The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 1,079. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} FRIDAY EVENING, May 6th, 1881. PRICE ONE PENNY.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a good MILK COW, due to calve on the 16th of May.—Apply at 42, Sherburn Terrace, Consett. 228p

FOR SALE, a good WHITECHAPEL Conveyance, in excellent order; suitable for a 14 hands Pony; a bargain.—Apply to A. PHILLIPSON, Auctioneer Dipton. 197p

FOR SALE, a very Superior 7-Stop HARMONIUM, in Rosewood, by Caserina, almost new; can be bought cheap.—Apply to A. PHILLIPSON, Auctioneer Dipton. 201p

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

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

BIRMINGHAM GOODS.—Purchase Wholesale direct. JEWELLERY, WATCHES, HARDWARE, FURNITURE. Illustrated Book, &c., 48 Pages Threepence. Henry May, Birmingham. 90p

FOR SALE, NITRATE OF SODA, Government Peruvian Guano, Ichaboe Guano (ammonia fixed), Myers' Royal Cattle Spice; all guaranteed genuine.—Apply to VAN HAANSBERGEN and USHER, Quay, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 213p

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE
AT
J. CANT'S,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
RIVER'S ROYAL ASH-LEAFED KIDNEY, 1s. 2d. per stone; SCHOOL MASTER, 1s 4d.; FORTY-FOLDS, 1s.; BURN'S SEEDLING, 1s. 2d.; and many other sorts, all cheap; also, TURNIP SEED, of great variety, and very cheap. 235p

To Let.

TO LET, a HOUSE, with Four Rooms.—Apply to JOSEPH COLPITTS, Annfield Plain. 215p

TO be LET, 2 COTTAGE HOUSES, at Morrowfield, near Ebchester.—Apply to H. HERDMAN, Morrowfield. 196p

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

TENTS, to LET, on reasonable terms; Length, 120ft. by 30 ft, and 60 ft. by 30 ft.—Apply to E. LOVAT, Medomsley, Lintz Green. 157p

TO LET, at Shotley Bridge, a HOUSE and BLACKSMITH'S SHOP; immediate possession can be had.—Apply to R. B. RITSON, Castleside, by Blackhill. 230p

TO BE LET, and may be entered at May Term, the Commodious SHOP, in Victoria Street, Consett (Adjoining Mr. BRAND's Grocery Establishment).—Apply to ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett. 128p

TO LET, from May-day, 1881, TINKLER HILL FARM, near to Shotley bridge, containing about 41 Acres; principally good old grass.—Apply to ROBT. CLARK, Lintz Green House, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 181p

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

Contracts.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TO LET, the several WORKS required in the ERECTION of SCHOOL BUILDINGS, near to St. Cuthbert's Church, Benfieldside. Drawings, Specifications, and Conditions of Contract may be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained, at our Offices, Town Hall Buildings, Shotley Bridge.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed, are to be delivered to us on or before the 10th day of May, 1881. No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

JOHN SMITH & SON, Architects.

April 28th, 1881. 203p

TO BUILDERS.

TO LET, by Contract, the BUILDING of a HOUSE, at Broomhill. Drawings, Specifications, Conditions of Contract, and Form of Tender may be seen at Broomhill, on and after May 2nd.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed, to be delivered to me on or before Thursday, the 10th day of May.

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

JOSEPH BURRELL,
Broomhill, near Ebchester.
190p

TO CONTRACTORS.

TO LET, the several WORKS required in the Erection and Completion of Twenty-nine Workmen's Houses, near to Westwood Colliery, for the Consett Iron Company, Limited.

Drawings, Specifications, Conditions of Contract, and Form of Tender may be seen at our Offices, after Wednesday, the 27th inst.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed, are to be delivered to us on or before May 11th, 1881.

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

JOHN SMITH and SON, Architects.
Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, April 21st, 1881. 80p

THE CONSETT LOCAL BOARD invite TENDERS for LEADING Rough LIMESTONE, from Carr House Depot to the Several Roads in the Local Board District, at a Price per Ton, and other Team Work, at a Price per Day.

Particulars may be ascertained of the Surveyor, at the Local Board Room.

Tenders, marked "Leading," will be received up to Two o'clock on Wednesday, the 11th inst.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN ELLIOTT, Clerk.
Local Board Office, Consett, May 5th, 1881. 227p

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE CONSETT LOCAL BOARD invite TENDERS for the performance of the following Works in Middle Street, Consett:—

1.—About 212 Lineal Yards of KERBING and CHANELLING, and about 616 Superficial Yards of CEMENTING, and other Works.

2.—About 208 Lineal Yards of KERBING and CHANELLING, and about 325 Superficial Yards of CEMENTING, and other Works.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of the Board on and after Thursday, the 5th day of May.

Tenders, addressed to the Consett Local Board, Consett, and marked "Tenders," will be received up to the 25th day of May.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

By order of the Board,
JOHN ELLIOTT, Clerk.
Local Board Office, Consett,
April 28th, 1881. 210p

Wanted.

STRAW Wanted; delivered at Woodland's; any sort, if clean and dry.—Address, stating sort, to Mr. HAANSBERGEN, Woodlands, Consett.

WANTED, a HOUSEKEEPER, able to Milk.—Apply to W. WEATHERILL, Langley Moor Farm, near Annfield Plain. 214p

WANTED, a Respectable GIRL (about 18 or 20 years of age), of good character, and able to Milk.—Apply to POST OFFICE, Ebchester. 224p

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

AGENTS Wanted to establish my Watch Clubs and obtain Orders in Consett, Benfieldside, Muggleswick, and adjacent towns and villages.—Apply to Mr. J. W. BENSON, Watchmaker to the Queen, 62 and 64, Ludgate Hill, and Belle Sauvage Yard, London. 220p

REGISTRY OFFICE.

LADIES requiring Servants; also, Servants wanting Situations.—Apply at MRS. COCKBURN'S Registry, 13, Front Street, Consett. 149p

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

Business Announcements.

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

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

NEW CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

SIMON ROWE,

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

Funerals and Parties of every description supplied.

Brides' Cakes, both Plain and Ornamental, made to order. Address—17, Newmarket Street, Consett. 894o

ALBUMS IN GREAT VARIETY
FROM 2s. 6d. TO 15s. 6d. EACH AT
ROBERT JACKSON'S,
PRINTER & STATIONER,
9, AND 10, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

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

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

CARRIAGES.

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

15, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK,
TAILOR,
CATCHGATE,

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

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

Parties Furnishing will do well to Visit

WILLIAM WILKINSON'S
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
CATCHGATE,

Where they will find a large and well-assorted Stock of FURNITURE, HARDWARE, PERAMBULATORS, LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY, Wholesale and Retail.

A PRESENT to each Purchaser of Half-a-Guinea Wedding Ring.

WASHING and MANGLING MACHINES.

AGENT for McDOMET and ELLIOTT'S DRILLING MACHINES for Coal and Stone.

HORSE NAILS, Patent and Hard Wrought.

AGENT for HICKMAN and CLIVE'S COFFIN FURNITURE.

FLOCKS, FEATHERS, and RABBIT DOWN always on Hand.

N.B.—A large Assortment of New CRYSTAL, PERISCOPIC, & EUREKA SPECTACLES always on Hand. 181o

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

GEORGE HOBSON

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

Try the EXCELLO HORSE FEED.

Try G. H.'s CRUSHED OATS and BEANS for Horses.

Try G. H.'s CRUSHED MIXED HORSE FEED.

Try G. H.'s MIXED COW FEED.

Try G. H.'s MIXED PIG FEED.

Pure BARLEY MEAL, PEA MEAL, INDIAN MEAL, and every other Article in the Trade on the most reasonable terms.

HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS,
(Warehouse, Catchgate),
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,
ESTABLISHED 1817.

Agent for the Live-Stock Condiment Company's CHAMPION SPICE, for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Dogs, Poultry, Game, Stacking Hay &c. 390o

Business Announcements.

SEND TO THE POST OFFICE

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

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

MARBLE AND WOOD CHIMNEY PIECES.
KITCHEN RANGES
(OVER 60 SET-UP 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

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

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

JOHN HALL'S PRICE CURRENT!

FLOUR, &c.—Fines, 1s. 10d.; Supers, 2s.; Extras, 2s. 1d.; Baltic New Process Cross Arrow Brand, equa to Hungarian, only 2s. 3d.; Rye Meal and Households, 1s. 8d.; Sprat's Poultry Meal; Split and Whole Indian Corns; Rough Barley; Wheat; all kinds of Feeding Stuffs on hand; Prime Potatoes, 7d.; Rice, 1s. 10d.; Barley, 1s. 10d., Lentils, 1s. 9d.

TEAS, &c.—Good Whole Leaf Tea, a capital liquor, 1s. 8d. per pound; Indian Tea, very pungent liquor, 2s. 6d. per pound; the finest blends in Indian and China Teas, at 3s. to 3s. 6d. per pound; the choicest Assam, 4s. per pound; Sugar, 2½d., 3d., and 3½d. per pound; Currants, 4d. and 5d. per pound; Raisins, 5d. per pound.

ALL 1s. 1½d. PATENT MEDICINES SOLD AT J. HALL'S ARE 9½d. TO 10d. EACH

CHEESE, &c.—American, 6d.; finest American, 9d.; English, 9d. and 10d.; Oleo-Butterine, 10d. to 1s.; finest new Danish Butter, equal to the best Sweet, only 1s. 4d.; Bacon, from 4½d. to 6½d.; Hams 6½d. to 7d.; Wilson's Corned Beef, only Gold Medal at the Philadelphia Exhibition, only 6d.; Salmon, 7d. per Tin.; 1lb. Tin of Milk, 6d.; Tins of Tongue, 1s. each; 2lb. Tins of Roast Beef, 1s. each.

SOAPS, &c.—Achard Pale, 2d. per pound; extra Pale, 3d. or 10d. per quarter stone; finest Pale or Mottled, 1s. per quarter stone; Almond Soap, 3d. per pound; finest White Windsor Soap, 4d. per pound, generally sold at 6d.; Sinclair's Cold Water Soap, 4d. per pound; Wax Candles, 6d., and Dips, 4½d. per pound; Tapioca, Flaked, Pearl, or Bullet, 3d. per pound; Rice Flour, 3d., Corn Flour, 5d., and Lentils, 2d. per pound.

GOODS REDUCED:—POTATOES, WAX CANDLES, SALMON, AND LENTIL, SBUTTER, &c.

TERMS—CASH.
DISCOUNT—SIXPENCE IN THE POUND!!

JOHN HALL,
WHOLESALE AND FAMILY GROCER, ANNFIELD PLAIN. 13p

DENTAL NOTICE!

MR. T. F. WATSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
52, NEW BRIDGE STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,

CONSTRUCTS Artificial Teeth, on his New System, without Springs or Wires. Charges Moderate.
Painless Operations under the influence of Nitrous Oxide Gas.

ATTENDANCE AT Mr. ROUTLEDGE'S, CHEMIST, 11, SHAKESPEARE STREET, CONSETT, EVERY TUESDAY, FROM 11 A.M. TO 3 P.M. 4p

WINES & SPIRITS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON

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

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

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

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

WINES

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

SPIRITS

	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
GIN Castle UP Highly rectified at W & A Gilbey's Distillery 33 per cent. under proof	2/	24/
GIN Castle PROOF Highly rectified at W & A Gilbey's Distillery Strength, proof	2/10	34/
IRISH WHISKEY Castle UP Fine Dublin Whiskey 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
IRISH WHISKEY Castle PROOF Fine Dublin Whiskey Strength, proof	3/0	36/
SCOTCH WHISKEY Castle UP Fine Scotch Malt Whiskey 33 under proof	2/3	27/
SCOTCH WHISKEY Castle PROOF Fine Scotch Malt Whiskey Strength, proof	3/0	36/
BRANDY Castle UP Possessing the wholesome qualities of Cognac 33 under proof	2/6	30/
BRANDY Castle PROOF Possessing the wholesome qualities of Cognac Strength pf.	3/6	42/
COGNAC Castle D A fine old Cognac Brandy 33 per cent. under proof	3/6	42/
COGNAC Castle F A fine old Cognac Brandy Strength proof	4/6	54/
JAMAICA RUM Castle UP A fine Jamaica Rum 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
JAMAICA RUM Castle PROOF A fine Jamaica Rum Strength, proof	3/0	36/
HOLLANDS Castle 1 Distilled in Holland from Rye 14 per cent. under proof	2/4	28/
HOLLANDS (*Silver Stream*) The finest Geneva. Bottled abroad. 14 under proof	2/8	32/

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

Business Announcements.

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

VALUATIONS made for Probate and Legacy Duties.

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

All Business promptly and carefully attended to.

REID & SONS' WATCHES.
English, American (Waltham), Swiss (Geneva), Silver and Gold Hunters, Keyless Winders, Repeaters, &c.

REID & SONS' CLOCKS.
Marble, Chiming, Office, Electric, Carriage, Turret. All movements.

REID & SONS'
Price Lists, Illustrated Sheets, and Catalogues, free on application.

GOLDSMITHS, SILVERSMITHS & JEWELLERS TO THE QUEEN,
41, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

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. 384o

BISHOP AUCKLAND EQUITABLE PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

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

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

WEDDING RINGS! WEDDING RINGS!!

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

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

ANY Person Removing, Altering, or Tampering with any Meter, Pipe, or other Property of the above Gas Company, without first obtaining the said Company's permission, will be prosecuted according to Law.

By order of the Directors,
August 21st, 1875. M RICHLEY, Secretary.

J. BATES,
MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT,

JOINER, Undertaker, Furniture Broker, &c. Flocks, Feathers, Rabbit Down, Ironmongery, Perambulators, and General Furnishings. 606n

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JACOB HUTCHINSON,
TAILOR,
(Late of Derwent Street, Blackhill)

RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Public that he has
REMOVED TO NEWMARKET STREET,
CONSETT,
The Premises lately occupied by Mr. HARVEY, deceased)
Where he intends carrying on the Tailoring Business in all its branches, and hopes, by strict attention to all Orders, to merit a share of public patronage.

Please to note the following low quotations for Suits made to order:—

OVERCOATS	from £1 5 0	upwards.
SUITS	1 18 0	„
MOLE TROUSERS	0 10 6	„
LADIES' JACKETS	1 5 0	„

READY-MADE SUITS, 30s. and upwards.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

By order of the Directors,
M. RICHLEY Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870.

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.
SURY'S and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS.
Licensed Dealer in SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER. 673b

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, MAY 6TH, 1881.

TROUBLE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

It now appears to be more than possible that the supposed settlement arrived at with the leaders of the Transvaal Boers may turn out only a temporary patched-up truce. In reply to a question put in the House of Commons on Monday by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Premier declined to provide a day for the discussion of the Transvaal business, because the state of affairs in that country had somewhat changed, new points had arisen to be dealt with, and ministerial "arrangements in South Africa were not in that degree of maturity" which they were previously assumed to be, "and he did not think a discussion on them would just now be to the public interest."

Mr. Gladstone particularly alluded to "the surrender of Potchefstroom, which has been obtained by an act of treachery." For this act, he said, the Boer leaders were not responsible, and they were willing to make full reparation for it. Such admissions as these are rather ominous, coming from the Prime Minister. But the state of affairs appears to be even more threatening than Mr. Gladstone's expressions would themselves imply, though they might be taken as conveying some serious misgiving. When the current intelligence from Natal is employed as a gloss to the Ministerial utterances, we can form a better idea of what trouble may possibly be brewing. The only reparation that can be made for the bad faith practised at Potchefstroom is for a British garrison to be allowed peaceably to re-enter and hold that post for the term during which it was stipulated that our garrisons were to remain in the Transvaal. But though the Boer leaders may be quite willing to accede to this course, their nominal followers are said to be determined to oppose it by force of arms. So far from their being any likelihood of the replacement of a British garrison being tolerated at Potchefstroom, it would appear that the Boers are assuming a hostile attitude towards those garrisons that remain in their positions under the convention. "Disturbances have taken place between the Boers and the soldiers at Lydenberg," we are told; while "at Pretoria it is thought that there will be a renewal of hostilities, and the military are taking precautionary measures" Another evidence of the disposition to evade the terms of convention, and to assume an impracticable attitude, is the memorial which the Volksraad has sent to the Triumvirate requesting them not to surrender any territory whatever. But even this unconciliatory disposition evinced by the Boers does not perhaps constitute the greatest danger in the actual condition of the Transvaal. We are told that the native tribes aae greatly excited about the terms of peace; that they declare their resolution never again to submit to Boer rule; and that they offer protection to all English and loyal Boers who will remain and join them. The white men of the classes alluded to, and who are utterly distinct from the insurrectionary Boers, are said to number 8,000, and to own nearly half the property of the country. As these people will probably have either to abandon their property or to defend its possession by arms, there exists a strong inducement for them to accept the alliance of the two millions of blacks in the Transvaal territory; and if they are driven to this course, a sanguinary civil war must be the result, in regard to which the position of this country would be a very difficult one. Our troops could not appropriately be employed on the side of their recent enemies in putting down an army rising in favour of the maintenance of British authority; nor would there be any excuse for re-opening hostilities against the Boers. Altogether the position is an embarassing and a perilous one, and requires great moderation and forbearance in those who will have to deal with it. These qualities, we may presume, will not be wanting on the part of the British authorities deputed to conclude a settlement. But it appears likely that the more conciliatory they show themselves, the more arrogant and impracticable the Boers will become. At first they seemed to be duly sensible of the British magnanimity which relieved them from the necessity of a desperate military struggle; but now they appear inclined to give themselves the air of victors over British arms. They may be brought to a better sense of their real position, by judicious firmness on the part of the Royal Commissioners; but of this there is no very hopeful prospect.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The Queen has probably paid her last State visit this season to Buckingham Palace, and although in some respects the drawing-room held on Tuesday was a brilliant one, the mourning into which the Court was thrown by the assassination of the Emperor of Russia has cast a heavy gloom over the world of fashion from which it is not likely soon to recover. By the way, not even the Queen's carriages nor those of any members of the royal family or diplomatique circle attracted anything like the attention which was bestowed upon Mr. Bourdett-Coutts Bartlett and the Baroness on their way to Court on Tuesday, the former being presented "on his change of name," by Sir Francis Burdett, and the Baroness, it is supposed upon her change of name, or at any rate, "upon her marriage," by Lady Selborne.

If the coach is upset, of which there seems some danger at present, Mr. Bradlaugh will have this distinction added to his many other claims to notoriety. "Alone I did it," may be his boast. The most alarming rumours are current of one, or positively two, secessions from the Cabinet on this Bill for making an affirmation optional for an oath. Among the Ministerial non-contents is the Queen's conscience-keeper, and as his scruples are not easily allayed when stirred it is to be hoped it is a false alarm.

The leadership of the Conservative party is still in commission. The rival goddesses who are contending for the apple of discord are a Duke, a Marquis, and an Earl, and it is somewhat amusing to read the serious way in which the *Times* weighs their respective claims. The common-sense conclusion, of course, is, that the leadership is for him who can lead. It comes by natural selection and the survival of the fittest. Lord Cairns has been tried and found wanting; the Marquis of Salisbury will fail for another reason; so we are shut in to the conclusion that the Duke of Richmond will succeed for the same reason as the Duke of Portland led with Canning under him in 1806.

The picture exhibited this year in the Royal Academy by Mr. Hubert Herkomer entitled "Missing: a scene at the Portsmouth Dockyard Gates," will acquire melancholy interest by the tragic event of which we have only scanty news by telegraph—the destruction of the war-ship *Doterel,* and the almost certain loss of at least two-thirds of her crew. As in the case of the *Atlanta* and the ill-fated *Eurydice*, the doubt and uncertainty which hang over so many families at the time I am writing is not the least painful consequence of this disaster. The canvas of Mr. Herkomer to the passing crowd which daily throngs the Academy will bring to remembrance the melancholy story, the fragment only of which has reached us.

In view of the recent motion of Mr. Richard with regard to the powers committed to or assumed by our pro-consuls in distant provinces, the so-called arbitration of Sir Hercules Robinson in the Basuto affair will attract attention. The Basutos are to be deprived of their fire-arms with the proviso that anyone producing a certificate of good character may be permitted to keep a gun on payment of an annual license of £1. A war indemnity of 5,000 head of cattle is also demanded. It has been hastily assumed that the Basutos will accept these provisions, but with the example of the Boers before their eyes they may probably consider it worth while to stand out for better terms. And King Cetewayo might have further occasion for condoling with Her Britannic Majesty.

The Middlesex Magistrates have repented of their absurd decision of a few weeks ago, and have come to the conclusion that Music Halls may be opened on Sunday for religious services, and that public Halls may be used even on Good Friday and Ash Wednesday for the performance of sacred music. In the meanwhile a considerable amount of unnecessary irritation and inconvenience has been caused, and the Middlesex Magistrates will do well in future to exercise their functions with something like thoughtfulness and care, instead of hurrying, as they constantly do, into blunders which either annoy or amuse the public.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The Carlton Club meeting of the Conservative party came to a decision about the Land Bill which is perhaps open to verbal, if no other, criticism. They decided to oppose it on economic grounds, but to leave the question of compensation in abeyance. It is alarming to see the Conservative party the advocates of free-trade principles. But Mr. Forster showed the other evening that Mr. John Stuart Mill expressly approved of fixity of tenure for the Irish tenant upon economical principles, and the only reply which could be made is this quotation from the source of modern English political economy was, that Mr. Mill went on to say that the landlords ought to be compensated. Thus, relying on the recognised standard of political science it would seem that the Conservatives must, to be consistent, rest their case chiefly, if not wholly, upon compensation.

Mr. Bright at the Fishmonger's banquet was particularly plain of speech upon the question of the Land Bill. There were no means, said he, with marked emphasis, which the Government could employ which they would not employ rather than that the Land Bill should be lost. The peers may tremble beneath their coronets. It won't do to reject their conduct with regard to the Disturbance Bill, or they may have the modern "Tribune," like the old Dictator, taking away the bauble from the gilded Chamber. Possibly Mr. Bright's threat only applies to the Lower House, and hints at a declaration of urgency, which certainly will not be made without a feeling on the part of the Conservatives that they have been betrayed. Mr. Gladstone uttered a half sentence the other night which the House expected to close with an announcement that if the Bill were lost he would resign. He recommenced his sentence, however, and avoided the indiscretion which he was probably within an ace of committing.

Mr. Gladstone might well be irritated about the Bradlaugh incident. The Opposition were reinforced by several of the rank and file of the Liberal party; but that was not all. Many more Liberals purposely stayed away from the House rather than vote against the Government, as, if they had been present, they would have been compelled to do, either by the voice of conscience or the still louder voice of constituences who have strong views about Mr. Bradlaugh. In the result no doubt a Bill admitting Free-thinkers to affirm will be passed, and it is not likely that any larger number of Free-thinkers would find their way into the House than previously. What degree of solemnity could a man of the creed or no creed of John Stuart Mill attach to the appeal to the Creator which he made every time he was returned to Parliament?

Mr. Chamberlain's Bankruptcy Bill has been a Parliamentary success, and great credit has been given to the Gambetta of Birmingham for his skill in drafting so useful a measure. But it is the old story of *sic vos non vobis*. The real author of the Bill is, as I learn, Mr. Motterum, Q.C., who was for many years a lawyer in large Bankruptcy business in the midland counties, and is now County-Court judge for Birmingham. I am told that Mr. Chamberlain's chief credit is for picking Mr. Motterum's brains and appropriating his scheme without one word of acknowledgement on his part. If this is true, it is scarcely just; certainly not generous. To do Mr. Gladstone justice, he did not act so with his plans for revision of succession duty.

It is restful to think that at last our pulpits have ceased to ring with Beaconsfield dirges. For the two Sundays after Easter the Resurrection theme has simply led up to a mild hush-up of the week's comments on the great man. We hear complaints in some quarters of men staying at home reading the *Saturday Review* during the hours of Divine Service, while their wives and daughters are at their orisons at the parish church. They will have better reason than ever for turning the *Saturday* into the "Sunday" newspaper of the family if a weak reflection of its remarks is to be served up to us from the pulpit. Court chaplains like Mr. Shore are expected to do that kind of thing, but the rank and file of the clergy had better avoid subjects which they do not adorn when they touch them.

Coningsby Ralph Disraeli is a bright, intelligent-looking boy of 14. When one thinks of the succession into which he will drop, one instinctively asks, in the words of Bulwer Lytton's most beautiful novel—"What will he do with it?" Not that there is much money involved in his uncle's inheritance. Lord Beaconsfield was always a poor man, in spite of his literary earnings, in spite of the fortune brought him by his wife, in spite of Mrs. Brydges Williams' legacy of £40,000, and in spite of the pension of £2,000 a-year which he was long in receipt of as an ex-Cabinet Minister. His tastes were not of the simplest, and the position which he held for so many years as the leader of his party entailed a heavy expenditure. That the late Earl was anxious to found a family is evident fom the provisions of the will—the careful nursing of the estate during an exceptionally long period of animosity, and the request as to retaining the name of Disraeli. In England it is the last infirmity of noble minds to desire to found a family. A great statesman is satisfied if he leaves an estate which will support succeeding generations of fox-hunting squires. But the late Earl would, no doubt, rejoice more in having an intellectual successor than a rich one. If young Coningsby is a clever and ambitious man, there is a clear road cut out for him in politics. It is understood that the Queen offered, before the Earl's decease, to amend his patent of peerage by giving the remainder to his brother. It was financial considerations alone which prevented this being done. Mr. Ralph Disraeli is a Clerk in the House of Lords, receiving £2,000 a-year. If he became a peer, he would lose his salary, and if the Hughenden estate is to support a peerage, it can only be made to do so by a long minority.

Philanthropy generally seems to agree very well with the constitution. Lady Burdett-Coutts is a juvenile bride at threescore years; Lord Shaftesbury is hale and hearty on his eightieth birthday; and, to take another example from those most deeply interested in London Ragged Schools, Sir Robert Carden, some months Lord Shaftesbury's senior, makes as light of a ducking in the river as of being run over by a hansom. The Guildhall meeting in honour of Lord Shaftesbury's birthday was a kindly but well-deserved compliment. His name is widely known and honoured amongst the London poor. It was very justly observed by a speaker at the meeting that if his Lordship had entered political life, he might have aimed at high distinction in the State. There is no doubt he might. He is a good speaker, and has made his mark in many a debate. Probably, in preferring philantrophy to politics, he has chosen "the better part" for his own happiness, as well as that of others.

The portrait of Lord Beaconsfield, by Mr. Millais, forms an interesting feature in the Academy Exhibition; but it suffers considerably by being completed from memory, and by the aid of photographs, since the death of the sitter. It is a thousand pities that portraits of great men are not taken on behalf of the public. There is such an institution known as the National Portrait Gallery, at South Kensington—a miserable, vain-like building, containing a collection which requires much weeding on the one hand, and vast addition on the other, to make it in any sense worthy of its name. The National Portrait Gallery ought to be one of the most cherished institutions of the country. A Valhalla—more comprehensive than Westminster, and no great statesman ought to be allowed to leave us before the nation has provided itself with a portrait of his lineaments.

Besides the Royal Academy, and the countless smaller galleries which have grown up round it—some of which, indeed, are mere picture-shops, with a price charged for admission—there are less known, but in their way as useful, exhibitions of art in various parts of the Metropolis. In the East End more than one schoolroom has recently been turned into a loan exhibition of paintings, and there has been no lack of interest on the part of visitors. The Industrial Fine Art Exhibition at Richmond is a very interesting local effort, and attracts fashionables and unfashionables, alike, in large numbers. Prince Leopold has looked round. The idiotic bazaar might well be replaced by similar exhibitions generally.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our selves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Sold only in Packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London.—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use. 818c

Parliamentary Summary.

THURSDAY.

In the House of Commons, Mr. STOREY took his seat for Sunderland. Lord JOHN MANNERS gave notice that he will move an amendment to the Irish Land Bill declaring that the House, while anxious to maintain and secure the full efficiency of the customs of Ulster, and other analogous customs in Ireland, to remedy the proved defects in the Land Act of 1870, is disposed to seek the social and material improvement of the country by measures for the development of the industrial resources of the country, rather than by a measure which confuses without settling on a just and permanent basis the relations between landlords and tenant. Replying to Mr. JOSEPH COWEN, Sir CHARLES DILKE said the statement he had made on a former occasion in the House on the subject of the recall of General SCHOBELEFF was correct. General SCHOBELEFF had been recalled, and military operations had ceased. Eight battalions of General SCHOBELEFF's troops were now on their return march. Lord DUFFERIN was his authority for the statement. In answer to Baron DE WORMS, Sir CHARLES DILKE stated that communications had been exchanged with the Italian Government on the subject of sending vessels of war for the protection of British and Italian interests and life and property at Tunis, but nothing further had taken place on the general question. As to mediation, there was a proposal to have international mediation, but they had not received any communication on the subject. Britain would only mediate alone if asked by both parties. Other questions having been answered, Lord ELCHO proposed an amendment to the second reading of the Irish Land Bill setting forth that the House, while willing to consider favourably any just measure, founded upon sound principles, that will benefit tenants of land in Ireland, is of opinion that the Land Law (Ireland) Bill is, in its main provisions, economically unsound, unjust, and impolitic. A debate followed.

FRIDAY.

In the House of Commons, Mr. HUGH MASON gave notice that on that day four weeks he will move that, in the opinion of the House, the parliamentary franchise should be extended to women possessing all qualifications which entitle men to vote, and who in all matters of government have a right to vote. Replying to Mr. SUMMERS, Mr. MUNDELLA said he scheme for the administration of Hulme's Charity received his attention immediately on his accession to office. It had been the subject of nine deputations, and had led to a deal of negotiations. It was impossible for him to say at what time the scheme would become law. That depended on proceedings upon which the Educational Department could exercise no control, but should the amendments they had suggested be accepted then there was no reason why the scheme should not become law during the present session. Sir C. DILKE, in answer to Mr. STANHOPE, said the first intimation of General SCHOBELEFF's recall was received on the 22nd of last month, and it was confirmed by a despatch from LORD DUFFERIN on the 26th ult. He was quite unable to state the date of the recall, because neither of those papers mentioned it. Mr. GLADSTONE intimated that a Bill will be introduced for the alteration of the Parliamentary Oaths Acts. On the motion for going into the committee of Supply, Mr. RICHARD submitted a resolution declaring that the powers claimed and exercised by the representatives of this country in various parts of the world to contract engagements, annex territories, and make war in the name of the nation, without authority from the central Government, is opposed to the principles of the British Constitution, is at variance with recognised rules of international law, and is fraught with danger to the honour and true interests of the country. After a debate in which Mr. GLADSTONE took part, Mr. RICHARD's resolution was defeated by 72 against 64 votes. Mr. PEASE afterwards directed attention to the opium traffic.

MONDAY.

In the House of Commons, Mr. LABOUCHERE gave notice that on Mr. GLADSTONE moving that the House resolve itself into Committee to consider the adoption of an address to the QUEEN praying that Her Majesty should give directions that a monument be erected in Westminster Abbey, at the public charge, to the memory of the Earl of BEACONSFIELD, he should move the previous question. Replying to Sir M. HICKS-BEACH, Mr. GLADSTONE said the Government had been authentically informed that the capitulation of Potchefstroom had been brought about by an act of treachery on the part of the Boer leaders. The Boer leaders were agreed that full reparation must be made, and that a garrison must be replaced at Potchefstroom to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government. Under these circumstances arrangements in South Africa had receded somewhat from that degree of maturity when the whole conduct of the Government might be brought under review without injury to the public interest. Mr. ARNOLD asked whether it was true that the Turkish Government had accepted the terms of the Powers for the settlement of the claims of Greece. Sir CHARLES DILKE said the Government had heard that an Imperial Irade accepting the decision of the Powers was sent on Sunday from the palace of the Porte. Questions of importance were also answered with reference to the French tariff, the peace in Basutoland, and the sale of women in Natal. After a long conversation respecting the introduction of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill, the debate on the Irish Land Bill was resumed by Mr. W. H. SMITH.

TUESDAY.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MUNDELLA stated, in answer to Mr. ARTHUR ARNOLD, that the subject of relaxing the order relating to foreign sheep had been carefully considered by the Privy Council, but the difficulties in the way of doing that with safety were found to be insuperable. Replying to Mr. MACDONALD, with reference to the Penycraig explosion Sir WM. HARCOURT said proceedings were now pending for depriving the manager of his certificate, which would be a very severe punishment. He had come to the conclusion that there was no probability of a successful prosecution of the proprietors under section 61 of the Act, which was the criminal section, and therefore no prosecution had been instituted. Sir CHARLES DILKE informed Mr. MONTAGUE GUEST that the Government were all aware of the importance of the position occupied by the French at Bizerta. The permanent occupation of the place was quite outside the intention of the French Government. Sir WILFRID LAWSON inquired if the statement were true that Mr. GLADSTONE's proposal for the erection of a monument to Lord BEACONSFIELD in Westminster Abbey was made with the QUEEN's recommendation? The SPEAKER replied that Her MAJESTY's recommendation was duly signified on the motion referred to by a Privy Councillor to this House. If he remembered rightly, that Privy Councillor was Lord RICHARD GROSVENOR. Mr. BLENNERHASSET then moved that in the opinion of the House it is desirable to abolish the power of levying distress for the rent of agricultural holdings in England, Wales and Ireland. Mr. B. T. WILLIAMS seconded the motion. A long debate followed, in which Sir WM. HARCOURT was one of the principal speakers.

WEDNESDAY.

In the House of Commons, the SPEAKER read the letter which he had received from the LORD-LIEUTENANT of Ireland informing him of the arrest of Mr. DILLON; and Mr. TREVELYAN read the telegrams which had come to hand respecting the loss of the Doterel. Mr. ROBERTS moved the second reading of the Sale of Intoxicating Liquor on Sunday Bill. After a long debate, in the course of which Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. OSBORNE MORGAN (Wales) spoke strongly in support of the measure, the second reading was carried by 163 against 17 votes.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Edward Miall, formerly one of the members for Bradford. He was born in 1809.

THE BRITISH LAND LEAGUE.

A special meeting of the Executive of the National Land League of Great Britain, was held on Monday night, in the Committee Rooms, Westminster. Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., and afterwards Mr. Sexton, M.P., presided. It was resolved that the objects of the League should be to assist the Irish National Land League in its endeavours to reduce rack rents, and to enable the tenant farmers of Ireland to become the owners of their holdings upon reasonable terms, and that this object can be best attained by taking practical steps to cultivate English public opinion, and to inform the English working classes as to the merits of the Irish land question. The constitution of the League provides that its affairs should be managed by a central executive consisting of 15 members, and that all the receipts from whatever source should be forwarded without deduction to the treasurers of the Irish National Land League.

MR. DILLON ARRESTED.

MORE ARRESTS EXPECTED.

Mr. Dillon, M.P., was arrested on Monday at Portarlington Station on his return journey to Dublin from the south. The event caused the greatest excitement. A telegram has just been received at the Land League offices announcing the fact. Other arrests are expected to follow.

It is generally believed that Mr. Dillon has been arrested upon his last speech delivered at the Dublin Land League meeting, in which he said that one more chance would be given to Government to suspend the power of eviction for the coming year, and that if evictions were persisted in there would be resistance. If their appeal to the Government was refused, the blood that was shed would be upon the heads of Gladstone and Bright. Mr. Dillon will arrive in Dublin by a late train.

There is very considerable excitement amongst the Land Leaguers, and several of the prominent members expect to be arrested before the end of the week. It is stated that warrants will be issued to-night for the arrest of Mr. Brennan, secretary of the Dublin League, and probably Mr. Kettle also. The Arms Act is to be put in force at once in Dublin.

LATER.

Mr. Dillon, M.P., was arrested at Portarlington Station by Inspector McCormack, who held the warrant, which was dated April 30, and signed by the Lord-Lieutenant. At the time of his arrest Mr. Dillon was accompanied by Mr. Harrington, of Tralee, a well-known Land League organiser. In the same train travelled four policemen in plain clothes. The instructions given to the policemen were to treat Mr. Dillon with every consideration. On arriving at Dublin about half a dozen policemen were drawn up on the railway platform, together with Captain Talbot, Chief Commissioner of Police, with Chief Supt. Mallon, of the Dublin detective department. Mr. Dillon was placed in a cab, and at once driven to Kilmainham prison, where he was lodged. There was no demonstration of any kind at Kilmainham, and Mr. Dillon walked quietly into the gaol. The warrant charged him with inciting the people to resist the process of law throughout the country, and confirms the belief that the arrest was chiefly made upon his last speech at the Land League meeting. Immediately upon the arrest of Mr. Dillon being communicated to the Lord-Lieutenant, the fact was telegraphed to Mr. Forster and the Prime Minister.

At a meeting held on Saturday a letter was read from Mr. G. O. Trevelyan stating that all the Irish landlords whose opinions he most valued looked upon the Land Bill as the only means of placing them in a satisfactory position.

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

Dr. Bernays, Public Analyst for Southwark, on Cocoa. "When does Cocoa cease to be Cocoa? What are we to say to Coccas containing only 12 to 20 per cent. of Cocoa? If the public would receive advice, a slice of bread and butter with a thin drink of genuine Cocoa would be both wholesome and cheaper than when thickened and sweetened." To ensure a cup of pure Cocoa use Cadbury's Cocoa Essence, which is thin, refreshing, and three to four times stronger than these adulterated articles.

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

SPARTAN IDEAS.—The Spartans of old showed no mercy to fat humanity. They paid much attention to the rearing of men. They took charge of the firmness and looseness of men's flesh, and regulated the degrees of fatness to which it was lawful in a free state to any citizen to extend his body. Those who dared to grow too soft or too fat for military exercise and the service of Sparta were soundly whipped. In one particular instance, that of Nauclis, the son of Polybius, the offender was brought before the Ephori and a meeting of the whole people of Sparta, at which his unlawful fatness was exposed, and he was threatened with perpetual banishment if he did not bring his body within the regular Spartan compass, and give up his culpable way of living, which was declared unworthy of a Spartan.

A SPARROW'S FUNERAL.—Recently a gentleman was awakened from an afternoon nap by a loud commotion among the sparrows in the trees by his windows. Fifty or more sparrows had gathered in a circle over and around the body of a dead sparrow stretched out on a board, which had apparently fallen dead or been accidentally killed. They were giving voice to their grief by cries of distress utterly unlike their usually gossipy chattering or quarrelling. Finally a large sparrow darted down from the group, picked up the dead sparrow by the neck with his bill, spread his wings and flew away over the house roofs with the burden until he disappeared from sight. The relator of this story is a truthful person, and would have thought the story a fabrication if he had not seen the affair.

NEVER BE TOO SURE.—Some people are much too positive, and perhaps the aged err the most in this direction. About five years ago an old lady missed a ring. No one but herself and a servant girl occupied the house, so of course suspicion immediately fell on the latter, who was arrested, convicted on the old lady's evidence and, spite of her protestations of innocence, sent to gaol for a short term, the magistrate making the sentence light as it was her first offence. Time rolled on, and the old lady died. Recently, while the house was undergoing repairs, the mantelpiece was taken down, and there behind the slab in the crevice where it joined the wall was found the ring for the theft of which the girl was punished. This reads like a romance, but it is a solemn fact. The repairs were being made by the owner of the house, who is a carpenter, and it is his father who well recollects the circumstances of the case. Where the unfortunate girl went to after her release from imprisonment is not known, nor can her name be at present ascertained.

MARY MARSTON.

By GEORGE McDONALD L.L.D.

Author of "Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood," "The Seaboard Parish," "Robert Falconer," &c.

CHAPTER XXIV.

MARY'S RECEPTION.

In the afternoon of the same day, now dreary enough, with the dreariness naturally belonging to the dreariest month of the year, Mary arrived in the city preferred to all cities by those who live in it, but the most uninviting, I should imagine, to a stranger, of all cities on the face of the earth. Cold seemed to have taken to itself a visible form in the thin grey fog that filled the huge station from the platform to the glass roof. The latter had vanished, indistinguishable from sky invisible, and from the brooding darkness, in which the lamps innumerable served only to make spots of thinness. It was a mist, not a November fog properly so-called; but every breath breathed by every porter, as he ran along by the side of the slowly-halting train, was adding to its mass, which seemed to Mary to grow in bulk and density as she gazed. Her quiet, simple, decided manner at once secured her attention, and she was among the first who had their boxes on cabs and were driving away.

But the drive seemed interminable, and she had grown anxious and again calmed herself many times, before it came to an end. The house at which the cab drew up, was large, and looked as dreary as large, but scarcely drearier than any other house in London on that same night of November. The cabman rang the bell, but it was not until they had waited a time altogether unreasonable that the door at length opened, and a lofty, well-built footman in livery appeared framed in it.

Mary got out, and going up the steps, said she hoped the driver had brought her to the right house: it was Mrs. Redmain's she wanted.

"Mrs. Redmain is not at home, Miss," answered the man. "I didn't hear as how she was expecting of anyone," he added, with a glance at the boxes, formlessly visible on the cab, through the now thicker darkness.

"She is expecting me, I know," returned Mary; "but of course she would not stay at home to receive me," she remarked with a smile.

"Oh!" returned the man, in a peculiar tone, and adding, "I'll see," went away, leaving her on the top of the steps, with the cabman behind her at the bottom of them, waiting orders to get her boxes down.

"It don't appear as you was over-welcome, miss!" he remarked: with his comrades on the stand he passed for a wit; "leastways, it don't seem as your sheets was quite done hairing."

"It's all right," said Mary cheerfully.

She was not ready to imagine her dignity in danger, therefore did not provoke assault upon it by anxiety for its safety.

"I am sorry to hear it, miss," the man rejoined.

"Why?" she asked.

"'Cause I should ha' liked to ha' taken *you* farther."

"But why?" said Mary, the second time not understanding him, and not unwilling to cover the awkwardness of that slow minute of waiting.

"Because it gives a poor man with a whole family o' provocations some'at of a chance, to 'ave a affable young lady like you, miss, behind him in his cab, once a year, or thereabouts. It's not by no means as I'd have you go farther and fare worse, which it's a sayin' as I've heerd said, miss. So, if you're sure of the place, I may as well be a gettin' down of *your* boxes."

So saying, he got on the cab, and proceeded to unfasten the chain that secured the luggage.

"Wait a bit, cabbie. Don't you be in sech a 'urry as if you was a 'ansom, now," cried the footman, re-appearing at the farther end of the hall. "I should be sorry if there was a mistake, and you warn't man enough to put your boxes up again without assistance." Then turning to Mary, "Mrs Perkins says, miss—that's the housekeeper, miss," he went on—"that if as you're the young woman from the country—and I'm sure I beg your pardon if I make a mistake—it ain't my fault, miss—Mrs. Perkin says she did hear Mrs. Redmain make mention of one, but she didn't have any instructions concernin' her.—But as there you are," he continued, more familiarly, gathering courage from Mary's nodded assent, you can put your boxes in the hall, and sit down, she says, till Mrs. R. comes 'ome."

"Do you think she will be long?" asked Mary.

"Well, that's what no fellow can't say, seein' it's a new play as she's gone to. They call it Doomsday, an' there's no tellin' when parties is likely to come 'ome from that," said the man, with a grin of satisfaction at his own wit.

Was London such a happy place that everybody in it was given to joking? thought Mary.

"'Ere, mister! gi' me a 'and wi' this 'ere luggage," cried the cabman, finding the box he was getting down too much for him. "Yah wouldn't see me break my back an' my poor 'orse standin' there a lookin' on—would ye now?"

"Why don't you bring a man with you?" objected the footman, as he decended the steps notwithstanding, to give the required assistance. "I ain't paid as a crane.—By Juppiter! what a weight the new party's boxes is!"

"Only that one," said Mary, apologetically. "It is full of books. The other is not half so heavy."

"Oh, it ain't the weight, miss!" returned the footman, who had not intendid she should hear the remark. "I believe Mr. Cabman and myself will prove equal to the occasion."

With that the book-box came down a great bump on the pavement, and presently both were in the hall, the one on the top of the other. Mary paid the cabman, who asked not a penny more than his fare; he departed with thanks; the facetious footman closed the door, told her to take a seat, and went away full of laughter, to report that the young person had brought a large library with her to enliven the dullness of her new situation.

Mrs. Perkin smiled crookedly, and in a tone of pleasant reproof, desired her laughter-compressing inferior not to forget his manners.

"Please ma'am, am I to leave the young woman sittin' all by herself in the cold?" he asked, straightening himself up. "She do look a rayther superior sort of young person," he added, "and the 'all stove is dead out."

"For the present, Castle," replied Mrs. Perkin. She judged it wise to let the young woman have a lesson at once in subjection and inferiority.

Mrs. Perkin was rather tall, rather thin, quite straight, and very dark-complexioned woman. She always threw her head back on one side, and her chin out on the other, when she spoke, and had about her a great deal of the authoritative, which she mingled with such consideration towards her subordinates as to secure their obedience to her, while she cultivated antagonism to her mistress. She had had a better education than most persons of her class, but was morally not an atom their superior in consequence. She never went into a new place but with the feeling that she was of more importance by far than her untried mistress, and the worthier person of the two. She entered her service, therefore, as one whose work it was to take care of herself against a woman whose mistress she ought to have been, had providence but started her with her natural rights. At the same time she would have been *almost* as much offended by a hint that she was not a Christian, as she would have been by a doubt whether she was a lady. For, indeed, she was both, if a great opinion of herself constituted the latter, and a great opinion of going to church constituted the former.

She had not been taken into Hesper's confidence with regard to Mary, had discovered that "a young person" was expected, but had learned nothing of what her position in the house was to be. She welcomed therefore this opportunity both of teaching Mrs. Redmain—she never called her her *mistress*, while she severely insisted on the other servants speaking of her so—the propriety of taking counsel with her housekeeper, and of letting the young person know in time that Mrs. Perkin was in reality her mistress.

The relation of the upper servants of the house to their employers was more like that of the managers of a hotel to their guests. The butler, the lady's maid, and Mr. Redmain's body-servant, who had been with him before his marriage, and was supposed to be deep in his master's confidence, ate with the housekeeper in her room, waited upon by the livery and maid servants, except the second cook:—the first cook only came to superintend the cooking of the dinner, and went away after. To all these Mrs. Perkins was careful to be just; and if she was precise even to severity with them, she was herself obedient to the system she had established—the main features of which was punctuality. She not only regarded punctuality as the foremost of virtues, but, in righteous moral sequence, made it the first of her duties; and the benefit everybody reaped. For nothing oils the household wheels so well as this same punctuality. In a family, love, if it be strong, genuine, and patent, will make up for anything; but where there is no family and no love, the loss of punctuality will soon turn a house into the mere pouch of a social *inferno*. Here the master and mistress came and went, regardless of each other, and to all household polity; but their meals were ready for them to the minute, when they chose to be there to eat them; the carriage came round like one of the puppets on the Strasburg clock; the house was quiet as a hospital; the bells were answered—all except the door bell outside of calling hours—with swiftness; you could not soil your fingers anywhere—not even if the sweep had been that same morning; the manners of the seavants—*when serving*—were unexceptionable; but the house was scarcely more of a home than one of the huge hotels characteristic of the age.

In the hall of it sat Mary, for the space of an hour, not exactly learning the lesson Mrs. Perkin had intended to teach her, but learning more than one thing Mrs. Perkin was not yet capable of learning. I cannot say she was comfortable, for she was both cold and hungry; but she was far from miserable. She had no small gift of patience, and had taught herself to look upon the less troubles of life as on a bad dream. There are children, though not yet many, capable, through faith in their parents, of learning not a little by their experience, and Mary was one of such: from the first she received her father's lessons like one whose business it was to learn them, and had thereby come to learn where he had himself learned. Hence she was not one to say *our Father in heaven*, and act as if there was no such Father, or as if He cared but little for His children. She was even foolish enough to believe that that Father both knew and cared that she was hungry and cold and wearily uncomfortable; and thence she was weak enough to take the hunger and cold as mere passing trifles, which could not last a moment longer than they ought. From her sore-tried endeavours after patience, had grown the power of active waiting—and a genuinely waiting child is one of the lovliest sights the earth has to show.

This was not the reception she had pictured to herself, as the train came rushing from Testbridge to London; she had not indeed imagined a warm one, but she had not expected to be forgotten—for so she interpreted her abandonment in the hall, which seemed to grow colder every minute. She saw no means of reminding the household of her neglected presence, and indeed would rather have remained where she was till the morning, than encounter the growing familiarity of the man who had admitted her. She did think once—if Mrs. Redmain were to hear of her reception, how she would resent it! and would have found it difficult to believe how far people like her are from troubling themselves about the behaviour of their servants to other people; for they have no idea of an obligation to rule their own house, neither seem to have a notion of being accountable for what goes on in it.

(*To be continued.*)

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF to reporter: "You will start this evening for Armenia, where a terrible famine is raging, and will send therefrom juicy and racy letters to amuse our readers!"

A POOR copying clerk at the French Ministry of the Interior was lately asked what place he occupied there. "Oh, a very good place," he replied, "between the stoves and the window."

AN Irishman, who was very near-sighted, about to fight a duel, insisted that he should stand six paces nearer to his antagonist than the other did to him, and they were both to fire at the same time.

THERE is probably nothing so exhilarating in the experience of the amateur gardener as when he steps upon the hoe and the responsive handle immediately arises to implant a fervent kiss between the eyes.

A YOUNG LADY in Chicago, when asked by the officiating minister, "Will you love, honour, and obey this man as your husband, and be to him a true wife?" said plainly, "Yes, if he does what he promises financially."

"DON'T sit so far away from me, Harry, dear," she said to her lover, when they were steaming up the river with the excursion; "don't sit so far away, and turn your back to me in that way; people will think we are married."

"MAMMA," said a little girl, "do men want to get married as much as women do?" "Nonsense! What are you talking about?" "Why, mamma, the ladies who come here are always talking about getting married; the men don't."

AN old judge of the New York Supreme Court, meeting a friend in a neighbouring village, exclaimed, "Why, what are you doing here?" "I'm at work, trying to make an honest living," was the reply. "Then you'll succeed," said the judge; "for you'll have no competition."

THE most spiteful woman on record is the one who ran up to a lady friend in the street, and said, "Of course you have heard of the scandal in the church! Awful, isn't it?"—"Oh, here's my car!" and then jumped into a tramcar, and was gone without explaining the scandal to the friend, who didn't know anything about it.

A DOCTOR, passing a stonemason's shop, called out; "Good morning, Mr. D. Hard at work? I see you finish your gravestones as far as 'In the memory of,' and then wait, I suppose, to see who wants a monument next?" "Why, yes," replied the old man—"unless somebody's ill and you are doctoring him; then I keep straight on."

"CAN you keep a secret?" said Mr. Middlerib, impressively looking at his wife.—"Indeed I can," she exclaimed eagerly, running across the room that she might cling to the lappels of his coat while she listened.—"Well," said the cruel man, "you can do a great deal better than I can then; I never could remember one long enough to tell it."

YOUNG Hopeful, aged six, who is showing a visitor his drawing-book, containing alleged representations of a "bird" and a "horse," as indicated in words underneath the drawings: "These are my worst drawings, Mr. Smith." Mr. Smith: "Indeed, Tommy; and where are your other ones?" Young Hopeful: "Oh! I haven't drawed them yet!"

Transatlantic Humour.

"The Czar's Window" is the name of the last new novel. There seems to be a superfluous "n" in it.

When a young man, with hair parted in the middle and a one-barrelled eyeglass, told his girl that he had a soft spot in his heart for her, she cruelly replied that she always supposed it was in his head. He's got another girl now.

A cave was recently discovered in Texas, seventy miles from the nearest habitation, large enough to accommodate twenty persons. Nature never makes a mistake. She evidently designed this cave as the headquarters of an amateur flute and drum corps.

A love-stricken poet remarks: "I loved her ere I saw her face." It is rather a risky business for a poet to love a girl before he sees her face. She might have a wart on her chin and wear left-handed eyes; or she might not be the right colour—a sort of strawberry blonde.

"Would you say," asked Professor Stearns, "'I would rather walk;' or, 'I had rather walk?'" "I would say," replied the smart bad boy, "'I had rather ride,' most emphatically." And he was marked three below zero, with cloudy or partly clearing weather.—*Burlington Weekly Hawkeye.*

"Is your programme full, Miss Beedcrusher?" asked a young man of a Western damsel who had just struggled out of the refreshment room wilh disappointment in her eye and an order for dances in her hand. "Programme full?" said the daughter of the setting sun. "Waal, I guess not! I haven't had nothing but a piece of cake and an ice-cream, and that don't go far toward filling my programme, I can tell you."

THE HEN AND THE AMERICAN HUMOURIST.—An American humorist, chancing to encounter a hen, said to her: "Science teaches us that you contain, on an average, three hundred and eighty-two eggs; when you have laid these, what becomes of you?" "I am usually decapitated and sold for a spring chicken," replied the truthful fowl, and she added significantly, "*I*, alas! cannot lay the same egg over again or lecture." *Moral*—"What a piece of work is a hen! How noble in reason! How infinite in faculties!" —*Omelet Prince of Henmark.*

A very bashful Burlington young man has got himself into a most lovely scrape by his timidity. He wanted to offer his hand and his heart and his salary to the prettiest girl on South Hill, but every effort he made in this direction paralysed him. Happy thought—the telephone. So he proposed by telephone, but somehow or other the central office gave him the wrong connection, and he was promptly accepted by on old maid on another hill, who wears a wig and has a wart on her nose. And to add to the complication, the large brother of the pretty girl is looking for him with a club and an awful mouthful of language. And the elderly female who accepted him won't hear of putting off the wedding longer than next week; and when he offered her eleven dollars and a soap-stone footwarmer to let him off, she necked him, and got him down behind the sofa and stood on him while she screamed for "Ma!" Eh? Oh, yes, he thinks the telephone is a great invention. —*Burlington Weekly Hawkeye.*

UMBRELLA FLIRTATION.

To place your umbrella in a rack indicates that it is about to change owners.

To open it quickly in the street means that somebody's eye is going to be put out.

To shut it, that a hat or two is to be knocked off.

An umbrella carried over the woman, the man getting nothing but the drippings of the rain, signifies courtship.

When the man has the umbrella, and the woman the drippings, it indicates marriage.

To punch your umbrella into a person and then open it, means, "I dislike you."

To swing your umbrella over your head signifies, "I am making a nuisance of myself."

To trail your umbrella along the sidewalk means that the man behind you is thirsting for your blood.

To carry it at right angles under your arm signifies that an eye is to be lost by the man who follows you.

To let it fall on the ground indicates that it will become muddy.

To wipe your face with it means, "I have no handkerchief. This is a severe wipe."

To strike the ground heavily with it signifies, "I am a broken stick."

To open an umbrella quickly, it is said, will frighten a mad bull. Therefore, to do this means, "I am having a bully time."

To put a cotton umbrella by the side of a nice silk one signifies, "Exchange is no robbery."

To purchase an umbrella means, "I am smart, but honest."

To lend an umbrella indicates, "I am a fool."

To return an umbrella means—never mind what it means; nobody ever does that.

To turn an umbrella in a gust of wind presages profanity.

To suck the handle of your umbrella means, "I am not weaned."

To carry your umbrella on your shoulder indicates, "My life is insured."

To carry your umbrella in a case signifies that it is a shabby one.

To punch an umbrella into another's ribs means, "I hope I don't bore you."

To select the best umbrella from the rack means, "I am the pick of the lot."

To select the worst indicates that it is the only one left.

To press an umbrella on a friend, sayirg, "Oh, do take it. I would much rather you would than not," signifies that you are lying.

To give a friend half of your umbrella means that both of you will get wet.

To place your umbrella in the car rack means, "Corporations have no souls."

To place a wet umbrella where it will drain on your friend's carpet signifies, "Pray, don't mention it."

To look at a silk umbrella earnestly means, "I long for an acquaintance with you."

To let your umbrella drip down a neighbour's back signifies, "I hope you are quite comfortable."

To scratch your head with your umbrella means, "I itch to get a better one."

To hang it on a hook signifies someone will hook it.

To carry it in your lap means, "Oh, that I were you?"

To carry it from home in the morning means, "It will clear off."

IT has often been said that a speaker who is about to wind up his address is like a ragged boy, because he's "taw'd his close;" but we do not think that this is apparel-el case.

ISN'T it curious that some learned dunces, because they can write nonsense in dead languages, should think themselves better than men who can talk good sound sense in living ones.

"YOU never catch a lie coming out of my mouth," said a man notorious for his untruthfulness. "No," retorted a bystander, "lies fly out of your mouth so fast that nobody can catch them."

"DO you see that lovely girl over there, Tom? Well, she is called Elaine, after Tennyson's heroine." "Is she, though? When she is in one of her tantrums I should call her *Mad*-elaine."

EXCELLENT PLAN FOR INCONSOLABLE ONES.—There was a young lady who tried in vain to be somebody's bride; but she hit on a plan to become her own man, so she parted her hair on the side.

"HOW is it," asked a lady, "that Time is always represented as bald-headed?" to which a gentleman replied; "So many have taken Time by the forelook that they probably pulled out all his hair."

DISENCHANTED.

I met her while passing a summer at Brighton. She, the woman I adored, I mean, was fair enough to plead my excuse for loving her. She had soft, fair-hair, which she wore in the most glossy of braids wound round a small, exquisitely shaped head; she had black eyes, making a most bewitching contrast to the light hair; and a clear, pale complexion; black eyebrows and lashes completed the piquant contrast. She was neither tall nor *petite*—just about the size that is the most tempting for the caresses of a tall man.

"Mr. Graham, allow me to introduce you to my cousin, who joined our party this morning."

"Thank you for the offer." And I bent my arm to accommodate the tiny hand of a saucy little brunette, with whom I had been carrying on a desperate flirtation for three weeks. "What is her name, Miss Stanley?" I inquired.

"Elizabeth Stanley; but as she is fair and slender, we call her Lily."

Lily Stanley! it was a name to fall in love with. I only took one look, and my heart was gone. I don't know what she wore, but her fair face and slender throat rose above clouds of white lace. There were pearls here and there; and, altogether, if I had insanely fallen at her feet, I should have only acted out my sensations. It broke in upon this rapturous dream to hear my first flame, Miss Kate Stanley, say,—

"The waltz, I am engaged to Captain Hawley, and here he comes."

Did I ask her to dance? I am sure I don't know. I recollect only that, five minutes later, we were gliding through a waltz, and I held a tiny, white-gloved hand in mine, and found my idol was not the spiritual form she looked by clasping my arm around a substantial waist; a slender, graceful waist, but still made of flesh and blood, likewise, silk, whalebone and lace.

I was agitated far more than she knew. I had fallen desperately in love with this beautiful girl, and there seemed something wonderful in the influence she had over me.

It seemed to me that she gave up her mind entirely to the music, there was not the least attempt at coquetry. But I never could get over the impression that those clear black eyes were looking lovingly at me.

When the ball was over I returned home, and although I felt tired and anxious to get a few hours' sleep, I could not do so.

It was to me a perfect impossibility to sleep without seeing her. She had been so much engaged in the ballroom that all conversation between us had been impossible.

I got up and made myself a cup of coffee, and sat down to think over the events of the previous evening.

I waited impatiently for a chance to speak with Miss Stanley.

I could not tell, either from her voice or her manner, whether she liked me or not. All I knew was that I thought this was the most charming woman I ever beheld.

I was to have gone home the next day; but I could not do it. Leave Brighton! Leave the paradise that contained my angel! I could not endure the idea. My partner wrote the most appealing letter, threatening all sorts of horrors if I did not appear immediately in the counting-house; but I wrote savagely back that ruin was heaven compared to absence from — And there I stopped, because the carriage waited for me to take my angel to ride.

Dick pondered over the blank, but concluded I must be engaged in some speculation, and wrote warning letters accordingly.

Pink silk and roses, blue silk and forget-me-nots, and other attractions too numerous to mention, succeed the white lace; and as my senses came slowly back to me, and I had eyes for details, I was charmed with the neatness of every dress, from the glossy braids to the tiny slipper.

Parting time came at last. Miss Stanley went to visit her aunt in Surrey—I found out that we both lived in London—and I returned to the counting-house and my disconsolate partner.

The little village of L—— was situated in the prettiest part of Surrey. It had once been the site of a famous priory, the ruins of which still existed, and had given their name to a large and ugly red-brick house which stood near them. The village itself consisted of not more than sixty houses, of which but two were inhabited by gentry, some three or four being residences of neighbouring farmers, and the remainder the homes of the farm labourers. It was surrounded by park land. The Priory estate extended for some miles.

The only "great people" in the village for some years past had been the Wyldes, who had a small estate and farm on the other side of the dell in which the cottages were built, who lived at the Hall. The Priory had for some twelve years been occupied by a very old gentleman, who was rarely seen by anybody.

A month of separation fanned the flame the month of intercourse had lighted in my heart. The fair face was in all my dreams. Walking down the street, one lovely September morning, I saw a lady stepping into the tramcar. One glance at the fair face made my heart give a sudden bound. She was at home. I should hear again the low, soft voice, whose every modulation told of her angelic temper. I should see the sweet smile that always greeted me, and again be in Elysium. Ah, me!

I could not call until the following morning; then I donned my white suit of linen, with a narrow black neck tie, smoothed my finest shirt-front over my broad chest, drew on my gloves, set a becoming hat over my nicely arranged hair, and sallied forth.

I felt very happy and was delighted to think that I should now have another opportunity of speaking to her who had so greatly taken my fancy. I was wondering how she would receive me, whether she would favour me with a smile, and honour me with her presence at a party to which I intended to invite her.

I had been so longing to go to another dance with this fair girl, that I had actually purchased two tickets of a friend of mine who had been instrumental in getting up a ball for the benefit of some charitable institution.

I strolled about the streets for some time, for I did not like to pay my visit too early in the afternoon for fear of arousing suspicion. Having made a few purchases at various shops I wended my way towards the residence of Miss Stanley.

My thoughts were busy as I neared her house. I was longing to see and speak to her once more, after our long separation.

I ran lightly up the steps of Bedford Street, rang the bell, gave my card to the girl who opened the door, and went into the parlour. It was in a state of semi-darkness, and coming in from the glaring sunlight, I could at first see nothing.

"I say I won't!"

A shrill, harsh voice in the next room gave forth this sentence with angry vehemence.

A low, sweet voice answered,—

"Lily, my dear!"

"Your dear! I don't want to be coaxed!" answered the first voice. "I will go, and there is an end of it!"

"But you have been away all summer, and Jennie has not left home at all."

"Well, let her wait till I am married, and then she can rule here. I have set my heart on going to Aunt May's, and I'm going."

The folding doors were thrown violently back, and I saw into the next room.

Upon the sofa lay a pale, delicate looking lady, evidently an invalid; near her stood a tall, rather ugly girl, probably "Jennie;" but the most prominent figure stood in the opening she had made by throwing open the folding doors. A faded calico wrapper, torn out under both arms, fell in uneven folds to the floor; the pretty feet were thrust into old slippers; and the stockings were—were—well, the word will out—they were dirty; dirty stockings on a lady—faugh! The light hair I had so much admired was gone, except a little knot at the back of her head; the glossy braids probably reposed upon her dressing-case. She did not see me, as I sat in a dark corner, and crossing the room, she hit her foot on a stool.

"Confound the thing!" was her lady-like exclamation; and a vicious kick sent the stool spinning across the floor.

I rose.

"Good morning, Miss Stanley."

A scream, a dash for the door; darkness came again over the parlour, and I was alone.

I fell out of love as rapidly as I had fallen into it, and took my white suit and blasted hopes out of the front door.

Dick is delighted; vows I am as thorough a business man as himself; and I have almost resolved to retain him as my only partner through life.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

A PAPER WEIGHT.—China clay.

A TRAINED ANIMAL.—The "iron horse."

HAS an hand-off way with it—A circular saw.

DENTIST'S SIGN.—Drawing, music, and dancing.

A LAZY COOK.—One that "fritters" away her time.

THE key of Davy Jones' locker is too frequently whiskey.

FOR DOMESTIC CIRCLES.—The head of a house has the bills to foot.

WHY is a bad song like a false argument?—Because it is an absurd-ditty.

LAWYERS are apt to make the most persistent friends—they love to be retained.

WE hear of a grocer who calls his scales "ambush," because they lie in weight.

As a rule, the most untidy thing about a house is the tidy on the back of a rocking-chair.

IN what respect is an ill-bred man like lightning?—He does not know how to conduct himself.

QUERY.—Are the imaginary pictures one sees in the glowing coal an evidence that the fire draws well?

EVEN dumb animals exhibit attachment. The horse is always attached to the vehicle which he draws.

AN advertisement in a country paper commenced thus:—"To be let immediately, or sooner, if necessary."

THERE is a difference between the lips of a young man and the lips of a young lady—but sometimes it is a mighty small one.

THOSE who believe that the world owes them a living don't stop to consider how many bad debts the old globe had to shoulder.

WHENEVER young ladies learn so to stick a pin in their apron strings that it won't scratch a fellow's wrist, there will be more marriages.

THE ladies are said to have been thrown into the greatest consternation at the recent appointment of a number of lawyers in all parts of England, to register the *deeds* of married women.

A NATURALIST says that crows have a habit of sitting in solemn conclave to try an offender, with counsel for and against him in real legal style. So it seems that an offender's fate is settled by a crow-bar.

SOME Italians were standing in front of a thermometer outside a scientific instrument maker's, when one of them said, "Hot weather, go up macaroni-stem; cold weather, come down macaroni-stem."

SOME malicious old bachelor says that there is a musical society in the next villa to his residence which is fifty years old, and that "several 'young ladies' have belonged to it ever since its commencement."

WISHING to pay his friend a compliment, a gentleman remarked; "I hear you have a very industrious wife." "Yes," replied the friend, smiling; "she's never idle—she's always finding something for me to do."

HOW THE RUSSIANS KEEP WARM.—The Russians have a great knack for making their winters pleasant. You feel nothing of the cold in those tightly-built houses where all the doors and windows are double, and where the rooms are kept warm by big stoves hidden in the walls. There is no damp in a Russian house; and the inmates may dress indoors in the lightest of garbs, which contrast oddly with the mass of furs and wraps which they don when going out. A Russian can afford to run no risk of exposure when he leaves his house for a walk or drive. He covers his head and ears with a fur bonnet, his feet and legs with felt boots lined with wool or fur, which are drawn on over the ordinary boots and trousers, and reach up to the knees; he next cloaks himself in an ample top-coat with fur collar, lining, and cuffs; and he buries his hands in a pair of fingerless gloves, seal or bear skin. Thus equipped, and with the collar of his coat raised all round so that it muffles him up to the eyes, the Russian exposes only his nose to the cold air; and he takes care frequently to give that organ a little rub to keep the circulation going. A stranger who is apt to forget that precaution, would often get his nose frozen if it were not for the courtesy of the Russians, who will always warn him if they see his nose "whitening," and will, unbidden, help him to chafe it vigorously with snow. In Russian cities walking is just possible for men during winter; but hardly so for ladies. The women of the lower order wear knee-boots; those of the shopkeeping classes seldom venture out at all; those of the aristocracy go out in sleighs. These sleighs are by no means pleasant vehicles for nervous people, for the Kalmuck coachmen drive them at such a terrific pace that they frequently capsize; but persons not destitute of pluck find their motion most enjoyable. It must be added that to be spilled out of a Russian sleigh is tantamount only to getting a rough tumble on a soft mattress, for the very thick furs in which the victim is sure to be wrapped will be enough to break the fall. The houses and hovels of the Russian working classes are as well warmed as those of the aristocracy. A stove is always the principal item of furniture in them; and these contrivances are used to sleep on as well as to cook in. The mujick, having no bed, curls himself up on his stove at his time of going to rest; sometimes he may be found creeping right into the stove and enjoying the delights of a good vapour bath. The amount of heat which a Russian will stand is amazing, and his carelessness in facing the cold afterward not less so. On a Saturday, which is washing-day all over Russia, you may see in a village a mujick who has been cooking himself in his stove till he is of a colour like boiled lobster, rush naked into the snow and roll himself in it like a dog, till he glows all over to his satisfaction. It seems monstrous that one of the Russian's principal protections against the cold—his beard—was laid under penalty by Peter the Great and subsequently by Elizabeth and Catherine II., when they were trying to civilize their subjects according to the custom of the West. These three sovereigns all laid a tax on beards; and peasants entering cities on market days were required to exhibit in proof that they had paid their tax a brass coin stamped with a bearded face and the words "*boroda lignaia tiagota*" (the beard tax has been settled). This absurd impost was abolished by Paul; but the effects of it still survive in a manner; for the beard is still considered "bad form" in aristocratic circles. Military officers wear only moustache and whiskers; diplomatists and other civil servants eschew the whiskers and generally reap their faces altogether. A Russian with a beard is pretty sure to be either a "Pope" or a member of one of the classes below the upper middle.

Business Announcements.

BOYS' SUITS! BOYS' SUITS!!

FOR BOYS,' YOUTHS', AND MEN'S SUITS
GO TO

THOMAS SHAW ATKINSON'S,

Where a splendid Assortment can be seen in all the Newest Styles made expressly for the Season, at Prices within the reach of Everybody.

A SPLENDID BOYS' SUIT, NICELY BRAIDED, FOR 3s. 6D.

☞ Be sure to patronise this shop—the Cheapest in the District for READY-MADE CLOTHING.

LUTON HOUSE.

22, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 141p

1881. SPRING! SPRING!! 1881.

THOMAS LATHAM,

Begs to inform his numerous Customers and the public generally that he is now showing a choice

SELECTION OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES!!!

For the present Season, consisting of
DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY, BONNETS, STRAW HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, LACE GOODS, &c.

150 LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WHITE STRAW HATS, 6½d. (Special).
A Large and Well-assorted Stock of MEN'S SCARFS, COLLARS, FRONTS, SHIRTS, BRACES, CAPS, &c.
MEN'S FELT HATS, 1s. 11d., 2s. 11d., 3s. 6d. 4s. 6d. (Newest Shapes).

The above Goods T. L. can, with confidence, recommend, and which, he is sure, will bear a favourable comparison both for PRICE and QUALITY to those of any house in the Trade.

THOMAS LATHAM,
NEXT DOOR TO MR. DAVISON, OPPOSITE NORTH EASTERN BANK,
5, FRONT STREET, CONSETT. 81p

DENTAL SURGERY

EIGHTH YEAR OF ATTENDING CONSETT.

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

ESTABLISHED IN NEWCASTLE 1830.

MR. R. L. MARKHAM HAS REMOVED FROM 40, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, TO No. 19, ELDEN SQUARE, NEWCASTLE. 637n

Business Announcements.

SPRING FASHIONS! SPRING FASHIONS!

ENGLISH AND MILBURN,

BEG to announce their return from the Markets, and are now showing all the LATEST NOVELTIES for the present Season, in

FANCY DRESS GOODS,
LADIES' JACKETS,
MILLINERY,
SILKS and SATINS,
FLOWERS and FEATHERS,
RIBBONS, LACES, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, CORSETS,
UMBRELLAS,
LADIES' SCARFS,
UNDERCLOTHING,
BLACK and COLOURED SKIRTS.
PRINTS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,
CRETONNES. MEN'S MERCERY,
HATS, CAPS, LADIES' BAGS.
Also, several Clearing Lines of
General DRAPERY and FANCY
GOODS much under Value.

☞ NOTE.—HAWKERS AND THE TRADE SUPPLIED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN,
GENERAL DRAPERS,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, AND FRONT STRET, DIPTON. 63p

Public Notices.

NO. 56, Owen McPartland, the Winner of a Watch, at Leadgate. 222p

LOOK out for the Hamsterley SPORTS on May 21st, 1881.—R. ROBSON, Secretary. 225p

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

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

THE Game on Whole Raw, Mosswood, Wallish Walls, and Durham Field, are strictly Preserved.—All persons found trespassing will be prosecuted. 171p

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

LESSONS given daily on the VIOLIN, either private or public.—Terms on application to A. PARKER, Black Horse Inn, Consett. 171p

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the RATEPAYERS in the Consett Local Board District will be held in the Local Board Room, Consett, on Thursday Evening, May 12th, at Seven o'clock, to form a Ratepayers' Association. All are earnestly invited to attend. 226p

CONSETT
WESLEYAN CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.

ON SUNDAY, May 15th, 1881, SERMONS will be Preached in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett, by the Rev. W. H. MILWARD, of Chester-le-Street (formerly of this Circuit), in the Morning at Half-past Ten, and Evening at Six o'clock.

Collection at each Service on behalf of the Trust Funds. 238p

TEMPLARS' HALL, MEDOMSLEY.

A CONCERT will be given in the above Hall, on Tuesday First, by the Consett and District Choral Society. Soloists—Miss SHIELD, Miss LUMSDEN, and Miss HARWOOD, Mr. C. DAVISON, and Mr. P. SURTEES. A Chorus of 60 voices. Admission—1st Seats, 1s.; 2nd Seats, 6d. Doors open at Seven, to commence at Half-past Seven. 221p

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

AFTERNOON EXCURSION.

ON SATURDAY, the 14th of May, an Excursion Train will leave BENFIELDSIDE for NEWCASTLE and TYNEMOUTH at 1·40 p.m.

Fare, There and Back, Third Class, 1s.

The Return Train will leave Tynemouth at 7·15 p.m., and Newcastle at 7·50 p.m. the same day.

For further particulars see Special Bills.

Newcastle, May, 1881. 231p

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

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

EMIGRANTS BOOKED
TO AND FROM ALL PARTS OF THE
UNITED STATES AND CANADA,

BY the most Magnificent Steamers crossing the Atlantic, at the Lowest Rates. Passengers of all Classes will find their Comfort carefully looked to. Vessels unusually Spacious, Well-lighted, Ventilated, and Warmed, with the Provisioning unsurpassed.

All necessary Particulars to be had on forwarding Stamped Addressed Envelope to—

JOSEPH WETHERALL, EMIGRATION AGENT, OXHILL, via CHESTER-LE-STREET.

LOOK HERE!
LOOK HERE!!
LOOK HERE!!!

☞ COME TO CONSETT AT LAST. ☜

THE CELEBRATED

NABOB INDIAN TEA!

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

THE FAR-FAMED

CHALLENGE CUP INDIAN PEKOE!

3s. PER POUND.

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

ALSO, THE

NATIONAL INDIAN TEA!

2s. PER POUND.

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

OLD WHOLESALE & RETAIL BY

WILLIAM AYNSLEY,
GROCER, TEA DEALER, WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT,
CONSETT LEADGATE, & ANNFIELD PLAIN.

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

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

AN EXTRAORDINARY TEA!!

A SPLENDID BLEND.

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

C. F. COOKE,
TEA DEALER, ANNFIELD PLAIN

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

BEST VALUE IN CONSETT IN
CLOCKS,
TIMEPIECES,
MUSICAL
INSTRUMENTS
JEWELLERY,
FURNITURE, &c.,
AT
J. WOOD'S,
1, THOMAS STREET, CONSETT.

REVELY AND KELL,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

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

No. 7, COLLINGWOOD STREET. NEWCASTLE. 764o

BUYERS save at least 25 per Cent. on all they purchase at HUGH MORTON and CO.'S Public Supply Stores for Clothing direct from the Factory. These Stores have been established to meet a long-felt want for good, serviceable Clothing, Ready-made or to Measure, at a moderate price. The garments are largely manufactured from West of England Cloths and Scotch Cheviot Tweeds, and are unequalled for appearance, durability, and finish. Our system being to supply superior clothing at one small profit on Factory Cost, we are of course unable to have any "Half-yearly" or "Great Reduction" Sales. Our Stock is so regulated that each season's goods are cleared by the ordinary sales over the counter. A comparison of the quality and prices of the goods will clearly show that our regular rates are much below the "Sale Prices" at ordinary shops, and also the great advantage of buying new and fashionable clothing direct from the factory at our Supply Stores. All Goods marked in plain figures. No credit given.

ABRIDGED PRICE LIST.

Men's Tweed Suits, wonderful value, 16s. 9d., 18s. 9d., 22s. 6d.
Men's Scotch Tweed Suits, very superior, 26s. 6d., 29s. 6d., 34s. 6d.
Men's Black Worsted Suits, bound, well trimmed and made, 29s. 6d.
Men's Blue Serge Suits, indigo dye, good quality, 21s.
Men's Tweed Trousers, exceptional value, 3s. 11d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 11d.
Men's Scotch Tweed Trousers, equal to bespoke, 8s. 11d., 10s. 9d., 12s. 9d.
Boys' Tweed Suits, all the newest shapes, from 2s. 11d.
Youths' Tweed Suits, very durable materials, from 9s. 11d.
Men's Mole Trousers, splendid value, 4s. 11d.

PLEASE NOTE THE ADDRESS:
HUGH MORTON & CO.,
Public Clothing Stores,
55, Grainger Street, Corner of Nelson Street, Newcastle. 991o

Public Notices.

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

SHOTLEY HIRINGS.

A GRAND BALL will be held in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday, May 11th, 1881. A. PARKER'S Quadrille Band has been engaged. 200p

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that WILLIAM TURNER, Station Hotel, Blackfine, has purchased a First-class Bred BULL from the Executors of the late EDWARD YOUNG, of Broomy Holme, to serve Cows at 5s. each. Pedigree, "Young Hero;" Sire, "British Hero;" Grandsire, "Duke of Howl John." Terms—Cash. 10p

JOHN PESCOD,
85, NORTH ROAD, DURHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF
EARTHENWARE AND GARDEN POTS.
DEALER IN
GLASS, CHINA, &c., &c. 131p

NEWSPAPERS AND STATIONERY.

JASPER COCKBURN,
STATIONER,
NEWS AGENT, AND CONFECTIONER,
13, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

Agent for the "HOLMAN LIVER PAD," and the EUREKA-TINTED PERESCOPIC SPECTACLES. 151p

THE AUCKLAND UNION
PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1857.

Offices—56, North Bondgate, Bishop Auckland.

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

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

PROFITS are divided every three years.

The Interest and Profits paid to members on Completed Shares has averaged 6¼ per cent. per annum.

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

FARMERS!!!
BUY YOUR SEEDS AT
GEORGE HOBSON'S
OLD-ESTABLISHED SEED WAREHOUSE,
HARPERLEY MILLS,
Near Annfield Plain.

The quality of those Seeds has been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturists in this District for upwards of 34 years, and, as a proof of the manner in which the business has been conducted, the trade has steadily increased year by year, which speaks volumes in favour of G.H.'s Seeds, in the face of the very keen, and at the same time unfair competition which has been practised during late years.

G. H. does not go from farm to farm to tell his Friends that he can do better than anyone in the trade; neither does he give Silver Cups, as a bribe—which he need not say are to be paid for by parties purchasing the Seeds—but relies entirely on the past for the benefit of the future.

G. H. desires his friends before making their purchases or giving orders elsewhere, to come to his Seed Warehouse, and inspect his carefully-selected Stock of Agricultural and Garden Seeds.

All of the above Seeds are from the best growing districts in the world.

Purchasers can have the kinds and quantities properly mixed and packed up for each field, which is a great boon to farmers.

G. H. gives the same personal attention to the Mixtures for Permanent Pastures which have always given universal satisfaction.

Fine Spring Tares, Seed Peas, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, &c.; also Artificial Manure always in stock. 93p

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING.

P. SURTEES having commenced Business as PLUMBER and GASFITTER, at Sherburn Terrace, Consett, begs to intimate to the Inhabitants of the District that he is prepared to Execute all Orders entrusted to him in a Prompt, Cheap, and workman-like manner.

☞ All Orders left with Mr. AITCHINSON, Publican, Annfield Plain; or Mr. H. DAVISON, Ironmonger, &c., Catchgate, will receive prompt attention. 792o

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

5,000 MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

The Anglo-French Jewellery Company, Ladypool Lane Birmingham, in order to introduce their business before the public, have, at enormous expense, resolved to present to every person applying for the same a

FRENCH POCKET TIME INDICATOR, Patented.

This admirable little Article is the size and shape of an ordinary watch, has strong metal cases, steel works, balanced action, enamelled dial, crystal glass dome, patent adjusting swivel ring for attaching to watch guard. Each denotes correct solar time, and in fact no one, either male or female, shoul want for a watch, when such an opportunity as this offers, a chance which will never occur again. The Time Indicator is warranted for 5 years. To secure one of these little articles the sum of 1s. 4d. must be forwarded, either in P.O.O. or stamps, or two will be sent for 2s. 5d., with the full name and address filled in the form below, and enclosed to the Anglo-French Jewellery Company, Ladypool Lane, Birmingham.

A Handsome Gift to every Purchaser. We have resolved to give away, with every Pocket Timepiece, a neat and useful companion, in Aluminium Gold case, suitable for lady or gentleman. None sold without this coupon—

CONSETT — This Coupon entitles sender to Pocket Timepiece, with handsome Present, on receipt of 1s. 4d., or 2 for 2s. 5d., 3 for 3s. 6d., 4 for 4s. 3d.
Name........................
Address........................
Town........................ — GUARDIAN.

Address—The Manager, Anglo-French Jewellery Company, Ladypool Lane, Birmingham.

IMPORTANT.—As the quantity is limited, intending purchasers are requested to send at once. Orders received after these are all will be returned. 191p

Public Notices.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE HIRINGS.

THE MAY HIRINGS will be held at Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday, May 11th, 1881. 212p

THOROUGHBRED STUD HORSES at Woodlands, Knitsley Station, Co. Durham.—Apply to Mr. HANNSBERGEN for full particulars.—"Macgregor," "Claremont," "Argyle;" also, pure Clydesdale CART STALLION, "Bruce." "Bruce," 11½ in. bone below knee; One guinea each Mare. 208p

THE ENLARGEMENT OF
ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH.
BENFIELDSIDE, AND THE
BUILDING OF A SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.	£	s.	d.
R. Dickinson, Esq., Shotley House	350	0	0
Jas. Annandale, jun., Esq., The Briary	125	0	0
J. Booth, Esq, Summerdale	60	0	0
J. Priestman, Esq., Derwent View	60	0	0
Dr. Renton, Orchard House	50	0	0
A. B. Wilbraham, Esq., Snows Green House	36	15	0
F. Priestman, Esq., Derwent View	30	0	0
Rev. F. B. and Mrs. Thompson, The Vicarage	30	0	0
W. Dickinson, Esq., The Villas	25	0	0
Mr. John Thirlwell, Front Street	10	0	0
Mrs. Renton, Orchard House	10	0	0
Miss Hewitt, Highgate	10	0	0
Mr. Collinson, Shotley Grove School	5	5	0
A Friend	5	0	0
Mr. A. Houliston, Front Street	5	0	0
Mr. Wm. Moore, Ashfield	10	0	0
Mrs. Wm. Moore, Ashfield	4	0	0
Mrs. Marshall and Sons, Highgate	2	2	0
Rev. J. L. Low, Whittonstall	2	0	0
Richard Evans, Esq., Consett	3	3	0
Geo. Ainsworth, Esq., Benfieldside	5	0	0
Mr. Coupland, Ebchester	1	1	0
E. J. Walker, Esq., Low Elswick	50	0	0
Geo. Peile, Esq., Greenwood	2	2	0
A Friend	10	0	0
Mr. W. Strachan, Blackhill	1	1	0
C. S.	5	0	0
Mr. Geo. Richardson and Son, Shotley Bridge	5	0	0
Miss Leslie, Shotley Bridge	3	3	0
A Friend	3	0	0
Mr. Moffat, Shotley Bridge	2	2	0
Mr. R. Ritson, Castleside	2	0	0
Mrs. Dickinson, Belle Vue	25	0	0
J. Joicey, Esq., M.P.	10	10	0
Miss Wheldon, Shotley Bridge	2	2	0
E. F. Boyd, Esq., Moorhouse	5	5	0
Miss Boyd, Moorhouse	1	1	0
F. B. Fairley, Esq., Newcastle	2	2	0
Mr. Lax, Shotley Bridge	2	2	0
Mrs. A. Brown, Shotley Bridge	1	1	0
John Graham, Esq., Findon Cottage, Durham	5	0	0
T. J. Muse, Esq., Castleside	1	1	0
R. Taylor, Esq., Consett Grove	1	1	0
Geo. Curry, Esq., Tynemouth	1	1	0
A Friend	2	0	0
A. Town, Esq., Allansford	10	0	0
Messrs. Wilson Brothers, Shotley Bridge	5	5	0
Mr. Geo. Siddle, Shotley Bridge	1	1	0
Mrs. Geo. Siddle, Shotley Bridge	1	1	0
Mr. R. Hall, Shotley Bridge	1	1	0
Archdeacon Prest, Gateshead	3	3	0
Mr. Joseph Coulson, Shotley Hall	1	1	0
Mr. M. Richley, Blackhill	1	1	0
Mr. P. Brown, Shotley Bridge	1	1	0
A Friend	1	1	0
Mr. W. Wardhaugh	0	10	0
Mr. W. Turner, Station Hotel	2	2	0
Mrs. French, Consett	1	1	0
A Friend	2	2	0
Mr. W. Raw, Blackhill	1	1	0
Miss E. Surtees, Hamsterley	5	0	0
Proceeds of Concert	17	0	0
Interest	1	16	0
D. H. Goddard, Esq., J.P., Chester-le-Street	1	0	0
E. Goddard, Esq., Ipswich	1	0	0
A Friend	1	0	0
Mrs. T. Wilson, Oak Villa	2	2	0
Rev. D. Bryson, Consett	1	1	0
Mr. R. Taylor, Shotley Bridge	1	0	0
Morris and Co. (per J. Annandale, Jun. Esq.)	10	10	0
Mrs. Jamieson, Blackhill	2	2	0
Mrs. F. Roberts, Chester	1	0	0
Richard Murray, Esq., Benfieldside House	10	0	0
Messrs. Worthington and Co., Burton	5	5	0
Messrs. Dunville and Co., Belfast	1	0	0
C. M. Palmer, Esq., M.P.	5	5	0
Miss Annandale, Shotley Grove	5	0	0
William Green, Esq., Thornelly	2	0	0
Rev. W. Cockin, Medomsley	2	2	0
Miss Kinnear	1	1	0
Mr. Teare	1	1	0
Michael Patterson, Esq. (per Dr. Renton)	2	2	0
Geo. Bainbridge, Esq. (per Jas. Annandale, jun., Esq.)	5	0	0
J. Prior, Esq., Copenhagen (per Jas. Annandale, jun., Esq.)	5	0	0
H. T. Morton, Esq., Biddick Hall	5	0	0
Lady Hawke	2	2	0
Mr. John Osborne, Shotley Bridge	1	0	0
The Lord Bishop of Durham	20	0	0
J. A. P. Archbold, Esq., Shotley Lodge	30	0	0
H. Millvain, Esq., Newcastle (per Jas. Annandale, jun., Esq.)	1	0	0
E. W. Johnson, Esq., Newcastle (per Jas. Annandale, jun., Esq.)	2	2	0
John Hall, Esq., Newcastle (per Jas. Annandale, jun., Esq.)	10	0	0
H. L. Pattinson and Co., Newcastle (per Jas. Annandale, jun., Esq.)	25	0	0
Mrs. Christopher and Sons, Blackhill	10	0	0
Mr. Jas. Parker, Benfieldside	3	0	0
Mr. J. W. Muir, Benfieldside	1	0	0
Mr. Spraggon, Shotley Bridge	1	1	0
W. Ritson, Esq., Hexham	3	3	0
Mr. Wilson, Derwent Street, Blackhill	1	1	0
Mr. T. Waugh, Low Waskerley	1	0	0
R. Golightley, Esq., Durham	1	0	0
A Friend (Per. R. Dickinson, Esq.)	25	0	0
Messrs. Haggie Bros. (Per R. Dickinson, Esq)	2	2	0
Messrs. Craven and Speeding (Per R. Dickinson, Esq.)	5	5	0
— Osbeck, Esq. (Per R. Dickinson, Esq.)	10	10	0
Mrs. J. Daglish, Consett	1	1	0
C. P. Douglas, Esq., Consett House	3	3	0
	£1,268	8	0

The Rev. J. S BECKWITH, B.A., Treasurer, or Mr. J. COLLINSON, Churchwarden and Secretary, will be glad to receive Subscriptions. 182p

Business Announcements.

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

CRICKET! CRICKET!! CRICKET!!!

ALEXANDER GUILD,
100, GREY STREET, next door to the Theatre Royal,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
Has a Large
STOCK OF CRICKETING MATERIALS.
At Reduced Prices. 199p

VENETIAN BLINDS, Wholesale and Retail; Old Blinds Painted, Varnished, or Refitted on the shortest notice; Fittings of every description kept in stock; Lines, Tapes, Pullies, Rollers, Slides, &c. Ladder Tape made in every size, 1½d. per foot or 1s. per dozen yards, at

G. H. STEWART'S,
VENETIAN BLIND MANUFACTURER,
VENETIAN HOUSE,
1, WESTMORLAND TERRACE, & 2 DUKE ST.,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 602o

MODERN FURNITURE
Of Excellent Quality and Unequalled Cheapness.

£15 15s. DRAWING ROOM SUITES, Ebonised, with Velvet Seats, Cabinet and Table.

£15 15s. DINING ROOM SUITES, in Solid Walnut or Mahogany, with Sideboard and Table.

£15 15s. BED ROOM SUITES, in Solid Ash, Brass Mounted, with Plate-Glass Wardrobe.

Carriage free to any Railway Station. Drawings sent by post.

ROBSON AND SONS,
33, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. A. Brodie.

Monday, May 9th, 1881.—6, Consett Terrace, Consett. Sale of Excellent Household Furniture, including Handsome Mahogany Drawers; Mahogany Bedroom Drawers; Mahogany Sofa, in hair; 6 Polished Birch Chairs; Mahogany Centre Table; Dressing Table; Kitchen Table; Tea Table; Wringing Machine; Howe's Sewing Machine; 2 Iron Bedsteads and Mattresses; Four-poled Bedstead and Mattress; 8-days' Clock, in Inlaid Mahogany Case; Cradle; 2 Perambulators; 2 Swing Glasses; Quilting Frames; Poss Tub and Staff; Small Barrow; together with the Kitchen Requisites, and 8 Hens and Cock.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed by Mr. ROBT. HOPPER, who is about to emigrate, to SELL BY AUCTION, without reserve, on the premises, No. 6, Consett Terrace, on Monday, May 9th, 1881, the whole of his Excellent HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Miscellaneous EFFECTS.

Sale to commence at One o'clock exactly. 223p

21, 22 and 23, Sherburn Terrace, Consett.
To Capitalists, Members of Building Societies and others.—Valuable and well-built Freehold Property for Sale.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed by Messrs. BAILEY AND WILSON, Plumbers, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to offer for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the House of Mr. GEORGE BROWN, Railway Hotel, Consett, on Wednesday, May 18th, 1881, all that well and Substantially-built FREEHOLD PROPERTY, situate and being 21, 22 and 23, Sherburn Terrace, Consett, comprising—Commodious Front and Back Shop, with Kitchen and Two good Rooms upstairs, as occupied by Mrs. Smith; and excellent Tenemented House adjoining, built in self-contained flats of Two Rooms each, with good Pantries and Water and Gas laid into each flat, as occupied by Messrs. ROBSON and HETHERINGTON as tenants thereof, the whole being supplemented to the rear by large Yards, replete with all the usual out-offices and conveniences, and estimated to produce a net Annual Rental of £45.

☞ The attention of property buyers is directed to the above, which is built and finished throughout in the best and most substantial manner, and is in a good state of repair.

The property will be sold in One or Two Lots as may be found desirable, and full particulars may be had from the Auctioneer, at his Office, Town Hall, Consett. 232p

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

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. A. Phillipson.

Westwood.—Saturday, May 21st, 1881.

MR. A. PHILLIPSON, favoured with instructions from Mr. R. CHARLTON (who is emigrating to South Africa), will SELL BY AUCTION, at his premises, Westwood Colliery Rows, the whole of his Valuable Household FURNITURE, BOOKS, &c.
Sale to commence at Half-past One o'clock.

A. PHILLIPSON,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER, VALUER, HOUSE-AGENT, &c., DIPTON.
CASH ADVANCES made, and FURNITURE, &c., Bought for Cash. Business done Promptly, and upon Reasonable Terms. 27o

By Mr. John Crawford.

CONSETT AUCTION MART.

MR. JOHN CRAWFORD, Butcher and Auctioneer, will SELL BY AUCTION, on Monday, May 23rd, 1881, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, and CONVEYANCES. Entries to be made to T. W. DOBSON, G. BROWN, and the AUCTIONEER. 216p

By Mr. J. Oley.

Catchgate, near Annfield Plain.

MR. J. OLEY, honoured with instructions from Mr. THOMAS COULSON, who is about to emigrate, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday, May 12th, 1881, all his Valuable Dairy of Shorthorn MILK COWS, COW BYRE, &c., &c., comprising—1 Red Cow, newly calved; 1 Roan Cow, to calve in July; 1 In-calving Roan Heifer, two and a-half years old; 1 Geld Cow; 1 year and a-half Roan Heifer; 1 Yearling Heifer; 2 Pork Pigs; also, the COW BYRE, 14 ft. by 33ft., standing upon a Frame, with Galvanised Iron Roof, with 8 Cow Stands, and 2 Horse Stalls and Hay Shade attached; 2 Stack Yard Ladders; 1 Step Ladder; 2 Grindstones; 2 Pig Stone Troughs; 8 Cow Chains; 2 Small Wick Gates; Hay Rakes and Forks, Horse, Neck, and Head Collar and Hamesticks; Hay Spade; Wheel Barrow, with all the DAIRY UTENSILS, including 2 Barrel Churns, Butter Scales and Weights, &c., &c.
Sale to commence at Two o'clock p.m.
N.B.—The Sale of Household Furniture will be published shortly. 209p

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

By Mr. William Raw.

Blue Bell Inn, Lanchester.

Valuable Public-house Property for Sale.—To Spirit Merchants, Brewers, Innkeepers, and others.

MR. WILLIAM RAW, honoured with instructions from the Executors of the late E. WALTON, of Lanchester, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, on Thursday, May 26th, 1881, in One Lot, all that old-established, commodious, convenient, and very Valuable, Free, Full-licensed PUBLIC-HOUSE, known as the Blue Bell Inn, situate in the centre of the delightful Village of Lanchester, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station, in the occupation of Mr. PETER HODGSON, as tenant thereof, comprising—Dining-room, Large Commercial Room, Parlour, Bar, Front and Back Kitchens, Two Cellars, and Five Bed Rooms, with excellent Stable for 8 Horses, with large Hay Loft above; Stable, with two loose boxes; Cow Byre; Coach House; Butcher's Shop; Cart Shed; Pig and Hen Houses; and all other necessary conveniences, with Valuable Kitchen Garden; together with FIVE COTTAGES, containing on the whole over 2,100 yards of Land. Altogether, such Large and Spacious Premises make it a valuable and desirable Inn.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. WALTON, Relieving Officer, Lanchester; the AUCTIONEER; or, GEO. SALKELD, Solicitor, Durham.
Sale to commence at Four for Five o'clock p.m.
Sale Office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 229p

Mr. Thomas Blandford.

Lintzford, near Lintz Green Station.—53 Fat Cattle an 135 Fat Sheep.

Lintzford Annual Sale.—Outside the Infected area.—Stock removed without passes.

MR. THOMAS BLANDFORD has received instructions from Messrs. JOHN ANNANDALE and SONS, to SELL BY AUCTION, at Lintzford, on Monday, May 9th, 1881, their Annual Cast of FAT STOCK, comprising—
33 Fat Shorthorn Steers.
16 Fat Shorthorn Heifers.
3 Fat Shorthorn Cows and 1 Sucker.
41 Tup Hoggs, 30 Ewe Hoggs, 5 Ewes.
72 Two-years-old Mule Sheep.

The cast of Messrs. ANNANDALE's farms are this year unusually prime, the whole of the Stock being reared and fed on the farms. The cattle are very prime and neat cutters, and of extra quality, while the sheep will be found also very prime fat.

The Sale will commence at Half-past One o'clock, after the arrival of the trains from Newcastle and Durham, and will be concluded in time to catch the afternoon trains back again.
Corbridge, April 25th, 1881. 234p

By Mr. J. Jenkins.

Assembly Rooms, Consett.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday First, May 9th, 1881, a large quantity of Valuable New and Second-hand Household FURNITURE, belonging to several parties who are leaving the neighbourhood, and removed to the above Rooms for convenience of Sale.

MR. JOHN JENKINS, Auctioneer,

Comprising—Mahogany Press; Mahogany Lobby Drawers; Mahogany Desk Bed; Mahogany Drawers, and Book Case; 2 Painted Dressing Drawers; Mahogany Sofa, in hair-seating; 2 Easy Chairs, in hair-seating; 6 Mahogany Chairs, in hair-seating; 6 Polished Kitchen Chairs; Cane and Windsor Chairs; about 29 Yards of Tapestry Carpet, nearly new; 4-ft. Mahogany Centre Table; 2 Round Tables; Mahogany Card Table; 2 Pairs of Washstands and Dressing Tables, with Toilet Ware; "The Popular Encyclopædia," in 14 Volumes, beautifully Illustrated, no worse than new; Walnut Writing Desk; Copper Kettle; Small Churn, in very good condition; Milk Can, with Measures; an Assortment of Iron and Brass Bedsteads; Four-poled Bedstead, with Footboard and Cornice; several Pairs of Mattresses; Feather, Down, and Flock Beds; 2 Four-poled Bedsteads; Pair of Brass Scales and Weights; Poss-tub; Kettles; Pans; Frying Pans; Flat Irons; Brass and other Candlesticks; 2 Cornice Poles; Tins; with a large quantity of Crockery Ware, and other goods.
Sale to commence at One o'clock. 236p

STRIKE OF PUDDLERS.—The puddlers in the employ of Messrs Russell Brothers, Cinderford Valley Forest of Dean, struck on Monday against a proposed reduction of 6d. per ton. The mill hands, employed by the same firm, are also resisting a reduction of 5 per cent., and a stoppage is apprehended.

It was reported at the meeting of the Synod of the Scotch United Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday, that the membership is now 173,982, being a slight decrease on last year. Within the past two years there has been a decrease in over 17 Presbyteries of the Church. The total income had been £383,004, being £46,000 more than last year.

Official intelligence has been received at the Admiralty that Her Majesty's sloop Doterel was blown up on the 26th ult. off Sandy Point, in the Straits of Magellan, from what cause has not been ascertained. The only persons reported to be saved are the commander, paymaster, engineer, carpenter, and seven seamen.

At Leeds Police Court, on Monday Frederick Morton, 25 years of age, was charged with having turned out the gas at the bottom of the gallery staircase at the Theatre Royal on Saturday night, and thus caused grievous bodily harm to ten persons. The prisoner, who was apprehended on Sunday evening, is said to have been seen to run down the stairs, turn out the gas, and make off. He was remanded for a week.

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, MAY 6TH, 1881.

THE BRADLAUGH CASE.

Mr. Bradlaugh has certainly happened or managed—whichever may be the right expression—to attain greater Parliamentary notoriety than what should attach to him by virtue of his personal character or abilities. On the platform of a lecture-hall, before an audience of his admirers, he may be a very important and distinguished personage; but amongst the 650 representatives of the nation at St. Stephen's he would be a very ordinary personage without his special greviance. As it is, however, he was again the occasion last week of seriously discomposing the House of Commons on two successive evenings. On the Tuesday he came to take the oaths and his seat, and had the Bible in his hand ready to be sworn, when the proceeding was objected to by the leader of the Opposition, on the ground that last session the House, in accordance with a recommendation of its Committee, had refused to allow Mr. Bradlaugh to take the oath. Sir Stafford Northcote having made a motion to that effect, a discussion followed, in which it was urged by a section of the House that there was no need to interfere with the hon. member for Northampton on account of any proceedings of last session, and that it would be more advisable to let the matter pass as if Mr. Bradlaugh were an unknown man, proffering himself now for the first time to be sworn. The majority of the House could not accept this view, and it was decided by a vote of 208 to 175, that the hon. gentleman should not be allowed to take the oath. In the course of the week this vote occasioned a good deal more excitement and even indignation than there was any reason for exhibiting. Mr. Bradlaugh obviously adopted an indiscreet and even an indecent course in resolving to take the oath which he had formerly scouted as to him an empty and unmeaning form, and which it had therefore been decided that he was not competent to take. He would have been better advised if he had abstained from any attempt to take his seat, appealing to the Government to provide a remedy for his grievance and that of his constituents. No wrong was done to him or them by the oath being refused to him since it was not proper for him to take it, and his doing so would not have rectified any defect in Parliamentary law or procedure. Mr. Bradlaugh's re-appearance at the Speaker's table on Wednesday, and fresh demand to be sworn, in the teeth of the vote of the previous evening, with his refusal to leave until he was removed by force, amounted to something like an attempt to bully the House of Commons. But, at all events, when the Government had promised to bring in a Bill on his behalf, and to support it with all their influence, Mr. Bradlaugh committed a further grave impropriety on Saturday evening in meeting his constituents at a kind of indignation meeting. There would have been time enough for this sort of thing if the House of Commons had declined to provide a legitimate mode of admitting him to the seat to which he had been elected. There is a good deal of difference between refusing to sanction his illegitimate entry to the House, and declining to provide a proper mode of admission. The tolerance of Parliament had been fully evinced last session by permitting him to make an affirmation instead of taking the oath; but it having been decided by two Courts at Westminster that he was not a person entitled to affirm, the House had no longer that alternative open to it. It surely would have been a greater grievance for scores of Christians to sit still, and see what they considered a religious form desecrated by an unbeliever, than for one man to wait a few days, or even weeks, for the attainment of what he considered his right. The attempt to exert undue pressure, if not intimidation, upon the House, is only likely to prejudice some of its members against concession to which they would otherwise have readily agreed. But we trust no such feeling will prevent a candid consideration of the Government proposal. Whether that provides the best form of "relief" may be questionable. It seems to us that it might have been better to leave every member to swear or affirm, as he himself preferred, instead of relieving a man of no religion, as such, from an obligation still imposed on believers. If the personal option proposed should have resulted in the oath becoming absolute by a kind of "natural selection," few sensible men would have been very much grieved at such a result.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Sudden changes of temperature sorely try all persons prone to rheumatism, sciatica, tic doloreux, and many maladies scarcely less painful, though of shorter duration. On the first attack of stiffness or suffering in any muscle, joint, or nerve, recourse should immediately be had to fomenting the seat of disease with hot brine and rubbing in this remarkable Ointment, which will assuage the uneasiness of the part, subdue inflammation, and reduce the swelling. The Pills, simultaneously taken, will rectify constitutional disturbances and renew the strength. No remedy heretofore discovered has proved so effective as the Ointment and Pills for removing gouty, rheumatic, and scrofulous attacks, which afflict all ages, and are commonly called hereditary.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

The monthly meeting of this Board was held in the Board Room, Parliament Street, on Wednesday afternoon, when the following members were present:—The Rev. F. Steggall, Messrs J. H. Hudson, W. Shell, J. Collinson, G. Hawdon, J. W. Davison, T. Siddell, and W. R. Taylor.

In the absence of the chairman of the Board (William Jenkins, Esq., J.P.) the Rev. F. Steggall was elected to preside over the meeting.

The minutes of the last monthly meeting and also of the annual meeting held on April 20th were read and signed by the Chairman.

CARR HOUSE LEVEL CROSSING.

In reference to this subject the following communication was read:—

North Eastern Railway, Darlington Section.
Engineers' Office, Darlington,
April 29th, 1881.
Carr House Level Crossing.

In your letter of the 18th inst. you say that your Board would like the gates so long as to block both the road and the railway alternately, so as to prevent cattle from running up and down the line. Now the gates are shown on the tracing which accompanied your letter to be 20 feet long, and the space across the railway to be covered by them from post to post in 45 feet. I do not see how they can absolutely prevent cattle getting on to the line when they are closed across the railway and should be glad to have a further explanation of the views of your Board.—Yours truly,
WM. CUDWORTH.

J. Elliott, Esq.

After a brief discussion the Surveyor (Mr. Rippon) was instructed to prepare a tracing of the property, and explain to the company how the gates should open and shut.

Mr. SIDDELL suggested that after the alterations had been made it would be well if two or three members of the highway committee were to inspect the gates and see if they were satisfactory.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The CHAIRMAN said that a deputation from that Board and the Benfieldside and Leadgate Local Boards met the directors of the Consett Water Company in that room on the previous afternoon and fully discussed the question of the water supply of the district, and the result was that after the interview the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Allandale and seconded by Mr. Hedley:—"That Mr. Booth (clerk to Benfieldside Local Board) be instructed to take counsel's opinion in the matter."

Mr. SHELL asked what transpired at the meeting?

The CHAIRMAN replied that the directors of the Water Company entered fully into the matter, and explained that they did all that was in their power to provide a supply of pure water. The directors recommended that consumers who complained of the quality of the water should filter what they required for domestic purposes.

Mr. AYNSLEY said that the company were bound to supply wholesome water and why could they not filter it themselves.

Mr. SIDDELL, as a member of the deputation, remarked that the Water Company were willing to do anything that was reasonable, but they would not give any information as to what they were going to do; but stated that they were in favour of leaving the matter entirely in the hands of an arbitrator. He (Mr. Siddell) thought it was a very loose way of being able to obtain a supply of pure water when the company were bound to do that by Act of Parliament. One or two members were in favour of waiting a short time to see what the Water Company would do, but after a long discussion it was ultimately resolved to take counsel's opinion as to whether the Board could not compel the company under the provisions of the Public Health Act to provide pure water.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

The Clerk was instructed to apply to the Gas Company for an estimate for lighting the public lamps during the coming winter months, and to bring the matter before the next monthly meeting. The estimate for the last season was 48s. per lamp.

NEW RATE.

A new rate was made at 8d. in the pound, which is estimated to produce a sum of £760 2s. 7d.

THE PROPOSED FEVER HOSPITAL.

In reference to this matter the Chairman stated that Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Hudson, and himself attended on behalf of the Board, the Local Government inquiry by Mr. Culley, on Thursday last, at Lanchester, a full account of which appeared in last week's *Guardian*. They mentioned to Mr. Culley the fact that they would be compelled to pay the rates twice over. Since a special rate could not be levied when the rates were less than 1d. in the pound, it appeared to him that the Consett ratepayers would have to pay their share of the district rate, and also their share in common with the general poor rate. Mr. Culley informed them that the Consett Local Board had not made a formal application to the Local Government Board stating that they were desirous of having a Joint Hospital Board formed.

The Clerk said he was partly to blame for the omission but it had since been rectified. A long discussion followed on the mode of collecting the money for the proposed hospital, in the course of which Mr. Aynsley and Mr. Hudson expressed an opinion that they did not see the necessity for the hospital at all.

Mr. SIDDELL asked if the motion was not carried by the unanimous vote of the Board when the matter was first brought forward.

Mr. HUDSON admitted that it was, but he voted for the proposed hospital on the understanding that if they did not erect one the Local Government Board would compel them to do so.

Mr. COLLINSON said that Mr. Hudson was quite right—the Local Government Board would compel them to build an hospital.

Mr. SIDDELL remarked that Mr. Aynsley and Mr. Hudson were expecting a supply of pure water and supposed that they would not need the hospital. (Laughter.)

Mr. HUDSON thought that there would be some difficulty in finding patients. He could not see why they should not rent a small room themselves and convert it into a fever hospital.

The disussion then dropped.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The CHAIRMAN read the report of the Surveyor as follows:—

To the Chairman and members of the Consett Local Board.

Gentlemen,—During the past month the highways in your district have had careful attention and are now in good order.

Mr. Donnelly's contract for leading rough limestone has expired, and I ask you to determine how the work shall be done in future.

In accordance with your instructions the kerbs, channels, and flags in public streets are being repaired. Due attention has been given to scavenging, the emptying of gullies, and the removal of refuse.

I have inspected the whole of your district frequently during the month, and have found several ashpits full, and have served fifteen notices for the abatement of nuisances, which have been complied with.

In the early part of the month the main sewer behind Medomsley Road was blocked up owing to a pitfall, the pipes were taken out and re-laid at a proper gradient. The other main sewers are all in good working order.

Your Building Committee has examined plans for a dwelling house intended to be built adjoining Pasture Drift Road, for Mrs Lamb, and recommend that they be passed.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM RIPPON.

Mr. SHELL moved that tenders for leading limestone and other cart work be advertised for.

The resolution was seconded and carried.

The Surveyor produced samples of slag obtained out of the new furnaces, which he could purchase at 2s. 9d. per ton, and asked permission from the Board to lay a portion of one of the principal thoroughfares with it for the purpose of discovering whether it would answer as well as limestone, which he now used. The limestone cost 6s. per ton, and in his opinion he thought the slag would be quite as durable and lasting as the article now used, besides which it would effect a great saving in expense.

The Surveyor was empowered to get 200 tons of slag and put an equal quantity of it and limestone on two portions of the roads, for the purpose of ascertaining which answered the best.

Mr. SHELL complained of the condition of Medomsley Road and Harvey Street, and said too much attention was paid to improvement in streets in the centre of the town.

Mr. AYNSLEY observed that with reference to the alterations in Middle Street, to which Mr. Shell referred, he might say that when the footpath was first made it was done at the sole expense of the property owners, and he thought now that the street was out of order in consequence of the traffic, it was the duty of the Local Board to repair the same without a grumble.

Mr. SHELL said he did not refer to Middle Street particularly, but the streets in the centre of the town generally.

The Surveyor was ordered to make the necessary repairs in the back streets of the town.

PROPOSED RATEPAYERS' PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

A letter was read from Mr. Jesse Hall, asking for the use of the Board Room one evening next week for a meeting of Ratepayers for the purpose of taking the necessary steps for forming a Ratepayers' Protection Association for the town.

The request was granted.

THE PLANS

A plan of a dwelling house to be built in Pasture Drift Road by Mrs. M. Lamb was passed.

The Surveyor called the attention of the Board to a discrepancy of 10 feet between the first block plan and a buiding plan of the Primitive Methodist Schools now in course of erection at Consett, on the building estate belonging to Mr. Taylor. A new block plan was now submitted by Mr. Smith, and a communication was read asking for information respecting the proposed new sewer.

The Surveyor was instructed to explain to Mr. Smith the direction in which the new sewer would run.

THE OBSTRUCTION NUISANCE.

Mr. SHELL asked if anything could be done to prevent people from standing on the footpath in the streets to the inconvenience of the general public. The obstruction caused in Middle Street was a perfect nuisance.

Mr. HUDSON also complained of the practice of stone throwing so much indulged in by boys in this district, and

The Clerk was directed to call the attention of the Supt. of Police to the matter and ask him to put a stop to both nuisances.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A letter was read from Mr. John Routledge, acknowledging the vote of thanks passed at the last meeting for services he had rendered whilst a member of the Board. The letter was ordered to be entered on the minutes.

A circular was read by the Chairman from the London Corporation asking the Board to petition Parliament against a Bill now before the House of Lords, in favour of transferring the management of charitable institutions into the hands of the Government.

As the second reading of the Bill is fixed for the 9th inst. the Board decided to take no steps in the matter.

The Board, after sitting for three hours, adjourned until Wednesday next.

LADIES' LAND LEAGUE, CONSETT.

A meeting of ladies, under the auspices of the Land League, was held in the Irish Institute, Consett. Miss Burke presided, and in opening the meeting expressed her gratification at the large influx of supporters by whom the Land League had been encouraged. Adverting to the Land Bill she characterized it as a measure calculated to raise the umbrage of the Irish people, pointing out that certain of its enactments were tyrannical and of a spirit alien to humanity. Having explained the charitable motives which prompted the ladies to form themselves into an organisation of that nature, she concluded an impassioned address by urging upon those present the expediency of forwarding by every means in their power, the cause which called them together.

Miss MARY GARVEY proposed the first resolution—"That seeing the great deficiencies in the Land Bill, we call upon the ladies of the North of England—especially those in our own branch—to work more energetically to advance the cause for which Mr. Davitt had sacrificed his liberty."

Seconded by Miss MOSSON.

Proposed by Miss MCDONNELL—"That the heart-rending scenes occasioned by the ruthless evictions taking place in Ireland at present are a disgrace to humanity, and we use our best efforts in assisting to mitigate the sufferings of the evicted peasantry."

Seconded by Miss MCCONNON.

Miss PATTINSON proposed, and Miss ELLEN GARVEY seconded—"That we, the ladies of Consett, regard with displeasure the action of the Government in causing Mr. Davitt to be arrested, and we would request Mr. Gladstone to use his influence and surpassing judiciousness to effect his speedy release."

A hearty vote of thanks to the President for her services brought the meeting to a close.

THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE.

The general meeting of members of the Iron and Steel Institute was held on Wednesday at the Institute of Civil Engineers, Westminster. The report of the Council for 1880, which was read by the secretary, Mr J. S. Jeans, stated that the condition of the institute was still very satisfactory.

The PRESIDENT (Mr Josiah T. Smith) in his address, said that the Institute had now been in existence for about twelve years, during which time it had increased in membership from a little over 100 to over 1,100. The volume of their trade had increased to an enormous extent, for while in the year of the formation of the Institute the importation of ores into the kingdom for iron and steel making purposes was 114,000 tons, last year it was 2,600,000 tons. In 1869, 107,506,000 tons of coal were produced in the United Kingdom. In 1880 the amount had increased to 147,320,000 tons. It was estimated by the Coal Commission of 1871 that the home consumption of coal in 1881 would reach 128,100,000 tons; and this figure had been exceeded in 1880. The President also referred to the great development that had recently taken place in the manufacture of pig iron. During the past twelve years the pig iron production in the five principal iron-making countries had increased from 10,096,000 tons to 16,310,000 tons. Extraordinary as this increase has been, it would probably attract less attention than the development of the manufacture of what was generally known as steel, but which they wished to call ingot metal. Such changes had taken place in the appliances and machinery used for this new and important trace that, while within the last seven or eight years 50s per ton was roughly considered the difference between iron and steel rails, manufacturers of steel rails had had during the last two years to compete on equal terms. Referring to the applications of steel, first among which, of course, stood railway material, the President said it had been ascertained by Mr. Price Williams, one of their members, that up to 1879 10,194 miles of line had been laid with steel rails in the United Kingdom, being about one-half of the whole. Assuming then that half the railway mileage was laid on the steel rails, and that the average wear of steel was about nine times that of iron, it would follow that the annual saving would exceed £10,000,000.

RAILWAY RATES AND FARES.

Sir,—The question of railway rates, which has for nearly half a century been one of the most vital moment to the traders of England, is now beginning to excite an amount of attention more in correspondence with its vast importance. We think you will be doing a great service to your constituents if you will lend the aid of your columns to increase the interest now felt on this subject, and we therefore venture to trouble you with the present letter, in order that your readers may gain some insight into the nature of railway overcharges. The power of the railway companies to charge carriage on goods conveyed by their lines is based upon and limited by some three thousand Acts of Parliament; the companies cannot charge what they like, but must keep their rates within certain maximum tolls, which tolls vary very considerably throughout the whole of the aforesaid three thousand acts. As a matter of fact the general public is utterly unconscious of any such system of control over the vagaries of railway managers, and the unfortunate trader or producer believes himself to be altogether at the mercy of these gentlemen. To dispel this illusion will, we fear, be the work of some considerable time, but we trust we shall have the assistance of the press in endeavouring to do so. It is of the first importance that every one should know something of railway law; the trade of the whole country is inseparably associated with the means of transit; where these are good and favourably, there trade flourishes; where these are bad and unfavorable there it languishes. It was thought at one time that competition would prove a sufficient check upon the doings of railways; but this idea must now be dismissed as chimerical; the smaller railways are now all swallowed up by the larger, and the larger combined to frustrate the natural effects of competition. It has become therefore necessary that some measures should be taken to check the arbitrary power which, by long usage, the managers of railway companies now possess; and this necessity is the greater because these gentlemen, far from keeping within the law, have treated the boundaries which it wisely fixed as altogether non-existent. The following are a few instances illustrative of the boundless freedom with which they, relying upon the ignorance and helplessness of the public, have derided the provisions of the law, by demanding far more than they have any legal right to ask:—

		Rate charged per ton.	Legal rate Stn. to Stn. per ton.
Birmingham to Watford:	Hardware,	35s.	15s. 10d.
Manchester - Birmingham:	Glass,	40s.	21s. 3d.
Stoke - Hadley:	Bar Iron, 6s. 8d.		3s. 9d.
Wimbourne - London:	Furniture,	60s.	26s. 3d.

If some of your readers will write to you informing you what rates they pay, we shall have great pleasure in sending you the legal rates to contrast with them; and we have no hesitation in saying that in numerous instances equally atrocious overcharges will be detected. A very effective device by which the railways succeed in frightening the public into accepting their monstrous mis-statements for gospel, is the offer to carry goods at a lower rate if the sender will agree to accept risk of transit. This "lower rate," in many instances investigated by us, is generally a little above the full maximum toll, i.e. the rate at which the sender can *compel* the railway company to carry at *company's risk*; but being ignorant of the legal rate, he is unable to defend himself against this imposition; and hence frequently signs the agreement which shall exonerate the railway from claims for damage. We venture to say that in nine cases out of ten *the whole of the loss by damage* in railway transit during the past six years could be received from the companies, were the attempt to be made; as it appears to us very clear that any agreements signed under such conditions as above hinted at would be utterly void in a court of law. We assert, without fear of contradiction, that the millions of pounds paid by the traders and manufacturers of this country, over and above what they should have paid, during the past decade, would, if left in pockets of their rightful owners, have made all the difference between profitable commerce and ruinous depression.—We are Sir, your obedient servants,

The Railway Freighters' Protection Society.
3, Broad Street Buildings, London, E.C.

THE SHILOH.

(A political dissertation.)

"The sceptre shall not depart from Judah until Shiloh come, and to Him shall the gathering of the people be."

Grammar School, Blackhill, 5th May, 1881.

Dear Mr. Editor,—Far away in the distant but perfectly authentic ages of the past, ere yet the religious and political institutions of the Hebrew legislator had been formulated, an eastern patriarch, while the shadows of death were darkening around him, saw in visioned beauty the Shiloh of the future. Under that visioned Shiloh, the dying prophet saw in the cycling years, "the gathering of the peoples." This gathering was not the gathering of Judah, not the gathering of scattered Israel, not even the gathering of the Gentiles in their many sided sections, tongues, languages, nations, and hues; but the gathering of the "peoples" in their original oneness, as on the plain of Shinar when all were "of one language and of one speech." In fact under the sceptred Shiloh was to be accomplished the unification of our common humanity. Exactly so. Well, Shiloh has come, and well nigh nineteen weary centuries have been gathered to the sepulchred ages since his coming—centuries pulsating with the agonizing throbs of millions—millions like Moses within sight of the Jordan of their hopes; and yet like Israel perishing in the wilderness of their wanderings. And even now amid the towering civilizations of the west as in the teaming barbarisms, and semi-civilizations of the east, where that sceptred Shiloh is acknowledged (with the lips); where on every hand, far as the eye can reach, Shiloh's beautiful symbol of the cross, proclaiming Shiloh's widening empire, and the triumphal song of Shiloh is wafted on every breeze from a thousand christian temples,—can we with our right hand raised to heaven, say that under present aspects, the shilonic unifications of the peoples, politically, socially, and religiously exists, or is hastening toward its accomplishment? I know not how, or what, my brothers of the Christian faith, may in their hearts reply. But as the farring and jangling elements of modern society in its tonic discords, fall upon my ear, and its whirligig eddies come under my daily, and immediate, view, while the atmosphere is resonant with the thunder of (ir)religious and political hatreds and social discontent, my reply is a plain, unvarnished, and unhesitating—No. What then, some of my readers may ask—has the Shiloh been, and will the Shiloh ever be, a failure? To this again I an unhesitatingly answer—No. Why then, again they may ask, is the world's political, religious, and social unification, even under the throned Shiloh still in the visioned future? To this I shall again recur. Meanwhile, Mr. Editor, *au revoir*.

JON. E. WYLIE.

A ferryboat on the Fox river, at Elgin, Illinois, capsized on Thursday morning, and fifty lives were lost including thirty children.

Business Announcements.

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W. J. GOODWIN.

PIANOFORTE.
Main St., Bulwell, Nottingham, July 10th, 1879.
GENTLEMEN, — The "Multum-in-Parvo" Piano I received from you as a prize nearly a year ago continues to give every satisfaction. I have had it examined by a dealer in musical instruments, and by several good pianists, and they all pronounce it a beautiful instrument, and would be very cheap at your catalogue price (28 Guineas).—Yours very truly,
JOHN W. THORPE.

PIANOFORTE.
Sheard's Terrace, Noristhorpe Lane, Heckmondwike near Leeds.
GENTLEMEN,—It affords me pleasure to inform you that the piano I received from you as a prize from the drawing of March, 1878, is very good in appearance; the tone is also very good; and so far exceeds my expectations.
JAMES LISTER.

AMERICAN ORGAN.
15, St. Cuthbert St., Kirkcudbright, 7th May, 1880.
DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to say I received the Prize American Organ safe.—Yours truly,
J. C. MACKENZIE.

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H. H. GRIFFIN,
Bicycling Editor of *The Bazaar and Exchange and Mart.*

HARMONIUM.
167, Windmill St., Gravesend, Jan. 14th, 1880.
DEAR SIRS,—Having thoroughly tried the Harmonium which I was successful in winning in your Distribution of Musical Instruments, I beg to tender you my best thanks for sending me such a good one. Several friends have tried it, and pronounced it worth far more than your Prize Ticket named, viz., 10 Guineas. You are at liberty to publish this should you require it, with full name and address.—I am, Sirs, yours, &c.,
F. S. WRIGHT.

HARMONIUM.
Scarborough House, Ely Road, Canton, Cardiff, April 16th, 1880.
GENTLEMEN,—I have received Prize Harmonium in good condition. I have had it tried by some friends who understand them, and they say it is a good one, in fact it gives every satisfaction.
(Miss) P. D. RICHARDSON.

HARMONIUM.
Bawdeswell, East Dereham, Norfolk.
GENTLEMEN,—You will be pleased to hear that the Prize Harmonium (exchanged for American Organ won) was delivered to me yesterday. I have been trying it, and must say you are able to turn out an instrument fit to compete with those of any other firm. Appearance, tone, and touch are admirable. It is admired by all who see it.
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Low Moor Station, near Bradford, Yorks:
GENTLEMEN,—I have to inform you that I received Prize Harmonium all safe and in good condition. I have had it tried by some parties who understand them, and they state it is a good one, and give it a very good character—in fact it gives every satisfaction.
CHARLES HOLT.

HARMONIUM.
Rawling Street, Chelsea.
Miss S. A. WATSON, in acknowledging receipt of Harmonium, must say it exceeds her expectations; and she has had it tested by friends who are fully competent to judge, and they pronounce it an excellent instrument and rich in tone. She is perfectly satisfied and delighted with it.

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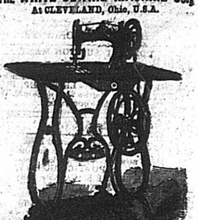
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Correspondence.

STEPHENSON CENTENARY.

(To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.)

SIR,—Now that it has been definitely decided that the celebration of the above event shall take place on the 9th June next, and that, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, the day will be observed as a general holiday; can something not be done by the tradesmen of Consett by which an arrangement could be come to, to observe the same here, so as to enable their numerous assistants to witness the display that is announced to take place in the Metropolis of the North? If such an arrangement as suggested were come to, the Railway Company might be induced to run a late train from Newcastle to Benfieldside—say about eleven o'clock the same night. As there is not much time between now and the appointed day, it would be advantageous if some of the assistants went round and sounded the various tradesmen on the subject; or if some of the tradesmen themselves were to take the matter up it would be more successful. Trusting that the matter will not be allowed to drop.—I am yours, &c.

ALPHA.

P.S.—As the 8th of June is the Grocers' recognised half-holiday, it could be arranged to dispense with that in favour of a general holiday on the 9th.

THE HOSPITAL QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I read your report of the Government inquiry on the "Hospital Scheme" at Lanchester, in your issue of last week. I was glad to see that the scheme was opposed by the ratepayers of Esh and Ushaw Moor Colliery, represented so ably by the Rev. Mr. Fortin and Mr. McQueen. I am a resident of Consett, and have been for some time past, and have never heard of the people in our Local Board District being consulted on the subject referred to; if we had I am certain a sweeping majority would vote against the erection of fever hospitals. We are doing very well without them. They are not needed. Do you suppose that the working classes would submit to the indignity of having relatives or friends taken from their homes at the behest of a magistrate on the order of a medical man? Would the promoters of the scheme send away any of their "kith or kin" to the hospital? Oh dear, no! They have room enough to isolate the patient; therefore the harsh law could not be enforced in their case; it is only the working classes who will suffer the indignity of compulsory removal. Mr. Culley says:—"In the present state of law it was only compulsory if the hospitals were near at hand; if the hospitals were out of the limit, it would be a *great shame* if the justices issued the order." If it is a great shame the removal of a person barely out of the district, it must be a shame in a lesser degree, to have to submit to forcible removal, no matter what the distance may be. Does Mr. Culley anticipate some amendment of the present state of law? Further on he says that "He felt sure that the power of the justices would not be used any more than it is at present." *Perhaps!* I commend the above quotations to the careful consideration of your readers, and I hope they will speak out promptly and to the point, and not be "hood-winked" by interested persons. We are "done to death with legislation—killed with kindness."—Yours truly,

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Consett, May 5th, 1881.

"PHILO-LIBERAL'S RANT."

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I am sorry "Liberal" did not put in an appearance in your paper last week, and sincerely hope the recent east winds have not quite cut him up. His mantle has fallen on worthy shoulders, and a gallant, but truculent compeer in the garb of "Philo-Liberal," has come forward to vindicate the political principles of the Liberal party, and throw the ægis of his protection over Mr. Gladstone. How flattered the right honourable gentleman would be if he knew he had such a doughty champion as "Philo-Liberal," or would he not rather grimly smile and ejaculate 'save me from my friends.' It is some comfort to be dubbed a 'highly superior person' by such a would-be eminent politician as "Philo-Liberal." From the self-sufficient and arrogant tone that pervades his rabid production, I should have imagined that he was the only person who could lay any claim to the title of *superior*. He has had a lucid moment, and in the fulness of his spleen has been so magnanimously liberal as to bestow on poor me an epithet which should belong to him alone. Then it is gratifying to see that "Philo-Liberal" has been able to fathom the Latin quotation, which was misprinted, but the latter point, "Philo-Liberal's" keen mental vision likewise detected, I hope "without much pain and tribulation." His English readers will no doubt be highly obliged to him for his accurate rendering of the quotation. But "Philo-Liberal" has done more—he has spotted a French expression. This linguistic acumen reflects great credit on him, and shews that nothing is foreign to his mind. Perhaps, however, he will be kind enough to inform me by what process of logic he has come to the conclusion that the Latin quotation and the French expression in question prove my inability to express my ideas in the English language. For, if I am not mistaken, the remainder of my letter was written in plain English—if not, perhaps "Philo-Liberal" will be so gracious and condescending as to tell me to which of the dead, or foreign, languages the phraseology belongs. Again, if I am forced to call in the aid of the "Old Roman," it appears that "Philo-Liberal" has been put to the same pitiable shift, as any one may see by glancing through his bizarre production. And not content with being an "Old Roman," he is more ambitious, and, by his high-sounding pseudology of "Philo-Liberal," proves himself to be a bit of a Greek. On this score then, I think "Philo-Liberal" had better preserve a dignified silence. Being an original genius, he comes phrases such as "cineritious tissue," which look obscurely grand in print, but cannot be gauged by any ordinary mortal. Perhaps this "cineritious tissue" has something to do with the other sin reproved by Satan, with which "Philo-Liberal" opens his attack. It is a very bad omen to start with Satan—"Philo-Liberal" should have been mindful of another venerable saying—"The Devil takes the hindmost." Having introduced himself with Satan, "Philo-Liberal" surrounds his sable majesty with very appropriate accessories, such as "blood and thunder, &c.," and waxes quite melodramic. He must surely have derived his ideas of fine writing from a careful perusal of his *London Journal* and *Police News*. Respectable writers, such as "Old Romans," he cannot tolerate—his powers of suction will only take in blood and thunder, and other explosive expressions, so dear to the above two journals. According to "Philo-Liberal" Macaulay must have been quite unable to express himself in English, because he very frequently uses choice extracts from the classics—"Old Romans" and other defunct worthies. His writing is not to be compared to that of the *London Journal*, which is a model of pure English exemplified. As for me, my taste is so depraved that I would rather have Macaulay and all his "Old Romans" than that modern pest the *London Journal*, with its "blood and thunder, startling, brilliant, &c.," stories.

"Philo-Liberal" next tries to be frisky and facetious, but the attempt is very elephantine. He calls me a "New patent electric enlightener (here the laugh should come in). The title is novel and original, and somewhat stately, and if it does nothing else, helps to fill up space—which is a great point. I should strongly advise "Philo-Liberal" to ferret out all the quacks in the world and furnish them with elegant and flaming puffs at a moderate cost. With his fertile and coining brain, he might make a fortune. This, I only throw out as a friendly hint. Then with reference to the Land League, "Philo-Liberal" very jauntily says "500 columns will never make *us* believe, &c." To whom does "us" refer? Is "Philo-Liberal" one individual, or a conglomeration of individuals, or is he a kind of political Siamese twins? Certainly the adoption of the "us" proves him to be something more than singular. The truth of my assertion about the Land League is not in any way damaged by the all important fact that "Philo-Liberal" will not be convinced by it. I may tell "Philo-Liberal" that the earth is round, and his mere opinionated conviction—let him hug it ever so fondly—will never do away with the truth of my statement.

"Philo-Liberal" now shows his almighty genius by being able to tell a Radical's productions without seeing the signature annexed. What a marvellous detective faculty he has, to be sure! He says, "I could have sworn they were written by such an individual." There is no need to swear—it is an objectionable practice—but of course "Philo-Liberal" is not fettered by the conventional rules of society. He is fortunate to be able to smell a Radical at once. I wish I had even a vague idea of what elements a "Philo-Liberal" is composed. It seems to me he is "neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring," but a kind of nondescript political being, whose ignorance and conceit are on a par. "Philo-Liberal's" next attitude is striking. He is posing as an embryo M.P., and addresses me as the "honourable gentleman." This is hardly in keeping with the first part of his complacent denunciation; but geniuses are always erratic. I am greatly indebted to "Philo-Liberal" for transforming me from Satan reproving Sin into an honourable member. The change is unquestionably for the better. Having dubbed me M.P., "Philo-Liberal" asks me to elucidate a plain sentence, which, no doubt, has given him much "pain and tribulation." He evidently thinks he has caught me now; but I am afraid the wish is father to the thought. The mare's nest which he has discovered in this sentence about Mr. Cowen is very delightful, and I am not at all astonished at "Philo-Liberal," with his highly-developed detective power, making the discovery. I quite endorse his assertion, "How true it is that even superior persons may sometimes make egregious fools of themselves." Radicals are only mortals and may err; but for an omniscient, phenomenal "Philo-Liberal" to make a fool of himself is an extraordinary occurrence. I condole with him in his sorry plight, and the more I think of him as a critic the less I think of him. For his special benefit, as he makes his obtuseness so conspicuous, I will with pleasure explain the crucial sentence which "Philo-Liberal" cannot fathom—not even after much "pain and tribulation." The purport of the sentence is this—That "Liberal" gave extract after extract from Mr. Cowen's speeches, *for the purpose of shewing (not showing)* that Mr. Cowen was a fiend in human form. The extracts do not stamp Mr. Cowen as a fiend, but "Liberal's" object in collecting them is to try and prove (according to his own notions) that Mr. Cowen is everything that he should not be. Here is the simple explanation, and it is a pity that "Philo-Liberal" should have been compelled to solicit it. The sentence is self-evident, and only a crotchety mind like "Philo-Liberal's" could have doubted its meaning. I trust this explanation will satisfy your bumptious correspondent. If not, I must ask him to go to the nearest market and invest in some brains and a little mind. Having unbosomed myself to "Philo-Liberal," I should just like him to tell me what the following sentence (which appears in his precious concoction) means: "I must admit, Sir, that he ('Radical') shows a laudable desire *to defend his idol of many more* in this place." This is a nice literary gem, and I presume it is part of the pure English of which "Philo-Liberal" has such a stock-in-trade. I have asked several friends to give me the meaning of the above sentence, but they cannot unravel its hidden meaning, and think that "Philo-Liberal" must have been among the Boers and acquired this quaint method of expression from them. Slipshod sentences like the above will not add to "Philo-Liberal's" fame as a critic, but they will help to gain him notoriety as a bunglar. He is evidently seeking a tiny reputation, and he will get it perhaps sooner than he expected. His mastery of the English dictionary will never make him a writer of the English language. His flippant, superficial, scurrilous style, with his trivial language, are as contemptible as they are uncalled for, and though he should walk on the stilts of the tallest words in the English language, yet let me remind him that pigmies "are pigmies still, though perched on Alps." Whether Mr. Cowen sided with the late Lord Beaconsfield or with Mr. Gladstone does not concern me in the least, nor does it impair my statement that Mr. Cowen has always had an independent opinion. Whenever he considered a thing right—no matter by whom it was brought forward—Liberal, Conservative, or Philo-Liberal, he supported it, but he never voted for anything that he did not conscientiously uphold. He never followed the leader of any party in the teeth of his own convictions, nor did he ever sacrifice his own opinion to suit the convenience of any great leader. Herein lies the secret of his manly character, and herein lies the reason of his being so cordially hated by a certain section of politicians. I have almost come to the end of "Philo-Liberal's" clap-trap and dull flatitudes. He pays a great tribute to Mr. Gladstone, and defies me to prove that the eminent statesman has changed his opinions since the "Midlothian campaign." Perhaps it is as well that "Philo-Liberal" has specified this particular epoch. How about the eventful period that went before? Has Gladstone always been a consistent Liberal or Philo-Liberal, or what you will? No, he has been a Conservative, he has been a Liberal, he has been almost half a Radical. Will "Philo-Liberal," who is so expert at putting startling questions, deny that the Liberals got into power through the Irish vote? Did they not pledge themselves to ameliorate the condition of the Irish nation, and promote the happiness of the Irish people? And did they honourably abide by their profession? By no means—they have either voted direct against Irish motions, or they have maintained their cowardly silence. I can only repeat what I said previously, that the Liberals just did what Mr. Gladstone told them, and became totally oblivious of the promises which they made so lavishly before they secured their precious seats. I don't attack Mr. Gladstone personally, but I contend that honourable men have a right to abide by and adhere to their promises, or else it is a grotesque farce making these promises at all. The country has put Mr. Gladstone into power, it is true, but it can just as easily put him out, and the time may not be far distant when the Liberal Government of to-day will have to give way to some other regime. So far nothing extraordinary has been done by the Liberal Government. There have been endless squabbles and disagreeable scenes in Parliament, and I have no hesitation in saying that "Philo-Liberal's" motley production, woven into a speech, would have at least secured him a seat in the Cabinet, or standing room outside the House among the ejected Home Rulers. Tristram Shandy says—"In my opinion writing is like humming a song—be but in tune with yourself, 'tis no matter how high or how low you like it." "Philo-Liberal is in tune with himself from first to last. He took it low enough, but he keeps low throughout. I sincerely trust Gladstone will keep his pledges "if he lives"—if he does not live, I presume he will not do so.—I remain, Sir, yours truly,

RADICAL.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before E. Taylor Smith (Chairman), Edwin Smith, Geo. G. Taylor Smith, Esqrs., and the Rev. Canon Greenwell.

ASSAULTING HIS WIFE.

Thomas Baine, a miner, living at Hedley Hill, was charged with assaulting his wife, Jane Raine, on the 29th April last.—Mr. Milburn (Crook) appeared for the defendant who pleaded guilty to the charge.—Jane Raine said that for some time she and her husband had not been living comfortably together.—On the 28th of last month she went home with a bundle of clothes which she had obtained from Mr. Storey's, at the door she met the defendant who asked her what she had in the bundle and she told him.—He requested prosecutor to take the things back but she refused.—They had some strong words, and on the following day the defendant struck her about the head several times with the buckle end of his belt, and otherwise ill used her.—She left the defendand and went to live with her parents.—The defendant had several times kicked her out of the house.—Cross-examined: defendant brought his wages home every fortnight, but she never took any of it without his permission.—Prosecutrix was sure she had done nothing to provocate her husband.—Mr. Milburn said that the defendant did not deny striking the woman but it was done under circumstances of great provocation.—Since they had been married the prosecutrix had left her husband no less than nine times and gone to live with her parents.—Every time she went she took his money away.—Defendant had never kicked his wife out of the house.—The night before the assault they had a few words and ultimately it came to blows.—Of course the defendant had no business to strike his wife, but as it was done under circumstances of great provocation he would ask the Bench to deal very leniently with the defendant.—The Chairman (to Mrs Raine):—Are you willing to go back to your husband?—Prosecutrix:—No, I shall not go back.—Defendant was fined £1, and 7s. 6d. costs.

DRUNK AND REFUSING TO QUIT.

John Sellers, miner, who did not appear, was charged with being drunk at Langley Park on the 29th of last month, and was further charged with refusing to quit the public house in that village and assaulting the landlord, Edward White.—For being drunk the defendant was fined 5s., for refusing to quit, 5s., and for the assault 7s. 6d. including costs in each case.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

Jane Clarke, of Cornsay, pleaded guilty to committing wilful damage at Hamsteels Colliery, on the 27th ult.—Wm. Lawrence said he was standing on the railway when he saw the defendant come up to the trucks and deliberately push the labels of two of them with her umbrella.—The trucks belonged to the N.E.R. Co. but were labelled for Messrs Ferens and Love.—Defendant said she was sorry for what she had done, but was not aware at the time she was doing any harm.—Fined 1s. and costs, in all 11s. 6d.

CHARGE OF STEALING WATER.

Elizabeth Kay, of Cornsay, was sommoned for stealing water from taps belonging to the Hamsteels Colliery Co. on the 19th April.—William Davison, agent to Messrs Ferens and Love, stated that the firm had water laid on from the Weardale Water Company, for the use of their Werkmen for which they paid 3d per week.—Messrs Ferens and Love had a separate meter put down and they had to pay for all water that passed through that meter.—Mrs Kay's husband did not work at the Hamsteels Colliery, and consequently Mrs Kay had no right to take water from their taps.—The Bench, after a short deliberation, said that they had no jurisdiction in the matter as the firm were not a corporate body.—They must get the Weardale Water Company to presecute.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

Charles O'Brien, miner, was summond for unlawfully leaving the employ of Messrs Ferens and Love on the 21st April, after having signed an agreement entitling his employers to fourteen days' notice before so doing.—Mr. W. Davison was proceeding to give evidence on the charge when the magistrates' clerk asked for the written agreement to be produced.—As the agreement was not forthcoming the case was adjourned until that day fortnight.

BREACHES OF THE MINES' REGULATION ACT.

Henry Davenport, a boy, was charged with having committed a breach of the Mines Regulation Act at the Cragg Head Colliery by riding on the sets of the Colliers thereby endangering his life.—Mr. Turley, the manager, proved the charge, and said that they were determined if possible, to put a stop to this dangerous practice.—Fined 6d. and 12s. 6d. costs.

George Minnion and *Thomas Robson* were each summoned for the same offence, and were similarly dealt with.

ASSAULT.

William March, a miner, was summoned for having assaulted a girl named Mary Ann Pearson, at South Moor, by pushing her downstairs.—It appeared that defendant and his family lived in the same house with two other families. The house only contained three rooms, and they all had the use of each other's rooms. Defendant had, however, been disturbed of late in his sleep by the prosecutrix going into his bedroom and making a noise. One night whilst indulging in this freak, defendant got out of bed and pushed her downstairs.—The Bench remarked that if there were three tenants in one house containing three rooms only, it was clearly a case of gross overcrowding which ought to be looked into by the authorities. With regard to the assault, defendant would be fined 5s. and costs.

THE DISPUTED NUISANCE.

At the sitting of the Court, on the 7th ult., *Henry Chaytor, Esq.*, owner of Ushaw Moor Colliery, was summoned under the 91st section of the Public Health Act, with failing to abate a nuisance as ordered by a notice from the Lanchester Rural Sanitary Authority, which was served in November last. The notice had reference to nineteen huts, the walls of which were very damp, from want of proper drainage, and improper ceiling, roofing, &c. The question was adjourned until the 5th of May, to give Mr. Chaytor's agent (Mr. Hill) time to get the huts thoroughly repaired.—Mr. Rounthwaite, Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances to the above Authority, now reported that the whole of the work had been executed with the exception of putting down the drain at the back of the huts. He had been in the huts that morning and found the floors damp, which he attributed to the want of a drain for the subsoil to run down. In every other respect the huts were satisfactory.—Mr. Hill said that as the huts were only temporary he did not think it necessary to lay down a drain. They had removed the soil from the back of the huts as ordered, and he thought that the dampness of the floors might be attributed to the exceptionally severe weather they had experienced lately. There were only four of the huts with damp floors—all the rest were dry.—After some consideration, the magistrates ordered that a 3 ft. drain should be put down at the back of the huts, and adjourned the matter for a fortnight to see whether this would be carried out.

DRUNKENNESS.

John Turner was fined 2s 6d and costs for being drunk and disorderly at Lanchester on the 4th inst.—P.C. Thompson proved the charge.

ASSAULT BY A WOMAN.

Emma Whitebread was charged with assaulting Susan Maria Bloxham, at Langley Park Colliery, on Sunday morning last.—Prosecutor stated that she was taking her child to school, and on passing defendant's house the latter came out and struck her a violent blow on the nose.—Sarah Bloxham, daughter of the prosecutrix, corroborated this evidence; but defendant alleged that Mrs. Bloxham struck her first.—She was fined 2s. 6d. and costs, or seven days.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

Anthony Scorer, who was brought up on a charge of committing a breach of the peace at Lanchester, in the early part of last month, by being drunk and challenging anyone to fight, was bound over in his own recognizance of £5 to keep the peace for three months.—P.C. Thompson proved the charge against the defendant.

STEALING COAL.

Two girls named *Martha Cox* and *Mary Robins*, (the latter of whom did not appear) were charged with stealing two buckets of coal each, value 2d., the property of Messrs. Johnson and Wear, of the Hamsteels Colliery.—The charge against Robins was not gone into, a warrant being issued, however, for her apprehension.—With reference to the case of Martha Cox, P.C. Kendal (stationed at Quebec,) deposed that on the 22nd of last month he was on duty at Hamsteels Colliery. He saw the defendant come away from the screens at the pit, and she was carrying two pails full of coal. She was going in the direction of her home. Witness asked her if they had no coals at home, and she replied, "Yes, they had plenty of coal at home, but these (pointing to the bucket) were better ones." Witness took them from her. Defendant lives with her father and mother at Hamsteels Colliery. Witness told her she would be summoned for stealing the coal, and she made no reply.—George Fletcher, general manager to Messrs. Johnson and Wear, said that the value of coal taken by defendant was 2d. Defendant's father worked for the firm, and they allowed their workman so much of the seconds coal every week. That stolen by the defendant was best coal.—Defendant pleaded guilty to the charge, and elected to be dealt with summarily.—The Chairman said that for this offence they would only impose a fine of 2s. 6d. and costs; but he would warn defendant that if she was brought there again on a charge of theft she would be sent to prison.

CONCERT AT MEDOMSLEY.—Our readers will be, no doubt, glad to learn that the committee of the Consett and District Choral Society have made arrangements to give a concert in the Templars' Hall, at the above place, next Tuesday evening. Judging from their singing at Consett a short time ago, and the enthusiastic plaudits accorded them, we can safely say that every one who goes to hear them will be highly satisfied. The list of soloists, &c., will be seen in an announcement in our advertising columns.

Markets.

DURHAM PROVISION, Saturday.—Beef, 8d to 11d; mutton, 10d to 11d; veal, 9d to 10½d; pork, 9d to 10d; bacon, 5d to 6d; ham, 7d to 9d; cheese, 7d to 8d; lard, 7d to 9d per lb; lamb, 10s 6d to 12s per quarter; chickens, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; ducks, 2s 0d to 2s 9d; hens, 1s 6d to 2s 3d each; pigeons, 1s 4d to 1s 8d per couple; butter, 1s 6d to 1s 8d; ditto, salt, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per lb.; eggs, 12 to 14 for 1s; apples, 2s 6d to 4s 0d; onions, 1s 6d to 2s 0d per peck; potatoes, 8d to 9d per stone; new potatoes, 8d per lb.

NEWCASTLE MEAT AND POULTRY, Saturday.—

	s	d		s	d
Prime large beef	0	8	to	0	11
Prime mutton	0	9		0	11
Small pork	0	0		0	0
Veal	0	8		0	11
Lamb	13	0		13	6
American beef	0	4½		0	8
Do. mutton	0	5		0	8
Do. lamb	0	0		0	0
Do. veal	0	7		0	9
Do. pork	0	7		0	8
Hens, each	1	0		1	9
Ducks, each	2	9		3	9
Ducklings	0	0		0	0
Chickens	2	6		3	6
Quails, per couple	2	6		3	6

	s	d		s	d
Pigeons, pr couple	1	6	to	2	0
Turkeys, per lb.	0	11		1	0
Turkeys, pults	0	0		0	0
Partridges, brace	0	0		0	0
Pheasants	0	0		0	0
Geese, per lb.	0	0		0	0
Goslings, each	0	0		0	0
Hares, each	4	0		5	0
Leverets	0	0		0	0
Rabbits, couple	2	0		3	0
Ptarmigan, couple	2	3		0	0
English fresh butter, per lb.	1	5		0	0
Fresh eggs, 14 for 1s.					
Salmon, per lb.	2	0		2	3

NEWCASTLE CORN, Saturday.—At our market this morning we had a fair supply of farmers' wheat, which sold slowly at about late rates. Foreign samples were held for late rates, but there was very little doing, and quotations were 6d lower to sell. Barley closed in fair retail demand at 1s advance; and Scotch oats were held for 6d more money, whilst foreign oats sold quietly at late rates. American maize unchanged in value. Beans and peas steady. The flour trade ruled very slow, and favoured buyers.

	BRITISH.	PER QR.	
Wheat,	Northumberland and Durham, White	42 to	46
—	Do. do. Red	40	45
—	South Country, White	43	47
—	Do. Red	42	46
Barley		26	40
Oats,	Scotch Potato	25	27
—	Scotch Common	22	24
Malt		40	50
Pease		33	46
Beans		36	44
Flour,	Northumberland and Durham, per sack (280 lbs.)	36	39
—	Norfolk and Suffolk Whites	32	36
—	Scotch	30	32
	FOREIGN.		
Wheat,	Lower and Upper Baltic	48	50
—	American	49	51
—	Russian	42	46
Barley,	Saal	41	50
—	Californian	40	42
—	French	30	33
—	Danish and Swedish	30	36
Oats		21	25
Peas		35	39
Beans,	Alexandrian	41	42
—	Hungarian	44	54
—	American	30	48
—	Baltic	34	43
—	French	36	44

NEWCASTLE FRUIT AND POTATO, Saturday.—Grapes, 1s to 1s 6d; cabbages, 1½d each; apples, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; Scotch potatoes, 7d to 8d; large onions, 2s 0d; small onions, 1s 0d to 1s 6d per stone; oranges, 25 for 1s: dates, 3d per lb; carrots, 6d per stone; rhubarb, 4d per bunch.

NEWCASTLE COW, Saturday.—About 40 animals were exhibited this morning, prices, during the little business that was done, running from £12 to £24 each.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE, Sunday.—Arrivals for Tuesday's market to-day (Sunday):—Foreign cattle, 1,385; sheep, 400; Scotch cattle, 96; pigs, 200.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 162 head of cattle and 11 sheep from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland; 1,385 beasts, 401 sheep, 96 calves, and 203 pigs from foreign. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 231 beasts and 516 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was fully an average, including a lot of splendid shorthorn bullocks from Scremerston Colliery, Berwick-on-Tweed; while sheep were seasonably good. About sixty American bullocks, the remainder of a cargo of 162 head, were sold by auction at Tyne Dock yesterday by Mr. C. J. Bruce, of Newcastle, at prices ranging from £16 to £24 10s. per head. These cattle were a miscellaneous lot, and were about the first cargo that has arrived in the Tyne that was not selected by an experienced hand. Some very good carcases of beef from Tyne Dock came under our own observation, and on making inquiries we were somewhat surprised to hear from an old, respectable butcher in South Shields, who purchased some of the cattle, that one of them had only "two broad teeth," which means about two years' old—a circumstance, we believe, unprecedented at Tyne Dock; and, to use the butcher's own words, who said he killed as grand a bullock as ever blood ran from.—The supply of beef comprised 2,080 head. In fully finished bullocks and heifers there was little or no change to notice from this day se'nnight, but, generally speaking, all other sorts experienced a slow, dragging trade. The direful accounts from the agricultural districts, owing to the scarcity of keep, and the glutted state of both London and Liverpool markets, had a depressing influence on badly finished cattle to-day, and although quotations stand the same, yet the tendency was in favour of the seller, with a slow, dull finish.—The number of sheep and lambs was 4,656. The mutton trade ruled steady; but this is the first time that we have to report sheep out of their wool ½d per lb. more money than the quotation of the London Market (Islington) held yesterday for the finest Southdowns. A few pens of rough sheep were shown, which made about 10½d per lb.—Lambs were a meagre display for the first market in May, and sold slowly at prices varying from 30s to 45s each. Pigs: 306 were shown. There was little or no change to note in the pork trade. The day was pleasant for holding the market, but the weather was cold for the season, with little or no signs of a change. Prices for this day, sinking the offal, are as follows:—

Beasts, prime heifers, per stone	8s 9d to	9s 0d
Secondary sorts	7s 0d	7s 6d
First-class oxen	8s 6d	8s 9d
Middling	6s 9d	7s 0d
Cows and inferior	6s 6d	6s 9d
Pork	8s 6d	8s 9d
Sheep (good vendable wedders, out of wool), per lb	8½d to	9d
Middling	7½d	8d

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a small supply of English wheat at to-day's market, and with no fresh foreign arrivals there was only a limited inquiry at Saturday's rates. Fine malting barley inquired after, but secondary sorts neglected. Oats firm and in good request. Maize and other grain unchanged. Flour quiet on former terms.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land hay, £5 15s to £7 10s; new land hay, £6 0s to £8 10s; clover hay, £5 0s to £6 6s per ton; wheat straw, 2s 0d to 2s 7d; barley straw, 1s 4d to 2s 1d; oat straw, 1s 9d to 2s 3d per thrave. Carts of hay at market, 109; carts of straw, 74.

Eighty lives have been lost by the wreck of the steamer Tararna on the reefs off Otago.

A telegram from New York states that the total loss caused by the floods on the Missouri river is estimated at four million dollars.

SEASONABLE VISITORS.—Our Beamish correspondent writes to say that the swallow has been seen and the cuckoo heard at that place during the present week.

Mr. Thomas Burt, M.P., was summoned at Newcastle-on-Tyne Police Court on Friday for not having his child vaccinated. He was ordered to have the child vaccinated within a month.

The Quebec Legislature was opened on Friday by the Lieutenant Governor. His Excellency announced that a new line of steamers would shortly be established between Canada and France, and that the prospects of emigration were very promising.

DEATH OF MR. HENRY WILKINSON.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Henry Wilkinson, of Kilnpithill, whose death was caused by a fall from his cart, near Minsteracres, on the 4th inst. We understand that deceased, who was in his 87th year, was seen to fall from his cart by Dr. Atkinson, who was close to at the time, and he lived only a few seconds afterwards. Mr. Wilkinson was widely known, and although somewhat eccentric, was highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

LANGLEY PARK.—On Saturday evening last Professor Brown gave a very interesting entertainment on "Mesmerism" to a large and appreciative audience. Professor Brown took some subjects from the company which gave general satisfaction.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—On Monday evening the Rev. H. Smith delivered his very interesting lecture "Trio of Hymnists: Wesley, Watts and Cowper," in the Wesleyan Chapel. Owing to other entertainments, however, in the neighbourhood, the attendance was not very large. At the close of the lecture a collection was made on behalf of the Chapel Fund. A vote of thahks was accorded to the lecturer and chairman (Mr. J. Oley) for their services during the evening.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, WEST PELTON.—The annual vestry meeting in connection with the above Church was held on Friday evening, the 29th ult., when a very scant company was present. The Vicar (Rev. J. Mathum) re-appointed Mr. J. Humble as his churchwarden, and the parishioners re-appointed Mr. E. Nicholson, jun., for the ensuing year. The following are the sidesmen for the same period: Messrs. T. Kay, J. Richards, R. J. English, and H. Mole.

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1881.—The two first prizes for Upright and Grand Pianos have been awarded to Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons, of London, who, at the recent Sydney Exhibition, gained the two first and only special prizes, and also the first prize at the one held at Brisbane a few months ago. These prizes were gained in competition with the moss celebrated pianoforte makers of the world, and not as at previous Exhibitions in competition with British exhibitors only.—*Morning Post*, March 9th, 1881. 25p

COFFEE SUPPER AND ENTERTAINMENT.—A coffee supper was given in the Wesleyan Schools, Gibson Street, Consett, on Monday evening. A large number of persons sat down at the tables, which were well filled with eatables of the best quality, and presided over by the ladies of the congregation. After the supper various games were indulged in by those present. Subsequently an address was given by Mr. John Bell, and the proceedings were enlivened with a reading by Mr. A. Jackson, a duet by Messrs. Stelling and C. Davison, and a humorous recitation by Mr. Stelling. A very enjoyable evening was spent.

BLACKHILL PRIMITIVE METHODIST MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT CLASS.—The members of the above class held their annual supper on Saturday evening last, thus bringing another session to a close. The Rev. B. Moody, who has for the past three years been the president of the class, is about to leave the Shotley Bridge circuit, and it is with feelings of regret that the members regard this change. Several of the members spoke very highly of Mr. Moody's services, and the secretary read a copy of an illuminated address which is to be presented to him as a small token of their high esteem for the able and willing services which he has so kindly rendered. Mr. Moody very feelingly responded with a few well-chosen remarks; and gave some good and practical advice to all present. The tables were presided over by Mesdames Moody, Whaley, and Gibson.

NEITHER LYING NOR TRUTH-TELLING WOULD DO.—A man who said he was trying to get enough money together to reach Toledo, entered an office in Griswold Street and told his story, and added that his name was Cæsar.—"Any relation to Julius or Augustus?" queried the citizen.—"Well, no. I want to be honest and square about this thing, and I tell you honestly that I am not related to either." "Then I can't help you any. You are nothing but a common sort of a plug, and it won't make any difference whether you ever get to Cleveland or not. If you were related to the great Julius I should feel in duty bound to help you."—The man backed out without another word, and entering the office next door he walked up to the occupant with the remark: "My name is Cæsar, and I am closely related to Julius and Augustus. Can you spare me ten cents to help me to go to Toledo?" "Sir, you are a base deceiver!" replied the other. "You are no more related to the Cæsars than I am. Had you come in here and told me a straight, truthful story I should have given you a quarter. You can go, sir!"—The man went out, and now he determined to tell the truth and nothing but the truth. Halting the first man who came along, he said: "I have been telling folks that my name was Cæsar, and that I was trying to collect money enough to take me to Toledo. Now, the real truth of the matter is that I am named Clark, and I wanted the money to buy whisky. That's the solemn truth, and can you help me with ten cents?"—"Ten cents! Why you base liar and deceiver, I'll hand you over to the police!" exclaimed the other.—"I've told you the truth." "And it's enough to send you up for six months! Don't you dare ask me for money!"—The tramp sat down on a cold stone block, took his last chew of tobacco, and mused: "I've lied and I've told the truth. I've told the truth and I've lied. I made as much one way as the other, and nothing out of either. Looks now as if I'd got to play deaf and dumb or go to work!"

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Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

TOW LAW.—At the Parish Church, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. M. H. Simpson, Mr. J. Postle, grocer, of Consett, to Miss J. Tait, of Tow Law.

WOLSINGHAM.—At the Register Office, on the 30th ult., Mr. Thomas Hall, to Miss Jane Robinson, both of Stanhope.

DEATHS.

CONSETT.—At Delves Terrace, on the 5th inst., Margery, the beloved wife of William Dent, aged 29 years and 6 months. Interment at St. Ives, Leadgate, on Sunday first, at two o'clock. Friends please accept this intimation.

At 12, Victoria Street, Consett, on the 2nd inst., aged 25 years, John George, beloved son of Joseph and Margaret Dodds. 233p

BLACKHILL.—At the Library, on the 30th ult., aged 13 years and 6 months, William, son of George and Ann Sayers.

KILNPITHILL.—On the 4th inst., by accident, Henry Wilkinson, aged 87. Interment at Shotley Field, on Sunday, at 3.30 p.m.; will leave the house at 3 o'clock. Friends please accept this intimation.

LANCHESTER.—On the 1st inst., Mr. Joseph Hankey, aged 23 years.

ALLENSHIELDS.—At Allenshields, Blanchland, on the 4th inst., aged 68, William Price, sen., for upwards of 40 years smelting agent at the Derwent Mines.

ALLANDALE COTTAGES.—At 68, Allandale Cottages, on the 4th inst., Pearson Varty, son of Henderson Varty, Wylam, late of Tyne Dock.

TOW LAW.—On the 4th inst., aged 64, Jane, the beloved wife of William Almond, blacksmith.

On the 17th ult., Mr. John Currey, aged 56.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.—On the 3rd inst., Mr. Ralph Hodgson, aged 48 years.

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