THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THIS DISTRICT IS THE "CONSETT GUARDIAN," Which is Published every Friday Afternoon, and may be had of all Newsagents in Consett and District.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

☞ The *Consett Guardian* contains Leading Articles on Political and Social Subjects, Special London Letter, Our Ladies' Column, Something for Young People, Notes by "Incedo" and "Rambler," a Tale of Thrilling Interest, entitled—"Shaugh Bridge," and a wide range of Local and General News for the week.

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

THE *GUARDIAN* ATMOSPHERIC PRINTING WORKS, 59, FRONT STREET, CONSETT, ROBERT JACKSON, PROPRIETOR. PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, MEMORIAL CARDS, RULES, BALANCE SHEETS, INVOICES, POSTING BILLS, HAND BILLS, TRADE CIRCULARS, AUCTIONEERS' CATALOGUES, AND ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, Executed on the Shortest Notice, and with despatch.

No. 1,238 {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} FRIDAY EVENING, May 2nd, 1884. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Money.

THE INDUSTRIAL LOAN COMPANY advances Money from £5 to £500 to respectable Householders, at a moderate rate of interest and easy payments. Applications personally or by letter (strictly private), 20, Clayton Street East, Newcastle.—Manager, I. TURNER. Business hours, 10 till 5.

MONEY WITHOUT SECURITIES.—The Monetary Advance Company Lends Money from £10 to £500 to respectable householders, farmers, &c., on their own security, at moderate interest and easy repayments. Applications, personal or by letter, receive prompt attention, with the strictest privacy. Offices, Neville Street, (opposite Central Station Hotel), Newcastle-on-Tyne.—H. S. SCOTT, Manager. 539s

MONEY ADVANCED, in large and small sums in Town or Country, on Personal and Household Security, Farm Stock, Second Mortgages, Deeds, Life Policies, Building Society or any other Shares or Interest, repayable to suit borrowers' convenience, as may be arranged. Write or call on Agent, Mr. JAS. FRODSICK, Rose Mount, Consett, or direct to M. L. ROSENBERG, Cross House Chambers, 54, Westgate Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (opposite Mr Angus, Coachbuilder.) Established 1860. 696ʟr

Contracts.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Consett Local Board invite TENDERS for the performance of the following WORKS:—

1.—The Finding and Setting of about 30 lineal yards of Kerbing and Channelling in Front Street.

2.—The Taking-up, Removing, and Re-setting of about 40 lineal yards of Kerbing and Channelling in Middle Street.

3.—The Cementing of about 168 superficial yards of Footway.

4.—The Finding and Setting of about 56 lineal yards of Kerbing and Channelling at the top of Pasture Drift Road.

5.—The Cutting, Finding Materials, Laying in, Covering, &c., of a 9 in Sewer, leading from 12 in main sewer on Pasture Drift Road; length, about 200 lineal yards, including Bends and Junctions.

Plans, Specifications, &c., may be seen at the Offices of the Board on and after Monday, the 7th day of April.

Tenders, addressed to the Consett Local Board, will be received up to 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 7th day of May, 1884.

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

By Order of the Board,
THOMAS WM. WELFORD, Jun., Clerk.
Local Board Offices, Consett, April 3rd, 1884. 931s

Found.

FOUND, a Piebald PONY, 12 h.h.—Owner can have same on paying Cost of Keep, &c., by applying to W. TOLLIDAY, Park House Cottages, Witton Gilbert, Durham. If not claimed in Three days, will be sold to defray expenses. 61t

Wanted.

WANTED, a HIND at 13th May inst.—Apply to Mr. BALLENY, Greencroft, Knitsley Station. 41t

WANTED, a good, respectable General SERVANT, and to assist in the Bar.—Apply to Mrs. RAWES, Turf Hotel, Consett. 57t

WANTED, a strong, active GIRL for Housework; age, 16 or 17, must have a good character.—Apply at the *Consett Guardian* Office. 38t

WANTED, by a Laundress, a FAMILY WASHING; good place for Drying, &c.—Apply, Mrs. SWALWELL, Iveston Road Ends. 32t

WANTED, an active YOUTH, age about 15 or 16, to Deliver Groceries and make himself generally useful.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office, Consett. 22t

WANTED to Purchase Household FURNITURE for Cash.—Apply to ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett. 987s

WANTED, at May Term a good General SERVANT, who can Milk.—Apply, with References, to GEO. HOBSON, Harpersley Mills, *via* Lintz Green.

WANTED, a DWELLING-HOUSE, of 2 or 3 Rooms, in a respectable locality in Consett.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office, Consett, for reference.

BOARD and RESIDENCE offered to Ladies and Gentlemen. A comfortable, quiet Home.—Mrs. J. PROUD, Derwent House, Shotley Bridge. 499s

WANTED, EX-P.T. (Female), for the British School, Iveston: one accustomed to Infants preferred. Salary, £36 per annum.—Apply to the Master. 42t

WANTED, a General ASSISTANT for the Grocery Department at Langley Park Branch of the Annfield Plain Co-operative Society, Limited.—Application to be made at the Committee-room, Annfield Plain, on Monday Night first, May 5th, at Seven o'clock.

WANTED, AGENTS, immediately. Wages, £2, besides good Commission. Experience not required.—Reply, enclose Stamp, SURFACE COMPANY, Farnworth. 982s

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE.

LADIES requiring Servants; also, Servants wanting Situations.—Apply to Miss COCKBURN, at the S. R. O., 13, Front Street, Consett. 828s

WANTED, at once, COOKS, HOUSEMAIDS, NURSEMAIDS, and good General SERVANTS.—Apply, Miss SCOTT's Registry Office for Male and Female Servants, 3, Saville Row, Newcastle.

ASSISTED PASSAGES TO QUEENSLAND by steamer leaving Plymouth, May 21st, and by steamer leaving Glasgow, June 20th. Also, Assisted Passages to Canada, and Passengers Booked by all the best Lines to America and Australia.—Apply ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett. 28t

EMIGRATION TO QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA.

WANTED, 500 Female Domestic Servants, Farm Labourers (married or single). Coal Miners, and all classes of Mechanics. Immediate employment upon arrival, at high wages. Free and assisted passages granted by mail steamers every month.—Apply to Local Agents, J. DALY, 2, Shakspeare St., Consett; or J. HILLARY, Auctioneer, Tow Law

WANTED, Ladies requiring SERVANTS, Male or Female, also NURSES, INVALID NURSES, &c., and Servants good Situations, can be suited daily by applying to Miss PHELAN, Servants' Institute, 75, Clayton Street, Newcastle (formerly with the late Miss Leybourne). Hotels supplied from the Bar to the Kitchen.—Wanted, daily, Cooks, Kitchen and Scullery Maids, House and Kitchen Maids, Head and Under Laundresses, General Servants, &c., &c. 15s

FREE AND ASSISTED PASSAGES TO QUEENSLAND. Five thousand Domestic Servants, Farm Labourers, Miners, Mechanics, and good workmen of all kinds Wanted at once. Immediate employment obtained at highest wages.—Apply to THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION AGENCY (Chief Office for the District), 96, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD. Passages Booked to Canada, Texas, and all parts of America and Australia at exceedingly low rates. 453s

EMIGRATION! EMIGRATION! EMIGRATION.

WANTED, at once, for America, Canada, Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, and South Africa, Mechanics, Artizans, Labourers, Agriculturalists, Miners, Domestic Servants, and others. Assisted Passages to eligible Persons. Free Passages granted to South Australia to a limited number of Domestic Servants. Send Stamped Addressed Envelope for Particulars and Rates to DAVIES & COMPANY, House, Estate, and Emigration Agents, 23, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Handbooks on the Several Colonies, price 6d. each, or 6½d. by post.

NOTICE.—Having been able to effect special arrangements with the principal Railway Companies in the United States and Canada, we can book passengers direct from Newcastle to any railway station in either the United States or Canada, at lower rates than any Agents in the North.

To Let.

TO BE LET, HIGH HOUSE, with good Gardens, &c.; Workers-out preferred.—Apply to T. CARR, Dyke Nook. 20t

TENTS TO LET, on reasonable terms, 120ft. by 30ft. and 60ft. by 30ft.—Apply to THOMAS CALVERT, Grocer, Medomsley, Lintz Green. 911s

TO LET, SHOP in Front Street, Consett; for many years occupied by Mr. SCAIFE, Chemist.—Apply to W. S. TAYLOR, Selby Lodge, Consett. 39t

To Let.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, at Blackfine.—Apply to J. S. MURRAY, Benfieldside. 66t

TO LET, a HOUSE of Five Rooms (Home Cottage, Consett), with Garden, Greenhouse, and every convenience.—Apply at No. 3, Church Street, Consett.

TO LET, WESLEY COTTAGE, Green Street, Shotley Bridge, containing Five Rooms, Yard, and Out-buildings.—Apply to J. OLEY, Auctioneer, 10, Wood Street, Shotley Bridge. 46t

TO LET, HOUSE and SHOP in Front Street, Consett: Fixtures to suit a Draper, at a reasonable price.—For further particulars apply to Messrs. HODGKIN, BARNETT, & Co., Bankers, Consett. 21t

TO LET, from May Term, HOUSE, SHOP, STABLE, COACH-HOUSE, and other Premises, lately occupied by the Co-operative Society, Langley Park; suitable for Grocer, Draper, Butcher, or other Business requiring good Yard and Out-building accommodation.—Apply to J. G. RUSSELL, Durham. 51t

For Sale.

FOR SALE, SWEDE TURNIPS. Also, HAY in lots to suit purchasers.—Apply to Mr. E. BALLENY, Little Greencroft, near Knitsley Station. 18t

A NEWLY-CALVED S.H. COW and HEIFER, FOR SALE.—Apply to Mr. BULMAN, Woodlands, Consett. 953s

FOR SALE, splendid AMERICAN ORGAN, in Black Walnut; 7 Stops. Price for Cash, 10 Guineas.—Apply to A. PHILLIPSON, Auctioneer, Dipton. 71t

NITRATE OF SODA, of excellent quality and low price, at Northumberland Dock and Gateshead.—Apply to SCOTT BROTHERS, 2, Queen Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 49t

FOR SALE, a splendid HARMONIUM, in handsome Rosewood Case, 2½ Sets of Reeds, 11 Stops, and Knee Swells, in perfect condition, suitable for Chapel. Price £10.—Apply, D. MOLE, Dipton, Lintz Green. 984s

FOR SALE, RIDING SADDLES and BRIDLES HORSE CLOTHING, GIG APRONS CLIPPING MACHINES, and SINGING LAMPS.—THOMAS OWEN, 67, Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TO INNKEEPERS.—SPIRIT STOCK BOOKS. One Shilling each, may be obtained at the "Guardian" Office, Consett; or sent by Post on receipt of 13 Postage Stamps.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES FOR SALE, overlooking the proposed New Park, situate at Mount Pleasant, Consett.—Apply to Messrs. JOHN SMITH & SON, Shotley Bridge; or Mr. WILLIAM AYNSLEY, Middle Street, Consett. 451r

AN IMPORTANT FACT!

£10 AND upwards carefully invested in Options on Stocks and Shares is the safest and most popular way of rapidly making money on the Stock Exchange by the non-liability system. *Explanatory Book (New Edition) giving all details gratis and post free.*—Address GEORGE EVANS and Co., Sworn Brokers, Gresham House, London, E.C. 582s

FOR SALE, an unlimited supply of PIANOFORTES, in Black and Gold, Walnut, and Rosewood Cases, by English and Foreign Makers, on our SPECIAL HIRE SYSTEM, from 50s. per quarter for three years, when the Instrument becomes the Property of the Hirer. Every Instrument warranted for seven years. HARMONIUMS from 10s 6d. per month, on the same system.—DAWSON & Co., Pianoforte and Harmonium Warehouse, and Music Sellers, 1 and Saville Row, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 178r

Business Announcements.

SPORTS.—MEDALS, MALTESE CROSSES, CUPS, &c., in Silver and Electro, Suitably Inscribed, from 2s. to 50s. Cap Badges for Bicycle Clubs, &c., from 1s. to 7s. 6d. Designs and Samples on application.—Agent, T. H. KIRKUP, Ridley Street, Blackhill.

CHEAP STATIONERY DEPOT.

JASPER COCKBURN, STATIONER, NEWSAGENT, PRINTER, BOOKBINDER, CONFECTIONER, AND DEALER IN FANCY GOODS, 13, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, DIARIES, POCKET BOOKS, BIRTH-DAY CARDS, And STATIONERY of every Description in Stock.

Books not in Stock to be had on a Short Notice. 613s

JOHN FREEK, GROCER AND PROVISION DEALER, 23, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

HOT DINNERS, TEAS, and other REFRESHMENTS on the Shortest Notice and most Reasonable Terms.

N.B.—As J. F. has a REGISTRY OFFICE in connection with his Business, Ladies wanting Servants would do well to give him a call. 384c

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

VALUATIONS made for Probate and Legacy Duties.

Agent for the SALE of BUILDING SITES at the following places:—Benfieldside Estate, Broomhill Estate, Ebchester, Low Finings Estate, Langley Park, Consett, Leadgate, and Blackhill.

☞ All Business promptly and carefully attended to

R. VON DIX, THE PHOTOGRAPHER, MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT.

HALF-DOZEN CARDE-DE-VISITES AND ONE CABINET FOR 3s. 6d. SPLENDID FINISH.

SHEEP DIPS! SHEEP DIPS!

T. MILNER, Dispensing and Agricultural Chemist and Druggist, and Associate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain,

7, SHAKESPEARE STREET, opposite the Post Office CONSETT,

Is Agent for Consett and District for BELL & RIDDLE's Hexham Sheep Dip, MCDOUGALL's Non-poisonous Sheep Dip, COOPER's Sheep Dipping Powder, NESS & Co.'s Tar Elixir Sheep Dip, MORRIS's, LITTLE & Co.'s Chemical Sheep Dip, TOMLINSON's Glycerine Sheep Dip, WILSON and KITCHEN's, BIGG's, &c. Full descriptive Circular for above Dips sent per Post on application.

Luddington's Lambing Oils. Milner's Lambing Oils, excellent for Colic and Gripe in Horses.

HORSE BALLS. ALTERATIVE POWDERS FOR HORSES.

FELLON, CLEANSING, TONIC, AND OTHER DRINKS FOR CATTLE.

Dennis's Pig Powders. Cattle and Pig Spice in Bags 1s. each.

OILS, PAINTS, COLOURS, AND VARNISHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

ANTIFRICTION GREASE FOR CARTS, &c. Butter Colouring and Butter Powder.

Milner's Dandelion Podophyllyn Aperient Pills, in combination with the Podophyllyn Sarsaparilla Blood Purifying Mixture, are one of the best Family Medicines at this season of the year. Quinine Wine. Quinine and Iron Tonic. Invigorating Hop Bark, and Calumba Bitters. Corn Solvents. Tooth Ache Drops, Spasm Drops, &c.

TEETHING AND WORM POWDERS FOR CHILDREN.

Milner's Effervescing Saline in Bottles, an excellent substitute for Eno's Fruit Salt.

Agent for Mr. LAMONT'S Magnetic Appliances, the Eureka-tinted and other Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

TRUSSES, BANDAGES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS

NOTE ADDRESS:—
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, CONSETT.

Business Announcements.

SEND TO THE POST OFFICE

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

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

FLOORCLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS CUT TO ANY SIZE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

MORGAN AND DAWSON, FORTH HOUSE, PINK LANE (OPPOSITE CENTRAL STATION), NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

WORKS: KIRKCALDY, N.B. 14s

MARBLE AND WOOD CHIMNEY PIECES.

KITCHEN RANGES (OVER 60 SET-UP TO SELECT FROM).

STOVES OF EVERY KIND.

DINNING AND COOKE, HOT WATER ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, &c., PERCY IRONWORKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

SHOW ROOMS, 91, 93, AND 95, PERCY STREET. 691n

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

J. McINTOSH. (Cutter for the late Mr. T. S. Atkinson, of Consett), HAS REMOVED his Business to JESSAMINE COTTAGE, BENFIELDSIDE EDGE ROAD, BLACKHILL.

☞ ALL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

THOMAS RAINE, JOINER, CABINET MAKER, UNDERTAKER, AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL,

BEGS to thank his numerous Customers and Friends for their past support and patronage, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of their favours.

T. R. wishes to inform his customers and the public generally that he has now on hand a Large Stock of IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS, at remarkably low prices. Also, FURNITURE of every description Made and Supplied to Order, and of the best Workmanship.

T. Raine also desires to inform the inhabitants of Leadgate and surrounding neighbourhood that he has arranged with Mr. JOSEPH SLATER, at Mr. H. Lee's, Front Street, Leadgate, to take Orders for Undertaking. Black Cloth Coffins Mounted from 35s. All Orders received shall have prompt attention. 878s

EMIGRANTS! EMIGRANTS!!

EMIGRANTS Booked to and from all parts of AMERICA and CANADA, also to AUSTRALIA, at the most reasonable rates, compatible with accommodation. Recent Pamphlets on Canada and its Prospects free on receipt of stamp for postage. JOSEPH WETHERALL, Emigration Agent, Oxhill, Chester-le-Street, Durham. 826r

CARRIAGES.

OLD PARTNERSHIP STOCK.

MESSRS. ATKINSON AND PHILLIPSON, 27, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, being desirous of realising upon their old partnership stock, have decided to offer, during the next month, their entire STOCK OF NEW CARRIAGES at a reduction of £5 per cent., and their

SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES at a reduction of £10 per cent.

More than 400 Carriages are included in this Stock. The Newest Designs of Landaus, Broughams, Waggonettes, Phaetons, and Two-wheeled Vehicles of nearly every variety finished in the best manner.

N.B.—AS THERE ARE YET 300 CARRIAGES REMAINING, MESSRS. A. AND P. HAVE DECIDED TO CONTINUE THE ABOVE REDUCTION FOR ANOTHER FORTNIGHT.

Particulars and Drawings on application. Illustrated Catalogues Post Free. 920s

TRY J. GOODFELLOW, MIDDLE ST., CONSETT,

For the Best Value in

MEN'S OVERCOATS, at 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 16s. 11d., 19s. 9d., 22s. 6d., &c.

BOYS' OVERCOATS, from 4s. 11d., 5s. 6d., &c.

BOYS' SUITS, from 2s. 7½d., 2s. 9d., 3s. 11d., &c.

MEN'S HEAVY TWEED SUITS, from 16s. 11d., 19s. 9d., 21s., &c.

MEN'S BLACK WORSTED SUITS, Well-made and Bound, 22s. 6d., 26s. 6d., &c.

MEN'S TWEED TROUSERS, from 2s. 11d. MOLESKINS, from 3s. 11d.

CHEAP CALICOES, HOLLANDS, FLANNELS, SHIRTINGS, WINCIES, &c.

CHOICE MILLINERY, Lowest Prices in the District.

A TRIAL SOLICITED! 605s

PERSONS WISHING TO MAKE UP THEIR HORSES FOR SALE OR SHOW, SHOULD USE THE "OPTIMUS" HORSE MIXTURE.

IT IS UNEQUALLED BY ANY OTHER MIXTURE.

PREPARED ONLY BY JOHN HUME AND SONS NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, BRANCH—MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 583r

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DONALD BAIN, DRAPERY WAREHOUSEMAN, begs to notify his many patrons that he has removed to his NEW WAREROOMS, 71, WESTGATE ROAD, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, for the express purpose of devoting his whole time and energy to the COUNTRY AND WHOLESALE TRADE only. Wools, Yarns, Smallwares, and every description of Drapery Goods supplied at List Prices.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.

N.B.—Mr. MATTHEW WILLEY, Iveston Road, Leadgate (late with GEORGE HAWDON, Rate Collector), will be happy to wait upon you, on receipt of Post Card, and submit Patterns and Prices of our well-known Dress and Drapery Goods. All Parcels forwarded at once, CARRIAGE PAID! 879s

Business Announcements.

INDIA RUBBER STAMPS, FOR ... dorsing Envelopes, Cheques, and Postal ... eading Notepaper, Marking Linen and Pige... Monograms, Crests, and fac-similes of Si...

... DATING STAMPS, ... Sheets Free on application. ... AM COLDICOTT, ... N STREET, WALSALL. 783s

... N JENKINS, AUCTIONEER, ... ENT, AND APPRAISER ... LGAR STREET, CONSETT. ... leaving the Neighbourhood can have their ... ure, &c., turned into Cash on the shortest ... 660s

...KE'S NEW DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, ANNFIELD PLAIN.

THE Shop beside the railway gates
Has opened been by C. F. COOKE;
So do not any longer wait
But go at once and take a look,
At all the goods therein displayed,
In quality—both rich and rare—
And this much may at least be said,—
Minute inspection they will bear.
Examine well, the prices note,
The quality then criticise;
Mark well the easy fitting Coat,
The Shirts, and Collars, Cuffs, and Ties.
COOKE's Suits are noted near and far,
A ready sale they must command,
For neatness, elegance, and wear,
They are renowned throughout the land.
Some hundreds have been sold, and still
Their sale increases day by day,
For suits like these they must, and will,
In public favour make their way.
If then you want a useful Suit
Or Draperies of any kind;
Go to COOKE's shop and I've no doubt,
Full satisfaction you will find.

HUGHES & CO.'S PHARMACY, (From HOOPER & Co.'s, London), (LATE CURRY)

OPPOSITE THE NEW TOWN HALL.

PURE CHEMICALS OF ALL KINDS IN STOCK.

A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY SOLD BY CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

HUGHES' BALSAM OF HONEY. An invaluable remedy for Coughs and Colds, especially for Children.

QUININE and Iron Tonic, in Bottles, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. Curry's Celebrated Stomach and Liver Pills. Hughes' Rheumatic, Cough, and Neuralgic Pills. Savory and Moore, Ridges, and Neave's Food for Infants. Liebig's Cocoa and Extract of Beef. Kepler's & Hoff's Malt Extract. Hop, Dandelion and Mandrake Bitters, in 1s. and 2s. Bottles, a most efficacious remedy for Dypepsia in its varied forms.

EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA the Great Australia Specific for Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis.

Congreve's Preparations for Consumption and all Chest Disorders.

☞ SPECTACLES IN A GREAT VARIETY.

AGENTS FOR THE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS OPTICAL ASSOCIATION.

☞ ALL KINDS OF HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES KEPT IN STOCK.

ALTERATIVE POWDERS FOR HORSES.

CATTLE DRINKS, &c. OILS, PAINTS, AND COLOURS.

☞ ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

VIDE ADDRESS—
HUGHES & CO., 54, FRONT STREET, CONSETT

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE IMPROVED MAGNTEIC BELTS

For Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Liver Complaints, &c.
INVIGORATORS for Bronchitis and Asthma.
INVIGORATORS for Weak Lungs and Debility.
CHEST PROTECTORS for Colds, Coughs.
THROAT PROTECTORS for Sore Throats, &c.
KNEE CAPS for Sore and Weak Knees.
SOLES for Pains and Cold Feet.
Shoulder, Arm, Leg, Ankle, and Wrist Appliances.

THEY ARE UNRIVALLED for their sure Curative Power, and excellence of workmanship; and as they last for several years—and are REMAGNETISED FREE every year—they are, without exception, the most economical, effective, and pleasant remedy extant.

The increasing demand for our SPECIAL WAIST BELT at 21s., and SPECIAL LUNG INVIGORATOR at 21s., (formerly sold at 30s.), is conclusive proof that our efforts to supply appliances of GOOD POWER AT MODERATE PRICES has been appreciated. Sent Post Free on receipt of 21s.

MR. D. LAMONT has much pleasure in publishing the following LOCAL TESTIMONIALS. For further particulars and Price List see Descriptive Illustrated Pamphlet, Gratis and Post Free.

CAN SCIATICA BE CURED?
New Row, Haswell Colliery, Durham, February 16th, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in being able to testify that your Belt has been worth its weight in gold to me. Before I got it no one could have suffered more than I did with Sciatica, which was almost unbearable. I was advised to get one of your Magnetic Belts, and I can say that it did me more good than all other remedies, and I spent many pounds trying to get relief. I say to all who suffer—"Give them a trial, as you will never regret it." I have given mine a fair trial, and the first day I put it on it gave me relief in a few hours. I have had it about 16 months, and would not be without it for any amount. You can put this testimony in any paper you have a mind, as I can testify that it is nothing but the truth.—I remain, yours truly,
Mr. D. Lamont. JOHN WHITE.

CAN RHEUMATISM BE CURED?
23, Hendon-road, Sunderland, January 15th, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—My wife was a great sufferer from rheumatism for five or six years. Fully a year ago she was very ill and for a month suffered most excruciating pains. She was in this condition when I applied to you last year. I procured a Magnetic Belt, Soles, and Friction Glove. On going home that day I had her bathed and rubbed with the glove as you advised, and although she had been unable to get out of bed for eight days, she was able to get up that night at eight o'clock, three hours after the appliances were put on. She soon recovered after this, and from that time till now she has ailed almost nothing. She has had more comfort and freedom from pain since she has worn your belt than for many years before. You can make what use of the above you please, as we are glad to recommend your appliances to other sufferers.—Yours, &c.
Mr. D. Lamont. R. H. DIX.

RECENT TESTIMONY. REDUCED PRICE LIST.
☞ SEE DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, GRATIS AND POST FREE.

D. LAMONT'S MAGNETIC DEPOT, 44A BLACKETT STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

NOTE.—The Appliances are forwarded Post Free. 801s

Business Announcements.

WEDDING RINGS! WEDDING RINGS

WE continue to present a Half-Dozen best Nickel Silver TEASPOONS to each PURCHASER of our Standard GOLD WEDDING RINGS.

F. A. AND E. WELCH, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS, ANNFIELD PLAIN 930p

ROBERT SAVILLE, HAIRDRESSER, 13, NELSON STREET, CONSETT.

UMBRELLAS COVERED AND REPAIRED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

☞ GRINDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, AND PLATE GLASS INSURANCE.

ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett, the Oldest Insurance Agent in the District, wishes to draw the attention of the public to the fact that Insurances of every description can be effected through his Agency, and that the Offices he represents are noted for prompt Settlement of Claims.

☞ Note the Address:—ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett. Dealer in Steamship Shares. 782q

PRESENTS! PRESENTS!!

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND FOR CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS, CUTLERY, AND FANCY GOODS, IS

BUNN AND DICK, 10, WEST GRAINGER STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 458e

☞ WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, MAY 2ND, 1884.

LIBERALISM IN RELIGION.

WISE as the serpent, if not as guileless as the dove, Cardinal Manning ever is. Rarely does he forget the dictates of prudence amid the exultation of his triumphs. He had a right to exult in his sermon on the re-opening of the Brompton Oratory. There he stood in what will be the most magnificent temple which Romanism can hope to erect in London until the grand cathedral, upon which Cardinal Manning has set his heart, rises at Westminster to rival the Abbey. He can remember when the Church of which he is the chief English Minister was hated and persecuted. He himself has taken a great part in the movement which has made its progress the subject rather of philosophic remark, or of calm regret, than of bitter dislike to the majority of English people. To him, standing in that gorgeous basilica, surrounded by monks in array, priests in abundance, and all the orders of the Roman Church, himself a cardinal, and elevated by the pomp of the most impressive Roman use, it must have been rapture to think that he was still in England. "Fifty—thirty years ago,"—he exclaimed, "such a spectacle would have been impossible." The thing itself could not have been. Had anything like it been attempted, the bitterness of the national Protestantism would have overflowed. Instead of the crowds without regarding the functions of the day with a smile, they would have become a hostile mob. He lifts up his heart, and, with a voice full of emotion, praises the progress which has enabled the followers of the Vatican thus to establish themselves in the midst of the people who for centuries hated them. "We lived in an age of hatred of sacerdotalism—in an age when people of the world believed that piety and perfection, if these were real at all, were possible only to those who renounced the world; and it seemed to him that this stately building, embodying the mission and witness of St. Philip, was a great boon, and its opening a matter for common rejoicing to the Church, not in London alone, but in all England. Who 300 years ago, 50 years ago, even 30 years ago, would have believed in the possibility of what they saw that day? Surely the desolations of England were not for ever; surely this solemnity was a token and a promise of greater things to come. Yet they must not be too confident. At this moment there were storms under the horizon in every part of the world. In their hope, then, they must be far-sighted. But there was much to give them confidence. There was a change over the whole face of the land. Old animosities had died down; old malevolence was all but changed into benevolence—only they must be prudent."

As a matter of fact, what he calls progress is not in spirit and essence progress in his sense at all. The people of England have within the last fifty years been learning the lesson which the Roman Church never teaches her sons. They have gone further in the doctrine of toleration than John Locke, its most distinguished expositor. They have, in fact, imbibed that Liberalism in Religion which Cardinal Newman denounces as the most dangerous spirit of the age, and which Cardinal Manning has resisted with all his might. They have come to be charitable even to uncharity; to be tolerant even of intolerance. They recognise that Romanism has in it ennobling influences to some minds, and, not daring to dictate to the Deity what sort of minds He shall make, they freely grant full freedom to every form of faith—leaving each variety of human nature to find its own home. They believe no more in the exclusive claims of the Roman Communion than they did when they reviled the Papal Claims. They have no deeper sense of the mysteries of the Roman altar than they had when they denounced them as idolatrous. In a sense, indeed, they have less; for they have ceased to fear the propagation of the doctrines which are more to Cardinal Manning than life itself. He must not—however harshly he may judge us—mistake the spirit of the age; and that spirit tends entirely away from a Church which extorts implicit obedience to Authority; which demands unquestioning acceptance of Dogma; and the claims of which are founded upon a doctrine of exclusive supernatural succession which is foreign to the whole tendency of the English mind.

What we want to point out—though we shall be beating the air so far as Cardinal Manning is concerned—is that this advance of what is called Liberalism in Religion has had precisely the opposite effect to that which he and his school prophesied. They said it would lead to indifference. The doctrine that every religion is equally true, said they, implies that every religion is equally false. When they want to establish their proposition, they point to an assumed growth of Atheism, the prevalence of Agnosticism, the existence of Scepticism. They tell us that gentle ladies babble blasphemy in gorgeous saloons. They speak of us as always going after a new heresy. But the very evidence they offer to prove their point, in fact establishes the contrary. The advance of the doctrine of toleration, the increase of Liberalism in Religion, instead of producing indifference, has produced so much passionate desire for truth, so much sincerity, that really the [illegible] or woman who "does not care"—the [illegible] man or woman which was most common in [illegible] days—runs the risk of being regarded [illegible]strosity. We are all panting for the [illegible]. Nor is it possible for Cardinal [illegible] to say that this earnestness of opinion [illegible] by alienation from the Churches. [illegible] ago it would have been thought [illegible] that Easter Sunday would find a [illegible] every street in certain districts of London [illegible] everyone of them to the doors, [illegible] of them men and women standing for the service—there being no ex[illegible] an eloquent sermon, but only a desire [illegible] in the prayers on the chief Christian [illegible]rdinal Manning himself has been so [illegible] that he has contributed to maga[illegible] all forms of belief are freely [illegible] In one of them, he gave what was [illegible] benediction to the Salvation Army. [illegible] have thought it possible thirty years [illegible] classes who might have mobbed the [illegible] would, so far from being indifferent, be marching in procession through all our great towns, headed by trumpet and drum, and singing hymns to the Sacred Name? The rise of Liberalism in Religion has been accompanied by an increase of earnestness, an increase of religious life, an extension of the region of religious exertion. If the strength of what is called for distinction "Protestantism" is its toleration, its charity which looks kindly upon Cardinal Manning, and even lovingly upon Cardinal Newman, has been justified by its increase of earnestness and sincerity.

Parliamentary Summary.

THURSDAY.

In the House of Lords the Army Annual Bill was read a third time. Earl GRANVILLE, replying to Earl Fife, said the International African Association was established for philanthropic purposes by the King of the Belgians. The American Government had recognised the flag of the association, but he could not say whether her Majesty's Government were prepared to follow tha[illegible]rse. Lord DONOUGHMORE gave notice for to-[illegible]w to ask the Government whether they would [illegible] up the road to Berber in order to relieve Gene[illegible]rdon.

In the House of Commons Mr CHAM[illegible]IN, replying to Mr MacIvor, said there was no i[illegible] of expending a considerable amount of mo[illegible] repairing harbours along the coast, exce[illegible] as regarding employment of convicts at Dover. [illegible]rd E. FITZMAURICE, replying to Mr Salt, said he [illegible]as not at present prepared to make any statement as to affairs at Tonquin. Lord E. FITZMAURICE, replying to Mr Ashmead Bartlett, said no information had been received at the Foreign Office that Nubar Pacha refuses to hold office unless help is sent to Berber.—Replying to Mr Bourke, he said no official instructions had been sent to Consul Baker at Suakim as to the treatment of slaves.—Mr GLADSTONE, replying to Baron de Worms, said it was not a fact that General Gordon had requested Colonel Stewart to leave Khartoum.—Replying to Mr Bourke, he said Berber was undoubtedly in danger, but he could then make no further communication. As to Khartoum, there was no reason to modify the opinion he had given, that there was no military or other danger. The country undoubtedly felt a profound interest and obligation as to the safety of General Gordon. The Government fully recognised that obligation, and they thought it their duty to put themselves in a position so that should necessity arise, they could render the assistance needful. He could then say nothing further. On the motion to go into Committee on Ways and Means, Mr O'BRIEN called attention to the arrest of Fitzgerald, the suspected dynamiter, in London, and now lodged in Sligo Gaol. He insisted that Fitzgerald had been unjustly treated, and desired that Fitzgerald should have the privilege of securing legal assistance to meet the charges made against him.—Mr SEXTON also condemned the private examinations that had taken place of prisoners confined in Irish Gaols.—Mr TREVELYAN justified the action of the authorities in England and Ireland in the matter. In introducing his Budget, the CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer, after dealing fully with the receipts and expenditure during the last twelve months, estimated his surplus for the coming year at £263,000. A reduction would be made in duty on hackney carriages. As more than half of the existing gold coinage was not even legal tender through being light, he proposed to issue instead of half-sovereigns in gold ten shilling pieces containing only nine-tenths of the present amount of gold. The sovereigns would not be interfered with, but light coin would be withdrawn by degrees from circulation, and the integrity of the sovereign would in future be maintained without any cost to the ratepayers. Half-sovereigns would be gradually withdrawn from circulation. They proposed to reduce consols from three per cent. stock to two and three-quarters per cent, and two and a half per cent., offering terms to existing holders for conversion. This would probably be done voluntarily by holders, as they were not desirous of applying their compulsory powers if they can attain the same end by voluntary agreement.

FRIDAY.

Replying to the Earl of Donoughmore in the House of Lords, Earl Granville stated that Berber was certainly in danger. The Government had received communications on the subject and had answered them, but it was not desirable to give further details at present. The Government acknowledged the obligations they, in common with the country, were under as to the safety of General Gordon, and that acknowledgement involved the responsibility of carrying out the duties imposed by those obligations. Sir Henry Gordon, brother of the gallant general, shared the opinion of the Government that at present Khartoum was not in any military danger. The Marquis of SALISBURY deprecated the conduct of the noble earl in refusing to answer questions on this subject on Thursday, because of the absence of notice; but Earl Granville replied that the practice of requiring notice ought to be maintained.

In the House of Commons there was a morning sitting, the first two hours and a half of which were occupied by a discussion on the Stockton-Carrs Railway Bill, a private measure moved by Mr Dodds, and opposed by Mr James Lowther. It was eventally read a third time by 126 votes to 117. Notice was given by Lord R. CHURCHILL that when Mr Childers moved the second reading of the Bill for "Debasing the Gold Coinage," he should move that it be read a second time that day six months. Mr DODSON announced, with reference to the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill, that the Government would persevere with the bill, but having respect to the decision of Tuesday, would set down alterations, practically embodying the determination of the House. The bill, he said, would be proceeded with on Tuesday next. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then moved the second reading of the Municipal Election Corrupt and Illegal Practices Bill. He stated that it was impossible to apply the maximum scale expenditure at Parliamentary elections to municipal elections. There had been a marked lowering of the persons willing to enter into municipal bodies in recent years, and therefore no obstacles should be put in their way. But it did not appear to be the expenses, but the process of election, and sometimes the consequences of petitions that brought about that state of things. He did not attempt, therefore, to deal with expenditure in this bill, which, with that exception, was substantially the same as the bill relating to parliamentary elections. After a lengthened discussion, Mr WARTON "talked" out the Bill. The Public Health (Confirmation of Bye-laws) Bill was afterwards read a third time, when the House suspended. At the evening sitting, Mr HUBBARD called attention to the composition of the public revenue, and moved a resolution to the effect that, accepting the principle that would adjust every man's taxation to his ability, this House desires that local and imperial taxation shall, whenever they are coincident, be levied upon a common basis and by a common measure of value.

MONDAY.

In the House of Lords Earl GRANVILLE informed the Earl of Galloway that he could not at present answer a question as to the impossibility of sending a relief expedition to Berber. The Duke of RICHMOND and GORDON read the reply of the Duchess of Albany to the vote of condolence passed by their lordships on the death of her husband.

The Marquis of STAFFORD appeared at the bar of the House of Commons and read the reply of the Duchess of Albany to the vote of condolence on the death of her husband. The Speaker went to the Upper House and heard the Royal assent signified to the Army Bill. Questioned about Berber and Khartoum, Mr Gladstone declined to add anything to the statements he had previously made, and said the Government had no final intelligence as to the fate of the first-named place. Replying to Mr Dawney, the right hon. gentleman said that, if General Gordon's safety should be endangered, the Government would have certain responsibilities, and these it could not transfer to any voluntary organisation. On the motion to go into committee on the Franchise Bill, Mr RAIKES moved that the committee be instructed to enlarge the scope of the bill so as to include redistribution. Mr GLADSTONE having declined to discuss the amendment and advised his followers to do the same, on the ground that the question involved in it had been threshed out on the second reading, Lord R. CHURCHILL denounced the attempted tyranny of the Prime Minister. As no Ministerialist rose to reply, Mr BRODRICK, by way of protest, moved the adjournment of the debate. This was defeated by 108 votes to 71. The debate was then continued for several hours, by Opposition speakers exclusively, on Mr Raikes's amendment, which, on a division taken at midnight, was rejected by 174 votes to 147—a majority of 27 for the Government. A proposal by Mr TOMLINSON was negatived by 158 to 132—majority, 26. The debate on the motion for going into Committee on the Bill was adjourned till Thursday.

TUESDAY.

The Duke of Marlborough took his seat in the House of Lords. At the instance of the Marquis of SALISBURY a bill for removing certain defects in the Married Women's Property Act of 1882 was read a second time. Replying to Earl De La Warr, the Earl of DERBY explained the circumstances under which the Colonial Secretary of Malta had been created lieutenant-governor of the island, and he combatted the suggestion put forward by the Earl of Carnarvon and the Earl of Longford that any conflict of jurisdiction could arise between the official in question and the military governor. Lord CASTLETOWN moved a resolution requiring that, in any measure to secure facilities to tenants in Ireland for the purchase of their holdings, provision should be made for enabling landowners pecuniarily injured by the Irish Land Act to raise money to pay off charges affecting their estates. The Earl of KIMBERLEY denied that the landlords were entitled to compensation in this or any other form, on account of the agrarian legislation of 1881. After discussion the motion was withdrawn, Lord CASTLETOWN reserving the right to raise the point again.

In the House of Commons there was a morning sitting, when Ministers were again questioned respecting affairs in Egypt and the Soudan, without eliciting any new facts of importance, or any further declaration of policy. Pressed by Mr CHAPLIN as to whether the Government still considered the position of General Gordon secure, the Marquis of HARTINGTON asked that notice should be given of the question. The Cattle Diseases Bill was further considered in committee. The new amendment proposed by Mr DOBSON to Clause 1 was accepted by Mr CHAPLIN, as being in accordance with the wishes of the majority; and, though stoutly opposed by Mr BROADHURST and others, was carried on a division by 357 votes to 48. Other amendments were disposed of, and progress was reported. At the evening sitting Mr BRODRICK moved a resolution, which Mr ACLAND seconded, declaring that "the position of school teachers in public elementary schools, appointed 1846-51, in respect of pensions, is detrimental to the best interests of education, and requires the further consideration of Her Majesty's Government." Mr MUNDELLA, speaking for the Education Department, announced that it had been decided to meet the equitable claims of the teachers in question by guaranteeing their pensions. Mr BRODRICK therefore withdrew his motion.

WEDNESDAY.

In the House of Commons, Sir JOHN HAY gave notice that he would ask the Prime Minister whether the simultaneous withdrawal of all the Liberal members at eleven o'clock on Tuesday night was by Ministerial arrangement, and whether public business was advanced by such proceedings as took place on that night. Dr. CAMERON moved the second reading of the Disposal of the Dead (Regulations) Bill. He said that the Bill would legalise cremation, which the Home Secretary, despite his assertion that the practice was an outrage upon public decency, was powerless to prevent. During the past year there had been four cases of cremation in England, and Mr Justice Stephen had declared that there was nothing illegal in the practice. On every ground of public policy it would be more rational to prohibit burials than to prohibit cremation. The present system of burial had produced plagues and spread the worst diseases. Dr. FARQUHARSON, in seconding the motion, pointed out the special importance of cremation to Lonnon, where the population was doubled every fifty years, and where the graveyards were overcrowded and often dangerous to health. He exhibited, amid laughter, some of the white ashes of a cremated body in a small globular bottle. Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT said the speeches of the promoters of the Bill involved two propositions. First, that the present burial laws were extremely defective, and that persons were buried without sufficient provision against improper treatment. The second was that the present mode of burial was injurious to public health, and ought to be prevented. He should, therefore, expect the Bill to provide for an adequate and universal examination of bodies before burial, and, secondly, a Bill with wise precautions for burning all bodies. But the Bill provided neither of these things for the purpose of carrying out the propositions of its promoters. The Bill for the purposes would be totally impracticable. He admitted that cremation was not illegal, but the judgment of Mr Justice Stephen was not an argument in favour of cremation. The only bodies quoted in favour of cremation was the Commissioners of Sewers and the Corporation of London. Well, they were advanced bodies, and now the House was told that they were building for themselves a funeral pyre. He thought it would be extremely unwise and imprudent to endeavour to force upon the minds of people not prepared for it a measure of this character. Sir Lyon Playfair, Sir George Campbell, Sir Richard Cross, Mr Labouchere, and other members followed, and on a division the second reading was rejected by 149 against 79 votes. Mr T. DICKSON moved the second reading of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, Purchase Clause Bill, the object of which, he said, was to amend and extend the advantage of the purchase clauses of the Land Act. Mr Plunket, Mr Parnell, and Mr Trevelyan having spoken, the debate stood adjourned. In answer to a question, Mr TREVELYAN said he hoped to introduce the Government Bill on the subject in about a fortnight.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.—The return for the week ending April 26th shows a decrease of £18,697, compared with the corresponding period last year. The only increase is in passengers, £838—the decreases being:—Merchandise and cattle, £8,389; minerals, £11,028; and dock dues £118. The total decrease to date is £76,367.

THE BAPTIST UNION.—The annual session of the Baptist Union opened on Monday in Bloomsbury Chapel, London. The Presidential address was delivered by the Rev R. Glover, Bristol, who discoursed upon the gift of prophecy. The report showed an increase in the membership for the year of 14,000. Some formal business followed the adoption of the report, including the nomination of the Rev Dr. Samuel Green as vice-president.

THROAT IRRITATION AND COUGH.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d., tins, 1s. 1½d., labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received: "Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, M.D., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

UNQUALIFIED "COLLIERY DOCTORS."—In his monthly circular to the members of the Durham Miners' Association, Mr Crawford deals with the following amongst other topics:—"You should not only protest but positively refuse having these unqualified men pitched amongst you, either by owners or other qualified medical men. It is quackery of the worst kind. A qualified man is put down as the "colliery doctor," and men are supposed to subscribe to him, but as he cannot possibly attend himself he appoints an assistant, who is sometimes not qualified as a medical man. He has not taken a diploma, and is, therefore, not licensed to practice. Sometimes these qualified men draw from collieries, as clear gain, many pounds in the fortnight, more than they pay their unqualified assistants, and yet the qualified man, in whose name everything is done, is but seldom seen on the spot. Whether your doctor be a principal, or an assistant, insist upon it that he must be of your own choice, and a qualified medical practitioner."

SPECIAL LONDON LETTER.

Mr. Gladstone's "covenants" made by the late Government, under which he was bound to support the Khedive and to enter upon the Egyptian campaign, are surely inadequately represented in some quarters. It is said that they resolve themselves into the record of a conversation between Lord Salisbury and M. Waddington in which Lord Salisbury said he would "earnestly support the Khedive." I am sure that Mr. Gladstone meant more than this; for an agreement between partners is no "covenant" as regards third parties.

Mr. Albert Grey, having personally answered my free advertisement for a precedent upon which he could base his demand for the postponement of the operation of the Franchise Bill until the Redistribution Bill has been carried, makes an explanation which it is worth while to repeat. He does not propose in so many words that "this Act shall not come into operation until a measure has been carried for the redistribution of seats." He is content to propose that the bill shall not be operative until January, 1887. He argues that if a Redistribution Bill fails next year, it will be impossible for the Government to carry on its task without an appeal to the people through 1886, and to keep itself in power until 1887. Consequently, Ministers will be bound to make Redistribution fairly satisfactory to both parties. On the other hand, it is quite possible that the Conservatives may use the amendment to force a Dissolution on the old lines, in order that they may have the chance of getting Redistribution into their own hands. On the whole, however, I am disposed to regard Mr. Albert Grey's amendment as a reasonable one. In the northern counties the increased Franchise without Redistribution means that the whole political power will be placed in the hands of what is, to all intents and purposes, the urban population.

According to the *Standard*, "the amendment proposed by Mr. Dodson which was, it is understood, drafted by Mr. Heneage, in consultation with the Chancellor of the Duchy, fails to meet the views of some of the county members on the Liberal side of the House. Among the Conservative members representing the agricultural interest, there is a disposition to suspend judgment upon the Amendment." This is inaccurate. Of course, no compromise is, in one sense, a satisfaction to both parties; if it were not regarded by both as unsatisfactory in the abstract sense, it would not be a compromise. Lord Carlingford, however, is the one person most dissatisfied, since he has had to make the largest concession. But, as a compromise, Mr. Dodson's suggestion commends itself as satisfactory to the representatives of the farmers, and will be accepted without much demur by their members.

The report of the Committee on Public Petitions last week is the biggest that I remember. It is simply crammed with petitions in favour of Sunday Closing, the mere enumeration of which occupies nearly 100 folio pages. Sir Charles Forster and his colleagues have had to examine and pass no fewer than 4,680 petitions, the signatures to which—often one for a large meeting—are more than a quarter of a million. They come from all parts of the country, and all earnestly pray the House to close public-houses on the day of rest. Whatever petitions may be worth, such a demonstration as this is worth noting.

Mr. Warton demanding the right to explain his interruptions is a fine sight. That he should interrupt was bad enough; but the pinnacle of audacity was reached when he claimed the privilege of wasting more time in explanations in the middle of Mr. Gladstone's speech. To this Mr. Peel, amiable as he is, would not consent. So Mr. Warton must content himself with ejaculations of which no one but the Prime Minister takes any notice.

The National Press Agency has published for the Liberal Central Association "An Election Guide," prepared by Mr. H. Asquith. This useful volume is, in short, a dictionary of the Corrupt Practices Act, and is intended to enable candidates, election agents, and other persons engaged in Parliamentary contests to avoid the pitfalls which are so plentiful under the new law. Of the exceeding care with which an election agent has to walk, one passage affords a good illustration. The agent has to consider what expenditure is within the Act. "In the first place he must determine whether any assistance he receives amounts to a contribution towards the management and conduct of the election. If, for instance, he receives canvassing books sufficiently prepared to enable a canvass to be carried on by these means, this would clearly go in relief of the expenditure he would otherwise have to incur. If, on the other hand, he were to obtain information from the secretary of an association in order to enable his own clerk to frame the canvassing books, he would probably not be required to debit his account simply because such information had assisted him."

There is bad news about the fruit crop. I learn from the *Farming World* that the orchards in "the Garden of England" present a sad picture of destruction. "What promised to be a most abundant crop has suddenly been almost annihilated. To say nothing of apple, pear, plum, and other top fruit, the raspberry is terribly affected; yesterday upon one strawberry stool, containing 28 blooms, no less than 27 were frozen. Gooseberries will, we fear, equally suffer. This is sad news to agriculturists who put in young raspberry canes in lieu of growing wheat, which has been such a market drug of late." The same story seems universal.

Vanity Fair comments in its tasteful way on the exploits of Hugo Schenk, the Vienna monster, who murdered cooks and housemaids for their earnings. Why not? asks Mr. Gibson Bowles, who dislikes cooks and housemaids. "I was extremely sorry to hear that Mr. Hugo Schenk was hanged on Tuesday, because I think it would be desirable in the interests of employers that as many cooks and housemaids should be Schenked as possible." It is a pity Mr. Gibson Bowles does not try his hand at the wholesale murder of female servants. Had Schenk lived in England, he says, "his undoubted talent for bloodshed and confiscation would unquestionably have assured him a seat in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet—though, perhaps, of the two alternatives, being hanged at Vienna will reflect less discredit on his memory." Very refined and brilliant, this satire—especially from the pen of the man who prides himself on his high breeding, and who makes brutal jests over the murder of cooks and housemaids.

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 Druggist, Manchester

THE REV W. BAITEY AND THE DURHAM MINERS.

We have appended a full report of the address delivered by the Rev Wm. Baitey, Primitive Methodist Minister (formerly superintendent of the Consett Circuit, and now of Durham) at the half-yearly meeting of the council of the Durham County Franchise Association, and which we think will prove very interesting to the majority of our readers who were personally acquainted with the rev. gentleman:—

Mr BAITEY, who was received with cheers, said he must thank them for the opportunity they had given him of taking part in a meeting of so representative a character as that then assembled. The object of their meeting was to discuss those principles and interests which were alike of interest to them and to him as citizens. Indeed, they might regard the present moment as one of very great importance when they remembered that they had passing through the House of Commons a Bill which was introduced by the Government for the purpose of securing the extension of the franchise to the masses of the people—a Bill which the Government had been pledged to introduce. They had also had foreshadowed by the Prime Minister a Bill for the Redistribution of Seats, so that they might have a fair and equitable representation of the people in the great centres of population. Then there were certain other measures of home legislation that they had anxiously looked forward to, and hoped soon to see carried out. Respecting these measures, and especially the great measure of reform to which he had referred, he had no fear but that they would be successful. There were those in some quarters who entertained apprehensions that the Reform Bill would be rejected in the House of Lords, but he thought the time had gone by when the masses of the people really cared very much for what the House of Lords could do (applause). Any way, they were not afraid of any stand which the House of Lords might think fit to take in this matter; and when they considered the fact that they had in the House of Commons a majority of 130 in favour of the Bill, he thought they were not likely to allow the House of Lords to hinder the people attaining their just aspirations, or to allow that House to frustrate their political enfranchisement. He trusted that they would all resolve and unite to strengthen the hands of the Government in the further stages of this Bill, and to show the Government that the trust and confidence they placed in the support of the people was not a confidence or trust reposed in vain. They might regard the present as a crisis, although they scarcely seemed to be aware that they had really anything of the nature of a crisis in progress so quiet had everything gone on. Yet they could not but regard the present as an epoch in history. A great responsibility rested upon them, and it was to discharge their duty and to play the part of noble and honourable men, so that they might have the satisfaction of knowing that they had done something towards the solution of the great object they had in view. It might be that in the future stages of the progress of the Bill there might be a greater struggle than they might at present surmise, but he hoped that whatever might be the character of the struggle they might be found true and unwavering in their support of the Government. They should recognise the fact that though there was no immediate crisis the work which had been undertaken by the Government and by the present Parliament would constitute one of the most brilliant pages in British history, and there would be a record of the part which the various sections of the community had played in the struggle. He had felt it his duty to be there that day, for he felt sure that when the record was written, and when it was stated in the history of the future what the action of the various sections of the community had been, a very conspicuous place would be given to the Durham Miners' Franchise Association (applause). They met that day as the children of freedom, born in a free country, to whom the name of liberty was dear. If there was one word he held more sacred than liberty it was the word justice, for justice was something that they all claimed, and which they thought even the criminal ought to have. But he could not see how perfect justice could exist without perfect liberty; he could not see how a man could be just who claimed liberty for himself yet denied it to his fellow-men; he could not see justice in a man who took a control over others and refused them any sort of control in return (hear, hear). In claiming liberty and the right to exercise the functions of liberty, they were not asking anything from men. The charter of liberty went further back than any Parliament. They were born into the world with rights given them by the Great Creator; they were born with liberty to use their faculties as they liked, and with liberty to appropriate the great gifts of nature which God had given to them freely. These great gifts of nature were gifts intended for the use of all. No man had a right to hinder or retard any of his fellows from the free use of the soil. These privileges of nature belonged to them all. It was monstrous that they should have to go to other men and to ask them for liberties that they knew they had inherited from the Creator, and which He had given them the right to exercise. Lord Percy, speaking recently, had said that the science of Government consisted of imposing checks. He (Mr Baitey) supposed that Lord Percy meant checks on the common people (laughter, and hear, hear). There was a belief in some quarters that the masses of the people would drag the country into dishonour and degradation. History showed them very clearly that kings and governments were very much more difficult to check than the masses of the people, and the people had sometimes done the right thing when they turned out a Conservative Government lest it should have been the means of altogether effacing the national honour (cheers). He thought those who were enjoying civil liberty ought to remember that others were capable of enjoying such liberty, and ought to give them also the commission to enjoy such liberty. It was all very well to tell the masses of the people that they should be content with what they had, but the fact was they really never had acquired the virtue of being content with inequality, and so long as there was inequality there would be discontent and disloyalty. He thought they were entitled to seek this extended franchise from the standpoint of common justice, and out of a regard for the true character and nobler type of man. Though it might be possible that a great many of the working men would not exercise the power given to them wisely, he thought it was a good thing to aim at, to grant that every man had the judgement and ability to do so. It helped to enable him to worthily sustain his position as a citizen of this great empire. He thought they ought all to remember the words of a great English writer, who said that it was one of the ways of making men better to treat them as if they were better. There was a great wave of democratic spirit coming over this country as well as other countries, and the question had arisen, What were they to do to meet that spirit? and it had been clearly seen that they must just educate the masses of the people. He believed that while all classes had been preparing for the extended franchise, no class was better prepared for it than the working classes. They had not waited for the House of Commons to educate them. The working classes had educated themselves. During the past year there had been more honest, plain, practical work done by the Franchise Association of Durham to educate the people politically than by any other agency he knew of. One of the dangers hinted at as a result of this Franchise Bill was that the power of numbers would be brought in, and that the intellectual would be swamped. Therefore they were told that in the future they must weigh skulls as well as count them. (Hear, hear). Well, for his own part, he had no object to the heads of the new voters being weighed and compared with those at present in power. (Applause). He had no objection that the head of Thomas Burt should be weighed against that of Lord Randolph Churchill (hear, hear, and applause), and he had no objection that the heads of honest miners, who had lived as true-hearted lives as if they were kings of men, and who were many of them borne to the grave as if they were kings—honoured as if they were kings—that these should be weighed with the conceited drunken aristocrats found in our country. (Loud applause). One of the advantages that would arise out of the increased franchise would be, he thought, that people would insist upon the Government directing attention more to home legislation than was done at the present time. He was glad that the country was getting impatient of obstruction, and the time had really come when the country should really bring its influence to bear on Parliament. They wanted good work, and they wanted a large amount of it turned out by the House of Commons. The work done, too, ought to be work for the people. There were a great many measures for which they had long been waiting. He found on looking over the programme of the various resolutions set for discussion that day a very great variety of subjects. He remembered a statement that had once been made that the working classes could not be depended upon to attend to general legislation. Well, in the programme he found that the subjects presented were of wide and general interest, and were most intelligently presented. He believed that one of the most pressing questions of the day was the question of land reform, and he trusted that that question would ere long be pressed with far greater urgency upon the representatives in Parliament. For if they had a reform of the land laws, they would find more work for the farm labourers, and by the soil being more generally cultivated they would get more home produce for use, and not have to bring so much from over the sea. Then there was another matter he desired to call to their notice. The miners of Durham, he was glad to see, were taking a deep interest in the Shipping Bill. He had lived amongst sailors, and he had often had the sad task of bearing to the widow the sad news of the loss of her husband, and to the wife of the fisherman the news of the loss of the boat with all she held dear. He had been thankful to find that at last a statesman had been found who was prepared to take up the cause of the sailor. If the Government was likely to be imperiled on any measure it was upon the Shipping Bill in the House of Commons, and he did most earnestly bespeak their support for the Government on that Bill. Then there was in contemplation the measure for better county government. That was of interest to them all, as it would propose to make the county control more of the popular character of that exercised in the boroughs. One, however, of the most important of all the questions was that they had just been considering, viz., the representation of working men in Parliament. He had considered long that the county of Durham had one man, and more than one man, well fitted to represent the working men in Parliament, and he had been proud of the men of Durham, and proud also of the man they proposed to send to represent them. No man could represent the interests of labour so well as a working man, and he hoped it would not be long before they realised their desire, and sent Mr Crawford to Parliament, and when the funds were forthcoming to send also their friend Mr Wilson there to represent their interests. (Loud applause). He (Mr Baitey) made no apology for being present that day. He was a minister, but he was also a citizen. He loved the cause of freedom, and would regret were he not found taking a place in its advancement. The great Teacher himself had shown them that the duty of the minister lay amongst the people, and in the advocacy of their freedom and welfare. The banner they were carrying before them had been carried by others, but they had hoisted it a little higher, and he hoped that when they died they would have inspired their children to bear aloft the same banner, and whatever occurred, he hoped the working classes would never desert the Government that had done so much for them. He hoped their children would have the principles they held, so that Liberals in the future might know that they had real friends in the working classes, and, above all, he trusted that they would be united, and that the great objects they had in view would be speedily completed. (Loud applause).

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the rev. gentleman for his able address.

OWNERS AND OCCUPIERS OF ALLOTMENT LANDS IN NORTH DURHAM.

The following letter on this subject has been addressed to R. Simey, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, Durham, by Mr John Dunn, of the Brooms, Leadgate:—

[COPY].

Little Shelford, Cambridgeshire.
April 16th, 1884.

SIR,—I shall feel much obliged by your bringing the following under the notice of the Justices of Durham at the ensuing sessions, or earlier, if not inconvenient to do so:—

I am an owner of allotment lands in North Durham, under Lanchester Commons' Act of 1773, and as such am interested in a fund vested in the Justices of Durham for the purpose of recompensing those particular owners of allotments who may have sustained damage through the mine owner *lawfully* exercising those powers for winning minerals reserved to him under the Act aforesaid.

Owners of land have, as we all know, a *prima facie* right to the support of the subjacent stratum of rock or mineral. The Act which gives owners of allotments like myself their several titles has not defeated that common law right.

I submit, therefore, to the Justices of Durham that damage done to owners of allotments through subsidence of surface is not the sort of damage which the fund arising out of the rent charge on Woodland's Estate was created to relieve, inasmuch as it was not in the mind of Parliament of 1773 to allow the mine-owners to demolish the surface, and by so doing to nullify the evident aim and object of the Act. Consequently I submit to the justices that to apply any portion of the fund aforesaid to the relief of losses caused by *subsidence of surface* is to misapply it, and commit a breach of *trust*.

And I venture, further, to submit to the justices that it would be not a little satisfactory to owners of allotments who do not reside in the county to see printed in the *Durham County Advertiser* a statement of the way in which that interesting fund has been hitherto administered.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN DUNN.

Ralph Simey, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, Durham.

I.U. ORDER OF MECHANICS.

ANNUAL MOVEABLE COUNCIL AT BLACKHILL.

The annual Moveable Grand Council of the above Order held its sittings at Mrs Jameson's, the Commercial Inn, Blackhill, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, April 22nd, 23rd, and 24th. Grand Master Bro. Thomas Simpson, opened the proceedings on the Tuesday morning by calling over the roll of districts, when the following delegates presented their credentials, which were duly accepted, viz., Bro. T. Henderson, D.G.M., Kendal; Bro. J. A. Wright, D.G.M., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Bro. W. R. Beck, D.G.M., Dalston; Bro. R. Edwards, D.G.M., Liverpool; Bro. Law Hall, D.G.M., Fylde; Bro. W. Rochester, D.G.M., Morpeth; Bro. Thos. Simpson, G.M., Border Union; Bro. R. Lucock, Deputy D.G.M., Barnopfield; Bro. R. Phillipson, D.G.M., Bishop Auckland; Bro. John Coward, D.G.M., Preston; Bro. Alex. Baxendale, D.G.M., Blackburn; Bro. Ralph Walton, D.G.M., Blackhill; Bro Thomas Wilkinson, D.G.M., Upholland; and Bro. John Hankinson, D.G.M., Furness.

After the G.C.S. Bro. J. Lovett had read the last Grand Council minutes, and the same had been approved, Bro. T. Simpson inducted Bro. Ralph Walton into the chair as Grand Master of the Order for the ensuing year.

Bro. WALTON, G.M., in the course of his opening address, thanked the Council for the honour they had conferred upon him by placing him in the position of chief officer of their noble Order, and also for the honour they had done his district by holding their Grand Council at Blackhill, and he trusted the result of their labours that week would be to benefit the Order.

Bro. T. SIMPSON, the retiring G.M., laid before the Council two applications he had received from societies in the West Indies who were desirous of becoming connected with the Order of Mechanics, and prayed the Council to grant them the necessary Charter and Ceremony Books. After the applications had been duly considered, the Executives were instructed to comply with the request.

Various notices of motion for alteration of rules having been given, it was resolved that Bros. Rochester, Coward, Hall, Wright, and Walton, be appointed a committee to consider the proposed alterations and report on the same through the Order's G.C. Reports.

After considering applications for relief from embarrassed lodges, and grants to disabled members, it was resolved that the Grand Council meet in Upholland district in April, 1885.

This concluded a very successful week's business, and the Council was closed by the G.M. in the usual manner.

NORTHERN LIGHTS.

XVII.—CHARLES MARK PALMER, M.P.

Jarrow past and Jarrow present are very different. The little quiet village has become a great town with its thousands of inhabitants. The old church, the ruins of the monastery, Bede's chair, and Bede's well, are all the traces that remain of Jarrow past. If smoke and dirt are signs of prosperity, as perhaps in a certain sense they are, Jarrow present has left it far behind. Tall chimneys in all directions, the roaring of furnaces, the ceaseless clanging of hammers, the whiz of machinery, and the whistle of the steam-engine—all these seem to tell us unmistakeably that Iago's worldly-wise counsel, "Put money in thy purse," has not been disregarded.

And so the formerly almost "deserted village" has acquired an interest and influence in the commercial world equal to what it once possessed in the ecclesiastical. Henceforth, when men speak of Jarrow, they will refer to the achievements of Mr Palmer, as well as the writings of the Venerable Bede.

Charles Mark Palmer was born in King Street, South Shields, in the year 1822. After receiving a fair education at a school in his native town, he was sent to Percy Street Academy, Newcastle. His school days were vastly different from the school days of most wealthy men. Instead of making small speculationions out of his schoolmates, by saving up his pocket-money and investing in sweet stuff to retail out at a big profit, he was one of the most generous boys in the school. There was no drying up the milk of human nature in his case. His reverend tutor has ever cherished an affectionate remembrance of his old pupil, and often visits him, when he delights in recounting the turbulent acts of his youthful days. The venerable Doctor relates with glee the first time he overcame his pupil's mischievous pranks, and tells with apparent joy, the pleasure it gave him to shake hands with his clever scholar, as he left the school to make his way in the world. "I always knew that Charles would make his mark in the world," said Dr Bruce. When Mr Palmer had finished his education, he entered the office of Messrs. Redshaw and Ridley, with a view of still further preparing himself for following the business of his father, who was an influential shipowner and merchant. He afterwards, for the same purpose, sojourned for sometime on the Continent; and, on his return to England, immediately entered upon a commercial career, every step of which has been a success. His first connection was with the firm of Messrs. Palmer, Beckwith, and Company, of which his father was the principal. When only twenty-three years of age he became associated with such men as Sir William Hutt, John Bowes, and Nicholas Wood, in a venture of coke manufacture at Marley Hill. This soon branched out into a coalmining business as well. The coal was brought from a mine that the partners bought, and burnt into coke for iron smelting. As the workings extended more coal was brought to bank than could be profitably made into coke. The owners thus finding themselves unable to dispose of all the coal, meditated reducing the output. They never imagined that they could sell their surplus in London. The coalfields of the south completely monopolised the Metropolitan trade through being so much nearer. Thus while the colliery proprietors in the South of England were enabled by the railway system to reach the great markets both speedily and cheaply, the coalowners in the North had to depend for the conveyance of their coals on coasting colliers alone, which was both slow and risky. The thought occurred to Mr Palmer that steam power on the sea afforded the only means of competing successfully with steam power on the land, and he commenced the business of iron shipbuilder simply with the object of carrying out this idea. An iron screw-steamer, named the *John Bowes*, was very soon built, and sent forth upon her voyage. Like every inventor, Mr Palmer had to meet a great deal of opposition. Even practical men scouted the idea as being chimerical, or at least impracticable. They shook their heads, and said "that it would be impossible for steamers carrying 650 tons of coal, and costing about £10,000, to compete with vessels that consumed no fuel, and which, though carrying only half the quantity, cost little more than £8,000, or only one-tenth of the amount." Palmer, however, was made of such stern material as not to be effectually shaken in his purpose, or easily turned aside from what he considered to be the path of duty by short-sighted prejudiced statements, even thought uttered by influential men. He felt certain that he had entered upon the right track in this matter. But he little thought where the thing would land him. No one, not even himself, expected that he would ever cause a commercial resolution. Yet he did. He developed the mineral resources of Northumberland and Durham by his steamers; and eventually made the whole district subservient to his enterprises.

On her first voyage, the *John Bowes* was laden with five hundred tons of coal in four hours. She steamed at the rate of nine miles an hour, and in forty-eight hours from the departure she reached London. In thirty hours she discharged her cargo, and in forty-eight hours more she was again in the Tyne. "So that in five days she performed, successfully, an amount of work that would have taken two average-sized colliers upwards of a month to accomplish."

The system became one of national importance and utility in increasing trade, and developing the resources of the country. Accordingly, public opinion and feeling changed. The jeers of the contemptuous critics were for ever silenced. The man who had revolutionised the mercantile navies of the world began to be spoken of, and words of commendation were uttered all over the land. The new firm had now established its reputation, and orders poured in faster than they could be completed; they came not only from private individuals and public companies, but also from the English and foreign governments. Mr Palmer was now at the head of three separate businesses, the coke manufacturing, the coal-mining, and the iron shipbuilding. Such cheap carriage on coal soon increased the value of all property in the district. The coalmine was worked to its utmost capacity, night and day. Every ton could be sold at good profit. He killed three birds with one stone. He established a new and profitable industry, he augmented the value of his land and collieries, and made his mine one of the most lucrative in the North of England. The ceaseless energy of his mind did not allow him to be satisfied with the great success he had already accomplished. His next step was to lease a thousand acres of land from the Marquis of Normanby, and dig his own iron. For this purpose he actually constructed a port at a cost of £40,000, and called it Port Mulgrave. His next step was to purchase large limestone quarries, and now he had the whole production of a steamer, from the iron ore to the iron plates.

Not content with this he added other branches to those already established, such as blast furnaces, forges, engine-works, and bridge-yards. When all was complete he could turn out a fully-equipped steamer, every part of which had been produced by his own works, no one but himself having had any profit out of the construction. No man could do this without becoming rapidly rich.

Mr Palmer contests with Sir John Brown the position of first introducer of rolled plates on men-of-war ships. He says:—"We built a target 9ft. square. The cells were filled with compressed cotton, which we found very effective in stopping shot. On this target was a thin teak backing, and on the teak were bolted one hammered and two rolled plates. The target was bolted on to the side of an old wooden frigate at Portsmouth. The first shot fired, missed the target, went through both sides of the frigate, and to my astonishment skimmed over the surface of the water for nearly a mile. The firing showed that whilst the hammered plates split and cracked to pieces, the rolled plates were not broken, only indented. The commander in charge of the experiments was so well pleased that he recommended a series of experiments to be tried. The Admiralty were willing, but required us to provide targets at our own expense. Having already spent £1,000 for the good of the country, we declined the proposal. Nevertheless, we had proved to the Admiralty the important fact that rolled iron was best, and we soon profitted by it."

Hundreds of vessels have been launched from Mr Palmer's yard, amongst them being the following war-vessels for Her Majesty's navy:—*Terror*, 2,000 tons, which was built in the short space of three and a half months, and Mr Palmer said "she would have been completed in three months, had not the declaration of peace slackened the energies of the men, which up to that time had been so nobly maintained by their patriotic feelings;" *Defence*, 3,668 tons; *Jumna*, 4,173 tons; *Triumph* and *Swiftsure*, 3,892 tons each.

Mr Palmer built all the National Line of steamers, and owns a great interest in them. He built most of the Guion Line, and has a large interest in them.

In 1865 Mr Palmer disposed of the entire works to a limited liability company, though still retaining a large interest in the business and becoming Chairman of the new firm. The shares of the company represented a nominal capital of £2,000,000, and the properties consisted of ironstone mines and harbour at Port Mulgrave; blast furnaces, rolling mills, engine works, shipyard and graving dock, at Jarrow; and premises at Howdon for the building of smaller ships and iron girder bridges. In stating his reasons for taking this step he said:—"Being alone, as it were, and having such large undertakings on my hands, I felt it not only due to myself, to my family, to the whole district of the North of England, and I may also say to the nation, that such a gigantic concern should be placed upon a broader basis than depending upon one individual."

Besides the commercial undertakings already referred to, Mr Palmer is connected with the Tyne Steam Shipping Company, trading between the Tyne and Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Dunkirk, and London; Messrs Palmer, Hall, and Company; the Bede Metal Company; the Tyne Plate Glass Company; and the Iron Shipbuilder's Association.

He is Lieutenant-Colonel of the Jarrow Engineer Volunteers, which is about a thousand strong, and pronounced by competent judges to be one of the finest regiments in the United Kingdom. He is a magistrate of the county of Durham, and, also, the North Riding of Yorkshire, and lord of the manor of Easington and Hinderwell.

Another sphere of usefulness was yet in store for the successful colliery-owner and shipbuilder. At the general election of 1874, Mr Palmer was elected one of the Parliamentary representatives for the Northern Division of the County of Durham. The Conservatives, however, filed a petition, and after a protracted trial at Durham, the election was declared void. A new writ was issued in June, 1874, and Mr Palmer, who had been personally exonerated from blame—as had also the other unseated member, Mr Isaac Lowthian Bell—once more entered the lists, and this time he was returned at the head of the poll. At the general election of 1880, he was again successful, the poll being as follows:—Joicey (Liberal) 6,233; Palmer (Liberal) 5,901; Elliot (Conservative) 5,092. The Parliamentary career of Mr Palmer is in every respect creditable. In the House of Commons he speaks with authority whenever questions affecting shipping and labour arise, his voice on such occasions being heard with deference and respect.

The subject of the next sketch will be Sir Geo. Elliot.

—HISTORICUS.

BAZAAR AT BLACKHALL MILL.

The Wesleyan Methodists at Blackhall Mill, with the object of clearing off a small debt on their chapel and school, held a bazaar of useful and ornamental articles in their chapel on the 19th and 21st of April. At two o'clock the opening ceremony was performed by

Mr J. LAX, of Shotley Bridge, who made the following remarks:—At the commencement of my few and brief observations, allow me to thank you for the honour you have done me in asking me to open this bazaar; and to assure you that it affords me great pleasure to meet with the people of Blackhall Mill on this interesting occasion. It is always a pleasure to me to meet with people whose aspirations are onward and upward, as I am sure you are. Perhaps there never was a time when it behoved Christian people to be up and doing more than at the present time. It is obvious even to the casual observer that the infidelity and atheism of the continent are to some extent permeating English society; and in some parts of the country have become quite pronounced and almost paramont; whilst men belonging to our shores—great and powerful scientists, whose gifts of intellect give them authority—have endeavoured, and in some cases are endeavouring, to account for Creation otherwise than through a Creating God, and would fain persuade us that all this immense harmony of things tending to some given end is an accident, or a series of accidents multiplied a thousand times, all falling on one side of the line.

"What a glorious blunder,"

As one of our greatest poets has sarcastically said. Well, now, I say it behoves Christian people to be up and doing to resist this wave of Godlessness; and I know of no better means than the united effort of all God's people. I have often thought that there is too much time spent in drawing fine points of difference by the people of various denominations between themselves and others—always in their own favour, of course. Though I am glad to believe that the dividing lines are becoming less defined or more subdued. That great and good man, Dr Bruce, of Newcastle, said a good thing a while ago when he uttered the words: "The nearer I approach the river, the more necessary do I think it that all the people of God should be united," or words to this effect. But I must get to the point—the bazaar. I see that the ladies have been very busy with their skilful and nimble fingers, and have here tastefully spread their allurements to draw the money out of your pockets, in which I trust they will be very successful. Well, now, without taking up more of your time I will at once declare the bazaar open, and trust God's blessing will rest upon the effort.

Mr R. HARRISON proposed, and Mr JEWITT seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr Lax, which was carried by acclamation.

The stalls were gracefully presided over by the following ladies:—Drapery and toy stalls: Mrs Lumley and Miss Urwin; Mrs Nichol and Mrs Elliott; refreshments: Mrs J. Ward and Miss Hunter; confectionery: Miss Curry and Mr J. Elliott. During the afternoon, whilst the sale of work was carried on briskly, Mr S. Cawthorn rendered selections of music on the harmonium; and in the evening select pieces were sung by the Sunday school children, under the leadership of Mr Thomas Lumley.

At four o'clock on Monday afternoon the bazaar was re-opened, and a fair sale of goods continued throughout the evening, with music at intervals by the scholars and others. About ten o'clock the bazaar was brought to a successful close by the singing of the doxology; and many expressions of thanks to the ladies for the energetic manner in which they had done their work; also to Mr and Mrs Lax, who had contributed liberally towards the success of the bazaar, which had far exceeded the anticipations of the promoters. The total sum taken amounted to £30.

"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), Piccadilly, London. Do not buy of Chemists, who often sell an IMITATION of our Moc-Main. J. White and Co. have not any Agents.

THE BUTTERKNOWLE MURDER.—Sergeant Clark, of Winlaton, has collected for the widow and family of Sergeant Smith, who was murdered at Butterknowle, the sum of £12 4s 0d, at Winlaton, Spen, Winlaton Mill, and Garesfield Colliery; Sergeant Benzies, of Blaydon, has collected £18 10s 0d, at Blaydon, Ryton, Crawcrook, and Greenside; Sergeant Maxwell, of Dunston, has collected £20 0s 0d, at Dunston, Swalwell, Whickham, Streetgate, and Marley Hill.

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

CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY, April 28th.—Before J. PRIESTMAN, Esq. (in the chair), ROBERT DICKINSON, Esq., and A. B. WILBRAHAM, Esq.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.

William Ridley was charged by P.C. Garbutt with drunkenness at Blackhill, on Saturday, 19th inst.—About three o'clock in the afternoon, the officer observed the defendant going about the streets in a beastly state of drunkenness; he was shouting and swearing, and his conduct was most disgraceful.—Defendant, failing to appear, was fined 10s and costs.

Robert Johnson pleaded guilty to a charge, made against him by the above-named officer, of being drunk and incapable at Blackhill, about 3·30 on the same afternoon, and was fined 5s and expenses.

Mary Ellensworth was summoned on a charge of drunkenness, at Leadgate, but as the constable who served the summons was away on leave, the case was adjourned for a week.

A JOVIAL FAMILY AND A POETICAL PARENT.

Catherine Graham, an elderly woman, was summoned for being drunk and incapable on the 19th inst.—P.C. Forster adduced that as he was walking between Shotley Bridge and the Toll Bar late on the evening referred to he found the defendant lying across the footpath very inebriated. He raised the woman up and escorted her along the road for a short distance, when she promised to go home. Subsequently about a quarter to twelve o'clock, the officer again found the defendant near the Toll Bar.—Defendant admitted the charge, and was let off on paying a penalty of 2s 6d and 5s 6d costs.

Andrew Graham, the husband of the last defendant, was charged with being drunk at the same time and place, the officer stating that he found this defendant lying on the roadside close to his wife.—Defendant, in a few unintelligible observations, said he had spent something like 1s 6d in drink that day, and added—

"I am bound to confess
That I could not do less
Than acknowledge that I was drunk."

(loud laughter).—He was mulcted in a fine of 5s and costs.—Defendant then asked the permission of the Bench to make a few remarks, and proceeded to relate that that day was the blackest page in his history. He had three sons summoned at that court for being drunk, and he wished to plead guilty on their behalf. They were all at work that day, and he promised to "settle up" all the fines and penalties in a fortnight, if time was allowed.

Thomas, Andrew, and *Patrick Graham*, the defendant's sons, were next found guilty, on the evidence of P.C. Hudson, of being drunk and creating a great disturbance by shouting and swearing at Ebchester, about 11 o'clock on the forenoon of the 19th inst.—Each defendant was ordered to pay a fine of 5s and 6s 6d costs.

ALLEGED THEFT AT DIPTON.

Esther Jamieson, a young woman, was brought up charged with stealing a shawlette, the property of Mrs Ann Lamb, of Dipton, between the 11th and the 18th April.—Geo. Lamb, prosecutor's son, was called, and identified the shawl produced by P.C. Davidson as belonging to his mother, and which, he added, was knit by his sister.—P.C. Davidson deposed that about nine o'clock on Saturday morning, from information received, he proceeded to Mrs Lamb's house at Dipton, and there saw the prisoner. He told her that she was suspected of having stolen a small red shawl from her mistress, between the 11th and 18th inst.; but she denied any knowledge of having seen the article in question. Prisoner agreed to accompany the officer and the last witness to her father's house at Leadgate, and on the road she said, "George, I got the loan of your shawl, and I was going to take it back again." On reaching the house, the prisoner produced the shawl, and he (Davidson) charged her with having stolen it from the house of Mrs Lamb, of Dipton. The young woman went and took a tin box of the mantlepiece, which contained her father's purse, and, after commencing to cry, she offered to pay him (the officer) for his trouble, if he would look over the matter this time.—Supt. Oliver applied for a remand, and the case was accordingly adjourned until next Monday. Prisoner, who wept bitterly whilst in the dock, was released on bail.

VAGRANCY.

Elizabeth Fitzpatrick, a filthy-looking, middle-aged woman, was placed in the dock charged with being a vagrant and going about begging.—P.C. Campbell deposed that shortly after 6 o'clock on Saturday night last, he watched the prisoner travelling from shop to shop in Middle Street, begging and asking for alms. He apprehended her, and found a large quantity of bread, besides 7½d in coppers, upon her.—Prisoner pleaded guilty, and promised if their worships would only let her off to leave the district, and never trouble them again.—The officer: She was just about drunk when I locked her up.—Prisoner: No, sir. I was not. Don't tell lies about it.—She was committed to goal for 14 days, without hard labour.

Tuesday, April 29th.—Before JAS. ANNANDALE, Esq.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AT DIPTON.

William Griffiths was brought up on a warrant charged by Sergt. Thornton with having assaulted John Tute, at Dipton, on the previous Saturday night.—Prisoner, when under the influence of liquor, attacked the complainant with a knife, giving him several thrusts in the stomach, and luckily the blade only penetrated through the clothes, and did not touch the skin.—Prisoner was remanded, on bail, until Monday next.

Thursday, May 1st.—Before JAS. ANNANDALE, Esq.

DRUNK.

Jane Jackson, a dissipated-looking woman, was charged by P.C. Campbell with being drunk and causing a disturbance in Queen Street, Consett, about nine o'clock on the preceeding (Wednesday) night.—She was fined 2s 6d and costs; but preferred to go to goal.

GATESHEAD COUNTY POLICE.

TUESDAY, April 29th.—Before R. O. LAMB, Esq. (chairman), and J. M. REDMAYNE, Esq.

DRUNKENNESS.

Henry Watson, of Emma Villa, was charged by P.C. Cox with having been drunk and disorderly at Crawcrook, on April 14th.—Fined 2s 6d and 5s 6d costs.

William Coates, of Blaydon, summoned by Sergeant Benzies on a charge of being drunk and disorderly at Blaydon, on the 19th April, was fined 1s and 5s 6d costs.

Thomas Whitfield, of Victoria Garesfield, was charged by P.C. Farrar with being drunk at The Spen, on April 11th.—A fine of 1s and costs was imposed.

George Wardle, of Riding Burns, was summoned by P.C. Green for having been drunk and disorderly at Whickham, on 20th of April, and was fined 5s and costs.

John Mason, of Hamsterley Colliery, charged by P.C. Farrar with being drunk and disorderly at Blackhall Mill, on the 19th inst.—He was fined 1s and 5s 6d costs.

John Fitzpatrick, of Milkwell Burn, summoned by P.C. Pattison for having been drunk and disorderly at Blackhall Mill, on April 19th, was fined 1s and costs.

Isaac Laws, of Blackhall Mill, found guilty of being drunk and disorderly at Blackhall Mill, on April 19th, was fined 1s and costs.

Clement Mason, of Hamsterley, charged with being drunk and disorderly at Blackhall Mill, on the 19th of the same month, was mulcted in 1s fine, and 5s 6d costs.—P.C. Farrar proved the case.

ASSAULT NEAR GATESHEAD.

Thomas Nicholson, of Dunston Bank, summoned *John Middleton*, of Tanfield Moor, on a charge of assaulting him near to Gateshead, on April 19th. Mr Wallace, from Ravensworth Castle, gave evidence in support of the charge, and the defendant was fined £1 and 11s 6d costs.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

William O'Neil, of Winlaton, was summoned on a charge of doing wilful damage to a wall, the property of Thomas Bullerwell, at Barlow Fell, on April 10th.—Fined 6s 9d, including damage and costs.—P.C.'s. Farrar and Pattison proved the case.

Joseph Bates and *Richard Hepple*, of Blaydon, were summoned by P.C. Harper on a charge of doing damage to grass, the property of Edward Charlton, at Blaydon Bank, on April 21st.—Defendants were fined 6s 7d, including costs.

John Batey and *Joseph Robson*, of Blaydon Haughs, were summoned by P.C. Harper on a charge of doing wilful damage to grass, the property of William Taite, of Shildon Farm, on April 22nd.—Fined 5s 8d each, including costs.

Joseph Hodgson and *John Lodon*, of Barlow, summoned at the instance of P.C. Farrar for wilfully damaging grass, the property of Thomas Bullerwell, of Barlow Fell, on the 29th April, was fined 1s and damage and costs.

OBSCENE LANGUAGE.

Mary McLean, of Dunston, charged by Sergeant Maxwell with using obscene language at Dunston, on April 15th, was fined £1 and costs.—The Chairman read over about twenty previous convictions against the defendant.

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 & SONS, London, and all the Wholesale Houses.

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.

FASHIONS FOR MAY.

The costumes arranged for outdoor wear this month are of extreme simplicity, a favourite style at present being the long close-fitting redingote or pelisse of soft woollen goods: or more handsome brocaded velvets are worn over silk skirts or some contrasting material. Shot silks in pretty shades of grey and blue or green and red look exceedingly well. No great amount of trimming is required: the front is usually trimmed robe fashion, with innumerable frills pinked at the edges. Another style of walking dress adopted by young girls is the deep-kilted skirt to the waist, worn with short round jacket and cape to correspond. This severely simple style would not be becoming to every figure; therefore, to this same style of dress may be added a drapery, back and front, the tablier draper so as to show the full length of the kilt at the sides. The small fine pleatings seem to have had their day, the deep kilts quite taking their place for ordinary walking dresses. The pleats are now arranged closer together in imitation of the new accordion kilt, only that with the latter the pleats are upright, and expand easily. This style of skirt is particular suited to thin materials, but is not likely to be a fashion of long duration.

There is quite a tendency towards plain skirts this season, though the effect is seldom good unless a very rich material is employed, such as brocaded velvet or heavy ottoman silk. The edge is cut in battlements with pleated flounce below; the bodice and draperies require to be of some soft supple silk. With cloth dresses a plain skirt is generally becoming.

Cloth dresses still retain their popularity. Some very pretty models for dresses of this kind are illustrated, suitable for immediate wear, or later in the autumn, when they will again be taken into use.

The general wear of mourning, owing to the recent Royal death, has brought out a number of stylish black and half-mourning costumes. Very effective was a black costume, the tablier embroidered with jet, and jet vest to the habit bodice; also a neat black dress with steel embroidered officer's collar and cuffs. A number of useful black dresses were ornamented with feather trimming. Black and white striped materials looked exceedingly well for kilted skirts worn with polonaises, opened over a small striped vest. A handsome dinner toilette consisted of square bodice and train, profusely trimmed with jet and chenille fringe, worn over a plain petticoat of rich grey brocade, a deep border of feather-trimming at the edge.

The various shades of grey which were fashionably worn last season are likely to remain popular through the summer. Grey dresses are now worn for half-mourning, with black lace trimmings, ribbon bows or black feather borders.

There are some very pretty plain and embroidered nun's veilings, in black and colours, now used; the plain is used for the skirt, the embroidered for bodice and draperies. A sufficient quantity of each is sold together.

There is no demand for washing dresses up to the present, though suitable goods for the purpose have been on view for the last few weeks. The most noticeable colours, when a contrast is intended, are blue and red: the plain blue is used for the skirt, the blue, with small or large designs in red, is used for the over dress. Blouse bodices will be very general for morning dresses, or polonaises worn with belt round the waist.

Several new mantles are illustrated this month in goods suitable for immediate wear, and which can be again taken into use in the autumn; also several for summer wear only, composed of the new broché gauze. Ottoman silk and satin are largely employed for summer mantles. Many of the small cape mantillas are almost entirely composed of lace, on some occasions arranged on a coloured silk lining. Most of the mantles are of the cape or visite shape, the back quite short, the fronts forming long narrow ends. Very good examples of the newest shapes will be found in those we illustrate. The backs of large mantles continue to be made very full. In one model for summer wear, composed of ottoman silk, the back was pointed at the waist, and puffings of piece lace inserted. Another in the same style had the back entirely covered with lace flounces, a scarf of lace from the sides crossed above the flounces and secured with a jet butterfly; a number of jet balls was interspersed between the lace trimming which bordered the mantle.

The new hats for the summer have decidedly high crowns, and are very elaborately trimmed. Boat shapes are also popular. All the new colours, such as bège, brown, grenat, fawn, and several shades of grey, are produced in straws, both hats and bonnets. A stylish brown straw hat, of Tyrolean shape, was trimmed with lace and a puff of feathers, the lace secured with brown bead ornaments. Another of the boat shape in red straw has a full bind of velvet; poppies and wheat ears are mixed with the velvet bow in front.—*Mrs Leache's Practical Family Dressmaker.*

WEARDALE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The first meeting of the above Board since the annual elections was held at the Workhouse at Stanhope on Friday last. There were present—Dr Livingstone, Messrs C. Bainbridge, J. Stephenson, W. Rippon, W. Snowball, G. Hepple, James Spark, W. Watson, W. R. Teasdale, W. Ridley, M. Reed, T. Robinson, T. Crawhall, G. R. Wooler, J. V. Walton, W. Maddison, G. Stephenson, and Mr Lee (clerk).

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMAN.

On the motion of Dr LIVINGSTONE, seconded by Mr W. RIDLEY, Mr Bainbridge was unanimously re-elected chairman for the ensuing year.

The CHAIRMAN, in tendering his acknowledgments to the Board, said he hoped to do his duty to the satisfaction of his colleagues during the coming year.

Dr LIVINGSTONE, who was re-elected vice-chairman, on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr SNOWBALL, said he accepted the office because the Chairman's punctual attendance rendered the duties of the vice-chair so light.

FORMATION OF ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE.

The Assessment Committee was reconstituted as under:—Dr Livingstone, the Chairman, and Messrs Watson, Rippon, Spark, Heppell, Snowball, W. Ridley, and Reed, elected members; and Rev R. H. Gray, and Messrs C. J. Backhouse and J. R. W. Hildyard *ex-officio* members.

REPORT OF THE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE.

The expired year's report of the Assessment Committee mentioned that three supplemental lists have been sent in by the overseers, three lists have been returned finally approved by the committee, one new valuation has been ordered by the committee, twenty-nine assessments have been reduced as the result of objections, in three other cases no alterations were made, and altogether thirty-two assessments were objected to. No appeals have gone to Quarter Sessions.

The Committee appointed Messrs Hedley and Sons to make a new valuation for rating purposes of Stanners Close Steelworks, Wolsingham, and the railways in the parish of Stanhope and Wolsingham, belonging the North-Eastern Railway Company; but the valuation has not been completed.

RATEABLE VALUE OF THE UNION.

The report of the Assessment Committee further stated that the gross estimated rental of the Union on Lady-day last year was £98,000; rateable value, £84,802. The gross estimated rental on Lady-day this year was £97,563; rateable value, £84,491. The valuation in the various parishes is as under:—

	Gross Estimated Rental. 1883	1884	Rateable Value 1883	1884
	£	£	£	£
Stanhope	53,102	53,090	47,034	46,945
Wolsingham	39,838	39,540	33,266	33,008
Hunstanworth	2,863	2,736	2,601	2,577
Edmondbyers	2,197	2,195	1,961	1,961

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

On a proposal to re-appoint the Workhouse Committee, Mr CRAWHALL suggested the addition of ladies, as at Bishop Auckland, but the subject was not entertained.

The standing orders of the Board were taken as read, and the ordinary committees were re-appointed.

ACCOMMODATION FOR CASUALS.

A large amount of time was occupied in the discussion of a proposal to enlarge the accommodations for casuals, the Inspector submitting an exhaustive report on the system in adoption at the Hexham Workhouse. There was an expression that casuals might find their "lines" easier at Stanhope than elsewhere, and hence visit the Workhouse in inordinate numbers. Complaints were made that tramps were seen smoking in the wards when at work, and it was suggested that the rules should be more rigidly enforced.

Ultimately, it was decided, when the extension of the House was effected, to adopt the separate cell system.

THE WATER SUPPLY AT FROSTERLEY.

After the Board had resolved itself into the Rural Sanitary Authority, the Rev F. C. Jagg (vicar), on behalf of the vestry representing Frosterley and Bishopley, presented, through the Surveyor, a resolution passed at the meeting protesting that the Authority's scheme for the water service for Frosterley contemplates private and individual rather than the public advantages, and disapproving of the expenditure of common funds to such a scheme, unless it is made more comprehensive by the erection of additional fountains.

Dr LIVINGSTONE suggested the advisability of providing a complete water scheme out of the common fund, and recover by water charges.

Mr WALTON, however, disposed of this question by reminding the Authority it would be in a delemma if the inhabitants refused water paid for by the rate.

The Authority finally decided to abide by their original scheme, at an expenditure of £36; and in the meantime the Surveyor was instructed to ascertain how far the scheme may be arranged in accordance with the wishes of the vestry for extension both east and west.

A NEGLIGENT MEDICAL OFFICER.

The Local Government Board made complaint that Dr Devey, of Wolsingham, had neglected for the second time to furnish the Imperial Department with a copy of his annual report of mortality, diseases, and sanitation in the district.

It was agreed that Dr Devey should be officially reminded of his negligence.

Buttreeford Cemetery Committee having been re-appointed, the Authority arose.

GET A BOTTLE TO-DAY OF PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—It instantly relieves and cures severe scalds, burns, sprains, bruises, toothache, headache, pains in the side, joints, and limbs, all neuralgic and rheumatic pains. Taken internally cures at once coughs, sudden colds, cramp in stomach, colic, diarrhœa, and cholera infantum. PAIN KILLER is the great household medicine, and has stood the test of 50 years. Any chemist can supply it at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.
RECKELAER'S ROSE SOAP.—The best for the toilet.

[illegible] LAMB was once asked why the compartments in the Long Room of the East India House, with six clerks (Lamb being one) in each, were called compounds. "What is the meaning of the word?" Lamb drily answered, "A collection of simples!"

A GENTLEMAN at an evening-party in the Far West, observing another gentleman eyeing his umbrella, stopped the proceeding thus—"You handle that umbrella, you touch that umbrella, you even look at that umbrella, and I'll cram it down your throat, and then spread it!"

"Now, you must converse in nothing but French," said monsieur, the professor, to his pupils. Silence immediately fell on the class for the space of a quarter of an hour, when the professor exclaimed, "What? Nothing but silence? Zat is the very opposite of French."

MRS. SHODDY, to shopman: "Show me a thermometer—one of your best." Shopman: "This, ma'am, is one of our finest—Venetian and the best of quicksilver." Mrs. Shoddy: "Silver! That would be nice for the kitching, but I want one for my boodore. Haven't you one with quick gold?"

BRINDEAU, the famous sporting fop, had a costume for every kind of game that he shot at. One day, invited to the Duke of Orleans' shooting party, the Duke drew his attention to a hare, suggesting that he should fire. "I cannot, monseigneur," said Brindeau, "I am in my partridge toilet."

"AT that," continued a story-teller, who was narrating a personal experience, "my face fell." "Did anybody pick it up?" interrupted a listener. "What do you mean?" "Oh, nothing; but if somebody had picked it up and hid it away out of sight, it would have been such a relief to your friends."

CHARGES FOR WATER SUPPLY.—IMPORTANT TO CONSUMERS.—Important as is the recent decision of the House of Lords in Dobbs's case, it does not appear to be of universal application, but to depend on the precise language of each Water Company's Act. The following opinion was taken by the Doncaster Corporation, the wording of whose Act appears to be the same as that of one or more of the companies supplying water to the county of Durham:—I am of opinion that the Corporation are entitled to claim payment of water rents, in respect of water supplied by them for domestic purposes, assessed at the rates specified in the schedule to their Act, and computed upon the "rack-rent," that is, "the gross annual value," of the houses so supplied. The words in this Act are, "annual rack-rent or value." No words in the English language could, in my opinion, be employed which have a better defined meaning; or which could more clearly express the full rent payable by a tenant from year to year, than the words "annual rank-rent." Johnson gave the meaning of "rack-rent" as rent raised to the utmost, and in the quotation which he gives from Swift's works "rack-rent" is contrasted with the low rents at which Church lands are let. The meaning of the word "value" by itself is ambiguous; but as here used it is, in my opinion, synonymous with "rack-rent," and it probably is employed to cover of those cases in which, owing to various circumstances, no rent, or not the full rent, is actually paid. The word "value" in Dobbs's case received another interpretation. This was because the words "annual value" *stood alone*; and had not a context to explain them such as I find here. In that case, "annual value" was interpreted as the value to the landlord or owner; here value appears to me to mean the value or price which the tenant at "rack-rent" pays the landlord for his occupation. Upon the whole, I may say that the difference of the wording of the Doncaster Act and of the Grand Junction Acts is so great as to render Dobbs's case quite inapplicable. I may add that I am of opinion that the Corporations Act is not affected in this respect either by the Waterworks Clauses Acts, 1847 and 1863, or by the Public Health Act, 1875, sec. 56.—GEO. CURTIS PRICE, Lincoln's Inn.—*Northern Echo.*

NORTH OF ENGLAND IRON AND COAL, TUESDAY.—Not the least improvement in business was to be noticed at the weekly iron market at Middlesbrough; indeed it was even more difficult than last week to secure orders, and inquiries were very few. Manufacturers are taking out their contracts, or are drawing from their stocks, and they buy little, as they expect to be able to force prices down further. The statistics are in their favour, for there is a smaller local consumption, and the shipments are not up to the mark. From the Continent the demand is slack, consumers and merchants there having as good stocks as they need in the present depressed state of trade. Scotland is also receiving less Cleveland iron than for many months. Under these adverse circumstances producers have been unable to get any advance in prices, but in some cases they have taken less. There was business done to-day at 36s 9d per ton for prompt f.o.b deliveries of No. 3 by merchants; but the general rate was 36s 10½d, and 37s was quoted, though not by those who are parties to the restriction arrangement, they asking 37s 3d to 38s. Warrants stand at about 36s 9d, but no buyers appear. The stock has been unchanged for some weeks. The demand for forge pigs is very quiet on account of the dearth of business in finished iron, and grey forge does not generally realise more than 35s 6d, though most makers quote more. The finished iron manufacturers have no better reports to make: they have not altered their prices, but consumers are as backward as ever in buying, especially plates and angles. The quotations for ship plates are £5, less 2½ per cent. discount; of angles £4 15s, less 2½ per cent.; and of common bars £5 5s, less 2½ per cent., but more has to be paid where small lots only are wanted. Few of the mills are working full time—the average will not be more than three-quarters. Shipbuilders have received scarcely any fresh orders of late, and a large number of the hands have had to be discharged. Owing to this, there is a good deal of distress on Teesside, and efforts are to be made to relieve it. The coal trade does not show improvement, and collieries work rather irregularly, but no material alteration has been made in pit prices, and retail rates have not been changed for the last three or four weeks. The demand for coke has slackened, and the consumption is a good deal below that of last spring.

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.*)

"INCEDO" AND LOCAL BOARDS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I see your correspondent, "Incedo," has been making some very grave remarks respecting the band that performed on the Shotley Spa at Eastertide. In the first instance, he says the reason why local bands are not engaged is because they ask too high a figure. Before making such an assertion he should have made himself acquainted with the facts of the same. With all respect to the local musicians of whom he speaks so highly, he forgets the proverb "There are as good fish in the sea as ever was caught." I doubt very much whether our friend was a sparrow or not on the occasions named, as he would have seen whether it was chaff or grain in reality. The wind which prevailed at that time would have blown away the chaff. Should our friend pay a visit to the Spa on the next holiday, at Whitsuntide, perhaps he will have the opportunity of hearing the so-termed "feather tribe" displaying their merry lays in that beautiful valley of which they are now becoming so familiar, and he will also see that they think "every land is my home." Hoping Mr "Incedo" will give a more welcome hand to the strangers, I beg to remain respectfully yours,

JUSTITIA.

Original Poetry.

CULLODEN AND THE HIGHLANDERS.
(1746—1884)

Highfield of Culloden, the light beaming o'er thee
Is not the true halo which glory may shed.
The wild fire of vengeance gleams ever before thee
And glows on the forms of the patriot dead.

Why rests the stern claymore when honour is calling,
O land which the mighty have fallen to save?
The crown of the nation is falling, is falling,
And sleep keeps a vigil o'er Caledon's grave!

Our hills, homes, and valleys are sold to the stranger,
Degenerate chieftains, or money-made lords;
The sheep and the shepherd, the hound and the ranger,
Are chiefs of an heritage won by our swords!

O who in his wisdom has broached the false notion
That gold is a right if possession be none?
And the race is no more who had scorned the devotion
Of fifty square miles to the pleasure of one.

Ah, traitors! ye knew not who aided the slaughter,
The doom that rang out in that wild musket peal!
There flowed, and ye cared not, as freely as water
The blood of true heroes our future to seal.

Think ye that your sons, the descendants of heroes,
Had owned themselves vanquished, or homeless, by sheep,
That gold-weighted "parvenues," modernized heroes,
Might in the Gael's fatherland plunder or reap?

"Hold hard by your homesteads." No tyrant should sever
The sons of such sires from their blood-boughten fields.
The same mighty mountains soar upward for ever,
Reproaching the coward who trembles and yields.

By kings and by chieftains despised and forsaken,
(They dare not remember the justice they owe)
Hold hard by the lands which oppression has taken,
And live like your fathers prepared for the foe!

Our fathers! our fathers! of honour the fountains,
The hoary, the ancient, indignant at wrong!
Their hand on the claymore, their fastness the mountain,
True hearts in warm bosoms; the daring, the strong!

Your birthright, O heroes, your record of glory
The purse-men of England have bought and have sold;
Is this a meet end to our world famous story?
"The Highlands are won by a parvenu's gold!"

Thy voice great Atlantic in sorrow has blended
With moans which forever are haunting thy shore,
And methinks as I dream of the days that are ended,
I hear the sad pibroch: "Lochaber no more."

Dipton, April, 1884. HAMILTON HENDERSON.

Sporting Items

WINLATON NEW QUOIT GROUND.—The second heat of Mr Thos. Forbes's handicap did not come off on Saturday, on account of Kirton of Gateshead not turning up, Stonehouse of Garesfield claiming the heat.

QUOITING AT FLINT HILL.—A good company was present on Saturday to witness the handicap at Mr John Bennett's new quoit ground. Results:—Robert Turnbull, 6, beat James McKenna, 5; J. Askew, 4, beat Tom Baker, 5; Robert Davison, 5, beat Tom Smith, 4; Robert Brown, 6, beat Mat. Coulson, 6; [illegible] McKenna, 3, beat George Kirkley, 4; L. McKenna, 3, beat John Coulson, 5; T. Wright, 3, beat Robert Smith, 5. Mr Henry Armstrong was handicapper and referee.

Football.

WEST WYLAM (WEST END) v. MICKLEY JUNIORS—These teams played on the ground of the former on Saturday, and after a well contested game resulted in a victory for the home team by one goal to nil. For the home team Robson, Robinson, and Cameron played best, while for the visitors Potts, Middleton, and Hall rendered good service.

CONSETT FOOTBALL CLUB.—The annual meeting of the above club was held on Saturday night, at the house of Mrs Jameson, the Commercial Inn, Blackhill. The report of last season was read by the secretary (Mr W. Kempster), and unanimously adopted. During the last season the club played better matches than it had hithertofore, and only suffered defeat three times, and the second team on a like number of occasions. After the usual business had been transacted, the officers elected for next season were as follows: Captain, Tom Jameson; vice-captain, W. Fiddes, secretary, W. Kempster, 31, Cort Street, Blackhill; treasurer, T. H. Kirkup. Second team: Captain, W. Gibson, vice-captain, J. O. Robson; committee, M. Hobday, J. Struthers, A. Struthers, W. Beldon, and A. McCorty.

Cricket.

BIRTLEY v BEAMISH.

These teams met on the ground of the former on Saturday se'nnight, and after a very pleasant game resulted in a somewhat easy victory for the visitors. Score:—

BEAMISH.		BIRTLEY.	
A. Jackson b Shepherd	0	J. Coates b G. Jackson	1
G. Jackson c Coates b Shepherd	6	?. Hall b G. Jackson	0
J. Jackson c Shepherd b Pearson	0	W. Moralee c Ironside b Tennant	6
G. Lee c & b Pearson	3	D. Shepherd c A. Jackson b G. Jackson	2
P. Clark b Pearson	0	G. Pearson st Ironside b Tennant	0
J. Tennant c Moralee b Shepherd	0	G. Smart b Tennant	1
J. C. Ironside st	17	J. Haggon c and b G. Jackson	1
T. Carr b Pearson	1	S. Lawson c A. Jackson b G. Jackson	1
J. Wrangham b Shepherd	3	H. Scaife c Dorling b G. Jackson	0
R. Dorling not out	0	M. Whitherspoon b Tennant	2
R. J. English b Pearson	0	R. Pearson not out	1
Extras	4	Extras	2
Total	34	Total	17

THE SYDNEY MINT.—The Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint was opened for the receipt and coinage of gold on the 14th May, 1855. It is under the immediate control of the Lord's Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and in accordance with the provisions of the Sydney Mint Act of 1865, 28 Vic. No. 2, is supported by special appropriation of a sum not exceeding £15,000 a year out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony. The coins struck are sovereigns and half-sovereigns. They are a legal tender within the United Kingdom, and are identical in every respect with those issued from the Royal Mint in London, with the exception of a small s, which is added as a distinguishing mark. New silver and bronze coins from the London Mint are supplied to the Sydney Branch for distribution in the Colony, the charges for transit being defrayed by the Imperial Government; and worn silver coin is received and exchanged for cash of the same nominal value. From the opening of the Mint in 1855 to the end of 1882 the receipts of gold for coinage have amounted to 13,259,363 ounces, value £50,590,326, while the issues have been £48,161,000 in coin and £2,417,202 in bullion, making a total of £50,578,202. Worn silver coin of the nominal value of £84,589 has been withdrawn from circulation, and £174,300 in new silver coin and £21,850 in bronze have been sold to the public. The revenue derived from Mint charges and other sources has been £455,753, and the total expenditure, including preliminary expenses, buildings, machinery, additions and repairs, £424,223.

Business Announcements.

NINTH YEAR OF ATTENDING CONSETT.

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

ESTABLISHED 1830. 962p

STEAM TO WEST AUSTRALIA, &c. AMERICA, AND AFRICA.
PLATE GLASS INSURANCE.
E, LIFE, AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

WILL. ELLIOTT,
ASSISTANT OVERSEER,
MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT. 771s

BOTANIC BEER.

FOR THE BEST SPARKLING AND NON-INTOXICATING BOTANIC BEER,
APPLY TO
JOSEPH MURRAY,
GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
WHO WILL SUPPLY IT IN CASKS AND BOTTLES, TO ANY PART OF THE DISTRICT.

T. C. CAMPBELL,
SURGEON DENTIST,
8, GRAINGER STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
With all the greatest improvements of modern Dental Science. They are made of only the best and purest materials, and are not affected by the fluids of the mouth, but retain their natural appearance and colour for a lifetime, and enable those who wear them to masticate their food with ease and comfort. Every set is adapted to the mouth without the stumps being extracted, is warranted to fit perfectly, and guaranteed for five years. The prices are so reasonable they are within the means of all classes.
COMPLETE UPPER OR LOWER SETS FROM 30s. TO £4 10s.
FROM 3s. to 10s. PER TOOTH.
Teeth painlessly extracted by the aid of Nitrous Oxide (laughing gas), and all operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed. All Charges strictly moderate.
Country patients visiting Mr. CAMPBELL'S Establishment in Newcastle, will have all the advantages of a most complete Dental Apparatus, which a travelling dentist cannot possibly offer.

CHEAP GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS!!!

JOHN HALL,
FAMILY GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,

Respectfully invites those who wish to obtain the BEST VALUE for their Money to visit his ESTABLISHMENT at ANNFIELD PLAIN, noted as being the Cheapest Shop in the District. Prices as below:—

GOOD WHITE SUGAR, 2d. per lb.
BEST CRYSTAL SUGAR, 3d. per lb.
GOOD TEAS, 1s. 4d. and 1s. 8d. per lb.
VERY FINE INDIAN TEA, 2s. per lb.
(Cannot be equalled anywhere at the price.)
COFFEES, from 10d. to 1s. 4d. per lb.
CURRANTS, 4d. per lb.
GOOD SOAPS, 2d and 3d. per lb.
BEST PALE and MOTTLED SOAPS, 1s. per ½ st.
BEST WHITE CURD SOAP, 4d. per lb.
(This Soap is usually Sold at 5d. per lb.)
RICE FLOUR, 2d. per lb.
CORN FLOUR, 4d. per lb.
CANDLES, 5d. per lb.
2 lb. JARS of BLACK CURRANT JAM, 10d each.
2 lb FANCY JUGS of JAM, 11d. each.
BACON, 6d. and 7d. per lb.
FINEST SALT BUTTER, 1s. 4d. per lb.
CHEESE, 4d., 7d., and 8d. per lb.
PURE LARD, 6d. per lb.
BEST BLADDER LARD, 7d. per lb.

TERMS, CASH.—DISCOUNT, 6d. IN THE POUND.

HARPERLEY AND CATCHGATE STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS,
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN, VIA LINTZ GREEN,

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE
MILLER AND CORN MERCHANT, FIELD SEEDSMAN, &c,
HAS ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF
PURE LINSEED AND COTTON CAKES, WHOLE OR READY BROKEN.
INDIAN MEAL, PEA MEAL, BARLEY MEAL, BOXINGS, SHARPS, AND BRAN.
OATS, WHOLE AND CRUSHED, and FEEDING STUFFS of every Description.
THE CELEBRATED EXCELLO HORSE FEED
Thoroughly Cleaned by New and Improved Machinery, Spiced, or otherwise, to order.
HOBSON'S IMPROVED CONDIMENT FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, POULTRY, STACKING, &c., Cheapest and Best in the Market.
HOBSON'S AROMATIC CALF FOOD. REARS CALVES WITHOUT MILK.
This Calf Meal is an excellent substitute for milk, and what is of very great importance to Stock Breeders, it tends greatly to save calves from that inflammatory fever commonly called quarter-ill or Black Leg.
G. H.'S MIXTURE OF
PERMANENT CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS has been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturalists of the district upwards of thirty-eight years.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION 427r

STANDARD LUBRICATING OIL CO.
1, DRAPERS GARDENS,
THROGMORTON STREET,
LONDON, E.C.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LUBRICATING OILS. 713r

THE "CITY OF ROME," STEAMSHIP, 8,415 TONS, WILL SAIL FROM
LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK,
ON
SATURDAY, APRIL 5th, MAY 3rd, MAY 31st, &c.
All going to America should secure Berths in this unrivalled boat.
For TICKETS, &c., apply to WILL. ELLIOT, Assistant Overseer, 5, Mount Pleasant, Consett. 770s

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

J. JOHNSON,
JOINER AND CABINETMAKER,
MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT,
(Behind the Wesleyan Schools).
Repairs and Alterations to Property on the Shortest Notice. 861s

STONE and COAL BORING MACHINES from the best makers, from £1 to £7 10s. Also COPPER GEAR. A Stock always on hand.—Sold by GEO. HUNTER, Medomsley Colliery, Lintz Green. Repairs attended to. 826s

REVELY AND KELL,
IMPORTERS OF
FOREIGN WINES AND SPIRITS,
WHOLESALE AND FAMILY MERCHANTS,
No. 7, COLLINGWOOD STREET, NEWCASTLE.

POOLEY'S PATENT MALT BREAD.
BREAD being universally consumed in larger quantities than any other food, it is of the utmost importance that it should contain the largest amount of nutriment in the most readily assimilative form.
By the addition of MALT, in due proportion to Wheat Flour, in the process of making, it has been found that the Bread is much more easily digested, the Stomach being saved a portion of the preliminary process of preparing it for assimilation.
INVALIDS are not the only persons interested in the MALT BREAD, as it is not only more readily digested, but it is MORE NUTRITIOUS, MORE AGREEABLE TO THE PALATE, AND WILL KEEP SWEET MUCH LONGER THAN ORDINARY BREAD.
It is highly spoken of by the Medical Profession.
MESSRS. WILSON BRO.'S, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, have secured the right to Make and Sell the Malt Bread, and it can be had also from their Agent, Mr. W. AYNSLEY, Consett and Leadgate.

Public Notices.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE HIRINGS will be held on Wednesday, May 7th, 1884. 25t

70 IS THE WINNING NUMBER of the Spring Waggon, Raffled by R. REAVELY, Fondley Sett, Dipton. 62t

CHEAP PASSAGES TO AMERICA.

BY "American Line" Steamer, "British Princess," from Liverpool, on May 28th, for £4.—Apply at once to ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett. 68t

NOTICE.—The GAME upon Low Bradley, West Billingside, East Billingside, High Stables, and Pontop Hall Farms; and also in Pont and Pike Woods is strictly preserved. All Trespassers will be Prosecuted, and Stray Dogs Destroyed. 15t

SPECIAL.—TO LADIES ONLY.—A Lady having discovered a SECRET invaluable to Ladies generally, will be pleased to forward same gratis to any address on receipt of stamped directed envelope.—Address, Mrs. C., Highland Villa, Totterdown, Bristol.

THE SCIENTIFIC DRESS CUTTING ASSOCIATION,
Have appointed Miss ELLIOTT, 49, Durham Road, Blackhill, sole Agent for Consett, Blackhill, and District.
Classes daily from 10 to 12, and 2 to 5, or as arranged for. Lessons also given to Classes of Ladies at their Residences if desired. To commence March 31st. Send Address for Circular. 871s

TO FARMERS.
FARMERS will do well to inspect G. HOBSON'S large and carefully-selected Stock of Clover, Grass, Turnip Seeds, &c., before giving their Orders elsewhere.
My Seeds have all been carefully-selected from Samples sent by the most respectable Growers and Importers, and will bear comparison with the best houses in England as to price and quality.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MISS COLQUHOUN, late of West Stanley, begs to intimate that she will resume her Classes on Tuesday, May 27th, 1884, at URPETH VILLAS, PIT HILL.
Prospectuses, with Terms for Board and Education, on application to Miss COLQUHOUN, Stanley Hall, Stanley, R.S.O. 37t

LANCHESTER COMMON SURFACE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.
A GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers will be held at Mr. G. BROWN'S, Railway Hotel, Middle Street, Consett, on Wednesday Evening, May 7th, at Seven o'clock, when Business of an important nature will be brought forward.
C. D. W. BALLENY, } Secs.
R. G. BARCLAY,
69t

NOTICE.
JOHN ROUTLEDGE,
JOINER, CABINETMAKER, AND DEALER IN WOOD GOODS,
GIBSON STREET, CONSETT,
Desires to inform his Friends and the Public that he carries on Business as above, near the Co-operative Stores, and will be glad of a continuance of their favours.
Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Orders received after Working-hours at his Residence in Cemetery Road, Blackhill; or by Mr. JAMESON, No. 9, Melbourne Street, Consett. 76t

SHOTLEY BRIDGE FLOWER SHOW.
35TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.
SATURDAY, AUGUST, 16th, 1884.
GRAND CHORAL CONTEST
When £23 10s. will be given in Prizes.
For Schedules and other Particulars, apply to
W. RAMSEY, } Secretaries.
W. DICKINSON,
18, Baxton Burn, Benfieldside. 34t

NEW TOWN HALL, CONSETT.
MR. C. STEPHENSON HAS THE HONOUR OF ANNOUNCING THE GRAND
OPENING CONCERT
IN THE ABOVE HALL,
ON WHIT-MONDAY, JUNE 2ND, 1884,
Under Distinguished Patronage, when the following eminent Artistes, from London, have been engaged to appear, viz:—
MISS ELEANOR FARNOL, Soprano.
MISS HIPWELL, Contralto.
MR. HENRY PIERCY. Tenor.
MR. PYATT, Bass.
M. J. H. BEERS, Solo Violinist.
MR. J. M. PRESTON, Solo Pianist and Accompanist.
MR. STEPHENSON'S CHOIR OF 120 VOICES.
ADMISSION—Reserved Seats, 4s.; Second Seats, 2s. 6d.; Third Seats, 1s. For Families—Six Reserved Seats, 21s.; Four Seats, 15s. Four Second Seats, 9s. Plan of Hall can be seen and Reserved Seats secured at Mr. CARWITHEN, Singer's Sewing Machine Establishment, Newmarket Street, Consett. Tickets also may be had from Mr. JAMES PALLISER, Blackhill; Mr JOSHUA LAX, Shotley Bridge; Mr. MUSE, Castleside; and Mr. GEO. NICHOLSON, Leadgate.
N.B.—Cloak-rooms on this occasion are provided for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen.
Doors open at 7·15; Concert to begin at 8 o'clock.
Carriages may be ordered for 10·15. 65t

AUDIT OF HIGHWAY ACCOUNTS.
AS Auditor of the Durham Audit District, I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that, in Pursuance of the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, I have appointed the AUDIT OF THE ACCOUNTS for the year ended the 25th day of March last, of the Highway Board of the Lanchester Highway District, and of the Officers thereof, also of the separate Waywardens as are liable to Account up to 30th inst., to commence on Wednesday, the 28th May next, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Board-room of the Lanchester Union, when and where all persons who by law are bound to account at such Audit are required to attend, and to submit all Books of Accounts, Bills, Accounts, Vouchers, and other Documents containing or relating to the Accounts then to be Audited. Waywardens to attend on the 29th May at Nine p.m.
JAMES RADFORD.
29th April, 1884. 55t

DURHAM AUDIT DISTRICT.
LANCHESTER UNION AND THE RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT IN THE SAID UNION.
AS Auditor of the above-named Audit District, I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I have appointed the AUDIT OF THE ACCOUNTS of the Lanchester Union, and of the Rural Sanitary District in the said Union, and of the several Parishes and Contributary Places contained in the said Union and District, or in the said Union solely, for the half-year ended 25th March last, to commence on Thursday, the 29th May next, at Four o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Board-room, Lanchester, when and where all persons who by law are bound to account at such Audit are required to attend, and to submit all Books, Documents, Bills, and Vouchers containing or relating to the Accounts or to Moneys assessed for, and applicable to the Relief of the Poor, or to Sanitary Purposes, or to any other purposes for which Overseers are authorised to make Rates. Overseers to attend next Morning at Nine.
JAMES RADFORD.
29th April, 1884. 56t

KANGRA VALLEY TEA!!
AS SUPPLIED TO OFFICERS' MESSES IN INDIA.
Packed on Plantations, chiefly in Tinfoil-lined Packets, containing ONE POUND, and guaranteed to be absolutely pure. Can be obtained in any quantity, Wholesale and Retail, not less than One Pound.
The pure Hill Teas of India are superior to the blended China and India Teas, and are acknowledged to excel those of China.
KANGRA VALLEY INDIAN TEA GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.
6 LB. FREE OF CARRIAGE.
NORTHERN AGENCY,
6, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
To whom apply for Agencies. 50t

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. A. Brodie.

Little Greencroft Farm, Consett.—Eatage of Grass Land.
ADAM BRODIE is instructed by DAVID BALLENY, Esq., to LET BY PUBLIC AUCTION, about the middle of May, the EATAGE of 86 Acres, or thereabouts, of good Grass Land, on Little Greencroft Farm.
Date and Particulars next week. 52t

Monday, May 19th, 1884.—Victoria Sale-rooms, Consett.—Important Sale of superior Mahogany and other Household Furniture and Effects, including handsome Mahogany Drawers and Bookcase; Mahogany Chest Drawers; Mahogany Bed-room Drawers; Mahogany Sofa, in Hair; Leather-covered Sofa; Mahogany Easy and other Chairs; Birch and Cane Chairs; Iron and Wooden Bedsteads and Mattresses; Iron Bed Chair; Feather and Down Beds; Chest Oak Drawers; Fenders and Irons; together with the miscellaneous Effects and Sundries, and fine-toned Harmonium, nearly new.
ADAM BRODIE is instructed by the Representatives of the late WILLIAM BARROW, deceased, to Remove and SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Victoria Sale-rooms, Consett, on Monday, May 19th, 1884, the whole of the excellent House FURNISHINGS, particulars of which will be given in Bills.
Sale to commence at One o'clock exactly. 54t

Monday, May 5th, 1884.—Victoria Sale-rooms, Consett.—Under Distress for Rent, and under Power of Sale.—Important Sale of superior Mahogany and other Household Furniture, Feather and Down Beds and Bedding, Splendid Wringing Machine, Vienna Regulator, Fine Full-toned Pianoforte, in Handsome Walnut Frame, and the Miscellaneous Effects and Sundries.
ADAM BRODIE is instructed to remove and SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, under Distress for Rent, and under Power of Sale, without Reserve, in the Victoria Sale-rooms, Consett, on Monday, May 5th, 1884, the whole of the superior Mahogany and other Household FURNITURE, PIANOFORTE, FEATHER BEDS, &c., as follows—Handsome Mahogany Drawers and Bookcase; Mahogany Chest of Drawers; splendid Mahogany Press; good Polished Drawers; 2 superior Mahogany Sofas, in Hair-seating; 2 Mahogany Easy Chairs, in Hair-seating; 6 Hair-seated Mahogany Chairs; excellent Mahogany Centre Table; 6 Polished Birch Chairs; Arm Chair; 3 Kitchen Chairs; Bed-room Chest of Drawers; Kitchen Table; Dressing Table; Cradle and Child's Chair; good Wringing Machine; Iron and Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Mattresses; Four-poled Bedstead and Mattress; Camp Bedstead and Mattress; Kitchen Dresser; Feather and Rabbit Down Beds; Bolsters and Pillows; 2 Poss-tubs; Carpets and Oil-cloths; 2 Vienna Regulators; excellent Timepiece; Paraffin Lamp; Shovels and Gripes; Bird Cage; Kitchen and Parlour Fenders and Fireirons; 2 Looking Glasses; 3 good Clothes Chests; excellent Rosewood Writing Desk; a quantity of excellent Plants; Ornaments; Pictures; together with the whole of the Kitchen and other Utensils, including Pots, Pans, Earthenware; 2 Noble Moderator Lamps; and Lawn Mower, &c., &c.
Also, a Splendid Full-compass, Fine-toned Forty Guinea Cottage Pianoforte, in beautiful Walnut Case, nearly new; Jones' Domestic Sewing Machine, in perfect order; and neat Brass-mounted Child's Crib; and about 200 Volumes of Books.
Sale to commence at One o'clock precisely.
The attention of the Public is specially directed to this Sale, as the Lots are of a superior character, in good condition, and under the peculiar circumstances of the case, will be Sold without Reserve. 31t

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

By Mr. J. Vickers.

Tow Law Auction Mart.
THE next SALE will be held on Monday, May 12th, 1884. Early Entries respectfully solicited.
J. VICKERS, Auctioneer.
Partridge Close, Tow Law. 40t

St. John's, near Wolsingham.
MR. JOS. VICKERS, favoured with instructions from Mr. JOHN PICKERING, who is declining, will SELL BY AUCTION, without Reserve, on Friday, May 9th, 1884, the FARMING STOCK, CARTS, IMPLEMENTS, HAY, &c., on the above Farm.

INVENTORY.
1 Young Roan Cow, recently calven.
1 White Heifer, September calver.
2 Roan S.H. Steers, 1½ year old.
3 Roan S.H. Steers, 1 year old.
1 Roan Heifer, 1 year old.
3 Finger Calves.

SHEEP.
3 Mule Ewes and Followers, by Leicester Tup.
25 Superior young Black-faced Ewes and Lambs, by Leicester Tup.

HORSES.
1 Brown Horse, aged.
1 Black Mare, aged.

CARTS, IMPLEMENTS, &c.
1 Long Cart; 2 Coup Carts, with Shelvings; 2 Iron Ploughs; Ribbing Plough; 1 Pair Harrows; Scuffler; Box Roller; Turnip Drill; Grass Cutter, by Wood; Clod Crusher; Turnip Slicer; Chaff Cutter, by Ord and Maddison; Winnowing Machine; 2 Sheep Racks; 6 Corn Troughs; Sheep Stools; Cow Chains; Ladders; Scythes; Corn Measures; Number of Sacks; Hand Tools, &c.; Cart and Plough Harness for 2 Horses; Breaking Pad; Ladies' Riding Saddle; a Number of Barn Door Fowls; about 10 Tons Well-won Old-land Hay, to be taken off the premises; 1 useful Cur Dog.
The Cattle are full of hair and quality, and mostly rich Roans. The Ewes and Lambs are of the most robust and hardy type.
Sale to commence at Half-past One p.m.
St. John's is two miles from Wolsingham Station.
Partridge Close, Tow Law. 11t

Rowley Farm, Cornsay Colliery.
MR. JOSEPH VICKERS, favoured with the patronage of Messrs. FERENS & LOVE, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, without Reserve, on Monday, May 5th, 1884, the whole of the Superior FARMING STOCK, &c., on the above Farm, viz:—

CATTLE.
3 Prime Fat Heifers, } 50 to 60 stones.
1 Prime Fat Young Cow,
7 Superior S. H. Dairy Cows, calved and to calve.
1 Pure-bred Alderney Cow, recently calven.
1 Do. do. September calver.
1 Incalving Heifer.
5 Yearling Heifers.
11 Calves, 2 to 5 months old.

SHEEP.
30 Splendid Young Grey-faced Ewes and Gimmers, with 50 Followers, by Leicester Tup.

HORSES.
Lot 1—Black Horse "Smiler," 10 years old, 16·1 hands.
„ 2—Powerful Bay Horse "Boxer," 10 years old, 16·2 hands.
„ 3—Bay Mare "Dutch," 10 years old 15·3 hands.
„ 4—Grey Horse "Lion," 8 years old 15·2 hands.
„ 5—Grey Horse "Nevelle," 8 years old, 15·2 hands.
„ 6—Black Horse "Charlie," 3 years old, 16·2 hands.
„ 7—Brown Filly, 2 years old, by "Ling Cropper," Dam, by "Hark Forward."

SWINE.
3 Sows, in Pig.

IMPLEMENTS.
2 Iron Ploughs; 2 Ribbing Ploughs; Double Mould Board Ploughs; Four-horse Grubber; Two-horse Grubber; 3 Pairs Harrows; 2 Scufflers; Horse Hay Rake; Double Turnip Drill; Wood Roller; 2 Turnip Slicers; Winnowing Machine; Cake Mill; Cart and Plough Harness for 5 Horses. Also, 3 Geese, Gander, and Goslings; a number of Barn Door Fowl; and a quantity of Household Furniture; Barrel Churn; Dairy Utensils, &c.
The Fat Cattle are very prime. The Cows include a few rare specimens for Dairy purposes. The Young Stock are well up in condition. The Ewes and Lambs will be found an interesting feature of the Sale, and may simply be designated a very grand lot. The Horses are powerful, active, and good workers.
One Week's Keep allowed for Fat Cattle, if required.
Sale to commence at One o'clock.
Rowley Farm is one mile from Waterhouses, and three miles from Lanchester Station.
Partridge Close, Tow Law. 9t

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
JOSEPH VICKERS,
AUCTIONEER,
PARTRIDGE CLOSE, TOW LAW.
LATE TUNSTALL HOUSE, WOLSINGHAM.

Peel's Great Northern Horse Repository, Haymarket.
The Oldest Established in the City.
SALES BY AUCTION of HORSES, CARRIAGES and SADDLERY, EVERY TUESDAY, at Two o'clock.
Entries respectfully solicited.
A. T. CROW, Auctioneer.
JOHN PEEL, Proprietor.

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Joseph Oley.

Front Street, Tantobie.
MR. JOSEPH OLEY will SELL BY AUCTION, on Monday, May 12th, 1884, at Front Street, Tantobie, all the Household FURNITURE, &c., belonging to Mr. HUGH WATT, who is Emigrating. Sale at One o'clock. See Posters. 47t

Westwood Farm.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Westwood Farm, Westwood Colliery, near Ebchester, on Friday, the 9th day of May, 1884, the valuable MILK COWS, PIGS, POULTRY, CART and HARNESS, &c., &c., belonging to Mr. TIMOTHY THOMPSON, who is leaving the above Farm, comprising 4 Milk Cows, calved and to calve, one of which is due on the 7th of May; 2 Heifer Calves, 3 and 4 months old; Sow and 13 Pigs, 7 weeks old; young Sow, in Pig; 40 Head of Poultry; Coup Cart; Cart Shelvings; Set of Cart Harness; Set of Trace Chains; Riding Saddle and Bridle, in good condition; 2 Stackyard Ladders; Wheelbarrow; Hay-knife; Hayrakes; Forks, Grapes, Shovels, &c.; pair Steelyards; Cow Tubs; Pails; lot of Old Chains; Pig Troughs; Wood; with other useful Articles. Also, a quantity of Cow Manure.
JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer.
48t

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

By Mr. William Raw.

Front Street, Leadgate.
MR. WILLIAM RAW, honoured with instructions from Mr. GEORGE NICHOLSON, who is leaving the Shop belonging to Mr. JOHN JAMES, Front Street, Leadgate, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, a large and valuable STOCK of DRAPERY GOODS, &c., on the Premises, on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, May 2nd, 3rd, and 5th, 1884, and following days, comprising a large quantity of Dress Goods, in Cashmeres, Cord, Lustres, Beige Cloths, Winceys, &c.; Prints; large quantity of Remnants, in Stuffs and Prints; Men and Boys' Shirts; Men and Boys' Hats and Caps; Pit Flannels; Felt and other Skirts; Flannels; Sheets; Blankets; Bed Rugs and Quilts; Boys' Suits; Towels, &c.; Carriage Rugs; Carpets; Felt Carpets; Hearth Rugs; a quantity of Chair Cushions; a large quantity of Millinery; Straw Hats and Bonnets; Ladies' Caps, Ribbons, Gloves, Ties, Umbrellas, &c.
Sale to commence each day at Five o'clock precisely.
Sale Office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 23t

By Mr. John Crawford.

Greenside, near Healeyfield, Castleside.
MR. JOHN CRAWFORD is instructed by Mr. WM. IRWIN to SELL BY AUCTION, his STOCK and Household FURNITURE, and all other EFFECTS, on Saturday, May 3rd, 1884. For further particulars see Posters.
Sale to commence at Twelve for One to a minute.
Sale Office, 25, Victoria Street, Consett. 994s

Kyo, near Annfield Plain.
MR. JOHN CRAWFORD, instructed by Mr. E. OLIVER, who is giving up Farming, will SELL BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, May 7th, 1884, the whole of his STOCK and Household FURNITURE. The Cattle consists of 3 Roan Cows, due to calve day of Sale; beautiful Blue Cow, time up second calf; Black Cow, newly calved; 4 Cows, in Milch; 5 young Cattle. Also, 2 Fat Pigs; Grey Cob, about 15 h.h., quiet in all yokes; Butcher's Cart, with Cover; 3 Coup Carts; new Cart; Plough; Harrows; Mangle; Hay Cutter; and all other implements.
Sale to commence at One o'clock with the Furniture.
For further Particulars see Posters.
Sale Office, 25, Victoria Street, Consett. 64t

No. 57 and 58, Front Street, Consett.
MR. JOHN CRAWFORD, instructed by Mr. M. RIDLEY, who is giving up House-keeping, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday, May 3rd, 1884, the whole of his Valuable Household FURNITURE, consisting of
No. 1, Sitting-room.—Mahogany Centre Table; Case Clock; Mahogany Leaf Table; 6 Mahogany Hair-bottomed Chairs; large Mirror; Mahogany Drawers, with Secret Drawers; Carpet; Hearth Rug; 6 large Pictures; Window Shades; Fender and Fireirons.
No 2, Front-room.—Mahogany Drawers; Bookcase; Birch Press; Mahogany Centre Table; large Table; 6 Chairs; Clock; Window Shades; Carpet; Hearth Rug; Fender and Fireirons.
No. 3, Bed-room.—Four-poled Bedstead; Feather Bed and Bolsters; Sheets; Quilts; 4 Chairs; Washhand Stand; Dressing Table; Carpet Hearth Rug; Stair Carpet, with Brass Rods; Window Shades; Blind and Roller; Fender and Fireirons.
No. 4, Bed-room.—Four-poled Bedstead; Feather Bed and Bedding; Drawers, Centre Table; Birch Press; 4 Chairs; Pictures; Fender and Fireirons.
Back-room.—Desk Bed; Feather Bed and Bedding; small Drawers; Corner Cupboard; 3 Chairs; Table; Fender and Fireirons.
Yard. — 4 large Stone Troughs; Wheelbarrow; Barrow Wheel; a lot of Firewood and Old Iron, &c.
SUNDRIES.—Set of China; Dinner Ware; 6 large Mugs; Barrel Churn, new; 12 Milk Bowls; Bread Tins; Steam Pans; Scales and Weights; Clothes Horses; Cow Chains; 10 Young Hens; Poss-tub and Staff; 2 Lanterns; Axe, Saw, Hammers; Knives and Forks; Spoons; Coffee Mill; Chimney Piece Ornaments; and a lot of other Sundries too numerous to mention.
Sale to commence at Three for Four o'clock to the minute.
Sale Office, 25, Victoria Street, Consett. 24t

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

By Mr. A. Phillipson.

To Publicans and others.—High Bradley, near Medomsley, May 12th, 1884.
MR. A. PHILLIPSON, instructed by Mrs. THOS. BROWN, who has recently left the Hat and Feather Public-house, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at above place and date, a sundry Lot of FURNITURE, and great assortment of ARTICLES belonging the Trade, &c., &c.
Sale to begin at Half-past One o'clock. 70t

A. PHILLIPSON,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER, VALUER, EMIGRATION AND HOUSE AGENT, &c.,
DIPTON.
TO AMERICA, £4, BY THE BEST LINES.
FURNITURE, &c., Bought for Cash. Business done Promptly, and upon Reasonable Terms.

By Mr. William Nicholson

High Joffla, Two Miles from Wolsingham, Burnhill Station.—Displenishing Sale of valuable Ferming Stock.
MR. WILLIAM NICHOLSON, instructed by the Representatives of the late JOHN VICKERS, Esq., will SELL BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, May 7th, 1884, the valuable FARMING STOCK.
Inventory—
6 Draught and Young Horses.
6 Ponies, from 1 to 11 years old.
27 Milch Cows, Incalving and Grazing Heifers.
605 Black-faced Ewes, Wethers and Hoggs.
The above in their respective Classes will be found the best lot ever offered in the County of Durham, with a large Field of Implements.
ORDER OF SALE.—Implements, 10 a.m.; Dinner, 12 o'clock; Sheep, 12·30; Cattle and Horses to conclude the Sale. 58t

Hall Hill, near Satley.
MR. WILLIAM NICHOLSON, instructed by the Representatives of the late GEORGE WALL, will SELL BY AUCTION (without Reserve), on Thursday, May 8th, 1884, the whole of the valuable FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY, &c.

HORSES.
Very powerful Bay Horse, 5 years old, 16 h.h.
Brown Mare, 5 years old, 15½ h.h.
Black Mare aged, 16 h.h.

CATTLE.
1 S.H. Cow, due in July.
1 S.H. Cow, geld.
1 Roan Polled Heifer, 2 years old.
7 S.H. Bullock and Heifer Stirks.

SHEEP.
16 Half-bred Ewes and Lambs, by Leicester Tup.
19 Grey-faced Hoggs, very forward in condition.
18 Cheviot Hoggs, very forward in condition.

IMPLEMENTS.
2 Iron Ploughs; Double-furrow Plough; 2 pairs of Harrows; Combined Corn Cutter, by "Samuelson"; Ladder; Churn; Sheep Back; Sack Barrow; Grindstone; Cart and Plough Harness, for 4 Horses; Spring Cart Harness; Gripes; Forks; Shovels; Mangle; Scythes; Potato Riddle; Corn Bin; Pad and Bridle; Cart Ropes; Water Butt; Butter Tub; Scales and Weights; WINNOWING MACHINE; FOUR-HORSE THRASHING MACHINE. Also, 40 Hens, and a quantity of Pigeons, &c. Also, a Long Cart, Coup Cart, Spring Cart, Swingletrees.
Sale to commence at One o'clock p.m.
Sale and Commission Office, Stowe House, Cornsay.

Mr. H. Brown.

Sherburn Terrace, Consett.—Sale of valuable Freehold Property.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the House of Mr. WHITTAKER, Middle Street, Consett on Thursday, May 8th, 1884,
Mr. H. BROWN, Auctioneer.
The valuable Freehold DWELLING-HOUSE, situate and being No. 14, Sherburn Terrace, Consett, containing Kitchen and Parlour on the Ground Floor, and Two excellent Bed-rooms on the Second Floor; Pantry, good Yard, and all the usual Out-offices. Measurement from Front to Back, 80ft., with a Frontage of 17ft.
The above Dwelling-house is situate in the most pleasant and healthy part of Consett, and about Two minutes' walk from the intended New Railway Station.
The present occupier and owner, Mr. R. GIBSON, will, on application, show the Property, and give all necessary information respecting the same.
Sale to commence at Seven for Eight o'clock p.m. 44t

By Messrs. Nicholson and Murray.

Royal Auction Mart, Agricultural Hall, Benfieldside.
MONDAY FIRST, MAY 5th, 1884.
5 Fat Cattle.
20 Fat Sheep.
24 Cows and Heifers, calved and to calve.
12 Leicester Ewes, with their Lambs—first crop.
4 Fat Lambs.
2 Sows, 11 weeks gone in Pig.
1 Fat Pig.
20 Heifer and Bullock Stirks, from 6 months to 2 years old.
1 Veal Calf.
2 Carts, Iron Plough, Scuffler, several Calves, Pigs, &c., &c.
Sale at One o'clock.
45t NICHOLSON & MURRAY, Auctioneers.

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

By Messrs. Turnbull & Adamson.

The Leazes, Burnopfield, near Lintz Green Station.
MESSRS. TURNBULL & ADAMSON will hold their Second SALE of GRAZING STOCK, HORSES, IMPLEMENTS, &c., on Thursday, May 8th, 1884.
Present Entries—
40 Grazing Cattle, from 1 to 2½ years, all well-bred, and forward in condition.
10 Cows, calved and to calve.
6 Geld Cows, forward in condition.
1 Good S.H. Bull, 1 year 9 months old.
20 H.B. and three-parts B. Ewes and followers.
35 Grazing Hoggs.
Several Sows and Shot Pigs.
10 Horses, for the Draught and Road, all consigned from Collieries and Farmers in the district, several of them being young, sound, quiet, and fit for any work.
Also, numerous Implements of Husbandry.
Owing to the partial stoppage of Lintz Colliery, a Consignment of very useful Pit Ponies, from 13 to 14·2 h.h., will be offered for Sale; and as most of the Horses and Cattle are from Farmers and Colliery Owners in the district, and include many very useful Horses, good Grazing Cattle, Milk Cows, &c., they are worthy of special attention.
Further Entries expected and received up to date of Sale.
Sale at 1·30 p.m.
Trains from Durham, Newcastle, and Sunderland run convenient for time of Sale. 3R

By Mr. P. Osborne.

MR. P. OSBORNE, acting under instructions from the Executors of the late Mrs. WHEATLEY and Others, will SELL BY AUCTION, at the house of Mr. ROBERT WHEATLEY, Crown and Thistle Inn, Catchgate, on Monday, May 12th, 1884, at One p.m. prompt, a large quantity of Household FURNITURE and other EFFECTS, consisting of Sofas, Couches, Centre Tables, Feather Beds, Bedsteads, Bedding, Shop Cannisters, Scales, and Fittings, Poultry, &c.
Particulars in Posters.
Sale Office, Durham Road, Blackhill. 977s

Business Announcements.

THE NEW
COAL AND STONE BORING MACHINE
From 20s. and 25s. each, complete with Drills; also BURY'S and HARDY'S PATENT STEEL PICKS and SHAFTS, DRILLS, JUMPERS, and STEMMING GEAR, Wholesale and Retail at
THOMAS BOSTON'S,
NUN 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 and Silver GUARDS, ALBERTS, &c., on Sale at the Lowest Prices.

CARRIAGES.
J. COWEN,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
HEXHAM,
HAS FOR SALE, NEW DOG CARTS and WHITECHAPELS of most substantial make, elegant designs, and fine finish. For quality and price they are the cheapest in the market, and never fail to give satisfaction.
Carriages of any description built to order.
Repairs of all kinds well and cheaply done.
Gentlemen waited on, and Estimates given. 658s

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, MAY 2ND, 1884.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

[BY "INCEDO."]

Pope declared that in his day there were people who did—

"—— to church repair,
Not for doctrine, but the music there."

But things are so well managed in our day that there is no need to go to the church for music. See how the people of Newcastle are being provided for. It would be a crying shame, and an unpardonable infringment of the people's rights, to suggest their going to church under any circumstances. That would never do. No respectable person would mention the name of grace; and as for music, it can be had outside the city walls on a Sunday, without money and without price. It is arranged that Mr Amers's celebrated band will discourse sacred music on the Town Moor for two Sundays, by way of a venture. This reminds me of the Irishman who, addressing a strolling musician, said, "Jist play—softly, till I see if I can stand it!" There need be no apprehension for the ultimate result of the Town Moor experiment. Music plays a most prominent part in our national life and manners; more so, perhaps, than at any period since the time when young men and maidens danced beneath the May-pole. Modern evangelists, more than any other section of the

community, seem bent upon turning the influence of music to really practical account. Sceptics who entertain doubts about the miraculous destruction of the serrated walls of an ancient city should hear the Salvation Army musicians in their best style. Compared to some corps, the Consett division is a mere band of whistlers. Passing through Gateshead the other Sunday afternoon, I counted no fewer than three bands with drums, 'anners, and brazen trumpets. One was the Hallelujah warriors, another the Gateshead U. C. A.—whatever that may be—and the third company also bore a banner with heraldic device, but as the crowd was great, I was unable to trace their lineage or their name. That, however, is of but secondary importance, but their presence there preves beyond a doubt that the trumpet tones speak louder than the tongues of men. No man, nor number of men, however favoured by nature and polished by art, could by sheer eloquence muster such a crowd. A man with special qualifications for the task might command a following, but they would be birds of another feather. The drum, tambourine, and trumpet awaken the echoes of the slums, and the crowd, drawn by a power which, more than any other, touches the nobler part of human nature, are wooed by the witching voice, and return to their former pleasures no more. It is very questionable whether sacred music would have the same effect. That would depend upon association. To those who have been well brought up, and have fallen from the faith, sacred music might call up sweet memories of other years, and so lead to the forming of some well-timed resolve. With the lower orders, the feelings are necessarily different, although the result is, of course, the same; and this is the secret of incorporating popular airs with evangelical hymns. The people have heard the music before, but under very different circumstances. The effect is altogether new, and, charmed with the change, they choose "the better part." This is good and noble, as far as it goes. It is the first step on the ladder, but there are many who most heartily desire to see some really tangible methods of increased progress towards refinement. The organisation is incomplete, nor was it to be supposed that perfection was to be attained by one bold stroke. The records of the ages disproves that. Men soon, and easily, attain to a certain standard, but it takes a fearful strain to break the habits of a life-time. Nevertheless, society has gained by what has been already accomplished; but little more can be expected from existing institutions. Not that they are unwilling, by any means; far from it, but the experience of the past prove that, with the present machinery, no improvement need be looked for. It is the outcome of circumstances. Thousands have come out from among the multitude, and their leaders, with pardonable proclivities, are wishful to retain them, but it is a fatal error. There is a rule of progress in every walk and phase of this our life, and although drums and timbrels may attract, and even charm, for a time, there are dim whisperings in the breast to which the strains of "Auld Lang Syne," and the "Keel Row," do not somehow harmonise. Let us hope that a yet greater Teacher will anon grace the earth with His presence—one who, rising superior to minor considerations, will be content to wave the vacillating interests of past and present for the yet greater and more tangible reward beyond.

The temperance party, and the Shotley Bridge people in particular, will, I have no doubt, be highly gratified with the result of Mrs Lucas's eight days' mission at Hexham. Gifted with superior mental abilities, this lady has a special aptitude for the work; and her timely sojourn in Hexham has happily proved no exception to the rule. When women come before the world as teachers of men, they almost invariably lay aside every little adornment calculated to lend a charm to the person, and don habiliments which savour of the graveyard. Mrs Lucas is, however, a notable exception. She dresses well herself, and is, moreover, candid enough to advise "sister women" to do likewise, as far at least as their circumstances in life will allow. And she is right; for the way in which certain of our feminine preachers are "put on," and the melancholy airs they assume, is enough to give an ordinary fellow the shakers. According to the Hexham newspapers, no fewer than 750 persons have pinned the ladies' favours to their breasts, whilst 395 have signed the pledge. The Gospel Temperance Mission has much to recommend it to the notice of the public; and the periodical visits made to our provincial towns by so eminent an advocate as Mrs Lucas cannot fail to be productive of lasting good. Indeed, she is not only the most attractive exponent of the principles of the cause which she has so ably espoused, but she is by far the most sensible of all temperance advocates I ever listened to. The usual tirade against publicans and sinners is conspicuous by its absence; but in lieu of that, her addresses are marked by racy utterances, which, told with the tact for which the sex are justly famed, are matchless illustrations of what's to lose and what's to win in the ever-changing business of life.

It was at the instance of the Rev Foster Raine, of Hexham, that Mrs Lucas was induced to enter upon the mission which has just ended so satisfactorily. Mr Raine is a native of this district, and is well-known and deservedly esteemed. It will be remembered that some ten years ago Mr Raine was one of the most brilliant of our local preachers, and was besides a frequent contributor to this journal, but that, I do not think, was very widely known. Mr Raine has been singularly successful in the ministry, and has already met with many pleasing tokens of appreciation and regard.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Correction.—The Rev John Mathwin, of West Pelton Vicarage, writes: "My attention has been directed to an inaccuracy in your last week's issue. In an account of an entertainment given at West Pelton on April 18th, you state that the Rev E. J. Day (curate of West Pelton) and myself (vicar) were both present at the ball. The facts are these—Mr Day was at the concert, but not at the ball. I was neither at concert nor ball; but owing to the unavoidable absence of Major Joicey, I, as Chaplain of the Corps, made the presentation to Sergt. Craine during the concert 'interval.'"

Holloway's Pills.—Invalids distracted by indigestion and discouraged in their search for its remedy should make trial of this never-failing medicine. A lady, long a martyr to dyspeptic tortures, writes that Holloway's Pills made her feel as if a burden had been taken off her. Her spirits, formerly low, have greatly improved; her capricious appetite has given place to healthy hunger; her dull, sick headache has departed, and gradually so marvellous a change has been effected, that she is altogether a new creature, and again fit for her duties. These Pills may be administered with safety to the most delicate. They never act harshly, nor do they ever induce weakness; they rightly direct deranged, and control excessive, action.

Local and District News.

CONSETT.

Short Notice.—We are desired to draw the attention of our readers to the sale of a house belonging to Mr Gibson, situate in Sherburn Terrace, to be sold by Mr H. Brown on Thursday next.

The Consett and District Cricket Club have joined the County, and in the North and South Durham Colts match at Bishop Auckland, on May 17th, they will be represented by Mr Israel Richards.

Memorial Window.—A stained-glass window, of neat design, has recently been erected in Christ Church, Consett, bearing the following inscription:—"In loving remembrance of David Samuel Remington, for some time a resident of this parish. Afterwards a lay missionary of the Church Missionary Society; who died at Rabai, East Africa, April 24th, 1875, aged 29 years." The window is fixed at the left-hand side of the pulpit, and faces the public thoroughfare of Church Street.

Maccabe's Entertainment.—An exceeding large and fashionable audience assembled in the Theatre Royal, Consett, on Tuesday evening, and spent two merry hours in listening to Mr Frederick Maccabe's monologue entertainment, "Begone dull care," and were highly delighted by the wonderful powers he displayed as an actor, mimic, and ventriloquist. His vocal powers were good and very flexible, his humour racy and abundant, and his skill in changing the voice, figure, and face for the different characters extraordinary. The truthfulness of his varied dramatic impersonations were repeatedly acknowledged by the hearty plaudits of a critical audience. His ventriloquial tricks were most surprising, he completely deceiving the judgment and cheating the ear of his audience by his unexampled skill in this art.

Closing of Messrs R. Dickinson and Co.'s Sanitary Pipe and Brickworks.—We are sorry to intimate to our readers the closing of the extensive sanitary pipe and brickworks belonging to Messrs R. Dickinson and Co., of this town. By the stoppage of these works many persons will be thrown out of employment—several of whom have been employed almost the whole of their lives in this manufactory. Amongst those may be mentioned Messrs George Lumley, his son, and Luke Whitehead, who have been employed there for a period of 34 years; Thomas Eastwood, 28 years; Thomas Wilkinson, 24 years; and George Thompson, for upwards of 20 years. There are also others who have worked for periods of from 10 to 20 years who, by these works being laid idle, will be thrown out of employment. Some of those now discharged have risen from the lowest to the highest positions in the establishment. The closing of these works will prove a serious loss to this town, not in a pecuniary sense alone, as the workmen were a steady and industrious class of men, whose influence for good cannot be overestimated. The religious denominations of this town will probably also suffer, as many of the workmen were their zealous supporters.

BLACKHILL.

Sacred Concert.—On Monday evening, the members of the Blackhill Wesleyan Chapel, assisted by a few friends, gave a performance, in the abovenamed chapel, of the sacred cantata, entitled "Belshazzar's Feast." The attendance, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, was very good. The chair was occupied by Mr G. Richardson (circuit steward) of Shotley Bridge, who suitably introduced the programme. The characters were ably represented by the following ladies and gentlemen:—Belshazzar, King of Babylon (bass), Mr S. Gradon; Nitocris, Queen, (soprano) Miss Noble; Daniel (Tenor), Mr C. Stelling; Jewish Maiden (contralto), Miss Ridley; An Angel (soprano), Miss Raw; Hananiah (baritone), Mr W. T. Gillies; also, lord and a lady of the court; Jewish men and maidens (and companions of Daniel), with chorus of Jews, Chaldeans, and Soldiers. Mr R. Frankland, senior, officiated as reader; Mr W. A. Hoe was conductor; and Mr R. Frankland, jun., organist. The proceeds were in aid of the Chapel Trust Funds.

Singular Conduct of a Midwife.—On Wednesday afternoon, Mr Graham, coroner, held an inquest at Mrs Mary Jameson's, the Commercial Inn, Blackhill, on the body of Sarah MacDonald, of 28, Bottle Bank, Blackhill, who expired on Tuesday last, shortly after giving birth to a child. About 6 p.m., on Sunday night, Mrs MacDonald was taken ill, and her husband went and brought a woman named Catherine Pollock, and then subsequently obtained the assistance of Agnes Tweed, another woman. Deceased continued ill in labour until 12 a.m., on the following Tuesday, when she was confined, Mrs Pollock acting as midwife. It appears the child had not been properly delivered, and the poor woman died at six o'clock the same evening, no medical gentleman having in the meantime been called in to attend to the deceased.—The Coroner strongly censured the conduct of the midwife for not obtaining professional services as soon as she saw that the patient was so dangerously ill; and pointing out that she had evidently acted entirely in ignorance.—After hearing the testimony of Dr George Renton, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that death was caused by a syncope, due to excessive hæmahorrage, from improper attendance.

Ratepayers' Meeting.—Last Friday evening, a meeting of ratepayers of the parish of St. Cuthbert, Benfieldside, was held in the Roman Catholic Infant School, Derwent Street, Blackhill. There was only a very small attendance. The meeting, convened by requisition, was held for the purpose of adopting the accounts for the past year; and also for sanctioning the expenditure of £300 by the Burial Board for to erect a sexton's house in the Benfieldside cemetery.—On the motion of Mr Sloane, seconded by Mr Richley, Mr W. Turner was voted to the chair.—The Clerk of the Burial Board (Mr T. Whinney) read the minutes of the last vestry, held in September, 1883, from which it appears that Mr W. W. Jenkins, J.P., Rev F. Steggall, and Mr R. Telford were the newly-elected members of the above-named Board.—The minutes having been accepted and signed by the Chairman, Mr Whinney afterwards submitted a statement of the accounts of the Burial Board for the year ending 25th March, 1884. This shewed that at the beginning of the financial year, there was a balance due to the Public Works Commissioners on No. 2 Loan of £1750; interest on that sum at 5 per cent., £87 10s; paid to Public Works Commissioners on May 5th, 1883, £212 10s; thus leaving a balance due to said Commissioners of £1625. No. 1 Loan: Amount due to Public Works Commissioners, £1200; interest at 5 per cent, £60; paid to said Commissioners, May, 1883, £193 6s 8d; leaving balance of £1066 13s 4d owing to the Commissioners. At the commencement of the year the Board had a balance in hand of £93 19s 10d. The chief items included in the receipts were for 82 interments in the consecrated portion of the cemetery, £22 18s 6d; 134 interments in the unsecrated portion, £34 13s; 40 still-born infants, £3; fees received for sexton, £29 13s; amounts collected from townships on No. 2 Loan, £212 10s; on No. 1 Loan, £193 6s 5d; amount of deposit, £256 0s 3d; interest, £42 2s 8d; balance in hand, £169 9s 2d. The accounts, having been certified by Messrs J. T. Curry and M. Richley, as auditors, to be corret, they were duly passed by the meeting.—The Clerk next read a resolution adopted by the Burial Board on the 18th April, to the effect that the vestry assembled that night be requested to approve or sanction the expenditure necessary to build a sexton's house.—The Chairman explained that the Burial Board desired the vestry to sanction the expenditure of £300 as the maximim amount, but it was quite probable the outlay would be considerably less than the sum named.—Mr Strachan inquired how the money was to be raised?—The Clerk replied that it was to come out of the balance in hand, which had been accrueing for that purpose.—The Chairman pointed out that they had a balance of £467 12s 1d in hand, and the building was not to cost more than £300. This was a scheme which their late vicar, the Rev F. B. Thompson, greatly desired to see carried out; and it would be for the better protection of the grounds for to erect the sexton's house at the low side of the cemetery, Mr Whinney's house standing at the high side.—Eventually, it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Mr Strachan, seconded by Mr Richley, that this meeting sanctions the expenditure of a sum not to exceed £300 for the erection of a sexton's house in St. Cuthbert's Cemetery, at Benfieldside.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the meeting.

BLACKHALL MILL.

Suicide by an Alleged Maniac.—On Saturday afternoon, at the house of Mr Thomas Ward, of the Ship Inn, Blackhall Mill, Mr Graham, district coroner, held an inquest on the body of Robert Anderson, aged 38 years, occasionally employed as hind and gardener, who committed suicide (as reported in our second edition of last week) on the preceding Thursday by cutting his throat with a razor.—The evidence showed that the deceased had been in a low state of mind for a week or two. He left home shortly after five a.m. on the 26th ult., and about 7.30 the same morning he was found in the water-closet by his wife with his throat cut, and a razor lying beside him. The man was conveyed into the house, and medical assistance at once obtained; but he expired twelve hours afterwards.—A verdict was returned that Anderson committed suicide whilst in a state of temporary insanity. He leaves a wife and three children.

SPEN COLLIERY.

Twenty of the miners engaged at the Marquis of Bute's Colliery at the Spen have received notice to leave.

Mr Bates, of Heddon Hall, near Wylam, has a sow which has had a fine litter of nineteen pigs, but unfortunately it can only suckle ten, and has already smothered six of the young ones.

Mysterious Robbery and Restitution by the Thief.—On Friday afternoon a sum of money, upwards of £18, placed on a tray in the house of one of the workmen, for the purpose of paying the wages of some of the men, mysteriously disappeared in the absence for a few minutes of the occupant of the house. The alarm being given, a suspicious looking character, who was seen in the neighbourhood at the time, was traced to, and apprehended in, Gateshead in the evening, but nothing of an incriminating character was found against him, and he was discharged. Returning to the Spen with an account of their failure to recover the proceeds of the robbery, those in pursuit learned that after dark a crash was heard at the outside of the house where the theft took place, and on opening the door the whole of the missing money, with the exception of a single shilling, which had burst out in falling, wrapped in a rag, was found on the ground. The thief or thieves, evidently from fear of detection or remorse of conscience, had thus returned their plunder. A dirty piece of paper was found, with the following written in a blurred and disguised hand—"Take better care of your money in future!"

WEARDALE.

Discovery of Ironstone.—One of the richest beds of ironstone in Weardale has been found by Mr Joshua Turner, St. John's Chapel, resident agent to the Weardale Iron Company, in a pasture belonging to Mr Wm. Vickers, Westgate, situate in Middlehope. Mr Turner has just concluded boring operations which show a vein of ore upwards of 100 feet thick, which has been tested to be of first-class quality.

PELTON FELL.

A Judgement Summons Set Aside.—At the Durham County Court, last week—before E. J. Meynell, Esq., (judge)—the case of Fawell v. Pace was heard. It was a judgement summons in which Ellen Pace, the defendant, was summoned to appear personally at court to be examined on oath as to her means to pay a sum of £8 and £2 2s 6d costs for arrears of rent of a house and shop adjoining Pelton Colliery Hotel, judgment for which had been obtained against her on the 27th March, at the suit of George Fawell, the plaintiff.—Mr Salkeld appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Mawson for the defendant.—On behalf of the defendant it was contended that the summons had not been served upon her.—Joseph Reed, a clerk in the employment of Mr C. H. Robson, solicitor, Newcastle, said that on the 5th March he served a summons upon the defendant at Pelton. She was then a barmaid at the Colliery Inn, Pelton, kept by Mr Robert Maddison. He asked her if she was Miss Ellen Pace, and on receiving a reply in the affirmative, he handed her the paper. On seeing that it was a summons the defendant threw it at him. He picked it up and gave it into her hand, and then threw it at him again. The plaintiff, Mr Fawell, lived in the same village not far off, and he went there, and shortly afterwards some one brought the summons there and left it.—George Fawell, the plaintiff, gave corroborative evidence.—In defence, Ellen Pace was called, and said that the summons had not been served upon her. On the 5th March she was at Pelton Village, a mile and a half from Mr Maddison's, and was there all day. She never saw the boy in her life before, and never heard anything about it till about ten o'clock at night.—Cross-examined: Mrs Maddison was her aunt. She was formerly a tenant of Mr Fawell's, and admitted owing him some rent.—Margery Maddison said the boy served the summons upon her. He came into the bar and asked if she was Ellen Pace. She asked him if she would do, he said "yes," and laid the summons upon the counter. She followed the boy to the door, but losing sight of him she sent the summons to Mr Fawell's.—Catherine Prince, servant with the last witness, gave corroborative evidence.—His Honour said that unless he disbelieved all these witnesses he must come to the conclusion that the summons had not been served, and therefore he must set the judgment aside.—Mr Salkeld asked if the summons could not be re-served.—His Honour said it could not; the plaintiff would have to begin again *de novo*.—Mr Mawson applied for costs, which, however his Honour declined to allow.

DURHAM.

Shooting Competition.—The fortnightly competition of the Durham R.V. Shooting Club commenced on Wednesday at the Kepier range. The following are the scores:—Private H. Carr, 32; Sergeant Thompson, 29; Private T. Kennedy, 50; Corporal Clark, 43; Private W. Curry, 55; Private J. Thompson, 63; Private Gray, 51.

Attempted Suicide.—On Monday night John Brown, miner, Langley Moor, was found lying by the roadside at Neville's Cross, near Durham, with a razor beside him, and his throat cut. He was taken to the Durham County Hospital, where his throat was dressed by Dr Milburn, the wound not being a very serious one.

The Spring Assizes.—Mr Justice Hawkins reached Durham from Newcastle at half-past ten o'clock on Saturday morning. Having attended service at St. Oswald's Church, his Lordship took his seat on the Bench shortly before noon, and proceeded to dispose of the business of the Assizes. The following local gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury:—Matthew Kearney, The Ford, Lanchester (foreman); James Fowler (Mayor of Durham); Rev Wm. Greenwell, Durham; Morley Headlam, The Cottage, Durham; Richard Wellington Hodgson, North Dene, Gateshead; William Jenkins, Consett Hall; William James Joicey, Tanfield Lea; Edwin L. Pease, Mowden, Darlington; Henry William Roberts, Holmside; Joseph Henry Straker, Willington. There were 32 prisoners for trial, and the calender contained offences of a very serious character. There were two cases of wilful murder, and four persons were charged. In addition to these there were several cases of manslaughter, of wounding, of shooting with intent to murder, concealment of childbirth, bigamy, and various offences of larceny. The assizes are still proceeding with the investigation of the Butterknowle murder.

Colliery Mechanics' Association.—The usual quarterly meeting of the Durham County Colliery Mechanics' Association was held on Tuesday in the Miners' Hall, North Road, Durham. Mr John Orr, of Annfield Plain, presided, and there was a full attendance of delegates. The report of the secretary (Mr L. Trotter) showed that there were at present, in consequence of depression of trade, more collieries standing and more men unemployed than had been known for some years past. The men out of employment belonging to that association were, however, in receipt of the usual relief for the unemployed until they got work, or moved away and ceased to be members. The stoppage of Thornley Colliery had also thrown a number of members out of employment. It was agreed that they should receive the allowance of 15s per man weekly whilst they were out of employment. The finances of the Association were stated to be in a good state, considering the state of the coal trade; and the president congratulated the members on the fact that they were able to help each other in an hour of need, and that whilst the funds of the ratepayers generally would be saved by their payments to distressed families, they would prove incontestibly that associations like theirs had a much higher mission to perform than the mere backing out of the workmen in trade collisions and imbroglios.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

We observe that the committee of the Shotley Bridge Flower Show have arranged to promote, on the occasion of their 23rd annual exhibition, to be held on the 16th August next, a grand choral contest, for which upwards of £23 are offered in prizes.

MEDOMSLEY.

Death of Mr G. White.—We regret to record the death of the oldest inhabitant and standard in the parish of Medomsley, Mr George White, which took place somewhat suddenly on Saturday last, in the 74th year of his age. He resided in the house in which he died for a period of 70 years. For upwards of 25 years he was in the employment of the late Mr Henry Ritson, of Benfieldside House, by whom he was greatly respected; and being well-known in the district as a very quiet, respectable, and unpresuming man; and, as a neighbour, his death was deeply regretted by a large circle of friends. His remains were interred at Medomsley, on Wednesday last, and his funeral was attended by a large and respectable company. He leaves a widow and two grown-up sons and a daughter to mourn his loss.

LINTZ COLLIERY.

We regret to learn that, owing to the continued depression in trade, the owners of Lintz Collieries have decided to lay in the whole of their pits and coke ovens; and intend only to carry on the brickworks.

VICTORIA GARESFIELD.

Miners' Permanent Relief Fund.—The annual meeting of the Miners' Permanent Relief Fund was held in the old school-room, Victoria Garesfield, on Friday sen'night, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Mr John Gibson, president; Mr Thomas Minks, secretary; Mr George Franks, treasurer; Messrs Joseph Robson, James Jameson, Robert Stoker, and Robert Brown were elected as a committee.

EDMONDBYERS.

The Rector of Edmondbyers (the Rev W. Featherstonhaugh, M.A.) has presented to the Sunderland Museum some Roman bricks which were dredged out of the Wear near Hylton.—On Tuesday evening, the Rev W. Featherstonhaugh, president of the North Durham English Church Union, delivered an illustrated lecture on Ritualism, in the Subscription Library Hall, Sunderland. The chairman was occupied by Dr Potts, and there was a good attendance.

TOW LAW.

Bankruptcy Examination.—At the Durham Bankruptcy Court, on Tuesday, before Mr Wm. Marshall, registrar, John Thomas Linsley, Grove House, Tow Law, timber merchant, was examined by Mr Longden. He attributed his failure to losses in trade, and offered assets, if fully realised amounting to £577, with liabilities amounting to £422. His examination was adjourned until the May court to furnish an amended list of deficiencies.

WOLSINGHAM.

A fine female badger has been caught by Mr Elliott, gamekeeper, at Cat Back, Wolsingham Park. It is some thirty years or more since a badger has been taken in this district.

WINLATON.

The Rape by a Police Constable.—At the Durham Assizes, on Tuesday—before Sir Henry Hawkins, Knight—George Thomas Joicey (27), a police-constable, was charged with a rape on Isabella Jane Smith, at Winlaton, on the 24th March Mr Joel prosecuted, and Mr Strachan defended.—The evidence showed that the defendant, who was known to the prosecutrix's family, was in the house on the day in question, and he then, in the absence of the other members of the family, took liberties with her, and then put her on a bed and committed the offence.—The contention for the defence was that the girl, who was 15 years of age, had given her consent to the act.—After long deliberation, the jury found the prisoner guilty.—In passing sentence on the prisoner on Wednesday evening, his Lordship said the prisoner had been most properly found guilty of a rape on a very young girl. He had gone to the house where she resided as a friend, and had taken a most criminal liberty with her. In such a case as this a mere term of imprisonment was not an adequate punishment, and he therefore sentenced the prisoner to five years' penal servitude.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.

Cricket Club.—During the last few weeks the lovers of this popular pastime at Chester-le-Street have gathered together and formed themselves into a cricket club. Amongst the members already enrolled are some of the best players of the old club, which existed some years ago.

Drowned in the Wear.—Early on Sunday morning, the body of Ann Swinney, 67 years of age, a resident of Lumley Thicks, was found in the river Wear, near the ferryboat crossing from Chester-le-Street. She went to Chester-le-Street on Saturday for the purpose of taking the checks to the Coperate Stores, and was known to have crossed the ferry rather late at night.

The Water Question.—At a meeting of the Chester-le-Street Board of Guardians, yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, Mr John Mitchell proposed that a committee be appointed to wait upon the directors of the Consett Water Company, with a view of asking them to extend their mains to Chester-le-Street. The town, he contended, was at present most inadequately supplied, the water, too, being of a very impure nature.—Mr Peter Hay seconded the motion, which, on being put to the meeting, was lost by one vote, five hands being held up in its favour and six against it. Several members remained neutral on the question.

GATESHEAD.

Death of Mr W. Brown, J.P.—A gentleman whose name at one time was closely associated with the public affairs of Gateshead, but who for some years had retired from public life, died on Friday last. We refer to Mr W. Brown, of Claremont House, Gateshead, who has died at the ripe age of 86 Mr Brown was on the Commission of Peace for Gateshead. For some years he was a member of the Council and an alderman of the borough. He twice held the office of chief magistrate, viz., 1858 and 1869. For some time he was a valuable member of the Gateshead Board of Guardians. He was a member of the firm of Abbot and Co., and when the firm was changed into a limited liability company he was appointed a director. He was also associated with the Newcastle and Gateshead Gas Company in the capacity of director, and with the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company in the same capacity. He was a member of the Wesleyan body, of which he was a liberal supporter.—On Wednesday, at noon, the remains of Mr Brown were interred at Jesmond Old Cemetery, Newcastle. There was a very large attendance of mourners, and twenty-seven coaches followed the hearse. Amongst those present were the Mayor of Gateshead (Mr Rankin) and several members of the Corporation, Chief-Constable Elliott, and the Town Clerk (Mr Swinburn). A number of public bodies were also represented. The ceremony at the cemetery was performed by the Rev G. H. Bellamy and the Rev W. J. Cooke. The coffin bore the inscription, "William Brown, J.P., died 25th April, 1884, aged 85 years."

Primitive Methodism.—Sunderland District. The stationing of the ministers being now effected, irrespective of district boundaries, the results of the recent invitations and acceptances show that with regard to the Northern district all the ministers have got appointments except two, and all the stations have received the required number of preachers except Darlington, Hetton, Whitby, and Carlisle, which are asking for relief. Eight ministers come into the district and seven go out. The Revs T. Greenfield, South Shields, and T. Brodie, Newcastle, apply for superannuation, and the Revs W. Fulton, Gateshead, and W. Dent, Newcastle, have died during the year. The following local circuits, only requiring confirmation by the conference: Shotley Bridge, T. Elliott, H. Yooll, J. A. Campbell. Crook, J. S. White, M. P. Davison, R. Gillender. Gateshead, J. Hallam, R. Hind. Hetton, B. Wild, J. Richardson. Stanley, J. Waite, E. Phillipson. Chester-le-Street, M. A. Drummond. Durham, W. Bailey, W. Shipley.

MINING FATALITY AT IVESTON.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE OF PUTTER LADS.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mr John Graham, district coroner, opened an inquest at the house of Mr Michael McGurk, Victoria Hotel, Consett, on view of the body of George Gardner, aged 16 years, residing with his parents at Red Row, Crookhall, who expired in the Infirmary at Consett on Sunday morning, from injuries he received whilst following his occupation as a putter in the Iveston Pit, which belongs to the Consett Iron Company.

Mr J. J. Hedley (under-viewer) and Mr Gustard (overman) attended on behalf of the Company. The jury having been empannelled, Mr M. McNally was appointed foreman, and after proceeding to the Infirmary to inspect the body, the following evidence was adduced:—

George Gardner, father of the deceased, said he was a metal-wheeler at Consett Iron Works, and resided at Crookhall. His son was 16 years of age last July, and he died on Sunday at the Consett Infirmary from injuries he received the day before in the Consett Iron Company's Iveston Pit.

In reply to the Coroner, the father said he had made no inquiries into the circumstances attending his son's death, and he had no complaint to make.

Mr J. J. Hedley produced a plan of the underground workings at Iveston Colliery, indicating the mouth of the shaft and the different sets of rails running thereto; and by the aid of this sketch he explained to the jury the exact position of the tubs, and the identical spot where Graham met with his accident.

Lawrence Smith, miner, of Leadgate, employed at Iveston Colliery, said that on Saturday last, he was working on the back shift. About a quarter to two o'clock in the afternoon, he was in the Iveston shaft, about two yards from the flat sheets of the Busty Seam. He then saw Gardner bringing a single full tub down at the in-bye end; and there was another tub standing at the bottom of the shaft. Just before Gardner arrived at this point, and after reaching what is known as the "flat sheets," the tub propelled by the deceased suddenly up-ended; and he was endeavouring to put it right again. Witness shouted to Gardner to leave loose of his tub and get out of the road as speedily as possible; but he never answered him back. He shouted loud enough for the deceased to hear, but apparently the latter did not take the least heed of his warning. His reason for shouting was that he heard some other tubs closely following Gardner on the same set of plates, and as he did not clear out of the way these other two full tubs ran against him and knocked him violently against the tub he was "putting." Deceased had left loose of his tub, which upheaved just before it reached the other tub, but he made no effort to move out of the way. After the accident, Gardner told witness that he heard him shout to him, but he gave no reason why he did not move to one side in time, as there was ample room had he desired to do so. If he had stepped to one side directly witness told him, he would not have been hurt. Witness did not see anybody in charge of those two tubs. It is not usual for tubs to come down without somebody accompanying them. There were no "drags" in the wheels, and the tubs were running "amain." There was a slight fall to the shaft, about one inch in the yard. The "run" from the siding to the pit shaft was little more than a distance of twenty yards.

By the Foreman: After leaving the stables, it was the custom for the "hands" to take a tub down to the shaft. It was the deceased's tub that capsized—not the first one—but he was not attempting to put it right. The person in charge was at the pit bottom at the time.

By the Coroner: The tub Gardner was "putting" did not belong to him.

Mr Rogerson, back overman at the Iveston Pit, stated that he saw a tub ended up near the shaft, just before two o'clock in the afternoon, and that tub was the one he observed Gardner push down. Deceased had nothing to do with any of the tubs in that section. Gardner's work was at the other side of the pit, rather more than half-a-mile from the shaft. He (deceased) had finished his shift at twenty minutes to two, as he saw him at that moment in the stables with his pony.

The Coroner: That gets rid of the question that Gardner was injured while at his work.

Witness (continuing) said that a boy named John McMahon had two full tubs to "put" by hand from the shaft siding on the west of shaft, a distance of about 24 yards from the shaft.

The Coroner: Was it his duty to have "stays" in?—Witness: There were "drags" in.

The Coroner: You cannot swear to that?—Yes, the wheels were "spragged" when the tubs were standing in the siding.

In further examination, the witness said it was the custom for drivers on landing the "sets" of tubs at the siding to put in "drags" and make them secure before taking the horses away, and then the boys who happen to convey the tubs down to the shaft by hand took out the "drags." The lads should accompany the tubs; and it was their duty to take them down to the shaft, and not allow them to run by themselves. Witness could not say if that rule was carried out on this occasion. Boys were not permitted to take other putter's tubs in this manner. The whole of the tubs in that particular siding belonged to McMahon, and Gardner just took it down for the former in order to facilitate his means of egress.

By the Foreman: Two full tubs were the largest number the lads were allowed to take down at once; but, as a rule, they only brought one at a time. It was usual for tubs standing in the siding to be secured by "drags" in the wheels.

Mr McNally: Then if these tubs were "dragged" somebody must have taken the "sprags" out?—Yes.

Who did so?—I cannot say.

Mr T. Moir (a juryman): Was it not Gardner's business to "put" this particular tub down to the shaft?—No, sir.

To the Coroner: There was no rule to prohibit the lads from taking two tubs at once; but sometimes a weak boy could not manage a couple of full tubs.

Mr McNally thought it would be a good idea if they could arrange for a sort of hand brake to be applied to the tubs, so that in case the "drags" happened to fall out, or the tubs run away, any putter, however weak, would be able to control his tub, and bring it to a standstill.

The Coroner said this arrangement might prove impracticable; and he suggested the establishment of a rule allowing each boy to "put" only a single tub at a time. If there was any danger in "putting" two tubs, it would thus be averted to a certain extent.

The witness Smith, re-called, stated that Gardner's tub up-ended just before it reached the tub standing near the shaft. He supposed that his tub must either have run over a stone, or the wheels caught in one of the "switches" of the plates.

John McMahon, aged 14, living at Leadgate, a driver at the above pit (having been employed there about ten months), said the accident happened near the end of the shaft, and deceased was in a hurry to get to bank. He had put his horse into the stable, having then completed his shift, and was waiting for the "wrapper" (or signal) to ride to bank. There were some full tubs in the siding, but he did not see anyone in charge of them when he went into the stable, which is near the siding. When he (witness) was going out of the stable, two tubs came after him, and he ran down to the end of the engine-house, where Peter Sullivan was standing and trying to get a "drag" in the tubs when in motion, but did not succeed; and they moved swiftly onward until he heard the tubs crash into one another. He also heard Lawrence Smith cry out just before the tubs collided, "Hey out, Geordie." He (witness) did not take the "drags" out of either of these tubs, or set them in motion.

By the Foreman: He saw deceased pull the "sprag" out of one tub, but did not see him take it down to the shaft. Deceased took more tubs than one. He did not take any of the "drags" out of the tub; and he never touched the tubs which ran down the plates and dashed into the deceased. Witness supposed that the first only of the three tubs was "spragged," and that when Gardiner took out the "drag" and got so far along the plates, the other two tubs must have closely followed him down.

By the Coroner: He never laid a finger on the tubs that ran into the deceased; and the set of tubs in question did not belong to him.

Charles McIntyre, onsetter, said that Gardner was coming down with one tub at a rapid pace, and when the tub reached the flat sheets it capsized on to its end. He heard the men shouting to deceased to get out of the road, and then he heard the youth scream. Witness went to him and found him jammed by two tubs pressing him against the up-ended tub. There was plenty of time for the deceased to get out of the way when the men shouted. When witness brought Gardner to the bank, he asked him how it was he did not get out of the way, and he replied that he was "kind of mesmerised" and did not know what he was doing. It was not the deceased's duty to run these tubs to the shaft. They were in charge of Peter Sullivan and Thomas Richardson, the shaft boys.

To the Foreman: The tub standing on the sheets in front of Gardner's tub was brought down by Richardson. It was very often the case for the horse driver to assist in getting the tubs to the shaft; but it was not their business to do so. The drivers did this as a sort of pastime; and not to facilitate their means of arriving at the bank.

The Coroner was afraid that the drivers had not sufficient employment. He thought the Company might give them a little more work. (Laughter).

McIntyre, in reply to further questions, said he did not know where the boys Sullivan and Richardson were at the time of the accident.

At this point the Coroner drew attention to the conflicting testimony of the various witnesses, and said he was quite dissatisfied with the evidence before him. They would have to sift to the bottom of the affair, and ascertain who really set these two tubs in motion to follow the deceased so closely, and thus cause his death.

The Foreman and other members of the jury expressed themselves dissatisfied with the evidence already adduced, observing that each person in the pit at the time of the accident was endeavouring to screen himself, and trying to shift the blame on some one else. They had not discovered the individual who took the "sprags" out of these tubs.

Dr W. Renton was afterwards sworn, and he attested that he visited Gardner shortly after his removal to the Infirmary, and observed that he was suffering from an extreme shock. He found that the deceased had sustained a severe lacerated wound about the lower part of the abdomen; and the witness proceeded to describe the internal injuries received by the deceased. After the accident, Gardner was conveyed to Crookhall, where he was seen by Dr Richards, and it was deemed advisable to remove him to the Infirmary, where he expired at 7.30 on the following (Sunday) morning. The doctor certified that death was caused by a collapse due to the severe injuries sustained by the deceased.

It was agreed at this stage to adjourn the inquiry until Wednesday next.

The highest awards at the Calcutta Exhibition for pianos—namely, two diplomas of honour and two gold medals—have been awarded to Messrs John Brinsmead and Sons, of London. 63t

Hodge, visiting his market-town for the first time, was desirous of possessing a pair of gloves to commemorate the occasion. Entering a shop, they were asked for, and the largest that the place contained were produced. "I thinks I can get into 'em," said he, "but doant 'ee sell three to a pair?" "Of course not," was the answer. Hodge pushed his hat awry, buried his fingers in his carroty poll, and said, "Eh! but I wants two to wear and one to flicky."

No Trade.—A Griswold street lawyer had a caller yesterday who stood in the door and bluntly queried: "Lawyer?" "Yes." "Good one?" "Very fair." "Give advice?" "Yes." "How much?" "Five dollars." "Give you two." "Can't do it." "Three." "No." "Bye." "Bye." And the brief and blunt man went downstairs and told the elevator boy that he'd be hanged if he paid any lawyer over three dols. for advice as to how to collect a bet of 4 dols. won on a horse race.

"Justice, your Honour," exclaimed a legal comet in of one his eccentric perorations, "is not like the fabulated Briarious of old, whose eyes were as multiplical as the sands of the sea, nor yet like the famed Cyclops whose eyes perforated only the arena of coming futurity, but like the sportive demonstration of 'blind man's buff.' She pursues her way unseeing and unseen, holding the steel-yards that weigh with coeval vicissitude the carats of gold and the carrots of horticulture, and knowing no north, no south, no east, no west!"

Scene — Railway Station in Cambridgeshire.—Young rustic, of about 20, from the Fens, walks deliberately up to the bookstall, and, addressing the young man in charge (in his office), says, "Ticket please, guv'nor, to ——." Being politely requested to apply a little further down the platform, he goes, and, seeing some small handbills relating to excursions hanging tied to a string outside an office door, coolly tears one off, leisurely returns to bookstall, and, with his face beaming with satisfaction, says, "[illegible] [illegible]?"

Gossip.—If there is anything above another that is perfectly revolting to a person of a refined nature, it is gossip. And yet to what a fearful extent it is indulged in and by people who pride themselves upon cultured manners, a fine education, and good standing in society. They must manage their neighbours' household affairs, their incoming and outgoing, children, servants, and, in fact, have complete supervision of everything, and then say they are not like Mrs. So-and-so always minding other people's business. How many hearts have been made to ache, how many hard feelings have been caused, how many friendships broken by this terrible gossiping. Nor is this habit altogether confined to the "gentler sex." Everyone knows that a gentleman can express a volume in a shrug of his shoulder. There is plenty to talk about in this beautiful world; books, music, flowers, and a thousand subjects that are entertaining and pleasant, and, what is better still, harmless. Let us have pleasanter topics of conversation than "Our Neighbours." They may be pleasant enough to us, but like the boys and the frogs, what is fun for the boys is death to the frogs.

Woman's Disadvantages in Courtship.—A man's quest of a spouse is limited only by his time and opportunities for looking around. He can try to win anybody, although a reasonable chance of success may attend him with but few. At any rate, he stands squarely upon his cheek and his merits, and that is enough. On the contrary, society says that a woman must never go a step out of her way to secure the best and most desirable of mankind. She must simply sit and wait until chance brings the longed-for opportunity of speaking. In fact, it is said that young ladies pride themselves upon feeling as well as seeming indifferent to all men until an effort is made to awaken their interest. No wonder social reformers protest. If young maidenhood did not so often fall a victim to the first flight of Cupid's darts its range of choice would still be very small. As they go, rich and poor, pretty and homely, intelligent and ignorant, probably women would not, if they accepted none of them, receive on an average more than half-a-dozen offers apiece, and not over three of these reasonably eligible. Suppose that she is fortunate enough to win a score of suitors, a young lady is still terribly handicapped. Like enough none of the twenty would be just to her liking, and meanwhile one she greatly preferred to any of the others might just escape coming under the spell of her charms. It is all very pretty, but this sitting in "maiden meditation fancy free" until some stray youth makes a vigorous effort to deprive the aforesaid fancy of its liberty is a very unsatisfactory thing when critically examined. Probably it may never be advisable to put woman on an exact equality with man and let her go forth with a stock of caramels and valentines to her ideal, and put the motto, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again," to a practical test. At all events, anything of that kind is far in the future. If, however, man is to be robbed of his time-honoured prerogatives or forced to share them on even terms, we respectfully submit that adequate attention be given to his immense advantages in courtship.—*Weekly Globe.*

Shocking Boat Accident at the Felling.—Six Men Drowned.—A shocking accident occurred late on Friday night at Felling. Two men were going to take some German sailors from the river landing place to a German gunboat lying near, and as they were putting off, another man jumped into the boat, causing it to capsize. There were four Germans and two Englishmen in the boat at the time, and these, along with the man who had caused the accident, were thrown into the water. A scene of great excitement followed, but all efforts to save the men, who were now struggling for their lives, proved unavailing, except in the instance of one, who is said to be the same as jumped into the boat. The remaining six were drowned. An inquest was held on Monday night—before Mr Coroner Graham—at Felling Shore, on the body of Thos. Cuthbert, aged seventeen, one of the men who were rowing the German sailors to the German war ship when the accident occurred. As the only survivor had absconded, there was no direct evidence, and no course remained but to return a verdict of "Found drowned," which was accordingly done.

OUR LADIES' COLUMN.

There is a certain sense of relief experienced by all busy people in London when any of the annual holidays are over. So long as these idle days are a little ahead of us, requiring some preparation to meet their difficulties, it is impossible to settle down in comfort to work. The Easter holidays, including Good Friday, and the Saturday following, which is too short to be utilised, stretch over four days, and in these times of competition so much enforced idleness presses heavily on a large proportion of workers. In the temper in which public opinion now displays itself it is rank heresy to object to holidays. We are passing through a sentimental phase, the remedy proposed for all ills being amusement, and until the excellent people who started full of enthusiasm to revolutionise the East-end social conditions find there is such a thing as failure, the reign of common sense can scarcely be expected to set in. The belief in the converting influence of flowers, pictures, and music is an amiable one, and the every-day contact with the difficulties of outcast London cannot fail to do good in teaching one half of the world how the other half lives. The cry for proper dwellings is all right, but to teach the poor how to live in them, and keep them decent, is a problem yet to be solved. Fresh air and cleanliness are acquired tastes, and require more than one generation to make them habits of life.

The late Frances Anne, Marchioness of Londonderry, owned large estates in the co. Antrim, the roads of which were infested with idle tramps, moving about the country picking up a living by any means but work. The Marchioness gave orders that these people were to be relieved, and if they desired it be given a night's lodging, but on one condition. It was something similar to that of the casual ward of the workhouse immortalised by Mr. James Greenwood, that everyone must pass through a cleansing process, at least through a bath, before retiring to rest. But the Londonderry orders were more stringent, and the first tramp, an old woman, was subjected to a thorough scrubbing, which it appeared afterwards was her first experience of complete ablution. Next morning she was missing, did not wait for breakfast, and her warnings to her fellow-tramps to avoid benefactresses who "washed all the warmth out of her body" most effectually cleared the country roads for months afterwards.

An Irish nobleman, whose estates in Wicklow are beautiful as a garden, and whose benevolence to his own tenants and the poor generally has become a proverb, built model cottages for his labourers, clearing away the old huts so that no one could possibly return to them. The cottages were divided into two parts, one the kitchen, reaching to the roof, as much in conformity with national habits as possible. The other half was divided horizontally, making bedrooms. When the followers of Mr. Parnell were vilifying the landlords in Parliament and out of Parliament a special correspondent descended on Wicklow to pile up grievances. Viscount Blank, strong in his position, took the visitor to see the labourers' houses. First he missed the stair, case, and inquired what had become of it. "Shure and we made fires of it," was the reply. "How do you get up stairs?" "Augh, no one goes up but the hens, and they can fly. There is no floor there either, what does the crathurcs want more than a perch?" "And where do you sleep?" "Just round the fire as we always did." The slated roof was a dreadful grievance to people accustomed to thatch, which is warmer, and if in good condition keeps out the fresh air, of which the genuine peasant has an abhorrence. He likes the turf smoke filling up the room; to him it is rather comfortable than otherwise.

I have more than once alluded to the wonderful point d'Alençon lace dress possessed by Mrs. Mackay, the wife of the Big Bonanza king. It had been intended as a present from the City of Paris to the Empress Eugénie, and cost 100,000fr. But before the 14 years required for making it had elapsed, the Empress was a fugitive in England, and the poor workers looking vainly for a market. Mrs. Mackay came from America at the right time and became the purchaser of the lace. Every time the point d'Alençon is mounted afresh all Paris takes note of the circumstance, and the particulars are written from one continent to another. The last time the lace was mounted it was on cream satin, the dress in which Mrs. Mackay sat to Meisonnier for the picture which she afterwards destroyed. The explanation given of the dispute is too thoroughly French on one side, and too American on the other to be passed over in silence. Meisonnier is very vain, and requires a great deal of homage, well disguised flattery. Mrs. Mackay is downright, and thoroughly commercial in her views of art. Meisonnier complains that Mrs. Mackay refused to coquette with him, and instead of writing sweet *billets doux* in reply to his, favoured him with five pages of downright matter-of-fact criticism. In fact Meisonnier was emotional, and Mrs. Mackay was not. But all this is only to lead up to the new dress on which the point d'Alençon is now mounted. Instead of being used as a tunic, draping the front of the skirt, it is mounted on a pale pink velvet train, the edge of which is bordered with curled pink ostrich feathers, and bouquets of daisies and white lilac fastening down the lace at different places. The daisies have diamond centres, which are transferred from time to time to other flowers. The Princess of Wales also possesses a set of flower centres, somewhat similar, but not so large as Mrs. Mackay's, which are a source of much anxiety to her wardrobe keepers. Just before the dress is put on the diamonds are inserted, and the flowers put on the dress, and as soon as the occasion is over taken out, carefully counted, and restored to their cases until again required.

America is more advanced than England in some humane provisions for dumb animals. Last year a Roman Catholic priest, Rev. Father O'Connor died, at the Falls of the Schuylkill, leaving his fortune—a large one—to charities. His library, he bequeathed to the Mission of St. Vincent de Paul, with 500 dollars to pay for masses for the repose of his soul. The residue of his estate he left to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, with one charge on it. Father O'Connor had a black-and-tan terrier to which he was attached, not for Sport's beauty nor pure lineage, but for his faithfulness and affection. A charge of 10dol. a week was laid on the legacy to the orphanage to be paid to his old housekeeper for the care of the dog, as she knew his ways. There was a difficulty in making this arrangement legal, so the executors filed a bill in the Orphans' Court, and it being proved that Sport was an orphan, without any question, he became a ward of court, and his interests were looked after accordingly. The court consulted authorities how long a black-and-tan dog might be supposed to live, and compounded with the housekeeper for a lump sum which would keep Sport till he died and then bury him respectably. It was stated that though the average black-and-tan dog lives 14 years, cases were on record of several that had attained to the age of 18.

To-morrow the public mourning for the Duke of Albany will be over, and bright colours will again come to the front in toilettes. To expatiate upon the gloomy appearance of the streets the last three week, would be going over a twice-told tale, calling attention to a self-evident social condition. Most people will be unaffectedly glad to see coloured dresses once more. There is not a little anxiety pervading the breasts of ladies whose dress allowances are limited, to know whether fashion will resume at the same point as she left off. There are our pretty red jackets and dolmans, quite new but a few weeks ago and as the weather still calls for muffles, it would be too terrible if some new fashion in muffles arose suddenly for which we were not prepared. New bonnets are never a hardship, and with the opening of the Royal Academy and the Grosvenor Gallery coming on, the aid of the milliner would be invoked in any case. So we are quite resigned to spend money in that one particular direction, provided we are allowed to retain our pretty red jackets and dolmans.

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SOMETHING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

THE VAIN OLD WOMAN.

There was once an old woman so very poor that she had no house, but lived in a hollow tree. One day she found a piece of money lying in the road. Full of joy at her good fortune, she began to consider what she should buy with the money.

"If I get anything to eat," she said to herself, "I shall quickly devour it, and that will be the end of the matter. That will not do at all. If I buy clothes, people will call me proud, and that will never do; and, besides, I have no closet to keep them in. Ah! I have it! I will buy a broom, and then everybody that I meet will think I have a house. A broom is the thing. A broom it shall be."

So the old woman went into the next town and bought a broom. She walked proudly along with her purchase, looking about her all the time to see if people noticed her and looked envious, thinking of her house. But as no one seemed to remark her, she began to be discontented with her bargain.

"Does everybody have a house except me?" she said to herself, crossly. "I wish I had bought something else!"

Presently she met a man carrying a small jar of oil.

"This is what I want," exclaimed the old woman; "anybody can have a house, but only the truly rich can have oil to light it with."

So she bartered her broom for the oil, and went on more proudly than ever, holding the jar so that all could see it. Still she failed to attract any particular notice, and she was once more discontented. As she went moodily along, she met a woman with a bunch of large flowers.

"Here, at last, I have what I want," the old woman thought. "If I can get these, all that see me will believe I am just getting my house ready for a brilliant party. Then they'll be jealous I hope."

So when the woman with the flowers came close to her, she offered her oil for them, and the other gladly made the change.

"Now I am indeed fortunate!" she said to herself "Now I am somebody!"

But still she failed to attract attention, and, happening to glance at her old dress, it suddenly occurred to her that she might be mistaken for a servant carrying flowers for her master. She was so vexed by the thought that she flung the bouquet into the ditch, and went home to her tree empty-handed.

"Now I am well rid of it all," she said to herself.

THE BOY WHO WOULD NOT GO TO BED.

You may think him a dunce,
But he begged that for once
He might sit up all night, or as long as he pleased;
The nurse was in tears,
With her murmured "My dears!"
But only the louder and faster he teased.

Overhearing the din,
His father came in;
"Wish to sit up all night, John?" he thoughtfully cried;
"You shall have your request
Till you've learned we know best.
Nurse can go. I will stay at this naughty boy's side."

When two hours had passed,
John grew sleepy at last
And so tired that he feared he would fall from his chair;
But, attempting to go,
Heard his father's stern "No!
Keep your seat at the table. Your place, sir, is there."

Oh! how slow ticks the clock,
With its dickory dock
(For his father insists he should keep wide awake),
Till quite humbly he said:
"May I please go to bed?
I've found you were right, and I made a mistake."

His father said yes:
And now you can guess
If ever that boy did the same thing again.
No sermon could preach,
No punishment teach,
A lesson more clearly than he learned it then.

Now, boys, when you're told,
That it's bedtime, don't scold,
And say that you feel just like keeping awake;
Sitting up all the night
Isn't such a delight.
Just try it for once, and you'll own your mistake

BIRTHPLACES OF BUTTONS.

Though it is not easy to say where all the buttons go to, we can tell where most of them come from. This is what was recently said on the subject in a magazine for young people:—

"Button, button, who has the button?" asked a glove that had been dropped on the toilet table.

"I've got it," answered Jimmy's jacket. "I've several buttons, in fact."

"No," put in the closet door, "I have it myself; the carpenter gave it to me."

"I had a dozen or so," said a boot, looking rather down at the heel.

"And I have a hundred or more," yawned the easy-chair, "but they don't button anything; they don't belong to the working class."

"Here's a bachelor's button," remarked a vase of flowers on the bureau.

"There's a button-wood tree in the garden," said the button-hooker; "I suppose you all grew there."

"I know better than that," pouted the closet door. "Mine grew in the veins of the earth, where all the precious metals are found. It's a poor relation of theirs."

"And we," added a pair of ivory sleeve-buttons, "we grew in the land of the white elephant. We were carved from the tusks of the leader, who threaded the jungles and swam the rivers at the head of his troops."

"My buttons," said the glove, "were nearly related to the gem which Cleopatra dissolved for Antony. They were mother-of-pearl, grown in the shell of the pearl oyster, for which divers risk their lives."

"That's something of a fish story," thought Jimmy's jacket. "My buttons are only glass; but glass is sometimes made of sand, and who knows but their atoms may have been swept down to the seashore from 'farthest India'?"

"And I," whispered the bachelor's button, "I sprang from a tiny seed, with all my splendour of blue and purple wings, like the Afrite from the jar which the fisherman found on the beach. It is a miracle how I was packed away there!"

NUTS TO CRACK.

1.—I consist of ten letters. My 4, 9, 8, 10, a useful article; my 4, 6, 10 what children use; my 1, 5, 7, 4 a mark; 4, 6, 7 a weight; 3, 8, 7, 4 a word no one ought to use; and my *whole* is something that explains.

2.—In black, not in white.
In day, not in night.
In vapour, not in dew.
In stocking, not in shoe.
Whole will name a charming bird
Whose strains I'm sure you've often heard.

3.—BURIED PROVERB.—Coarse condiments, not to prove injurious to health, ought surely to be carefully softened to suit the taste; treated thus they will, without proving prejudicial, be stimulating to the appetite.

4.—I'm found inside of every church, and, sometimes, out as well;
Curtail, transpose, and, still I'm there, as you can plainly tell.
But, now, though very strange to say, it cannot be denied,
I'm always seen without the church, and never found inside.

5.—An old woman sat at a street corner selling apples. A gentleman came up and asked how many she had in the basket. "I cannot tell," she replied; but when I divide them by 2 there is 1 over; if by 3, 2 over; if by 4, 3 over; if by 5, 4 over; if by 6, 5 over; if by 7 there is none over. "Now, sir," said she, "can you tell how many I have?"

6.—MISSING LETTER PUZZLE.

M-n -o -t-c -i-i-a-d -o-a- f-r -h- h-a-t- :
M-n -o- t-c -w-r-a-d -o- t-c-e-d-c -h-,
M-n -i-h -h -h-a- a-d -o-a- w-t- t-c- e-r-,
M-n -o-o-m-n- a-d -o-a-t -o-e-
A-l- l-e -o-f-s-o-.

7.—My *first's* in future, not in past;
My *second's* in first, but not in last;
My *third's* in ant, but not in fly,
My *fourth's* in cant, but not in lie;
My *fifth's* in crimson, not in brown;
My *sixth's* in village, not in town;
So place the letters, and read aright,
And a well-known country will come to sight.

LAST WEEK'S KERNELS.

1.—Slaughter, laughter. 2. Counterpane. 3. Starch, arch, star, rats. 4. There are as fine fish in the sea as ever yet came out. 5. (a) Keel, leak. (b) Ram, mar. (c) Tub, but. (d) Net, tenet. (e) Level, level. 6 Nellie, Martha, Meta, Millie, Esther, Janet. 7. CIVIL.

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FROM RICHES TO RUIN.

BY

JAMES S. BORLASE,

Author of "Darker than Death," "Both Princess and Police Spy," "Nina the Nihilist," "The Black Hand," "Who Killed John Cameron?" "Major McDragon's Wards," "Pride's Perils," &c.

CHAPTER XIV.

"CECIL, WE PART FOR EVER. PERMIT ME TO PASS YOU, MY LORD."

DIRECTLY they had entered the conservatory, Lord St. Vincent turned upon his companion with:

"Rose, you are unhappy. You needn't smile and protest to the contrary, for I have been observing you closely, and I am not to be deceived. Why, just before I spoke to you, you were actually crying."

"I *did* feel rather tearful, but it was nothing. There are showers even in sunny June, are there not?"

"Yes; and when the flowers are parched with heat and dust they may refresh them and do them good, but my Rose looks altogether too bright and radiant to need them, so why did they come?"

"I do not know, Lord St. Vincent. You must not expect roses to be philosophers."

"But *I* do know. I saw your father speaking crossly to you just now, and *that* was why."

"No, no, not crossly. He was asking me a slight favour, and also giving me a little advice and counsel."

"Advice and counsel, eh? And do you intend to *follow* that advice and counsel, Rose?"

"I hope I may not have to do it; yet my dear father meant it all for the best, I am sure."

"He was very earnest, at any rate. I saw him looking quite fiercely at you. I could easily detect the accents of constrained passion in his voice. There are softly uttered words that, nevertheless, cut deeper than a whip, and such were the words that your father addressed to you."

"They were, at all events, intended to be kind. Oh, Cecil, I pray heaven you did not hear them!"

"Were those kindly *intended* words so very terrible, then, my poor child? But take comfort, I did *not* hear them. I might have done so, for I was very near by; but I was not playing the spy, though you were unconsciously playing the magnet, and so I was too honourable to listen. I could guess their purport, however; and I have no doubt that I guessed rightly. Oh, Rose! I writhed as though I had myself been lashed when I saw your face grow pallid, the tear drops swimming in your eyes, and soaking your beautiful lashes, and your gentle breast heaving with such painful emotions that you could hardly control them. But such a lecture must not be repeated, darling, and there is no occasion. You must know how truly, how deeply, how fondly I love you, though I have never said it in so many words, and I think I have rightly guessed that you love me somewhat in return. Oh, if so, consent to be mine—mine for ever, to fly with me this very night. I will never cease to adore you as I do at this moment, and I swear that I will never deceive or desert you—no, never."

"Oh, Cecil, why need you tell me that? There is no need. You frighten me with your fervour. It is too much like one reads of in books. You tell me that you love me, and I believe you. I am not ashamed to say that I love you also. But as for flight, I would not run away from my home to marry a prince; and why should you want me to run away when I am sure my dear father loves me, and also likes you quite well enough to give me to you freely, thus depriving you of the slightest excuse for stealing me as Reynard stole the goose, or of galloping off with me Young Lochinvar fashion either?"

She laughed merrily, for she was very happy *now*—happy in the implicit faith and trust which she placed in her lordly lover, in whose disposition and character she had discovered so many estimable traits that they induced her, woman fashion, to imagine that he had no corresponding faults.

Poor girl all too soon and too terribly was she destined to be undeceived on *that* score.

She was surprised that her lover made no immediate answer to her last speech, which by its plain common sense had completely *nonplussed* him.

Perceiving, however, by Rose's puzzled gaze that some sort of reply was expected from him, he managed to stammer out:

"Rose, I love you madly, but I fear you do not love me as—as—as much as *some* girls would."

"Then *some* girls would love you more than you deserve, Cecil, you may depend upon *that*," rejoined Rose, coquettishly, though with a slight uneasiness in her tone, owing to a new-born inability to quite understand him. "But indeed and indeed I love you," she quickly added, on perceiving that he was half inclined to accept her jest as earnest. "And really, Cecil, you should not press me to say more, for you *must* know that 'tis unmaidenly to conjugate the verb *Amo* aloud, except passively—to *be* loved; wherefore I shall refer you in all due form 'to papa' and then run away."

She was about to suit the action to the word, when Lord St. Vincent stepped in front of her.

But for the champagne he would have already seen his mistake and found a way to save the sweet girl he loved much pain, and himself a most bitter humiliation; but as it was he planted his pride on the top of a pedestal from which, in another minute, it would suffer as great a fall as even Humpty Dumpty ever experienced, and catching up Rose's hand he exclaimed, with what was intended for a careless laugh,

"I wish you weren't so childish, and that you could catch my meaning without the necessity of what would sound like brutally plain speech. Can't you in the *slightest* degree assist a lame, limping dog over, not a mere stile, but a remarkably stiff five-barred gate? Surely you must be aware that did I venture to broach such a subject to your father he would at once order his servants to show me the door? Fathers *are* fathers you know, and—and one can't expect them to change into anything else."

"I should be very sorry for *mine* to change into anything else; aye, even into a mother, for I love him so well as he is. But, Cecil, as I said before, he likes you, and our marriage would give him happiness."

"Our marriage, doubtless. But Rose, cannot you see that I dare not marry you, even though heaven knows I would cheerfully give my right hand in order to be able to do so? Here am I heir to the premier dukedom of England, whilst you, on the other hand, though your grace and beauty make you worthy of being a princess at the very least, are in sober fact only a merchant's daughter. The code of society is an iron one, immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, and were I to violate it by marrying a commoner, I should be at once ostracised from the high-born and noble circles in which I have been accustomed of right to move; and even my father and mother would be more incensed against me than if I had gambled half my fortune away at *rouge et noir* or on the turf. In short, Rose, can you not plainly perceive that a thousand obstacles stand in the way of our nuptials?"

"But, Cecil, if you knew that you could not marry me, why have you sought me out? Why have you tried so hard to teach me how to love you, and what—oh, *what* is it that you are wanting me to do now? I cannot understand you—you speak in riddles; but you must know, after what I have admitted, that I am ready to do almost anything you can ask me," said Rose, bewilderedly.

"I wish that I had not to deal with such a complete baby in all the ways of the world," retorted the young earl, with increased petulance. "Here you are, being egged on to marry a scoundrel who will first beggar and then beat you, breaking your heart by inches, as it were, and yet you hesitate to entrust it to the custody of one who all his life through would guard and treasure it as the most precious jewel, merely because that other cannot give you, along with his hand, his family name, his hereditary title, and a paltry circle of gold. Rose, when two hearts are bound together as ours are, what really matters a half-hour's mumble-jumble, by deputy, of certain prayers which we can say just as well ourselves; and the hanky-panky of placing the ugliest of rings on one of the prettiest of fingers? These two empty forms dispensed with—and they have been but empty forms since the legalisation of civil marriage—and all will be well. I will be true to you till death, and this very night——"

"This very night we part for ever," exclaimed Rose Roscorla, with death-white lips, breaking in upon her lover's impassioned utterances with a voice whose unnatural calmness was far more impressive than the loudest tones of passion would have been. "My lord, permit me to pass you."

"Rose, hear me, I have yet much to say," gasped the young noble, frantically.

"You can have nothing more to say that I may listen to, and yet preserve my self-respect," replied the merchant's daughter, firmly. "Stand aside, if you please. What, do not even earls learn manners at school and college? *Again* I ask you to permit me to pass, my lord. Stand for an other instant in my way, and I will call aloud to those who will cheerfully remove you from it."

So dignified was her mein, and so imperious her manner, that the earl involuntarily stepped aside, and then bowed in real humility to her as she swept past him with cheeks as flushed as they had before been colourless, and eyes burning with a strange and unnatural fire that a minute previously had been melting with the softness of love.

She sailed into the ball room like a queen of tragedy, with fire in her heart and fire in her brain, but with it all a great and unutterable despair, and the knowledge that both girlhood and happiness had flown her for ever.

Poor Rose, the pains and agonies of that awful night were not nearly over yet.

CHAPTER XV.

"WILL YOU WALK INTO MY PARLOUR?" SAID THE SPIDER TO THE FLY.

"You look as proud as though you had achieved a triumph, Rose," whispered Mr. Roscorla suddenly in his daughter's ear, for he had watched the lovers into the conservatory, and was eager to know the result.

"I *have* achieved a triumph—*over myself*," retorted the girl, bitterly. "You shall know all to-morrow."

"I must know all to-night—*now!*" retorted the merchant, impatiently; "I trust that your brilliant prospects have not filled you with undue pride, my dear, for I think I can see in you the Duchess of Downshire in perspective."

"Papa, your dreams were vain and idle ones. No coronet will ever encircle your daughter's brow, or strawberry leaf o'ershadow it. It was natural, I suppose, that *you* should have thought her worthy of such honours, but no one else seems to be of the same opinion. We must henceforth be all in all to each other, for I have been taught—harshly, cruelly taught—that there is no love so fond and unselfish as a parent's. You shall know all to-morrow, papa; but for the present I—well, I must not keep my next partner waiting," and with a laugh every whit as artificial as it was silvery and ringing, Rose Roscorla eluded any further question by passing rapidly down the room.

A minute later she was chatting cheerfully with Sir Harry Vere, her partner for the next dance; and Aunt Rachael and her unamiable daughter observing her vivacity, and unable to see beneath the surface, exchanged glances with each other, and then notes of wondering comment.

"I shouldn't wonder if, after all, Rose *were* to be Countess St. Vincent. The earl walked her into the conservatory just now, wearing the air and manner of a man who was about to do something desperate, and look what airs she is now giving herself with the baronet. It is extremely annoying, of course, but I think we'd better make up our minds to be civil to her, for she's a girl who doesn't expect much in that way, and I daresay St. Vincent's place will be worth paying a long visit to when she is mistress there."

This, in tones of mild resignation from the mother; but the daughter, who had now sat out six consecutive dances without anyone taking pity on her, was by no means in a mood to look on *anything* resignedly, and so she responded in excessively vinegary tones—

"You never could see through a stone wall as far as other people, mother. If St. Vincent had popped the question, and she had accepted him, they would have come out of the conservatory as they went in—*together*, and *both* looking happy. No, no; she has missed her mark and knows it, and now she is flirting so shamelessly with Sir Harry Vere in the hope that she may be able to catch *him*. Bold, forward thing, waltzing with everyone who asks her, and with that shameless dress on! I'm disgusted with her!"

Seraphina's nose-tip blushed into a still warmer glow, and a couple of sharp shoulder-blades rasped against each other as she straightened herself up in her chairlike—well, the old maid that she was.

Meanwhile the merchant gazed upon his lovely daughter with very different feelings, and much more nearly guessed what had really occurred, as he thought to himself:

"He has spoken, and has said something which has deeply wounded her pride, or those hectic spots would never glow as they do upon her cheeks, nor would she be carrying on as she now is with Vere. Can it be possible that he has been dancing around her these many weeks and months without forming any serious intention of marrying her? Hang it, if 'tis so, young fellows had more fire in them a quarter of a century ago, as I, who made love to her mother, am able to testify. If he isn't willing, and even anxious, to make at least a score of sacrifices for the sake of such a little beauty, possessed as she is of every virtue and not a single fault, he is utterly unworthy of her, earl though he is, and duke though he assuredly will be. But he must and shall have her, for all that; and so, since her loveliness has failed to bring him to book, rather more unpleasant ways and means shall speedily do it, for he is my last trump card, and if I fail to score the trick with him I shall lose the game, and ruin will stare me in the face on the morrow."

Having indulged in these painful self-communings, though his face wore a stereotyped smile the while, Mr. Roscorla for at least the dozenth time that night made his way through the brilliantly-lighted rooms until he reached one of the smaller ones, in which refreshments were spread, and pausing before a great oaken buffet which was all ablaze with massive silver plate, he tossed off three or four glasses of sherry, and then recommenced thinking to himself:

"I might wait for her fuller explanation, or to see what a little more time would do but for my recent, almost overwhelming, losses. Who would have guessed that my long-continued and proverbial good fortune would have deserted me so suddenly and so utterly? Two ships, laden with the most valuable cargoes, gone to the bottom of the ocean, a third missing, and those Bolivian bonds not worth the paper that they are printed on. Did my creditors but know that my only child was about to be married to the eldest son of the richest duke in England, they would give me time, aye, they would cringe and bow and *beg* me to take my own time; and my credit, instead of suffering utter shipwreck, would be bolstered up to almost any amount. Yes—yes, I have no resource left me but to put the screw on St. Vincent, and hang me I'll do it, for my child's sake—for my child's sake."

The repetition of the last four words seemed to fix his determination; and with a resolute look in his countenance the merchant turned round in order at once to seek out his victim, when whom should he behold but the young earl coming directly towards him.

His face wore a half sad and half mocking expression, the latter being the result of an attempt to convince himself that he was a very ill-used personage, that he had done the Roscorla family in general too much honour by condescending to become acquainted with them, and that they had returned his amiable condescension with the basest ingratitude.

All this he had made up his mind to believe: to in fact work himself up to believe, if only for his own peace of mind and self-respect's sake, for it is a most comfortable thing when one has perpetrated a peculiarly mean, disgraceful, or shabby action to be able to persuade oneself that if the party one has so shamefully treated had not done this, that, or the other thing, there would have been no temptation for acting so.

Sir Vincent, therefore, advanced towards his host in an easy, rakish, devil-me-care manner, and condescendingly holding out three fingers of his right hand for him to shake, said, jauntily, "Good night, Roscorla—d——d sorry to leave you so early; but fact is I promised to drop in at the Carlton on my way home, and—and—I'm always a man of my word."

His speech and manner removed every atom of pity that the merchant might otherwise have felt for his victim, and he answered him gravely and quietly—

"I am sorry that a necessity arises for my asking you to forfeit your word in this particular instance, my young friend; but your own interests as well as mine demand the obligation. I was, in fact, on the point of going in search of you in order to invite you to accompany me to my study, there to go briefly into a most unpleasant matter of business—to wit, overdue bonds."

"Bonds that *I* have given, and in which *you* are also concerned?" stammered the earl.

"Exactly so. Were it otherwise, you would have felt a most disagreeable pressure connected therewith long ago. I, in fact, bought them up, in order to serve you, my lord; but, as I am now in turn sustaining a somewhat severe, though I hope only temporary pressure (owing chiefly to the having a great many irons in the fire at once, and my home expenditure being somewhat large), I find myself bound to squeeze even as I am squeezed. I have been examining my books, and find that you are indebted to me to the tune of exactly eighty thousand pounds. Had I left you to be plucked by the Jews, your liabilities would by now have amounted to at least twenty thousand more."

"But really, Mr. Roscorla, I had no idea you knew——" stammered the earl.

"Nor I suppose that I had ever saved you from arrest, at the suit of Grip, Holdfast, and Co.," interrupted the merchant, suavely. "I did not mean that you ever should, my lord, but you see the old proverb now applies that needs must when a certain sooty personage drives. I have to think of my child even when disposed to be somewhat forgetful of self. But such topics do not seem to harmonise with our present surroundings, so if your lordship will step with me into my study, we will go into the business over a bottle of burgundy, and I will really detain you as short a time as possible."

The young earl bowed, turned slightly pale, and yielded a reluctant assent, whereupon the merchant, with a deprecatory smile, turned round and led the way towards his own especial *sanctum*.

CHAPTER XVI.

PUTTING ON THE SCREW.—TWICE REFUSED IN ONE NIGHT, AND BY THE SAME GIRL.

MR. ROSCORLA's study (as we have before seen) was, in fact, a most sumptuously fitted-up library. Luxurious arm chairs and couches were scattered in all directions about it. The carpet was a deep crimson Axminster, and a bright fire blazed cheerfully in a polished steel grate that was elaborately inlaid with gilding.

"Sit down, my young friend, sit down," said the merchant, blandly. "I will lay the papers and securities before you presently. First, however, we will fortify ourselves with a glass of good Burgundy."

"Neither wine nor papers for me, thank you," replied the earl, impatiently. "Tell me the worst at once, Roscorla, for I hate beating about the bush, and then suggest a way out of the wood if you can."

"It would be much more satisfactory to me if you would examine the documents, my lord."

"Why should I do so? I should not understand them if I did. What do I know of business? The very language in which it is couched is only so much gibberish to me. I take you to be an honourable man, Mr. Roscorla; and I believe you to be my friend. Tell me then what I had best do, and I'll do it."

"Very well, my lord. To be brief, then, the bills, bonds, and promissory notes of yours which have come into my hands amount, as I have said, to a gross total of eighty thousand pounds. When I bought up the securities to save your lordship from inconvenient pressure, I little imagined that I should so soon have to put the screw on you myself. As I observed before, however, necessity has no law, and a fond father dares not offer too many sacrifices on the altar of mere friendship. Yet still, if you can't let me have the whole amount, I think that half may for the time suffice, and I will strive my utmost not to draw upon you further."

"You want forty thousand pounds from me, and almost immediately? Good gracious, I could not raise a single thousand were it to save my neck from the gallows!"

"That is excessively awkward. I do not see clearly what is to be done in that case. You will remember that when I made you that last advance at twenty per cent., you begged me if I could to get you out of the hands of certain Jews who were charging you sixty per cent. on no better security? It was that appeal which prompted me to action, for I had at the time more spare cash than I knew what to do with. I fear that after all we shall have to invoke the Burgundy for inspiration."

The earl made no further objection: in fact he began to feel so parched and dry about the throat as to long for a good draught of the wine that he had previously rejected.

Mr. Roscorla produced a bottle from a side cupboard, with a couple of glasses. When uncorked it proved to be a beautiful wine, and the earl emptied three bumpers in rapid succession, smacking his lips after each.

"My brain is still as empty as empty can be," said he then, after a brief pause. "Come, Roscorla, you must really do all the thinking and planning. I can't assist you in the least."

"Well, I'm afraid that, after all, the case lies within a nutshell, and that if your own purse is empty you must find the amount that I require within that of a friend. It pains me much to say so."

"It pains me more to reflect that I haven't a friend on the face of the earth who would lend me a paltry hundred; no, nor back a bill for the same amount," answered the earl, peevishly.

"That is strange, for no young man, take all England through, has more brilliant prospects than yourself. Why, at your father's death you will have a bigger income than even the Prince of Wales."

"My father, though past three score years and ten, is as hale and tough as an English oak; but I, on the contrary, have the seeds of that consumption in me which carried off my poor mother; and all my creditors and intimates well know that I lead just the kind of life to make them take root and flourish luxuriantly."

"Umph! all you young sprigs of the nobility alike, I think. The fact is, you require the ballast of a wife and family to steady you. Were you a married man, Lord St Vincent, people would feel confidence in your outliving your father, and would still lend you almost any amount on your expectancies."

"Do you really think so? Well, now, that idea never struck me before. My dad has tried to drive me into the hymeneal meshes often enough, but the bait has not been a sufficiently tempting one in either instance."

"That was a pity; but perhaps his grace has attempted to limit you to the narrow confines of a society that the strawberry-leaf o'ershadows. An absurd crotchet, at almost the end of the nineteenth century, when half of the nobility are shrewd enough to openly barter title for wealth, and marry into the ranks of the *nouveau richesse* without a single qualm of conscience or sigh of regret," said the merchant impressively.

"Mr. Roscorla, you are beating about the bush. When you have your victim hard down under your thumb that is a sheer waste of time," retorted the earl, with a shadow of suspicion in his tones.

"I assure you that you mistake me entirely. I have your real interests at heart, my lord, though I will not deny that at the same time I am thinking of my own. Marry, my lord, as soon as may be, so that the wild oats which you have sown may not grow up and strangle you before you become Duke of Downshire."

"Perhaps, Roscorla, you have a wife ready to hand for me?" said the earl, still more suspiciously.

"No, no, your case is not so desperate but that you may still be allowed to select for yourself. Be sure that she has wealth and health, and she may be as young, innocent, and beautiful as you choose."

"I know of no such paragon of girlhood within the range of my acquaintance, my good sir."

"Thank heaven, I have a dear child possessing all those blessings and merits. But for her sake I would not be pressing you so hard, my lord; but she is the apple of my eye, and the idol of my existence, and the foremost aim and object of my life is to accumulate a colossal fortune for her."

"I can see what you are driving at now, Roscorla—you want to win a *title* for her also. Well, as *her* father, perhaps you are not to be blamed; but what would *my* father think of such a match?"

"What would your father think of your discounting the hour of his death by borrowing money in all directions on your expectancies?" retorted the merchant, resolved to play a bold game now that his adversary had peeped into his hand and caught sight of his trumps. "Surely *that* discovery would enrage the old duke far more than your allying yourself by marriage to a virtuous, beautiful, and highly-educated girl, the daughter of a merchant prince. I merely adopt the nomenclature that custom has given us, my lord."

"Mr. Roscorla, if I consent to marry your daughter Rose, for whom I do not deny that I have a partiality, will you write off my debt to you as cancelled?" exclaimed Lord St. Vincent, desperately.

"At all events I will not claim it until you are Duke of Downshire, by which time I also may be gathered to my fathers—an event which would convert the debt into one to your own wife, my lord; or, in other words, change it to no debt at all," replied the merchant, blandly.

"Then I will bow to necessity, and ask you to give me your daughter Rose for a wife, Roscorla."

"I give you my free consent to woo, win, and wed her," responded the merchant, really angered at this ungracious way of accepting so rich a treasure, and almost wishing that, after all, he dared refuse it; "but Rose must answer for herself, since even my fatherly pride and ambition shall not coerce my daughter into taking a step that might possibly be as repugnant to her as it almost seems to be to your lordship. However, I will at once summon her hither, and you shall receive your answer from her own lips."

And crossing the room the merchant pulled the bell-rope sharply, and said to the gorgeously-liveried flunkey who answered it—

"Go and tell your young mistress that I request her immediate presence in the library, George."

After a profound silence of some minutes' duration, Rose Roscorla glided into the room.

She had reached her father's side and kissed him before, looking round, she perceived who was his companion.

Then her flushed face suddenly paled, the light seemed to fade out of her eyes, and she would have hastily retired had not her father caught hold of her by each rounded arm and gently held her firm.

"Rose, my darling," he said, impressively, yet somewhat nervously, "his lordship, Earl St. Vincent, has done you the honour of proposing for your hand in marriage, and he is now awaiting your answer."

So saying *he* would have quitted the room, leaving the agitated girl behind him, had she not caught hold of his coat lappel, and held it tenaciously whilst she turned half round towards the earl and said:

"Tell me, my lord, and I charge you tell me truly, is this offer for my hand made in love and penitence, or do you do it yielding to pressure or persuasion from—from, in fact, *any source*?"

"Dear Rose, your father has convinced me how—how admirably we are suited to each other; and that, in fact, our marriage would be expedient in every way," stammered the earl, as he nervously approached her.

"Then, my lord," responded the proud girl, as the colour rushed back to her face, and the fire to her eyes, "I utterly reject a marriage of mere *expediency*, and twice in one night you have my unqualified refusal of your lordship's doubtless, in your own opinion, most condescending advances."

And with a mocking curtsey the fiery girl broke away from her astonished father, and hurried towards the door.

(To be continued.)

A STRANGE NEWS-CARRIER.

During a time when the factions of France were in wild ferment, a paper entitled *The Ecclesiastical News* was particularly keen and pungent in its wit and satire, and made itself very offensive to the powers that were. For many months all the vigilance of the Paris police had been exerted in vain to unearth the publishers and distributors. At length a wager was laid with M. Herault, one of the most efficient of the police lieutenants, that on a given day, at a given hour, and at a certain gate, a package of the tabooed papers should come into the city, despite the utmost exertions of the police inspectors to prevent it.

The day and the hour are at hand, and two keen-eyed inspectors are at the appointed place. By and by a man, in a blue blowse, swinging a cane in his hand, comes in from the country, whistling merrily. The policemen stop him, and overhaul him thoroughly; but no notice is taken of a shaggy, dirty-looking dog, with a mane like a young lion, that comes trotting in ahead, snuffing and panting as he goes.

When the hour was up, the papers were in the hands of the people, as the publisher had said they would be; and M. Herault acknowledged himself outwitted.

That innocent-looking dog, trained to the business, was, in truth, a small, trim Italian hound, with a coat as smooth as velvet. The shaggy coat had been deftly fashioned to conceal a goodly number of light papers, which he bore, neatly wrapped around him!

"AUGUSTUS," quoth Celestina, "what is the cuckoo's voice of which the poet sings?" "I don't know what the poet sings about," answered Augustus; "the only cook whose voice I ever hear is our Betsy calling me up to breakfast."

SPEAKING of old times, Colonel Drawem says: "When I was in the surveyor's office I was of very little use in drawing the maps, but when it came to drawing the salaries, I never used to take a back seat for any of the boys."

AN ADVENTURE.—According to Mr. James Henry Skene, the author of the volume, entitled "With Lord Stratford in the Crimean War," the Russians having, on the occupation of the principalities by the Austrians, moved the army of the Danube to Sebastopol, "it was thus desirable that accurate information of the movement of Russian troops should be obtained; and the necessary arrangements were made with the utmost care and secrecy for fear of an ambuscade." The charge of the reconnaissance was entrusted to Mr. Skene, who not only had served in the regular army in his youth, but was acquainted with modern Greek and Turkish. The arrangement was, at all events, curious, more especially as he was escorted by a troop of hussars, which must have been commanded by an officer, thus placed in a military operation under the orders of a civilian. Strange to say, the implication conveyed is that Mr. Skene was accompanied by no officer. This extraordinary adventure, notwithstanding its audacity and the fact that so many men took part in it, has, to the best of our knowledge, been kept a secret, or at all events, is little known, to this day. Starting at night, Mr. Skene was just in time to conceal himself and his escort in a wood from a body of Cossacks. When the Cossacks had passed, the march was resumed. Soon after the little party found itself within short musket range of 5,000 Russian infantry. The latter opened fire, while the hussars extended as skirmishers and did the same, the trumpeter sounding as if to bring up supports. Imposed by this ruse the Russians retreated in all haste. After collecting information at a large village the detachment bivouacked for the night in a wooded ravine. The next morning Mr. Skene proceeded to Baghtcheh Serai, and hiding the escort in one of the numerous caves, he himself entered the town disguised as a Greek islander. Having obtained some information, he returned to the cave, where he found the troopers seated round fires and recklessly singing at the top of their voices. Not unnaturally fearing discovery, he gave the order to mount and return to camp. Before night he overtook a squadron of Russian lancers on the march. Both parties halted, and after a few minutes' pause the British hussars charged. Mr. Skene's horse being impetuous, he was carried into the ranks of the enemy far in advance of his own men. In a moment he was stretched on the ground, with a sabre cut on the head, a lance thrust in the side, and a pistol ball in the leg. The hussars coming up put the Russians to flight and rescued Mr. Skene, who was carried to Balaklava, where "I was met by General Estcourt, to whom I reported all the information I had gained." We regret two things, viz., that most unaccountably Mr. Skene was not decorated with the Victoria Cross, and that the late Whyte Melville never wove this stirring exploit into one of his novels.—*Athenæum*.

Strive to impress on your children that the only disgrace attached to honest work is the disgrace of doing it badly.

Grief counts the seconds; happiness forgets the hours.

The dark grave, which knows all secrets, can alone reclaim the fatal doubt once cast on a woman's name.

A medical writer has lately asserted that "physic is the art of amusing the patient, while nature cures the disease." It may be, but our taste will be considerably changed before we can imagine a patient amusing himself with a dose of castor-oil.

Sissy: "Oh, whatever is it, Charlie?" Charlie: "I'd no; a cuttlefish, I s'pose!" Sissy: "But it's black as a coal!" Charlie: "Well, p'raps it's a coal-scuttle fish!"

Professor, to class in surgery: "The right leg of the patient, as you see, is shorter than the left, in consequence of which he limps. Now, what would you do in a case of this kind?" Bright student: "Limp, too."

A little bright-eyed boy, upon hearing his father read the story of Joan of Arc, was greatly moved by her sad trials; but when the part was reached where she was about to be burned to death at the stake, the poor little fellow could not contain himself any longer, but sobbingly clutched his parent's arm, and with big tears running down his plump little cheeks, cried, "But, pa-papa, wh-e-re were the police?"

BUYING A MAN.

Did ever you do it, reader? Did you ever buy a man?—buy him up completely—all there was of him? I have done it. I remember a certain Prayerful Pippin. That name will suit him as well as any other. He bored me until I felt that I should be obliged to literally kick him; when, one day, he came and offered himself for sale cheap! He wanted to borrow five dollars! I lent him the amount; and he never bored me any more. It once cost me a heavy sum to purchase a man; but, at the same time, I purchased an amount of experience that I have since felt to be worth the money. There are times and circumstances when, and under which, there would seem to be no other way under the sun of helping yourself but by buying up the bore. There may be occasions when ten dollars is not too much; but, ordinarily, five ought to do it. Lend the bore five dollars, and he is yours, to hold at a respectful and restful distance forevermore.

Dr. Birch, in an article on Addison, says that once upon a time Mr. Temple Stanyon, in a case of rare emergency, borrowed a considerable sum of money of Mr. Addison. Theretofore Stanyon and Addison had lived on terms of peculiar intimacy and friendship, conversing on all subjects with freedom and interest, criticising and questioning, arguing and disputing, their wits kept keen and bright by continual flash and combat. But after he had borrowed that money Stanyon ceased to contradict his old friend or to question him. He tamely and supinely admitted every position as correct, bowed to every decree, criticised no more, and even ceased to shine in his own wit. Of course Addison could not fail to notice the change, nor was he at a loss for the cause.

One day Addison introduced a subject of which, before, they had controverted sharply; but now Mr. Stanyon meekly bowed, and acquiesced in all that the other said, without offering a single opinion of his own. Addison could endure it no longer. With much emotion, and with deep feeling, he cried:

"Dear old friend: in the name of mercy, either contradict me or pay me my money!"

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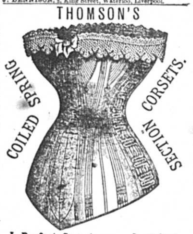
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THIS DAY'S NEWS.

"GUARDIAN" OFFICE, FRIDAY, 4 P.M.

EXPELLED FROM FRANCE.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

PARIS, FRIDAY.

The French Government, having been informed of M. Zavilla's presence in the south of France, gave instructions to the Local Authorities to request him to leave the country, to avoid expulsion. Zarilla at once complied with the command.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE FRAUDS.

GIBRALTAR, THURSDAY NIGHT.

Mr Blakeway, the defaulting London stock-broker, has been traced here and to Tangiers. He was staying under the name of "Thomas."

THE RUSSIAN PRESS AND THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY.

ST. PETERSBURG, FRIDAY.

It has been discovered that several Russian Liberal journals are connected with the Revolutionary Party. One of the journals has been suppressed and several of its contributors arrested.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT STOCKPORT.

Two men, named Shallcross and Hadfield, while walking along the railway near Stockport late last night (Thursday), were run into by a train. Shallcross was killed, and Hadfield seriously injured.

LORD YARDBOROUGH'S TENANTRY.

Lord Yardborough has intimated his intention of reducing the rents of his Lincolnshire tenants 15 per cent. for the next five years.

RESULT OF THE SPANISH ELECTIONS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MADRID, FRIDAY.

The elections have resulted up to the present in the return of 334 Conservatives, of whom 20 are Ultramontanes; 42 Liberals, supporters of Senor Sagasta; 35 candidates of the Dynastic Left; 3 Possibilists, including Senor Castellar; 3 Radicals, and 3 Cuban Autonomists.

THE EXPLOSION IN CUBA.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE: 70 PERSONS KILLED.

MADRID, FRIDAY.

A telegram from the Captain-General of Cuba states that 71 persons were injured by the explosion at the San Jose Powder Magazine. The Captain-General's palace, gasworks, cathedral, and several churches, besides 77 houses, had sustained damage.

FORGING A CANADIAN GOVERNMENT BOND.

OTTAWA, FRIDAY.

A man, formerly employed as a confidential clerk in the Receiver-General's Office, was arrested this morning for forging a £1,000 Canadian Government Bond, which had been purloined in blank some years ago. Prisoner had forged five signatures. No other blank bonds are missing, and the Minister of Finance is satisfied that there are no other forged bonds in circulation.

THE RISING IN SPAIN.

MADRID, FRIDAY.

According to later intelligence from Catalonia, the railway bridge over the Fluna, near Gerona, was not destroyed, but the rails were pulled up by a band of 25 insurgents. Communication is not restored.

The Ministerial papers state that the provincial authorities have frustrated an attempt to cut the telegraph lines in the province of Jaen. The revolutionists made an unsuccessful attempt to set fire to the house containing the shore end of the cable between Marseilles and Barcelona, near the latter place.

It is further announced that a man has been arrested in Barcelonia with four dynamite cartridges in his possession. He confesses that he had intended to destroy the railway bridge between that place and Saragossa.

NEWCASTLE MAY-DAY PROCESSION.

This (Friday) morning, a notice, signed by the Mayor (Dr Newton), has been issued, setting forth the regulations to be observed for the prevention of street obstruction on Monday next. The notice states that, between one and three o'clock p.m., no horses, cattle, carriages, carts, or vehicles of any description, except those in the procession, and no person except those taking part in the procession, will be permitted to stand or walk upon the carriage way of the following streets:—Cattle Market, Clayton Street, Grainger Street, Neville Street, Collingwood Street, Moseley Street, Grey Street, Market Street, Northumberland Street, Barras Bridge, and Moor Edge as far as the Bull Park.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BOLDON.

SUNDERLAND, FRIDAY.

Last night, Mr Graham, coroner, held an inquest at East Boldon, into the circumstances attending the death of William Charlton (40), who was killed on Wednesday afternoon. Deceased, who was in the employment of Messrs Allison, Monkwearmouth, was returning from Jarrow in charge of a horse and cart; and when he came up the level crossing between Boldon and Tyne Dock, a passing train frightened the horse. The animal shyed, and then backed, the result being that the driver was thrown into a drain by the side of the road. Immediately after he stumbled, one of the wheels passed over his body, crushing him severely. Verdict, accidental death.

THE BUTTERKNOWLE MURDER.

At the Durham Assizes this (Friday) morning, before Mr Justice Hawkins, the three pitmen—Joseph Lowson (25), Joseph Hodgson (20), and Wm. Siddell (25)—were indicted for the murder of Police-Sergeant Wm. Smith, at Butterknowle, on the 23rd February last.—Mr Shidmore and Mr Walton again prosecuted on behalf of the Treasurey; and Mr Lockwood, Q.C., and Mr F. J. Greenwell defended.—Mr Lockwood addressed the Court at some length on behalf of the prisoners; and proceeded to call his witnesses.—The trial is still proceeding, and up to the time of going to press no telegram had been received announcing the fate of the accused.

TO-DAY'S MARKETS.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.—Consols one-sixteenths lower. Wheat remains unaltered.

NEWCASTLE POTATO.—There was a very fair arrival at Market, the supply being considerably better than of late. Market firm at late quotations. Prices:—East Lothian champions, from 72s to 80s per ton; Fife and other champions, from 60s to 72s per ton.

NEWCASTLE FISH.—There was a very good arrival of fish at the Close Market. The demand was good, and sales were rapid. The following prices were realised: Cod, from 2s to 2s 6d each; ling, from 5s to 7s each; skate, from 3s to 4s each; halibut, 8s per stone; mackerel, £2 per box.

NORTH SHIELDS FISH.—There was a fairly good supply of fish at market; prices as above.

The amended extract from Lord Salisbury's Despatch to Mr Malet in September, 1879, is issued to-day (Friday).

A telegram from Hurst Castle, to-day (Friday) says: The North German Lloyd steamer Falda, from New York, with mails, &c., passed here at 4·15 a.m.

HINTS FOR THE HOME.

THE CARE OF THE TEETH.—The chief rules which must be attended to and observed in connection with the care of the teeth are as follows: First, if possible, the mouth should be rinsed out after every meal. Secondly, the teeth should be brushed, night and morning, with a tooth-powder; mere tooth "washes" are ineffective in keeping the teeth clean and pure. A good powder is the "precipitated chalk" of druggists, well-made, and having a little camphor added. This preparation is sold under the name of "camphorated chalk," and the camphor has a stimulating and healthy influence on the gums. Thirdly, use a medium tooth-brush, neither too hard nor too soft, and use water with the chill taken off, wherewith to brush the teeth. By attention to these simple rules, not merely will a notable item in personal appearance be preserved; but health will be secured and pain avoided. Many a bad attack of tooth-ache disappears when the teeth are duly attended to, and when some light aperient medicine has also been administered. If the gums are naturally irritable and tender, a few drops of tincture of myrrh in water should be used to rinse out the mouth twice or thrice daily.—*Dr. Andrew Wilson, in Health.*

THE ART OF CONVERSATION.—Some indiscreet old prattler, who had failed to attain the coveted reputation of a conversationalist, sought consolation for his disappointed hopes and a fearful revenge upon the world, by asserting that "a still tongue denotes a wise head," or words to that effect, but it is difficult to recognise the force or propriety of his mendacious proverb. Silence no more indicates wisdom than parsimony betokens wealth. Conversation is a pleasant and profitable labour, and a practical educator of the talker as well as the listener. It is a simple and convenient medium for comparing and exchanging thoughts, thereby acquiring new and often valuable information. It is a false idea that great talkers are mere babblers. They are for the most part instructive and agreeable companions, and usually make good listeners from a sincere desire to acquire knowledge, having the happy faculty of drawing forth responses from all within sound of their voices. As a general proposition people are silent from inertness or ignorance. The mind is a garden wherein, unless the fruits and flowers are cultivated and specially cared for, the "weeds spring up and choke them." One of the most charming and grateful gifts to man is language. The power of expressing thoughts in words and the art of conversation should be nurtured and cherished with tenderest care, not suffered to whither and die under the baleful influence of that noxious weed, silence.

LET THE YOUNG FOLKS MARRY.—Ought not parents to encourage early love marriages rather than discourage them, as they often do? The tendency of modern society is away from early marriages, especially love marriages. The unrest children are talking of marrying for money later on. Thoughtful people have no doubt as to the sort of social life this will produce eventually, and how utterly it will vitiate all the little sacredness of duty and self-sacrifice that are called up in every wedded life. The truth is that true affection involving the sense of duty is the only force that will stand by human beings in the relations involved in every useful existence. Young people will fall in love. The desires of nature are not subject to parental control. Of course they can be educated, but to far less extent than philosophers dream. They will assert themselves, and it seems that parents would be far better employed watching any genuine affections that arise, and in encouraging the same toward actual early marriage, aiding the young folks financially and every way, rather than in checking only the best of their impulses. It is possible, too, that young folks whose parents are poor would often do better were they to marry young and by mutual fidelity help each other, than in sowing wild oats for future harvests of crime. It is an appeal to parents for a more sensible and generous policy toward their children and an appeal to the young for a return to the heroism of sound hearts again.—*Philadelphia Times.*

PUTTING THINGS AWAY.

Man puts things out of the way whenever the necessity of so doing presents itself to him. For example, he finds that his room is in a disorderly state. Too many pairs of boots make themselves painfully obvious; there are more discarded collars on the mantel than propriety would dictate; and the mixture of cigar ashes, clothes brushes, and gloves on his table has reached a stage of confusion which displeases him. He resolves to put things in order and put out of the way whatever is plainly adapted to the process. Accordingly he crowds the superfluous boots under the sofa, thrusts smaller articles of personal apparel into the bureau drawers, empties the cigar ashes and bits of waste paper behind his desk, and thus quickly sets his room in order. Now the result of this process in eminently satisfactory. Not only has he put things out of the way, but he is in position to find them again as soon as he wants them. The sofa stands faithfully on guard over the boots, and he can at any time poke them out with a cane. The discarded collars, the gloves, the pipes, and the various small articles thrown into the bureau drawers, remain there, and the ashes and waste paper could be exhumed from behind the desk, were any possible demand for them to arise. The man who puts things out of the way can always lay his hand upon them. He does not loose track of them. They never pass out of his possession, or what is virtually the same thing, out of his memory. Of course this masculine process of putting things out of the way excites the derision of woman. She claims it is the worst form and last expression of disorder. To put things away, as the art is practised by woman, is equivalent to concealing them more or less completely. The desire to put things away amounts in most women to a passion. Curiously enough, it is always the things of other people — her husband or her children — that she puts away. Her own things she wisely keeps where they are handy; and she resents the suggestion that, no matter where they may be, they can ever be regarded as objects out of place. All other things, on the other hand, are, in her own opinion, always out of place provided they are visible. Her chief object in life is to put them away where no one can see them, and her greatest happiness is attained when she has put them away so securely that she herself cannot remember where they are. Books and papers of a kind which a man is apt to need at any moment are always put away by women with eager enthusiasm. Winter clothing is put away in spring with such success that the owner is convinced that it has been stolen. In short, there is nothing that woman will not gladly and effectually put away if it belongs exclusively to a man.—*Weekly Globe.*

GENTLEMANLINESS.—Kindly feelings, quick sympathies, and gentle manners, joined with true self-respect, form the basis of that gentlemanliness which is so naturally admired and coveted. Vulgarity, which is so much dreaded and so much misunderstood, consists in the absence of one or all of these qualities. It is not vulgar to wear a coarse coat or a cheap gown; but it is essentially so to dress in fine cloth or costly silk at the expense of one's creditors or one's peace of mind. It is not vulgar to make a mistake in the laws of etiquette; but it is so to sneer at the one who makes it, to ridicule ignorance, to be rude to the aged, to scorn honest frugality. A true gentleman may be poor or rich, but will be neither a miser nor a squanderer; he may be slenderly or thoroughly educated, but will be neither envious nor supercilious; he may speak a provincial dialect, but will not use slang; he may be reserved, but will not be cunning; he may be known or unknown to fame, but will be neither obsequious nor contemptuous.

Lizzie: "Aunty, do you like to eat chocolate drops?"—Aunt: "Yes, very much."—Lizzie (after some thought): "Then I think I'd rather give my paper of chocolate drops to grandmamma to keep."

Returning from hunting one day, George III. entered affably into conversation with his wine merchant, Mr. Carbonel, and rode with him side by side a considerable way. Lord Walsingham was in attendance, and, watching an opportunity, took Mr. Carbonel aside and whispered something to him. "What's that—what's that Walsingham has been saying to you?" inquired the good-humoured monarch. "I find, sir, I have been unintentionally guilty of disrespect. My lord informed me that I ought to have taken off my hat whenever I addressed your Majesty; but your Majesty will please to observe that whenever I hunt my hat is fastened to my wig, and my wig is fastened to my head, and I am on the back of a very high-spirited horse, so that if anything goes off we must all go off together!" The king laughed heartily at this apology.

MEN'S WICKED WAYS.

He kissed me, and I knew 'twas wrong,
 For he was neither kith nor kin;
Need one do penance very long
 For such a tiny little sin?

He pressed my hand; that wasn't right—
 Why will men have such wicked ways?
It wasn't for a minute quite,
 But in it there were days and days.

There's mischief in the moon, I know;
 I'm positive I saw her wink,
When I requested him to go—
 I meant it too, I almost think.

But, after all, I'm not to blame;
 He took the kiss. I do think men
Are quite without a sense of shame.
 I wonder when he'll call again.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, May 1st.—Before the Rev J. P. DE PLEDGE, (chairman), GEO. G. TAYLOR SMITH, Esq., GEORGE HEDLEY, Esq., and A. B. WILBRAHAM, Esq.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.

William Lawler pleaded guilty to being drunk and causing a disturbance at Quebec at 11 p.m. on the night of the 11th ult.—Sergeant Nicholson stated the facts, and the defendant was fined 5s and costs.

Peter Walker, charged by the above-named officer with being intoxicated at Quebec, on the 19th ult., was similarly fined.

Joseph Bush, who was charged by P.C. Minto with being drunk and causing an uproar at Annfield Plain, on the 19th ult., failed to respond to the summons, and he was mulcted in 10s and costs; or seven days' hard labour, in default.

James Carpenter was fined in the same amount, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment, for being drunk and making a disturbance at Cornsay Colliery, on the 21st ult.—P.C. Cockburn proved the offence.

George Charlton was found guilty, on the evidence of P.C. Phillipson, of being drunk and creating a row at Shield Row, at nine o'clock on the night of the 19th ult., and was fined 5s and costs.

David Ross did not respond to answer a summons charging him with being drunk and incapable at West Stanley, on the 19th ult.—About 6 o'clock p.m. P.C. Phillipson saw the defendant, who was very intoxicated, ejected from Mr Forster's public-house. He returned to the place again and remained for a long time.—Defendant, who has absconded since the summons was served upon him, was ordered to pay a fine of 10s and costs; otherwise go to prison for fourteen days, with hard labour.

For having been drunk and causing a disturbance at Shield Row, at nine o'clock on the night of the 19th inst., *George Dawson* was fined 5s and 5s 6d expenses.

Sarah Ditchburn was summoned by P.C. Philipson for having been drunk and causing a disturbance in the street of West Stanley, on April 19th. Afterwards the defendant entered Mr Forster's public-house, when the officer was called in to put her out.—The woman not appearing, she was fined 5s and costs; with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

P.C. Jordison charged *John Hogg* with being drunk on the highway near Satley, on the 23rd ult.; and defendant was fined 10s and costs, because he failed to appear.

Stephen McGurk having been found by Sergeant Trainer, on the 26th ult, lying on the roadside at West Stanley, in a helpless state of drunkenness, was mulcted in a penalty of 5s and 5s 6d costs.—The charge was admitted by the defendant.

REFUSING TO QUIT.

John Mallowburne (who was represented by his wife) was charged by P.C. Philipson with the above offence.—On Saturday night, the 19th ult., the constable found the defendant inside Mr J. Clarkson's, the Commercial Inn, West Stanley. He was drunk and creating a great noise, and when requested to leave he refused to go. Defendant was forcibly ejected, but he returned again.—He was fined 10s 6d, including costs.—Mr Hedley suggested that the innkeeper should be summoned, and then in future they would prevent this practice of publicans supplying people with liquor until they became intoxicated and then ordered them to leave.

David Aker was also summoned for being drunk and refusing to quit.—P.C. Philipson deposed that on Saturday night, 19th inst., about 6 o'clock, he visited Mr Henderson's public-house, at Shield Row, and saw the defendant sitting therein fast asleep. Defendant was in an almost helpless state of intoxication. He drew the landlady's attention to the man, and she informed him that her husband had prievously turned the latter out of the front door, and he had returned by the back way without his (the landlord's) knowledge. Witness then ejected defendant at least a dozen times, but he was no sooner outside than he came back again.—Mr Hedley: Was the man the worse for drink?—Officer: Yes; he was very drunk.—Mr Henderson, the landlord, having been called, the Chairman informed him that a very serious charge had been preferred against the defendant; and he must have got the drink in his (Henderson's) house.—The landlord: No sir; not a single drop.—The Chairman: How did he get intoxicated then?—The landlord: Well, he must have obtained the liquor somewhere else.—The Chairman: How many public-houses are there in the place?—The landlord: Three, sir.—The Chairman: And the defendant got no liquor in your house?—The landlord: None at all. In fact, he was very drunk when he came to my house.—Mr Hedley: These men must their drink in some of these houses. The police ought to find out, and summons the publican also.—The landlord: I had the defendant put out of my house several times.—The Chairman: You must be very careful in future.

ANOTHER DRUNKEN DESPERADO.

Patrick Connolly was charged with refusing to quit the Cross Keys Inn, Esh, on Saturday night, 19th ult. Defendant was also summoned for assaulting P.C. Robinson on the same occasion.—The facts of the case have already been published. This defendant and another man named Wood—who was convicted at the Consett Court a week past Monday for the same offences—entered Mr Brown's house, and commenced to make a great uproar, when they were ordered out. As both men, however, refused to leave, P.C. Robinson was sent for; and on his arrival at the house, he found Wood and Connolly divested of their clothes, and fighting in the middle of the room. He (the officer) caught hold of Wood, when Connolly felled him on the floor and kicked him when he was down on the ground. The landlord succeeded in turning Connolly out of the house, and kept the door fastened for half-an-hour, during which time the latter was shouting and swearing, and endeavouring to force admittance. The landlord had to get other men in the house to assist the officer in arresting Wood.—Both charges were flatly denied by the defendant, and he called as a witness Thomas Gordon, who asserted that Connelly neve uplifted his hand to strike the policeman. Nobody in the house was intoxicated, inasmuch as four men (including the defendants) only drank three quuarts amongst them. Some dispute arose about the landlord objecting to supply them with a pipe, when the latter sent for the police.—In reply to P.C. Robinson, witness denied that he was ever inebriated on that particular night.—The officer: This man, your Worships, I had intended to summons for being drunk in the same house an hour after this occurrence, but up to the present I have been unable to ascertain his right name, and could not fetch him up. I know him now (laughter).—Witness: Do you? Well, if you summons me, you'll have somebody else here; as I can get plenty of witnesses to prove that I wasn't drunk (renewed laughter).—The first charge was dismissed, but for assaulting the police, the defendant was fined 20s and costs; in default, to undergo one month's imprisonment.—Mr Hedley (to P.C. Robinson): And the publican who supplied the drink, you ought to have brought him up too.—Sergt. Nicholson: As the police sergeant for that district, I know that Mr Brown is a careful and upright publican.—Mr Hedley: They all are, according to the evidence of the police.—Sergt. Nicholson: Mr Brown keeps a very respectable house.—Mr Hedley: Yes, so you say.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

William Small and *Patrick Daley* pleaded guilty to a charge, preferred against them by P.C. Minto, of disturbing the peace by fighting in a public thoroughfare at Annfield Plain, at 7 p.m. on the 19th ult.—Defendants were each bound over in the sum of £5 to keep the peace for six months; and also defray the court costs.

A GANG OF "SCHOOLERS."

James Buckley, Matthew Beck, William Dodds, Robert Mansfield, Edward Hunter, and *Joseph Longstaffe,* were summoned for playing at pitch and toss.—P.C. Raine adduced that on Thursday, 17th April, he was proceeding home from the Lanchester Petty Sessions, when he came across the whole of the defendants gambling on the highway near to the Ford (the residence of Mr M. Kearney, J.P.). Some of the defendants had been convicted for this offence at the last court, and after being fined they went straight away and began to play at pitch and toss.—The Chairman considered this a very impudent trick, after having been punished for this offence, for the defendants to leave that court and deliberately start and play at pitch and toss near the entrance to the Ford.—Beck, Dodds, and Longstaffe, having been convicted previously, were ordered to pay a fine of 5s and costs; Buckley and Mansfield, 10s and costs for non-appearance; and Hunter was let off with a fine of 2s 6d and expenses.

A batch of pitmen, named *Bartholomew Davison, Cuthbert Davison, Edward Davison, George Shields, Thomas Armstrong, John Halliday, Albert Meggison, William Askew, Richard Sanderson, Matthew Watson,* and *John George Clarke,* were summoned for playing at pitch and toss near to West Stanley, on Sunday afternoon, April 20th.—P.C. Phillipson stated that at 3·30 p.m., he was on duty in uniform near to Stanley Farm, between West Stanley and Craghead, when he observed the whole of the defendants gambling. He noticed that they had "scouts" on the look out, so that he would not be able to get near the men without being recognised; therefore he went home and attired himself in plain clothes. He proceeded back again, and this time he walked close up to the men, and distinctly saw they were playing at pitch and toss, before he was noticed.—Most of the defendants pleaded guilty; but two or three of the men denied the offence, asserting that they were in the village at the time. One of the offenders declared that there would be about 50 men gambling; and out of the 14 men summoned by the constable, not 10 of them were near the place at all.—The Chairman pointed out that nearly the whole of the defendants had admitted their guilt.—The officer explained that he had summoned a man named Robson in error, but had since withdrawn the charge.—The magistrates fined Halliday 10s, and the remainder of the offenders 5s each, together with the costs.—Defendant Watson: It seems ye hev to pas, whether ye are there or not. (Laughter).

WILFUL DAMAGE.

Francis Duffy (14), *John Thomas Parks* (14), *William Connolly* (13), and *Michael Connolly* (12), were summoned for wilfully damaging a tram, to the extent of 6d, the property of Mr Jos. Johnson, proprietor of the Hamsteels Colliery.—Sergeant Nicholson stated that on Sunday afternoon, 20th ult., he espied the defendants sliding down the bridge and dropping upon the rails. Afterwards they pushed one of the trams off the rails right into a heap of timber. They next pulled up some of the rails; and subsequently they went to the pit heap where they commenced to toss the "rock" about.—Mr Smith suggested that a fence should be erected around the pit bank; but Mr Hedley pointed out that the defendants really had no business there.—Mr Hornsby, the manager, who proved the amount of damage, stated that three pieces of rail had been torn up, and the tram had been slightly damaged. The amount was estimated at 6d, but the damage actually done was much beyond that sum.—Defendants were fined 2s 6d each, besides ordered to bear the damage and costs.

Christopher Wilkinson, miner, was summoned for wilfully damaging a house, the property of Messrs Hedley Bros., the owners of South Moor Colliery, to the amount of 1s.—It seems that on Friday night, the 18th ult., the defendant, while under the influence of liquor, forcibly entered the breaking engine-house, knocking the staple out of the stencil and also lit the lamp, which was slightly damaged. One of the stokers heard him mutter to himself, "Set her on;" but he did not attempt to touch the engine.—Mr Welch proved the amount of damage; and P.C. Hadwin stated that, on charging the defendant with breaking into the engine-house, he admitted a possibility of his doing so when intoxicated.—Defendant, who now repudiated the charge, was fined 10s, in addition to defraying the damage and the Court fees—£1 0s 6d in all.

HORRIBLE CRUELTY TO PIT PONIES: INHUMAN CONDUCT OF A PITMAN.

Henry Horsley was charged on two summonses issued at the instance of Messrs Ferens and Love, of Cornsay Collieries, for cruelly ill-treating two pit ponies belonging to them, on the 18th and 19th April. Mr W. H. Oliver (Durham) prosecuted, while Mr W. Brignal (Durham) represented the defendant.—Owen White, aged 14, a driver employed at the above colliery, stated that on Friday, 18th April, he was in charge of a pony, when the defendant came up and inquired if the animal kicked? Receiving a reply in the negative, Horsley hit the pony with the side of the pick, thus causing it to become vicious and to commence to kick. The pony afterwards ran away to a portion of the waggon-way where the space was very limited; and witness pursued it with the intention of bringing it back again. Defendant, however, followed, and snatching hold of a pit prop, he started to belabour the poor beast most unmercifully upon the head.—Cross-examined by Mr Brignal: He had been employed as a driver for two years. He did not practice the habit—nor had he seen any of the other drivers doing so—of "tickling" the ponies under the legs, for the purpose of making them kick. It was not usual for the animals to be accomplished "kickers" prior to their being sent down the pit. His pony was standing at that time in the north way with a pair of gears on, but was not attached to any tubs. He said something about the animal kicking after the defendant first struck it; to which the latter replied, "Does he?" Defendant never said to him, "Take the pony out of the way and let me pass." After the first blow, the pony rushed into a bored-end, and remained there a minute or two.—Richard Halfpenny (14), another driver, spoke to seeing the defendant beating the pony with a prop.—The Chairman: Was the pony able to do its work after this took place?—Mr Oliver: It was not possible; but, fortunately, it was just about time for "loosing out," and giving over work.—Mr Brignal, on behalf of the defendant, explained that he was placed at a very great disadvantage, in consequence of two men who witnessed the whole thing from beginning to end, and who faithfully promised the defendant they would come to the court without being summoned, refusing to attend at the last moment. These men gave as their reason that if they came to the Court and proffered evidence against their masters, they would in all probability get their discharge. He (Mr Brignal) was not inclined to believe that Mr Davison (the manager) such a dangerous man as to treat his men in that way; and he had no desire to impute any such motives either to him or the colliery owners. He (the speaker) sympathised with these poor dumb animals as much as anybody did; but he submitted that the ponies were ill-treated by their drivers, who tickled them under the bodies so as to make them kick. He was so anxious to see the animals protected, that his client had taken out a summons against one of the drivers he had caught acting in this manner, but it had not been served. However, he would leave the defendant to speak for himself.—Mr Oliver rebutted the attack made by Mr Brignal against Mr Davison, alleging that every facility was afforded the defendant for procuring the necessary witnesses.—Mr Brignal denied that he cast any reflection upon the conduct of the manager or any one else.

The other charge was next investigated, John Austin, also a driver, attesting that on the following day (Saturday), the defendant came up to him, and after asking if his pony was a "kicker," he deliberately struck the animal with the sharp end of his pick, the point of which entered the fleshy part of the hip, inflicting a wound. Defendant then caught the pony by the head, and beat it several times with the flat end of the pick-shaft. The animal became so vicious that it caught hold of his (witness's) arm and bit him, but he was not much hurt thereby. A man named Samuel Smith next appeared on the scene.—By Mr Brignal: John Nattrass, another driver, was present. The drift was very narrow where his pony was standing at that moment, and as the defendant wished to get past, he jumped into a "tuman" or empty tub. Just as the defendant got out of the tub, he struck the galloway with the flat end of the pick in order to get the animal to move to one side, and allow him to pass. The pony, however, did not "budge," so Horsley hit it several times on the forehead with his pick shaft. Defendant had then finished his work, and was unable to get past. His pony was not a kicking pony. The wound caused by the point of the pick began to bleed profusely.—Samuel Smith, a putter, corroborated.—Wm. Dawson, the horse keeper, described the nature of the wound, which was in the fleshy part of the lips, about half-an-inch deep and one inch long.—James Richley, the head horse keeper, adduced similar eevidence, and added that the pony was incapacitated from further work until the succeeding Wednesday.—Defendant, in the course of a lengthy statement, stoutly denied that he had ever ill-treated the ponies. He had done his days work, and as the animals were standing in a narrow part of the workings he asked the defendants to move on, or push the ponies to one side, as he desired to get out of the pit as soon as possible. Defendant refused to do so, however, and when he laid his hands on the ponies just to push them to one side, they commenced to kick. He was carrying his pick in one hand, and holding the candle in the other, and he might touch the galloways with the shaft, but he entirely repudiated the accusations that he used the animals cruelly.—The Chairman, after consulting with his colleagues, said that no doubt the ponies working in the pits were subjected to a vast amount of cruelty, and the Bench were determined, as far as lay in their power, to put a stop to this reprehensible practice.—In the first instance the defendant was fined 10s and costs; and for the second offence, 20s and expenses; or sentenced to one month's hard labour in each case.

BREACH OF MINES' REGULATION ACT.

James Granville, a coal hewer, pleaded guilty to infringing the special rules enforced at Mr Joseph Johnson's Hamsteels Collieries, on the 21st of last month.—The case was proved by George Parkin, the back-overman, and the Chairman, in imposing a fine of 15s, including costs, informed the defendant that the magistrates intended to increase the penalty for every offence until they reached the maximum fine.

Robert Lee, William Lee, Richard Dennis, and *Francis Duffy,* were found guilty of the same offence, committed on the 22nd ult.—Robert Lee was mulcted in a fine of 15s and costs; the rest of the defendants, being mere boys, were let off on paying 2s 6d fine and the costs.

"HODGE" AND HIS MASTER: A TROUBLESOME FARM SERVANT.

Francis Henry Lockey, a farm servant in the employment of Mr Henry Oliver, of Hurbuck Farm, Consett, sued his master for £6 4s damages, for alleged wrongful dismissal.—Mr Welford (Consett) appeared for the defendant.—Lockey was engaged by Mr Oliver in November last until the May term, for £10 the half-year; and it will be remembered that about two months ago, Mr Oliver summoned Lockey for non-fulfilment of his contract, the latter persisting, when working in the fields, in loosing out his teams at 5 o'clock instead of 6 p.m. Eventually Lockey agreed to carry out the terms of the contract, and his master consented to withdraw the charge instituted against him.—According to the testimony of the plaintiff, it appears that on Monday last, he had been working out of doors, and was wet through. In the course of the forenoon, Mr Oliver requested him to lead several loads of manure standing in front of the house, but as he (plaintiff) was drenched to the skin, he asked his master to find him some employment indoors, but he refused. Plaintiff accordingly loosed out his horse, and put it in the stable, and again asked his employer for to give him some work inside; but the latter discharged him there and then at a moment's notice.—Mr Granger (magistrates' clerk): How do you make out you suffered £6 4s damage?—Plaintiff: It is the balance of wages due up to the end of the half year. I received £3 10s on account from Mr Oliver.—Mr Welford: You are demanding your wages up to the end of the term?—Plaintiff: Yes.—On being further cross-questioned by Mr Welford, plaintiff alleged that Mr Oliver directed him to lead four or five loads of "muck" after he was wet through. He could not say if Mr Oliver and the boy "yoked" the horse after he had loosed it out, and carted away the soil themselves, after he refused to remove it. On the 27th ult., he did not leave the farm premises without his master's permission. He reached home by ten o'clock that night, his horses having been attended to by Jas. Fraser. On Easter Monday night, he visited Shotley Spa; and although he arrived at the house at ten o'clock, he was locked out, as nobody waited up for him. The boy and the servant girl, Ann Urwin, occasionally stayed up until he came home.—In defence, Mr Welford explained that on the day in question, the plaintiff was asked to cart a single load of soil lying in front of the house, when he refused *point blanc* to do so; taking his horse out of the cart, and putting the animal into the stable. Mr Oliver consequently dismissed the plaintiff for disobeying his orders. On the 14th April (Easter Monday), Lockey went away without permission from his master, and left the horses to be attended to by anybody about the farm. He should call Mr Oliver, and if necessary Ann Urwin, the girl, and the boy Hills, as witnesses.—Defendant, sworn, said that on the 28th April, shortly before nine o'clock a.m., he asked the plaintiff to perform certain work which he refused, and he told Lockey if he did not do it, he would have to leave. Plaintiff thereupon took his horse out of the cart, and after putting it into the stable, he came and inquired what he was to do? He (defendant) thereupon told him he could go, as he was no longer his servant.—The Chairman: Was it raining at that time?—Plaintiff: Yes, it was raining very heavily, and I was wet through to the skin.—Defendant: It was raining much heavier after that, when he went down to Lanchester to get a summons.—Proceeding, the defendant stated that the boy and himself re-yoked the horse, and within fifteen minutes they had the whole of the stuff carted away. Both the lad and himself had been working outside all the morning, and they were not wet through.—The Chairman observed that no one could be dry when working out-of-doors on such a miserably wet day as Monday last.—Mr Oliver explained that since the judgement was obtained against the plaintiff, he had not earned his bread. Lockey was lazy and careless; and he had to watch him constantly. His conduct was most insolent: and he had used every means in his power in order to free himself from the contract, and so get away from the farm.—It was stated that the plaintiff had received £4 5s from the defendant on account.—The magistrates considered there was not sufficient cause to warrant the plaintiff's dismissal, and awarded him £5 15s, the amount of balance due.

THE EDUCATION ACT.

Taylor Mould and *John Wilson,* residing at Annfield Plain, were summoned by Mr William Ward, on behalf of the Lanchester Union School Attendance Committee for not causing their children to attend school.—A fine of 5s including costs was imposed upon each defendant.

GAME TRESPASS.

Two old men named *Frederick Kemp* and *Moses Lawrey,* were charged by P.C. Cockburn with trespassing in search of game on the land in the occupation of Mr Edward Taylor Smith, J.P., near Appleby's Cottages, Quebec, at five o'clock on the morning of the 20th ult.—The offence was flatly denied by the defendants, who alleged that they had permission to shoot over the Ushaw College Estate.—As no game or "stock-in-trade" were found in the possession of the defendants, the Bench merely imposed a penalty of 5s and costs.

ASSAULT ON A YOUNG WOMAN.

Ralph March, a youth, was charged with assaulting Annie Smales, at West Stanley, on the Thursday previous to Good Friday; and *George March* (father of the last defendant) was summoned for using threatening language to the complainant, on the same occasion. Dr Carr prosecuted, and Mr Oliver defended.—The parties are neighbours, who reside opposite to each other in the same street, and are not living on very amiable terms. On the day in question, Mrs Price, complainant's step-mother (a delicate-looking young person) and Mrs March had a "few words." When the younger defendant came home at night, about seven o'clock, he took the complainant roughly by the shoulders, gave her a violent shaking, and struck her a blow in the face. The other defendant also threatened to assault her.—Mrs Price, who said this was her first appearance at the court, testified to hearing George March say to her step-daughter, "You b——, I'll have you now; I'll give you a good putting up;" but he did not touch her. He also threatened to give her two black eyes.—In cross-examination, witness denied that she had used offensive language towards Mrs March, or had emptied some night soil into the defendant's garden earlier on the day.—Mary Jane Lee and John Armstrong were called as witnesses in support of the charges.—The defence was that one party was equally as bad as the other, and that the case ought to be dismissed. Mr Oliver called Elizabeth Henderson, Isabella Miller, Jane Ashburn, and other two young women, who attested that the younger defendant merely laid his hands upon the complainant's shoulders, and shook her a little, but did not strike her. No assault had actually been committed.—The magistrates found Ralph March guilty of a cowardly and unprovoked assault, and fined him 10s, and 21s costs; the other case was dismissed on the older defendant agreeing to pay 8s 6d as court fees.

WIFE BEATERS.

Christopher Smith, a young man, was fined 20s and costs, with the alternative of one month in gaol, for assaulting his wife by striking her in the face, at Cornsay Colliery, on the 17th ult.—Mr Welford, Consett, for the defendant, admitted the charge, but urged that his client received a great amount of provocation.

John Thomas Sayers, a rough-looking young fellow, was brought up on a warrant, charged with committing an aggravated assault on his wife, Hannah Sayers, at Craghead, on March 12th, under circumstances already reported.—It seems that early on the morning in question, after having quarrelled the night previous, the prisoner struck his wife on the top of the head with the back of a coal-rake, and also broke a thick stick while beating her subsequently across the shoulders. The prisoner had often abused his wife in this manner, until she dared not reside with him again, as she was afraid of him. She applied for a separation order, and asked the Bench to bind her husband over to keep the peace towards her.—Mr Oliver, on behalf of the prisoner, addressed the Bench in mitigation of the charge, alleging that Sayers had received considerable provocation by reason of his wife's misconduct.—It was also alleged that the prosecutrix was in the habit of taking fits, but this was proved by the young woman to have been due to the constant ill-treatment she had received at the hands of her husband.—The magistrates suggested that the complainant appeared to be a decent-looking young woman, and the parties might arrange to live amicably and peaceably together in future.—Prisoner, however, showed no inclination to take his wife home again, unless, he averred, she "conducted herself properly," but the Chairman informed him that he was to blame for maltreating his wife in this manner, and it was for him to behave himself properly.—The complainant on the other hand, absolutely refused to return to her husband, and live with him again.—The magistrates regarded this as a very cowardly and brutal assault, and fined the defendant £1, and 15s costs, or one month's hard labour. The magistrates further granted a judicial separation, ordering the prisoner to contribute 10s weekly towards the support of his wife, who was allowed to retain custody of the only child, as the parties have not been married much longer than twelve months.—Prisoner's mother, who was in the Court, on being appealed to by her son, refused to pay the penalties.

BEETHOVEN had incurred the displeasure of one of those pretty German sovereigns whose territory was infinitely less extensive than were their dynastic pretensions. Notice was served on him to quit the States of his Serene Highness within twenty-four hours. Beethoven wrote in reply, "Prince, if your Highness will take the trouble to ascend to your balcony, you will see me cross the frontier in five minutes."

"I AM an agnostic!" remarked a young man, in swelling accents.—"And an agnostic is what?" inquired an elderly gentleman.—"An agnostic," replied the fresh youth, in a manner expressive of his pity for his interlocutor's ignorance, "an agnostic is a fellow, you know, who isn't sure of anything."—"I see," replied the old gentleman; "but how does it happen that you are sure you are an agnostic?"

How did she know it?—A young lady, supposed to be a confirmed man-hater, was eating some cream-ice the other evening, and expressed a dislike at its flavour. Her companions asked her what fault she found with it; whereupon she replied that it had a sort of shaving-soap taste. She had some difficulty in maintaining a proper degree of unconcern in replying to the questions that immediately followed.

HIS disappointment—A countryman, upon coming to see the sights, was taken by an Edinburgh friend to the theatre. When the lights were down, and the play had commenced, he was offered the use of an opera-glass. Examining it as closely as the darkness of the place would admit, he placed it to his mouth and turned it upwards. Finding that no liquid was coming out of it, he handed it back in despair, saying, "It's empty, John; there's no' a single drap in 't."

WHAT he had to do—That prince of sailor-preachers, Father Taylor, was once silenced by a compliment to his eloquence. He had depicted the impenitent sinner under the figure of a storm-tossed ship with her sails split and driven by the gale to the rock-bound coast of Cape Ann. "Oh, how," he exclaimed, in tones of despair, "shall this poor sin-tossed sinner be saved?" Instantly an old "salt" in the gallery, who had listened with open mouth and straining eyes to the preacher, jumped to his feet, and, in a voice that would have sounded above a hurricane, shouted, "Let him put his helm hard down, and bear away for Squam!"

A Scotch boy had delivered a message to a lady, but did not seem in a hurry to go. Being asked if there was anything else his mother bade him say, he whimpered out "She said I wasna' to seek anything for coming, but if ye gave me anything, I wasna to take it."

A little three-year-old girl, while her mother was trying to get her to sleep, became interested in some outside noise. She was told it was caused by a cricket, when she sagely observed, "Mamma, I think it ought to be oiled."

Most youngsters, from constant practice, get fertile in inventing excuses. "Why, Georgie, you are smoking!" exclaimed an amazed mother who came upon her little son as he was puffing away at a cigar. "N-o, ma; I am only keeping it alight for another boy!"

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Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

SHOTLEY CHURCH.—On the 29th ult., by the Rev R. W. Wilson, William Martin, Holerow Farm, to Margery Jane, eldest daughter of Mr Potts, Shotley Field Farm.

SHOTLEY FIELD.—St. John's Church, on the 30th ult., by special license, by the Rev Robert Wilson, Adam Cockburn, Newcastle, to Elizabeth Weatherit, only daughter of Thomas Storey, farmer, South Snods, Northumberland.

DEATHS.

MEDOMSLEY.—29th ult., aged 5 years, Elizabeth, the beloved daughter of John and Mary Calvert. Interment at Medomsley, on Saturday, May 3rd, 1884, at Three o'clock. Friends please accept this intimation.

On the 26th ult., aged 74 years, suddenly, George White, woodman under the late Mr Henry Ritson, of Benfieldside House.

SWALWELL.—26th ult., aged 83 years, Elizabeth Bruce.

BLAYDON HAUGHS.—30th ult., aged 42 years, James, the husband of Sarah McIlvique.

EAST TANFIELD.—27th ult., aged 23 years, Mary Ann, second daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Moody.

WEST PELTON.—25th ult., aged 18 years and 4 months, Richard Newrick, youngest son of Richard and Elizabeth Storey.

DAWN HILL, West Boldon.—29th ult., aged 75 years, Mary, relict of the late William Watson, formerly of Castleside.

TOWNFIELD, Hunstanworth.—29th ult., aged 63 years, Isabella, widow of William Waggot.

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