met together as they have been wont to do, once a year during the last 15 years for the purpose of having a friendly chat over a cup of tea, and to enjoy the music and speeches provided for the occasion. An elderly lady was heard to remark "That she had attended all these gatherings, but did not remember one so good as the first one." But all we can say is, that whatever may have been the extent of the success which has attended previous years, this one may surely be classed amongst, if not the most successful, for when our readers bear in mind that the number of persons who partook of "the cup that cheers, but does not inebriate," amounted to 1,500, and the enormous provision and arrangements required to meet the demand of a meal lasting from three until seven p.m., and which was carried out in an admirable manner, we are inclined to say that the highest credit is due to all who had charge of affairs. The bread was partly from the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Crumpsale, and partly from Mr Martin, Catchgate. It will be unnecessary for us to give the names of the various well-known gentlemen of committee, as shown on the last quarterly balance sheet, who by their united efforts tended in a great measure to the success of the meeting; but the following also carried out the various duties they undertook in an efficient manner:—Mesdames Harrison, Smith, McPherson, Armstrong, and Dawson prepared the meal; Mr Stobbard put in some hard work at the boiler, and the following young ladies presided at the tables which were tastefully decorated:—Misses Watt, Dodds, Gibson, Mason, Carr, Spark, Bullerwell, Anderson, Bell, Gair, Irwin, Wilson, Cranston, Collinson, Reay, D. Spencer, Dawson, and Temperley. The speakers were Mr Tweddell, secretary of the West Hartlepool Co-operative Society; Rev J. Waite, Stanley; and Mr William Telford, manager of the Derwent Flour Mill, Shotley Bridge. The vocalists were the Misses Smith, Miss Telford, Miss Milburn, Miss Urwin, Mr Urwin, and Mr Wm. Urwin who presided at the American organ. The singers were all from Shotley Bridge, and they were deservedly applauded for the refined way in which they rendered the select pieces of music. A very interesting statement had been prepared and placed in the hands of members, called the "Tabular statement of the society's operations," showing the amount of capital, business, profits, &c., since the beginning of the society, from the first quarter ending 14th September, 1870, when the capital stood at £198; the business done, £464; net profit, £39; dividend, 2s in the £; with a roll of 49 members. The society appears to have gone on steadily increasing since that time, with the exception of the year 1871, when there does not appear to have been such a happy state of affairs. After that, however, all appears well, and there is a mighty contrast when the figures are read for the 62nd quarter ending 7th December, 1885, when the capital stood at £16,172; business done, £18,846; net profit, £3,578; dividend, 3s 9d; number of members, 2,040.

After tea, the hall being re-arranged for the meeting, Mr P. Reay, president of the society, took the chair, and he was supported by the Rev J. Waite, Stanley; Mr Tweddell, Hartlepool; Mr W. Telford, Shotley Bridge, Mr T. Collinson, Annfield Plain, and many other prominent co-operators of the district.

The CHAIRMAN said they wanted now to realise the greatest pleasantness in order to reap the greatest enjoyment. (Applause.) And the fact that they were there to celebrate their annual gathering ought to bring to them some degree of pleasure. (Hear.) When they remembered the crucial through which this district of theirs has been passing during the last twelve months, and when they remembered that trade in this locality over which their business stretched had been depressed, small earnings, and people have had more than enough to make ends meet, yet after all when they took up their quarterly and yearly balance sheet they realised that their members had been true to their store, honoured their shop with their purchases, and he took it that they had reaped the benefit, and if they had not been members of this society they might have been in a deplorable condition at this time. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Comparing the balance sheet similarly to the figures given above, the chairman said there had been marked progress, and an onward march to victory when they remembered that 16 years ago there was no such thing as a Co-operative Society in Annfield Plain, and the bringing together of these numbers and forces is not merely the bringing together of the people, but their pounds instead of being a little under £200 is nearly £17,000. Truly they were standing in a grand position. (Loud applause.) The work they had been doing, and the money spent had brought back to them in the shape of dividends about £17,000 in a fair and equitable manner. He was persuaded that co-operation was destined to rouse the masses of this country and the world all round. We want to go forward in the co-operative movement, and have inscribed upon our banners "No surrender" until they overcame every difficulty. (Applause.) They wanted this principle to be in their work, and in all concerned in this work, and bring servant and master together "to seek to realise the greatest good for the greatest number."

Duet and chorus, "Arise, e for Thy light is come," by Mr Urwin's party.

MR TWEDDELL said it used to be the fashion to measure the progress of a people by the triumphs won upon the tented field. We measure that progress to-day in action with friends of peace, and in the domestic and social advancement of a nation. We do not ask what blood has it spilt in invading other lands, but what has it done to promote the people in education and science, in a word has it done that which would preserve rather than destroy? Upon the reply we base the progress of that people. (Hear and applause.) The speaker then proceeded to trace the wonderful progress of this country during the last 50 years, the improvement in machinery, and that the comforts of civilised life had by this means been immensely increased. But what has been the effect of it on the working classes? Look at the still fluctuating position of the worker, just according as trade has been depressed or influenced, and see in our big populous centres yet men and women dragging out a brief existence amid conditions which disgrace the civilisation to which they belong, still in spite of times of unexampled depression we are producing wealth greatly beyond their requirements. As to the causes he was not going to enquire. It may be in consequence of the operation of natural laws—the prevalence of bad political arrangement—or may be that God has sent into this world a number of men ready saddled and bridled, and a number of men ready spurred to ride them—(laughter)—but co-operators had got an idea that the view they took was the best means of remedying this sort of thing. (Applause.) They were surrounded in this nation of ours by middlemen, and scarcely an article but passes through the hands of four or five before getting to the consumer after leaving the producer, and the enormous sum incurred in this distribution is a tax which co-operation proposes to repeal. By the joint operation of stores like us, and the great wholesale societies of the county, the middlemen would soon become a thing of the past, and the whole produce of the earth would flow in upon us co-operators direct from the producer. (Applause.) Another direction in which co-operation may be applied is administering to the sick. At Hartlepool they had a number of steady, honest hard-working men in their society, but to whom a doctor's bill was like a small earthquake. (Laughter.) Numbers of others perhaps upon the verge of penury who in an hour of peril would have to be administered to by the cold hand of charity. A few of them conceived the idea that co-operation contained a principle for dealing with this sort thing. A society was formed, and now they have four doctors, whose time was fully occupied, and when a man sick from the monotonous drudgery of life we pack him off for a month or two to some health resort. (Loud applause.) You have often heard of an M.P. or some other great man being ordered by his doctor to the Mediterranean for his health, but did you ever hear of a poor man being ordered there. (Laughter.) Well, they had one there, for Mr John Elliotson was now sailing the blue waters of the Mediterranean in search of health that he cannot find at Hartlepool. (Loud applause.) Mr Tweddell proceeded to enlarge in a very able manner upon co-operation as applied to insurance, education, politics, and productive enterprise, and was loudly applauded on the conclusion of his address.

Song, "Sleighing song," by Mr Irwin and party.

MR TELFORD, in his remarks, referred to the progress of the 19th century; and, speaking of the old stage coach days, said what an important thing he used to think a stage coach was when he was a lad. Now, at Annfield Plain they had a railway, a platform, and a station, but where's the train? (Laughter.) He thought a good four-in-hand coach would even now be acceptable in the neighbourhood. (Laughter.) Speaking of co-operation he said it elevated the working classes and developed everything that was good. There might be here and there some who were selfish, but they were not co-operators. It also learns men to live on their earnings. This co-operative movement had a small beginning, but it has gone on and prospered for we have got hold of the right principle, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart and thy neighbour as thyself," and they desired to help others. After enlarging upon co-operation, he said they had been told that the farming venture would not pay, but they were told at first that co-operation wouldn't pay, but it has. You won't get 3s dividend out of the farming, but you are using your capital yourselves and adding 2d or 3d on your dividend. Why employ others to make goods for you when you can make them yourselves. (Applause.) The speaker concluded with impressing upon his hearers the necessity of treating their employees like men. (Applause.)

Song, "Children's voices," Miss Smith.

REV J. WAITE, West Stanley, spoke in support of the co-operative movement. Three or four bishops had raised their voices in favour of the movement, and he thought no one could find fault with a Primitive Methodist minister speaking in support of it, though in former years it would have incurred displeasure. It was patent to all that they knew how to work the co-operation system in that district. (Applause.) Speaking at length upon co-operation, the rev. gentlemen advocated strongly the building of good halls in localities such as theirs, with ante-rooms for classes for the spread of education.

Glee, "Hail! smiling morn," by Mr Irwin and party.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr TINDALL, a vote of thanks was accorded to the speakers and singers.

THE RATEPAYERS' MEETING AT BENFIELDSIDE.

AN EXPLANATION.

Regarding this meeting held in the Benfieldside Board Schools a month ago, when Mr Carss was reinstated to the assistant-overseership of that township, we are requested by Mr Wm. Raw, one of the overseers (who takes exception to one or two statements in our report of the proceedings) to explain that he never knew, until the requisition was forwarded to the overseers asking them to call a meeting, that such a petition was in process of signature. Mr Raw complains that the meeting was "packed" by Mr Carss, and that the whole of the business was "cut and dried" beforehand. The chairman (Mr James Annandale, J.P.) never explained the object of the meeting, nor read the requisition signed by 46 ratepayers, but simply drew the attention of those present to the notice convening the meeting, thus throwing the responsibility of calling the gathering upon the overseers. The chairman afterwards called upon Mr Priestman to make a resolution, *already written out by Mr Carss*, and in doing so, Mr Priestman remarked that Mr Carss had been assistant-overseer for 20 years, and had discharged his duties thoroughly and efficiently, and declared that that meeting had been promoted by the overseers for the purpose of ousting him from his place. It was in consequence of this statement that Mr Raw got up in self-defence, and entirely repudiated the allegation of Mr Priestman. He asserted that, by reason of certain remarks which fell from the new auditor, an appeal had been made to the Local Government Board, and an acknowledged reply had been received from that body. Mr Raw also insisted upon the chairman reading the requisition got up by the ratepayers, and Mr Annandale subsequently confessed that on receipt of that document, the overseers were in duty bound to convene a township meeting. Eventually, Mr Priestman withdrew his proposition, on the ground that the question of the validity of Mr Carss's previous appointment ought to be thoroughly enquired into, and he also apologised for the unfounded charge he had preferred against the overseers. Mr Raw also adds that he had not the slightest animosity towards Mr Carss or anyone else, as that gentleman and himself have been working harmoniously together for the past two years, but his sole aim was to lay the matter in straightforward terms before the ratepayers, and not allow the overseers to be misrepresented and accused of something of which they were entirely innocent—viz., an attempt to overthrow Mr Carss.

THE CONSETT IRON COMPANY.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF WORKS.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Consett Iron Company is to be held in Newcastle in a few days, to consider a motion to be submitted, as follows:—"That the capital of the Company be increased by the sum of £264,000, divided into 26,400 shares of £10 each, to be issued in the manner and on the terms following," which are chiefly the allotment of 24,533 of the shares to holders of the present shares in the company, in the proportion of one new share to every three old ones; and the disposal of the remaining 1,867 shares in the manner the directors think fit.

An explanatory memorandum has been issued, stating that the directors propose to ask the shareholders to increase the capital in order to provide means for considerably extending the company's capacity for making steel plates; and to putting down a steel angle mill, and bringing into operation the company's coal field, on the north side of the river Derwent.

The Directors do not contemplate calling up more than £7 10s per share; and they think it probable that this sum will be spread over a period of time extending from the allotment of the new shares to August, 1890.

The following is a copy of the explanatory memorandum issued with the notice of meeting:—

The directors are led to ask the shareholders to increase the capital of the company by £264,000, divided into 26,400 shares of £10 each, in order to provide the means for:—

1. Considerably extending the company's capacity for making steel plates, which are now superseding iron plates, and putting down a mill for making steel angles for shipbuilding purposes.
2. Bringing into operation, when the right time for so doing seems to have arrived, the company's considerable coal field, on the north side of the river Derwent, now entirely undeveloped.

Whilst the shares will be allotted subject to the whole amount being called up at such times as may be found necessary, the directors do not contemplate calling up more than £7 10s per share (which would produce £198,000), and without committing themselves to any specific dates further than are mentioned in the resolution to be submitted to the meeting, they think it probable that this amount will not be required earlier than at the following periods:—

	Per Share.		Per Share.
On allotment	£0 10 0	August, 1889	£1 10 0
August, 1886	1 0 0	Do. 1890	1 10 0
Do. 1887	1 10 0		
Do. 1888	1 10 0		£7 10 0

Whilst desiring to make financial provision in the foregoing manner for the expenditure above described, the directors must be considered to reserve for recommendation to, and decision by, the shareholders in general meeting from time to time, the queston of meeting wholly or partially out of revenue, so much of the contemplated expenditure as may seem to be fairly chargeable to revenue. To the extent that revenue may thus contribute to the expenditure, either the calls on the new shares may be deferred, or the company's borrowed money may be reduced in amount.

DAVID DALE, Chairman.
Consett Iron Works, May 18th, 1886.

CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY, May 16th. — Before JOS. PRIESTMAN, Esq. (chairman), JAMES ANNANDALE, Esq., and J. W. WALTON-WILSON, Esq.

DRUNKENNESS.

Peter Crane was charged with being in a helpless state of drunkenness at Consett on the 30th ult.—P.C. Murphy stated that he found defendant very drunk on the night in question, and had to lock him up.—Fined 10s and costs, or seven days' hard labour.

John Speding was also charged with being drunk at Blackhill, on the evening of the 25th of last month. —P.C. Lawson stated that while he was on duty at Blackhill on the night in question, he came across the defendant in a helpless state of intoxication, and he was obliged to charge him with that offence.—He was fined 5s and costs.—He was also charged with being drunk at Dipton, on the 8th inst.—P.C. Murphy proved the case.—Fined 5s and costs.

William Atkin was placed in the dock on a charge of being drunk at Medomsley on the 30th ult.—P.C. Sanderson stated that he was on duty at that place on the night of the above date, when he found defendant very drunk.—He was fined 5s and costs.

James Mulgrue was charged with a similar offence.—P.C. Lawson stated that while he was in the exercise of his duty at Blackhill on the 3rd inst., he saw defendant in a drunken condition, and had to take him to the Police Station.—Prisoner pleaded guilty, and was fined 5s and costs, or fourteen days imprisonment.

Thomas Holday pleaded guilty to a charge of being drunk at Blackhill on the 8th inst.—P.C. Lawson proved the case, and prisoner was fined 5s and costs; in default, seven days' hard labour.

George Kay also pleaded guilty to a charge of being drunk at Leadgate on the 3rd inst.—Sergt. Norman stated that he found defendant in a very intoxicated condition on the night of the above date.—He was also fined 5s and costs.

John Dent pleaded guilty to a similar charge, preferred against him by Sergt. Norman, on the 3rd inst. —He was also fined 5s and costs.

John McKevlin was placed in the dock on a charge of being drunk and disorderly at Leadgate on the 1st inst.—P.C. Stubbs stated that he was on duty at that place on the night in question. As he was going in the direction of Bottle Bank, his attention was drawn to a man who was very drunk and creating a disturbance. He ordered him to go home, but he refused to do so, and consequently he was obliged to lock him up.—Defendant was discharged.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

James Welsh was charged with fighting at Blackhill on the 1st.—P.C. Lawson stated that he was on duty at that place when he found the prisoner fighting with another man in the public streets.—He was bound over in the sum of £5 to keep the peace for three months, and pay costs.

James Curry and *Cornelius Kaggle* were also charged with committing a breach of the peace at Dipton, on the 1st inst.—P.C. Murphy, stationed at that place, proved the case.—Defendants were also bound over in the sum of £5 to keep the peace for three months, and were allowed 14 days to pay the costs.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

William Close and *John Foreman*, boys, residing at Allendale Cottages, were placed in the dock on a charge of doing wilful damage to certain fences belonging to John Hunter, farmer, of Medomsley.—Both defendants pleaded guilty, and were fined 1s, 1d damage, and costs.

Samuel Taul was also charged with doing wilful damage by breaking two panes of glass, the property of Thomas Wall, of Dipton.—Elizabeth Wall, the complainant's wife, said that on the 5th inst., about 4·30 in the morning, as she was preparing breakfast for her husband, who was going out to work, a stone was thrown from off the road through her window, and as she was going out of the door, another stone was thrown, which went through the upstairs window. She looked down the road and saw the boy Taul running towards the pit.—Dr Carr, who appeared for the defendant, called upon a witness named James Davidson, who said that the boy, on the morning in question, went straight to his work, and could not possibly have lifted a stone without he (witness) saw him, as he watched defendant go straight to the pit.—Dr Carr said that the boy had never been in the habit of throwing stones. He was also the only support of his mother, who was a widow, and he thought that the case should not have been decided there.—Defendant was found guilty, and a fine of 6d was imposed, he was also ordered to pay 1s 6d damage, and the costs.

EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN'S ACT.

George Kell, residing at Castleside, was sued by Robert Armstrong, of the same place, for the sum of £1 3s 4d, the amount of wages due to him for seven days' labour.—Defendant said that he engaged Armstrong for 3s per day, and had paid him for the seven days labour (£1 1s) several weeks ago.—Complainant denied that he ever paid him for the seven days, and asked for the case to be adjourned, when he would bring evidence to prove that he never received the amount now claimed.—The case was accordingly adjourned for a fortnight.

ASSAULT.

Henry Hopper, *George Guy*, and *Joseph Guy*, were placed in the dock charged with assaulting William Thomas Dodds, of Castleside, on the 21st of last month.—Dodds stated that while he was at work in a field near Rowley on the said date, the three defendants came up to him and used some very abusive language. They afterwards struck at him, and used him very severely. He told them to stop kicking him, but they refused to do so. He afterwards had to use a stick, which he had in his possession, to keep them away from him.—Henry Surtees, a witness, stated that as he was leaving Woodburn Farm, near Rowley, on the day in question, and coming through the field in which Dodds was working, he saw the three prisoners go to Dodds and strike him. He said that they were all the worse for drink. After the struggle was over, all of them went into a cow-byre close by, and defendants told Dodds that they would not strike him again.—Cross-examined by Dr Carr, witness said that he saw Dodds use the stick, but it was after the three men had ill-treated him. He had also been in Dodds' company a few hours previous to the assault, but did not think that he (Dodds) was the worse for drink.—Another witness named Michael Barron, residing at Consett, was then called, who said that as he was on his road home from the sale which had been going on at Woodburn Farm, he saw three men walk up to Dodds, deliberately strike at him, and begin to use him very badly. He did not see Dodds do anything to provoke them. He saw complainant use his stick, but could not say whether he struck them over the legs or arms.—Several other witnesses gave corroborative evidence against the prisoners Hopper and Jos. Guy.—The Bench found the prisoners Hopper and Jos. Guy guilty, and fined them £2 each and costs.—The charge against the other prisoner (Geo. Guy) was dismissed.

David Morgan was placed in the dock on a charge of committing an assault on Mary Ann Harkness, residing at Consett, on the 8th inst.—Defendant apologised for the way in which he had treated her, and as complainant did not wish to press the case, it was dismissed, defendant paying the costs.

George Kay, a miner at South Medomsley Colliery, was charged with assaulting George Gillard and Wm. Black, at Redwell Hills, on the 3rd inst. It appears that Kay, with his wife Mary Jane Kay and another woman named Elizabeth Dent, were drinking together at the "Jolly Drovers" Inn, Redwell Hills, when defendant came out with a loaded pistol in his pocket. He was followed by his wife and Elizabeth Dent. The two complainants, who had been riding out on their bicycles, happened to dismount, this being a favourite resting place. As soon as they had alighted, Kay approached them, drew out his pistol, and pointing it to Gillard said he would blow his b—— brains out. Black then interfered, and asked him why he was going to do that, when Kay pointed the pistol at him and said he would do the same to him. Complainants herewith took the pistol from Kay, and he ran away, threatening to bring a seven-chambered revolver that would blow seven of their b—— heads off. They watched him along the road a little, where he took hold of a woman, threw her down, and forced something from her. She tried to keep a firm hold of it, but he (defendant) proved too strong for her, and at the same time inflicted an ugly cut on her finger. She then shouted to complainants, warning them to keep out of the reach of Kay, as he had a dangerous weapon with him.—Defendant said that the pistol which he had in his possession when he first came out of the public-house was only loaded with two shot-corns. He took it from his pocket as soon as the people began to throw stones at him.—Elizabeth Dent, witness for defendant, stated that she was a resident of South Medomsley. On the day in question, she, along with Kay and his wife, called at the Jolly Drover's Inn, and had two glasses of port wine. They did not stay inside any length of time, but when they came out, a large crowd of people had assembled. The crowd at once began to throw stones at them, and she saw Kay walk towards two men who were standing against the railway crossing. He drew out the pistol from his inside pocket, and pointed it towards one of them. Gillard then "thropPled" him, and used him badly.—Mary Jane Kay (wife of defendant) also gave similar evidence on behalf of the prisoner.—Mr Proud, Bishop Auckland, who appeared for Gillard and Black, said he would now call a few independent witnesses who had no acquaintance whatever with either prisoner or complainants.—John Hardy, manager at the brickworks, South Medomsley, said that on the 3rd of this month he was standing near the public-house at Redwell Hills. His attention was drawn to a large crowd of people standing at the railway-crossing. Approaching the crowd, he saw Kay come out of the public-house and run up to Gillard and Black. Without either of complainants saying a word, he drew out a pistol and said he would blow Gillard's b—— head off. Black asked him why he would do that, when he replied that he would do the same to him. Complainants then took the pistol from him, and Kay ran up to a woman, knocked her down, and took something from her. He could not see what that was, but the woman shouted out and warned the people to keep out of his way.—James Taylor, miner, residing at Bradley Cottages, also gave similar evidence. He said that on the day in question, while he was near Redwell Hills, he saw Gillard and Black coming along the road on their bicycles. They dismounted when they reached the railway-crossing. Soon after, he saw the prisoner come out of the public-house, run up to the complainants and draw a pistol from his inside pocket, at the same time remarking that he would blow Gillard's brains out. He did not hear either of the men speak to him, nor did he ever see a stone thrown.—There were several other witnesses who gave similar evidence.—Kay was found guilty, and was fined £1 and costs, the Chairman remarking that had it not been that he was convicted for being drunk the same day they would have imposed a heavier penalty.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

John McKevlin, *Daniel McVay*, and *James Hagan* were charged with committing an assault on P.C. Stubbs at Leadgate, on the 1st inst.—P.C. Stubbs stated that while he was on duty at Leadgate on the evening of the 1st inst, he saw a crowd of people in Front Street. On approaching the crowd, he saw McKevlin in a very drunken state. The officer ordered him to go home, but he refused to do so, and struck the constable in the face with a bottle, which knocked him to the ground. As soon as he fell, the other two prisoners came and jumped on the top of him. Sergt. Norman now came to his rescue, and they both went to a house in Front Street, where P.C. Stubbs got a drink of water.—A witness, named John Trusty, said that he saw the prisoners drunk at Leadgate on the night in question. He was close to the officer when he was knocked down on the ground by McKevlin, who had struck him on the head with a ginger-beer bottle. He did not see them jump on the top of him, but they used the officer very badly.—Sergt. Norman stated that about eleven o'clock on the night in question, he was approaching Bottle Bank, when he met P.C. Stubbs in a very exhausted condition. He took him into a house and gave him a drink of water.—McKelvin was fined 20s and costs, and the other prisoners were discharged.

THE STABBING CASE AT BLACKHILL.

At the Consett Police Court on Monday—before Jon. Priestman, Esq. (chairman), Jas. Annandale, Esq., and J. W. Walton-Wilson, Esq.—*John Nixon*, a boy of 12 years of age, was charged with unlawfully wounding Charles Smailes, aged 13, while they were at school on the 5th inst.

Charles Smailes, residing with his parents at Benfieldside, said that he was at school on the 5th inst. During the morning Nixon and himself were quarrelling about a copy-book. When they were set out to play, about a quarter to eleven in the morning, they met each other in the school-yard. Some of the boys began to push Nixon about, when he drew out his knife, and he (Smailes) put his arms around him. Nixon then aimed the knife at his chest, when he put up his hand to stop him. As Nixon was drawing the knife away, he scraped some skin off his thumb. He aimed another blow, which pierced his chest, penetrating his jacket, vest, and shirt. He felt the blood running down his body, and at once shouted out. The head master (Mr Teare) came out to see what was the matter, when complainant said that Nixon had stabbed him. Mr Teare then put a handkerchief over the wound and sent him home along with another boy.

In reply to Mr Oliver (Durham), who appeared for defendant, complainant stated that he never struck at the boy, nor was he in the habit of teasing either Nixon or any of the other boys.

James Leadbitter, aged 13 years, and residing with his parents at Cutlers Hall, Blackhill, stated that on the 5th inst., while he was in school, he heard Nixon and Smailes quarrelling about a book. In the quarrel, he heard Nixon say that he would thrash Smailes when he got him outside. At a quarter to eleven o'clock they were sent out to play. Smailes waited at the door until the defendant came out. When Nixon came out, Smailes said "Now I've got you," and then he (complainant) pushed him by with his hand. Nixon then drew his knife, and aimed a blow at his chest, but Smailes tried to stop him with his hand. Complainant then put his arms round Nixon's waist, but he aimed another blow with the knife, which struck him in the chest.

Cross-examined by Mr Oliver, witness said that when Smailes put his arms round Nixon, the latter had his hands at liberty.

Mr Philip Teare, head-master at Benfieldside Board Schools, said both the boys attended his school. On the morning of the 5th inst., he had just dismissed the classes to go into the yard for play, when his attention was drawn to the playground. He went out and found the complainant bleeding from a wound on his left side. He stopped the bleeding, and sent him off home in charge of another boy. He asked Nixon what he had been doing, when he replied that Smailes had been teasing him, and he drew out his knife and "did that to him." He then gave him into the charge of Sergt. Cruickshank.

Cross-examined by Mr Oliver, witness said that both were quiet and harmless lads.

Sergeant Cruickshank, stationed at Blackhill, deposed that on Wednesday, the 5th inst., he apprehended the prisoner. Dr Renton was attending Smailes at the time prisoner was arrested. The jacket, vest, and shirt were then produced. The sergeant met the prisoner at the house door of the complainant in great distress. Nixon asked to see the complainant, and said he was very sorry for what he had done, and wished he had never seen the knife. The officer then took him to the Police Station, and charged him with unlawfully wounding Charles Smailes. Prisoner was taken before the magistrates, who admitted him to bail forthwith. Nixon then produced the knife, and said that he wished he had never seen it.

Dr George Renton, of Blackhill, stated that he called upon the boy Smailes at his residence at Benfieldside. He was suffering from a wound, which was about a third-of-an-inch long and a quarter-of-an-inch deep. Questioned by the magistrates, Dr Renton said that it had been a sharp blow, otherwise it would not have penetrated through his clothes.

Alfred Lamb, aged 13, residing with his parents at Blackhill, said he was at school on the 5th of May. When they were sent out into the playground, Smailes was the first of the two boys to come out. He (Smailes) waited behind a corner until Nixon came out of school. When defendant came out, Smailes said, "Now I've got you," and complainant began to knock Nixon about, and told him that he dare not touch him. Smailes pushed prisoner about until he scarcely knew what he was doing. Nixon then drew out his knife and stabbed him in the chest.

The magistrates found Nixon guilty of unlawfully wounding Charles Smailes, and committed him to take his trial at the Durham Quarter Sessions.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."—Ask Chemists, Perfumers, or Grocers for "Wells' Rough on Corns." Quick, complete permanent cure for hard or soft corns, warts, bunions, 6½d. and 1s. bottles.

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DEATH OF A DURHAM AUCTIONEER.—Mr David Browell, auctioneer, of Durham, and formerly of Sunderland, died at his residence in Durham on Monday after a lingering illness.

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

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

Original Poetry.

LINES WRITTEN ON THE LIFE AND DEATH OF MR WILLIAM CHEESMAN, OF IVESTON.

Adieu, adieu, my noble brother,
We will not say adieu for aye;
For night of death, and night of darkness,
Will soon give place to endless day.

Thou, in the flush of early manhood,
Buckled on the warrior's sword;
And strength of brain, and strength of muscle,
Were consecrated to the Lord.

Thine has been no transcient service,
Paling before the mid-day sun;
Thou lingered till the lengthening shadows
Announced the day of life was done.

And, during more than fifty summers,
Thousands of miles thou cheerfully trod;
Delivering hundreds of sermons
For the hallowed service of thy God.

'Tis true we mourn the separation,
And our hearts are sad and sore;
As we miss thy once noble presence,
And hear thy manly voice no more.

But when we think of wealth of service
In the world's vast and barren field,
And of the heritage of blessing
That a pure life like thine does yield.

We hush vehement lamentation,
We cease to murmur and repine;
And we bless the bounteous giver
That gave to us a life like thine.

How plain and pointed were thy statements,
As thou sought the ruined soul to win;
No truce was e'er proclaimed with evil,
Or compromise allowed with sin.

Unostentatious, unassuming;
Nothing of glitter or display;
Nothing to win the world's attention,
Or charm the giddy and the gay.

But staff and sword and workman's tool
Have now been laid for ever down;
They are exchanged for victor's laurel,
For the dauntless warrior's crown.

How softly falls the shades of evening,
How sweetly sinks the setting sun;
How calmly ends the day of labour,
When life's arduous work is done.

Curtained by eternal mysteries,
Now thou dost calmly, sweetly sleep;
While round thy dust the angel watchers
Their unceasing vigils keep.

But allied to God's nobility,
Kin to the peerage of the skies;
Of the aristocracy of heaven,—
Thy exiled spirit homeward flies.

Yes, high up to the fields of heaven,
On angel wings thou'st 2ed away;
Pass'd the night of tribulation,—
Dawn'd is the everlasting day.

Now basking on the hills of glory,
Drinking at the crystal river;
Or walking o'er the sea of jasper,
Heaven now secured for ever.

Fill us with holy emulation,
To mark the footsteps that he trod;
Till we each scale the mount of heaven,
And gain the paradise of God.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, nor do we undertake to return their communications.—Ed. C.G.)

REGISTRARS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Some time ago there was a correspondence in your paper respecting the appointment of a greater number of Registrars. Your correspondents asserted they would not let the matter drop. Yet I hear nothing on the subject now, and the system is as inconvenient as ever.

During the election, Mr Atherley-Jones quickly put a stop to all questions on this subject, if I remember rightly, by stating that the matter was settled—there would be an addition to the number of the present Registrars. Every day the public suffers inconvenience, and that just at a time when they can least bear the inconvenience; and all cries for a better system are hushed up. Can nothing be done? If we confidingly shut our eyes, and open our mouth, we may rest assured we shall get nothing.

If we are asked to propose a policy—I will venture on one. Within an easy distance of every centre of population we have a post-office. At the post-office there is, *at all times*, a capable person present for the transaction of business. Here then we have a basis for the better convenience of the public in matters relating to registration. The post-office business is now well conducted—the postmasters are not too well paid. They may be paid well enough for the work they have to do—the pinch at present is they must be there, though for a great part of the day they have nothing to do. Let them be made Registrars. Then at a death a large number of people will be spared a journey of *four or five miles*. Immediate action should be taken on this subject.—Yours faithfully,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

ALLEGED "WANT OF RESPECT" TO AN OLD METHODIST.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—You have already referred to the death of Mr Cheesman, of Iveston. Can you give me any explanation how it was that, although Mr Cheesman had been a local preacher for more than 50 years, and had been identified with the Shotley Bridge Circuit ever since its formation, and his house had for years been the hospitable home of both ministers and laymen, only some three or four of them attended his funeral? It has been stated by several persons that it was due to some slight omission in the announcement, but I cannot believe that sensible men would allow a small thing like this to hinder them from paying their last respects to an old standard-bearer in the Lord's host. If he had been a petty volunteer, who had amused himself by playing at soldiers, his companions-in-arms would have gathered round his bier and laid him in the grave with military honours. And while, as Christians, we can afford to ignore this pomp and parade, we cannot afford to ignore that respect which is due to real worth. If this is the way that the ministers and local preachers of the Shotley Bridge Circuit are prepared to honour the hero of a hundred fights, then the least that can be said about it is that it is not creditable to them, and there is certainly a more excellent way. I feel that there is a stigma resting on the Shotley Bridge Circuit. Will anyone kindly remove it?—Your, &c.,

PERPLEXITY.

[In answer to "Perplexity," we may state that the relatives felt that they were carrying out the earnest wish of deceased by avoiding as far as possible any demonstration at his interment. Those who knew him best—his Wesleyan friends—no doubt in deference to what they felt was his desire, absented themselves on the mournful occasion.—ED. C.G.]

HYMNS for Sunday School Anniversaries, &c., printed on the shortest notice, and at the *cheapest* rate, by ROBERT JACKSON, Consett.

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

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

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.

MAN'S NOBLEST WORK.—This is an age of great and works 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 Box sent post free on receipt of 15 or 35 stamps. Wm. Mather, Wholesale Druggists Manchester

THE SOUTH MEDOMSLEY EVICTIONS.

LOCAL LIBEL CASE AT THE LEEDS ASSIZES.

MONDAY'S EVIDENCE.

TYZACK *v.* COWEN, MOWITT, AND RUDDOCK.

(Before Mr Justice CAVE and a Special Jury.)

This was an action for libel arising out of the South Medomsley evictions on Tuesday, March 2nd, the alleged libel being contained in a letter written and signed by Mr Samuel Longstaffe, of Norton, near Stockton, and published in the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* of March 11th.

The plaintiff is manager of the colliery at South Medomsley, and the defendants are proprietor, publisher, and managing editor of the *Chronicle* respectively.

The plaintiff claimed damages. The defendants pleaded that the libel was true in substance and in fact.

Mr Lockwood, Q.C., and Mr T. C. Granger (instructed by Mr T. W. Welford, of Consett), appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Digby Seymour, Q.C., Mr Forbes, Q.C., Mr Newsom, and Mr Strachan (instructed by Messrs Keenleyside, Forster, and Forster) for the defence.

Mr Granger, in the temporary absence of Mr Lockwood, said that the pleadings showed that the plaintiff in the case was Mr Wilfrid Tyzack, and the defendants, James Mowitt, Richard Ruddock, and Joseph Cowen, were sued for damages caused by a false and malicious libel printed in the *Newcastle Chronicle*. The defendants by their amended statement of defence admitted that they printed and published the letter in which the libel was contained, and they justified the said libel, and also said that the whole words printed and published were written as a fair and *bona-fide* comment on a matter of public interest. Upon this issue the two sides were joined, and that issue the jury had to try.

Mr Lockwood, in opening the case, said the action was to recover damages for libel upon the plaintiff, who was a mining engineer aged 30, and who for the last two years had been manager of the South Medomsley Colliery Company, whose works were at Dipton, in Durham. If the libel published with respect to the plaintiff were true he would be entitled to be scouted from society by all honourable men. The libel was a serious matter, being published in so highly respectable and widely read a paper as the *Newcastle Chronicle*. In 1885 the proprietors of the colliery found they were working without profit to themselves, and certain instructions were given to Mr Tyzack. On the 20th November, 1885, he was ordered to give the 260 men and boys employed in the colliery a fortnight's notice to discontinue work. The men lived in cottages adjacent to the pit, and these were occupied as part of the hiring agreement. No rent was paid, and the wages were calculated accordingly. On the receipt of the notice the men interviewed Mr Tyzack. He, however, acting by his masters' directions, suggested that the men should accept a reduction of 10 per cent. in their wages, and that this arrangement should hold for three months, to see whether they could not then make amicable terms. The offer was declined. In the ordinary course the notice expired on December 5th, but owing to representations made to Mr Tyzack he obtained the masters' assent to the suspension of its operation for a week. The men determined not to continue work, rejecting Mr Tyzack's suggestion. As far as he (Mr Lockwood) could make out from the comments and notices in the paper no bad blood existed between employers and employed previously. Such feeling it was the duty of all writers for the public press to do their utmost to prevent. On the 5th December the men came out of the pit, and probably acting upon ill advice they declined to quit the cottages occupied by them. These cottages should have been left for occupancy by other persons who might have been engaged to labour at the colliery. Upon this Mr Tyzack notified to the workmen that they might retain possession of the dwellings on payment of 2s per week; but this offer was contemptuously declined by the greater majority, and being encouraged in what they did, they set the owners at defiance. On the 13th January some of the houses were required, and certain evictions took place, though these evictions had nothing to do with the case now before the Court. On the 31st December, 1885, Mr Tyzack sent round a notice, telling the men that if they did not arrange to commence work before Saturday, the 1st January, they must give up possession of the houses, or ejectment orders would be obtained and enforced. Mr Tyzack was not compelled to adopt this course, and he was entitled to credit for it. On the 19th January he circulated another notice, expressing the intention of the owners to appeal to law, and informing the men that if possession was not given within seven days of the notice, he should apply to a Justice of the Peace for ejectment warrants. Not once or twice then, but on three separate occasions, did Mr Tyzack tell the men what he should do. But these men, acting under a most mistaken notion as to what were their rights, decided to set, not only Mr Tyzack, but the law at defiance. On the 4th February, 1886, Mr Tyzack applied to the magistrates, and perfect and proper warrants were made out and handed over to the police. These warrants were taken out under the Small Tenements Recovery Act, an Act which provided for the recovery of the possession of a house if the rent were not paid. These warrants could not be executed until three weeks had elapsed, and if not put in force within thirty days they would become invalid, and fresh warrants would have to be obtained. Supt. Oliver had charge of the police who had to conduct the evictions, and he, wishing to avoid any disturbance, very prudently wrote to Mr W. H. Patterson, a miners' representative on the Federation Board, and asked him to consult his committee with a view to persuading the men to remove their furniture so as to prevent a collision with the police. The representative of the men replied that he had laid the letter of the Superintendent before the Federation Board, and that, after full consideration, and "remembering the treatment we have received from the owners of South Medomsley Colliery, we have agreed that the law must take its course." He added that they had done all in their power, even to expressing the willingness of the men to refer the dispute to Mr Joseph Dodds, M.P., though he was the solicitor to the Colliery Company. There was no doubt, Mr Lockwood proceeded to say, that the day on which the evictions took place was bleak and stormy, and added much to the discomfit of those who were compelled to do that which they ought to have done long before, namely, give up their houses. There were eleven families turned out, and in the case of all houses were ready for them to go to a short distance off—from 100 yards to 300 yards. The evictions were carried out under the supervision of the police, with no unnecessary harshness. Mr Tyzack was not present, but he shrank from no responsibility in the matter. The responsibility, however, rested with those who had taken up the illegal position, and nothing occurred to justify what was written in the defendant newspaper. The learned counsel then called attention to the alleged libel, which appeared in a letter published in the *Chronicle* on the 11th March, and which was signed "Samuel F. Longstaffe, Norton, Stockton-on-Tees." It was headed "Candymen," and opened with a disquisition on the derivation of the word. Candymen, it was explained, were men who were employed by and under the police for the purpose of removing the furniture from the houses of the evicted tenants. The alleged libel was contained in the following passage:—

The legality and morality of the conduct of these lickspittles of tyrannical colliery managers and unknown colliery owners will doubtless be the subject of a Parliamentary inquiry and subsequent amendment of the law, and will form matter of discussion before the Quarter Sessions for legal judgment in the law courts. The family of Tyzack, since their arrival from Lorraine in 1619, have held an honoured and respected name as early pioneers in the glass trade on the banks of the Tyne; but, for the first time in the annals of coalmining in the north, in the year 1886, in merrie England, the land of boasted freedom and liberty and unbounded Christian philanthropy, it is left to a degenerate scion of a reputable and noble house, as a manager of South Durham colliery, on the bleakest and wildest of March days known to the present generation, to have the infamy recorded against him of employing policemen and candymen to commit cruelties on humble sons of toil (who had been unable to rent their houses, and were stricken in poverty) and defenceless women and babes unparalleled in this country, and of which even an autocratic despot like the Czar of Russia would be ashamed. The name of Tyzack amongst generations of miners yet unborn will stink in their nostrils, and they and their honest wives, with cheeks crimsoned with shame, will call to mind the dark doings of this person and outrager against common humanity on "Stormy Tuesday" of March, 1886, and along with Tyzack the cold-hearted conduct of Superintendent Oliver and his satellites in blue and the candymen will never be forgotten in the district. And who is this W. Tyzack? Where was he born, whence does he come from, and in what school and in what society of men has this Russian bear been bred, that now, when he has acquired a place of position over men of labour, he should have any spark of humanity quenched in his bosom? Who are his employers? Surely some writer of the *Chronicle*, without any breach of good faith or professional etiquette, will honestly inform us. Mr A. E. Pease, M.P., has done right loyal service to the downtrodden pitmen by drawing attention to the *Chronicle's* report of Tyzack's and the policemen's and candymen's cruel and heartless conduct, and of that of the colliery-owners. But Mr Pease's labours should not end here. He must insist on legislative enactment compelling a public register of the names of all colliery-owners, so that men of the calibre of the South Medomsley colliery-owners may be known by their workmen, and may not in the future be allowed to hide from the world their shameless faces under the Tyzack mask.

Up to this time Mr Tyzack had, so far as he knew, lived on good terms with those employed under him. On the 24th of March, however, when he was about to retire to rest, an explosion took place immediately opposite his house, which was heard at a distance of between three and four miles. Information was given to the police, and on search being made an unexploded nitro-glycerine cartridge was found, as well as indications of a most violent explosion having taken place. The letter he had read was calculated, he submitted, to stir up in the men's minds feelings of hatred and strife; and he asked whether it was for the defendants to say—With all this we have nothing whatever to do. We, the press, expressed our views on this matter as we were bound to do. We took this opportunity of defending the cause of the down-trodden and the humble son of the toil. God forbid that the day should ever come when the position of the toilers in this country had to be vindicated by language the only result of which could be to set class against class, and to stir up feelings of hatred and revenge amongst those who should live on terms of friendship. Up to that morning the position of the defendant newspaper was this:—On the record was no justification for one single word which was published. The sum of £5 was paid into Court, and it was said to the plaintiff:—"There. Take that. That is sufficient to compensate you for the evil which we have done you, if evil we have done you." Could the jury imagine anything more contemptuous? What was Mr Tyzack's position? He was reviled by every man in the district, and he had to be conducted from place to place by the police like a man in custody, and protected by the law from insult and assault. To-day the defendants had ventured to put on the record a plea of justification for the language used, but it was not coextensive with the letter of which complaint was made. In conclusion, the learned counsel asked the jury to look upon Mr Tyzack as a man who had been cruelly and grossly wronged, and to give him substantial damages.

William Tyzack, the plaintiff, was examined at some length. In cross-examination by Mr Seymour, he said he applied for the warrants, but that was all he knew about them. He sent a doctor round to the houses a few days before the evictions to ascertain the condition of the people. Witness ascertained that the people to be evicted had houses to go into.

Mr Seymour: Did it occur to you to suggest to any one that as the weather was so exceptionally bad on the 2nd March the evictions might be postponed until the weather improved?—The warrants were not in my hands. It occurred to me that if I had spoken to the police about them they would not have taken any notice of what I said.

Did the *Chronicle* from time to time insert statements of your position, and your explanations?—They did. They have always given me a fair hearing.

Mr Seymour read a letter received by the plaintiff from Mr Joseph Cowen, who was then in London. Mr Cowen, who had not seen the letter which had appeared in the *Chronicle*, expressed his regret that anything should have appeared in its columns that was a ground of complaint. He added that if the plaintiff would send him or the editor a contradiction it would have equal or greater publicity than the original letter had. He further expressed his willingness to make the plaintiff all the reparation in his power.

His Lordship: That won't do, Mr Seymour, at all. To put a libel in a paper, and say you may write and contradict it in the next issue is not reparation. It always seemed to me a great aggravation of the offence.

Mr Seymour: Mr Cowen had not seen the letter.

His Lordship: No one can doubt that it is a most libellous letter. Unless it is true it is a most gross libel indeed. The language is atrocious, neither more nor less.

Mr Lockwood read a letter sent by the plaintiff in reply to Mr Cowen's letter. He enclosed a copy of the letter complained of, and remarked that no explanation or contradiction could replace him in the position he occupied.

Mr Seymour read a second letter from Mr Cowen to the plaintiff, in which that gentleman said that after reading the letter complained of he extremely regretted its publication. He did not, however, think that the letter was libellous. It was a strong, but justifiable comment on a matter of general interest.

His Lordship said the person who gave the order for the evictions to take place on the 2nd March was responsible, but this gentleman who wrote a slashing article did not stop to inquire. Who said it shall be done on the 2nd March?

Mr Seymour: The person who asks for it on the 4th February.

His Lordship: No, no. There is an interval of thirty days. Who fixes when it shall be? Either you know or do not know. If you do not know say so.

Mr Seymour: I cannot answer the question.

His Lordship: It is quite clear that somebody gave the police orders to do it on the 2nd March. The person who gave the orders, or the head policeman, is clearly responsible.

Mr Seymour: Mr Tyzack sent a doctor to make inquiries.

Mr Lockwood: They speak of the cruel and heartless conduct of Mr Tyzack.

Mr Seymour: That, of course, means the cruel and heartless conduct of a man——

His Lordship: Who did not interfere with something he had not ordered.

Mr Seymour: But which he knew was going on, and did not try to stop.

His Lordship: Which was a totally different thing from the charge made against him, and certainly does not justify, in my judgment, the very strong epithets that were applied. The fact is, you have put the saddle on the wrong horse. It is quite clear it is not Mr Tyzack, and the only grievance you have against him is that he did not stop it. The real grievance is against the man who ordered it, and you cannot tell who that was.

Mr Seymour, in opening the case to the jury for the defence, said the question they had first to consider was whether the eviction was a cruel proceeding or not, and then they must be satisfied whether a share in the cruelty and responsibility was not due to Mr Tyzack. He should call before them witnesses who would describe the scene after the eviction, a scene upon which it required no language of counsel or any man to expatiate. If he proved the facts which he hoped to establish, they would have no doubt that the writer of the letter was justified, and the defendants were justified in describing it as a cruel proceeding. And if sufficient responsibility were brought home to Mr Tyzack, then the paper, both for the public good and in the interests of the poor working-classes, was justified in letting the latter know that they were not without a channel through which their sufferings could be made known to Parliament or the public. The columns of this newspaper had made known the views of the miners, the descriptions of its own reporters, and the letters of correspondents, all of which were in the same tone of strong condemnation of the proceeding as that used by Mr Longstaff. The paper was not actuated by any malice, and the protection of the law should not be withheld from it, if in the mass of correspondence which it published, a letter appeared which contained substantially the truth, with a colouring of language. A statement was not a libel if the language was only provoked by facts which were established. Whether the fact justified the employment of strong words, and how far they justified the defendants in the course they had adopted, were matters upon which the jury would be better able to judge after they had heard the facts he intended to bring before them.

The hearing of this action was resumed on Tuesday.

The case for the defence having been opened on Monday evening by Mr Digby Seymour, witnesses were called.

David Mole, a boot and shoe dealer, but formerly employed for some years underground at the South Medomsley pit, said he was present at the evictions. The village was 1,030 feet above the level of the sea, and the nearest village was about two miles away. A storm of snow commenced. The roads became impassible for wheeled vehicles. It was very cold and freezing. He was present as a spectator at first, and then he began to help the evicted people. Every one was in a state of semi-starvation from cold, and in some instances icicles were hanging from the men's beards. He first saw William Rider and his wife evicted about ten o'clock, and the latter was taken into a neighbour's house. The snow was three or four feet deep. He saw a child of Wm. Nicholson, about nine weeks old, turned out with its parents, and he took them into his house.

Thomas Gatiss said he had worked at the South Medomsley Colliery on and off for about seven years. Before Mr Tyzack came there the relations between the masters and men were very happy indeed; after he came they did not continue. When the men had ceased working in December the police began to guard Mr Tyzack. More protection was given him after the publication of Mr Longstaff's letter than before. He had seen policemen stationed about Mr Tyzack's house, and guarding him to chapel, though, before the letter appeared. The feeling against Mr Tyzack, however, was stronger before the appearance of the letter than afterwards.

His Lordship remarked that this evidence was of no value.

Mr Strachan: The plaintiff suggests that the letter we published caused all this trouble.

His Lordship: If there was trouble before, the letter was calculated to keep it up; but it makes no difference. This sort of thing would only keep up feeling which might otherwise have disappeared.

By Mr Strachan: Witness said that he was evicted with his wife and children. One of the latter, 10 years old, was in a decline, while the baby was only nine weeks old.

How was your eviction proceeded with? Well, to make it short, when I knew they were coming to my house, I barred the doors and would not open them, and the policemen came through the window and commenced to carry the things out.

His Lordship: The real grievance here was that they were put out on an inclement day; but you cannot intend to say that the law is not to be obeyed. The policemen were bound to go there and put the things out.

Mr Strachan: Yes; and the plaintiff did not exercise the power he might have had of stopping them.

His Lordship: That is another matter.

By Mr Strachan: Witness was one of a deputation, during the dispute, to Mr Tyzack. He wanted them to accept a reduction of 10 per cent. Their average wages were 4s 2d, and they offered open arbitration, which Mr Tyzack refused.

Cross-examined by Mr Lockwood: They got notices to quit on the 31st December, but did not do so, still thinking there would be a settlement of the dispute.

Did you attend the court at Lanchester to oppose the granting of the warrants for the evictions?—Yes; but I was refused admission by the policeman on duty.

His Lordship: That was extremely wrong.

By Mr Lockwood: He did not know that the warrants had been granted, and had no notice of the evictions before they were actually proceeded with. He barricaded his house.

Did you put cayenne pepper on your furniture?—A little, sir. (Laughter.)

That was done rather generally, I think?—Yes; but it was rather damp—it had no effect. (Laughter.)

His Lordship: Why was that done?

Witness: Just to have a little sneezing. (Laughter.)

Mr Lockwood: It is the custom of the country, I think. (Laughter.)

Cross-examined by Mr Seymour: At the Lanchester Courthouse several persons besides him were refused admittance.

Why did you barricade your door?—It was so rough, and rather than be turned into the storm I thought I would try to stop them.

Elizabeth Gatiss, wife of last witness, said that when the evictions took place a police-sergeant said, "Pitch the woman and children out of doors." She said she would not go out until all her things were out, as she had no place to go to.

His Lordship: How on earth can this unfortunate man, who was some distance away, be responsible for what a policeman said? All this evidence goes to show that the police were to blame, and not Tyzack, and that the writer of the letter in the *Chronicle* was entirely wrong.

Mr Seymour submitted that Tyzack was the only person who had the right to interfere, and that, having regard to the weather——

His Lordship: No, he is not. It is the police who have the warrant, not Tyzack. It is an attempt to put the responsibility on the wrong person. The police are responsible for the day they select, not the person who gets the warrant.

Mr Seymour: There is an aspect in this case—whether the sufferings of these people became what made it an important element in the conduct of the paper.

His Lordship: Pray go on. I have said what I have to say.

Adam Dixon, treasurer of the South Medomsley branch of the Miners' Union, said that on the 25th February he saw Supt. Oliver, and endeavoured to ascertain the time of the evictions. He replied that he could not say for a day or two; it would all depend upon when Mr Tyzack wanted the houses. He first heard that the evictions were to take place on the 2nd March. About ten minutes to ten that morning he received a telegram from Durham to that effect.

His Lordship: You knew that they must be turned out between the 25th February and the 6th March? Yes, sir.—Why did not you set about removing them yourself without waiting an eviction? Some had no place to go to.—You say you are local treasurer. What funds had you at your disposal? The money is just taken at the colliery, to send it to Durham.—What did you send to Durham in the course of that year down to the 2nd of March: About £3 a fortnight.—And about £12 would be sent by the 2nd of March, wouldn't there? Yes.—That would have paid the rent of these cottages for four months, wouldn't it? No, sir.

His Lordship: Two shillings a week; three months, say.

Mr Seymour (to witness): What had these people during the three months they were on strike? Ten shillings a week each family.

Mr Lockwood: Your Lordship has appealed several times as to who authorised the evictions to take place, and my learned friend has no answer to your Lordship's question. It is no part of my duty to do it; but I really think I should take the opportunity of saying that your Lordship's view is absolutely correct, and that what was done was done by the police alone and by Superintendent Oliver after consultation with the Chief Constable of Durham.

James Oliver, superintendent of the Durham County Constabulary, stationed at Consett, was then examined by Mr Lockwood. He said that Colonel White, the Chief Constable of the county of Durham, chose the day on which the evictions were to be carried out, and witness received his instructions from him in the matter. Seventy-four constables were told off for the duty, and he took seventy-two with him. It was untrue that he gave an order to turn out the women and children first. Mr Tyzack had nothing to do with the execution of the warrants, and he did not think he should have listened to any interference on his part. He should certainly have consulted the Chief Constable before he acted on any suggestion of Mr Tyzack's. On the morning in question he saw Dixon and Spedding, representatives of the men, and told them to go and see a doctor, and if there was any person amongst the families to be evicted who was ill or suffering in any way, they would not be interfered with. He waited half-an-hour, and no doctor's certificate being sent to him within that time he commenced to evict.

By Mr Seymour: He told Mr Tyzack and his solicitor that the evictions would take place on the Tuesday or the Wednesday. He knew himself that Tuesday would be the day, but he said to them Tuesday or Wednesday, not wishing them to know the exact day. Mr Tyzack never said anything to him about wanting the houses. That was a matter of perfect indifference to him. His duty was to carry out the warrants.

Mr Seymour: If Mr Tyzack had asked you to hold your hand as the weather had been so bad, for a day or two, do you mean to say you would have gone on? I certainly mean to say I should not have obeyed Mr Tyzack's order. I might have taken it into consideration, and telegraphed to the Chief Constable, and asked him whether I should obey this order. The only way I could have waited would have been by instructions from the Chief Constable.—Was it because you knew he wanted the houses that you were so eager to carry out the evictions? I was not eager. I gave them three days' grace before I interfered at all.—But they had four days still? If I had given them three days more I never would have got them out at all. The weather would have been so bad I could not have got men there, and my position would have been lost for not obeying orders.

His Lordship: The police are bound to obey the magistrate's warrant, and if they don't obey it they incur very serious responsibility.

Mr Digby Seymour, addressing the jury for the defence, submitted that there had been a cruel and inhuman exercise of what was technically a legal process. Mr Tyzack was the proper person to have interfered and stopped the proceedings. As he had not done so the cruel transaction ought to be brought to his door. Down to the last moment the evicted persons refreshed their souls by the hope that conciliatory counsels would prevail. They suggested arbitration and also reference to Mr Dodds, M.P., who was solicitor to the company, and they held on hoping and believing to the last. But supposing the miners had done otherwise, it was not to be supposed they were to be turned from their homes in weather when a humane person would hardly kick a dog from his door. There certainly was, he contended, a basis for the remarks contained in the letter to the *Chronicle*. Doubtless an error was committed by the editor in publishing the letter. But when a hub-bub was being caused in the country about the matter, the columns of a newspaper were properly thrown open to correspondents. In this case the fullest opportunity was given Mr Tyzack to publish explanations or denials of what had been alleged against him. The defendants disclaimed any malicious intention in the publication of the letter. They did not justify either the tone or the colour of the language used, and he (Mr Seymour) hoped the jury would not seek to make them responsible for the vehement phrases of a correspondent who sent a letter with only his name and address attached.

Mr Lockwood, replying on behalf of the plaintiff, remarked up the different positions the defendants had taken in the conduct of the case, and upon the absence of any apology for what had happened. The attempt now made to justify the publication of the letter should weigh with the jury in the damages they might award. Mr Lockwood argued that the matter published in the *Chronicle* was for the purpose of keeping up its circulation and maintaining the position of the paper as a workmen's advocate. If the *Chronicle* had a high reputation, the conductors ought to continue their position. Mr Seymour had said that this was the only error they had committed, and he therefore would suggest that the jury should award such damages as to cause them to keep in the path of rectitude. The letter written by Mr Cowen to Tyzack was commented upon, and Mr Lockwood held that the plaintiff was right in not allowing himself to be intimidated by it. When the jury considered the damages it should be remembered that Mr Tyzack's life had become intolerable in that part of the world. He urged them, therefore, not to let the defendants off cheaply, but to show that while they were entitled to the protection of the law, they should be held amenable to the law, under which the plaintiff sought protection.

His Lordship, in summing up, said that it appeared to him nonsense to say, in view of the letters which had been read, that the men did not know what was about to take place. Obviously the evictions were expected, and means had been taken to make as difficult as possible what the police had to do. It was clear also that Mr Tyzack had nothing to do with the fixing of the 2nd of March for the evictions, and he might have refused, if he had chosen, to take the slightest part in the matter. It was said, however, that although he did not employ the police, yet that he ought to have interfered for the purpose of stopping the police from evicting under the circumstances. He could not see what ground there was for alleging that he had a duty of that kind. The police were under the command of Supt. Oliver, who had obtained his orders from Col. White, and certainly Tyzack was fully justified in leaving Col. White and Supt. Oliver to exercise their own discretion as to whether they should put the warrants into force on that day. It would have been impertinent on Tyzack's part to have suggested that that was not a day on which they ought to do that sort of thing, or to say that they did not understand their business. It must be remembered that Mr Tyzack was simply the manager representing the owners. He was not applied to by Col. White or Supt. Oliver to allow them to put the evictions off. The attempt to make him responsible for the action of the police was altogether unfounded. The damage to the furniture had been compensated, and there was no evidence of anybody having suffered in health from what took place. Evidently the work was carried out with as little inconvenience as possible. From the evidence there was no foundation for the statement in the letter that Tyzack employed the police and candymen. When the editor inserted the letter he had before him Mr Tyzack's own statement, published three days before, in which denial was given, and yet, without making any inquiry whatever, he published the statement upon the authority of a lawyer's clerk, who lived at Norton, near Stockton-on-Tees. If if had come from any person connected with the pit or living in the neighbourhood there might have been something in it, but so far from that, it was from a solicitor's clerk living at the opposite end of the county, a person least likely to know anything of the truth, and possibly also a very unlikely man to lead to conciliation or mitigation. That the letter was libellous if it was not true there was no doubt, and grossly libellous, too. Were the jury satisfied that it was true that the plaintiff had employed "policemen and candymen to commit cruelties on humble sons of toil (who had been unable to rent their houses, and were stricken in poverty) and defenceless woman and babes, unparalleled in this country, and of which even an autocratic despot like the Czar of Russia would be ashamed?" No one had been found to come forward and say anything of the sort. He was surprised that Longstaff, the writer of the letter, had not been put into the box to tell them from what source he derived his information, and how he came to make those charges. In the correspondence which followed, Mr Cowen adopted a line which was not uncommon with the conductors of newspapers. They seemed to conclude that if anything occurred to excite public feeling they had a right to insert letters, no matter what charges they contained or from whom they came, and when a person had been incriminated by the letters, they thought it sufficient to give him an opportunity of writing to the papers to contradict the statements made. There was no foundation in law for any such a view of the responsibilities of newspaper conductors, and it would be mischievous and cruel to the public at large if any such law did prevail. His Lordship remarked upon the payment in the first place of £5 into Court in satisfaction of the damages sustained by the plaintiff, and said that now justification was pleaded. Although up to the time of coming into Court the defendants admitted that their conduct was unjustifiable, they now claimed a verdict on the ground that the statements in the letter were true, and that the comments on what took place were warranted by the circumstances. Not one word of apology had been offered or regret expressed in Court. On the other hand, the learned counsel for the defence were instructed to urge that if any libel had been published the smallest amount of damages that could be given would be sufficient. The question of damages was one entirely for the jury. It must be remembered that proprietors of newspapers did not publish newspapers solely for the public good. They did it as a speculation to bring money into their pockets. Incidentally it was for the benefit of the public that news, if true, should be diffused; but the object the proprietors had in view was not a philanthropic one, but a more prosaic one—a pecuniary benefit. It was for the public advantage that meetings should be reported, and if in that kind of work a slip was made a jury could not deal with it harshly. But it was a very different matter, the publication of a letter of this kind. No person except Longstaff had the slightest interest in what his opinion might be, and if without taking the trouble to ascertain whether the statement was true or not, and in the face of a denial of the person implicated, the editor took upon himself to publish charges of this kind, and did not come into the witness-box to explain, he could not be surprised if the jury took a somewhat different view of his position and of his liability to what he seemed to have done.

The jury, after an absence of twenty minutes, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £1,200.

His Lordship gave judgment accordingly.

SUGGESTED APPEAL.

At the Yorkshire Assizes on Wednesday, Mr Digby Seymour, Q.C., applied to Mr Justice Cave to order a stay of execution in the case of Tyzack *v.* the *Newcastle Chronicle*.

His Lordship: On what ground, Mr Seymour?

Mr Seymour: On the ground that the damages were excessive.

His Lordship: You will, of course, give notice to the other side?

Mr Seymour: Certainly, my lord.

His Lordship: You may have a stay of execution on the usual terms for a week, and for a longer term on paying £1,200 into court.

Mr Seymour: Thank you, my lord.

DURHAM MINERS AND THE EVICTIONS.

The half-yearly Council meeting of the Durham Miners' Political Reform Association was held on Saturday, at the Miners' Hall, Durham, the president (Mr J. Hogg, Hetton), in the chair. There was a good attendance of delegates from the various lodges in the association.

Mr TAIT (Washington) moved:—

That the committee be instructed to take steps to promote legislation for the prevention of such cruel evictions as we have seen at South Medomsley Colliery, for, in our opinion, no employer should have the power to enforce unjust terms upon his workmen, and then be protected by law in thrusting the people to the door because they refuse such terms.

No one, he thought, with a spark of humanity in him would have put a dog to the door in such inclement weather as prevailed on the date of the Medomsley evictions. Seeing that a question had been asked about the matter in the House of Commons, he hoped that when the matter cropped up again, there would not be a stone left unturned to obtain justice for the miners. He referred to the conduct of the police, who, he said, because they escorted those freaks of nature—"blacklegs"—(laughter)—thought they had a right to ride rough-shod over the country.

In putting the motion, the CHAIRMAN hoped they would accomplish the objects of the resolution.

The motion was then agreed to.

Mr Hogg was re-elected president, and Mr P. Carling was elected secretary, in the place of Mr John Wilson, M.P., who was obliged, through press of work, to resign that post. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr Wilson, and it was resolved to make him some suitable testimonial. A large number of resolutions directed to promote political and social reform were passed, after interesting discussions.

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY.

On Monday, at the Consett Police Court, *William Wilson* (36), a "backleg" employed at South Medomsley, was again brought up charged with attempting to murder Thomas Cooke, a strike hand, by shooting him with a revolver, on the night of the 10th May. The prisoner was again remanded. Cooke, we understand, is in a dangerous condition, and daily becomes worse.

CONCERT AT RIDING MILL.

The members of the Riding Mill choral society concluded their session on Saturday evening with a successful concert given in the school-room. There was a good audience. The work chosen, and which exclusively formed the first part of the programme, was the dramatic cantata by Van Bree, entitled "St. Celia's Day." The work is brimful of beautiful melodies, embraces a spirited chorus for male voices, and a charming quartette, and embodies a magnificent chain of choruses, eventually winding up as a splendid finale with a beautiful closing chorus, "Holy Music." Severe or prejudiced critics might possible contend that any attempt by a small choir to produce a work of this kind was somewhat ambitious, and that they were aspiring for a higher altitude in choral work than their resources warranted; but the performance itself on Saturday certainly disproved all misgivings or suggestions on that score. The effort was in itself, although devoid of any elaborate orchestral accompaniment, a purely modest and unpretentious one, and as such was accepted, appreciated, and applauded. The choir was under the leadership of their young but rising conductor, Mr Alfred Bell, Kilnpit Hill, and he had evidently taken infinite pains to make his choir fully acquainted with the work, and the exact attention to minutiæ of light and shade and other choral excellencies showed the eagerness of its members to follow his careful guidance, as he again proved himself an able conductor. With Mdme Shepherd as leading soloist in the work, she fairly sustained her high celebrity as a true artiste. Singing with her wonted skill and expression, she afforded unqualified delight in her rendering of the chorus "Give way now to pleasure," which was re-demanded. The quartette "Fragrant Odours," was pleasingly rendered. The best appreciated choruses were "Rise and break" (the chorus by the male voices, itself a meritorious effort), "Va'es may suit the charms of beauty," and the closing chorus, "Holy Music," which was given with due precision and that full and resonant tone, reflecting great credit alike to the choir and their admirable conductor. Altogether the performance left little or nothing to be desired, and the audience were evidently delighted with it, and showed by their frequent applause their keen appreciation. Mr John Bell proved himself an able pianist, and his accompaniments were a valuable assistance to both soloists and choir. The second part of the programme was a miscellaneous one. Mr Winyard, who possesses a deep powerful bass voice, sang splendidly the "Song of the Pirate," for which he was heartily *encored*, and later on he gave "I'm a Rover" in such a spirited manner that he fairly "brought down the house," and responded to the demand for an *encore* with "Destiny." Miss Alice Armstrong sang "Someone's Sweetheart" with much taste and sweetness, and received abundant applause. Mdme Shepherd's ability was further exemplified in her first song, "Oftentimes," and met with very favourable recognition. She afterwards afforded her auditors a corresponding measure of delight with Pinsuti's song, "Three Wishes," and the audience would not rest content until she had given them another example of her vocal powers, when she responded with "Forget and Forgive." The conductor (Mr Bell) gave the audience an excellent example of his abilities as a pianist with Mendelssohn's "Andante Ronds Capriccioso," for which brilliant execution the audience duly testified their recognition by marked applause. The choir also gave Muller's "Spring's Delights," which was fully appreciated. The concert concluded with a National Anthem.

A GOLD MEDAL.—The Royal and Imperial Circolo Frent-no of Lamo have elected Mr. John Brinsmead a Fellow of that Society and have awarded the Gold Medal to him. 152w

"ROUGH ON RATS."—Ask Chemists Grocers, or [illegible] for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, beetles, flies, bed-bugs, roaches, ants, insects, ground moles, &c. 1d. and 1s. boxes.

Business Announcements.

FOURTEENTH YEAR OF ATTENDING CONSETT.

MR. MARKHAM, SURGEON DENTIST, of Newcastle, Attends at Miss Williams', No. 4, MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, EVERY MONDAY, from 11 a.m., to 3 p.m.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

FRATER'S MAHOGANY VARNISH.

Moses! bring me a Bottle of Frater's Mahogany Varnish. We are going to CLEAN THE FURNITURE, and there is no other any use. For quantity, quality, and popularity, there is nothing like it in the Market.

GEORGE FRATER
179, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE.
JOSEPH SIDDLE, NEWMARKET STREET, LOCAL AGENT.

W. T. SMITH,

SURGEON DENTIST,
OF 19, ELDON SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

WILL VISIT CONSETT EVERY MONDAY from 11 a.m. to 5·30 p.m., at No. 3, MOUNT PLEASANT, where he will be happy to see his old and new patients.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from 3s. 6d. per Tooth, with all the Latest and Best English and American Improvements.

No Charge until a perfect fit is made, and entire satisfaction given.

Mr. Smith will, with pleasure, call at the Residence of Patients to suit their convenience.

REMEMBER THE HOUSE:—
No. 3, MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT. 390v

J. W. DAVISON,

FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
HAS ON SALE, CHEAP,
SEVERAL

THREE AND FOUR-LEAF SCREENS.

VIOLIN.

WANTED PUPILS (Young Ladies preferred). Terms moderate.—Apply, Miss Nixon, Old Police Station, Consett, late of Newcastle. 632v

JAMES NIXON, CARRIAGE PAINTER.

WANTED. CONVEYANCES TO PAINT. Best work guaranteed. Terms moderate.—Address, Old Police Station, Consett. 633v

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YE QUEEN MARY

BOOK OF HOUSEHOLD RECEIPES, Containing Fifty Ancient and Valuable Receipes of our Ancestors (over Three Hundred Years old). Every Housekeeper in the United Kingdom should have a copy who believes in the good old Remedies of our ancestors. Post Free One Shilling, direct from the Publisher and Proprietor, J. Maguire, St. John's Cottage Partridge Green, Sussex. 560v

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

☞ Agent for Dipton:—MR. THOMAS CLARK
South Medomsley Cottages.

QUEENSLAND.

This young and promising Colony offers Special Advantages to all classes, and the QUEENSLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE convey Passengers

☞ BY STEAMER FOR £7.

MAIL or other Steamers will be despatched from LONDON or PLYMOUTH fortnightly, by which ASSISTED PASSAGES will be granted to eligible Persons, such as Engineers, Farmers, Fitters, Engine Drivers, Railway Carriage Builders, Blacksmiths, Bricklayers, Stonemasons, Sawyers, Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Shoemakers, Tailors, Shipwrights, Farm Labourers, Domestic Servants, Gardeners, Vine Dressers, Road Makers, Miners, Quarrymen, Navvies, at the following rates:—

SECOND CABIN...£21 10s. | THIRD CLASS...£7.

Children under 12 years, half-price. Infants under 12 months, free. Persons not eligible for assisted passages will be taken at the following rates:—Second Cabin, £31 10s.; Third Class, £17.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Land Laws, and Resources of the Colony, apply to Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell, & Co., 109, Leadenhall Street, London, and 12, Renfield Street, Glasgow; or to William J. Johnson, Queensland Emigration Office, 96, High Street, Gateshead-on-Tyne; or to the Local Agent,

Adam Brodie,
529v Town Hall, Consett.

THOMAS MILNER,

DISPENSING AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST,
☞ THE CENTRAL PHARMACY, CONSETT

MILNER'S FINEST NEW SEASON'S COD LIVER OIL.

A Consett Gentleman says:—I have found your New Season's Cod Liver Oil to be most beneficial in preventing hoarseness and relieving the strain on the chest, consequent on prolonged speaking in the open air, whilst the administration of it is not accompanied by the nausea resulting from many oils I have tried, and I can confidently recommend it."

1s. and 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

MILNER'S BLUE RIBBON ARMY MIXTURES

For the speedy production of a Delicious Temperance Cordial. Ginger, Pine Apple, &c. 6d. per Bottle.

MILNER'S DANDELION AND PODOPHYLLIN STOMACH AND LIVER PILLS.

The excellent qualities of these Pills are too well known to be enumerated here, while the increasing demand under the Popular Name of Milner's Own Pills, is the best Proof of their efficacy. In Boxes 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

BALSAMIC COUGH MIXTURE.

An excellent Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, &c., and all Diseases of the Chest and Stomach. 1s. per Bottle.

HAIR RESTORERS PERFUMES, POMADES.
TOILET REQUISITES IN GREAT VARIETY.
SPECTACLES TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS.
TRUSSES OF ALL SIZES.

Agent for Mr Lamont's Magnetic Belts, Chest Protectors, Knee Caps, &c., &c.

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T.M. respectfully draws the attention of Farmers to the

TAR ELIXIR PRIZE MEDAL SHEEP DIP
Prepared by Messrs Ness & Co., Darlington, for which he is sole Agent.
PRICE 7s. 6d. PER 100 SHEEP.

☞ T. M. is likewise Agent for Bell & Riddle's, McDougall's, Little & Co's, Jeye's, Cooper's, and Wilson and Kitchen's Sheep Dips.

Alterative Condition Powders and Purging Balls for Horses.

FELLON AND CLEANSING DRINKS FOR CATTLE.

OILS, PAINTS, COLOURS, VARNISHES, AND CLEANING REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MILNER, Chemist,
Opposite the Post-Office Consett. 721v

STALLIONS.

AT Lintz Green, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Thoroughbred Entire Colt.—"EVEN," by Quits, dam Evelyn II, by Carnival; grandam Evelyn, by Bradalbane. Even is a dark brown colt, 3 years old, 15·3 hands high, with great power, and sound. His sire, Quits, was Mr. Drake's celebrated hunter by Restitution. A limited number of mares at 3 guineas. Groom's fee, 5s. *Bona-fide* tenant farmers' mares half-price.—Owner, Robert Clark.

"CLAREMONT" (Second in Derby) by Blair Athol from Coimbra by Kingston—Claremont is 16·1 h.h., immense bone and fine quality, is sire of several winners both on the Turf and in the Showyard.—Apply to Mr Haansbergen, Woodlands, Consett. 871v

"JACK'S DELIGHT" (Scotch Pony Sire), Prize-winner at Glasgow, &c., 14 h.h., Black, very powerful, beautiful action, very fast trotter.—Apply to Mr. Haansbergen, Woodlands, Consett. 32w

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YOU ARE INVITED TO
BUY YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES AT
JOHN GIBSON'S NEW SHOP
CORNER OF
FOUNDRY ROW AND BESSEMER STREET, BLACKHILL (near the Railway Station),
As they are unsurpassed for Fitting and Durability.

☞ A Well-selected Stock always on hand.

All Goods marked in plain figures, at Lowest Ready-money Prices.

BOOTS MADE TO MEASURE, AND REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS DONE AS USUAL. 539u

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1s.—THE NEW POCKET TIMEPIECE.—1s. Size and Shape of an Ordinary Watch, With New Patent Adjusting Swivel Ring for attaching to Watch Guard.

ONE SHILLING, Post Free 15 Stamps, two for 27 Stamps. The AMERICAN POCKET TIMEPIECE (Patented). Size of an Ordinary Watch; Electro-Silver Case, Steel Works, Balanced Action, Enamelled Dial, Glass Dome. Each denotes correct time, and is warranted for two years. To be procured only from the undersigned. All orders executed by return of Post—J. B. Pillinger, 140, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

THE TYROLEAN MUSICAL BOX, 2s., POST Free 27 Stamps. Eight Tunes. Size 7½ by 2½ inches. In a strong polished wood case, with German silver fittings, simplified action, constructed on a new principle to play operatic and song, with the following tunes—Home, Sweet Home—Hold the Fort—The Last Rose of Summer—The Minstrel Boy—Molly Darling—The Blue Danube Waltz—My Love she's but a Lassie yet—Meet me in the Lane, Love—Perhaps she's on the Railway. Two for 48 stamps. With Bell, 3s. each; Two Bells, 5s.—J. B. PILLINGER, 140, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

WHEN ALL TRADESMEN ARE CRYING
BAD TRADE,
HEPWORTH'S
ARE PROUD TO SAY THAT
☞ THEIR MONTHLY SALES ARE STEADILY RISING,
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THE DAYS OF LARGE PROFITS ARE DOOMED.

Compare our 19/6 Suits to anything at 25/-.			
"	25/-	"	32/6.
"	30/-	"	40/-.
"	35/-	"	45/6.
"	40/-	"	55/-.

12 SHAKESPEARE STREET
CONSETT,
AND
67 OTHER BRANCHES IN THE KINGDOM.

Business Announcements.

MAY, 1886.

WAR OF WITS.

BLUE BANNER PRIZE PUZZLE POCKET COMPETITION.

£5 : 0 : 0 IN PRIZES.

5 PRIZES 10s. EACH.
10 DO. 5s. EACH.

The above Prizes will be awarded, according to merit, to fifteen competitors giving the greatest number of correct answers to the puzzles forming the subject of this competition.

In the event of there being more than fifteen competitors answering correctly the same number of puzzles, the total amount of prizes will be divided equally.

The answers and names of successful competitors will be published on Saturday, June 19th, in the *Newcastle Weekly Leader, Consett Guardian, Hexham Courant.*

CONDITIONS.

The answers published to be deemed correct and beyond appeal. For obvious reasons no correspondence with reference to the same can be entertained.

Answers, with the competitor's full name and address, to be forwarded prepaid, not later than June 5th, addressed to

"Blue Banner Tea Depôt,
Cloth Market,
Newcastle-on-Tyne."

Each competitor must enclose with the answers the outside wrapper of a packet of Blue Banner Tea.

Competitors may send more than one set of replies, provided a wrapper is enclosed with each set.

BLUE BANNER INDIAN TEA
IS UNEXCELLED.

PUZZLES FOR MAY.

1. What is the difference between a battered crown and a lucky sixpence?
2. Who always sits with his hat on before the Queen?
3. Why is the battle of Waterloo like the letter G?
4. What are the two most difficult surgical operations that can be performed?
5. Put 34 into four rows' so that whichever way they are read their sum will make 34?
6. My *second* was hurt by my *first*, my *whole* is a Jack Tar's favourite companion?
7. What is the difference between a swallow and a cat?
8. What is the difference beween a hostelry, on a country road, and the door of a house?
9. My *first* a curling tail displays,
   My *second* is a tail always,
   My *whole* is a tale of ancient days.
10. What is the difference between a lady and a postage stamp?
11. There's something that was three weeks old
    When Adam was no more;
    Yet, strange to say 'twas only four
    When Adam was fourscore.
12. My *first* is a heavenly body,
    My *second* is a fish,
    My whole is a bird.
13. What is the difference between a policeman and a thief?
14. My *first* is a denizen of the farm-yard,
    My *second* is a fish,
    My *whole* is an insect.
15. What newspapers would a young lady name when she was kissed by her lover?
16. When is a tobacconist like a navvy?
17. Put down one hundred and fifty; divide it by nothing; add "en" to it, and so it will be done.
18. My *second* climbed a tree to get my *whole*, but fell into my *first* and was drowned.

TRANSPOSE—

19. U O U S T by archis.
20. O O I A D N M R T S e t n.
21. 4, 5, 7, 1, fuel,
    3, 7, 1, 2, companion,
    9, 7, 3, 4, a soldier's home,
    6 7, 1, an animal,
    4, 5, 7, 6, fruit,
    My *whole*, a word of ten letters, denotes a virtuous habit
22. The lead in a chest of Blue Banner Tea weighs 10½ pounds. The wooden chest is equal in weight to the lead and half the tea together. The tea is equal in weight to the wooden chest and the lead together. Find weight of lead, box, and tea separately and together.

23.—My *first* is the constant attendant
Of want and of woe in all climes;
Change its form, and on it is dependent
For existence, each sheet of the "Times."

My *second's* an article better
Understood than defined; it is said
To be always contained in a letter,
Unless it becomes a fair maid.

My *third*, when the good urn is hissing,
A welcome to all, loud and free,
From the table should never be missing,
When you sip your Blue Banner Tea.

If my *second* and *third* you will sever
From the *first*, and arrange them anew
Their syllables, ladies have ever
Their fingers in what comes to view.

My *whole* an unfortunate creature,
Can always be easily told
By my *first*, its distinguishing feature
Young in years, but misery old.

BLUE BANNER INDIAN TEA

PER 2s. 6d. LB.
IN QUARTER-POUND PACKETS ONLY.

FOR QUALITY is unequalled,
FOR STRENGTH is unexcelled,
FOR FLAVOUR is unsurpassed.

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Consett	T. SWAINSTON.
Do.	W. BRAND.
Blackhill	H. RULE.
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Leadgate	C. WAUD.
Do.	M. D. GREENER.
Annfield Plain	C. F. COOKE.
Dipton	D. CHAPMAN.
Whickham	J. BATY.
West Pelton	P. H. KIRKUP.
Swalwell	J. H. RYLE.
Do.	WM. RYLE.
Barlow	J. & H. S. CLUES.
Winlaton	D. JEFFREY.
Do.	J. DIXON.
Do.	R. HALL.
Bear Park	FRENCH and TULIP.
Cornsay	JOHN TULIP. 140w

TO BE HAD OF ALL GROCERS

Public Notices.

OIL & GAS-COOKING STOVES, PARAFFIN LAMPS, AND GAS-FITTINGS.

THOMAS DOYLE

(Late with J. C. Halliday),
3, NUN STREET, NEWCASTLE.
NOTE THE ADDRESS, AND SEE PRICES IN WINDOW.

G. AND W. PAIRMAN,
113 & 115, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE.

MANUFACTURERS OF SCALES, WEIGHING MACHINES, and all kinds of GROCERS' and BUTCHERS' FITTINGS.

☞ REPAIRS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION DONE ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

COFFEE MILLS RE-CUT EQUAL TO NEW

LOOK OUT for BURNHOPE READING ROOM SPORTS June 26th, 1886. 10w

LOOK OUT for ANNFIELD PLAIN BRASS BAND CONTEST, which will be held June 12th, 1886, when £30 will be given in Prizes. 860v

LOOK OUT FOR THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS' PROCESSION and FIELD-DAY, at Consett, on Whit-Monday. 118w

LANCHESTER FLOWER AND HORTICULTURAL SHOW will be held on Saturday, August 28th, 1886. 161w

56. 35, and 51 are the WINNING NUMBERS of the Doll's Wedding, Scripture Text, and Antimacassar (respectively), Drawn for at Cort Street, Blackhill. 182w

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MISS WATSON AND MISS WILSON
AT BLACKHILL,
ON WHIT-TUESDAY. 149w

CONSETT INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The LIBRARY will be CLOSED until further notice. All Books must be sent in at the usual time on the Friday and Saturday Evenings. 46w

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NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the FIRST SHOTLEY BRIDGE & DISTRICT 370TH STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY will be held in the Sons of Temperance Hall, Blackhill, on Monday Evening, 7th June, 1886, at 8 o'clock. Balance Sheets will be at the Office on Tuesday Evening, 1st June, 1886.—By Order,

178w MARK NOBLE, Chairman.

THE REV. JAMES CUTHBERTSON, of Newcastle, will PREACH in the Wesleyan Chapel, Shotley Bridge, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon of Wednesday, the 26th of May, 1886.

TEA served at 4·30 o'clock.

Mr. Cuthbertson will also LECTURE in the same place, at 7·30 o'clock, the same Evening, on "A Recent Tour in Egypt and Palestine."

John Buckham, Esq., of Lanchester, will Preside.

PIANOFORTE TUNING.

E. J. SLOANE

Having completed a COURSE OF LESSONS upon PRACTICAL TUNING (under Mr. Watson, Newcastle-on-Tyne), is now PREPARED TO ATTEND ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY.

ADDRESS:—
POST OFFICE, BLACKHILL. 136w

BENFIELDSIDE BRANCH OF CENTRAL CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the above Branch will be held in the Royal Hotel, Blackhill, on Friday, May 21st, at 7:30 p.m., when the Election of Officers for ensuing year will take place. All are earnestly requested to attend. 127w

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SHOTLEY BRIDGE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.

ON SUNDAY, MAY 30th, 1886, SERMONS will be Preached in the Afternoon at 2 p.m., and in the Evening at 6 p.m., by the Rev. T. SOUTHERN, of South Shields.

☞ On Monday, May 31st, Mr. JONATHAN WARDLE, of Gateshead, will deliver his Interesting and Instructive LECTURE, entitled—"A Wonderful House, occupied by a Number of Remarkable Tenants."

Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock by Mr. W. Telford, of Shotley Bridge.

The CHOIR, under the Leadership of Mr. L. Urwin, will be in attendance.

A Collection after each Service in aid of the Trust Fund. 165w

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TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL, NEWCASTLE TOWN MOOR, JUNE 30th AND JULY 1st, 1886.

ADVANCED PROGRAMMES NOW READY. All Entries must be in the hands of the Secretary before May 29th.

MILITARY TOURNAMENTS (Money Prizes).
OPEN SPORTS (A.A.A. Laws).
CHILDREN'S GAMES.
FOOTBALL (Association).
CRICKET
KITE CONTESTS.
WORKMEN'S TUG-OF-WAR (Trophy).
SPORTS FOR DEAF AND DUMB.
C.E.T.S. SPORTS.
I.O.G.T.
BLUE RIBBON ARMY SPORTS.

W. D. STEPHENS, J.P., President.
W. M. RICHARDSON, Hon. Sec.
22, New Bridge Street. 190w

THE *CONSETT GUARDIAN*

MAPPING BOOK.

PRICE TWOPENCE.
EXTRA LARGE SIZE
AS RECOMMENDED BY
SCHOOL TEACHERS.
TO BE HAD ONLY OF
ROBERT JACKSON,
GUARDIAN OFFICE, FRONT STREET,
AND
9 & 10, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Mr. JOHN JAMES THOMPSON, the REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS for the Sub-District of Lanchester, within the Superintendent Registrar's District of Lanchester, will attend at the following TIMES and PLACES for the REGISTRATION of BIRTHS and DEATHS within such Sub-District, with the approbation of the Registrar General:—

Hill Top, Public House, Alternate Mondays, from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m.
Quebec, Public House, Alternate Mondays, from 12 Noon to 1 p.m.
Cornsay, Public House, Alternate Mondays, from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Blackhill, Public House, Alternate Tuesdays, from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.
Leadgate, Private House, Alternate Tuesdays, from 4 p.m to 5 p.m.
Medomsley, Public House, Alternate Mondays, from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.
Westwood Colliery, Private House, Alternate Mondays, from 12 Noon to 2 p.m.
Ebchester Hill, Public House, Alternate Mondays, from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Castleside, Public House, Alternate Tuesdays, from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Satley, Public House, Alternate Thursdays, from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
Cornsay, Public House, Alternate Thursdays, from 11 a.m to 12 Noon.
Cowsley Cottages, Public House, Alternate Thursdays, from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m.
East Hedleyhope, Public House, Alternate Thursdays, from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Annfield Plain, Private House, Alternate Wednesdays, from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
Craghead, Public House, Alternate Wednesdays, from 12 Noon to 1 p.m.
Consett, Public Building, Tuesdays, from 12·30 p.m. to 2 p.m. Also, on Fridays, from 12·30 p.m. to 2 p.m.
Registrar's Office, Wednesdays, from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Registrar's Office, Saturdays, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Dated this Eleventh day of February, 1886.

GEORGE ALDER,
1844 Superintendent Registrar.

Public Notices.

STANLEY RACES on WHIT-MONDAY. Large PRIZES for LEAPING, STEEPLECHASE, and FLAT RACING. Also, a SILVER CUP, valued £5, with money added, for FOOTBALL PLAYING. Entries taken up to day of Sports.—R. Johnson, Secretary. 170w

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

ON SATURDAY, May 22nd, an Excursion Train will leave CONSETT at 2·0 p.m. (with bookings from Shotley Bridge, Ebchester, Lintz Green, &c.), for NEWCASTLE and TYNEMOUTH. See Bills. 162w

C. E. T. S.

A POLYTECHNIC EXHIBITION will be held in the Burnopfield National Schools, in July. CURIOSITIES AND EXHIBITS WANTED. Fuller details later.

173w CHAS. W. JOLLY, Burnopfield, Secretary.

PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the School Room, Ebchester, on Friday Evening, the 28th May inst., at 7 o'clock, to formally open the Ebchester and Medomsley Habitation of the Primrose League. Colonel Wilbraham in the Chair. 167w

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NORTH-WEST DURHAM CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

CASTLESIDE POLLING DISTRICT.

J. LYONS, ESQ.,

Of London, will
ADDRESS A PUBLIC MEETING
IN THE
BOARD SCHOOLS, CASTLESIDE,
ON
FRIDAY, MAY 28th, 1886,
SUBJECT—
"POLITICS FOR THE PEOPLE."

Chair to be taken at 7·0 p.m., by W. J. SCOTT, Esq.

A MEETING will be held in the Queen Hotel, Middle Street, Consett, on Saturday, May 29th, to ENROL FURTHER MEMBERS to the CONSERVATIVE CLUB. Chair to be taken at at 7·30 p.m. 175w

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Sales by Auction.

By Mr. A. Brodie.

Short Notice.

Monday, May 24th, 1886.—Victoria Sale-Rooms, Consett.—Sale of Superior Mahogany and other Household Furniture, including Mahogany Chest of Drawers, with Oval Fronts; Fine-toned Cottage Pianoforte, in Walnut Case. in perfect order; Mahogany Chairs, in Hair-seating; 6 Cane Chairs; 4 Kitchen Chairs; Leather Couch; Good Longsettle; Washstand and Dressing Table; Splendid Solid Brass Bedstead; Good Spring Mattress; Iron Bedstead and Mattress; Mantlepiece Mirror and Swing-Glass; Feather and Down Beds; Carpets and Hearthrugs; Fenders and Fireirons; Domestic Sewing Machine; Cornice Pole and Rings; Pictures; Eight-days' Clock; and Miscellaneous Effects.

ADAM BRODIE is instructed to remove and SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Victoria Sale-Rooms, Consett, on Monday, May 24th, 1886, the Superior Mahogany and other Household FURNITURE and Miscellaneous EFFECTS.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 155w

Wednesday, May 26th, 1886.—Little Greencroft Farm, near Consett.—Eatage of Rich Grass Land to Let.

ADAM BRODIE is instructed by Edmund Ballent, Esq., TO LET, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Little Greencroft Farm, near Consett, on Wednesday, May 26th, 1886, at Two p.m., the EATAGE OF 86 ACRES, or thereabouts, of GOOD GRASS LAND, on the said Farm, up to November 23rd, as follows:—

Big Stockerley Field	24 Acres.
Quarry Field	17 "
Hop Clover Field	10 "
Horse Field	9 "
Low Far Field	14 "
Cottage Field	12 "
	86 Acres.

Terms of Payment—2½ per cent Discount for Cash, or Four Months' Approved Bills.

Auctioneer's Office, Town Hall, Consett. 962v

Thursday, May 27th, 1886.—*Re* Curry, in Bankruptcy.—East Parade and Mount Pleasant, Consett.—Sale of Valuable, Well-built, and Pleasantly-situate Freehold Properties.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed by the Mortgagees, to offer for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the house of Mr. George Brown, Railway Hotel, Consett, on Thursday, May 27th, 1886, at Half-past Seven o'clock in the Evening, and subject to conditions to be then and there produced and read, the following Valuable

FREEHOLD PROPERTIES:

Lot 1—The Commodious, Substantial, and Well-built FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 1, East Parade, Consett, lately occupied by Mr. J. T. Curry, and containing Six Rooms and Bath Room, with Cemented Yard behind, containing Out House and the usual Offices, and neat Ornamental Garden in front.

Lot 2—The Excellent DWELLING-HOUSE, situate and being No. 3, Mount Pleasant, Consett, containing Four Rooms with Self-contained Yard and Out-offices, at present occupied by Mrs. Lowson, as Tenant thereof, at a gross Annual Rental of £14 6s. 0d.

Lot 3.—The Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 4, Mount Pleasant, immediately adjoining Lot 2, and containing Five Rooms and every Convenience attached, in the occupation of Miss Williams, at a gross Rental of £15 12s. 0d. per Annum.

☞ The attention of Buyers of House Property is directed to these Superior Dwelling-houses, which are well situate in an improving locality.

Further particulars as to Lot 1 may be had from Mr. John Booth, Solicitor, Shotley Bridge; and as to Lots 2 and 3, from Mr. J. M. Winter, Chartered Accountant, Market Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. H. S. Bird, and Messrs. Elsdon and Dransfield, Solicitors, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and as to the whole, from the Auctioneer, Town Hall, Consett. 159w

Templetown, Consett.—Monday, May 31st, 1886.—Sale of Superior Household Furniture, including 2 Mahogany Chests of Drawers; Ash Press; 2 Couches; Easy and other Chairs; Bedsteads and Bedding; Pictures; Harmonium, by Alexandre; Wringing Machine; Perambulator; and a great variety of Miscellaneous Effects.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed by Mr. Jas. Arnott, who is about to emigrate, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises at Templetown, Consett, on Monday, May 31st, 1886, the whole of the Superior Mahogany and other Household FURNITURE. Particulars in bills.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 114w

THE SALE of Mrs. ATKINSON'S FURNITURE AT EAST PARADE, CONSETT, IS UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED UNTIL JUNE 7th, 1886.

Monday, June 7th, 1886.—East Parade, Consett.—Sale of Superior Mahogany and other Household Furniture and Miscellaneous Effects, including Mahogany Chest of Drawers; Fine Full-toned Pianoforte, in Walnut Case; Handsome Mahogany Wardrobe, with Plate Glass Front; Brass Picture Rods; Painted Drawers; Mahogany Couch; Mahogany Easy and other Chairs; 2 Rocking Chairs, in Hair; Large Gilt Mirror; Cheffioneer Bedstead; Desk Bedstead; Walnut Whatnot; Brass-Mounted Half-Tester Bedstead, with Brass Foot and Hangings; French Bedstead; 1 First-class Spring Mattress, nearly new; Square Dining Table; Wasnstand and Dressing Table; Noble Gilt Cornice and Hangings; Tapestry and other Carpets and Hearthrugs; Oil Cloths; Superior Stair Carpet; Fenders and Fireirons; and Kitchen requisites and sundries.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed by Mrs. Atkinson, who is removing, to SELL BY AUCTION, on the premises, East Parade, Consett, the Superior Mahogany and other Household FURNITURE and EFFECTS, on Monday, June 7th, 1886. Particulars in Bills.

Sale to commence at One o'clock prompt. 158w

ADAM BRODIE & ROBERT JOHN BRODIE, Auctioneers, Valuers, and Estate Agents, Consett, undertake the Sale by Public Auction or otherwise, of Houses and Land, Farming Stocks, Household Furniture, Merchandise, or other Effects, on reasonable terms. Valuations for Probate Dissolution of Partnership, and Settlement of Claims under Fire Insurances, or in disputes. Fire, Life, and Accident Assurances arranged without delay. Shares of every description Bought and Sold on Commission. The Victoria Sale-Rooms are always open for the reception of Goods for absolute Sale.

Postal address—Adam Brodie & Robert John Brodie, Town Hall, Consett.

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Joseph Oley.

Shotley Bridge.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, instructed by Mrs. Charles Mosley, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Gardens, Shotley Bridge, on Saturday, May 29th, 1886, the greater part of her very rare and Valuable STOVE, GREENHOUSE, AND BEDDING-OUT PLANTS, &c., comprising, among others, Allamanda Wardlena; Lasindra Maerantha Floribunda; Hoya Carnosa; Begonias; Abutilon; Euphorbia Splendens; Plumbago Capensis; Coprosina Baueriana Variegata; Phormia Tenex Veitchi; Lapageria Rozea; a large number of Ferns; Amaryllis; Hydranges; Fuchias; Liliums, Variegated Aloes; Bedding-out Geraniums; Calcelorias; Celery Plants, &c. 160w

Sale to commence at Three in the Afternoon.

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

By Mr. A. Phillipson.

White-le-Head.—Monday, May 24th, 1886.—Important Sale of Grand Mahogany and other Household Furniture and Effects.

MR. A. PHILLIPSON, instructed by Mr. Geo. Nicholson, who is emigrating, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his residence, the whole of his Splendid Household FURNITURE and Domestic APPOINTMENTS. See Bills.

Sale to begin at Half-past One o'clock.

N.B.—This Furniture is of first-class quality and make, and will speak for itself. 80w

TO PARTIES EMIGRATING.

FREE AND ASSISTED PASSAGES TO QUEENSLAND.
CHEAP FARES TO AMERICA,

AND lowest possible fares to New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Africa, China, and any other part of the world.

For the most useful and reliable information and assistance, apply to

832v A. PHILLIPSON, Auctioneer. Dipton.

By Messrs. W. Easton & Co.

Sale of valuable Freehold and Copyhold Property and Tithe Charge, forming part of the Estate of the late Robert Dickinson, Esq., Colliery Owner; also all that Freehold Residence, called Tankerville House, Jesmond, Newcastle, at the Royal Turk's Head Hotel, Grey Street, Newcastle, on Thursday, May 27th, 1886, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon prompt.

W. EASTEN and CO. are honoured with instructions to SELL BY AUCTION, at the above time and place, the following valuable PROPERTIES, comprising—

Lot 1. All that Stone-built MANSION, called Shotley House, situate at Shotley Bridge, Co. Durham, containing large Entrance Hall, with noble, broad staircase, Dining Room, 2 Drawing Rooms, Library, 9 Bedrooms, Bathroom, Night and Day Nurseries, large Storeroom, Ladies' Maids' Room and Workroom, Housemaid's Closet, Butler's Pantry, Wine Cellars, Servants' Bedrooms, Linen Room, large Kitchens and Sculleries, Servants' Hall, Washhouse and Laundry, w.c.'s and extensive Conveniences, Coachhouse, Stabling, and loose box at rear, together with magnificent detached BLOCK OF BUILDINGS, comprising Coachman's Residence, Carriage House, Stabling for 12 horses, large Granary and Dressing Room, the whole surmounted by a massive Clock Tower, forming in all a chaste, costly, and elegant sample of modern architecture. The Grounds comprise excellent Greenhouse, Two Vineries, Hothouse, Detached Greenhouse, Potting House, and Hot and Cool Frames, Hay Shed; Gardens, well stocked with Wall Fruit, &c.; Pleasure Grounds, Tennis Court, and Croquet Ground, together with several acres of superior Meadow Land, the whole occupying Eight Acres or thereabouts. This choice Property is in excellent condition, and is so arranged that it can either be occupied as a whole or divided into lots for building or other purposes. Immediate possession can be arranged for purchaser. Lot 1 is of copyhold tenure.

Lot 2. All that charmingly situate MANSION called Ebchester Hall, Ebchester, within ten minutes' walk of Ebchester Railway Station, containing Large Entrance Hall, Dining and Drawing Rooms, Breakfast Room, Billiard Room, Ten Bedrooms, Glass Room, Housekeeper's Room, Servants' Hall, large Kitchens and Sculleries, Wash-house and Laundry, Wine Cellars, and an abundance of suitable conveniences. The Outbuildings comprise Coach-house, Three-stalled Stable, Loose Box, Harness Room, Cow Byre, and Joiner's Shop. The Grounds comprise well-stocked Kitchen and Flower Gardens, Lawn, and Pleasure Grounds, together with extensive Park and Woodland adjoining, with large Hay Shed thereon, having a total measurement of 148 Acres or thereabouts. The whole in the occupation of John Carr, Esq. The tenure of Lot 2 is held for lives—certain Life Policies are part of this Lot.

Lot 3. All that COPYHOLD FARM, called Burnhill Farm, near Consett, within ten minutes' walk of Burnhill Railway Station, North-Eastern Railway, comprising about 67 acres of Pasture and about 10 acres of Meadow Land, together with Farm House of three rooms, Stable, Cow Byres, Loose House for Cattle &c. Immediate possession of the whole.

Lot 4. All those 11 Acres or thereabouts of Rich FREEHOLD MEADOW LAND, together with large, substantially-built Hayhouse and Cattle Shed thereon, situate at Staniforđam, near Consett, on the main road to Castleside, and near the Consett Ironworks. Immediate possession can be given.

Lot 5. All those 6 exceptionally substantial, well-built FREEHOLD COTTAGES, each containing 3 Rooms and Conveniences, together with apportioned Garden to each at rear; situate at Staniforđam, near Consett, and close to lot 4. Tenants, Messrs. Harper, Hewison, McArdle, Nutbrook, Spencer, and Brownlee. If not sold in one lot they will be offered separately.

Lot 6. All that FREEHOLD RESIDENCE called Bradley Lodge, situate at Collierley, Co. Durham, containing Dining, Drawing, and Breakfast Rooms, four Bedrooms and Dressing Room, Kitchen, and all conveniences; at rear, five-stalled Stable and Coach-house, with Hay Loft above. Immediate possession. Also, FREEHOLD COTTAGE immediately adjoining, called The Lodge, containing three Rooms and conveniences, occupied by Mr James Johnson, together with adjoining COTTAGE, called East Stobb House, containing five Rooms and conveniences, occupied by Mr James Macdougal.

Lot 7. All those Twenty FREEHOLD COTTAGES, situate at Dipton, Co. Durham, in two Blocks of ten each, with Land between and all Erections thereon; the whole yielding a gross annual rental of about £143. Tenants, Messrs Lister, Sanderson, Bunlee, Poole, and others.

Lot 8. All that Piece or Parcel of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, near to Lot 7, and measuring in all 5,108 Yards or thereabouts.

Lot 9. All that FREEHOLD GRASS, DAIRY, and SHEEP FARM, called Rawcroft Farm, situate about two miles from Reeth, in Swaledale, Yorkshire, together with Moor Right on Reeth Moor. The Farm comprises 58 Acres or thereabouts of excellent Pasture and Meadow Land, with Three Barns thereon, one of them newly built; the Farm House contains 8 Rooms, together with Byers, Stabling, and all needful outbuildings, occupied by Mr Thompson.

Lot 10. All that TITHE CHARGE on Land in the Township of Reeth, Yorkshire, amounting to £20 per annum or thereabouts.

Lot 11. All that Substantially-built FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE, situate at Frenchgate, Richmond, Yorkshire, containing 16 Rooms and 3 Attics, with large Garden and excellent Outoffices at rear, well adapted for large school, lodging-house, or any purpose requiring good situation, combined with large accommodation. Immediate possession.

Lot 12. All that large Freehold Suburban FAMILY RESIDENCE called Tankerville House, Tankerville Terrace, West Jesmond, Newcastle, containing on ground floor large Entrance Hall, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Breakfast Room, Library, Housemaids' Closet, Kitchen, Scullery, and Wine Cellar; on upper floor, 4 Bedrooms, Dressing Room, Nursery, Bath-room, Lavatory, W.C., &c.; above, 4 excellent Attic Bedrooms. The rooms are large and lofty, the situation open and healthy, the Residence occupies a considerable area of ground, and is specially fitted and adapted for the requirements of a large household.

Tenants have kindly promised every facility for view to intending purchasers.

Plans and conditions of sale are now ready, and can be had on application.

Reference, as to the whole, to Messrs Mather, Cookcroft and Co., Solicitors, Bank Chambers, Mosley Street, Newcastle; Mr Henry Thompson, Land Agent and Surveyor, St. Nicholas' Chambers, Amen Corner, Newcastle, or the Auctioneers; as to Lots 6, 7, 8, to Mr Phillipson, Auctioneer, Dipton, and Mr John Cooper, Builder, Dipton; as to Lots 9, 10 and 11, to Mr J. M. Bradley, Frenchgate, Richmond, Yorkshire.

Sale Offices, 14, Market Street, Newcastle. 172w

BAIN & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, WAREHOUSEMEN, AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, CONSETT.

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. J. Vickers.

TOW LAW AUCTION MART.

LIVE STOCK SALES WEEKLY.

THERE WILL BE SOLD, at the above Mart every Monday, a Choice Collection of DAIRY COWS, FAT AND STORE CATTLE, AND SHEEP. Sale at 12·30.

Trucks at Station.

J. VICKERS, Auctioneer.
Grove Villa, Tow Law. 187w

By Messrs. Nicholson and Murray.

ROYAL AUCTION MART, BENFIELDSIDE.

MONDAY, MAY 24th, 1886.

12 to 15 Fat Cattle.
2 Prime Fat Cows, with their Sucklers.
60 Fat Sheep.
10 Fat Lambs.
Veal Calves.
10 to 15 Cows.
Pork and Store Pigs.
20 Strong, healthy, sound B.F. Ewes, with Lambs to Leicester Tup.
Store Cattle, Geld Cows, Calves, Poultry, &c.
A quantity of Gig and Spring Cart Harness, Riding Bridles, &c.
Sale at One o'clock.

181w NICHOLSON & MURRAY, Auctioneers.

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

By Mr. John Crawford.

Short Notice. Short Notice.

MR. JOHN CRAWFORD, instructed by Mr. Robinson and others, who are emigrating, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday First, May 24th, 1886, at No. 25, Victoria Street, Consett (for convenience of Sale), the following Household FURNITURE, comprising—Splendid Toned Pianoforte; Mahogany Drawers; Mahogany Centre Table; Mahogany Hair-seated Chairs; 4 Mahogany Chairs; Sofa, Hair-seated; Mahogany French Bed and Mattress; 3 Sets of Vases; Decanters; Hearthrugs; Carpets; 7 Large Pictures; Fender and Fire Irons; Clock. Kitchen Utensils—Longsettle; 3 Scouring Tables; 6 Chairs; Form; Cradle; Poss Tub and Staff; Window Blinds and Rollers; Stair Carpets and Brass Rods; Iron Bed and Mattress; Wood Bed and Mattress; 2 Arm Chairs; 3 Fenders and 3 Sets of Fire Irons; 2 Large Oil Lamps; Bed-room Ware, &c.; Large Pans; Steam Pans; Kettles; together with the Crockery Ware, and other Lots too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at One o'clock prompt.

Sale Offices, 2, Church Street, and 25, Victoria Street, Consett. 183w

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

PEOPLE that are leaving the District can have their FURNITURE TURNED into CASH, at once, by applying to JOHN CRAWFORD, Auctioneer, 25, Victoria Street, Consett. 801u

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

Business Announcements.

DETECTION
IMPOSSIBLE!!

Mr. G. RICHARDSON, SURGEON DENTIST, 6, BLACKETT STREET, NEWCASTLE, Inserts ARTIFICIAL TEETH (by a New Painless Process) which for durability, natural appearance, and moderate prices, are unsurpassed by any in the Profession. Consultation Free. Railway Fare Paid for Country Patients.

6—BLACKETT STREET—6 163w

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

SHARES MAY BE TAKEN ANY DAY.

Advances made on Freehold or Copyhold Property repayable as arranged, or for fixed periods.
428u ADAM BRODIE, F.S.A., Secretary.

HOW TO GET STRONG AGAIN!
BY USING
GLENDENNING'S INVALID PORT.

36s. per Dozen; 3s. per Bottle. Carriage Paid on 6 Bottles and upwards.

W. GLENDENNING,
IMPORTER OF PURE WINES,
9, GRAINGER STREET (between Nun Street and Newgate Street), NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

MOST MONEY LENT

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

J. & E. WILSON'S,

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

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

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

HIGH CLASS DENTISTRY.

MR. T. C. CAMPBELL
SURGEON DENTIST,
8, GRAINGER STREET,
NEWCASTLE.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH AT REASONABLE PRICES.

COMPLETE UPPER OR LOWER SET
From 30s. to £4 10s.

PARTIAL SETS OR SINGLE TEETH
From 3s. to 10s. per Tooth.

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

Teeth painlessly extracted by the aid of Nitrous Oxide Gas.

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

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

Business Announcements.

J. E. L.—We do not usually answer such questions. You had better call upon Mr. ROBERTS, The Newcastle Chemist, who Publishes a most remarkable PRICE LIST OF DRUGS & PATENT MEDICINES. Read.

IN reply to "Celia," we can only repeat that the information required can only be obtained from Mr. ROBERTS, Chemist, 1, New Bridge Street, and 97, Clayton Street, Newcastle. Read.

DEAR Harry, return home at once, but be sure and bring one of Mr. ROBERTS' PRICE LISTS OF PATENT MEDICINES. It will save us many a sovereign! Read. 164w

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

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

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

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

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

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, MAY 21ST, 1886.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

[BY "INCEDO."]

The South Medomsley dispute has taken a curious turn, and made its influence felt in a quarter little dreamed of. The *Chronicle* spoke out in no faltering strain on the doings at Medomsley, and while its columns were thrown open for the discussion of the *pros* and *cons* of the principle at issue, it required no special gift of the perceptive faculty to discern to which side the editorial balance turned. The *Chronicle* is usually temperate and judicious in most things, rarely descending to the systematic scurrility by which certain of its contemporaries manage to drag out a precarious existence. It is extremely unfortunate that expression or utterance from the pen of an outsider, capable of other rendering than that put upon it by the editor, should have obtained admission into the columns of so popular a journal. The monetary loss involved would have been an overwhelming blow to a small concern; but Mr Cowen is set down as the possessor of vast wealth. However, that may be, I am of opinion that the present draw upon his weighty purse will not be so much of a loss in the long run. Expressions of regret are general, and if an error was made, it is well enough understood that what led up to it, was the bold stand made in the cause of the weak, against the strong.

The above reference to Mr Joseph Cowen, M.P., reminds me of an unwritten page in that gentleman's biography. During recent years, I have derived much pleasure and profit by coming in personal contact with the local literati—a gifted, but by no means an otherwise favoured band. Speaking of the time when that inconsiderate hussy, rightly known by the ominous appellation, misfortune, seemed to have taken him under her sable wing, a gentlemen told me, with tears of gratitude in his eyes, that when his back was fairly at the wall, when through sickness, and the inability to procure employment—for the speaker was a working man, who like many another literary character before him, travelled upward in the night—he was reduced to absolute want, favours from Mr Cowen dispelled the surrounding gloom. Twice in these dark days did this humble, but talented, son of toil receive cheques on Mr Cowen's bankers. A fig for hair-lines of difference in shades of political opinion:—

> "They stir us up against our kind;
> And worse against ourselves."

How long will it be before the world will give to living men the credit they deserve? I know of no better standard of judging a man than by the spontaneous promptings of the soul.

> "The heart's aye, the part aye,
> That makes us richt or wrang."

Dr Allen, of Leadgate, deserves credit for having spoken out on a subject which the majority of public instructors but rarely touch on. It is something out of the prosaic routine of life in North-Western Durham to hear of a lecture being delivered under cover of the protective clause, "for men only." The phrase "for ladies only," is trite enough, but applied to us under specimens of John Thamson's bairns, it has a significance peculiarly its own. It is no credit to us that our failings are of so flagitious a character that they cannot be more than alluded to in decent society. Yet, so long as the evil is winked at, so long will it continue to stalk abroad, dragging to the dust the usual compliment of followers. More men of the Dr Allen stamp are needed, not strangers, who like birds of passage, come and go, but local gentlemen who thoroughly understand the practical side of the business, and whose position entitle them to respect. I have sometimes thought that the people of Leadgate lived in a little world of their own, but the curtain rises, and lo! they are toiling with closed doors. So auspicious a beginning augurs well for the better ventilation of certain social questions that are by no means confined to Leadgate and neighbourhood. It is well that somebody has entered on the warpath—"the harvest truly is plentiful; but the reapers are few."

The projected extension of the steelworks at Consett, and the opening of new pit-workings on the north side of the Derwent, is news of which the inhabitants of the district may well be proud. It will be a good thing for the neighbourhood, for now that the scheme is formulated, its execution is nothing more than a question of time. The ways and means will not be long wanting, for the Company have an excellent name in the commercial world. The laying down of plant for the manufacture of steel angles is well timed. Few firms in the North of England have turned their attention to that branch of the steel industry, the most of them contenting themselves with the plate trade. The Scotch firms have the lead in the manufacture of steel angles, and in point of quality the English east-coast firms are far astern. This is well known in shipbuilding circles. This is, however, an advantage rather than an impediment in the way of a new-comer, especially, as if in the case of the Consett Iron Company, his reputation is above suspicion.

Important changes are contemplated in co-operative circles. In some districts the people complain bitterly that the management has become quite a family concern, that the members of committees are re-elected by organised cliques, again and again, so that no opportunity is afforded of drafting new members on the roll. The alleged corruption is said to have been brought about by the payment of members, and steps are being taken with a view of amending the rule bearing on the point. It is proposed that the retiring members of the committee shall not be subject to re-election, until after the expiring of six months from the date of their holding office. This, it is expected, will meet the exigencies of the case, by precluding individual members from remaining in office for a course of years in succession.

A case illustrative of the saying where "doctors differ and casuists disagree," was witnessed last week at Consett. The fever epidemic was the point at issue; but the ways and means for holding it in check could not be satisfactorily decided, by neither doctors nor commons.

"Keep a thing seven years and you will find a use for it," says the proverb; and the death of the character known as the Spennymoor eccentric, proves the truthfulness of the axiom. We are told in Holy Writ to take no thought for the morrow; but so provident was this thoughtful soul that he ordered his coffin twelve months ago. He may have been a great sinner, and desirous to wean his thoughts from temporal concerns, introduced this grim emblem of mortality to keep him in the narrow way. The thing is not, however, likely to become popular, most of us prefer to give our coffin as wide a berth as possible.

CONSERVATISM AT HOLMSIDE.

On Tuesday evening, a lecture was given by Mr J. Pyle, Pelton Fell, in the school-room, under the auspices of the Holmside Conservative Association. Mr C. J. Wardle, vice-president of the association, took the chair. There were also present:—Rev P. Cameron, Messrs J. Fairley, W. Lowe, E. Herron, G. Blackburn, and G. Marshall, Craghead; J. Gray and W. Welsh, South Moor; W. Stephenson, J. Heckles, and J. Gibson, Burnhope, and 200 working men.

Mr PYLE, who was loudly applauded, said:—It is not on record that any statesman devoted his time so devotedly, or perfected his plans more efficiently, than did the late lamented Earl of Beaconsfield. (Applause.) His heart was in the work, his sympathy deep, his compassion bound with the working men of this great country. He always laboured to do the best he could for the upholding of the glory of this empire, and for the benefit of the whole. In a word, his motto was "Empire and liberty." (Applause.) For this he toiled and laboured, and not in vain. (Applause.) He had political opponents who looked with an evil eye upon all he said and did, and there were not wanting men of popularity and position who were ever and anon speaking evil of him, and striving to misrepresent him. He was never ashamed to stand forth and declare that he was a Conservative. He did not believe in policy, but in principle. (Applause.) He could go on for hours enumerating statements made by Liberals and Radicals which are nothing but base unfounded falsehoods—historically, financially, and socially. (Applause.) Liberals would have them believe that it was impossible for a Conservative working man to have a generous thought in his heart, or a kind feeling in his bosom, and that he was only fit for a football to be kicked from goal to goal. As far as he had been able to understand, the keeping of this nation had been safer and better in the hands of the Tories than with the Liberals, and he had statistics to prove it. (Applause.) The Liberals had opposed measures for the benefit of human society—opposed great and fundamental schemes for the good of trade and commerce of England, and the benefit of the wide world. As an instance, the lecturer gave the Liberal opposition to the Euphrates Valley Railway, Lord Palmerston, when in office, did all he could to oppose it, and so had Mr Gladstone. The Liberals were always opposed, as a body politically, to the making of the Suez Canal, and they opposed the buying of the Suez Canal shares, and which Mr Gladstone described as a ridiculous financial transaction, but they knew they changed their mind about it afterwards, and they had Liberals belonging to North Durham, who had a seat upon the Board, who patronise the actions of the Tories which were declared to be ridiculous. (Applause.) Referring to the Russian advances, the lecturer felt very strongly upon the matter, and when he saw Mr Gladstone crouching before the Russian Bear he felt as though he could kick him. Moreover, did not Mr Gladstone lie to them? He said they had a sacred covenant, and an understanding that the Russians would not advance, but when Lord Churchill pressed him to the point there was neither sacred covenant nor understanding. Then why did he say there was when there was not? ("Shame.") But there is one man they had to thank for his outspokeness; he told them all along what would happen, and that was "Canny Joe Cowen." (Applause.) What did he do? Why he kept Charles Marvin engaged as a special correspondent with the Russian army to watch their movements. No man has done more to strengthen and build up the British Empire than Joe Cowen in this matter of Russia. (Applause.) Mr Pyle said it was no disgrace to belong to a Trades Union, but it was a disgrace to belong to a caucus that destroys all liberty. (Loud applause.) Working men ought to have their unions, but not for oppression, boycotting, or destroying the individuality of a man, and putting him down because he dared to speak and think. (Applause.) Unions ought to be for the enlightenment of its members, and to consult with the owners as to the state of the markets, and stand shoulder to shoulder to meet the foe and do the best we can to help forward the trade and commerce in which they were engaged. (Loud applause.) There are 12 working men in Parliament, and they had something like £400 or £500 a-year to represent working men, and not one of that stock but voted against the building of harbours of refuge for the saving of life and property on the North-East Coast. When a motion was brought forward in the House for the keeping up of the coaling stations, there was not one of the 12 but voted against it. ("Shame.") Shame (echoed the lecturer), I'd kick them, sir. (Laughter.) I'd stop their pay—(renewed laughter)—until they apologised and reversed the votes. (Applause.) Since these votes were given hundreds of men have been thrown idle at their factories. The lecturer urged working men to drain political literature from the right source, viz., that published by Parliament, and not trust to the accuracy of party publications. He had sometimes spent half his pay in giving pamphlets and books away, and had been accused of being a Tory agent, and there would be money to back him out; but this was false, as he never had a penny of Tory money in his life, and what he distributed in papers he purchased with his own money. (Prolonged applause.)

The usual votes of thanks brought the meeting to a close.

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

This body held its monthly meeting at the Bank Buildings, Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday evening. In the absence of the chairman (Mr James Annandale, J.P.) Mr Jos. Eltringham was called upon to preside. The members in attendance were Messrs T. Siddell, W. Wheatley, W. Wilson, J. Lax, F. Priestman, J. Dowson, H. Carss, the clerk (Mr J. Booth), and the surveyor (Mr J. Dixon).

NEW MEMBER.

Mr W. Wheatley, on making his appearance, subscribed to the usual oath.

RESIGNATION OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER.

The Clerk read a communication from Dr W. M. Renton, dated Chester-le-Street, April 24th, tendering his resignation as medical officer of the Board, and thanking the members for their uniform kindness towards him.

Mr CARSS: It is not before time, either. Dr W. Renton has been making a football or shuttlecock of this Board, in leaving this district without tendering his resignation.

Mr SIDDELL: He has resigned now. It is no use making any remarks.

Mr CARSS: I intend to express my opinion regarding his conduct. Dr Renton has treated the Board with considerable contumely.

The Clerk, in answer to Mr SIDDELL, said he did not think it necessary to advertise for a successor. They could notify the fact to the Local Government Board, but he did not think this course to be absolutely requisite, as the Imperial Authority did not contribute any part towards the salary of the medical officer.

On the motion of Mr CARSS, seconded by Mr SIDDELL, it was agreed to accept the resignation from that date.

Mr SIDDELL: We are now without a doctor. I maintain that the medical officer should hold office till the completion of his term in June.

Mr CARSS: You are too late. The resolution is already passed.

Mr SIDDELL: Then I shall withdraw. (Laughter.) How are you going to do without a medical officer?

Mr CARSS: Nothing will take harm for a month.

Mr SIDDELL (to Mr Carss): Are you skilled in surgery, then? (Laughter.)

At the close of the proceedings, Mr CARSS gave notice that at the next ordinary meeting he should move that the Board proceed to appoint a medical officer.

THE WIDENING OF THE CHURCH BANK.

The Clerk read the following correspondence:—

DEAR SIR,—I regret I cannot deviate from my delineation with regard to the Church Bank. I have shown that two good houses can be built to meet all your sanitary requirements, and without in any way disturbing the garden of the inn on the ground occupied by the present sheds. I hope when Moffitt does build you will not allow the present line. I hope also the drinking fountain will be a little more decent to look at than that at Consett. I would willingly have given you a sketch, as I told your Surveyor.—Dear sir, yours faithfully, J. W. WALTON-WILSON.

John Booth, Esq.

The Clerk further stated that he had forwarded to Mr Wilson a copy of the annexed resolution, adopted at the last meeting of the Board:—"That the Clerk be instructed to acknowledge Mr Walton-Wilson's letter of the 10th inst., and to express the regret of the Board that he has withdrawn his offer of land on the Church Bank, in consequence of requiring more land from Mr Moffitt, and which the Board did not think an essential improvement." The following is Mr Wilson's reply thereto:—

Shotley Hall.
April 29th, 1886.

DEAR SIR,—The resolution of the Local Board received with your letter of the 22nd inst. is misleading, and if made public, like some of your communications, is very offensive to me. (Laughter.)

I have not withdrawn my offer of land to widen the Church Bank in any way, and beg to refer you to my letter of June 17th, 1885, in which I state that I am willing to give the land over which I have control on condition that the owner of the land below does the same in order to obtain an uniform width of 22 feet from the Vicarage to Shotley Bridge. I must express my regret at the expressions of the resolution with regard to my proposal made entirely for the public's benefit. [illegible]

A road is as wide at its narrowest part, and if the Board considers 18 feet is sufficient at the bottom, it appears needless to widen it above Moffitt's sheds.

Your Board have always appeared to me to be lukewarm in the matter, which I must now consider is closed.—Yours, &c.,

J. W. WALTON-WILSON.

John Booth, Esq.

The Clerk explained that every communication he had addressed to Mr Wilson from that Board had been written by him in a most courteous spirit, and he repudiated altogether that any communication that had passed from him was of such a character as to be considered by anyone to give the slightest degree of offence. (Hear, hear.)

Mr CARSS: The letters speak for themselves.

Mr SIDDELL: They were straightforward business-like letters.

PLANS.

The Building and Sanitary Committee reported as below:—

Plan for new coal-house and privy intended to be built at Blackfine, on the site of a harness-room, we recommend to be passed. Plan for additions to St. Cuthbert's School—viz., class-room, and caretaker's room—we recommend to be passed as correct. Respecting the plan for a wooden cart-shed and stable intended to be built at Snows Green, at the side of the road leading to Shotley Bridge Station, we leave to the Board to deal with, as we cannot recommend the plan for a wooden structure to be passed. If allowed to be built, the drainage will have to be attended to. Duplicates will be required for the plan of school additions before being stamped.

JOSEPH ELTRINGHAM, Convener.

On the motion of Mr PRIESTMAN, seconded by Mr DOWSON, the report was received.

THE PROPOSED FOUNTAIN.

The Consett Water Company offer to supply a continuous supply of drinking water for the contemplated fountain at the rate of 5s per quarter, whether any water is used or not, and demand the sum of 3s 7d per quarter for meter rent, the Board to undertake the sole responsibility of keeping the meter, pipes, &c., in proper repair.

Mr WHEATLEY: Is there not to be a trough for cattle and horses?

The Surveyor: Yes, to be supplied with water already running.

Mr CARSS hoped the Board would never be so foolish as to accept the Water Company's proposals. There was a regular payment of £1 14s 4d per annum independent of repairs and anything else. He must say it was an extraordinary thing for to apply to the Water Company when there was a stream of water running down, which could be easily obtained from a spring where they got their supply for the urinals.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the minute be continued, and the subject referred back to the Committee, with instructions to ascertain the cost of laying stone pipes from the spring to the place.

Mr LAX demurred to this arrangement, inasmuch as the matter had already been delayed too long.

The Surveyor stated that there was a spring at Springfield Gate, about 200 yards distant, and if the Board took the trouble of laying in pipes, they would obtain an almost continual supply of water.

Mr WHEATLEY thought the latter course would be cheaper.

Mr WILSON contended that they could not do better than accept the Water Company's terms, as the pipes were liable to get silted up. They could procure a continual supply of good water at a nominal cost.

Mr CARSS said it would be an eternal disgrace to the Board if they got the Consett Company's water, when they could obtain a better and purer supply from a neighbouring spring. [illegible]

Mr SIDDELL agreed with Mr Wilson.

The Clerk believed it would be better to have a supply of water for the drinking fountain from the Consett Company. He recollected, on one occasion, the water from this identical spring, which ran through his field, being polluted and filthy-looking, and this made him distrust the water, and the source from whence it arose.

Ultimately, it was proposed by Mr DOWSON, and seconded by Mr WILSON, that the terms of the Consett Water Company be accepted, and the work be carried out forthwith.

Mr CARSS strongly opposed, and challenged Mr Wilson to point out a single Local Board that had accepted such terms. They had refused them at Consett.

Mr SIDDELL (jocularly): But you must not take the Consett Board for your model. (Laughter.) There was another disagreeable thing, however, the Water Company may object to the fountain you select.

As an amendment, Mr CARSS moved that the terms of the Water Company be referred to the Committee, with instructions to ascertain if a supply could not be obtained from the springs in the neighbourhood at a less cost, and report at the next meeting.

Mr WHEATLEY seconded the amendment, which was lost, the original proposition being carried by four votes to two, Mr Priestman remaining neutral.

THE HIGHWAY, LIGHTING, AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

Reported as follows:—

Part of your Committee, consisting of Mr James Annandale, Mr J. Dowson, Mr W. Wilson, and Mr J. Dixon (surveyor), drove over and inspected the whole of your roads on Thursday, 6th inst., and we must congratulate your Board on the excellent state of the whole of your roads.

The following permanent works, your Committee are of opinion, ought to be carried out as soon as possible:—(1). Widening the road from Old Cutlers Hall to the entrance to Backstone Burn. (2). Kerbing and channelling on Benfieldside Edge Road from School Board property to Highgate. (3). Metal fencing on side of footpath on Benfieldside Edge Road. (4). Derwent Street footpath at the high and low end is in a very dilapidated condition, and requires to be kerbed, channelled, and cemented.

Plans and estimates were laid before us for the formation of Queen Street, Blackhill, and were approved of. WM. WILSON, convener.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr DOWSON proposed, and it was seconded by Mr LAX, that the Surveyor be instructed to advertise for tenders for cementing a portion of both ends of Derwent Street, Blackhill.

The resolution was carried, Mr Carss dissenting, and Mr Siddell being neutral.

It was resolved unanimously, on the motion of Mr DOWSON, seconded by Mr LAX, that the widening and kerbing of the footpath on Cutlers Hall Road from the Board Schools to Highgate be carried out.

It was proposed by Mr WILSON, seconded by Mr LAX, that notice be served on owners of abutting property in Queen Street, Blackhill, to make the above-named street in accordance with plans and specifications approved of by the Board.

Mr CARSS next moved, and Mr SIDDELL seconded, that the Surveyor be instructed to prepare an estimate of the cost of kerbing, channelling, and cementing the footpath on Cutlers Hall Road running from the foot of the road to Cutlers Hall House.

This proposal was also carried, Mr LAX saying he had no objection to the work being carried out providing it was not included in the present estimate.

The Surveyor said that this footpath and others could not be done out of the present estimate.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

Appended is the Surveyor's (Mr Dixon) monthly report:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Benfieldside Local Board.

GENTLEMEN,—During the past month your workmen have been employed on the several highways and streets in your district, scraping, water-tabling, gathering off loose stones, and dressing up.

Your stone breakers are preparing materials for the ensuing season.

As instructed at last meeting, I have got the Water Company's conditions for supplying water to the fountain intended to be erected at Shotley Bridge. Their agreement is now laid before you.

During the past month the drain from Mr Charles Wilson's Lodge to High Snows Green House has been put in by your own workmen.

Your Highway Committee have made their annual inspection during the month, on which they will report.

According to instructions at last meeting, I have prepared plans, specifications, and estimate of cost for new street at Blackhill, and the same has been laid before your Highway Committee.

I have collected and paid to treasurer the following sum:—

General District Rate ...... £168 9s 0d.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JOHN DIXON.

Shotley Bridge, May 19th, 1886.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The Inspector submitted the following monthly report:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Benfieldside Local Board.

GENTLEMEN,—During the past month I have inspected your district several times, and I find on the whole the ashpits well cleaned out, and your district in a very clean condition.

Mr Raw has not got his property spouted yet, but Mr Strachan has received the contract to do the work. He has promised me to have the spouts put up as soon as they arrive.

The duplicate plans for the villa intended to be built for Mr Jolliffe have come to hand.

Three sets of plans have been before your Building Committee. They will report on the same.

Mr William Brown has got the work completed that the Board required him to do on his premises satisfactorily, with the exception of the spouts putting right. This I expect will be done shortly.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN DIXON.

Shotley Bridge, May 19th, 1886.

THE COUNTY BRIDGE AT SHOTLEY.

A letter was read from Mr Crozier agreeing to the terms offered by the Board for maintaining the road crossing the bridge at Shotley, and the Board would take in hand the same after May 13th.

FINANCES.

Two bills, totalling about £130, were recommended by the Finance Committee to be paid.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORTS.

The Medical Officer submitted the following report:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Benfieldside Local Board.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to hand you the vital statistics of your district for the quarter ending March 31st. The birth rate is equal to 35 per 1,000 per annum, and the death-rate to 17·8. The only noticeable feature during the quarter was the large number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs, due no doubt to the exceptional severity of the weather. Two cases of scarlatina, five of whooping cough, and one of enteric fever (fatal) are the only instances of miasmatic diseases which have arisen.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

GEORGE RENTON, M.D.,
Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Blackhill, May 17th, 1886.

The annual report, a voluminous document, presented by the Medical Officer, set forth that the death-rate in 1885 had not been so favourable as in 1884, over 20 more deaths having occurred in the district in 1885 than in the year 1884. He had never, in all his experience, witnessed such an extensive, violent, and fatal outbreak of measles, especially amongst children, which ran riot throughout the district. The report concluded by commending the Surveyor for his assiduous attention to his duties, and congratulated the Board upon the satisfactory sanitary condition of the district generally.

The report was adopted and relegated to the Sanitary Committee.

THE PUBLIC PARK.

Mr CARSS: Have the Park Committee got possession of the recreation ground yet?

The CHAIRMAN: No.

Mr CARSS said that nobody appeared to be in charge of the place. The fences were being smashed down, the youngsters had taken possession, and that morning he had seen a dozen horses and cattle grazing in the park.

The CHAIRMAN understood that the Local Boards were awaiting some formal notification from Mr Clark previous to taking possession of the ground; but the Clerk held that it was unnecessary to wait any longer, seeing that the legal instruments had been completed, and the leases duly signed. There was nothing to prevent the Local Boards from taking possession at once.

Mr CARSS proposed that the Park Committee be empowered to employ a man to look after the recreation ground, and if he discovers any persons doing damage or breaking the fences, he should be authorised to take proceedings against the offenders; also, that notice-boards be affixed to that effect.

The proposal did not find a seconder.

The CHAIRMAN (in the absence of Mr Murray) having reported verbally the decision arrived at at the last meeting of the Park Committee, it was determined, on the motion of Mr LAX, seconded by Mr DOWSON, that the Board empower the Park Committee to incur the necessary expense of putting up and removing fences, and also of affixing notice boards around the park.

After considerable discussion, the proposal was at length agreed to.

The meeting was then adjourned.

MEDOMSLEY SCHOOL BOARD.

Last (Thursday) night, the monthly meeting was held in the Board-room—Mr W. H. Hedley presiding. There were present—Rev W. Cockin, Messrs W. Cooke, R. Fenwick, W. H. Robinson, and J. H. Morris.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The School Attendance Officer's report was as follows:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Medomsley School Board.

GENTLEMEN,—The attendance during the month has been good on the whole—in fact, with the exception to the mixed department at Hamsterley Colliery, it has been above the average. The deficiency at Hamsterley may be partly explained by the fact that there are a few half-timers, also some who reside out of the district. There has been part sickness, too, in that locality.

Attendance at Westwood—Mixed department, 84·6 per cent.; infant, 74·5.

Hamsterley Colliery—Mixed, 74·4 per cent.; infant, 85·6.

Medomsley—Mixed, 84·6 per cent.; infant, 74·5

Average attendance for the whole district, 79·6.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN GIBSON.

THE WESTWOOD SCHOOLS.

Tenders were received for the painting, &c., of Westwood Board Schools and headmaster's house, when that of Mr J. Siddle, Consett, was accepted, being the lowest.

The teachers' reports were read and considered. There was no more business.

SPECIAL MEETING.

ELECTION OF A NEW MEMBER.

A special meeting was afterwards held for the purpose of electing a successor in the place of Mr W. Walton resigned.

Mr MORRIS: I beg to propose that Mr Thomas Simpson be nominated in his place. You all know Mr Simpson well enough—know his fitness for the position. He will, of course, represent the farming interest, who are very substantial ratepayers, and who seem to have been neglected, and I think it is only fair that they have a representative on this Board.

Mr FENWICK: I beg to move as an amendment that Mr James Clark be nominated to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr Walton. If we look at the result of the poll, we will see that he was the next public choice. I think it is always wise to pay some respect to public will, and his votes were 245 against 190 for Mr Simpson. As regards class representation, I think that this is always a dangerous element to introduce into any society. I do not know that any member is the special representative of any class, but that we represent the whole of the ratepayers. Respecting the farming interest not being represented, had they had sufficient power they would have returned a member. Their chief interest no doubt will be our economy, and I think with a gentleman like Mr Hedley as chairman, they will be satisfied that their money will not be squandered. I think we cannot disguise the fact that in supporting Mr Clark, we are supporting the choice of the larger number of electors, and I think it is only fair that we act in conformity with their wishes.

Mr ROBINSON: I should like to support the nomination of Mr Simpson. I am personally acquainted with him, and I think him a very fit and proper person to supply the place of Mr Walton. As to Mr Clark being the nomination of the people, if we weigh the votes, as well as count them, we will find that Mr Simpson has the majority. If we take this into consideration, as well as that Mr Simpson directly represents the farming interest, which class I think ought to be represented directly.

Mr COOKE: I might say there has been no decided expression—so far as the people of Westwood are concerned—about the successor of Mr Walton. Previous to Mr Walton's leaving, there was some talk, but there has been no meeting, nor anything which we could take to guide us to support Clark. He himself has not tried to get up any opinion on his behalf; he has kept a neutral position in it. Some have expressed an opinion that considering the size of Westwood one representative was sufficient.

Mr MORRIS: I have very great respect for Mr Clark, but he told me that he was very glad that that he had not been elected, having enough work to employ his spare time.

Mr Clark's nomination not being seconded, the other was put to the meeting, all the members voting for it except Mr Fenwick.

GREAT ERUPTIONS OF MOUNT ETNA

CATANIA, Thursday.

The eruption of Mount Etna is increasing in violence. Immense columns of flame are projected from the crater, and form a most imposing spectacle. Monterosso is seriously threatened by a stream of lava which is descending the mountain side in its direction. Measures have been taken to rescue the inhabitants should it be necessary.

Railway Time Table.

CONSETT BRANCH.

Week Days.

Stations.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
NWCASTL' Dep.	6·10	9·40	11·0	12·20	2·30	5·30	7·30
Scotswood ,,	6·17	9·47	11·7	12·27	2·37	5·37	7·37
Swalwell ,,	6·24	9·54	11·14	12·34	2·43	5·42	7·41
Rowlands Gill ,,	6·24	10·4	11·24	12·41	2·53	5·51	7·54
Lintz Green ,,	6·40	10·10	11·30	12·50	2·59	5·57	8·0
Ebchester ,,	6·53	10·20	11·40	1·0	3·12	6·6	8·13
Shotley Bridge ,,	6·59	10·24	11·44	1·4	3·18	6·10	8·19
CONSETT ...Arr.	7·5	10·30	11·50	1·10	3·23	6·15	8·25
CONSETT Dep.	7·10	10·32	...	1·12	3·25	6·33	..
Knitsley ,,	7·21	10·43	...	1·23	3·36	6·44	.
Lanchester ,,	7·30	10·53	...	1·32	3·45	6·53	...
Witton Gilbert ,,	7·38	11·1	...	1·40	3·53	7·1	...
Aldin Grange ,,	7·45	11·9	...	1·47	4·0	7·9	...
DURHAM ...Arr.	7·50	11·15	..	1·52	4·5	7·15	...

	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
DURHAM Dep	7·25		11·45	2·35		5·25	8·10
Aldin Grange ,,	7·32		11·52	2·41		5·32	8·17
Witton Gilbert ,,	7·40		12·0	2·48		5·40	8·25
Lanchester ,,	7·52		12·10	2·58		5·50	8·35
Knitsley ,,	8·2		12·20	3·8		6·0	8·45
CONSETT ...Arr.	8·12		12·30	3·18		6·10	8·55
CONSETT ...Dep.	8·15	9·10	12·33	3·25		6·15	9·2
Shotley Bridge ,,	8·20	9·15	12·38	3·30		6·19	9·7
Ebchester ,,	8·24	9·19	12·42	3·34		6·23	9·12
Lintz Green ,,	8·34	9·29	12·50	3·44		6·31	9·22
Rowlands Gill ,,	8·39	9·34	12·56	3·50		6·36	9·29
Swalwell ,,	8·47	9·42	1·3	3·57		6·41	9·36
Scotswood ,,	8·54	9·49	1·9	4·4		6·48	9·43
NEWCASTLE Ar	9·5	10·0	1·20	4·15		7·0	9·55

SUNDAYS.

	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
NEWCASTLE ...	7·30	7·20	CONSETT ...dep.	8·35	8·20
Scotswood	7·37	7·27	Shotley Bridge	8·40	8·25
Swalwell	7·44	7·34	Ebchester	8·44	8·29
Rowlands Gill	7·54	7·44	Lintz Green	8·54	8·39
Lintz Green	8·0	7·50	Rowlands Gill	8·59	8·44
Ebchester	8·13	8·0	Swalwell	9·8	8·53
Shotley Bridge	8·19	8·4	Scotswood	9·14	8·59
CONSETT ...arr.	8·25	8·10	NEWCASTLE ar.	9·25	9·10

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

First second, and third class return tickets will be issued on Saturdays by the following trains:—

	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	
NEWCASTLE ..	7·10	4·15	DURHAM ...dep.	7·55	...
Scotswood	7·17	4·22	Aldin Grange	8·1	...
Swalwell	7·24	4·30	Witton Gilbert ...	8·9	...
Rowlands Gill	7·34	4·40	Lanchester	8·20	...
Lintz Green	7·40	4·46	Knitsley	8·32	...
Ebchester	7·53	4·59	CONSETT and a	8·45	...
Shotley Bridge	7·59	5·5	BLACKHILL d	8·50	...
CONSETT and a	8·5	5·12	Shotley Bridge ...	8·55	...
BLACKHILL d	9·20	...	Ebchester	8·59	...
Knitsley	9·32	...	Lintz Green	9·9	...
Lanchester	9·41	...	Rowlands Gill	9·15	...
Witton Gilbert ...	9·50	...	Swalwell	9·22	...
Aldin Grange ...	9·59	...	Scotswood	9·29	...
DURHAM ...arr	10·5	...	NEWCASTLE dp	9·40	...

SALTBURN, STOCKTON, & DARLINGTON BRANCH

Week Days.

Stations.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
NEWCASLE dep.	...	6·10	...	...	12·20	...	5·20
CONSETT	...	8·20	...	...	2·0	...	6·20
Rowley	...	8·30	...	...	2·10	...	6·29
Burnhill	...	8·40	...	...	2·20	...	6·38
Tow Law	7·20	8·53	...	12·50	2·33	...	6·51
CROOK ...arr.	7·32	9·5	...	1·2	2·45	...	7·3
,, dep.	7·35	9·7	11·28	1·5	2·52	5·30	7·8
Bishop Auckland	8·0	9·31	11·43	1·29	3·12	6·3	7·32
Darlington	8·30	10·0	12·10	2·0	3·45	6·45	8·5
Stockton	8·56	10·31	12·40	2·29	4·13	7·18	8·32
Middlesbro'	9·5	10·41	12·50	2·38	4·22	7·31	8·51
SALTBURN	10·10	11·15	1·25	3·12	4·57	8·5	9·24

Stations.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SALTBURN dp.	5·50	8·5	9·52	...	1·40	3·45	5·40
Middlesbro'	6·27	8·40	10·25	12·50	2·13	4·18	6·15
Stockton	6·37	8·48	10·32	12·57	2·21	4·26	6·22
Darlington	7·20	9·20	10·55	1·20	3·0	5·5	7·20
Bishop Auckland	7·49	9·48	11·21	1·56	3·26	5·33	7·48
CROOK ...arr.	8·10	10·6	11·42	2·16	3·47	5·55	8·10
,, ...dep.	8·13	...	11·49	2·20	...	6·0	...
Tow Law	8·25	...	12·1	2·32	...	6·15	...
Burnhill	8·40	...	...	2·45	...	6·30	...
Rowley	8·50	...	...	2·55	...	6·40	...
CONSETT ...arr.	9·0	...	...	3·5	...	6·50	...
N'WCASTLE ...	10·0	...	...	4·15	...	9·53	...

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land hay, £5 0s to £5 15s; this year's growth, £0 0s to £0 0s; new land hay, £5 5s to £6 5s; this years' growth, £0 0s to £0 0s per ton; clover hay, £0 0s to £0; wheat straw, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; barley straw, 1s 11d to 2s 2d; oat straw, 2s 3d to 2s 6d per thraves carts of hay at market, 79; straw 35.

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

NEW PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL AT WOLSINGHAM.

A new Primitive Methodist Chapel was opened at Wolsingham, in the Crook circuit, on Saturday, with a special service, at which the Rev J. Ritson, Bishop Auckland, delivered an able exposition of Connexional faith and objects. The new building replaces a fabric still standing and built some sixty years ago, or about ten years after the Connexion established itself at Wolsingham. The new chapel will cost altogether £1,000, towards which £300 is in hand, irrespective of the value of the old chapel. It is built of stone, from designs by Mr George Race, of Weardale, and possesses some unique architectural features, the general treatment being Gothic. Light is admitted by a series of elongated windows, and from the roof hang two handsome gas jets, circulens tinted, and supplemented by smaller mural brackets. Except at the rostrum end, the chapel is galleried round, and inlaid with ornamental metal casting: and the seating altogether will accomodate at least 400 persons. The impracticability of any other arrangement rendered it necessary to place the school, which is at a considerable elevation, above the chapel; but both school and chapel are fitted with comfortable vestries, classrooms, and every requisite for religious and social purposes. The society has been generously befriended with donations. Mr Atherley-Jones gave £5; Sir J. W. Pease, M.P., £3 3s; Mr A. Pease, £2; Mr C. Banks, Mr T. E. Fenwick, the late Mr C. Bainbridge, and Mr Joseph Green (Tynemouth), £5 each; Mr Adamson Robertson (Tow Law) £10; Mr W. Robertson, £2; Mr T. Pickering (St. John's, near Wolsingham), £5; and Mr W. Peart furnished an excellent clock gratis. Several local friends, of humbler means, have also given ungrudgingly. Mr G. Westgarth was mason, slater, and plumber; Mr R. Rawes, joiner; Mr C. Morgan, painter and glazier. After divine service, a public tea in the schoolroom was largely attended, the under mentioned ladies being in charge:—Mesdames Wilson, Allison, H. Stobbs, Henderson, and Askew; Misses M. and H. Harrison, Robinson, Golightly, Jackson, Patterson, and Whitfield. Mr Ferdinand Spoor, of Woodside, Escomb, took the chair at a well-attended public meeting, and was supported by Revs R. Clemitson, Hartlepool; J. Taylor, Westgate; J. Phillipson, Stanhope; A. J. Campbell, Willington; and S. White, M. P. Davison, and R. Gillender, circuit ministers. Mr Spoor preached on Sunday afternoon, and Rev R. Clemitson in the morning and evening. Collections were taken at each gathering.

POLICE INSPECTION AT CONSETT.

On Saturday, the Hon. C. G. Legge made his annual inspection of the police stationed in the Lanchester Petty Sessional Division in the field behind the County Buildings at Consett. The men underwent a rigorous drill at the hands of H.M. Inspector, who afterwards made a minute examination of the books, documents, and other records kept in the police offices, and appeared to be pleased both at the activity of the police and the efficient and careful manner in which the books were posted up. The number of officers and constables in the Division are given below:—

	Additional sergeants.	Additional constables.	Supt.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables	Total.*
Present on parade	—	4	1	2	5	34	42
Absent on duty	1	1	—	—	1	3	4
Total strength	1	5	1	2	6	37	46

*Exclusive of additionals.

Return showing the number of persons apprehended, summoned, and convicted for the years ending April 30th, 1885 and 1886:—

	1885.	1886.
Apprehensions	354	287
Persons convicted	287	304
,, summoned	1,342	803
,, convicted	1,223	712
Innkeepers doing business	114	114
,, proceeded against	3	4
,, convicted	3	4
,, licenses endorsed	2	0
Beerhousekeepers doing business	66	66
,, proceeded against	1	2
,, convicted	1	1
,, licenses endorsed	1	0

Prevention of Crimes Act.

	Males.	Females
Convictions on licenses to date of inspection	1	0

Return showing number of robberies committed, number of detected and undetected persons, apprehended for the same, and the amount of property stolen and recovered in the above-named years:—

	1885.	1886.
No. of robberies committed	68	50
,, detected	38	25
,, undetected	30	25
,, persons apprehended	37	36
Amount of property stolen	£59 19 9	£94 3 8
,, ,, recovered	£26 6 1	£42 8 5
Area of acres	67,181	
Population	67,781	
Acres to each constable	1,562	
Population to each constable	1,576	

The only comment that need be made regarding the foregoing statistics is that the tables show a very satisfactory dimunition of crime in this Division.

HOME RULE MEETING AT LEADGATE.

On Thursday se'nnight, a meeting was held in the Miners' Hall, Leadgate, in support of the Irish proposals of Mr Gladstone. Mr S. Nicholson, of Redwell Hills, presided, and there was a good attendance.

The Chairman expressed the opinion that the measures now before the country were right and fair, and he hoped they would pass through them even so many speaking against them. Even if the House of Commons should pass the measures the House of Lords would throw them out. But if they did it was just in keeping with their past character. He urged them to remember that at the polling booth they could show their influence and power, and vote for Mr L. A. Atherley-Jones at the next election. (Cheers.)

Mr T. Hall, of East Castle Colliery, moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting heartily supports the measures proposed by Mr Gladstone and his Government for the better government of Ireland, and that we do what we can to support them; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mr Gladstone and Mr L. A. Atherley-Jones, M.P."

(Cheers.) He thought they should do all they could to show their unabated confidence in the Government in their undertaking. It was a matter that very largely depended upon the actions of the people of this country.

A gentleman on the platform seconded the resolution.

Mr T. Williams, Consett, supported the resolution. He was very pleased to meet with them on such an important subject, for doubtless, though there was a strong feeling against the bills, the mass of the country was with Mr Gladstone. (Cheers.) And though some might turn away from Mr Gladstone, he believed they were prepared to support him. (Cheers.) What had been done in the past by this country for Ireland was not to their credit but to their shame. They had not sought to mend matters, and now what we wanted to do was to wipe away the shameful actions of the past by passing a liberal Home Rule measure, which would, he believed, tend to a closer and better union than at present existed. (Cheers.)

Mr Philip Reay, of Annfield Plain, also spoke to the resolution, and on rising said he was very willing and ready to take part in such a meeting as this, namely, to support the Grand Old Man and his Government in their efforts to pass measures which were only right and just for the people of Ireland. They had had enough of the past. It was very much like the son who would teach his aged mother etiquette and manners when asked out to tea. She was to wait until asked to sit to the table; and when, having got enough, on being asked to take a little more, was to say politely, "No, thank you, I have eaten to my satisfaction, and to take more would be superfluity." But the old woman, when out forgot what to say, or misunderstood, for, when asked to take more, said, "No, thank you, I have eaten to my entire santification, and to take more would be flippety flappety." So in this case to take more of the past would be flippety flappety. We don't intend to do it. We have learned better manners. We will have that which is right, just, and fair, and which really and truly belongs to us. We will support the G.O.M., who has thought and worked for us in the past, and given us our rights. We are men now politically, for we have a vote. Let us use it then in a proper way, and we will yet wield a greater influence in the realm for good, and powers of usefulness. As the discussion of Mr Gladstone's Irish proposals proceeds, it becomes apparent that his bills are the only positive schemes the country have to consider. None of his opponents are prepared to submit any other plan for the pacification of Ireland to the judgment of their countrymen. In fact they have no plan upon which there is any approach to agreement among them. They are simply agreed in the main to destroy. Mr Chamberlain, as Mr Healy told him in the House, wishes to put the dome on the structure before the foundations are laid. Mr Trevelyan's idea is that forward movement is needed, but evidently he is not ready to guide the advance. Lord Hartington has nothing to offer in the place of that which he seeks to destroy. But Lord Hartington ought to know that, if Mr Gladstone's measures were defeated, something will have to take their places, and something too that will satisfy the Irish people. Mr Chamberlain says "Home Rule and no Land Bill," and Lord Randolph Churchill says "Let us have office and then see." (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was put and carried without a discontent, every hand being held up in its support.

Votes of thanks to the speakers and chairman brought the meeting to a close.

A service of song was given on Monday night by the choir in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Trimdon Grange, entitled "John Ploughman." The connective readings were given by Mr Thos. Warrett, of Station Town, and Mr Robert Thwaits presided.

Emigrants to Queensland. — A number of emigrants left the Tyneside district on Monday for Queensland, Australia. The party comprised miners, quarrymen, labourers, gardeners, single women, &c. A special carriage was put on at Newcastle, those from Sunderland and district joining at Durham.

The West Durham and Tyne Railway Bill. —The Select Committee of the House of Lords has been appointed to consider the West Durham and Tyne Railway Bill and other bills. The committee will consist of Lord Belmore (chairman), Lord Windsor, Lord Alcester, Lord Herries, and Lord Derамore. The order in which the bill will be taken has not been definitely fixed.

Woman and more of it.—Fenderson, who has just been introduced: "Delighted to meet you, I'm sure! My friend, Jones, often speaks of you. It was only the other day that he said, 'Mrs. Louisburg is such a fine motherly lady.'"—Miss Louisburg, with a faint suspicion of annoyance on her smiling face: "How droll. Your friend, Mr. Jones, was probably speaking of my mother. I'm Miss, not Mrs. Louisburg."—Fenderson, much agitated: "Oh, I beg pardon. But really, is it possible you have a mother living?"

Holloway's Pills are the medicine most in repute for curing the multifarious maladies which attack humanity, when wet and cold weather gives place to more genial temperatures. In short, these Pills afford relief, if they fail in being an absolute remedy in all the disturbances of circulation, digestion, and nervous energy, which at times oppress a vast portion of the population. Under the wholesome, purifying, and strengthening powers exerted by these excellent Pills, the tongue becomes clean, the appetite improves, digestion is quickened, and assimilation rendered perfect. Holloway's medicine possesses the highly estimable property of cleansing the whole mass of blood, which, in its renovated condition, carries purity, strength, and vigour to every tissue of the body.

Local Petitions.—Petitions were presented in the House of Commons by Mr John Wilson (Durham), in favour of the Intoxicating Liquors (Sale to Children) Bill, from a public meeting at Durham, and from the annual meeting of the Sunderland and Newcastle-on-Tyne District of the Primitive Methodist Connexion; by Mr J. Wilson, from the annual meeting of the Sunderland and Newcastle-on-Tyne District of the Primitive Methodist Connexion, in favour of Mr Stevenson's Sunday Closing resolution; and by Mr J. Joicey, from the Local Board of Blaydon, praying that an amendment should be introduced into the Bill to Amend the Public Health Act, 1875, and for other purposes, now before Parliament to put Local Board elections under the Ballot Act.

Labouring after Effect.—A broth of a bhoy, walking into the shop of an ironmonger the other day, asked in the richest brogue if they kept such a thing as a two futt rule at all at all. The assistant replied in the affirmative, and presently quite a pile of rules marked "best box" were displayed on the counter. Paddy looked like a man that knew his business, and after testing the stability of the joints he tried one into the rule-pocket of his fustians, "jist," as he quaintly observed, "tae see how it wid futt." The rule disappeared in the recess of the capacious pocket, and was speedily fished out, and another and another tried with a like result. Paddy looked puzzled, and scratching his head, thus addressed the shopman—"Sure, an they are all wan length! have yes not a longer wan at all at all!" The knight of the counter, whose suspicions had been aroused by his customer's strange behaviour had, with the sagacity characteristic of the man of the world, divined that his new-made acquaintance was labouring after effect, and a knowing smile played on his face as he observed: "No, sir, two foot rules are necessarily one length;" and leaning over the counter till he nearly rubbed noses with Paddy he added, with cunning lear, "but you can get over the difficulty another way. That pocket of yours is as deep as the Irish Sea; cut a yard or two from the bottom of it, then will the rule project, I'll warrant you." "Faith, thin, an' you are a smart bhoy," observed Pat, giving vent to such a roar of laughter as only an Irishman can; "an' since ye's know what I wis after, its no use denying that I wanted the bit o' brass to stick out a wee. It looks better dye ye see." The shopman nodded approvingly; a bargain was struck, and Paddy went his way, thinking doubtless that the shopkeepers of the "north countree" were—"awfully clever."

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

Development Extraordinary.—A "canny" couple, having got on in the world, took it into their heads that they must needs have a cow. Neither of them knew very much about the habits of that modest, and at the same time very useful animal, and by way of initiating the "mistress" in the art of milking periodical visits were made to the house of a bosom crony who happened to possess the coveted desideratum—a cow. Matters went on smoothly enough, and in due time the neighbour's cow gave birth to a calf which took up its quarters in an empty stall by the side of its mammy. A fortnight passed without the enterprising couple having had a single lesson in cow-keeping, and during that time the calf had been disposed of and a fine young cow occupied the stall. Knowing nothing of the transaction, the would-be cowkeepers presented themselves for the final lesson, and entering the byre in the company of their friends the eyes of the lady visitor became fixed on the stall where on the occasion of her former visit a thriving calf had stood. Her astonishment was great: her eyes dilated visably; and unable to repress her astonishment she exclaimed, "Dear me! how the calf has grown!" Her liege lord said nothing, but the owner of the cows, a hardy Northumbrian, burst into a roar of uncontrollable laughter. Not so his wife, "Such disgraceful ignorance," as she phrased it, "was enough to put anybody past laughing." Mrs ——, who was noted for her airs, and could ill brook being laughed at, assuming an air of injured dignity, strode majestically from the spot, and never more did her shadow darken either the byre or the humble dwelling of her unsophisticated neighbour.

Business Announcements.

TO THE WEARY.

"Throw Physic to the dogs,
I'll none of it."—*Shakespeare.*

DO
TRUTH. READ THIS. TRUTH

No Person Need Despair

A SPEEDY RESTORATION TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH,

If he or she will carefully peruse the following, and learn that the great

SELF-RESTORER,

OR

DR. BELL

PATENT VOLTAIC BELT

IS the safest, grandest, and most certain discovery ever known for the cure of all bodily ailments arising from indiscretion and other causes. To those afflicted with Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Loss of Physical Power, Weakness of Body and Mind, &c., this invention presents a means of cure of so unfailing a character that the greatest sufferers from any of the above distressing complaints may, with confidence, rely upon being quickly restored to a sound state of health and strength. In fact, the many marvellous cures performed by the "Self-Restorer" (UNDENIABLE PROOF OF WHICH CAN BE GIVEN) at once places these extraordinary Instruments far beyond anything of the kind hitherto offered to the public. In order to prove that these Belts are all they claim to be, it would be as well to mention the following circumstance:—

"IN the High Court of Justice (Queen's Bench Division) an injunction was granted on January 24th, 1884, restraining several unprincipled persons from selling any colourable imitations of the 'Self-Restorer' Belt, the Jury giving the proprietor a verdict with costs and damage, for such infringement." The belt was also explained, and its Electrical powers fully tested in open Court, both before Mr. Justice Hawkins and the Jury, upon the same occasion.

CAN *any other Manufacturer of Electric Belt produce evidence of* SO SEVERE A TEST. Surely, after such a proof as this, the most sceptical will believe that it really possesses the great restorative powers ascribed to it.

IT may be as well to mention that the action of the "Self-Restorer" is gentle but exceeding effective. The mild, but beneficial current generated by its use, braces the system, and by its benign influence gradually builds up the frame until the mind begins to get brighter, the natural functions become stronger, the elastic spirit of youth once more apparent, and so the progress towards recovery steadily goes on until the patient ultimately realises the fact that he is *once more young.* In cases of weakness, arising from any of the before-mentioned causes, these Belts are at once the most simple and at the same time the most certain remedy ever invented or discovered. They are entirely self-acting, and NO ACIDS being required, can be worn at any time without any wetting process or inconvenience to the patient, the salt contained in the insensible perspiration being sufficient to keep it in action.

THE Cures performed are not of a fleeting character, but permanent, providing the instructions sent with each instrument are carefully adhered to. It speedily removes the most miserable feeling, "lowness of spirits," so often experienced; and, after being worn a short time, enables a man to look at the future in a more hopeful light, as the certainty of a rapid cure relieve the mind of a great burthen.

HOW many persons who, by living too generously, have become prematurely old, and consequently have these wretched, morbid feelings? They have an idea that nature is decaying, and the pleasures of life have departed. In nine cases out of ten this is far from being the fact—Nature has not decayed: it is simply lying dormant, and needs but a little assistance to once more assert its presence. "The creaking gate requires oil, or it will continue to creak." So it is with the human frame. Assist it where weak, put it in a position to recover itself, and you will find that after all life has its pleasures, and you the restored inclination to partake of them.

THE beneficial action of these truly life-giving Belts upon the human frame has been proved so conclusively, by thousands of unsolicited testimonials, that no shadow of doubt remains as to their extraordinary efficacy. They can be worn by either sex with the greatest ease and comfort, without fear of discovery, and by a delicate arrangement can be adjusted to act directly upon the weakened parts, so that immediately upon contact with the body an electric current is at once produced of a mild, but withal of so efficacious a character, that an almost instantaneous improvement becomes noticeable. The heavy hanging feeling wears off, the eye becomes brighter, the brain clearer, until at last the patient feels in his own mind that he is once more in the possession of the greatest blessing upon earth, viz, Health, Strength, Energy, and Manly Vigour.

IN cases of Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c., there is no cure in the world to be compared to these Belts. Nature requires assistance in all these complaints, and that assistance to be thoroughly effective, must be obtained from Nature herself—thus, by calling into operation Electricity, a natural ally, congenial to all constitutions, is obtained, and the result is, in almost every case, permanent cures are effected. Again in case of Consumption, these belts have been the SOLE MEANS of restoring thousands of both sexes to a healthy and vigorous existence when that fell disease "Consumption" had in the opinion of many eminent medical men, marked them as its victims. These are facts which can be proved to be absolutely true.

TO persons desirous of further information, instructions will be given away, in 130 pp. pamphlet, showing sufferers how they may be restored to Health, Strength, and Manly Vigour, without the *Aid of Medicine*, or will be sent, post free, together with all particulars as to regimen, diet, &c. Address—W. WRIGHT, Esq., Secretary, Volta House, 175, Wardour Street, Oxford Street, London W.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS MAY BE SEEN AT THE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Prices of Dr. BELL'S MEDICO-MAGNETIC or VOLTA BELTS are
£2 2s., £3 3s., AND £5 5s EACH,
According to Power.

The instrument can be sent to any part of the known world, through the Post, securely packed, upon receipt of remittance. P.O.O. made payable to Mr W. Wright, at the Charing Cross Post Office, London.

Measurement round the body, just below the hips, must in all cases be sent.

Note the Address:—

VOLTA HOUSE,

175, WARDOUR STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

(Having been asked upon many occasions how it is that our Belts are higher priced than those now being advertised by new firms (with whom we have no connection whatever) we beg to call attention to following:

This Appliance is POSITIVELY WHAT IT PROFESSES TO BE—an "ELECTRIC BELT," which may be proved before purchasing by the Galvano meter, &c. It was explained and fully tested before Mr Justice Hawkins and a Jury in the Court of Queen's Bench, January the 24th, 1884. Moreover, it ENTIRELY DIFFERS from anything of the kind advertised.

A perusal of which will at once show the most dubious that our Belts are without doubt, infinitely superior to anything of a like character extant, and are as beneficial to exhausted nature as represented. They having stood the test for 30 years, as still further guarantee of their genuineness.

MARK MAIN, MINER.

A TALE OF DIXON'S ROW,

By WILLIAM M'QUEEN,

Author of "Peter Sannox," "Gipsy Nell," &c.

CHAPTER III.—Mark and Bob take Counsel.

Mark Main was getting better, though he had had what the colliers called a "near squeak" for it, and now he was exercising, as best he could, the virtue of patience which a state of weak convalescence always imposes. The fever was gone; he was perfectly conscious; he felt no pain; he felt no sickness; he was just, oh, so weak. The hand, that used to fly out with such force from the shoulder, lay thin and pale by his side and it was an effort for him to lift it from the sheet. He wanted so eagerly to be strong and well and up and working, but when he tried to raise his head from the pillow the weight of it was too much for him.

And so he lay, resenting his weakness as a great wrong done him in some way. But he had not strength to keep even the angry feeling alive long and then he began to wonder at his weakness. But that was a mystery to him that led his mind off at tangents which soon outstripped his power of thought, and then he began to study the spots on the whitewash upon the walls of the bedroom. There were broken places here and there, and the outlines of these he formed into imaginary animals, as, when we are strong and well, we do with clouds in an idle hour. He became so familiar with them that if a large breach in the plaster had exchanged places with a small one he would have checked the thing at once. Then the scant curtain draping the front of the bed engaged his attention. He counted how many blue and how many brown stripes there were in it, and by and by he made the startling discovery that it was not uniformly gathered along the bed, for there were fewer stripes in the one half than in the other. Then, as he grew a little stronger, he tried to count the tags of red worsted fringe that depended from the curtain, but it was long before he managed this even to a nearness. At length, however, he was prepared to depone that it was a hundred and three; neither one more nor one less.

Yet with all these brilliant devices for whiling away the time, Mark felt it a weary time, and watched eagerly always for the opening of the outside door. His mother was kind and attentive to him, but the topics of conversation at the command of both of them were not many, and were soon exhausted.

But the outside door did not often open, for Mrs. Main had always kept herself very much by herself, not caring for the company of her neighbours, who, in turn, resented such behaviour on her part.

There were, however, two notable exceptions.

Mark's mother had already told him of the interest manifested in his welfare by the schoolmistress; and the young man had seen her, from his bed, at the door every afternoon since the fever left him, inquiring as she went home from school as to his progress towards recovery. Mark knew that she had watched by him more than once during his critical time to let his mother snatch a little rest, and he wondered now that she did not come in past the door.

Still, he fretted when her knock was a little longer of sounding on the panel than usual; for the glimpse of her face from behind the curtain had come to be one of his pleasures. Indeed, he had fallen into a great rage one day with his mother because she had accidentally stood in such a position that he could not see anything of Alison save the top of her bonnet, and had warned her to take care and not do the like again. Good Mrs. Main was a little surprised, but she attended to her instructions and said nothing.

The other exception was the boy Bob.

Mrs. Main could not understand it, but somehow the lad had made himself almost indispensable during Mark's sickness, and now a stool at the fireside, which soap and soda would not wash white, seemed of right to belong to Bob in the evenings. There he sat and conned his lessons by the firelight in the evenings, ever ready to run an errand for Mrs. Main, or watch the house while she went out herself to make purchases. To be permitted to strike up even a very distant acquaintance with one who was so renowned for his fistic prowess as the invalid was reward enough for the queer little lad; and often had he sat when Mark's mother was out and the patient was unconscious, with his elbows on his knees and his face between his hands, content to be permitted to feast his eyes on the weak form on the bed. But now that Mark was getting better conversation began to grow between them, and the boy's advent was expected as eagerly in the evenings as that of the schoolmistress in the afternoons. On one of the first evenings when Mark was able to sit up in the bed propped with pillows, Mrs. Main went to make a necessary call at some distance, and left Bob in charge.

The lamp was not lit, but the fire was bright, and the moment the door closed on Mrs. Main, Bob's lesson book was shut up with a bang, his head settled in his hands, and his eyes were fixed on Mark.

"What mak's ye glower (stare) at me that way?" asked the young collier.

"I dinna ken," said Bob, without winking.

Then there was a pause, broken at last by the boy saying—

"Wull, Differty taury's terrier has had pups."

"Imphm," said Mark, carelessly, whereat Bob was much astonished.

"He offer't me ane for a shullin'," he went on.

"Did he?" said Mark, languidly.

"Ay; is't worth't?"

"Wha's dug's the faither o''t?" asked Mark.

"Tam Wilson's Ginger, that worrit the nose off your Bess," returned the boy.

"Wull he no tak sixpence; hoo auld is't?"

"Twa days," was the ready answer.

"Ginger's a guid dug," returned Mark, "but Differty's taury's not worth its meat. Wait an' I'll gie ye a pup aff Bess."

A pup aff Bess! Bob did not give Mark audible thanks, but if Mark had the least glimmering of the state of the boy's mind during the next five minutes, he was amply rewarded. Then there was the silence which is eloquent, while the flames leaping in the chimney played the most fantastic tricks with the shadows of the man and the boy on the walls of the room and of the bed.

"Bob." It was Mark who spoke.

"What?"

"Did—did—" and the words came out slowly as he fixed his eyes steadily on the lad, "did the Mistress thrash ye?"

"Ay," and the boy's eyes grew as defiant as ever Mark's own had shone when engaged in a fight. He thought it likely that the collier was going to mock him for allowing himself to be beaten by a woman, and he set himself to hold his own even with Mark. "Ay, ance."

"Was that a'?"

"Ay."

"An' whit way did ye gang back to the schule?" said Mark, without removing his eyes from the boy's face.

"Because she didna clype" (tell), was the answer.

"Aye?"

"She didna tell my faither," explained Bob.

"Didna tell yer faither what?" asked Mark, evidently interested.

"That I sent my teeth through her haun (hand), an' kicked her legs till they maun ha'e been black and blue," confessed the boy.

Mark lay back on his pillow and closed his eyes. Bob did not move his head or his hands, but he winked with his eyelids quickly two or three times, and something very small, that gleamed on its passage to the door, fell from each eye. Still his mouth and lips were closed like a vice as he waited to hear what his hero would say about his conduct. To his surprise Mark's next words were not about himself, but had reference to Alison.

"She's game," was his emphatic remark.

It was an indirect acquittal of Bob for having succumbed, and the boy felt it to be so. Then he narrated to Mark how he had been found all out [illegible], and how Alison was the only one who could be got, in the supposed circumstances, to convey the dismal tidings to his mother; all of which Mark heard now for the first time, which set the young collier a-wondering again. It was pretty much the desire to have an opinion different from others which had occasioned his resenting the uncomplimentary remarks about the schoolmistress in the public-house, but now she had really excited his interest. It might be that it was the dearth of things to think about which made his thoughts, such as they were, revolve round Alison, and no doubt circumstances had conspired to thrust her upon his attention; but, however it might be, there was no doubt that Mark was thinking about Alison in a reverent way, in which he had never regarded any other woman. Hitherto he had held a contemptuous attitude towards refinements and the civilities of life, for in his proud ignorance he had associated them with weakness and cowardice. To his bewilderment he found a slip of a woman displaying quietly an endurance and resolution such as it had not entered his head to imagine. He himself would have crowed over his vanquishing of Bob would have exhibited the serious wound in his hand as proving the difficulty he had found in mastering the boy: but this girl had hid her honourable scars. Mark felt humbled. This was a step above him. In the silence of the kitchen, lying with his eyes closed, and conscious that Bob's gaze was fixed upon him—Bob who was a living link between him and Alison—how could he help thinking of her. His thoughts were not very clear, and he could not have put them into words, but it half dawned upon him then that he would have striven for the victory with Bob for his own glory's sake, while the schoolmistress had done it for the boy's sake.

It was not by the sequence of logical thought, but by the true grasp of a strong nature that Mark caught the idea that motive was a better test of courage than action, and whether it might influence his conduct or not, it was true to him for all time coming. Having got this glimpse into the palace of truth, to go back to his old ideas was as impossible as to make untrue, by killing himself, the fact of his having existed. And there, unknown to her, on that bed a rude but proud nature bowed itself reverently before truth in the person of Alison.

Then came the craving which always follows a glimpse of truth to put it into practice. But what could he do, lying there weak and ill? Opening his eyes and seeing the boy still staring at him, he satisfied his craving a little by saying—

"Ay, Bob, I'll gi'e ye your pick frae Bess's first litter."

"Say as sure's death," said Bob, prosaically, dropping the dead fly into Mark's fresh pot of ointment.

For the first time in his life the young collier curbed his resentment, and with such a smile as had never parted his lips before, a smile at his own complaisance, he gave the boy the assurance he desired.

Then Bob turned to the fire, and opening his book began to pore over it. After a short silence Mark broke in upon his studies, saying—

"What lesson are [illegible] at, Bob?"

"My [illegible]"

"Are ye a gu[illegible]"

"Better nor son."

"Let's hear ye."

In a voice as loud as if he were addressing a large assembly, Bob began evidently at the point where Mark's question had interrupted him—

"Then said He also unto him that bade him, when thou makest a dinner or a supper, call not thy friends, nor thy brethren, neither thy kinsmen, nor thy rich neighbours, lest they also bid thee again, and a recompense be made thee. But when thou makest a feast, call the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind, and thou shalt be blessed; for they cannot recompense thee; for thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just."

"Wha says that?" asked Mark, interrupting the reader.

"I dinna ken," was the answer.

"Whit book is't?"

"The Testament," replied Bob; and he began again:—"And when one of them that sat at meat with Him——"

But Mark stopped him.

"Never mind reading ony mair the noo (more just now, Bob," he said, "I see you're getting on fine."

The dead fly had been plucked from the ointment. It would have puzzled Mark to have explained the connection which he saw between the feast spoken of and Bess's pup; but it was clear enough to his own mind to afford him satisfaction.

By-and-by his mother came in, and Bob went off radiant in the prospect of his coming possession.

Mrs. Main lit the lamp, and accidentally placed it on the table in such a position that a strong light fell upon the crayon portrait on the wall which had attracted Alison's attention.

Now it caught Mark's eyes, and he noticed it more particularly than he had ever done before.

"Mother," he said, "whaur did ye get that pictur?"

"Whit pictur?" was the answer.

"That man's head," said Mark.

"It was aye there I'm sure since ye ha'e mind," she replied.

"Ay, but whaur did ye get it?"

"What gars (makes) ye ask?"

"Naething; but I want to ken whaur ye got it," he persisted.

"I got it frae the man himself," was her answer, as she sat down at the fire with her back towards him.

"Frae the man himsel'?" echoed Mark, "is't the likeness o' onybody?"

"Aye," said Mrs. Main.

"It's no my faither?" said Mark, who had no recollection of the parent who had died in his infancy.

"No, no," said his mother, emphatically.

"Then who is't?"

"It's your uncle, my brither," returned his mother.

"Is he leevin?" Mark went on.

"Ay, he's leevin', but it disna matter much to you and me," she said, "there's no much to tell about him. He's got on in the worl', and made plenty of money. He quarrelled wi' me for marrying your faither, tho he wisna such rich then. But he had the prospect o' gettin' on, and was gled o' a chance to break aff wi' us. That's a' aboot him."

"He disna look like ane that would ask the poor and the blind to his feasts," said Mark.

"Whit d'ye mean, laddie?" asked his mother, turning round suddenly.

"Bob was reading me his Testament lesson," said Mark, with some shamefacedness, "and there was something about that in't."

"Oh," said his mother. Then there was nothing said for a little.

"Mither," said Mark, breaking the silence at length, "are ye vexed ye marri'd my faither?"

"No, a hunner times, no!" she cried. "I would do it the morn again."

"Weel, maybe your son 'll no dae sae much to vex ye again," said Mark. And having said this, he turned his face to the wall and covered his head with the bed-clothes.

(*To be continued.*)

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GORDON'S EXTRACT.

A SONG.

When the summer sun was shining
In the lovely azure sky,
And the flowers were blooming brightly,
Then they took me home to die.

Thinking ere the flowers were faded,
Or the summer on the wane,
Quiet and for ever silent
I should be released from pain.

Little knowing "Gordon's Extract"
Would renew my life once more,
And the boy they loved and cherished,
Should be merry as of yore.

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GORDON'S EXTRACT.

A CASE.

They said that he was dying.
I watched him day and night.
I fancied every moment
The spirit would take flight.
His life was hanging merely
Upon the faintest breath,
Physicians told me sadly
It was the approach of death.
But a dear friend I cherish
A medicine famed did bring:
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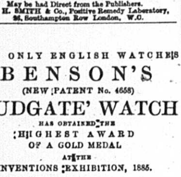
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Business Announcements.

A Political Figure Lesson.

THE Land Purchase Bill will not pass. The sooner that fact is recognised the better, especially by Lord SPENCER. The Bill itself is little better than a pious fraud, in which the fraud is at least as conspicuous as the piety. It is a Bill introduced on false pretences and based on inaccurate calculations, and yet, if accepted, it will inaugurate one of the most sweeping social revolutions the world has yet witnessed. We do not say that the Bill ought not to pass on that account. But we are against bringing the public blindfold to the brink of so vast a change. If we are going to use the national credit in order to transfer property from the few to the many, let us do it with our eyes open; let us discuss the momentous change with a full sense of the far-reaching gravity of the step we are taking, and do not let us begin an economic revolution by persuading ourselves that "for this occasion only" the truth of the multiplication table will be suspended in order to suit the convenience of a party leader.

A more tremendous premium upon the intimidation of the landlord was never devised by mortal man. The State rent charge will become the normal rental of all land in Ireland, and after forty-nine years no rent will be paid. In self-defence landlords will sell, and then we shall need, not £50,000,000, but £200,000,000 to fulfil our pledges. Are we prepared for that? If not, we had better agree to let the Bill drop without more ado.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, April 19th, 1886.

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SOMEONE wants to know what is more disagreeable than a "woman with a crying baby." We have an idea that the answer to this is, "The baby."

A MUSICAL expert says that only one man in a thousand can whistle a tune. And yet there are people who think there is nothing to be thankful for.

"ONE spirituelle girl," says a seaside landlady, "will eat up, waste, and spoil more food than any two men who sit at my tables. I'd rather board a bear."

"WHAT'S jography, Bill?"—"It's a tellin' of ferrin' lands that we know nothin' about by 'ento chaps that's never seen 'em." Bill got a government situation.

THE girl of the period now carries her hands in her overcoat pocket just like a man—partly because it is fashionable, and partly doubtless because there are holes in her gloves.

Business Announcements.

SIR WM. HARCOURT
ON HOME RULE.

THE LIBERAL PARTY REPUDIATE MR. PARNELL'S POLICY.

"I read only the other day a speech by an Irish Member in which he said that he deprecated outrages. I am very glad that Mr. Parnell and others have for the first time deprecated outrages. . . . But there has been a still more serious question than Boycotting raised in Ireland, because since the declaration of Mr. Parnell there can be no doubt what is the policy that he and his party have adopted—it is a policy of absolute separation of the two countries. How has that declaration been met? Two speakers eminently entitled to represent the Liberal party, Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, have spoken on this matter, and they have spoken in a manner worthy of their position, and worthy of the party they represent."—*Speech at Plymouth, Sept. 17, 1885.*

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Local and District News.

CONSETT.

Conservative Club for Consett and District.—A large and influential meeting was held last (Thursday) evening, in the Queen Hotel, Consett—Mr Rd. Murray in the chair—when it was resolved to form a Conservative Club for Consett and district. Officers were elected, and rules were adopted for the regulation of the same, after which the meeting was adjourned.

Death of an Old Resident.—We regret to record the death of Mr Adam Maxwell, of Templetown, Consett, who expired at his residence on Sunday morning last. Deceased, who is in his 65th year resided at Consett—then known as Berry Edge—before the commencement of the Iron Works and was one of the oldest workmen in the employment of the Consett Iron Works Company. Up to within a fortnight of his death he was employed at the "Saint" Pit, at which time he was seized with congestion and inflamation of the liver, followed by inflamation of the kidneys, and afterwards by paralysis of the lower limbs. By his death the Consett Baptist Church loses a consistent member, a faithful adherent, and a firm friend. Deceased leaves a widow and family, all of whom, however, are of mature years.

BLACKHILL.

A meeting of Conservatives, in connection with the Benfieldside Branch of the Conservative Association, is announced to be held at the Royal Hotel, Blackhill, this (Friday) evening.

Benfieldside Stock Auction Mart Sale.—Messrs Nicholson and Murray held their weekly sale on Monday, and although the weather was very cold and inclement for the season there was a very large company present, and bidding was brisk for all classes of stock, with a slight advance of prices. 19 fat cattle sold from £9 15s to £18 17s 6d; 95 fat sheep from 36s to 70s; 6 lambs, from 25s to 36s each; 15 grey-faced ewes and lambs, 43s per couple; grey-faced keeping hoggs, 19s each; 45 pork and store pigs, 25s to 62s each; 13 cows, calved or close to calving, £7 10s to £14. Beef, 8s to 8s 6d per stone; mutton, 9d to 9½d per lb; pork, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per stone; while cows and store cattle were making more money, with a better demand.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Wesleyan Chapel.—Our advertising columns notify that the Rev Jas. Cuthbertson, of Newcastle, will preach in Shotley Bridge Wesleyan Chapel next Wednesday afternoon, and in the evening will lecture, in the same place of worship, on "A Recent Tour in Egypt and Palestine." The lecture is of a highly instructive and edifying character, and is illustrated with various maps, diagrams, sketches, &c. Mr J. Buckham, of Lanchester, will preside. There will be a public tea provided in the school-room between the service and the lecture.

CASTLESIDE.

Castleside Conservatives and Home Rule.—Mr J. Scott, chairman at a public meeting held at Castleside, held on May 1st, when a resolution condemning the Home Rule Bill as introduced by Mr Gladstone, has received the following reply:—"Hatfield House, Hatfield, Herts. Sir,—I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to thank you for your letter of the 4th inst., enclosing a resolution passed at the meeting held at Castleside on Saturday, with respect to Mr Gladstone's Irish Bills.—I am, your obedient servant, R. T. Ginton. W. J. Scott, Esq."

ALLENDALE COTTAGES.

Primitive Methodist Chapel.—The quarterly conference of Sunday-school teachers in the Shotley Bridge Circuit was held in the above chapel on Saturday last, a goodly number of teachers being in attendance. Mr Wm. Campbell presided. The usual business was transacted, when it was found that the schools were in a fairly healthy condition, several catechism classes having been commenced with promise. Business having been concluded, a paper was read by the Rev H. Yool, of Consett—subject: "The relation of Sunday School work to teachers, the Church, and to society at large." The paper which, it is needless to say, was characterised by originality and freshness, evoked an animated and profitable discussion, in which the following gentlemen took part:—Messrs T. Mackey, secretary, W. Richardson, Geo. Summerbell, T. Swinsco, John Copeland, and Richard Job. A desire was expressed for the publication of the essay in one of the connexional periodicals. A committee was formed for visiting and reporting quarterly on the condition of the schools, and it was felt that a healthy stimulus was given to the work of Sabbath-school training.

DURHAM.

Suicide of a South Durham Farmer.—John Thompson, a farmer, of Grove House, Raby Park, destroyed himself on Sunday, in his barn, by cutting his throat. He was found dead. Trouble of a personal nature had oppressed him for some time.

The College of Science.—The Durham College of Science has acquired the site known as Lax's Gardens, adjoining the Leazes, Newcastle, for new buildings, and has abandoned the Singleton House site, owned by the Corporation. Singleton House, containing two acres, was offered at £10,000, and the site bought contains over six acres, and has been purchased for £16,000.

Durham Sunday Closing Bill.—Proposed Exemption of Durham City.—A petition is being numerously signed in Durham for presentation to the House of Lords, stating that the signatories would regard the measure as a serious infringement of their liberty, and praying that, if the Act ultimately passed, the city of Durham may at least be exempted from its operation.

Durham Sunday Closing Bill.—Uproarious Gathering.—In Durham Market-place on Monday night, the opponents of the Sunday Closing Bill called the inhabitants of the city "to come in their thousands and defend their liberties." The gathering, which numbered about 3,000 persons, was presided over by Mr J. Davison, and a resoution was put condemning the measure. The Rev H. E. Fox handed up an amendment, upon which a scene of indescribable confusion took place. The rev gentleman and some clerical supporters he had with him were severely handled, lost their hats and sticks, and if the police had not made a timely arrival probably much more serious damage would have been done, as the temperance party were were present in strong force. One or two opponents of the bill were ultimately "run in," after which the meeting proceeded in comparative order. The resolution was ultimately passed amid loud cheers and the playing of "God save the Queen."

Fifty Miners Summoned.—At Durham County Police Court on Wednesday, fifty workmen employed at Framwellgate Moor Colliery were summoned for a breach of the Employers' and Workmen's Acts by having, on the 20th and 30th of April, left their employment without having given due and proper notice. The men struck a few weeks ago in consequence of an alleged grievance, the manager (Mr Shiell) having altered the terms upon which they are supplied with coals for domestic purposes from the colliery.—Mr A. W. Granger appeared to prosecute, and Mr T. Wetherill, who was for the defence, said he had only received instructions the previous day in this case. As it involved important issues, he asked the Bench to grant an adjournment in order that he might secure the aid of counsel.—Mr Granger objected. The colliery had been stopped that day for the hearing os the case, and it involved a loss of £50 to the owners each day that the pit was laid idle.—Ultimately the Bench agreed to grant an adjournment for a fortnight on the defendants agreeing to pay £5 as the costs of that day's attendance at Court.

SOUTH MOOR.

Singular Death of a Schoolboy.—Last week, a lad named Robert McLaughlin, aged 12 years, residing at South Moor, expired somewhat mysteriously. The lad had been unwell on Wednesday last, but not seriously ill, as he ran about out-of-doors most of the day. About five p.m. he commenced to vomit, and continued to do so until his deat at half-past seven the same evening. McLaughlin had been to school for the three days' previous, and had not been seen by a medical man for the past four days. A medical practitioner named Hall, prescribed the patient some medicine for nettle rash, and subsequently stated that death resulted from chronic diarrhœa. No inquest was held.

MICKLEY SQUARE.

On Tuesday, at Hexham Petty Sessions, *Nicholas Proudlock*, miner, Mickley Square, was fined £1 and costs, or one month's imprisonment, for stealing a billiard ball, valued at 5s, the property of John Coulson, George and Dragon Inn, Hexham, on the 13th inst.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.

The Earl of Durham, together with the Hon. Hedworth Lambton and other members of the family, have arrived at Lambton Castle for a short stay.

The Salvation Army.—Special services in connection with the Salvation Army Corps stationed at Chester-le-Street were held on Saturday and Sunday last. Special contingents were sent from Newcattle-on-Tyne, South Shields, and other places. A grand tea was held on Saturday, and was attended with capital results. The Sunday services were in charge of Major Harrison, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Lumley Mutual Improvement Society.—In connection with the above society, which is newly formed and is entirely undenominational, and which has for its object the mental and moral improvement of its members, the first ordinary meeting was held on Friday night last, in the Methodist New Connexion School-room, kindly granted. The president's (Mr Marshall Dodds) inaugural address formed the subject of criticism, and altogether a pleasant meeting was enjoyed.

Shopbreaking.—Between Thursday night and Friday morning, the shop of Mr Greenfield, butcher, Chester-le-Street, was entered, and about eight stones weight of beef and mutton extracted. Mr Greenfield does not reside on the premises, but comes to his place of business every Thursday.—About three months ago the shop was entered, and a quantity of meat taken away. After this Mr Greenfield was in the habit of keeping a dog on his premises, but on the night in question the animal was withdrawn. The thief or thieves had entered the shop by the door, and, after satisfying themselves with the best joints in the shop, left, locking the door after them. The shop was securely fastened by Mr Greenfield at nine o'clock on Thursday night.

Co-operative Society.—Opening of New Premises.—After having been in existence something like a quarter of a century, and having during that time acquired the handsome block of buildings in the Front Street of their town, where their business is now carried on, and an extensive branch at Daisy Hill, near to Edmondsley, the Chester-le-Street Co-operative Society, with its 3,500 members, finds that it must still further enlarge its premises. A short time ago the society succeeded in acquiring a block of property at the north side of their premises. This property was then in possession of the Church—glebe land and Parson's House in fact; and it is upon the site of this house that the extension under notice has been built. The plans of Messrs S. Oswald and Son, architects and surveyors, Newcastle, were adopted, and the carrying-out of the work was entrusted in their hands. The whole is assigned to group and harmonise with the old store building, and will, with the addition at the south end, which is to be commenced with immediately, for a block with a frontage of 185 feet long. This south building will consist of butcher's shop, reading-room and library, cocoa palace, and other conveniences; behind, and rapidly approaching completion, are stables for 19 horses, fodder-houses, coach-houses, boiler and engine-houses, harness-rooms, cart sheds, cattle lairs, and slaughter-houses. Messrs Jos. Burnett and Son, Birtley, have been sole contractors for the buildings, the contract price being £6,000.

Alleged Theft from a Sweetheart.—At Hebburn Police Court, on Monday, *John Temple*, apprentice fitter, belonging to Chester-le-Street, was charged with having stolen a silver watch, the property of Elizabeth Young, a young lady of very respectable appearance, belonging to Boldon, whom he had been sweethearting. Elizabeth Young, who evinced many tokens of sorrow, said she was at the theatre on the 8th April with the prisoner, his sister, and his cousin, Miss Mavin. She had her watch slung round her neck and placed in her breast. The watch produced belonged to her. She did not miss the watch until two days afterwards. She did not remember putting the watch off when she went home on the night of the 8th April. On Saturday, the 10th April, witness told the prisoner that he could have the loan of her watch, as her brother had damaged his. At that time she did not know she had lost her watch. He knew where the watch stood, and could go and get it himself.—Inspector Harrison said the prisoner had been apprehended at Gateshead, and had been brought down to Hebburn on that charge.—P.C. William Holmes said he was stationed at Gateshead, and on Saturday afternoon last, about half-past three o'clock, he was on duty at Gateshead Police Station, when he received information which induced him to go to a pawnbroker's shop in High Street, kept by Mr George Hall. From what that person told him witness gave chase to the prisoner, who was crossing the street, but he succeeded in making his escape. Witness, however, apprehended a young man named William Aitchinson, who was in company with the prisoner, upon another charge. Afterwards he went back to the pawnbroker's shop, and received the watch produced.—Miss Young, recalled, said she told the prisoner that he might have the loan of the watch until he got his own mended.—The Chairman, addressing the prisoner, said the Bench thought it was a case for further inquiry, and he would be remanded, not upon the charge of stealing the watch, but upon the charge of being bailee of the watch, and fraudulently converting it to his own use.—Prisoner was then remanded till next day, when he would be brought up at the South Shields County Petty Sessions.

WATERHOUSES.

Presentation.—A meeting was held on Saturday evening, in Mr Coxen's long-room, Black Horse Inn, Waterhouses, for the purpose of presenting Mr Logan, assistant medical-officer, with an address, a complete amputating case, and a full set of N.P. tooth forceps. Mr J. Gray presided, and requested the hon. secretary to read the address, as follows:—"To John Logan, Esq., M.B., C.M., L.R.C.S.E. We, the inhabitants of Waterhouses, Hedley Hill, East Hedleyhope, and Esh Winning, beg most heartily to congratulate you upon your appointment as parochial medical-officer for Glenelg (co. Inverness), and take this opportunity of placing upon record our appreciation of your valuable services during your short stay amongst us as assistant medical-officer in sole charge. While conscientious in the discharge of your onerous duties, you have won the esteem and respect of all by your common courtesy and straightforwardness. We believe that nobody recognises your personal worth more than your official superior, and we are glad that so much trust has been reposed in you. While deeply regretting the severance of your connection with us, we earnestly hope that you will enjoy health, happiness and prosperity.—Signed on behalf of the subscribers (members of the commitee), Jas. Gray, Henry Bowes, John Charlton, Thomas W. Hughes, S. Coxon, William Brown, secretary. May 15th, 1886."—The Chairman, in the course of a humorous speech, alluded to the manner in which Mr Logan had performed his arduous duties. He was sorry he was leaving, but glad that he had secured a more remunerative appointment. He had great pleasure, on behalf of the inhabitants of Dearness Valley, in handing over to Mr Logan the beautiful presentation.—Messrs Hy. Bowes and J. Stephenson severally spoke in complimentary terms of Mr Logan's services.—Mr J. Potts (schoolmaster) had known Mr Logan very intimately during the short time he had been in the district. He never knew a more straightforward young man. He discharged his duties most conscientiously, and this testimonial was evidence that his honest services had been appreciated. He had known not one case but many where he (Mr Logan) had refused those fees which were his just due.—Mr Logan, in acknowledging the presentation, thanked the people of the district for their kind present. He had done but little to merit such a reward, and really after the flattering manner in which they had spoken of him, they would make him believe that there was nobody in the world like himself. He should always look upon those presents with pleasure, and now as he was starting the battle of life for himself, they would be of service to him. He trusted they would give his successor (Mr Mucklewraith) a fair chance, and he could assure them that, with only two days' acquaintance with that gentleman, he would prove a fitting successor.—Mr Mucklewraith responded in appropriate terms.

HAMSTEELS.

Cricket.—Hamsteels Red Star *v.* Colliery Row. Played on the ground of the former, on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for the home team. Score:—Hamsteels, 51; Colliery Row, 33.

STANHOPE.

On Wednesday, at Stanhope, the Hon. C. G. Legge inspected the Stanhope P.S. Division Constabulary.

Miss Murray, the Scotch evangelist, is leaving Stanhope for Eyemouth. Her farewell service was crowded on Monday evening.

The Salvation Army is making little progress in Stanhope. Two of the "Lasses" have left for Seaham Harbour, and have been succeeded by other two.

Mr William Wallace, jun., Martin Street, Stanhope, has successfully passed his examination for the Wesleyan ministry at the recent district meeting.

Miss J. P. Earl, a talented and highly-educated and accomplished young lady, of London, has been preaching to the Stanhope limestone quarrymen during the dinner hour, at the quarries, under the auspices of the Stanhope Evangelical Mission.

PELTON FELL.

A Farm Servant in the Police Court.—At the Newcastle Police Court, on Monday, *Margaret Jane Ridley* (28) was charged with stealing a silver lever watch and gold albert, value, £8, from the person of Ker Pringle, while in the Crown Inn, Westgate Road, about 10·30 p.m. on Saturday.—The prosecutor said he was a farm servant at Pelton Fell, and on Saturday night was standing at the corner of Pink Lane, when the prisoner came up and spoke to him. They went into the snug of a public-house at the bottom of Westgate Road, when they met a man named Laverick. Witness ordered some drink, and when the change was laid down, the prisoner took a shilling from it, but he (Pringle) said nothing. Whilst he was talking to Laverick, the prisoner stole his watch and chain, and ran off as fast as she could. She was arrested in Clayton Street on Sunday night by Detective Clow, witness pointing her out.—The Bench, thinking the evidence insufficient for a conviction, dismissed the case, on the understanding that should more evidence be forthcoming she might be re-arrested.

WOLSINGHAM.

Concert.—A grand concert was given by the Tow Law Choral Society on Monday night, in the Wolsingham Town Hall, which was filled with a most appreciative audience. The programme was as under:—March, "Israelites Eli," band; anthem, "Praise the Lord," choir; solo, "There is a green hill," Mr J. Hughes; chorus, "O Father, Whose almighty power," choir; sacred song, "Peace," Miss Emerson; chorus, "Gloria in Excelcis," choir; overture, "Caliph de Bagdah," band; part-song, "Dawn of day," choir; descriptive song, "The ship on fire," Mr Winstone; part-song, "Summer and winter," choir; song, "The Quaker's daughter," Miss Bluman; song, "Come into the garden, Maud," Mr Hughes; glee, "Old Towler," choir; song, "Thy face," Miss Emerson; song, "The long and the short," Mr Winstone; part-song, "Good night, beloved," choir; "God save the Queen." The choruses and glees by the choir were given in capital style, and reflected credit on their able conductor, Mr J. Hughes; and the soloists acquitted themselves in a manner highly satisfactory to the audience, while the march and overture by the band left nothing to be desired. Mr Winstone, however, as usual, carried everything before him, and delighted the audience by his capital songs, and was recalled time after time. It was his first visit to Wolsingham, but his popularity is certainly established. The concert was a success in every way.

CORBRIDGE.

National Schools.—On Monday evening, a meeting of the committee of these schools was held at Corbridge, Mr J. Hayle presiding.—Upon the motion of Mr T. Reed, a vote of condolence with Mrs Hodgson and the family of the late Vicar was unanimously passed.—Mr Reed was appointed correspondent to the education department, and treasurer to the schools.

GATESHEAD.

Alleged Shopbreaking.—At the Gateshead Police Court on Monday, *James Jenkins* and *Alfred Wilson*, two young men, were charged with having broken and entered the shop of Messrs Tyler Brothers, boot dealers, Bottle Bank, on Sunday night, and stolen therefrom a quantity of boots.—A lodging-house keeper, named Flannery, deposed to seeing prisoners emerge from a window in Messrs Tyler's warehouse, which is situate behind the shop. The men had some boots in their possession. Witness stopped one of the men, but he escaped. The boots were identified by the manager of the firm, and the prisoners were remanded for a week.

A Drunken Freak at Gateshead.—At the Gateshead Borough Police Court, on Monday, *Dennis Corrigan, James Downey, and Edward Archer* were charged with having broken panes of glass in Walker Street and Askew Road, and a square of glass and a tumbler at the Forresters' Arms, the total damage being £6 6s 5d. From the evidence it appeared the prisoners were all the worse for drink, and were returning home late at night, when they threw stones at several windows and street lamps.—The evidence was not considered sufficient to convict Corrigan and Downey, and they were discharged. The Bench, however, believed Archer guilty, and sent him to prison for a month.

BLAYDON.

At Gateshead County Police Court, on Tuesday, *Reuben Crow* and *Robert Wilkinson* were each fined 8s, including costs, for obstructing the footpath near Blaydon Railway Station, on the 17th inst.

ESH WINNING.

The Home Rule Bill.—Mr E. Foster has received the following letter acknowledging the receipt of a resolution passed at Esh Winning last week:—"10, Downing Street, Whitehall, May 12th, 1886. Sir,—I am directed by Mr Gladstone to thank you for your letter, and to say that he has received with pleasure the resolution on the subject of the Irish question which you have kindly forwarded to him on behalf of a public meeting held at Waterhouses.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, Geo. Spencer Lyttelton."

CROOK.

Alleged Indecent Assault.—*William Stoker* was on Monday brought up in custody before the Bishop Auckland Police charged with having committed a rape on Mary Fallow, on the road near to Crook, on the 8th inst.—He was committed to take his trial at Durham.

The Home Rule Bills.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Stanley, Crook, was held in the colliery school-room on Thursday se'nnight. Mr Clark presided, and there was a large and enthusiastic audience. Messrs W. H. Patterson (Durham), P. Carling (Lintz), and Donnoghue (Stanley) delivered addresses, and a resolution expressing confidence in Mr Gladstone and the Government, and supporting the Home Rule Bills now before Parliament, was agreed to. It was decided to forward copies of the resolution to Mr Gladstone, Sir J. W. Pease, and Mr John Morley.

MARLEY HILL.

Church Temperance Society.—*Marley Hill Branch.*—The usual monthly meeting of the above society was held in the school-room on Saturday evening. Mr J. Gilchrist (vice-president) occupied the chair. After singing and prayer, and a few well-chosen remarks by the chairman, an excellent and varied programme was gone through, and was well received by a large and appreciative audience. The following ladies and gentlemen kindly rendered songs:—Misses Harvey and Agnes Dewhurst; Messrs F. and A. Bone, J. Young, M. Errington, W. Palmerley, and W. Dewhurst. Messrs D. Patterson, Jolly, Thirkell, and a few more members of the Burnopfield branch, gave an amusing Negro sketch, in character, called the "Kaffirassizes" which highly pleased old and young. Mr Jolly also gave a stump speech which was well received. Readings were given by Messrs Gilchrist and A. Shotten, the former being *encored*. The following were also *encored* for songs, Miss A. Dewhurst, and Messrs W. Palmerley and M. Errington. The choir sang well a temperance glee. Mr L. Dewhurst presided at the organ. Singing and prayer closed another of these successful entertainments, every one going away evidently well pleased with it.

OXHILL.

Concert.—On Monday evening, the band and choir in connection with the Primitive Methodist Chapel, West Stanley, paid a visit to their brethren at Oxhill, and supplied a capital programme of music which was much enjoyed by the audience, who fully demonstrated their appreciation of the various pieces. Mr W. Atkinson, Stanley, was chairman, and was very happy in his remarks and amusing anecdotes. Mr Robert Pearson conducted the choir, and the proceeds are for the benefit of the Oxhill chapel. The following are the names of the pieces and the performers, and it is our pleasing duty to state that the band and choir worked well together, and the pieces were a success. Part I.—Gallop, "Fox-hunter" Band. Anthem. "Exalt Him, ye people," choir; song, "Send me a message," Mr Harvey; piece, "Beautiful rain," choir; waltz, "Life of the north," band; song, "Don't forget to write me," Miss Coxon; anthem, "Strike, Seraphs, strike," choir. Part II.—Waltz, "Sea sand," band and choir; quartette and harmonium chorus, "Sweetly come those strains," choir; duet, "Country courtship," Miss Summerbell and Mr Harvey; polka, "Cuckoo and cricket," Band; song, "The dumb wife," Mr Harvey; anthem, "Resurrection," choir. Mr T. Middlemast in graceful terms proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, band, and choir, which was seconded by Mr J. Walker, and carried by acclamation.

LANCHESTER.

The usual monthly meeting of the School Attendance Committee for the Lanchester Union was fixed to take place yesterday (Thursday), but as a *quorum* of members were not present, a meeting could not be held.

At yesterday's (Thursday's) meeting of the Finance Committee of the Lanchester Highway Board—Mr W. Cumming presiding in the absence of both Chairman and Vice-chairman—the Surveyor (Mr W. Dixon) announced that the snow was so deep on the fells last week, that on Friday last he had to engage men to cut snow four feet thick to open the road between Hunstanworth and Stanhope!

Joint Hospital Board.—The monthly meeting of this body took place at Lanchester yesterday (Thursday) afternoon—Mr Geo. G. Taylor Smith, J.P., being in the chair.—On the motion of Mr Hedley, it was decided that the tender of Mr J. W. Davison, furniture broker, of Consett, be accepted for the blinds required for the new infectious hospital near Leadgate. The other contracts for partially furnishing the hospital were not opened at present.—It was furthermore resolved that the hospital be insured for a sum of £1,000—the buildings at £900 and the furniture at £100.—There was no other business.

Social Gathering.—Last (Thursday) evening, Mr Geo. G. Taylor Smith, the Chairman of the Lanchester Board of Guardians, gave his annual dinner to the several officers and others connected with the Union. A large company sat down and partook of a splendid repast served up at the Queen's Head Hotel by the host and hostess (Mr and Mrs Towns). The remainder of the evening was spent in a social manner, a number of toasts being enthusiastically honoured, and the proceedings were enhanced by a number of songs by various members of the company. Mr Smith occupied the chair, while Mr W. Brotherhood (Master of the Workhouse) filled the vice-chair.

Rural Sanitary Authority.—A special meeting of this body was held at Lanchester yesterday (Thursday) forenoon, under the presidency of Mr Geo. G. Taylor Smith.—The question of applying to the Local Government Board for additional powers, under sections 150-2-5 and 6 of the Public Health Act, with a view to saddling colliery owners with greater responsibility in respect to the sewering, draining, and other improvements in villages, was postponed for a fortnight, on account of the absence of the proposer of the resolution (Mr J. Eltringham).—The Inspector (Mr Rounthwaite) reported that the Langley Park sewers had been flushed, and were all right.—The other business was formal.

WEARDALE.

Eastgate-on-Wear.—East Lynn presented a grand sight to lovers of nature last week. Rookhope Burn was considerably swollen with the melting snow, and rushed over the waterfalls in a volume. The place is interesting at any time, as there are evident indications of a Roman camp being located there in byegone times.

Bollihope Lead Mines.—The Bollihope lead mines of the London Lead Company just now are very promising, and augur well for the future. Uuder the excellent management of Mr C. Bainbridge and his staff of experienced agents they are likely to give employment to many of the dalesfolk in the not very distant future.

Prospects of the Fruit Crop.—The prospects of the fruit crop in Weardale are good, the late spring being favourable to it in consequence of the buds being late in bursting and the blossom kept back until now, when there is not much likelihood of severe frosts occurring. There has been one or two very severe frosts, but the trees were dry, and little or no damage was done to the bloom. The birds have done the most damage to gooseberries and red currants, in picking out and eating the buds, and stripping whole branches, excepting the very ends. Still, there is the prospect of an abundant crop.

Angling.—The present season has not been one of the best for anglers in Weardale, in consequence of the prevalence of easterly winds and the absence of flies on the water. In the early part of the season worm fishes were very successful just after the breaking up of the storm, and many good panniers were made. Some very large trout were also caught between Stanhope and Frosterley, from one pound and upwards in weight. The Wear fishing is injured by the lead ore washings in Upper Weardale. The Waskerley reservoir fishing is still to be 5s per day, a charge which is keenly resented by the working classes, whom it practically prohibits.

The Weather.—Last week's storm was unprecedented in the memory of the oldest inhabitant in Weardale. A snowstorm of such magnitude and severity in the middle of May is rare indeed. The moors were all covered with snow to the depth of a foot or more, and on the hills it was drifting as in midwinter. It is feared that the grouse will have suffered severely, as they are nesting. If the old birds remained on the nest they would have been overblown, if they left the nest in quest of food it would be blown over directly and covered with snow. No doubt numbers of nests of eggs would be thus destroyed, which, after the unusually hard winter, will militate heavily against this season's sport. The railway between Stanhope and Waskerley was blocked at Weatherhill, and high drifts five feet in depth had to be cut through. In 1861 there was a snowstorm on the 28th May, as many will remember. On Whit-Monday morning the snow lay about ten inches or a foot thick, but it fell soft and quickly disappeared. The storm of last week, however, had left its trace on the moors even so late as Tuesday of this week.

The Converted Wrestler at Home.—On Saturday evening, ex-Lieutenant Emerson Davidson, of the Salvation Army, better known as "the Converted Weardale Wrestler," lectured at Wearhead in aid of the new chapel trust. Prior to the commencement of the lecture, sacred selections were rendered by the North Grain String Band, assisted by Mr T. Dawson, Ireshope Burn, harmoniumist.—Mr J. Thompson, Burtree Pasture House, presided; and in introducing Mr Davidson, read a letter penned by General Booth shortly after Mr Davidson's severe treatment by the Sheffield mob, in which "the General" addressed him as "My dear Lieut. Davidson." The Chairman also read an extract from St. George's Presbyterian Church report on a mission conducted by Mr Davidson in their district of Hendon.—The ex-Wrestler, who looks the picture of good health and rotundity, prefaced his public address by singing a hymn, "In Jesus I'm safe evermore." and concluded with an exhortation on conversion.—The Chairman read a letter explaining that the designation of "Champion Wrestler" was an error of the Salvationists, as they all knew he was no champion. (Applause and laughter.) He never won anything except once, at Alston.—A vote of thanks to ex-Lieutenant Davidson, who is a native of Ireshope Burn, and whose chequered career has been heard of with interest, was then accorded, on the motion of Messrs J. Hewitson and J. Fairless.—On Sunday, Mr Davidson preached twice in the same place to good congregations.

FLINT HILL.

A Bull (but not in a China Shop!)—A bull belonging to Mr Jas. Bolam, butcher, made his escape, and ran into the dwelling house of Thos. Bell, at Flint Hill, and in a not over polite manner entered the pantry, scattering the ware in all directions. With but a little trouble he was got out, but not being satisfied with his former visit, he re-entered at the front door, and jumped into bed, from which place he felt indisposed to leave. With a twist or two at his tail he was made to retreat; the occupants being very thankful to get rid of such an obtrusive visitor.

TOW LAW.

Thirteen emigrants left Tow Law for America on Wednesday morning.

The Tow Law tradesmen have resolved to join the Crook and District Traders' Association.

Railway Accident.—On Wednesday morning, the engine of the passenger train from Darlington to Newcastle broke down at Tow Law. It was replaced by another engine, and the train sent forward without any serious delay.

Theft of Blacksmiths Tools at the Iron Works.—On Wednesday, May 12th, a man named Ralph Marley, formerly employed at the Tow Law Iron Works, was apprehended by P. C. Tones on a charge of stealing a number of blacksmiths tools, the property of the Weardale Iron and Coal Co. He was brought up before Mr Backhouse at St. John's on Friday, and remanded to the regular Petty-Sessional day at Wolsingham on the 1st of June next.

Social Gathering.—A number of the friends of Mr James Trainer, innkeeper, of Tow Law, entertained him to supper, on Monday evening, at the house of Mr Donaghy, Queen's Head Inn, on the occasion of his leaving for Ohio, America. Mr Leo Wherly occupied the chair, and Mr John McCullagh officiated as vice-chairman. After the cloths were removed, the chairman spoke of the high esteem in which Mr Trainer and his family are held by the people of Tow Law, and of his having been a member of the Local Board, and the general regret after a residence of thirty-one years, he should consider it advisable to leave the place. Mr John McCullagh and Mr James Rocks endorsed the remarks of the chairman. Mr Trainer replied in a very feeling manner, and the remainder of the evening was enlivened by the singing of Messrs McCancannon, J. McKenna, J. Rocks, and L. Wherly. A highly pleasant evening was concluded by the company singing, "Auld Lang Syne."

Auction Mart.—A special sale, in connection with the ordinary weekly sale, was held on Monday last, which also included the whole of the store cattle and sheep stock belonging to Mr R. Snowdon, Brocks, Bishop Auckland, who is leaving the Hedleyhope Farm. There was a large attendance of buyers. The afternoon, however, set in rather gloomy, and at times it rained heavily, which no doubt would have a militating effect on the desires of some who had intended to be present. The spirit of the bidding showed an improved tone in the trade, better prices being obtained all through. It was generally considered Mr Snowdon's stock sold exceedingly well. Forward: 13 cows, £8 10s to £16 10s; 6 fat cattle, £5 17s 6d to £18; 62 store cattle, £4 10s to £11 10s; 240 sheep and lambs, fat sheep, to 58s 6d; fat lambs, to 33s; keeping stock, twice-cross hoggs, G and W, to 27s; H.B. shearling gimmer and followers, to 45s; H.B. ewes and followers, to 48s; B.F. ewes and followers, to 26s 6d.

SWALWELL.

Band of Hope Anniversary.—The seventh anniversary of this effective and well-conducted Band of Hope was held on Saturday, in the Swalwell Public Schools. Preceding the soiree there was a procession through the village, and all the widows had a free invitation to tea. There was an excellent concert. Mr W. Speer presided, and the following took part:—Messrs N. Morpeth, W. Foggen, E. Soulsby, W. Dowling, and Scott; Misses E. Soulsby, Scott, and Duncan. Glees were given by the choir. The procession during the afternoon was headed by the Swalwell Temperance Brass Band.

The Recent Home Rule Meeting.—Mr G. R. Ramsay has received replies from Mr Gladstone and Mr Joicey, acknowledging the receipt of copies of the resolution in favour of Home Rule passed at the recent public meeting at Swalwell. Mr Gladstone writes a formal letter of acknowledgment. Mr Joicey writes as follows:—"Dissington Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 16th May, 1886.—Dear Mr Ramsay,—I am favoured with your letter of yesterday, sending me a copy of a resolution in favour of the Home Rule Bill now before Parliament, and I am extremely glad that the inhabitants of Swalwell and myself are in accord in this matter. You may rest assured that I shall do all I can to support the efforts of our great leader in endeavouring to settle the Irish problem.—With kind regards, believe me, yours sincerely, James Joicey."

WEST STANLEY.

Concert.—On Wednesday evening, a concert was given in Mr J. Forster's long-room, in aid of the funds of the West Stanley Flower Show. The arrangements were left in the hands of Messrs G. Forster and J. Robinson, who engaged the renowned Mr Rowland Harrison (Newcastle) and his company, which consisted of Madame Elsdon (South Shields), Miss Brown (Sunderland), and Messrs Henry and White, negro comedians (South Shields). Madame Elsdon, who possesses a sweet voice, sang in an artistic manner, "Pansie blossom," "Caller herrin'," "Afton water," and "Tapping at the garden gate." Her playing and accompaniments were of a first-class description, and amongst the pieces played were, "Oui vive" galop; "Fairy Queene" galop; "Murmur of the stream," and a piece of Madame Elsdon's own composition, the "Cragside polka," for all of which she was loudly and deservedly applauded. Miss Brown was also successful, and met with hearty applause for her singing of "Bonnie Scotland," "Doon the burn," and "The wanderer." Messrs Henry and White, the negro song and dance artiistes, were very amusing, and their efforts were much appreciated. Their pieces were:—Song and dance, "The silvery starlight," "The two cautions," "Transported for life," "The Tipperary christening," and a double clog-dance. The great feature of the concert was, however, the old favourite Rowland Harrison, who by his comical expressions and characters, combined with his ventriloquial powers, kept the audience in a perfect roar of laughter, from first to last, in his own songs, and in the duets with Madame Elsdon, the latter being "Huntingtower" (Harrison's arrangement) and the "Gipsy countess." The songs were the "Railway porter," "Bill the greaser; or, the wandering minstrel," "The old bass singer," "The white squall," "Cookshop man," "Bathing lass," and the popular "Billy Fine Day," all of which were of a side-splitting description as he rendered them, and sometimes amounted near to a question of convulsions with some of the audience. It is also pleasing to note that whilst Mr Harrison is so amusing in his songs there is at the same time nothing vulgar or offensive in them. It could only have been wished that the concert had been as great a success financially as it was musically.

United Methodist Free Church: Newcastle District.—The annual meeting of the Newcastle District Committee of the United Methodist Free Church was commenced on Wednesday, at the Paradise Chapel, Darlington. The Rev W. Boydon was elected to the chair, and the Rev J. F. Barnard appointed secretary. The Rev W. H. Brooks and Mr J. Bell were elected auditors of the district fund. From the chapel report it appeared that during the year, debts had been reduced £269, that two chapels had been built and 10 enlarged. The debts on ministers' houses had been reduced £265. The total amount received throughout the district for chapel building, &c., reached £2,449. At night a tea was held in the schoolroom, followed by a public meeting.

The Presidency of the Wesleyan Conference.—It is confidently expected, says the Press Association, that the Rev R. N. Young, the present secretary to the Conference, will be elected to the presidential chair. The Rev Joseph Bush, chairman of the First London District, has been in nomination as his successor in the secretaryship, but it is now generally understood that he desires it to be known that he cannot undertake that office. Other names have been mentioned for the secretaryship, but the general feeling appears to be in favour of the Rev Dr Stephenson. The name of the Rev Charles Kelly is mentioned as likely to receive nomination for the presidential chair.

PRIMITIVE METHODISM AT CHESTER-LE-STREET.

On Wednesday, the foundation stone of the new Primitive Methodist building at Chester-le-Street, situated at the Newcastle Road entrance to the town, was laid by the Rev J. Taylor, circuit minister, in the abscence of Mr James Joicey, M.P., who had been announced to perform the ceremony. The Primitive Methodists have for some time laboured under great inconvenience, their old and awkwardly-placed premises, in the heart of the village, being very unfit for the purposes for which they had been used. The new site faces the Mechanics' Institute, just without the river bridge, and a portion of it has been cleared of some old erections. On this space will be reared the structure whose foundation stone was laid on Wednesday. It will be 60ft by 35ft., with an elevation of about 32ft. On the ground level there will be a hall 47ft by 28ft., and 20ft in height. This will seat about 300 persons. Over this will be an apartment with a central corridor, on either side of which will be six class-rooms, each some 11ft square. Between £1,100 and £1,200 will be thus expended, and at some future time it is intended to clear the remainder of the ground, upon which an ancient dwelling-house now stands, and build a chapel. It should be mentioned that in the block now in process a chapel parlour, 28ft by 11ft., and a caretaker's house, are included. The style of architecture is Romanesque or Byzantine, freely treated. The architect is Mr J. Shields, Sunderland, who is superintending the work, which is being carried out by Mr T. H. Hutchinson, Gateshead. After a procession through the village, the Rev John Taylor assumed the presidency of the proceedings, which were also taken part in by Mr G. Pickering, Rev H. Oakley, Chester-le-Street; Rev H. Pratt, South Shields: Rev W. Baitey, Durham; Mr F. Knox, Birtley; Rev R. Shields, Spennymoor; Rev W. A. French, Jarrow; Rev J. Waite, Stanley; Mr Bones, Newcastle; Councillor Silas Kent, Gateshead; Rev J. Young, Gateshead; Mr J. Shields, architect, Sunderland; Rev F. Church, Wesleyan Minister, Chester-le-Street; and Messrs W. Wilson and T. Armstrong, trustees of the new chapel. After a hymn had been sung and a prayer had been offered by the Rev H. Oakley, the Rev J. Taylor read a telegram from Mr J. Joicey, M.P., who was announced to lay the foundation stone, stating that pressing engagements in London prevented his being present, and announcing his intention to give a donation of £10 towards the fund. The rev gentleman then briefly reviewed the history and growth of Primitive Methodism in the neighbourhood of Chester-le-Street, and having deposited in the cavity of the stone the bottle, laid the stone. Memorial stones were also laid by Mr Pickering, Mr Luccock, Mrs J. Mitchell, Mrs Wood, Mrs Jackson, and others. The gathering was subsequently addressed by the Rev W. Baitey, after which a tea meeting was held in the Wesleyan Schoolroom, attended by about 300 persons. The proceedings concluded by the holding of a public meeting in the evening. The sum realised during the day was £200.

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Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Crookhall.—No. 8, Blue Row, 19th inst., the wife of N. Willis, of a son.

Burnopfield.—19th inst., the wife of Henry Gatiss, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Wolsingham.—At the Register Office, 15th inst., William Fairless, of Hill Top, Stanhope, to Mary Ann Hall, of Broadwood.—Same day, William Wood, of Ridley's Terrace, Tow Law, to Alice Waddington, of Tow Law.—Same day, Graham Peart, of Kilhope, to Sarah Peart, of Broad Meadows, Kilhope.

Stanhope.—At the Wesleyan Chapel, 15th inst., John Walton, of Acomb, to Mary Hannah Gardiner, of Boltsburn.—19th, John Henry Stephenson, of Billingshield, to Mary Jane Phillipson, of Eastgate.

DEATHS

Consett.—41, Front Street, 19th inst., aged 63, Anthony Surtees. To be interred at Ebchester tomorrow (Saturday), at 2 o'clock p.m. Friends please to accept this intimation.

Blackhill.—Hawthorn Terrace, 21st inst., aged 63 years, Joseph Armstrong. Interment on Sunday first, at Benfieldside Cemetery, at 3 o'clock. Friends please accept this intimation.

Medomsley.—On the 13th inst., aged 2 years, Robert Wilson, son of Robert and Lizzie Jane Moffitt.

Dipton.—17th inst., aged 38, Thomas Jemmison, formerly of Low Bradley.

Whickham.—14th inst., aged 18 years, Margaret Ann, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Gardner. 19th inst., Clara Veronica, infant daughter of the Rev J. Marmaduke Hick.

Sunniside.—14th inst., aged 21, Thomas Kehoe.

Ovingham.—Bridge End Inn, 15th inst., aged 37, Richard Bruce.

Pelton Fell.—14th inst., aged 50, Margaret, wife of John Welch.

Durham.—31, Gilesgate, 13th inst., Maria Louisa, the beloved wife of Walter Stammers, and third daughter of the late Mr William Dickinson Little, of Medomsley.

Gateshead.—St. Edmund's Vicarage, 16th inst., aged 84, Jane, daughter of the late John Goodchild, of Pallion, Sunderland.

Catherine Place, 13th inst., Margaret, wife of Mr W. H. D. Longstaffe, solicitor.

2, Deckham Place, 19th inst., aged 36, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Hardy.

Heworth.—Cowpath Farm, 15th inst., in his 79th year, Robert Robson, farmer.

Crookgate.—17th inst., aged 57, Elizabeth, wife of the late William Pace.

Corbridge.—17th inst., aged 80, Jane, widow of Marshall Stephenson.

West Kyo.—18th inst., aged 63, Henry Hindman, grocer.

Waterhouses.—Brickflats, 18th inst., aged 16, Ellen, daughter of Jane Curley.

Newcastle.—25, Cromwell Street, 18th inst., suddenly, T. Waverley, representative of Jno. Mackay and Co., ærated water manufacturers and manufacturing chemists, Newcastle.

Birtley White House.—20th inst., aged 3 years, John Foster Spence, son of Robt. Coltman.

Percy Main.—High Flatworth Farm, 20th inst., aged 60, John Johnson, Prudhoe, surviving son of the late W. Johnson, Prudhoe Hall Farm.

Crawleyside.—15th inst., Wm. Tuer, aged 21.

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

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