The Consett Guardian

DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER

AND NORTH-WEST DURHAM GAZETTE.

No. 1,318. | REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. | FRIDAY EVENING, November 13th, 1885. | PRICE ONE PENNY.

NORTH-WEST DURHAM EMIGRATION AGENCY.

PERSONS DESIRING TO EMIGRATE can be Booked by the Undersigned to America, Australia, and all Parts of the World by the Cheapest Routes, on application to ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett; the only Authorised Agent for the Company in the District; or to Mr. JOHN HAYDON, Sr., Stanley.

TO PERSONS REMOVING OR LEAVING THE DISTRICT.

ADAM BRODIE, assisted by his Son, ROBERT JOHN BRODIE, will undertake the SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FARMING STOCK, &c., at the Residences of Parties in the most approved manner, and on reasonable terms. Instructions by Post punctually attended to.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:—TOWN HALL, CONSETT.

ADAM BRODIE,
SHARE AND INSURANCE BROKER,
TOWN HALL, CONSETT.
LOCAL GAS, WATER, AND OTHER SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DEALER IN STEAMSHIP SHARES, &c.
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT AND PLATE GLASS INSURANCE AGENCY.

ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett, wishes to draw the attention of the public to the fact that, from the very Low Premiums at which Insurance can be effected through this Agency, and that the Offices he represents are noted for prompt and liberal Claims.

The Offices are:—The Oldest Insurance Agency and the only Mutual Society in the District.

ADAM BRODIE, TOWN HALL, CONSETT.

Money.

£100, £200, or £300 TO LEND on Mortgage of FREEHOLD PROPERTY.—Apply, ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett. 83r

Contracts.

SANITARY PIPES.—TENDERS given for SANITARY PIPES, BRICKS, and FIRE CLAY GOODS of all kinds.—Apply to R. CURRY & Co., Delves Lane, Consett.

TENDERS are invited for the BUILDING of Two Houses, Stable, and Cart-house, at Mount Pleasant, Consett.—Plans and Specifications can be seen at JOHN DAIN'S, 2, Shakespeare Street, Consett, to whom Tenders can be delivered not later than Saturday, 14th November, 1885. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted. 335r

Lost.

LOST, or Stolen at Lanchide, from the Conveyance on Friday night, October 30th, a NEW WATER PROOF HORSE SHEET, marked "The Viewers" name, "WALTER WILLSON." Any person giving such information as will lead to recovery of same will be rewarded. 309r

Wanted.

WANTED, respectable Girls as APPRENTICES to Millinery and Dressmaking.—Apply, T. H. BATCHELOR, "People's Shop," Middle Street, Consett. 330r

WANTED, for a Farm House, a clean, honest GIRL, who understands housework. Must be a good milker.—Apply, WILLIAM CALLENDER, Leazes Farm, one mile from Lintz Green Station.

WANTED, AGENTS to push first-class Machinery Oils. Liberal Commission.—Box 22, Post Office, Liverpool. 171u

LOCAL SECRETARY for this District required by the Rock Freehold Land Society, Limited, having over £70,000 paid up and over 5,000 Members. Any one can make £150 a year and more by obtaining Members to subscribe Five Shillings a Month.—Mr. FREEMANTLE, 36, Finsbury Pavement, London. 229r

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE.

LADIES requiring Servants; also, Servants wanting Situations.—Apply to Miss COCKBURN, at the R. E. O., 15, Front Street, Consett. 328u

WANTED, LADIES and YOUNG MEN, to take pleasant Work at their own homes; 2s to 5s. a day easily made; work sent by Parcels Post; no canvassing; no stamp for reply.—LORRAINE AND FORRESTON, Hastings. 262r

To Let.

LODGINGS for Two Respectable Young Men.—Apply, 27, Harvey Street, Medomsley Road, Consett. 342r

TO LET, a HOUSE with Five Rooms, and small Dressing Room and Cellar attached.—Apply to E. WARDHAUGH, 25, Front Street, Shotley Bridge.

TO LET, UMGENI HOUSE, containing Five Rooms, all mate in Ellesmere Road, Blackhill. Immediate possession.—Apply to RICHARD MURRAY, Wine Merchant, Benfieldside. 300r

TO LET, in Ettrington Street, Blackhill, a HOUSE with Rooms, Yard, and other Conveniences.—Apply to DAVID MCDONALD, Prospect Terrace, Blackhill. 301r

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—TO LET, Woodbine Cottage, with Five Rooms, Garden, and all other Conveniences.—Apply, EDWARD WESTGARTH, No. 2, Derwent Street, Blackhill. 219r

DERWENT HOUSE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION for Visitors and Permanent Lodgers. Terms Moderate. Mrs. J. FROUD.

TO LET, at No. 5, Front Street, Consett, a HOUSE and SHOP, well suited for any Business; can be entered at once, or at Martinmas next.—For terms, apply to Mrs. SHIPLEY, who is removing to No. 2, Front Street. 307r

SHOP TO LET, at November Term, a HOUSE of 5 Rooms, with every Convenience, and GARDEN, situate at Iveston.—Apply to JOHN HEPPELWHITE, as Messrs. Jackson and Sons, Clothiers, Market Place, Durham. 248r

TO LET, at Shotley Bridge, ONE-HALF OF A SEMI-DETACHED COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing Six Rooms and Kitchen, good Pantry, W.C., and necessary Conveniences, also a small Garden or Lawn on the South Side, with access from the Terrace.—Apply, T. DAWSON, Guildhall Chambers, Newcastle. 54r

TO LET, with immediate possession, the BUSINESS PREMISES in Front Street, Leadgate, comprising DRAPERY SHOP and HOUSE SHOW ROOMS above, as occupied for upwards of 20 years by R. W. SHAW, Draper. Moderate Rental. Apply to ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett. 305r

TO LET, at Catchgate, a HOUSE and SHOP, lately in the occupation of Mr. J. W. Davison, Furniture Broker. These Premises were originally built for a first-class Butcher's Business, and the excellent Slaughter House, fine dry Cellar (cemented, well-aired, and adapted to keep meat in warm weather. There is also a good Two-Stalled STABLE and all necessary Conveniences. The Shop is well situated, and suitable for any business. A Capital opening for a Pawnbroker or Auction Mart.—Apply to GEORGE HUDSON, Harperley Mills, Lintz Green.

For Sale.

WASTE PAPER FOR SALE, at 1d. per lb.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office, Consett.

FOR SALE, A LITTER OF PIGS, 3 weeks old.—Apply to T. PARKER, Crookhall, Boggle Hole, near Consett.

FOR SALE, COWS and HEIFERS at profit.—Apply, W. C. BOWMAN, Hole House, Lanchester.

FOR SALE, several Incalving HEIFERS close to profit, good quality; and one calved.—Apply to Mr. G. HOBSON, Harperley Mills, near Catchgate.

FOR SALE, a Bay HORSE, cheap, quiet, and good worker in all yokes.—Apply to N. ELGOOD, Delves Lane, Consett. 180r

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

FOR SALE, by Tender, the Outstanding BOOK DEBTS of the late Mr. John Jenkins, of Consett.—Tenders will be received up to the 14th inst., by Mr. WILLIAM DODDS, 16, Mount Pleasant, Consett, who will give full particulars on application. 295r

TO TRADESMEN AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, a HOUSE and SHOP, situate in one of the best thoroughfares in Consett; large and commodious, with Stable and Cottage attached.—Apply to WM. ATKINLY, Middle Street, Consett. 253r

SPECIAL.—TO LADIES ONLY.—A Lady having discovered a SECRET invaluable to Ladies generally, will be pleased to forward same gratis, to any address, on receipt of stamped directed envelope.—Address Mrs. C., Highland Villa, Tottendown, Bristol. 310r

AN IMPORTANT FACT.

£10 AND UPWARDS CAREFULLY INVESTED in Options on Stocks and Shares is the safest and most popular way of rapidly making money on the Stock Exchange, by the non-liability system. Explanatory Book (fifth edition), giving full details, Sent free.—Stock Exchange, Address, GEORGE EVANS & Co., Stockbrokers, Gresham House, London, E.C.

EDUCATIONAL.

JON. C. WYLIE, PRIVATE TEACHER IN LANGUAGES AND MATHEMATICS.

PUPILS ATTENDED AT THEIR OWN HOMES.

Business Announcements.

MESSRS. G. T. TINN & SONS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
42, NEW BRIDGE STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted on the latest and most improved system, without causing the slightest pain, of the Purest and Best Material.

All operations performed with the greatest care, and on the most reasonable Terms.

MINERAL TEETH FROM 5s. PER TOOTH.

UPPER OR LOWER SETS FROM £2 10s.

MRS. CLEMINSON'S SCHOOL,
NEAR TERRACE, BISHOP AUCKLAND.

MANY PUPILS from this School have passed in Honours the Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham Local Examinations, Trinity College of Music, &c. Masters for Arithmetic, Drawing, and Painting; a French Governess Diplomée; Music—by a Pupil of the late Sir Sterndale Bennett. 4r

SAVED! SAVED!! SAVED!!!
FROM
DIRT, DISEASE, AND HARD WORK, BY HARRISON'S
MAGIC AZIONIC SOAP.

It washes black things white; and is noted for its Cures of Scurvy, Ringworm, Cuts, Sores, Corns, and Bad Feet. Price—3d. per lb.
SOLE AGENCY:
1a, RAGLAN STREET, CONSETT. 97r

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!
COMPETITION DEFIED.

FOR the Cheapest and Best in the United Kingdom at £16 10s. and £18 18s., nett cash, go to—
DAWSON & CO.'S
PIANOFORTE AND ORGAN WAREHOUSE,
1 & 1a, SAVILLE ROW,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

COME AND SEE BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE. 315r

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 Flatts Estate, Langley Park, Consett, Leadgate, and Blackhill.
All business properly and carefully attended to.

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

A Well-selected Stock always on hand.
All Goods marked in plain figures, at LOWEST READY-MONEY PRICES.

BOOTS MADE TO MEASURE, AND REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS DONE AS USUAL. 339u

AUSTRIAN FLOUR.

UHL AND CO.'S VIENNA FLOUR.
PURVEYORS TO HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.
THE BEST FLOUR FOR HOUSEHOLD USE IS
UHL'S VIENNA FLOUR
NUTRITIOUS. DIGESTIVE. WARRANTED PURE.
Yielding an unusual quantity of Bread, and unrivalled in quality by any other Flour known. Delivered to all parts of the United Kingdom, in 5 or 20 stone Bags.
For samples and quotations for single or more Bags, apply to
EDWARD FRYD, Sole Agent,
WHITE HART YARD,
(Entrance opposite North-Eastern Bank, Grey Street),
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
THE TRADE ALSO SUPPLIED.

UHL'S VIENNA FLOUR
NOW ALSO SOLD BY ALL LEADING GROCERS AND FLOUR DEALERS IN 6LB. COTTON BAGS.
Retailers not yet supplied, please apply to
EDWARD FRYD, SOLE AGENT,
WHITE HART YARD, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

HUGHES & CO.'S
PHARMACY,
OPPOSITE THE NEW TOWN HALL,
CONSETT.

CURRY'S Invaluable STOMACH AND LIVER PILLS.

CURRY'S TOOTHACHE DROPS.

HUGHES' Cough, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Pills. The PAN Blood Purifying Mixture and Pills. Rheumatic and Gout Mixture, Hop, Dandelion, and Mandrake Bitters. Concentrated Fever Essence of Senna. Compound Decoction of the finest Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla. Tonga, the new Specific for Neuralgia. Raspberry Beer Essence.

TRUSSES OF ALL SIZES.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC APPLIANCES.

AGENTS FOR THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OPTICAL ASSOCIATION.

SPECTACLES IN GREAT VARIETY.

OILS, PAINTS, COLOURS,
AND VARNISHES.
HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES.
ALTERATIVE POWDER FOR HORSES.

SHEEP DIPS—COOPERS, BELL & RIDDLE'S McDOUGALL'S, AND OTHER KINDS.

HUGHES & CO.,
54, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

Business Announcements.

SEND TO THE POST OFFICE
AND get an Order for One Pound, made Payable to WILLIAM STEWARD AND SON, and you will receive in return, Carriage Paid to any Railway Station or Carrier, 168s. 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 & SON,
33, GRAINGER STREET, AND SCOTSWOOD ROAD, NEWCASTLE; 33, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD; & 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.

BRICKS! SANITARY PIPES!

FIRE BRICKS, 9in. and 8in., QUARLS, various sizes, GROUND FIRE CLAY COMMON RED BRICKS, RIDGE TILES, FIRE BACKS for Glendinning Ovens, FLUE BRICKS, CHIMNEY TOPS, KITCHEN SINKS, GULLIES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, ELBOWS, TAPERS, GARDEN EDGING, CEMENT, PLASTER, LATHS, HAIR, LIME, TACKS, SAND, COALS, COKE, &c., &c., can be Supplied in Large or Small Quantities by applying to
R. CURRY AND CO.,
DELVES LANE, CONSETT. 42

STOCK OF BRICKS, PIPES, &c., AT DELVES LANE DEPOT.
824u CEMENT, PLASTER, &c., AT WAREHOUSE, GIBSON STREET.

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

TO ELECTORS AND NON-ELECTORS.—The Great Fight for Political ascendancy is the result of divided opinion on matters National, Social, and Religious, but the unanimity of opinion as to the Sterling Quality and the Good Value of the Large, Varied, and continually New Range of Goods shown at
THE PEOPLE'S SHOPS!
9, 9a, AND 22, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.
Is the result of our endeavour to Sell the most Useful Goods at the Lowest Prices, and is most gratifying and encouraging.
This week we show a Large NEW STOCK of Useful WINTER DRAPERY.
CALICOES, SHEETS, BLANKETS, QUILTS,
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, HOLLANDS,
DRESSES, WINCEYS, VELVETEENS,
SEASONABLE MILLINERY, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
RIBBONS, LACES, GLOVES, COLLARETTES,
MANTLES, JACKETS, FURS,
MACINTOSHES, UMBRELLAS.
Note specially our Boys' Suits, 2/11, 3/11, 4/11, 5/11, 6/11, and to 17/6.
Our Men's Tweed Suits at 18/11 are unequalled.
Overcoats for Boys from 2/11.
Overcoats for Youths from 7/11.
Overcoats for Men from 7/11.
Useful, Warm, and Durable.
Felt Hats, Best Value in the Trade, 11½d., 1/11, 2/11, 3/11, and to 4/6.
THE FAVOUR OF A CALL WILL OBLIGE.
THOMAS H. BATCHELOR. 331r

PERSONS WISHING TO MAKE UP THEIR
HORSES FOR SALE OR SHOW,
SHOULD USE THE
"OPTIMUS" HORSE MIXTURE.
IT IS UNEQUALLED BY ANY OTHER MIXTURE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
JOHN HUME AND SONS,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
BRANCH—MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 563r

HALL'S for OIL CAKE and COTTON CAKE.
HALL'S for HORSE FEED.
HALL'S for CATTLE SPICE.
HALL'S for FINEST HUNGARIAN FLOUR.
HALL'S for FINEST CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.
HALL'S for FINEST NEW PROCESS FLOUR.
HALL'S for the CHEAPEST SUGARS.
HALL'S for the BEST SUGARS.
HALL'S for the CHEAPEST TEAS.
HALL'S for FINEST NEW SEASON TEA.
HALL'S for BEST ASSAM TEA.
HALL'S for FINEST DARJEILING TEA.
HALL'S for FINEST BUTTER.
HALL'S for BEST LARD.
HALL'S for MANNA CAKE.

HALL'S is the RIGHT SHOP for all who want a good Article combined with Cheapness.

STARCHES, BLUES, PATENT MEDICINES, and all PACKETED GOODS 10 to 50 per cent. Cheaper than the usual Price.

JOHN HALL, WHOLESALE GROCER,
ANNFIELD PLAIN. 289r

Business Announcements.

CONSETT FOR COLD!!!
THE 2 W.'S FOR WARM UNDERCLOTHING.
ALL-WOOL SHIRTS FROM 3/3.
SHETLAND WOOL VESTS AND PANTS FROM 2/6.
WOOL HOSE, LINED GLOVES, AND
SILK MUFFLERS IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT THE
2 W.'S HAT SHOP,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT, AND NEWCASTLE. 231r

HARPERLEY AND CATCHGATE STEAM AND } MILLS
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN, *VIA* L.

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE
MILLER AND CORN MERCHANT, FIELD SEEDSMAN, &c.,
HAS ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF
PURE LINSEED AND COTTON CAKES, WHOLE OR READY BROKEN.
INDIAN MEAL, PEA MEAL, BARLEY MEAL, BOXINGS, SHARPS, AND BRAN.
OATS, WHOLE AND CRUSHED, and FEEDING STUFFS of every Description.

THE CELEBRATED EXCELLO HORSE FEED,
Thoroughly Cleaned by New and Improved Machinery, Spiced, or otherwise, to order.
HOBSON'S IMPROVED CONDIMENT FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, POULTRY, STACKING, &c., Cheapest and Best in the Market.
HOBSON'S AROMATIC CALF FOOD, REARS CALVES WITHOUT MILK.
This Calf Meal is an excellent substitute for Milk, and what is of very great importance to Stock Breeders, it tends greatly to save Calves from that Inflammatory Fever commonly called Quarter-ill or Black Leg.
G. H.'S MIXTURE OF
PERMANENT CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS has been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturalists of the district upwards of thirty-eight years.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 427r

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

INDIA RUBBER STAMPS,
FOR Endorsing Envelopes, Cheques, and Postal Cards, Headings Notepapers, Marking Linen and Pictures, Stamping Monograms, Crests, and fac-similes of Signatures.
POCKET AND DATING STAMPS,
Price and Pattern Sheets Free on application.
WILLIAM COLDICOTT,
BRIDGEMAN STREET, WALSALL. 783s

WEDDING RINGS! WEDDING RINGS!
WE continue to present a Half-Dozen best Nickel Silver TEASPOONS to each PURCHASER of our Standard GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
F. A. AND E. WELCH,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN. 920

CHEAP STATIONERY DEPOT.
FOR
FANCY AND GENERAL STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT
JASPER COCKBURN,
STATIONER, NEWSAGENT, PRINTER, & BOOKBINDER,
13, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
London and other Daily Papers supplied to order
Books not in Stock, to be had on a short notice.

QUEENSLAND.
This young and increasing Colony offers Special Advantages to all classes, and the QUEENSLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE convey Passengers
BY STEAMER FOR
MAIL or other Steamers will be despatched from LONDON or PLYMOUTH fortnightly, by which ASSISTED PASSAGES will be granted to eligible Persons, such as Engineers, Farmers, Fitters, Engine Drivers, Railway Carriage Builders, Blacksmiths, Bricklayers, Stonemasons, Sawyers, Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Shoemakers, Tailors, Shipwrights, Farm Labourers, Domestic Servants, Gardeners, Vine Dressers, Road Makers, Miners, Quarrymen, Navvies, at the following rates:—
SECOND CABIN...£21 10s. | THIRD CLASS...£7.
Children under 12 years, half-price. Infants under 12 months, free. Persons not eligible for assisted passages will be taken at the following rates:—Second Cabin, £21 10s.; Third Class, £17.
For further particulars regarding Passages, Land Laws, and Resources of the Colony, apply to GILLATT, HANKEY, SEWELL & Co., 109, Leadenhall Street, London, and 12, Enfield Street, Glasgow; or to WILLIAM J. JOHNSON, Queensland Emigration Office, 96, High Street, Gateshead-on-Tyne, and to the Local Agents,
ADAM BRODIE,
Town Hall, Consett.
20u

GREAT BARGAINS!
AT
C. F. COOKE'S,
NOTED CHEAP SHOP,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.
ARRIVAL OF SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.
NEW DESIGNS IN MEN'S SUITS,
FROM 14s. 6d., 30s., and 39s. 6d.
BLACK WORSTED SUITS, FROM 24s. 6d.
BOYS' SUITS, FROM 2s. 6d.
GRAND LOT OF MEN'S FELT HATS and CAPS IN ALL THE LEADING SHAPES, ALL AT LOW PRICES.
C. F. COOKE, ANNFIELD PLAIN.

J. BATES,
JOINER, UNDERTAKER, AND FURNITURE BROKER.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE BOUGHT, SOLD OR EXCHANGED.
HARVEY STREET, CONSETT. 306s

C. E. THOMPSON,
MANUFACTURER OF INDIA RUBBER, STEEL, AND BRASS STAMPS, SELF-INKING DATERS AND NUMERATORS
PEN AND PENCIL STAMPS.
SELF-INKING LINEN MARKERS.
EMBOSSING PRESSES, METAL-BODIED RUBBER TYPE,
AUTOGRAPHS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, &c. 800s
9, GRAINGER ST., NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

JOHN WALKER & Co.,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS TO THE QUEEN,
GLASGOW.
BEG particularly to draw the attention of the Public to the superior quality of their Biscuits, which are manufactured only from the finest machines.
They submit a few of their Specialities, which are well worthy of a trial, viz:—Alberts, rich Tea, Wine, Sandringham, Water, Ginger Nuts, extra Tea, Digestive (rich and royal); also, their famed Scotch Farle (rich) and Scotch Oat Cakes (plain). These can be had from all Grocers, and from their Wholesale Agents,
CURRY & CO., CONSETT.

AMERICAN LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
BETWEEN
LIVERPOOL TO PHILADELPHIA,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND ALTERNATE SATURDAY.
First-class, full-powered Iron Steamships.
Accommodation for passengers equal to any European Line.
Passengers and Goods landed at Philadelphia on the Wharf of the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE SHORTEST AND BEST ROUTE TO THE WEST.
Apply to RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., 17 and 19, Water Street, Liverpool; ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett; E. SLOANE, Postmaster Blackhill; G. LEADBITTER, Catchgate, via Lintz Green; A. PHILLIPSON, Auctioneer, Dipton; W. ROBINSON & Co., Shipping Agents, Tow Law. 804

SHEEP DIPS. SHEEP DIPS
THOMAS MILNER,
DISPENSING AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST,
AT THE CENTRAL PHARMACY, CONSETT.
Respectfully draws the attention of Farmers to the TAR ELIXIR PRIZE MEDAL SHEEP DIP
Prepared by Messrs Nuss & Co., Darlington, for which he is sole Agent.
PRICE 7s. 6d. PER 100 SHEEP.
Also, the THYMO CRESOL UNIVERSAL PURIFIER, most excellent as a Disinfectant and Wash for Cattle.
Price 6d. and 1s. per Bottle, or 2s. 6d. per Quart.
T. M. is likewise Agent for BELL & RIDDLE'S, McDOUGALL'S, LITTLE & CO.'S, JEYES', COOPER'S, and WILSON and KITCHEN'S Sheep Dips.
ALTERATIVE CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES.
PURGING BALLS FOR HORSES.
FELLON AND CLEANSING DRINKS FOR CATTLE.
HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Milner's Dandelion and Podophyllyn Pills, excellent for the Stomach, and all diseases of the Liver.
Sarsaparilla Blood Purifying Mixture.
HOP BARK AND TONIC BITTERS IN 6d. PACKETS.
FINEST COD LIVER OIL. TASTELESS ITALIAN CASTOR OIL.
ORANGE QUININE WINE. QUININE AND IRON TONIC, &c.
CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE, 1s. per Bottle.
MILNER'S BLUE RIBBON WINE MIXTURE, 1s. PER BOTTLE.
BALSAMIC COUGH MIXTURE.
HAIR RESTORERS' PERFUMES, POMADES, TOILET REQUISITES IN GREAT VARIETY.
SPECTACLES TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS.
TRUSSES OF ALL SIZES.
Agent for MR LASSOTT'S Magnetic Belts, Chest Protectors, Knee Caps, &c., &c.
OILS, PAINTS, COLOURS, VARNISHES, AND CLEANING REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MILNER, CHEMIST,
OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE, CONSETT. 984u

NORTH-WEST DIVISION OF DURHAM.

COL. WILBRAHAM'S CANDIDATURE.

THE MEETING AT LANCHESTER.

The following is a report of the successful meeting held in the School-room, Lanchester, on Thursday week—Mr Geo. Hedley, J.P., in the chair—in the interests of Colonel Wilbraham, the Conservative candidate.

Col. WILBRAHAM expressed the pleasure he felt at meeting so many friends. He was glad to say he was going to win the battle, and the further he proceeded with his candidature the more convinced was he that victory was on their side. (Cheers.) He did not mean by that he was going to relax his efforts, and therefore he hoped his friends would be as energetic and pushing as they had hitherto been. If, however, the battle was lost, still the feeling shown him by not only those who professed Conservatism, but by Liberals, whom he might now call Constitutional friends, was so much, that he should never forget it, and what was more, it led him to fully believe the battle would not be lost. All his interests were there, and he had lived in that part of the world long enough to know all their wishes and requirements, and this was a great point to have a member—supposing he was returned—resident in their midst. So long as he lived in the division he should do what he could to meet the wishes of the constituents. (Hear.) He did not pretend to be a public speaker, but he at any rate managed to say what he meant, and to express his opinion upon any question of principle—(hear)—and was inclined to think that it was very much in one's favour not to be a great talker, as there were far too many in the House of Commons who talked too much. (Voice: "Big talkers and little workers.") He did not wish to come forward as a party man. He certainly belonged to the Conservative party, but he wished to look upon every question from an abstract point of view as to what was most likely to suit the country. (Hear.) He would now speak on foreign policy, and contrast the policy of Lord Beaconsfield's Government with that of the late Government. He could not say much about the policy of the present Government as yet, as they had not much time to do anything but what they had done was favourable to them. (Applause.) The Colonel then proceeded to refer to the action of Earl Beaconsfield in checking the advance of the Russians to Constantinople, which if they had occupied they would have obtained access to the great Archipelago, the Mediterranean, and so have intercepted our high-road to India. He also showed the inconsistency of Mr Gladstone in objecting to the vote of £6,000,000 required, and to the sending of £7,000 Indian troops from India to Malta, because on succeeding to office he obtained a vote of £11,000,000 and caused troops from India to be brought under similar circumstances. When Lord Beaconsfield was in power, he not only checked the onward march of Russia to India, ... down a scientific frontier, and a railway to Quetta. When Mr Gladstone came into office, he allowed Russia to resume her onward march, and ridiculed the fears expressed as "Merv"-ousness; but events had shown there were good grounds for this so-called "Merv"-ousness, as Russia had not only taken Khiva, but Merv, and was now close to the gates of Herat, and on the borders of India. Mr Gladstone also ordered the rails to Quetta to be pulled up; but on seeing the rapid advance of Russia—evidently perceiving himself to be wrong in his opinion—gave an order for the rails to be laid down again, and now the "scientific frontier" he so much derided was becoming an accomplished fact, as commissioners are at present engaged in laying down the boundary lines by which means India could be secured from invasion. He was told the other day, that the Russian Ambassador, speaking to a person in Rome, said of Mr Gladstone, "Of course we like him, because he makes everything so very easy for us; but if we were Englishmen we should hate him." (Applause.) When Lord Beaconsfield resigned, Egypt was in a very satisfactory state. It was under what was called "the dual control," which was eulogised by Lord Granville and Mr Gladstone. So that the administration of the dual control was not thought to be a bad thing of either party. Now before the 1880 election, Lord Beaconsfield bought Suez Canal shares, which Mr Gladstone characterised as a "ridiculous complication of their finances." Well, Lord Beaconsfield paid £23 a-share, and it altogether amounted to four millions. Mr Gladstone was asked in the House in 1881, what was the value of the shares, and he confessed they were then worth £78 a-share, and the whole value of shares was over £12,000,000. (Applause.) Therefore there was not that error of judgment on the part of Lord Beaconsfield as alleged by Mr Gladstone. (Hear.) After the Liberal Administration came into power there came discontent in Egypt. Arabi rebelled, Alexandria was bombarded, and no sooner did the bombardment commence than the French retired, not approving of the course adopted. A riot ensued in Alexandria and four millions worth of property destroyed, which might have been obviated by the landing of a few troops. (Hear.) Then came the course of events which they all knew, the taking of Tel-el-Kebir by Gen. Wolseley with 13,000 troops, the capture of Arabi, the appearance of the Madhi on the scene, the massacre of the various garrisons, the sending of Gen. Gordon to relieve Khartoum, the melancholy state in which he was left to his fate, his urgent appeals for help, his noble resolve not to desert the poor people whom he had pledged to rescue, the prognosticating policy of Mr Gladstone's Government; Gen. Gordon's urgent appeals for help, the Nile expedition, and Gordon's tragic end, with the slaughter of a great part of the garrison, all through the "too late" policy of the Liberal Government. Surely the people of England would not forget these things. He had pointed out that Mr Gladstone had caused the rails leading to Afghanistan to be pulled up in India, and then laid down again; whilst on the other hand, he caused rails to be laid down in the direction of Berber—the route that should have first been taken to relieve Khartoum—and then pulled them up again. This seemed to be a curious sort of policy. (Hear.) They would also be well aware of the disastrous policy pursued by Mr Gladstone's Government in respect to the Transvaal, and the way they had allowed the Boers to treat them, not only to the prejudice of the English colonists, but to the indignation of Gen. Roberts, who had been sent out to uphold the power of England, and on his arrival ordering him to return home. This was the history of their foreign policy during the late Liberal Government. If experience would teach the people of this country anything, the events of the last five years would teach them that they were not safe in the hands of Liberals. (Loud applause.) He would now say a few words on another question of importance, and of much interest to him. He had been some time in Australia, and he knew what was the feeling there, and in the other colonies. The colonists were most loyal. (Cheers.) They were devoted to the "Home country," and spoke of England as their "home" even although bred and reared abroad. Their loyalty and devotion was strongly shown when we were in difficulties in the Soudan, for they sent a contingent from New South Wales of splendid men, absolutely free of expense. (Hear.) And had it not been refused, the other colonies would have done the same. (Applause.) Their patriotism was not dead. Certainly they were law-abiding and Constitutional, but they were practical men. If they were humbugged and played with, and treated like children and not like grown-up sons and daughters, we should run a great risk of losing them. If we wish our trade to prosper in England we must attend to foreign policy, and be more closely drawn to our colonies. (Applause.) Now, there was the New Guinea question which had excited great bitterness amongst our Australian brethren through the policy of the Liberal Government. The northern colonists had reason to believe that the German Government proposed to colonise part of New Guinea and make it into a penal settlement. They were, of course, exceedingly anxious that this should not take place, and therefore they sent to New Guinea a gentleman whom he knew personally, Mr Chester, and authorised him, in the Queen's name, to plant the English flag and take possession of that portion of the country which did not belong to the Dutch. Well, he did this, and despatched his reasons for doing so, and asked the Government to confirm what had been done. Lord Derby, then Colonial Secretary, however, declined, and said there was no danger of Germany doing anything of the kind. What was the result? Why the Germans stepped in and took the whole of the northern part of New Guinea. It was to be hoped the Germans would not make it into a place for convicts, but there was great fear in Australia that they would have such unpleasant neighbours. The refusal of Lord Derby in a great measure weakened the tie of loyalty which the colonies had for them. (Hear.) He therefore said it was of the greatest importance to encourage good feeling between us and the colonies, as they must depend upon their colonies as against their adversaries or enemies, while on the other hand they wanted their trade to keep this small country going. (Applause.) As to the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church and free education questions, they all knew his opinions. Mr Chamberlain had started this disestablishment question, but he had brought a hornet's nest about his ears, and now he was anxious to hush it up, by saying that the subject would not come on in the next Parliament; but they knew perfectly well it was not true, and that he was only lulling them into false security. (Cheers.) Lord Salisbury told them the Church was in imminent danger. The Liberation Society were at the bottom of the movement, and sent circulars to all the Liberal candidates, and put the pressure upon them to make them vote for disestablishment. There were 480 Liberal candidates pledged to vote for disestablishment, and if those Liberal candidates got into power in the next House of Commons, would they not immediately bring on the question? Certainly they would. The electors, however, were not to be hoodwinked. The Church of England and the Roman Catholics were aroused, and he believed the whole body of Nonconformists were also, though some had had the question misrepresented to them, but he hoped they would come round. It was really a question of religion against atheism. (Applause.) He felt strongly on this point, and he also felt he should win by a great majority. (Applause.)

Mr E. J. WALKER, Shotley Bridge, in proposing a resolution of confidence in the Colonel, spoke in high terms of the address just delivered. The Colonel had one serious fault—he was too straightforward—(laughter)—which was a fault in a candidate, but was a virtue in a member of the House of Commons. (Applause.) Their selection of Col. Wilbraham would redound to their credit, as they would have sent an honest man to represent them. (Renewed applause.) They had all heard something about his character. He did not promise all sorts of things at different meetings to all sorts of men. If he could not conscientiously support a motion or a measure he would distinctly tell them he could not, if he felt he could not, and give his reasons. If he promised he would fulfil. That was the sort of man they wanted. (Applause, and a voice: "We want no Midlothian promises.") They did not want straying barristers running about the country, and had not a farthing in it, but who wished to see to their own interests. (Hear.) Col. Wilbraham had no interest of his own to serve, and his highest aspiration was to benefit his country and this constituency in particular. (Applause.) As to the Disestablishment of the church, he might say that he was a member of a club at which Mr Labouchere was a member, and before that gentleman was a member of Parliament, on one occasion in the smoke-room, he said, "I would like to see every church and chapel turned into a gymnasium, and every parson's house into a public library." (Sensation.) Mr Labouchere and his *confrere*, Mr Bradlaugh, were Liberationists, and if there were 300 such gentlemen in the House of Commons, where would our churches and chapels be? Why they would be converted into gymnasiums and libraries. Therefore it clearly showed what the Liberationists meant. When the Church went everything else would go in time, as other religious communities would be affected. As Churchmen they must stand by their Church and hand it down intact to posterity. It was the Church in which they were brought up, baptised, and was bound to them by the dearest ties, and it was the Church they hoped would say the last sad rites over them. Let them hand it down to their successors free and unfettered. He felt so strongly on this question, that he was led to say—if she was seriously attacked, then let every clergyman stand at the door of his Church, and call his parishioners together, and declare that if the Church must be taken it should be over their bodies. (Applause.)

Rev F. W. GLYN, vicar of Lanchester, in seconding, did not think a clergyman should be at a political meeting, but at the same time he considered there was a duty even higher and beyond that principle at this particular time. They had a very serious question before them, and, as Col. Wilbraham said, he would vote against Disestablishment, he would therefore stand by his side—(applause)—and give him all the moral support he could. As regarded politics, he had none; because a clergyman, to be the people's friend, had no right to favour one side of politics more than another, and he simply stood before them, as he believed, with all his soul in the Church of England, and that he thought it was time to speak out. (Applause.) Mr Jones in his address said something about the land belonging to the Church being taken away, but the idea of the Liberation Society was to take everything. They would take the Cathedrals, declaring them to be national property, and should be used for the use of the State. They would take all the Churches built before 1818—as, for instance, their Church in Lanchester, and have it placed under the charge of a Parochial Board, and that Board might sell to the highest bidder. They would also take the land, houses, and everything, their greed being so great. Then there came two questions—who would gain by Disestablishment and who would lose? He could not tell who would be gainers. It would not be Nonconformists, for they would be harmed instead of benefitted. It would not harm the parson, as he would be pensioned off and have, as it were, his arm in a sling, going about like a disabled soldier—(laughter)—and finishing his life as fast as he could. (Renewed laughter.) The people who would suffer most by the change would be the poor, as the Church properly worked was the Church of the poor. (Hear.) If a clergyman did his duty, the poor people would have a friend to go to at all times. (Applause.) It did not matter whether they went to Church or chapel, they had a perfect right to demand that the clergymen should do his duty to them. That was why the Church was national. It was because everyone had a right to go into Church; and everyone had an interest in that Church. What they had to do at this crisis was to stand by the candidate who would speak out for what was right. He considered it their positive duty to stand up for the man who is in favour of the cause of God and religion. (Loud applause.)

The motion was then put and carried unanimously, amid loud cheers.

Col. WILBRAHAM briefly replied, and moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was given with enthusiasm, and the meeting terminated with three cheers for the Colonel.

MEETING AT BURNHOPE.

On Thursday se'nnight, Col. Wilbraham addressed a crowded meeting in the School-room, Burnhope Colliery. Mr U. A. Ritson occupied the chair, and he was supported by the following gentlemen: W. Hedley, Esq., Rev R. Brent, Messrs W. Dickinson, J. T Forster, J. Fairley, H. Greener, W. Johnson, J. Wilkinson, W. Gray, J. Lumley, and others.

The CHAIRMAN said this was the first political meeting ever held at Burnhope, and he was glad to have the privilege and pleasure of introducing Col. Wilbraham. (Applause.) Many of them would have the opportunity of voting for the first time, and he hoped all would exercise the privilege themselves, and not be led away by outsiders. If Col. Wilbraham's views were in harmony with their own, then accord him their hearty support at the poll, and return him as their member. (Cheers.) He was not a stranger to them—they did not want to be represented by a barrister from London who knew nothing of their wants. Colonel Wilbraham knew their requirements, and is prepared to faithfully represent their interests. He hoped nothing would be said during the contest to hurt anyone—they intended to fight fair and above the belt. They had in Col. Wilbraham one of the best candidates in this county, and he had no doubt but that the gallant Colonel would be their member. (Prolonged cheers.)

Col. WILBRAHAM, who was received with cheers, said he had already had two meetings that day, and he hoped they would excuse him from going deeply into details. He came forward to represent moderate constitutionalism (loud cheers), and not extreme measures, which are not for the good of the community at large. (Cheers.) Reform should be gradual, and improved step by step, instead of taking great leaps that would land them they knew not where. (Cheers.) He claimed this advantage over the other candidate—that when he was not at London representing their interests, they would have him at their own elbow. (Cheers.) The Colonel then explained his views on free trade, free education, disestablishment and disendowment. Regarding the latter, many people thought if the Church was swept away tithes would be abolished, but they were completely mistaken, for the tithes would still have to be paid—to the state; and he asked them which would be the most lenient landlord? (Cheers.) The Colonel also gave his views on Sunday closing, opening of museums on the Sabbath, the land question, and the London coal dues, his opinions being received with cheers.

Rev R. BRENT, who was loudly cheered, moved the usual resolution of confidence in the Colonel. He had never before taken any active part in a political meeting, and he did not think that Conservatives were always right and Liberals always wrong, but when a Society boasted that there are 490 candidates for Parliament, however, dead against the Church, it would not be just to give silent consent to their action. At a recent meeting attended by the Bishop of Durham, Sir H. Wilkinson and the Dean of Durham, who are great Liberals, they said it was time every Churchman—whatever his political opinions were—should come forward and oppose those candidates who were set against the Church. This was his reason for supporting Col. Wilbraham because he knew him to be a truly conscientious man, having at heart the moral, temporal, and spiritual welfare of the people, and would do all in his power to further the interests of the working man. (Cheers.)

Mr MIDDLETON BROWN, a workman, in seconding, had great pleasure in hearing Col. Wilbraham's views and clear ideas upon the subject of depression of trade. He had seen wages as low as they were now, but never knew work so bad to get. They wanted an alteration in the House of Commons, and they were in a position to make that change if every man would only set his shoulder to the wheel. They must try by every legitimate means to put Col. Wilbraham in at the head of the poll. (Cheers.) They required, not a small majority, but a large one, to show they had the welfare of the country at heart (cheers), for Col. Wilbraham will do all he can to further the interests of the British working man, and do for him what he is not able to do for himself. (Cheers.) He knows the requirements of both sides of the globe, and a man who possesses that knowledge is the fittest to represent them in the House of Commons. (Cheers.) There had been a lot of bungling and expense incurred during the last five years to no purpose, and if they returned the same representatives or rather "non-representatives," they would be no better off. (Cheers.)

No amendment being proposed, the resolution was put, and only one hand—a youth in knickerbockers—was held up against it.

The COLONEL, returning thanks, said if that one who was against him had any grievance, and would only come to him, he would try to win the one over. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN said it was the most unanimous political meeting he ever attended. They did not know what an unanimous meeting is in Newcastle. (Laughter.) It augured well for the success of the Colonel, and he hoped that in a few weeks he would be their member. (Applause.)

The meeting closed with three hearty cheers for the Colonel.

STORMY MEETING AT DIPTON.

At a largely-attended meeting of miners held in the United Methodist Free School-room, Dipton, on Friday evening, Colonel Wilbraham was the principal speaker, being supported by Mr E. J. Walker, Shotley Bridge (who was called to the chair); Rev J. W. Mitchell, Leadgate; Rev R. Tuson, Dipton; Messrs J. W. Walton-Wilson, J.P., and Wm. Dickinson, Shotley Bridge; Dr Compton, Dipton; G. Leadbitter, Catchgate, &c.

The CHAIRMAN, in his prefatory remarks, said it was the bitterest moment in his life when the adjacent collieries belonging to the firm of Messrs Dickinson and Co., upon which so many workers depended, were closed. He need not enter into the question as to why they were stopped, but he assured his hearers that it was beyond his power to keep them going, otherwise he would have only been too glad to do so, had he been enabled. He made this personal explanation because it was due to them. He experienced the greatest pleasure in introducing Col. Wilbraham as the first Conservative candidate (hisses) for that Division; inasmuch as it appeared for a long time that Mr Atherley Jones—(prolonged cheering)—was allowed to have a "walk over." The Chairman, commenting upon the patient hearing hitherto accorded to Colonel Wilbraham, attributed this to a change in their mental calibre, the beneficial results of education, which was in striking contrast to the times when brickbats were the usual mode of argument. (Laughter.) Mr Gladstone (loud cheers) in 1880 made grand promises, but trade was in such a depressed state at present that it could not possibly be worse, and he did not see how it could be improved—(Voice: "By turning out the Conservatives")—unless the Conservative Government, if returned to power, could formulate some scheme for enhancing the prosperity of our trade.

Col. WILBRAHAM, who met with a pretty favourable reception, remarked that it was a pleasure to be able to address mixed audiences of Conservatives and Liberals without fear of any personal attacks taking place. He attributed this fact to the independence of character, and the manliness of the Northern miners, ironworkers, and agriculturalists, who were now disposed to listen to both sides of the question and still be friends. (Applause.) They might differ on political matters, without differing personally. He knew there was a strong feeling in that district against his views; but he would endeavour to express his opinions in a straightforward manner, without assailing anyone. He was quite agreeable to leave the issue of the contest with the electors. If the majority preferred Mr Atherley Jones, he would willingly accept the verdict of the constituency, or *vice versa*. (Cheers.) The difference between the political parties had been aptly described to him by an Irishman—"Liberals promised everything and the people received nothing. The Tories promised nothing, and the people got what they desired." (Laughter and cheers.) The Colonel dwelt fully on County Government as a vital question to be considered by the next Parliament. He contended that residents in different counties were better able to manage local affairs than Imperial bodies in London, besides County Government would entail a vast saving expense, time, and labour, involved in travelling to and from the Metropolis. Moreover, bodies in London did not know the varied requirements of the different counties' questions relegated to them. The question to be relegated to County Boards should include Local Option, improved sanitary dwellings, &c. Although a few people were honestly and conscientiously opposed to vaccination—owing possibly to the defective operations performed upon some of their children—still in the face of the almost unanimity of opinions of the doctors, and from what they observed in their every-day experience, he believed that vaccination was a preventative to the epidemic of small-pox. Touching upon free trade, the Colonel maintained that it was not right for the miners to get coal, and then send it out so cheaply to foreign lands—(Voice: "The demand is increasing.") Yes; but they did not get the benefit of it. (Cheers.) The day might come when they would require the whole of this coal they were sending so cheaply abroad themselves. The candidate was proceeding to state that Nonconformist ministers could not perform marriages in their chapels without the presence of the registrar—(Cries of "Shame" and interruption.)—The Chairman, in appealing for order, said: Some gentlemen in the right hand corner of the room have apparently come for the express purpose of disturbing the meeting. They were keeping up a continual fire of running remarks. If they did not like to hear Colonel Wilbraham they were at perfect liberty to leave the room. (Disorder, and a voice: "Will you provide seats for those standing before us. We cannot see?")—The Chairman: The room is not mine. I cannot provide seats—(The voice: "There are plenty of forms somewhere." Another voice: "Gan and lyuk after 'em, then," and laughter.)—The Colonel (resuming) said it was formerly the custom of Church of England clergymen to solemnise marriages, and registrars only came into operation 45 years ago. He did not think, however, that Nonconformist ministers should be at any disabilities with their clerical brethren. (Hear, and applause.) They could really keep their own registers, and be placed on an equality with clergymen. (Cheers.) While absolutely in favour of the Sunday Closing of public-houses, in the matter of the opening of parks and museums on the Sabbath, he wished to be guided entirely by the voice of the constituency, and since he commenced his campaign he was convinced that the larger portion of the electors were against such a measure, therefore he would oppose it. (Applause, and a voice: "That's fair.")

Questions being invited, an Elector in front stood up, and was essaying to make a speech, when the CHAIRMAN intervened, and requested that all queries should be short and precise, otherwise the candidate would be kept there all night.

The ELECTOR: Well, I can make a very long speech, or a short one. (Cheers, laughter, and hisses.) I want to know the Colonel's opinions on our National Debt and perpetual pensions? (Applause.)

Col. WILBRAHAM: My opinion of the National Debt, is that I am very sorry we have it. (Laughter and cheers.) I do not see how we can get rid of it, and the best thing we can do is to try and reduce and not increase it. (Cheers and a voice: "Abolish it.") No, we cannot abolish the debt. (Some disturbance here ensued, and the CHAIRMAN had great difficulty in restoring order.) The Elector in question said he would make a speech afterwards on the subject of perpetual pensions. (Cheers, hisses, and uproar.)

Mr J. W. TAYLOR then put questions to the candidate, relative to Local Option, which the COLONEL said he was not in position to answer. Mr Taylor thereupon affirmed that the candidate must be ignorant of political matters if he could not make up his mind. (Cheers, hooting, and hisses.)

The CHAIRMAN (to the speaker): You must ask questions please—(disorder; and a voice: "You'd better keep your seat, Mr Chairman.") If I sit down I shall leave the chair, if I'm not supported. (More disturbances, and cries of "Order," "Chair," &c.)

Col. WILBRAHAM: I only tell you that I have not made up my mind on the subject of Local Option. (Cries of "Oh," and derisive cheers.)

Mr TAYLOR: Is it because you have not made up your mind upon the information before you, or are you so ignorant of political matters? (Hisses and applause.)

Col. WILBRAHAM: Well, call it ignorant of political matters if you like. (Cheers.)

Mr TAYLOR: That is just what I want. Some opinions are on one side, and some on another. Are you prepared to grant greater facilities for working classes having better dwellings? (Cheers.)

The COLONEL: Yes. Lord Salisbury has forshadowed a Bill for making the landlords more responsible for the condition of their dwellings than hitherto. (Applause.)

Mr TAYLOR also desired to know what the Colonel's opinion was respecting the rating of house property. He explained that if a working man expended a few hundred pounds in building a house, it is taxed to the very utmost; but if a speculator invests as many thousands in a public concern, he does not pay a fraction towards the rates. (Dissent.)

Col. WILBRAHAM thought when property was taxed, it was only right that those investing money in shares should be rated in proportion. (Cheers.)

Other questions were asked relative to the subject of Church Disestablishment, and the subsequent downfall of Nonconformity, the CHAIRMAN alleging that he had seen the questioner before at other meetings.

The individual alluded to repudiated this accusation, and declared that he was a native of Dipton. That was a public meeting, and he had a perfect right to put his question and demand an answer. (A scene of indescribable commotion arose, personal recriminations being hurled in all directions.) After tranquility was restored, Mr TAYLOR (addressing the audience) averred that the candidate had no right to publish broadcast such predictions that Nonconformity would fall in case the Church was Disestablished—statements which had not a shadow of foundation. (Cheers and hisses.)

Col. WILBRAHAM said he firmly believed that Nonconformity would fall after the Disestablishment of the Church. (Cheers and hisses.) The attacks came from the Liberation Society, which was almost excessively composed of infidels—not Dissenters. (Renewed uproar, and shouts of "Bosh," "Nonsense," &c.)

The noise having again subsided, Mr W. ROBSON enquired, if the Colonel was in favour of the abolition of oaths in Parliament and in the Courts of Justice? The querist stated that after witnesses had taken oaths in the Police Courts, they swore some of the blackest lies on the face of the earth. (Renewed disorder, when the Chairman interposed.) Mr Robson: I did not ask the Chairman. (Uproar.) I put the question to Col. Wilbraham. (More disturbance.)

The COLONEL: I shall certainly decline to vote for the Affirmation Bill. (Loud cheers and hisses.)

Mr ROBSON: Will you vote for the admission of Mr Bradlaugh into Parliament?—Candidate: Certainly not. (Further hissing and cheering.)

Mr ROBSON: Will you support an Affirmation Bill provided Mr Bradlaugh is not elected an M.P.?—Candidate: I shall not. (More uproar, and the Chairman once more intervened.)—Mr Robson: I certainly object to the Chairman making a speech when he won't allow other people to do so. (Cries of "Sit down," "Shut up," &c.)

An ELECTOR, whose name did not transpire, said, with regard to the Colonel's statement that the Church was not State-supported, until the candidate could prove something else, they would believe him to be telling deliberate falsehoods. (Sensation, uproar, and cries of "Shame.")—The Colonel: I cannot congratulate that gentleman upon his courtesy and civility. (Cries of "Chuck him out," &c.)

An elderly person named BROWN next submitted a series of questions bearing upon the revenues derived by the Church from the minerals under Lanchester Common. (Voice: "It was an Act of Parliament.") It was said the Church was endowed by private individuals, but these rights were given by the King or the Crown.—Another auditor asked the Colonel if he would vote for an Act of Parliament abolishing the payment of rents for minerals to the Bishop of Durham?—Other interrogations were to the effect that when the minerals were worked out and the ground subsided, houses and other properties were damaged, and the parties responsible ought to pay compensation for the injuries thus caused. (Cheers.)

The COLONEL said that the Lanchester Common Act was a somewhat peculiar one, but he considered that the parties ought to pay compensation for damage done to the surface. (Renewed cheers.)

Mr BROWN said that places of worship had been damaged in this fashion, and yet the trustees could not get compensation from the parties liable—the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The COLONEL said an action of that description had recently been settled in the Law Courts. Of course, whether the parties ought to be recompensed or not, when the land was purchased, they knew the conditions, and built at their own risk. (Murmurs of disapprobation.)

Mr BROWN: It is the only land we can buy unless we go to California or somewhere else. (Cheers.)

The COLONEL said this was an argumentive question, and required some consideration.

Mr T. GATISS, as a Republican, enquired if the people of the country had a right to choose their rulers?

The COLONEL: The people have now the power of choosing their rulers. They select the Government returned to power, and it is a well-known fact that the Queen never opposes her Ministers when she knows that they are carrying out the will of the country. (Cheers.)

Mr GATISS: But she has power to veto such measures. (Hisses.)

The COLONEL said that the Government of England had always prospered under a Monarchy, and he did not feel disposed to advocate any change. (Loud cheers.)

Mr GATISS, amid some commotion, declared that the candidate was afraid to answer his question. (Cheers, hisses, and a voice: "You're a coward.")—The COLONEL: Don't let us have any hissing, gentlemen.

Replying to the question—"Are you in favour of Home Rule for Ireland?"—Col. WILBRAHAM said he did not approve of the dismemberment of the empire——(The Interrogator: "That is not answering my question.")—The Colonel: Well, I don't seem to satisfy you with my answers at all. (Laughter.) I am prepared to extend the same privileges to Ireland as we possess in England. (Loud cheers.)

Mr TAYLOR again arose, despite the disorder, and made some strong remarks upon the action of the Lords in opposing the last Franchise Bill, and asserted that their demand for an accompanying Redistribution Bill was merely a hoax. (Hisses and applause.) The Tories claimed credit for drafting the Redistribution Bill, but it was originally prepared by Sir C. Dilke. (The speaker's remarks met with a perfect storm of howls, hooting, and applause.)

AN ELECTOR: Are you in favour of applying the lash to criminals for outrages upon females?—The Colonel: Most decidedly I am. (Continued applause.)

A variety of other questions were presented, including the payment of money towards maintaining the amusements and luxuries of the Royal Family, while thousands of working men were on the verge of starvation; the increase of taxation by the Tories; and the Reform of the House of Lords, and eventually as they were plied with rapid succession, several interrogators standing on their feet at once, and claiming the precedence to "heckle" the candidate, the CHAIRMAN exercised the *Cloture*, considering that sufficient questions had been put. This action provoked groans and hisses, and the excitable scene which followed baffles description, some persons calling out that the questions were getting too hot for the candidate, and that he could not answer them. In the midst of the tumult, however, the Rev J. W. MITCHELL arose, and offered a few remarks, but he was greeted with hooting and hisses, and a general stamping of feet. One individual accused the rev. gentleman of hissing at him, but Mr Mitchell explained that he did not hiss him, but the person who preceded him with a question. This allegation was denied, as the questioner said that the rev. gentleman hissed him, the interrogator before him having already resumed his seat. (Cheers and hisses.)—Mr Mitchell said there must have been some misunderstanding, and he was extremely sorry if he had hissed at the gentleman alluded to. (Disorder.) If the meeting would allow him to explain——(interruption, and cries of "No" and "Yes.") During his long intercourse with working men, he never before came in contact with one who so far forgot himself and overstepped the bounds of decency by insulting a gentleman—by giving the lie direct to Col. Wilbraham. (Another disorderly scene followed, and Mr Robson objected to Mr Mitchell making a speech, when other people had been refused a hearing.)

The CHAIRMAN: I think you gentlemen in that corner there have had a very fair innings. You have spoken your share to-night. (Cries of dissent, several voices exclaiming "We have some questions to put yet.")

Mr J. W. WALTON-WILSON, in proposing a vote of thanks to Col. Wilbraham, thought the candidate had answered all questions fairly and satisfactorily. ("No, no;" "He's not answered my questions," and continued uproar.)

Dr COMPTON rose with the object of seconding the proposition, but he was met with yells, groans, and shouts, the noise being quite deafening. While the speaker was being hissed and hooted, there were cries of "boo," "Where's the whiskey bottle," &c. The doctor smiled blandly, and clapped his hands, and although he uttered a few sentences, his words were entirely drowned in the tumult. After this commotion was kept up for a few moments, the Chairman said it was apparent the audience refused to hear them further, and, he declared the meeting closed, without submitting the resolution. The Chairman abruptly vacated the chair, and the candidate and his supporters retired into the ante-room. Simultaneously, a rush was made for the rostrum, the crowd almost upsetting the reporter's table, and amid the turmoil and confusion, Mr Simmons (White-le-Head) clapped himself in the chair, voices exclaiming "What reet hes thoo to be i' the chair," "Get oot, man," &c.

Mr TAYLOR mounted a form, and proposed Mr Atherley Jones as a fit and proper person to represent that constituency in Parliament, in preference to Col. Wilbraham. (Cheers and hisses.)

Mr ROBSON seconded, and others supported the motion, which was carried with vociferous applause, cheers being given for Atherley Jones and hisses and groans for Wilbraham. Meanwhile the candidate was standing at the back part of the room, and before taking his departure, bowed his acknowledgments to the audience. Another rush was made for the door, and in obtaining egress several persons were seriously crushed in ascending the stone steps. The boisterous proceedings ended amid tremendous excitement.

GREAT MEETING AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.

On Saturday night, Col. Wilbraham (by special invitation) addressed a meeting of the electors in the Co-operative Hall, Annfield Plain. The building was crowded to excess, about 1,200 people being present. The chair was occupied by Mr Robert L. Armstrong (of the firm of the Messrs T. and R. Armstrong, Newcastle.)

The CHAIRMAN, in opening, said they would all be aware of the close association he had with the collieries in the immediate district, and he could assure them that coals raised at these collieries were chiefly shipped to foreign countries. He knew from his own knowledge, that foreign countries were in a great measure dissatisfied, and had a want of confidence in England, and thus in the making of contracts there was more difficulty than there used to be. This was a question which would be more fully explained by Col. Wilbraham, and it was one that they must thoroughly consider before they recorded their votes at the election. If there was a want of confidence between this country and foreign nations, they would find their collieries—as at present—had great difficulty in working full time, and if this dissatisfaction continued to exist by foreign countries they (the miners) would not find so much employment as they desired. Colonel Wilbraham, was by experience and education, closely associated with them, and in this way was easy to be approached in any case of political difference should he be returned by them as a member of Parliament, and was especially fitted to represent their grievances in the House of Commons.

Col. WILBRAHAM, who was favourably received, said he had been already in their midst, and when invited to again address them, he very gladly did so, and he fixed the meeting to be held on a Saturday, so that all might be able to come and hear him. With one exception he had been most kindly received wherever he had gone—(cheers)—every one having given him the greatest attention. Some had undoubtedly differed from him in their views, and small blame to them for doing so, for he was quite willing for other people to differ from him, as he did not lay down his opinions as better than another man's, but his opinion was shared in by a great number of people in the division, and it was a question as to which side had the majority. (Murmurs of disapprobation.) He had been speaking for some time in different parts of the Division, and therefore had very little of what was new to say. There was one question, however, which he might refer to—that of Free Trade. They had Free Trade, but other nations did not seem inclined to adopt it. Many persons in the country were inclined to say to other nations, "So long as you put a duty on our goods, we will put a duty on some of yours." He did not think of putting a duty on articles of food, or raw materials, but they might do very well in compelling other nations to take off their hostile tariffs by saying we would put a tax on the luxuries they sent—such things as wine and silk. There were £10,000,000 worth of silk brought into the country each year. A duty might be put on this class of articles, because those who purchased silk could afford to pay a little more for it than they were accustomed. (Hear.) Those who drank wine could afford to pay more for it, and he was inclined to put a duty on ladies' and gentlemen's gloves. Then there was French china and glass, and leather manufactured (not the raw material), and many other things which would bear duty without being felt by the majority of the population. Now his object in this was to force the foreigner to take off his duty. (Hear.) This was the only way in which Free Trade was the best thing, but let it be Free Trade all round. Let them try what he had proposed, and if it did not succeed in the great object in view, there was nothing to prevent them dropping it. It would not ruin them, but in point of fact they would obtain in the meantime the taxation and make the foreigner feel that they could bring pressure to bear upon them, and this was one way of bringing about absolute Free Trade. (Cheers.) Proceeding to the question of county government, he remarked that owing to the great and increasing work of the House of Commons, he believed that County Boards would be established to deal with many things which had hitherto been attended to by Parliament, such as the pollution of rivers, industrial schools, asylums for imbeciles, the large schools for children of the poor, and in sanitary matters. At present the drainage in many pit villages was very deficient, and ought to be attended to, as well as the dwellings. No doubt County Boards would be well able to take this matter in hand and deal with it in a satisfactory manner. Another thing—the great question of Local Option—would be relegated to such Boards. The question of Sunday Closing, upon which he had made many enquiries, he found that the mass of the people were in favour of such a measure, therefore if returned he would vote for it. (Cheers.) There had been of late much discussion on the subject of land, and no doubt there had been a great deal of difficulty and expense in obtaining land, and in transferring it. He thought there would be adopted some new scheme by which they would be able to register the titles of land as belonging to certain people. And when that registration took place it would make it very much easier to sell and transfer land, because they would be able to go straight to the register office and find all out about it. There was now an Act which limited the amount of solicitor's charges for the transfer of land, and therefore he believed very soon they would get land sold cheaper than at present. The land bore greater taxation than it should do, and therefore was not good property for a poor man. The question of entail was a mistake, and should be done away with as much as possible. (Cheers.) He would do what he could to advocate the easy transfer of land from one person to another so that they might be able to sell and buy it like other goods and chattels. It must be borne in mind that the possession of plots of land was not so remunerative as people imagined. In France, where land was not only divided but sub-divided and persons had little bits of property, but living there was a great drudgery. In fact, it was very difficult to get a living. The people there worked twelve and fourteen hours a day, and their wives had to work like beasts of burden. The Colonel, referring to the Criminal Law Amendment Act, observed as to whether Mr Stead had taken the best course or not in regard to this subject it was not for him to say. It was an open question, but at the same time the Act had undoubtedly done a great deal of good, and he would go further than what was laid down in the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and say that when a man committed a serious offence on tiny little children, he should be well flogged. (Cheers.) As to the question of increased inspection of mines, it had its drawbacks, as well as its advantages. Of course that which added to the cost of coal must necessarily diminish the profit of both employers and workmen. But in this case that was not a very large consideration, and the great point to be attained was—if there was to be inspections—and there must be—it must be by practical men. There ought to be selected—he did not care what class they came from—the best man who was practical and well able to do the work, as well as theoretically. (Continued cheers.) They should be men who had been all their lives associated with mines, for they were the most likely to understand the working of the same. (Hear.) There were plenty of men, no doubt, who had passed the best of examinations, and who, so long as everything went smoothly, did their work exceedingly well, but if a catastrophe, or a serious accident occurred, then he (Col. Wilbraham) said "Give me the old pitman." (Cheers.)

Several questions were asked. One was:—"Will you vote for or against any measure seeking to impose an income tax on the business of Co-operative Societies, or any other measure against the free working of such societies?—(Signed), Philip Reay."

Col. WILBRAHAM replied he was not thoroughly acquainted with the details of the subject, but he should say if it was purely a Co-operative Society it should not be taxed, but if it was worked at a profit for the benefit of any particular people then it should pay income tax. (Hear.)

Another question—"Seeing that the present method of sustaining the Royal family costs such an enormous sum to the revenue of the country, would you support a bill saying that none be paid except to the reigning King or Queen?" (Hear and applause.)

Col. WILBRAHAM: This is a subject about which there is some misrepresentation. I think, if you look back to history, you will find when King William IV. came to the throne, all the Crown lands belonging to the Sovereign were handed over to Parliament, and the income of these lands was given to the nation, and the nation pays for the support of the Royal family, but the nation pays less for the support of the Royal family than it receives from the Crown lands. Therefore the nation is no loser. I believe the Crown lands are worth many thousand pounds a year more than is paid to the Royal family. (Cheers and dissent.)

AN ELECTOR: Who gave the working man his vote? (Cheers, and cries of "Gladstone," "Disraeli.")

Col. WILBRAHAM: Mr Disraeli passed the Franchise Bill of 1867, by which he gave the present borough franchise; and he foreshadowed with that borough franchise the assimilation of the county franchise. (Cheers.)

Mr INDIAN: Was not a bill brought in by Mr Trevelyan in 1867, coupled with a Redistribution of Seats Bill, and thrown out by the Tories. (Cheers.)

Col. WILBRAHAM: That bill was brought in by Mr Trevelyan in 1872, and Mr Gladstone opposed it. (Loud cheers.)

AN ELECTOR: Would you vote for £11,000,000 to be paid to Dissenters as is paid to Churchmen?

Col. WILBRAHAM: I don't think the Church receives £11,000,000 from the State. (Cheers.)

The ELECTOR: How much is paid by Government to the Established Church? (Applause.)

Col. WILBRAHAM: Nothing that I know of. (Cheers.)

The Colonel in reply to another question, said it was only fair that Nonconformist ministers should be put on the same level as clergymen in solemnising marriage. (Cheers.) As to burials, compensation might be given to clergymen, and thus cause the fees, as at present in force, to be swept away, and place Nonconformist ministers and clergyman on the same equality. (Applause.) With regard to allowing the Burial Service to be read by a Nonconformist minister in the Church, he had not fully considered the subject, but would do so, and give an answer. (Voice: "That's honest.")

Rev J. CRENNELL, vicar of Beamish, said he was exceedingly proud to be vicar of a parish, and see such a large audience conduct themselves in the way they had done. The greatest body of gentlemen could not have behaved better. (Cheers.) Col. Wilbraham had been working hard all the week, and at their request, had willingly come amongst them again to deliver an address. He had done so in a manly, straightforward manner, and therefore he moved that a most hearty vote of thanks be given him. (Cheers.)

Mr H. BROWN, miner, seconded the motion, which was carried without dissent, amid hearty acclamation.

Col. WILBRAHAM briefly replied, and moved a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Mr JOHN ORR, on behalf of the Liberals, had great pleasure in seconding the motion, which was also enthusiastically carried.

The proceedings, which had been very orderly throughout, then terminated.

LIVELY MEETING AT CASTLESIDE.

On Monday evening, a meeting of the electors was held in the Board Schools, Castleside, in promotion of the candidature of Colonel A. B. Wilbraham, J.P. There was a large audience, presided over by Mr J. W. Scott, The Sycamores, Rowley. He was accompanied on the platform by Messrs John Carruthers, Castleside; Wm. Raw, Blackhill; Wm. Dickinson, Shotley Bridge; and Wm. Town, Allansford.

The CHAIRMAN, in a few humorous observations, explained that he had been a Conservative since his birth, and was likely to continue so. It afforded him great pleasure in introducing to their notice the future member for North-West Durham. (Hisses and applause.) He heard that noise many years ago in Consett, and still Conservatism had flourished. (Cheers.) He adverted at some length to the free-trade policy, and advocated the imposition of a duty upon all manufactured goods, but certainly not on raw material, imported to this

(*Continued on page 3.*)

...from page 5).

...already prepared for ...day upon which ...ntry, and so did thos... arming multitude. As ...e was no such thing ...ough of education in ...s a dreaming. The Chair... for, go policy, occasioned ...m them that all good ...Radical that he said ...e worse for being ...

...ch met with a favourable ...ods of audience composed for ...ferred. He hasserted that ...ds of specific success were ...ey. In reminding the ...ndidate urged ...England. It was the same way ...e. Much ignorance pre... of both Dutchmen and Non... ...ting the Church and her ...g to the fat and prosperous ...Liberation Society; but he duly ...ed that in some of the dependencies ...of the ca... Dissenters would refuse ...ll finance to a measure of robbery and ...The colonist suggested as a ...tithes question that landlords should ...right and fitting upon rents, themselves ...t direct to the Church.

...ere was certainly a fair hearing, but ...ened a lotted for questions the ...ame lively and entertaining. The ...ould not be establish... ...ent of a separate church in England; but he ...not go in for confiscating other people's ...property without reasonable and adequate ...pensation; nor would he enforce landowners to sell their property against their will. He was glad the ...ginality of the waste lands was not worthy of ...ntion. The cost, Colonel Willbraham was ...harply cross-questioned by Messrs J. Oliver and ...T. ash-cross, of Waxterley, relative to the ...ets of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in Durham—a subject which the candidate confessed he had not considered, and his inquisitors declared that it was a matter ; if the greatest importance in the county of Durham, and had even been brought under the notice of Parliament by Sir J. W. Pease and other members. The Chairman arose to explain the subject to Col. Willbraham, when he was met by an old gentleman crying out in stentorian tones—"Sit down, Scott" (laughter), "Gan on Waxterley, &c. After an animated discussion, the candidate said he was in favour of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners renewing lease on the terms originally arranged ; but he promised to consider the whole question and reply in due course. He did not see how Parliament could interfere between masters and employes so as to shorten the hours of iron or steelworkers. He would restrict the hours of shop assistants, railway engine-men, and firemen. He did not think Parliament could prevent farmers taking two threes" Off farms while neglecting their homesteads.

Mr CARRUTHERS, working man, rose to propose an expression of confidence in Col. Willbraham. He was assailed by a lively remonstrance, and faint applause being drowned by hisses, howls, groans, and a general stampede of feet.

Mr W. J. DIXON seconded the proposition, which was supported by Mr W. RAW in an amusing speech, which was frequently interrupted, and eventually the audience informed the speaker fin the was actually arguing against the candidate ! This assertion was emphatically denied by Mr Raw, and culminated in another scene.

Mr W. J. STEPHENSON, chairman, moved that Mr Atherley Jones was the proper representative for North-West Durham. (Cheers.)

An ELECTOR, in seconding, commented somewhat strongly upon what he termed the "Chocarch" property, and the action of the Tories in the Conservatives." He asserted that the Tories could not be religious, as they coveted their poor neighbour's goods, and were looking after the estates of the "Chocarch." The speech created roars of laughter, the elector being told to "Sit down," "Get on to the platform," "Then dinna't know what Tory's taking about," and "He's rather hard upon the Tories."

Mr. PETER PEIRSON, ironworker, Consett, got up in the body of the room, and declared that pleases Patterson and his *confrere* were the means of the workmen losing hundreds of labour hardthread at Consett, and were now posing as the friend of the working man. He hoped to have them shortened. (Further laughing, groans, and of "Put him out.")

The amendment was supported, in vigourous addresses, by Messrs Oliver and Featherstone.

The CHAIRMAN then declared the proposition carried, and another, amusing episode followed. After a lengthy harrangue, the resolution was put, amid shouts of "Amendment to the amendment," and counter-cheers ; repeated cheers being called and given for Gladstone and Chamberlain, and applause and howls for Wilbraham.

The resolution was lost by an overwhelming majority, the result being received with a storm of enthusiastic applause.

The Chairman proposed amidst some confusion, a vote of thanks having been tendered to the Chairman.

MEETING AT MUGGLESWICK.

Colonel Willbraham addressed the electors at Muggleswick on Tuesday afternoon, in the School-room. The chair was taken by Mr. J. W. Pease, supported by Rev J. Capdill (vicar), H. Baldwin (curate), Mr J. W. Wallon-Wilson, Mr Wm. Dickinson, Rev W. Featherstonehaugh (Lanchesbyrn), and others. There was a good attendance.

Colonel Willbraham introduced the candidate in a brief speech, in which he referred to the statement of Mr Gladstone that 175,000,000 was sufficient for a year's expenditure, and pointed out that the Liberal Government this year had spent over £100,000,000.

Col. WILBRAHAM considered that no antagnostic feeling between party and party should exist, but that if differences in opinion were fairly discussed then a sound decision would be obtained. He promised to give an answer to every question which had been put to him at previous meetings, which he had not at that time done. He considered that free trade was right, and would vote for it ; but at the same time contended that at present we had not free trade. Reforms in the depressed state of trade, he approved of the Commission which had been appointed to enquire into the cause of it, believing that the remedy could soon be applied. He took a view upon County Government, Local Option, and Sunday Closing. The latter he considered a method of cheap transfer of land. He claimed Lord Cairns's Act as being a County Government one, and pointed out how it affected the law of entail. He explained his position as to the Caucus question, and declared their resolution to be unconstitutional. He also reminded them that the Liberal party had in that Mr Chamberlain's resolution was passed it meant "Protection." The Colonel was greeted with applause.

Mr J. W. WALTON-WILSON mentioned the reluctance that the candidate had shown in coming forward. He spoke strongly against any attempt that might be made to Disestablish and Disendow the Church.

Rev. CAPDILL, in proposing a vote of confidence in Col. Wilbraham, said the Conservative cause was made and supported the Constitution of England (Applause.)

Rev. FEATHERSTONEHAUGH seconded the resolution in an able speech, in which he urged the vigorous defence of the Church, repudiating the assertion that it was State-paid.

The resolution having been carried *nem. con.* amidst loud cheers, the CANDIDATE responded, and proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

MEETING AT EDMONDBYERS.

Col. Wilbraham addressed the electors in the School-room, Edmondbyers, on Tuesday night. The room was crowded, and the Colonel was enthusiastically received upon entering with his friends. The chair was taken by Mr J. W. Wallon-Wilson, who was supported on the platform by the Rev W. Featherstonehaugh (rector), and Mr Cornsay.

The CHAIRMAN, who was well received, said: The country will be called upon to decide in a few weeks whether the party which plunged it into wars, debt, and disorganization for the last few years should be replaced in power, or a fair trial shall be given to the party which presents the only true rallying point for all men of moderate and sound views. Mr Gladstone's Government left the ship in a terrible condition of disorganization. It would seem only reasonable to allow Lord Salisbury to carry out and develop the policy for the next few years, and this we ask you to do. Mr Gladstone admits that "serious errors" have been committed, but asserts with reason that those errors were due to the Liberals, &c., they destroyed Alexander, slaughtered Zulu Cetywayo, sacrificed General Gordon, and about 90,000 people uselessly. Things may have been better, indeed, when Mr Gladstone allowed—I would say encouraged—the Irish could easily have been averted with a little firmness, but the question whether a tax should be imposed on beer to meet the waste, &c., of the Irish policy of 100 millions, but reluctantly, but most patriotically, Lord Salisbury took office in July, and at by magic things seemed to right themselves. The Egyptian difficulty, the fire under Lord Granville's feeble guidance, was completed and Mr Gladstone, Mr Gladstone rebuilt their ruined house. The Russian difficulty is satisfactorily settled. We have a frontier line that satisfies the Ameer. At present Russia is quiet, and will so remain till Lord Salisbury's policy of Peace with Honour comes back. In Turkey, by the tact and patience of Lord Carnarvon, has hitherto successfully carried on the Government without serious opposition. Remember in 1880, when to the surprise of all, Lord Beaconsfield was defeated, Mr Gladstone's letter to the Duke of Marlborough warning the country that the snake of anarchy and rebellion was scotched, not killed. Remember Mr Gladstone's assurance that Ireland was at peace within and without. Then came the murders, the maiming, cutting, mutilations of defenceless animals that followed, and then the most arrogant Act of Parliament ever made. Remember Mr Gladstone's mysterious silence as to his intentions within a short interval of the termination of this Act, and his subsequent revelation of his policy when out of power. Why not leave well alone? Why not help on the rebellious party if a Coercion Bill had been introduced by the present Government. You know as well as I do that the Irish vote has been on test in this North West Division had a moderate Liberal been selected ; but when Mr Atherley Jones was foisted in the constituency by the Parnellite and self-elected body called "the caucus" (laughter and cheers) with one of the most socialistic scheme for seducing the Church, the landed proprietors, and shipping interest, I refused to nullify. Then our gallant friend stood forward, and determined at any rate to make the electors of Durham aware of the dangerous and most pernicious schemes for degrading the Church—in fact for destroying all religion in this highly favoured country. He had great pleasure in introducing Col. Willbraham to them. (Cheers.)

Col. WILBRAHAM, who was received with cordial applause, explained that he certainly had had no desire personally to oppose Mr Atherley Jones. And it was only feeling the request so influential, and his sense of duty so strongly, that he had consented to become a candidate. (Applause.) He had no personal feeling to gratify. He criticised the foreign policy of the late Government in connection with the imbroglios. He believed war unnecessary, but the only way to avoid it was to be prepared for it. He referred to the refusal of the Liberal party to increase the £6,000,000 for the ironclad fleet, and was not until Russia had advanced further than Constantinople that they consented. He showed how the Liberals had run up the national debt, and obtaining £7,000,000 advance for war expenses, and bringing it back to the Exchequer. Egypt (a policy they condemned in Lord Beaconsfield) was the last country they had spoken against the foreign policy of the late Government. He appealed to the electors to read and see what had happened, for the upon foreign policy depended much of their trade. If it were firmly said that certain things should not be done, war would be averted, and that would secure both trade and prosperity. He would not dwell upon the question of Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church (Cheers.) He maintained that tithes were voluntary, and that Queen Elizabeth knew that such appointment was correct, and that that was the reason why the Act was passed in 787 to confirm the same to the Church. Also that they were not to be considered as the landlord's rent. He explained that the word "tithe" meant the tenth share his position, and the landlord could pay the tithe, and the rent, for instance, of 1,200 years a very good tithe that the Church had. He contended that the cry of Free Education, and added that if voluntary schools were purchased, the land and taxpayers would be more heavily taxed. He also spoke at length on the question against Free Trade, County Boards, sanitary matters, Local Option, Sunday Closing, &c. He approved of the proposition the globe land should be sold for the benefit of the people, as proposed by Lord Salisbury, and the purchase money for the benefit of the clergymen. He did not believe it beneficial to have land purchased, but not pay the tenant who often lost the money by improvements. He did not

Rev M. FEATHERSTONEHAUGH proposed a vote of thanks to Col. Willbraham.

Mr HOWLAND (Roughside) briefly seconded, and Mr COURTNEY supported in a pithy speech.

The resolution having been carried it was declared by the CHAIRMAN, amid ringing cheers, that there was no vote against only.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Col. WILBRAHAM, was heartily accorded. One of the most enthusiastic meetings in favour of Col. Wilbraham terminated with cheers.

MEETING AT CORNSAY.

Colonel Wilbraham addressed a crowded meeting at Cornsay Colliery British Schools, on Wednesday evening. The chair was taken by Mr. C. Curry, Hamsteels, was supported by Father Portin, Rev. H. Hornby, H. Stafford, J. J. Thompson, J. Smith, J. Gliphorn, and Mr. Pigg, Esq., Durham. The Chairman claimed an impartial hearing from the meeting.

Col. WILBRAHAM, who was loudly cheered, said he knew some present differed from him, but had pleasure in addressing them. He did not wish to intrude either party by word or deed, or to sow seeds of discord between Conservatives and Liberals. He would discuss politics in a friendly way without losing personal feeling. (Cheers.) He had a good many friend amongst the advocates of Disestablishment, he never had had a quarrel on politics in his life. He said this because he thought it a pity to raise personal feelings amongst the residents in a neighbourhood. (Cheers.) Mr Jones and he did not know each other ; they were good friends since he (the speaker) had come forward he was going to fight to the bitter end. (Laughter and cheers.) Neither party was always right, and he should not wish to misrepresent or be misrepresented by the opposite party. He would briefly refer to the Conservatives for what they had done during the last few weeks of office. He referred to the measures passed by them. Ireland had been placed in a better condition than in politics, but he was glad now there was liberty to her. He next referred to Local Option, Sunday Closing, Allotments, Boards of Education, Disestablishment of the Church, and the London coal dues. The speaker was listened to intently, and was loudly cheered on conclusion.

Colonel Wilbraham, and Mr STAFFORD seconded the motion.

An amendment was proposed, but the vote of confidence was carried amidst loud cheers for both candidates.

MEETING AT QUEBEC.

A second meeting was held in the school-room at Quebec on Wednesday night, and this was crammed.

Mr R. Hornby was in the chair. Colonel Wilbraham addressed the electors, and was in the afternoon, and was enthusiastically received.

A vote of confidence was moved by M E. PARKIN and seconded by Mr JAMES SMITH. An amendment was moved by Mr. Hedley, Jr. Parker, and seconded by Mr JOSEPH SMITH.

The CHAIRMAN announced that Col. Wilbraham was expected to have taken the chair, but a telegram had just been received regretting his inability to attend. "A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr Ainsworth, and to the Chairman.

VOTING BY BALLOT—SIMPLE, EASY, SECRET.

When you go into the polling place you will be asked your name by the Clerk, and your address. He will look in the List of Voters for your Name. Then he will ask you which Ward you live in—the person whose name appears in the List of Voters.

Perhaps you will also be asked your number on the Register. When you have given these particulars you will receive a Ballot Paper. You will observe on the back of it a number and a seal. This is to prevent any one from using fac-similes or false papers.

You must take this voting paper to a desk where you will find a pencil ; with it you must put a cross, thus, X, in the space on the right hand side of the name of the person you wish to vote for. For instance, if you are a voter in a division in which Jones and Wilbraham are the Candidates, the voting paper when handed to you will be in the following form :—

1	JONES (L. A. Atherley-Jones, 4, Pye or Pud dings, Temple, London, E.C.)	
2	WILBRAHAM (A. B. Wilbraham, Snows Green House, Shotley Bridge)	

Suppose you to be a Liberal, you would put the X in the space on the right hand side of Jones's name, and having done so the voting paper will then appear as follows :—

1	JONES (L. A. Atherley-Jones, 4, Paper Buildings, Temple, London, E.C.)	X
2	WILBRAHAM (A. B. Wilbraham, Snows Green House, Shotley Bridge)	

But if you desire, Colonel Wilbraham to be returned then you must fill up the voting paper as follows :—

1	JONES (L. A. Atherley-Jones, 4, Paper Building, Temple, London, E.C.)	
2	WILBRAHAM (A. B. Wilbraham, Snows Green House, Shotley Bridge)	X

You must not sign your name or make any other mark of any kind on the voting paper, for if you do so it will be void and you lose your vote. No one will be able to see how you mark your voting paper.

When you have marked the voting paper you must fold it up so that no one can see how you have marked it, close it, so that the mark you have made cannot be seen. Then go to the person who gave it to you. Without letting the mark you have made be seen by any one else, show him the stamp at the back only, so that he may see it is the same which he has given you. After you have done this take the voting paper to the Presiding Officer, and say you have come with the feeling that you have done your duty to the best of your judgment, and ask him to put it into the box yourself. The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.

No landlord, or farmer, or employer of any kind can know how you have voted, and the poorest man is as safe in giving his vote as the richest."

REV W. SPURGEON AT CONSETT.

This truly celebrated preacher, at the invitation of the members of the Wesleyan Church, revisited our town, on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday last. His visit preceded him, with a consequence that the utmost interest was aroused throughout the district at his coming. On Saturday night, a public meeting was announced to take place in the Baptist Church, at which there was a large attendance. The Rev. J. Hodgson, C.E., of Consett, presided, and he was supported on the platform by the Rev W. Spurgeon, F. Steggall (vicar of Consett), and H. Yool (Primitive Methodist). The subject of Mr Spurgeon's address was "Citizens and Patriots." He found that the world, he dilated with ardent and telling eloquence upon the duties of the citizens and patriots in the endeavour to bring about the total suppression of the liquor traffic. This would not have to be done all at once, as truth, and the United Kingdom there were 5,000,000 teetotalers (applause), and he believed in the coming election would vote only for the men—no matter whether they were Whig, Radical, or Tory (there was not much difference between them—applause), who would pledge themselves to support Sunday Closing, Local Option, and other temperance measures, then it would not be long before the United Kingdom would be transformed into one of temperance men, with a spirit that would rise up as a bright exemplar to other nations of the earth. (Applause.) And then would the great loss to the revenue where the liquor traffic stepped in, would seemed to be made up a hundred fold. (Applause.) And then would spread the glad tidings of salvation. During his orations he illustrated his arguments by telling about the anecdotes, his arguments by telling about the usual expressions of thanks, moved by the Rev Yeoar, and seconded by Mr. Yool, brought a capital meeting to a close. The choir rendered excellent service during the evening. On Sunday, Mr Spurgeon preached two sermons. In the morning he took for his text, and preached from the words, "Be ye also ready," and his text was Luke xii, 20, 21. The large building was packed in every part, forms having to be placed down each aisle. The second and third places, whilst vast numbers had to turn away disappointed. Mr Spurgeon discoursed upon Matthew xxv, 6. In both services he dilated upon the thought, whilst the pathos of his perfect oratory moved his spell-bound audience to tears. Collections were made at the above in aid of the Church. In the afternoon Mr Spurgeon delivered his famed lecture, entitled "John Bunyan's Dream Pictures." The place was again full, the chair, in the absence of Mr J. Gladstone, of Consett, being occupied by the Rev F. Steggall, who briefly introduced the lecturer. The syllabus of the lecture was as follows :—"If the Cap fits, wear it—Burning the candle at both ends—Empty sacks—Don't try to please everybody—The hole under the corner—Don't put the cart before the horse—Feeds out with one hand—Grasp all and lose all—Scatter and increase—Every bird to its own nest—Don't kick against the pricks—Illustrations bearing on each of these were thrown upon the screen by a magnificent lime-light lantern, and Mr Spurgeon proved himself as happy in a lecture as in the preaching, judging from the frequent and hearty outbursts of laughter that met the lecturer's efforts in bringing such telling lessons from the simple subjects he had taken. At the close, the Chairman announced that as so many had been disappointed in not being able to hear his gifted friend, he had kindly placed his services at the disposal of his Baptist friends for Saturday and Sunday week, and he was sure they understand the deacons had arranged for Mr Spurgeon to preach on the "Secret of the Lord's trade" in that place on the Saturday, whilst on the Sunday he will preach twice in the Wesley Town Hall. The usual votes of thanks brought a most amusing, instructive, and edifying lecture to a close.

TOWLE'S PENNYROYAL AND STEEL PILLS FOR FEMALES quickly correct all irregularities, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex. Boxes 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. Sent anywhere on receipt of 15 or 34 Stamps by the Maker, E. T. TOWLE, Chemist, Nottingham.

CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY, Nov. 9th.—Before J. W. WALTON WILSON, Esq.

DRUNKENNESS.

Patrick Burke, an old man, pleaded guilty to being drunk and incapable in Newcastle Street, Consett, at 11 p.m. on the Tuesday previous.—Police-Constable P.C. Martin, and the defendant was fined 5s and 9s 6d costs.

Thomas Kay was also found guilty, upon the evidence of P.C. Newton, of being drunk and disorderly in Medomsley Street, Consett, about two o'clock on the afternoon of the 31st ult., and was fined 10s 10d, including costs.

Thomas Collingham surrendered to his bail to answer a charge of drunkenness.—Last Saturday evening, Sergt. Tate found the defendant in the Market Place at Consett in a very drunken state, rolling about the kennels, and there was the danger of knocking them over. A butcher also complained to the police of the defendant's conduct, and he was ordered away. Ten minutes afterwards, he created a disturbance in front of the house of a respectable gentleman, and Mrs Wilkinson, Prisoner's wife, was also present. Collingham was taken to the police station, and locked up. The next morning he was charged before the policemen, and Prisoner said he was drunk. He had been drinking freely for the previous three days. He left his family almost destitute.—Wilkinson stated that he never left his house. He had good reason to get drunk after some work. It was absolutely necessary for him to get some drink, and he went to the Commercial Inn. Collingham almost starving.—Mr Wilkinson : Where's the police, who knew the case, and the publicans, went for him—some one had been drinking with him. Then Mrs Wilkinson came home with her wages and everything else behind him.—Prisoner : I had a drop of drink because the policemen came after me. (To Mr Moon) : Did I ever go away from the place without my wife ? I have been drunk, yes, and caused me to call it 'that end of the earth.' No insult was meant. I am a hard working man, and I have been, as compared with the active, strong, and barely native. I am very pleased to say that Mr Jamieson denies the roughness of his team (it was only a joke at any rate), and it shows that there is no objection to exceed the ordinary allowance of dash which makes a game interesting. I am now able to give the sum total of the injuries sustained in the conflict between the players of the Consett and Crook sides, the former having (disabled for ten days), eye contusion, nose bruised and cuts and bruises innumerable. My dear fellows, be merciful in your nights.

Sporting Items

NEW QUOIT GROUND, WINLATON.—A match came off on Saturday for £10 aside, Chase, Wright and Thos. Feaney, both of Blaydon, with 21 yards, 18 inch distance, 2-inch pins, and clay ends. Upwards of 400 people were present. Chase—Wright, 39 ; Feaney, 31. M. Kelly, Winlaton, was referee.

WRESTLING NEAR PRUDHOE.—The second competitive wrestling for a silver cup, open to all England, was brought off on Saturday evening at Hardwick Hall Hotel, Prudhoe. Mr. Wilfred Hall, Whitacre, threw P. Duffy, Consett, in the first bout, and in the finishing bout youths—T. Elliott, West Wylam, threw J. Robinson, Halfway House.

FOOTRACE AT THE LINTZ.—The weather was very favourable on Saturday, and a fair muster of spectators paid admission to the ground to witness the final heats of the £5 110 yards foot handicap. The heats were all very closely contested, and in the third heat, when Oliver just got in. Results :—Heat 1.—Oliver, Blackhill, 13 ; T. Cain, Dipton, 17, 2 ; R. Robson, Mount Pleasant, 17, 3. Heat 2.—Sherwood, Blaydon, 10½, 1 ; T. Oates, Dipton, 17, 2 ; J. Wilson, Hedley, 17, 3. Heat 3.—Won by a yard. Heat 3.—R. Oliver, Winlaton, 8½, 1 ; Cornmore, Winlaton, 17, 2 ; Wm. Brown, Gateshead, 19½, 3. Heat 4.—Won by a yard. Heat 5.—R. Brown, Gateshead, 19½, 1 ; Won by a yard. Heat 6.—R. Oliver, Winlaton, 8½, 1 ; Cornmore, Winlaton, 17, 2 ; J. Robinson, Blackhill, 19½, 3. Heat 7.—W. Lowrey, Felling, 17, 1 ; Sherwood, Blaydon, 19½, 2 ; Won by a yard. Heat 8.—Won by a yard and a half. Heat 9.—Won by a yard. Heat 10.—Won by a yard and a half. Heat 11.—Won by a yard. Heat 12.—Won by a yard and a half. Heat 13.—Won by a yard. Heat 14.—Won by a yard and a half. Heat 15.—Won by a yard. Heat 16.—Won by a yard. Heat 17.—Won by a yard. Heat 18.—Won by a yard. Heat 19.—Won by a yard. Heat 20.—Won by a yard. Heat 21.—Won by a yard. Heat 22.—Won by a yard. Heat

Business Announcements.

THIRTEENTH YEAR OF ATTENDING CONSETT.

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

ESTABLISHED 1830.

YOU SHOULD SEE THE SPLENDID

STOCK OF LAMPS

FROM 6d. EACH, AT

J. W. DAVISON'S,

FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

ALSO, PARAFFIN OIL, AT 1d. PER PINT.

A STOCK OF LADIES' BAGS. The like not shown before in Consett. 243v

A GREAT AND FUNNY PURCHASE OF

JOB DRAPERY GOODS!!!

BY THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

"BON MARCHE"

4, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

CATALOGUES NOW READY. FREE BY POST. GET ONE AT ONCE AND READ IT CAREFULLY.

SALE ON FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, and FOLLOWING DAYS.

263v

D. BAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

EARLY CLOSING.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

We beg to inform you that on and after November 17th, and until further notice, the "Bon Marche" will be closed every night at Six o'clock, except Wednesday, Pay Friday, and Saturday, when the Hours of Closing will be

WEDNESDAY, 12 O'CLOCK.
PAY FRIDAY, 7·30 P.M.
EVERY SATURDAY, 10·0 P.M.

We respectfully appeal to our Friends and the general Public who wish to patronise our Establishment, to make their Purchases previous to the above stated hours. Assuring you of our best services at all times,

We remain,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
64v D. BAIN & COMPANY.

WHAT DISESTABLISHMENT WOULD INVOLVE.

A WARNING ADDRESS by the BISHOP OF DURHAM, at the ANNUAL MEETING of the CHURCH DEFENCE INSTITUTION. Price, 1d. Copies should be ordered at once from the Office of the Institution, 9, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.
JOHN RALPH, General Secretary.
139v H. G. DICKSON, Clerical Secretary.

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

THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS

Have been effectually

CURED

BY LAMONT'S SELF-CURATIVE

MAGNETIC BELTS,

For Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Liver Complaints, &c.
LUNG INVIGORATORS for all Bronchial and Lung Complaints.
CHEST PROTECTORS for Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, &c.
KNEE CAPS for Sore and Weak Knees. SOLES for Cold Feet.
SPINE BANDS, WRISTLETS, ANKLETS, GLOVES, &c

THESE UNRIVALLED MAGNETIC APPLIANCES are still receiving the marks of continued and increasing favour. They need no attention, give no shocks, are as comfortable to wear as an ordinary garment, and as they last for several years, and are RE-MAGNETISED FREE EVERY YEAR, they are without exception the most economical, effective, and pleasant remedy extant.

CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

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

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

"IT HAS COMPLETELY CURED ME."

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

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

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

SEVERE INJURY TO THE SPINE.

482, Leadgate, near Consett. February 7th, 1885.

SIR,—Two years ago I happened a severe accident. Whilst at my work in the pit, a fall of stone came down on me, and injured my spine, a little above the waist. I was knocked fairly useless, could not use my legs, and was unable to do any work. A year ago a friend advised me to see you, and on your advice procured a Magnetic Belt and Spine Band. I feel proud to say that the Appliances have done me a vast amount of good—so much good, in fact, that I am now better than I thought I ever would be. I have been able to work regularly for the past six months, and I am certain I could not have done this had I not got your Appliances. Nothing would tempt me to put them off, as I feel I could not follow my work without them.—I am, yours respectfully,
Mr. D. Lamont. JOHN SURTEES.

KNEE CAP FOR PAINS IN THE KNEE.

Ryal, Matfen, Northumberland, Feb. 12, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—The Magnetic Knee Cap I purchased from you about two years ago, has given me complete satisfaction. I have no hesitation in saying the effect was almost instantaneous. My knee was badly injured, and but for your Knee Cap, I believe I would not have been able to follow my occupation to-day.—I am, yours truly,
Mr. D. Lamont. JOHN GILLIS.

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

CALL OR WRITE FOR PAMPHLET. GRATIS AND POST FREE.

D. LAMONT'S MAGNETIC DEPOT,

(PERMANENT AND ONLY ADDRESS),
44A BLACKETT STREET NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
AGENT FOR CONSETT:—Mr. THOMAS MILNER, Chemist.

NOTICE.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY beg to intimate to their Patrons in Consett and District that they have just OPENED A SHOP in the TOWN HALL BUILDINGS, Middle Street, Consett, where they have on Sale or Hire an Assortment of their well-known Sewing Machines for every class of Sewing. LATEST AND HIGHEST AWARD GOLD MEDAL HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON. All kinds of Sewing Machines Repaired or Exchanged. Every requisite for Sewing Machines and Cotton Oil Silk, &c., always in stock.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:—
TOWN HALL BUILDINGS, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 941t

Public Notices.

FANCY REPOSITORY, CONSETT.

REMOVING.

MRS. A. SHIPLEY will OPEN THE SHOP, No. 2, FRONT STREET, CONSETT, on Saturday, November 21st, with a CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL AND FANCY GOODS too numerous to mention.
COME AND SEE. 338v

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF MEAT! AT

M. AYNSLEY'S,

SHAKESPEARE ST., CONSETT,

Where you can Buy Best English Beef and Mutton at 4d., 6d., and 8d. per pound. Finest Sausage, 9d. and 10d. per pound. All Orders shall have good attention. 271v

WESLEYAN SERVICE OF SONG.

THE ABOVE

SERVICE OF SONG

As given at Newcastle, will be

REPEATED BY THE UNITED CHOIRS AS FOLLOWS:—

At SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on Monday, Nov. 16th.
At BLACKHILL, on Monday, Nov. 23rd.

For particulars see Bills and Programmes. 250v

NONCONFORMISTS ON DISESTABLISHMENT.

"SO far is the State from at present supporting the Church of England that every parish Church in England was founded, not by the State, but by individual donations in ages past."—The late TOULMIN SMITH, Barrister-at-Law (a Nonconformist).

"To take away the public maintenance provided in the good providence of God for the public dispensers of the Gospel upon pretences of present inconvenience or promises of future provision is a contempt of the care and faithfulness of God towards His Church, and, in plain terms, *downright robbery*."—Dr. J. OWEN (Nonconformist).

"For the State to take away what it never gave would be *downright robbery*; may our country ne er be dishonoured by it!"—Dr. PYE SMITH (Nonconformist).

A PUBLIC CHURCH DEFENCE MEETING will shortly be held for this district. J. E. BACKHOUSE, Esq., J.P., Chairman of the Richmond Liberal Association; C. SKIDMORE, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and others, are expected to take part in it. Non Political." 346v

BALANCE SHEET

OF THE

LANCHESTER LIGHTING COMMITTEE,

First Season ending March, 1885.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
By Subscriptions	47	16	6
Lecture by J. Lax, Esq.	5	13	6
	£53	10	0

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
C. Caldcleugh, Lamps, Posts, &c.	28	1	9
Do. Oil	4	7	4
Do. Sundries	0	15	7
George Jackson, Fixing Lamps	3	1	10
W. Dixon, Labour do.	1	13	0
J. Buckham, 3 Posts	1	10	0
G. Johnson, Lighting Lamps	4	8	0
J. Bolam, 3 Stones	0	11	1½
R. Jackson, Printing	0	9	6
Expenses to Lecture	0	9	6
Carriage, Stationery, &c.	0	13	0
Balance in hand of Treasurer	7	9	4½
	£53	10	0

W. H. RITSON, Auditor.
W. BROTHERHOOD, Treasurer.
THOS. DUNN, Secretary. 327v

Public Notices.

THE NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

GENERAL ELECTION, 1885.

MR. L. A. ATHERLEY-JONES

WILL

ADDRESS THE ELECTORS

AS FOLLOWS:—

EAST HEDLEYHOPE, School-room, on Saturday, November 14th, at 5 p.m.

BLACKHILL, Agricultural Hall, Monday, Nov. 16th, at 7 p.m., supported by R. CAMERON, Esq., J.P., of Sunderland.

LEADGATE, Miners' Hall, on Wednesday, Nov. 18th, at 7 p.m.

ANNFIELD PLAIN, Co-operative Hall, Thursday, November 19th, at 7 p.m.

BURNHOPE, School-room, Friday, November 20th, at 5 p.m.

HOLMSIDE, School-room, Friday, November 20th, at 7 p.m.

TANFIELD, School-room, Tuesday, November 24th, at 7 p.m.

ADAM BRODIE, F.S.A.,
Consett, Nov. 13th, 1885. Election Agent.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION OF DURHAM.

GENTLEMEN,—In the first place permit me to express my great satisfaction and sincere gratitude that my Candidature meets with the unanimous support of the Liberals of this Division, and that your devotion to the Liberal cause and loyalty to our great Leader, have triumphed over individual preferences and political divergencies.

Since the commencement of my Candidature I have addressed meetings in almost every Town and Village throughout the District, and the enthusiasm with which my Political Opinions were approved and my Candidature endorsed, assures me of victory in the contest that the Conservative Party have tardily entered upon.

My political views are sufficiently known to render lengthy reiteration unnecessary.

The decay of our Agriculture, the dwindling of our Rural Population, and the permanent Poverty and intermittent Pauperism of large numbers of our Industrial Classes, render necessary such changes in our system of Landed Tenure as will, without doing violence to persons or property, tend to bring prosperity to our Agriculture, and comfort and competence to our people.

I am in favour of the Disestablishment of the Church of England: because I hold that the State should not give to any one Religious Sect greater privileges than are enjoyed by others; and of partial Disendowment: because to a large part of its enormous property it has no moral right, and because I believe that the wealthy members of the Church are, to say the least, as well able to maintain their mode of Worship as are the members of Dissenting bodies. I am in favour of making full and fair Compensation to the Clergy, and would leave untouched all Property which was intended by the donors to be for the Church as at present constituted.

Recognising the great and manifold evils that flow from Intemperance, and the incapacity of Parliament, as evidenced by the history of legislation, to extinguish or even to mitigate those evils by direct means, I am in favour of the Inhabitants of Districts having exclusive and absolute control over the Liquor Traffic.

I am in favour of the establishment of a system of Local Government in our Counties, approximating in its character as nearly as possible to the Municipal Institutions of our Cities and Boroughs, by which means Sanitary Improvements will be promoted, and the excessive charges on the Ratepayers diminished.

Systems of Free Education have been established in almost every civilized country with the best financial and educational results, and without impairing the efficiency of Voluntary Schools. I hopefully look forward to a scheme being formulated which, without hurting the susceptibilities of Religious Communities, or materially increasing the burthens of the Ratepayers, will afford the blessings of Education free from the taint of pauperism to the children of the poor.

The relations of Ireland to this country will demand the serious consideration of the Electorate. I have always regretted that the late Government, reluctantly yielding to Conservative clamour, committed itself to the old Tory Policy of Coercion. I am confident that the people of England wish to do justice to the people of Ireland, and that by recognising their just and patriotic aspirations, by endeavouring by generous legislation to make reparation for past wrongs, we shall, at no distant period, secure the cheerful and cordial co-operation of Irishmen in maintaining and enhancing the dignity and security of our Empire, to the creation of which they have, in no mean degree, contributed.

Although not a Resident in your County, I lay claim to being a Local man in a broader sense than mere residence confers. I have for some years past had close and cordial relations with the Commercial and Industrial Classes of Durham. To the Miners and Ironworkers of the North I am not unknown; and I think that I need not say that I shall, in Parliament, sedulously endeavour to promote all those measures which may tend to secure their well-being and happiness.

The provision of greater security for life in our Coal Mines, and the improvement of all Social and Sanitary conditions, will always claim my warm support, while, as the Representative of an Important Commercial community, I shall strive to promote by all legitimate means, the Trade of the District; but I will be no party, under the specious names of "Fair Trade" and "Reciprocity," to increase the price of bread and the other necessaries of life.

I have thus endeavoured to lay before you my opinions. I stand or fall by the principles of Liberalism. I seek to catch no votes that should not legitimately be given to the Party which Mr Gladstone leads, and of which I rejoice to call myself a humble member. I venture to predict that the Conservatives will fail in their endeavour to promote dissension in the Liberal ranks, and I appeal to the Electors of your Division to carry to victory that Flag under which the Liberal Party have achieved so many triumphs in the cause of Human Progress, and in the promotion of Morality and Religion.

I am, gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
L. A. ATHERLEY JONES.

4, Paper Buildings,
Temple, London, E.C.
October 27th, 1885.

NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

ELECTION COMMITTEE FOR SECURING THE RETURN OF MR. L. A. ATHERLEY-JONES.

Mr. Wm. Jenkins, J.P., Consett Hall.
Mr. Jonathan Priestman, J.P., Derwent Lodge.
Mr. Robinson Ferens, J.P., Durham.
Mr. David Dale, J.P., Darlington.
Mr. Edward Trow, Darlington.
Mr. James Joicey, J.P., Dissington Hall.
Mr. Wm. James Joicey J.P., Urpeth Hall.
Mr. J. W. Pease, Pendower, Benwell.
Mr. Geo. Peile, Greenwood.
Mr. Wm. Logan, Langley Park.
Mr. Charles Wilson, Shotley Park.
Mr. J. Stephenson, Newbiggen House, Blanchland
Mr. F. Priestman, Derwent Hill.
Mr. Joseph Pumphrey, Elm Park.
Mr. C. P. Douglas, Consett.
Mr. R. G. Barclay, Cauldwell, Shotley Bridge.
Mr. Charles Davison, New Cornsay.
Mr. J. C. Raine, New Cornsay.
Mr. Matthew Coupland, Westwood House.
Mr. Thomas J. Muse, Castleside House.
Mr, George Ridley, Stanley.
Mr. J. H. Hudson, Castle Dene House.
Mr. Robert Telford, Berry Edge Farm.
Mr. George Hawdon, Consett.
Mr. James Wilson, Tanfield Lea.
Mr. William Wheatley, Shotley Bridge.
Mr. John Orr, Annfield Plain.
Mr. Henry Carss, Shotley Bridge.
Mr. Daniel Reed, Leadgate.
Mr. Patrick Carling, Friarside.
Mr. T. Williams, Consett.
Mr. J. G. Cook, Blackhill.
Mr. Philip Reay, Annfield Plain.
Mr. H. Curry Wood, Burnopfield.
Mr. Ernest Foster, Esh Winning.
Mr. William Walton, Medomsley.
Mr. Edward Handy, Cornsay Colliery.
Mr, William Fitzpatrick, Annfield Plain.
Mr J. W. Taylor, Dipton.
Mr. Henry Surtees, Edmondbyers.
Mr. William Milligan, Hamsterley.
Mr. James Clark, Westwood.
Mr. William Bulmer, Tanfield Lea.

Together with a strong working Committee in each Polling District.

ADAM BRODIE, F.S.A.,
Town Hall, Consett, Election Agent.
September 24th, 1885. 122v

Public Notices.

NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

GENERAL ELECTION, 1885.

I, THE Undersigned, being the appointed ELECTION AGENT for Mr. L. A. ATHERLEY-JONES, of Inner-Temple, London, Barrister-at-Law, a Candidate at the above Election, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that, in view of the Provisions of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883, the said Candidate will not be answerable or accountable for any Payment for Goods supplied, Services rendered, or Expenses incurred by any Person acting, or claiming to act, on his behalf, unless such Purchase, Service, or Expense has been previously authorised, in writing, under my hand.
(Signed), ADAM BRODIE, F.S.A.
517v Consett.

NORTH-WEST DURHAM ELECTION, 1885.

I, THE undersigned, being the appointed Election Agent for COLONEL WILBRAHAM, a Candidate at the above Election, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in view of the provisions of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Act, 1883, the said Candidate will not be answerable or accountable for any Payment for Goods supplied Services rendered, or Expenses incurred by any persons acting, or claiming to act, on his behalf, unless such Purchase, Service, or Expense has been previously authorised in writing under my hand.
Dated this 7th day of November, 1885,
JOHN BOOTH LAZENBY,
Solicitor,
40, Westgate Road, Newcastle.

GENERAL ELECTION.

NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

COLONEL WILBRAHAM

WILL

ADDRESS THE ELECTORS

AT THE

FOLLOWING PLACES DURING THE ENSUING WEEK:—

MEDOMSLEY, Monday, November 16th, in the Templars' Hall, at 7 p.m.

CONSETT, Wednesday, November 18th, in the New Town Hall, at 7 p.m.

TANTOBIE, Thursday, November 19th, in the Co-operative Hall, at 7 p.m.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION OF DURHAM

BROTHER ELECTORS,—Having been repeatedly urged to come forward and contest this Division in the Conservative, or rather I may say, the Constitutional interest, I have consented to do so, and have much pleasure in placing my services at your disposal.

Though I could have wished that some one more influential than myself had been selected to represent this important Constituency, yet at the same time I am willing to believe that it is of considerable importance to choose a Local man, and I have now lived among you for so many years that I may fairly lay claim to knowing your wishes and requirements.

My principles are Conservative, but of a sufficiently broad type to lead me to expect the support, not only of the old Whigs, but also of all those Moderate Liberals who are opposed to the mischievous and destructive policy of the Advanced Radicals.

I shall offer a firm and determined resistance to the Disestablishment of the Church, which I look upon as an act of confiscation and spoliation without even the merit of being beneficial to those who advocate it. It is a blow at Religion generally, and if the Church of England falls, the other Denominations are sure to follow.

The offer of Free Education is a tempting bait held out to those who have not thought deeply on the subject. If Education be made free, or rather if the Ratepayers are called upon to pay for it, all Voluntary and Denominational Schools must of necessity be abolished, and our children will be left without that religious instruction which ought, and which I hope still does form the foundation of the English character.

I shall be glad to see such alterations of the Land Laws as will enable the people to acquire land easily and at small expense. At the same time I would point out that it is the Land Laws that are now to blame, and not the Landlords who, in many cases, would be only too glad to sell their land at a fair and moderate rate.

The serious Depression of Trade and the Want of Employment are now nothing less than a national calamity. I trust that the Royal Commission which is now sitting may discover the cause, and suggest some practical remedy.

I cannot too strongly condemn the weak and contemptible Foreign Policy of the late Government. I would maintain the Army and the Navy in an efficient state; and am satisfied that to be prepared for war is the surest way of maintaining peace.

The Radical Leaders would have us believe that the New Electors are under their thumb. I have no such fear. The New Electors are perfectly competent to judge for themselves, and to my mind are more likely to be guided by their experience of the past than by tempting but delusive promises for the future.

I hope before long to have the opportunity of addressing you in detail on these and other important questions of the day. It will be for you then to say whether you prefer my views to those of the Advanced Radicals. If you do not, I shall accept your verdict; but if I succeed in gaining your confidence, I trust that you will use every effort to make my Candidature successful, and if returned by you to the House of Commons, I shall strive to serve this Constituency honestly and to the best of my ability.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
A. B. WILBRAHAM.

Snows Green House, Shotley Bridge,
October 22nd, 1885.

GENERAL ELECTION, 1885.

NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR SECURING THE RETURN OF COL. WILBRAHAM TO PARLIAMENT.

Mr. John Booth, Shotley Bridge.
Mr. George Hedley, J.P., Burnhopeside.
Mr. William Hedley, Chester-le-Street.
Mr. A. H. Talmage, J.P., Burnhopeside.
Mr. Charles W. Bell, J.P., Bramblehurst, Sussex.
Major Bell, Pall Mall, London.
Major Smith, Flass Hall.
Mr. Utrick A. Ritson, J.P., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Mr. J. W. W. Wilson, J.P., Shotley Hall.
Mr. Joshua Walker, Shotley House.
Mr. Robert W. Armstrong, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Mr. W. B. Van Haansbergen, Woodlands Hall.
Mr. J. H. Burn, Tynemouth.
Mr. C. D. W. Balleny, Ebchester.
Mr. R. S. Johnson, Sherburn Hall.
Mr. R. Murray, Benfieldside House.
Mr. Wm. Dickinson, Shotley Bridge.
Mr. Geo. Hobson, Harperley Mills.
Mr. J. T. Forster, Burnhope House.
Mr. James Fairley, Craghead.
Mr. Wm. Johnson, Stanley.
Mr. Geo. Love, Malton Colliery, Lanchester.
Dr. Mantle, Stanley.
Mr. Joshua Lax, Shotley Bridge.
Mr. John S. Murray, Blackhill.
Mr. George Freek, Blackhill.
Mr. David McDonald, Blackhill.
Mr. William Shell, sen., Consett.
Mr. William R. Taylor, Consett.
Mr. John W. Davison, Consett.
Mr. George Christopher, Consett.
Mr. John Harkness, Consett.
Mr. R. W. Shaw, Leadgate.
Mr. George Nicholson, Leadgate.
Mr. Ralph Walton, Lanchester.
Mr. Thomas Dunn, Lanchester.
Mr. William Welsh, South Moor Colliery.
Mr. Robert Reed, Lintz Colliery.
Mr. George Shillitoe, Lintz Colliery.
Mr. Henry Hornsby, Quebec.
Mr. William Eltringham, Catchgate.
Mr. Edward Oliver, Catchgate.
Mr. R. W. Pearson, Catchgate.
Mr. Robert Aynsley, Catchgate.
Mr. John Hall, sen., Annfield Plain.
Mr, Henry Greener, South Pontop.
Mr. William C. Murray, Dipton.
Mr. Thomas Makepeace, Edmondbyers.
(Signed) JOHN BOOTH LAZENBY,
Election Agent.
Dated November 12th, 1885.

Public Notices.

REV. W. SPURGEON

BAPTIST CHURCH, CONSETT.—Nov. 21st.
NEW TOWN HALL.—SUNDAY, Nov. 22nd
See Bills. 347v

THE FIRST SHOTLEY BRIDGE & DISTRICT 370TH STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY

WILL hold their 29TH APPROPRIATION, by Ballot, on Monday, the 21st December, 1885, at 7·15 p.m., in the Sons of Temperance Hall, Blackhill. Members clear on the 15th December will participate.—By order,
328v MARK NOBLE, Chairman.

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. William Raw.

73, Derwent Street, Blackhill.

MR. WM. RAW, having received instructions from Mr. R. H. OXLEY, will SELL BY AUCTION his Household FURNITURE, on the Premises, on Saturday, November 14th, 1885, comprising—Clock, in Oak Case; Kitchen Table; Long-settle; 6 Chairs; Half-Tester Iron Bedstead; French Iron Bedstead; 2 Mattresses; Large Oil Cloth, nearly new; 2 Clothes Horses; Cradle; Fender and Fire-irons; Steam Pan and Boiler; Pans, Kettle, Ware, &c.; Poss-tub; Pictures, &c.; Shop Counter; 2 Counter Scales and Weights, and Shop Fixtures, &c.
Sale to commence at One o'clock prompt.
Sale Office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 341v

Sherburn Terrace, Consett.

MR. WILLIAM RAW, having received instructions, will offer for SALE BY AUCTION, at the house of Mr. GEORGE BROWN, Railway Hotel, Consett, on Wednesday, November 25th, 1885, at Seven o'clock in the Evening, all that FREEHOLD BLOCK OF PROPERTY:—

Lot 1.—All that HOUSE AND SHOP, situate No. 20, Sherburn Terrace, containing Large Front Shop and Kitchen behind, and 2 Rooms on the Second Floor, Yard, and all necessary Conveniences; also a Work Shop, now in the occupation of Mrs. SMITH, Plumber, &c., as Tenant thereof.

Lot 2.—All that DWELLING-HOUSE adjoining Lot 1, built in Flats, and adapted for occupation by Two Tenants, each House containing 2 good Rooms and all necessary Conveniences, Yard, &c., now in the occupation of Mr. Hetherington and Mrs. Rawes as Tenants thereof.

The Tenants will show the Premises, and further particulars can be had by applying to Messrs. HOYLE, SHIPLEY, and HOYLE, Solicitors, Newcastle, or to the Auctioneer, Blackhill.

N.B.—The Property will first be put up in One Lot, and, if not Sold, will be offered in Two Lots as above.
Sale Office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 335v

By Mr. Joseph Oley.

18, Newmarket Street, Consett.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, instructed by Mr. JOSEPH WOOD, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the above Establishment, on Tuesday, November 17th, 1885, a quantity of Valuable Household FURNITURE, PIANOFORTE, TWO HARMONIUMS, in Walnut Cases, one with 11 Stops, 2½ Sets of Reeds, 2 Knee Swells, a first-class Instrument. For full particulars see Posters.
Sale to commence at One o'clock p.m. prompt.

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

By Messrs. Nicholson and Murray.

ROYAL AUCTION MART, BENFIELDSIDE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16th, 1885.

18 Fat Cattle.
140 Fat Sheep.
10 to 15 Cows, mostly close to profit.
A Quantity of Store Cattle, Calves, &c.
1 Splendid Whitechapel, no worse than new, suitable for a Butcher.
A quantity of Joiners' Tools of all sorts.
2 Chaff Cutters.
Sheep Hay Rack.
Wheelbarrow.
New Spring Cart.
2,000 yards of Red Wood, 1in. by 5in.
Poultry, &c.
50 Turnip Swills.
Sale at One o'clock.
NICHOLSON & MURRAY, Auctioneers

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. J. S. MURRAY has REMOVED FROM Umgeni House, Benfieldside, TO No. 1, CEMETERY ROAD, BLACKHILL. 321u

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

By Mr. A. Phillipson.

South Medomsley Cottages, Dipton.—Monday, November 16th, 1885.

MR. A. PHILLIPSON, instructed by Mr. JAS. FORSTER, who is about to sail to America, will SELL, as above, the whole of his Valuable Household FURNITURE, HOWE SEWING MACHINE, PATENT WRINGER, and numerous EFFECTS. See Bills.
Sale to begin at Half-past One o'clock. 303v

CHEAP EMIGRATION.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES TO AMERICA, QUEENSLAND, &c.

Liverpool to America, £3 16s. and £4, by the best Lines.
To Australian Colonies at the Lowest Rates.
For reliable information, apply to
269u A. PHILLIPSON, Auctioneer, Dipton.

By Mr. George R. Hobson.

To Gardeners and Others.—Dipton, Saturday, November 14th, 1885.

MR. G. R. HOBSON, honoured with instructions from Mr. WILLIAM AMBLER, who is about to emigrate, will offer for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday, November 14th, 1885, at the above place, upwards of 1,000 ft. of GLASS, 2,000 ft. of BARS, GARDEN IMPLEMENTS and TOOLS, Tree Pots; 200 Geranium and Herbaceous Plants; 500 Rhubarb Roots, named; Cwt. of Schalots; Garden Seeds of almost every description; a quantity of Composite for Potting; also Nests of Drawers; Scales and Weights; Measures; Stands for Cut Blooms; Wheelbarrow; Flat Boiler, for Heating Apparatus, together with a quantity of Household FURNITURE, PICTURES, &c.
Sale to commence at One o'clock prompt.
Sale Offices, Catchgate, Lintz Green. 333v

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

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

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

PEOPLE that are leaving the District can have their FURNITURE TURNED into CASH, at once, by applying to JOHN CRAWFORD, Auctioneer, 25, Victoria Street, Consett. 891u

Peel's Great Northern Horse Repository, Haymarket. The Oldest Established in the City.

SALES BY AUCTION OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, and SADDLERY, EVERY TUESDAY, at Two o'clock.
Entries respectfully Solicited.
A. T. CROW, Auctioneer.
JOHN PEEL, Proprietor.

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. J. Vickers.

TOW LAW AUCTION MART.

MONDAY FIRST, NOVEMBER 16th, 1885.
Entries forward—
12 Dairy Cows and Heifers.
17 Store Cattle, various ages.
4 Fat Cattle.
80 Fat Sheep and Lambs.
30 Black-faced Ewes, for Breeding purposes.
A number of Pulley Blocks.
Cart Back Bands and Shoulder Chains, new.
Foal.
Calves, Poultry, &c.
Entries to day of Sale.
Sale at 12 o'clock with Fat Stock; Cows at 2·30 p.m.
J. VICKERS, Auctioneer.
Partridge Close, Tow Law. 326v

Business Announcements.

SAFETY BICYCLES! SAFETY BICYCLES!

THE Latest Novelty in Safety Bicycles is the—"NORTHERN," Manufactured by the NORTH OF ENGLAND BICYCLE Co., 44, High Bridge, Newcastle. Send for Price List FREE. Second-hand Bicycles from £2 0s. 0d.

THE NEW

COAL & STONE BORING MACHINE

From 20s. and 25s. each, complete with Drills. Also, BURY'S & HARDY'S PATENT STEEL PICKS and SHAFTS, DRILLS, JUMPERS, and STEMMING GEAR, Wholesale and Retail at

THOMAS BOSTON'S,

NUN STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

MOST MONEY LENT

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

J. & E. WILSON'S,

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

12, PILGRIM STREET

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

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

THE CONSETT AND DISTRICT PERMANENT

BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY,

TOWN HALL, CONSETT.

SHARES MAY BE TAKEN ANY DAY.

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

GLENDENNING'S INVALID PORT

Is now recommended by the Leading Medical Men in the North, as being

THE MOST SUITABLE WINE FOR SICK PERSONS AND INVALIDS.

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

W. GLENDENNING,

WINE MERCHANT,
9, GRAINGER STREET, NEWCASTLE.

FRIGERIO & POWER,

45, GRAINGER STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,

BEG to state that through the opening of the great Tunnel of Mount St. Gothard, they have been able to Import a Large Stock of

GENUINE PURE WINES

From the Vineyards of Italy, which for purity and strength cannot be equalled, as they are good and nourishing, and which they now offer at the following low prices, viz:—

14s., 16s., 18s., 20s., and 24s. per Dozen Bottles.
Also, a Special Nourishing Port at 30s. Carriage Paid on 12 Bottles and upwards. 579u

HIGH CLASS DENTISTRY.

MR. T. C. CAMPBELL

SURGEON DENTIST,
8, GRAINGER STREET,
NEWCASTLE.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH AT REASONABLE PRICES.

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

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

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

Teeth painlessly extracted by the aid of Nitrous Oxide Gas.

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

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

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters from "J. Whitehead," "Henry Carss," "A Churchman," and "A Lover of the West," to hand.

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1885.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

[BY "INCEDO."]

It would be interesting to know how many years have come and gone since the New Park scheme was first introduced. It is somewhat remarkable that schemes originate in ideas which, like the tender shoot, pass through several stages—the bud, the blossom, and finally the golden fruit. It has been so in the present instance; and although the fruit is not so rich as some expected, it is quite outside the range of the possible to please everybody. The gift—for it almost takes that form—of 23½ acres in the region of the Blue Mountains (not the Alsatian) is a very good thing for the dwellers in the towns of Benfieldside and Consett. The ground is rugged, and not of great monetary value it is true; but the situation is second to none in the neighbourhood, and that's saying something. Many of the inequalities have been levelled of late years by the deposit of *debris*, and altogether the place is not so very outlandish as its name implies. It is to be hoped that the members of the joint Boards will bring their united wisdom to ... ar on the matter at the forth-

coming palaver. Situate between the respective townships, the site is just exactly what was wanted, and will make a more picturesque park than any ordinary green field could possibly do. The seeming defects of the proffered ground will, with very little labour, become by far its most admired spots. The ivy and the woodbine will soon unite to hide the mouldering face of the used-up quarry, whilst a thin coating of soil will clothe the blue summits with a mantle of living green. Very little horse-work would be necessary for the undertaking; and manual labour can now be had much cheaper than in former years.

I should not be surprised if Mr Jenkins' remarks in reference to the dearth of work in the coming winter were to exercise a prejudicial effect on the question referred to in the above note. The tradespeople feel the depression keenly, and with prospects before them such as foreshadowed by Mr Jenkins it is questionable whether they will care about being saddled with an additional rate. The statement in reference to the outlook was doubtless true to the letter, for Mr Jenkins speaks as one having authority; but then it applied to the "living present" only. A few weeks might bring the Company orders sufficient to keep them going for months to come. Things are not so bad yet as they have been. The old hands at Consett Works speak of the time when they hadn't a single plate to start the mills with, and of how they used to stand by the furnaces and wait till the post came. I drew attention a few weeks ago to the fact that there was no lack of orders for new vessels. Craft of every description is being asked for, and when shipowners find that to obtain them cheaper is out of the question, they will have no longer an inducement to retain the orders. When I referred some weeks ago to certain local shipbuilders who were working late and early with the view of securing orders then on the *tapis*, I alluded more particularly to three large steel steamers which have since been secured by a firm on the Clyde. Now, had the local firms who were doing their best to book the orders succeeded in doing so the Consett Iron Company would in all probability have got the contract for the plates. This was what I alluded to when I hinted that Mr Jenkins' remarks referred to the present only, implying that there was no saying what change for the good a few weeks might bring about. This hand to mouth business is not a very delightful state of existence, but having no alternative we must make the most we can of a very bad case.

Local and District News.

CONSETT.

The annual meeting of the Consett branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society took place in the National Schools, on Tuesday evening. Rev Geo. Davidson, M.A., district agent, Norwich, attended as deputation from the parent society.

Queen's Scholarships, 1885.—The class list of candidates who have passed the examination for admission in training colleges—Midsummer, 1885—has just been published. The following were among the successful candidates:—2nd class males—F. W. Brodie, National Schools, Consett (sat at Durham); 2nd class females—Miss A. W. Russell, British Schools, Consett (sat at Darlington).

Presentation.—On Thursday se'nnight, the members of the Christian Lay Church, Consett, held a specially-called meeting, when a handsome bible for the pulpit was presented to the Church by Mrs Sanderson and Mrs Jones; also a magnificent hymn book, given by Mr G. Huntley, Lay Churchman, of Sunderland. The ladies, in making their presentation, spoke in terms very affecting, especially in reference to the sacred word. In the absence of the president (Mr J. Williams), Mr T. Sinclair received the presents on behalf of the Church, and suitably responded.—On Saturday night, a penny reading was given, songs and solos being ably rendered by Misses Christer and Dodds, and Mr McWilliams. Recitations were given in excellent style by Masters A. Wood and R. Sanderson. Mr H. Carss was chairman.

Sunday Closing Meeting.—On Friday night, a public meeting, under the auspices of the Central Association for Stopping the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sundays, to advocate especially closing of public-houses on the Sabbath, was held in the New Town Hall, Consett. There was a large and enthusiastic audience, presided over by the Vicar (Rev F. Steggall).—The Chairman hoped that Col. Wilbraham, their Conservative candidate, would support the measure for closing public-houses on Sundays.—The principal speaker was Mr R. Cameron, J.P. (Sunderland), an old favourite with the Consett residents, and he said he knew for a fact that Mr Atherley Jones advocated the shutting up of public-houses on the Sabbath day. (Cheers.) His excellent address was frequently applauded.—Other speakers included the Revs H. Parkes, T. Elliott, H. Yool, G. Lord, E. W. Jenkins, and several local gentlemen.—Resolutions in favour of the above scheme were unanimously adopted, and copies of the same were ordered to be forwarded to Mr Gladstone and Lord Salisbury.

BLACKHILL.

Benfieldside Stock Auction Mart.—Messrs Nicholson and Murray held their weekly sale on Monday, when they had forward 16 fat cattle, 140 fat sheep, and a consignment of G.-F. keeping lambs, 10 cows, and a quantity of stirks and calves, &c., &c. Prices had again an upward tendency, with the exception of cows, which, however, were only of an inferior class, and brought prices accordingly. Beef, 7s to 8s per stone; best mutton about 7½d per lb.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.—On Wednesday evening, a recital of sacred music was given in the above church by the choir connected with that place of worship. There was a large attendance, and the chair was occupied by the highly-respected pastor of the church (Rev Alex. Baillie). After opening with hymn and prayer, the chairman, in introducing the choir, eulogised the efforts of the conductor, Mr W. Bain, who he said had been labouring hard to bring the choir to such a state of efficiency as to make the entertainment a complete success. The following programme was then gone through:—Anthem "I will cry unto God Most High," choir; solo, "Father of Heaven," Mr Robert Hull; trio, "Praise Thou the Lord," Miss Morgan, Mr J. A. Wright, and Mr G. Brown; chorus, "But as for His people," choir; solo, "The people that walked in darkness," Mr John Imrie; quartet, "Lo! 'tis night," Misses McDonald and Richardson, Messrs T. Forrester and G. Brown; solo, "No night in heaven," Miss Morgan; chorus, "Swell, swell the loud chorus" (Solomon) choir; quartet, "Softly now," Misses Morgan and McDonald, Messrs Forrester and Imrie; solo, "Lift your glad voices," Mr J. A. Wright; solo, "Rolling in foaming billows," (Creation) Mr Imrie; anthem, "Unto Thee, O Lord," choir; solo, "He shall feed," (Messiah) Miss McDonald; anthem, "Come all ye weary," choir; song, "Gone before," Miss Morgan; Part-song, "Sweet peace," choir. The choir performed well, and but for a little timidity the same might be said of the soloists, &c. All the pieces were received with applause, some being *encored*, and Mr Bain is to be congratulated on the choir's efforts. The chief feature of the entertainment was Miss Pescod's excellent execution upon the organ, her manipulation of which was indeed admirable. The usual votes of thanks brought an enjoyable evening to a close.

MARLEY HILL.

C.E.T.S.—On Saturday, this newly-formed branch of the Church of England Temperance Society held their first meeting in the Colliery School-room, Marley Hill—Rev S. White (president of the society) in the chair—when a miscellaneous entertainment was kindly given by the members of the Burnopfield branch. The following ladies and gentlemen took part: Misses Parker, Corbet, and Dand, Messrs Jolly, Ramsey, Hindhaugh, Bone, Gordon, Patterson, Hall, Smailes, and McCutcheon. Mr J. Gilchrist addressed the meeting on the benefits of temperance, and proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman. The chairman acknowledged the compliment, and also proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the members of the Burnopfield branch, which was seconded by Rev J. Daunt. After the entertainment, supper was provided by Rev S. White and Mr J. Gilchrist for the singers and members of the Marley Hill branch.

DIPTON.

The Bishop of Durham's Special Church Building Fund have made an additional grant of £100 towards St. John's new Church at Dipton.

Harvest Thanksgiving.—Sunday last was observed as a special day of thanksgiving for this year's harvest by the congregation connected with the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Dipton. The school-room in which the services are temporarily held was tastefully decorated by the Sunday-school teachers and others. There were large congregations at the three services, but especially in the evening, when the room was crowded. The preachers were the Rev L. M. Chesters in the morning; the Vicar in the afternoon; and the Rev J. W. Mitchell at night, their respective subjects being—"Lessons from the workers in the harvest field;" "A straw shews which way the wind blows;" and "Gratitude to God for the display of His goodness and wonderful works." The choir rendered the harvest hymns and psalms with such heartiness as to indicate that their hearts were in the work. Collections for day amounted to £4 17s 5d.

St. John's Pleasant Evenings.—The Vicar, congregation, and friends of St. John's, Dipton, have provided "pleasant evenings," in which mirth and fun fully abounds. On Wednesday, the second of this winter's series passed over very pleasantly. The United Methodist School-room was full to overflowing, and a novel and varied programme very ably unfolded to a mixed and enthusiastic nathering. There were many new performers and attractions. Messrs Nicholson (cornet), Robinson (violin), and Thornton (harmoniumist) delighted the audience with their really able performance of several well-known compositions. Messrs Grundy, Kelly, and Robson (Stanley) received well-merited applause for their songs, &c. Mr Armstrong—his first appearance, but we hope not the last—created roars of laughter by his unique reading of "Billy Shylow," &c. Both Miss Lambert and Miss Compton did good service and received much applause, and it is sufficient to say that our old friend Mr Thornton was in his usual form, especially in the "Chilly man."

LANCHESTER.

Savings Bank.—The Rev F. W. Glyn, vicar, has been appointed treasurer to the Lanchester Savings' Bank, which is under Government control in connection with the National Debt Commissioners.

Concert.—A most successful concert was given in the large school-room, Lanchester, on Friday evening, in aid of the funds of the Lighting Committee, by Mr C. Davison's glee party from Consett, assisted by Mr Dunn, Lanchester. The artists were Miss Bell, Miss Cairns, Miss Lumsden, Messrs C. Davison, T. D. Dryden, C. C. McColvin, P. Surtees, and G. Dryden, of Consett. Programme:—Part I—Glee, "Oh be thou near," Party; song, "Tell me my heart," Miss Bell; Duet, "Larboard watch," Messrs C. Davison and McCalvin; song, "I fear no foe," Mr P. Surtees; song, "Love alone can ne'er decay," Miss Lumsden; catch, "Poor Thomas Day," Messrs Surtees, Davison, and McColvin; song, "The village blacksmith," Mr Dunn; glee, "Dawn of day," Party; song, "Phœbe dearest," Mr C. Davison. Part II—Piano solo, "Boler brilliant," Mr G. Dryden; trio, "Up! quit thy bower," Miss Cairns, Messrs Davison and Surtees; song, "Rocked in the cradle," Mr McColvin; song, "Close to the threshold," Miss Cairns; duet, "Love and war," Messrs Davison and Surtees; song, "Wait till the clouds roll by," Mr T. D. Dryden; trio, "A little farm, &c.," Messrs Davison, Surtees, and McColvin; song, "The Englishman," Mr Dunn; duet, "Crookit Bawbee," Miss Lumsden and Mr Dryden; National anthem. There was a large and appreciative audience, and the frequent applause and *encores* clearly shewed that the efforts of the various vocalists were well received. Mr G. Dryden ably officiated at the piano. At the close of the concert, Mr Dunn, hon. secretary to the committee, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the friends from Consett, who had so kindly given their services. This was seconded by Mr Buckham, and carried by acclamation. Mr McColvin replied on behalf of himself and his friends.

Presentation.—On Wednesday evening, a deputation consisting of Messrs J. Buckham, T. Dunn, and T. Wilkinson met Mr Chas. Puckering at the house of Mr Dunn. He said: "Mr Puckering, some time ago you were unfortunate enough to lose your horse, one which you had had but a very short time, by death. It was felt by all who knew you that this would be a great blow to you, and it was suggested that some means should be taken that the sympathy shewn should take some tangible form. We, in conjunction with Mr Brotherhood, who I am sorry is not with us to-night, have had a pleasant task in collecting subscriptions, and have now brought our work to a close. I beg to hand over to you in the names of all your friends the sum of £29 11s 1½d, which has been freely and kindly subscribed on your behalf. I trust that you will have 'better luck,' and that you will look on this gift as it is offered, as purely a matter of public sympathy, and not in any other light."—Mr Wilkinson and Mr Buckham supported Mr Dunn's remarks.—Mr Puckering replied—"Gentlemen, I cannot find words to express my gratitude to you, and through you, to all my kinds friends who have so kindly subscribed towards raising this handsome sum. I assure you that if it had been very much less I should have appreciated the motive which prompted you and others equally as well. I hope that you will publish to all how deeply grateful I feel at this handsome expression of sympathy, and that I thank all who have been interested in it with all my heart."

Police Court.—The justices present at this court yesterday (Thursday) were—M. Kearney, Esq. (chairman), Geo. Hedley, Esq., and Rev J. P. De Pledge.—There were eight cases of drunkenness, and in each instance a fine of 5s and costs was inflicted.—Two assaults—one preferred by Mary Harrison against *Andrew Coulson*, and the other by Mary Hannah Pears against her husband, *Matthew Pears*—were both dismissed. In each case Mr Welford, solicitor, Consett, defended.—Four young lads were fined 5s and costs each for disturbing divine service at the Wesleyan Chapel, East Castle, on the 1st inst., by throwing one another against the door of the same; the Chairman saying that if they again appeared before him, for a like offence, he would fine them the full penalty of £5.—*George Wilkinson* was brought up on remand charged with deserting his wife and family. Mr Moon repeated the evidence given at Consett Police Court on Monday last (reported in another column), when the Chairman remarked that prisoner's appearance made him look just what he was described to be—a lazy Bohemian. He would be sent to gaol for three months' with hard labour.—*Thomas Robinson, John Tweddle, George Woodall*, and *George W. Robinson* were charged with poaching. Tweddle alone put in an appearance. Mr Phipps, head gamekeeper on the Woodlands estate, deposed that on the 25th ult., he and his man, John Walton, were in the Saw Mill wood, on the Woodlands estate, when he noticed Tweddle emerging from the wood and going on to a bridge close by. Turning round, he observed the other three defendants on a rabbit burrow. He rushed over a wall and chased the three, whilst Walton secured Tweddle on the bridge. By this time, he had turned the three men to where Walton was and they managed to secure another of them. The others got away. Walton corroborated. Tweddle denied the charge, asserting that he was on his way to Consett when Walton arrested him, thinking he was one of the poachers. The Chairman said the magistrates believed the evidence of the keepers, and each would be fined £5 including costs, or one month's hard labour.

TOW LAW.

Auction Mart.—A special sale for store cattle was held at Tow Law mart on Saturday. Over 200 steers and heifers were penned, besides a few geld cows; also a pony and foal. There was a fair trade for two-year-old shorthorn cattle, at prices ranging from £9 to £12; but yearlings and half-breds were a slow trade, and several passed the ring unsold, owners being reluctant to accept the prices offered. Those sold realised £3 5s to £6. A few lots of Irish heifers averaged £5 per head; pony, £5 10s; foal, £6.—On Monday, the usual weekly sale was held. Numbers and prices are as follows:—18 dairy cows and heifers, £12 5s to £20 2s 6d; 10 store stirks, £3 10s to £5 12s 6d; 7 fat kyloes, £9 5s to £10 10s; 157 fat sheep and lambs, mule shearlings up to 38s, top, Mr Dent, Eastgate; lambs to 22s, top, Mr Nichol, West Shield; 112 keeping sheep, mule shearlings to 30s, top, Mr Vickers, Howl John; black-faced ewes, to 13s, from Mr Stephenson, Bedburn; mule lambs, to 14s, from Mr Watson, White House.

CONSETT & DISTRICT PARLIAMENTARY DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE HOUSE has ADJOURNED until December 8th, 1885.

ARTHUR JACKSON, Hon. Sec.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Wesleyan Chapel.—The anniversary and re-opening services of the Wesleyan Chapel, Shotley Bridge, were conducted on Sunday last, by the Rev W. Jackson, M.A. (chairman of the district), who preached in the morning from Ephesians iii., 20 and 21; and in the evening from II Kings, vi., 13, two eloquent and impressive sermons, to large and appreciative audiences. Mr W. A. Leggatt, Newcastle, presided at the organ with his well-known and much approved ability; and a full choir being present, under the efficient leadership of Mr G. Brown, the services were, in every sense of the word, most pleasing and profitable, and not likely to be soon forgotton by those who were present. The collections, in aid of the trust funds, amounted to more than £19. The chapel up to the 8th inst., had been closed for some weeks, for the purpose of putting in a hot water heating apparatus, by Messrs Henry Walker and Son, Newcastle, under the superintendence of Messrs J. Smith and Son, architects, Shotley Bridge, who graciously made plans of the chapel, invited tenders, and saw the work carried out to a most successful issue, free of charge. The cost of the above work and some substantial repairs, including a new floor to the school-room, by masons and joiners, will amount to between £90 and £100. In addition to this, the organ has been repaired and cleaned, at a cost of about £20, by Mr T. Nicholson, organ builder, Newcastle, under the direction of Mr R. L. Armstrong, Leazes Terrace, Newcastle, who generously offered to defray the expense thereof—a display of generosity quite in harmony with the general character of that gentleman, and which the trustees of the chapel and the congregation fully appreciate.

CRAGHEAD.

Church Defence Lecture.—On Friday evening, an instructive lecture was given at Craghead by Rev A. Watts, Vice-Principal of the Male Training College, Durham. The chair was occupied by Rev R. Brent, and there were present Messrs W. Hedley, J. Fairley, Rev P. Cameron, and a large body of workmen.—Mr Watts said there were many mis-statements as to the real nature of the Church, the source of its origin, income, privileges, and the connection between Church and State. It is not a political question pure and simple, and yet it is a political question, inasmuch as the welfare of the State hangs to a large extent upon the welfare of the Church. (Applause.) If we be immoral as a people, and break away from the good old English paths of honesty and truthfulness, then there must be injury to the State, and they were in danger if they went in the direction of these so-called Liberationists. He appealed to them, in fairplay and justice, to give the subject their thoughtful consideration. Without religion no State can be in a healthy condition, and cannot do its work, unless it has a high moral sense. There were many errors with regard to Church parsons and Bishops. Many people thought the Church belonged to the State, but there is no greater mistake. The Churches belong to the parishioners, and no one else. The old Church at Lanchester had stood numbers of years, and the people in days gone by paid for it, and it belonged to them. There is not one single Church in the land that had not been built by the people themselves, and they do not belong to the State. Of course the State can come and take possession, but it would be an act of robbery. Not a farthing is paid to the clergy by the State. Their pious ancestors who built churches have left a field here, a house there, and some gave a "tithe" of their property to maintain an educated gentleman as clergyman. That is the only source whence the money comes from. There are men and women living who have given thousands towards the establishment of churches. Had they not on that platform a gentleman whose name will long be honoured (applause); and if they looked back, they found many Hedleys who had given their thousands. (Applause.) The State receives from the Church £7000,000 in special taxes, besides what clergymen pay for income or property taxes. Tracing the Church's history from the Heptarchy, in the year 827, the Crown of England came into being, Egbert being the first King. The Church was then 700 years old, so she is older than the Crown. In 1265, the first Parliament was formed, and the Church was then 1,200 years old, thus the Church is three times as old as Parliament. At the Reformation, the Church was reformed—purged of its abuses. It is nonsense to assert that this is when the Church was born. It was founded 1,200 years before it was reformed. It may be that the Church wants reforming now, and no doubt will be in many respects. The Church is said to be Established, but what is really meant, and what the State has done, is to protect the Church. There is not a single statute that it was established by the State. The income of the Church is about £9,700,000 per year. She pays £700,000 a-year taxes. This money all comes from the Church's property bequeathed to her. (Applause.) Free gifts and offerings in Churches every year amount to £5,500,000, which goes for repairs, cleaning, lighting, &c., and the clergymen are paid out of the Endowments. Taking an average all through—from the Archbishop to the curate—it would be £3 3s per week. The Church of England at present is the freest Church in the land. (Applause.) No Church can exist that is perfectly free from the State. The Wesleyans, Independents, or Baptists are not free, and the State exercises a protecting care over every chapel, as she does over the Church. The Church is free to all, and her clergymen are ministers of all. If the Church was disendowed she would not have the money to carry on the work of education, and people would have to pay higher rates, and the only gainers would be those who have no religion at all. The lecturer concluded by quoting what the Bishop said on the subject.—A vote of thanks was accorded the lecturer, who was listened to eagerly.—The meeting concluded with the hymn "Onward Christian soldiers."

MEDOMSLEY.

A grand ball was given in the Templars' Hall, Medomsley, last Friday night, patronised by the *elite* of the district.

School Board Election.—The triennial election of seven gentlemen on the Medomsley School Board was conducted on Tuesday. Much excitement was manifested in the contest, in consequence of a number of working men candidates. There was nothing of special interest transpired on the polling day. The returning officer (Mr W. H. Ritson), gave the result of the contest as under. Elected:—Mr Ralph Fenwick, Hamsterley, deputy-overman, 769; *Mr Wm. Cooke, Westwood, overman, 610; Mr Wm. Walton, Medomsley, deputy-overman, 466; *Mr J. H. Morris, Medomsley, viewer, 370; Mr Wm. Robinson, Medomsley, grocer, 305; *Mr W. H. Hedley, Medomsley, mining engineer, 291; *Rev Wm. Cockin, Medomsley, Clerk in Holy Orders, 281. Not elected:—Mr Jas. Clarke, Westwood, deputy-overman, 245; *Mr Thos. Simpson, High Bradley, farmer, 190. *Members of the old Board.

TANFIELD LEA.

Wesleyan Society.—On Saturday last, an evening concert was given in the Wesleyan Chapel, Tanfield Lea, presided over by Mr Geo. Nicholson, of that place. The programme was a most comprehensive one. The lady contributors were Misses Donald, Hall, Jeffrey, Richardson, Sanders, and Fawcett. Mr H. Sanders conducted, assisted by Miss Donald at the harmonium. Mr William Bulmer gave a reading entitled, "The miseries of a bashful man." Master T. Armstrong contributed a recitation, entitled "The pitman's ghost." At the close of the programme the chairman called upon Mr John Sanders, jun., to make a few remarks. He mentioned that the chairman and himself had waited upon the colliery owners, Messrs James Joicey & Co. that day, and presented a petition to them praying for assistance in the liquidation of the debt on the chapel, and the firm had taken a favourable view of their case and presented them with a cheque for £25. This announcement was received with loud and prolonged applause. A vote of thanks to Messrs Joicey & Co., the chairman, and the choir brought the most successful entertainment to a close.—After the concert, a coffee supper was provided in the School-room, the tables being well provided, and a most pleasant evening was spent.

Correspondence.

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

THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—In your last issue you say that my name was mentioned before the Magistrates at Shotley Bridge, as a justification for the apprehension of a person named Michael McInneny, who was accused of being drunk and boisterous near my house. Now, sir, as this statement is misleading and certainly untrue, I consider it a public duty to contradict it. I was sitting in my room when I heard a man shouting—not like one drunk, but as one attacked. I went to the door and saw some powerful men using him so badly, that I said to my wife they were killing him. For the purpose of protecting the poor man, I ran to the Police Station where I found Sergt. Tate, who came with me. We proceeded in the direction of the outrage, and met some of the police officers in plain clothes, with a sergeant in uniform taking the man to the lock-up, consequently Sergt. Tate did not "apprehend him." I have yet to learn what he was arrested for. It appears the charge of drunkenness was dismissed (and properly so); then why should he get one month's hard labour for shouting when attacked on the public highway. Justice compels me to make this statement, and if no stronger grounds (than what appeared in your paper) for the man's imprisonment are forthcoming, he should (in my opinion) have his liberty at once, and give him an opportunity of defending his character.—Yours, &c.,

Thomas Dunne.

Mount Pleasant, Consett, Nov. 11th, 1885.

A WORKING MAN'S OPINION.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian

Sir,—I have been an interested observer of the correspondence furnished by "Mr Carss," "Dissenter," and their opponents relating to the question around which all the controversy rages—*i.e.* "Are the Clergy of the Church of England State-paid?" I profess no sectarianism, either church or chapel, and it surprised me to see a class of divines with the ten commandments in one hand, and with the other hand fighting and struggling for their neighbour's property. What becomes of the commandment—"Thou shalt not covet anything that is thy neighbours?" If this be a religionist's propensity, let them blaze away, but I like to see fairplay to both parties in a contest, and I think the Church party have been sadly maligned by these gentlemen. I emptied my mind of all prejudice and partiality in reference to this question, so that there was a clear board to start from, and I feel bound to conclude that after the tremendous epistles from them are stripped of their sophistry and misteachings of history, and exposed to the light of truth, they are destitute of a proper foundation. And the plain simple assertion made by Mr Gladstone some time ago in the *Newcastle Chronicle*:—"The clergy of the Church of England are not State-paid"—remains yet uncontroverted. As an uneducated working man, I should like to read of them disproving in a plain, ungarnished manner that simple remark. These long-winded chapters of history may go on increasing till the crack of doomsday; but if they cannot stick to the lines put down by their great leaders, Mr Gladstone and Lord Granville, whose opinions are synonymous on that question, and prove them wrong, then I think they are just talking "blathers" to working men. I regard the opinions of Mr Gladstone and Lord Granville as much above theirs as heaven is above earth, and I will vote for whoever will act justly (as a Parliamentary candidate) between man and man.—Yours, &c.,

A Blackhill Workman.

Nov. 4th, 1885.

COLONEL WILBRAHAM AT DIPTON.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—With your kind permission, I should like to make a few remarks concerning an incident which took place at the Conservative meeting held here on Friday last, wherein a minister of the gospel so far forgot his duties as to hiss at an elector asking questions. I think, if my memory serves me right, it was Sir William Harcourt that first made the remark, which has now become quite common, that there are only two things belonging creation that hiss—namely a snake and a goose; but, sir, I beg to differ from the right hon. gentleman on that subject, as my experience teaches me that there are four things belonging creation that hisses, and they are the snake, goose, cockatoo, and last, but not least, a clergyman of the Church of England. As an elector, I attended Col. Wilbraham's meeting in order to hear him expound his political views, also to assist in putting him through a course of "heckling." Being a Republican, I asked him a question from a Republican standpoint, which is not regarded by some as being within the *role* of practical politics. Now, sir, had the Candidate declined at once to entertain the question there would have been an end to it, but he commenced to smother it with equivocation. Then I began to spur him to the point for an answer, when I received a storm of hisses from the political snakes on the platform, prominent amongst them being the Rev J. W. Mitchell, vicar of Leadgate. I could easily conceive hisses coming from the horrid Radicals, or even from that *rara avis*, the Conservative working man, but to hear hisses from a Clerk in Holy Orders certainly caps the climax with a vengeance! I have heard the snake hiss in his native haunts, while travelling through the primeval forests of Australia, and I can assure you, sir, that the hiss of the true reptile sounded like music compared with the hiss that came from the rev. gentleman's mouth. When charged with the offence he said it was meant for the previous questioner, but I fail to see how that could be when the person referred to had been seated some time previous before this occurred, and certainly his conduct did not meet with the approval of the electors present, as they would not allow him to be heard, in consequence of which the meeting broke up without a vote of confidence in the Tory candidate being put. It is not my intention in this letter to deal with all the merits or demerits of the respective candidates, but I do think the Liberal candidate, Mr Jones, would not allow a clergyman to sit on his platform for the purpose of hissing at electors who ask questions. Thanking you in anticipation of this appearing in your next issue.—Yours, &c.,

Thomas Gatiss.

Dipton, Nov. 9th, 1885.

THE DISESTABLISHMENT QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—One often imagines that the past history of any nation or people, if earnestly studied, would furnish most trustworthy guidance to that nation when bent upon mapping out its future. Certainly those of our legislators who have risen to eminence by reason of the wisdom which enabled them to do the right thing at the right time and in the right way, dived deeply into works left us by the mightier minds of old, and had burned into their very being the lessons taught by the rise and fall of kingdoms. The wisdom of their forefathers or of the ancients was not to them a closed book. They read, reasoned, and remembered. So we of modern England need not grope in the dark for some unknown hand to guide us. The hands of our ancestors are already stretched out to help. Their successes shall inspirit us, and their failures give us warning. I think, sir, that that period of our National History known as the Reformation might be more earnestly and profitably studied than it seems to be. False notions regarding the origin of our Church are circulated, and, in the absence of a little reading, devoutly believed. The great and honourably employed possessions of the National Church are endangered by politicians who are such worshippers of Equality that they express themselves (not perhaps in so many words) ready to level everything and everybody. The justice or injustice of the matter never troubles their brains. Permit me, sir, to point out in a few words how the Church was disembarrassed (*i.e.*, robbed) of its lands and buildings at the Reformation. Now in the 19th century we are troubled by an agitation closely resembling that which moved the nation in the 16th century, when Henry VIII was King. Indeed, the parallelism between the two periods is startlingly great. When the above-mentioned many-wived King ascended the English throne, there were scattered over his kingdom several hundreds of what we call religious houses, convents, monasteries, &c. The buildings themselves were very beautiful, but their reason for existence was more beautiful still. Here, on the lands bequeathed to the Church by pious Englishmen of old, dwelt in seclusion bodies of men whom the din and turbulence of those rude times had driven to seek for peace. It is not to be imagined that these Monks led an easy life. A strict routine and work for all kept body and mind employed healthfully. Is this true? ask some. History says they were the penmen, architects, historians, religious teachers, and (almost) the only skilled manufacturers of that age. In these houses learning and religion were more than once preserved from utter extinction. The tyrant king or the brutal baron dared not enter them in other than humble guise. Persecuted innocence here ever found a sanctuary. The will of a despot was not law on the lands of the Church; and any distressed one was safe within the walls of those Houses of God. Why? Because the Church was rich and powerful, and right able and willing to stand by and defend the poor. Need I speak of the architectural skill of the monks? Do not our noble cathedrals and churches planned by them, raised by them, indicate that their minds were as stately, as noble, as their works? In the Abbot, a farmer on the Church lands found a kind, indulgent landlord; and history tells me that many thousands of poor English pheasants daily were fed, and old age cheered, by the kindly hospitality of the peaceful brethren. Those houses were centres of civilisation, learning, and religion in a rude and barbarous age. In the reign of Henry VIII a change came. That monarch was suspicious (Short's "History of the English Church") that the monasteries harboured a nest of traitors, and others who derided his claim to be head of the English Church. In 1535, he ordered a general visitation of all the religious houses in the land. He evidently had an eye upon their wealth. At any rate great abuses (real and imaginary) were discovered, and the command for destruction went forth. Henry's object was two-fold—to destroy the power of his enemies and to reward needy courtiers. In 1536, Parliament passed a Bill abolishing all monasteries of which the annual income was under £200. Bishop Short credits Henry with a wish to spend the money so raised in the construction of harbours, &c., and we know that Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, hoped that it would be employed to advance the cause of religion and learning. Sir Nicholas Bacon wished it to be given for the education of youth, and to the diplomatic service. But a needy king and courtiers stood in the way, and education was very nearly left out in the cold. Need I say, sir, that the modern cry is: "Take the revenues of the English Church, and employ them in the cause of Education." Very much afraid am I that a Radical Government might prefer to treat powder, shot, and shell, and ironclads with more favour than education. In 1537, a new visitation of monasteries was ordered, and the king's inquisitors found scandalous abuses existing. Indeed, as they went on purpose to find them, and not possessing very scrupulous consciences, one does not wonder that they found them. Fearful stories soon made their way through the length and breadth of the land, and in 1539 an Act was passed dissolving all the remaining monasteries. Need I say that the heads of these houses were pensioned for life. That suggests to me the idea that the Liberationists have been reading a little history, and that they obtained the idea of pensioning our vicars from that beautiful action of their brethren of the 16th century. Henry was obeyed. The abbots and monks departed. The crimes of a few had brought disaster on the whole. The English poor lost their friends, and, as I said in a former letter, died by hundreds at the wayside. The English farmers, in place of the kindly monks, had a hard landlord given them, who took their rents and rarely saw them, for was he not the King's courtier. Barbarisms moved hand in hand. Many of the most magnificent buildings in the land were left to ruin. The libraries of the monks were pillaged, and in some cases burnt. Remembering that the monks were the historians of the time, what a grievous loss did the nation suffer in this. Three centuries have passed away, and the Liberation Society propose to take up the work of destruction where King Henry left it. Directly, they attack the wealth of the English Church. Indirectly, they marshal their forces to ruin religion and civilization in Great Britain.—Yours truly,

Derwentdale.

Dipton, Nov., 1885.

"SERVING GOD AND MAMMON."

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—I was much astonished to see an account in your valuable journal of a pic-nic and ball held in connection with one of our Primitive Methodist Sunday Schools some time ago. But I was a great deal more astonished last Friday evening. As I was taking a stroll past the Templars' Hall at Medomsley, I heard the sound of music in the interior of the building, and I stood awhile to listen to the melodious tones of the violin, when I observed a gentleman who is a class-leader in one of our Wesleyan Churches officiating as door-keeper. I was much struck—knowing this was a ball—to see that gentleman present. However, it appears to me, by the observance of those two incidents, that the ball-room and the Church of Christ are becoming very closely connected. Although when we attend our places of worship, we hear the ministers of the gospel denouncing and condemning the ball-room—is it right or is it wrong? If it is right, why not have dancing schools in connection with our places of worship? For my part, I think it is not a proper place for a Christian to attend, neither upon business nor for pleasure. As a Christian is looked upon by the eyes of the world to show an example worthy of imitation, and more especially a class-leader, as he is entrusted with the leadership of his brethren, and, as a leader of souls, could he go to the ball-room and invite them to go with him? Verily, no! "Christians must be up and doing, for the night cometh when no man can work, for we must serve either God or mammon." If it was business that called our friend to attend, I think he was commiting a sin, for he ought to have made a sacrifice rather than gone, as we have "not to mind this world's goods; but rather lay up treasures in heaven. For what would it profit a man if he gained the whole world and lose his own soul?" I hope he will be more careful in future, and, instead of officiating at balls, he will exercise his power in doing His Master's work.—Yours, &c.,

Observer.

Medomsley, Nov. 11th, 1885.

THE CHURCH AND HER PROPERTY.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—I have never seen a satisfactory answer to the question—"Why the Church of England should be Disendowed" any more than the Roman Catholics or Wesleyans, who are said to have 16 millions of money. Even Sir Joseph Pease, the Liberal candidate for Barnard Castle, said only a few days ago:—"There is no man in this room, I am sure, whatever may be his views on Church Disestablishment, but must feel that the property which has been given to the Church as an Established Church, belongs as much to that Church as the Wesleyan Chapel to the Wesleyans, the Baptist Chapel to the Baptists, and the endowments enjoyed by other denominations, to those respective denominations."

I see from your account of the Conservative meeting at Burnopfield that someone stated the income of the Bishop of Durham to be £15,000. This is a sample of the lamentable ignorance which prevails (and is often, I fear, purposely spread about) as to the endowments of our Church. The Bishop of Durham receives only £7,000 a-year, and at a meeting in connection with the foundation of the See of Newcastle, he stated that he spent the whole of this income over the Diocese.

I will conclude by quoting some of our Bishops own words with regard to Disendowments:—"There are abuses in the English Church. I grant it. There never has been, at any time, any branch of the Church in which there were not abuses. But would it not be wanton folly to smash and burn as firewood an instrument of the greatest compass and the finest tone, simply because one or two of the notes are out of tune? What I would say, then, is this: If you think we are suffering from abuses, help us to reform ourselves. . . . . . You consider, perhaps, that the incomes of the Bishops might with advantage be pared down, and the money thus saved be given to increase the stipends of poor incumbents. This is a very legitimate view. You entirely mistake the temper of the Bishops, if you suppose them unwilling to entertain the question. I can speak confidently for one at all events, who is not only prepared to entertain it, but would himself gladly suffer any loss for a Church which he loves as his own soul, though he would resist to the utmost any attempt to despoil her of her goods."—I am, yours very truly,

Reform, and Not Destruction.

Leadgate, 10th Nov., 1885.

ARE THE CLERGY STATE-PAID?

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—The discussion of this question has assumed rather large proportions, especially when we have as in your last issue a man under the above heading saying he is a philosopher, and trying to establish his claim to a Bishopric or even the Primacy. By the way, is this the man who wished to help Mr Gladstone to form his new Cabinet? He seems to be capable for that sort of thing; but would it not be as well to discuss the subject in hand, although I do not see how anyone can do so except he has studied the question of tithes. It may serve some purpose to re-call the circumstances under which the present discussion arose:—

Mr Atherley Jones had said "that only technically could it be said that the clergy are not State-paid." He has been twitted a good deal about the meaning of this word "technical," but we will leave its exact meaning for the schoolmaster with his dictionary in his next lecture to explain. We are here only concerned with the words "State-paid." Now, sir, if it can be shown that the clergy are provided for by the State, then we hold they are State-paid, although defenders of the Church say they are not. Is it not a fact that in every parish in England, there exists an annual charge on the land (where not otherwise compounded for), formerly known as tithes, now called rent charge, which forms by itself the bulk of the Church's Endowment, amounting to about £5,000,000 per annum.

How have they come into possession of this right to tithes? Church defenders say they are voluntary gifts, and are older than Acts of Parliament. We say they are State-payments levied by Acts of Parliament. It is no doubt true tithes existed before Acts of Parliament, but can it be shown that they were everywhere voluntarily paid in this country before Acts of Parliament. I trow not. But what avails it if they could prove this, seeing that the land then under cultivation was only about a tenth of the land now paying tithes.

by The following is an epitome of the arguments used Miall, in his "Title-deeds of the Church." He says, "there are now under cultivation about 24,000,000 acres of land in this country. During the last hundred years, 3,867 Enclosure Acts have been passed, bringing under cultivation about 8,000,000 acres." Surely they will not claim tithes levied on this land as being voluntary gifts; if they do they had better produce their deeds. Mr Miall then takes you back three centuries to the time of the Reformation, when there would be 6,000,000 acres under cultivation, and at that time there was an Act of Parliament in operation, ordering that all land hereafter reclaimed and brought in, shall after seven years of cultivation pay tithes, consequently all land taken in since then has been taxed on the strength of that Act. Following the same line he traces up 21¼ out of the 24,000,000 acres as having been brought under cultivation since the passing of Compulsory Acts in the thirteenth century. But, sir, I think we have traced this musty theory far enough, and will leave it to the consideration of your readers, only allow me to ask this question: If it is at all likely that Christianity had gained such power over the lives of every landholder in this country, as to prompt him to make an annual charge on his land, neither more nor less than a tenth of its annual produce? And how came it that the Church so soon lost its influence over the people that laws had to be passed to compel them to pay?—Yours, &c.

Matt. G. Armstrong.

West Stanley, Nov. 10th, 1885.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—I should like with your permission to say a few words with respect to State-paid clergy from a secularist point of view. I am much obliged to Mr Carss for his lucid letters, and undoubted proof, that the Church is State-paid. I think it is only fair that Mr Booth should hand over the money promised to Mr Carss, as there is no doubt that the clergy are State-officers. Any person with an unbiassed mind must come to this conclusion, after reading Mr Carss' letters. This gentleman and "Dissenter," in their able letters, have done good service to the cause of religious liberty. I see that another correspondent, signing himself "Churchman," after giving one or two Acts affecting Dissenters, asks the question—"Are Dissenters State-paid?" I certainly think, sir, that this question should have some attention paid to it, especially as the Church question is now practically settled, whatever the Church party may do. I have been at some trouble to see if there is anything in the question—"Are Dissenters State-paid?" and I cannot refrain from laying before your readers the results of my discoveries. Church property is only used for a sect, and now that it is in a fair way of being used so that the whole of the nation may receive benefit from it, it is only right that we should look round us to see if there are no other endowments which might be made more use of for the good of the country at large. One of the arguments used against the strongest sect is that the property was given by the State.

I find that in 1772, at the instance of a certain Mr Burgess, secretary to the Princess of Wales, a sum of money was granted to Dissenters in England, in grateful remembrance of the kindness he had received during the period of his education. The grant was distributed by nine Dissenting ministers chosen from Presbyterians, Independents, and Baptists. Great secrecy was enjoined as to the recipients of this bounty up to the time of its abolition in 1851. In 1804, the payment was transferred from the Civil List to the Parliamentary Votes, and from that time it appears in the Appropriation Acts. From 1772 to 1775 the grant amounted to £88,400; from 1775 to 1804 to £49,300; from 1804 to 1834 to £49,229; and from 1834 to 1845 to £20,418, and if allowance be made for the five years from 1845 to its abolition, Dissenters in England will have received about £216,660. The treasurer of this fund stated that for the three years previous to 1848, the Presbyterians had received 166 grants from it; Independents, 443; Baptists, 461. The Baptists and Independents have been the ablest supporters of our principles respecting Church property, and this fact will be always remembered by us to their credit. There is no doubt that they are the most enlightened of the so-called religious bodies.

Now that Church property is as good as settled, there will be no difficulty in taking the endowments belonging to other sects. I will give you a few more grants—1805 (45 George III. c 129 s 17) Presbyterian ministers of the Synods of Ulster and Munster, £8,731 18s. In 1810, Seceding Ministers from the Synod of Ulster, £3,791. In 1825, to defray the expense of Nonconforming, Seceding, and Protestant Ministers in Ireland, £14,360 16s. In 1835, for same purpose, £25,400. In 1840, for same purpose, £33,660. I will next draw attention to the doings of the Charity Commissioners. The expenses of this body are paid by Parliament. In 1884, the names of these Commissioners were Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, salary £2,000 per year; Mr Henry Longley, £1,500; Sir George Young, Mr Stanley Hope, and Mr D. C. Richmond, each £1,200 a-year. Assistant Commissioners—Mr Fearon, Mr C. H. Stanton, Mr J. E. White, each £800 a-year; Mr Durnford, £700; and Messrs Murphy and Lefroy, £500. Secularists help to pay these salaries. These Commissioners have revised and settled 531 Wesleyan endowments; 62 Baptist endowments have been modernized in their aim and purpose; 60 Independent Charities have been ruthlessly dealt with; 41 Primitive Methodist schemes; 28 Bible Christian schemes; 19 Presbyterian schemes; and 13 Quaker schemes have been put upon a new footing. A total of 844 Nonconformist's endowments have been dealt with. Applications are made by Dissenting bodies to the Commissioners for the appointment of trustees, and this has been computed to effect a saving of £10,000 to Dissenting bodies, as they have no need to go to the Court of Chancery. Dissenters also hold their chapels under Act of Parliament as mentioned by "Churchman." By 52 George III. ch. 155, no assembly for religious worship may be held, nor sermons preached, in Nonconformist Chapels (licensed) with closed doors, so that the public are excluded therefrom, under a penalty not exceeding £20, and by virtue of the same Act ministers of religious bodies, who are wholly engaged in preaching and teaching, are exempt from many civil duties. In the case of Lady Hewley's Charity the Law Courts decided what Dissenters should have a share of it. I also remember that Poultry Chapel, London, was sold, I believe, for £50,000, by sanction of the Charity Commissioners, and was re-invested by their sanction. It seems, sir, that I, as a secularist, have helped to support Dissent, and that the State has appointed men to look after these endowments, whose expenses are paid by Parliament. I help to pay these men, but I derive no benefit from the endowments. Is it right that I should be obliged to contribute to the support of the 160 sects, with whose opinions I disagree very much? Why, sir, it is worse than paying the Church parsons. The Church has built schools to give us a little education, but what have Dissenters done? I hope that when our future and able member (Mr Jones) goes to take his seat in the Commons House of Parliament he will keep his eye on these religious endowments, and if a motion is brought forward to throw them all into a common fund to be used for free education, or to give assistance to families in distress, he will support it both with voice and vote. It is a burning shame, sir, that this money should be used to keep a lot of men walking about in black cloth, too idle to work, when thousands of working men can scarcely tell where the next bite has to be got. I have great faith in our Dissenting friends, that, having seen the evil of the State assisting the Church, they will also see it in their own case, and that they will welcome the time (which is coming) when all these endowments are so used, as to be a benefit to the whole nation. What can the intellects of this enlightened age want with the legends of olden times? I must now close this letter, again thanking your able correspondents for their well written letters, not doubting but that when the attack is made on the remainder of religious endowments we shall receive their help.—Yours, &c.,

Alphomega.

Nov. 9th, 1885.

Throat Irritation and Cough.—Soreness and dryness tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable confections become actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d. tins, 1s. 1½d., labelled "James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Dr. George Moore, in his work on "Nose and Throat Diseases," says: "The Glycerine Jujubes prepared by James Epps and Co., are of undoubted service as a curative or palliative agent." While Dr. Gordon Holmes, Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary, writes: "After an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease."

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

"ROUGH ON CORNS."—Ask Chemists, Perfumers, or Grocers for "Wells' Rough on Corns." Quick, complete permanent cure for hard or soft corns, warts, bunions, 7½d. and 1s. bottles.

One Box of Clarke's B41 Pills is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World; or sent to any address for sixty stamps by the Makers, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln. Wholesale Agents, Barclay and Sons, London, and all the Wholesale Houses.

LADIES' COLUMN.

The return of the Prince and Princess of Wales and their family to England is the event of the week which takes precedence of all others. Every one in London rejoices at the sight of the Princess and her daughters, though their stay in town is only limited to a few days on their way to Sandringham to celebrate the birthday of the Prince of Wales. The workmen at Marlborough House have done their work expeditiously, for the new suite of rooms added to the house is finished and ready for occupation. Instead of giving Prince Victor a house and establishment of his own, the Prince of Wales is keeping his son under his own roof, and assigning him a suite of rooms for occupation by him and his attendants. Up to this time last year the young Princesses remained in occupation of the apartments known as the nurseries, which included sleeping-rooms, day-rooms, school-rooms, and rooms for the teachers and servants specially retained for the service of the young people. This arrangement is to be in a great measure broken up, as one daughter has been introduced to society, a second comes out next year, and the third is rarely separated from her sisters, only when public entertainments take place, at which the Princess Maude from her youth cannot be present. In all the gay doings in Paris, at the marriage of Prince Waldemar of Denmark with the Princess Marie of Orleans, the Princess Victoria, as well as the Princess Louise of Wales, took part, and with their mother and grandmother returned the calls of ceremony paid the English royal family by the representatives of the other crowned heads of Europe. The bride, the Princess Marie, was born in England in 1865. Her parents were at Orleans House, Twickenham, then refugees from the political storms in France. The House afterwards became the local habitation of the Orleans Club, a fashionable coterie that flourished a few years ago, when society worshipped what were called professional beauties, and bought their photographs exposed for sale in shop windows. Orleans House is now the property of a member of the Cunard family, the founders and owners of the American Steamship Company bearing their name.

The trousseau of the Princess Marie was made, as far as modern customs in dress would allow, in imitation of the trousseau of her grandmother, the Duchess of Orleans. If the newspaper column could be made elastic, so as to contain about twice as much type as answers for ordinary subjects, comparisons might be drawn between the modes of the two periods. On the evening of the signing of the civil marriage contract the bride wore pink tulle over pink satin, the skirts quite plain, as was the fashion of the grandmother days. A white rose in the side of the hair was a nice girlish ornament long ago, and it is probable it will come again into fashion after the example of the Princess Marie. The Duc and Duchesse de Chartres, the bride's parents, gave a magnificent set of ornaments, necklace, brooch, bracelet, and comb (the last-named can be worn as a diadem), of rubies and diamonds, which had belonged to the Duchess of Orleans. The Queen of England entrusted the Prince of Wales with the presentation of her wedding present to the bride. It was a medallion, to be worn as a locket, studded with brilliants, containing a lock of Prince Albert's hair. This gift was a special favour granted to the bride of the brother of the Princess of Wales, as well as to the daughter of the French Royal house, which has always had friendship and sympathy from Queen Victoria. The Princess of Wales wore a red velvet dress at the wedding.

The beauty of the chrysanthemums at the Inner Temple show, open now gratuitously to the public, draws crowds of visitors every day to the modest shed erected at the south-east corner of the Inner Temple Gardens, close to the Temple Underground Station. Nine hundred varieties would suggest a lengthened description and criticism of the specimens particularly fine, but the number of plants, and perfection of the blossoms render the task difficult, if not impossible. Only an expert could detect and pronounce dogmatically upon the old and the new varieties. If the colours of the latter are startling, the forms of the former maintain their old reputations. Fashion has lately taken white flowers under her wing for decoration rather than coloured ones. It is, possibly, a reaction from the use and abuse of colour, which some people dignified by the high-sounding phrase, "high art." White-blossomed annuals and perennials were in demand during the summer which is just over. Winter continues the fashion in the cultivation of the beautifully pure white chrysanthemums, both the incurved and Japanese varieties. Richly coloured dessert dishes are less suitable for white flowers on dinner-tables than the purely white unpainted Dresden in graceful forms. This is a revival of the old Bow china popular about a century ago, or rather more. Salt-cellars, and tiny figures holding hors d'œuvres dishes were of pure white, finely-glazed porcelain. In the maiden hair fern of the present day culture, the white chrysanthemum has a beautiful companion for dinner-table and drawing-room.

When the distinction between postage stamps and receipt stamps was abolished, the department was in possession of a very large quantity—too valuable to be thrown away—of the pale lilac ones marked "inland revenue." It appears that these have very nearly all been used up, and the time has come when something more distinctive may be put into circulation. The pale heliotrope-coloured stamp was never popular. The old red was infinitely better in every respect. Nor was the pale blue of the same shape, size, and design for the half-penny stamp, a very successful innovation. Something is wanted for newspapers and circulars, which at once arrests the eye, and cannot be mistaken for a stamp of higher value. All the new kinds are now promised, and will be issued immediately. An ingenious person suggests that penny stamps perforated, so as to be easily divided in two, might be made to do half-penny duty. This would be very simple. We also want a little indulgence in the parcel post to be able to include wrapping paper above the one pound or more. At Christmas time the absolute limit of seven pounds is found to be a little too stringent. If the department cannot go so far as ten pounds, which would be very convenient, a certain margin might be allowed over regulation weight for package. We hear a great deal of the delicate beauty of the French postage stamps, the fine engraving of the design, &c. For the purpose intended character is more demanded than delicate designs.

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

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the lowest possible prices by ROBERT JACKSON "Guardian" Office, Consett. Estimates furnished.

MAN'S NOBLEST WORK.—This is an age of great and works wonderful inventions. Steam, electricity, water, air, all are made to serve man, but unquestionably the greatest inventions are those which preserve man's health and prolong his life, and among the greatest of these are Stanton's Cough Pills. There effects are truly wonderful, and hundreds are happy to-day who once looked forward to an early grave. For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma Loss of Voice, Hay Fever, Hoarseness, Croup, or any Affection whatever of the Throat, Chest, or Lungs, Stanton's Cough Pills will positively cure. We can cheerfully recommend them to all, and can unhesitatingly say they are the only sure cure for Throat and Lung Affections. Sold by all Chemists in Boxes at 13½d and 2s. 9d Box sent post free on receipt of 15 or 35 stamps. Wm. Mather, Wholesale Druggists Manchester.

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

SOMETHING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

VALUE OF OBSERVATION.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher tells us that he never saw anybody do anything without watching to see how it was done, as there was no knowing but that some time he might have to do it himself. This habit of observation once served him in good stead.

I was going (he says) across a prairie when my horse began to limp. Luckily I came across a blacksmith's shop, but the smith was not at home. I asked the woman of the house if she would allow me to start a fire and make the shoe. She said I might if I knew how. So I started the fire and heated the shoe red-hot, and turned it to fit my horse's foot, and paired the hoofs, and turned the points of the nails out cunningly, as I had seen the blacksmith do, so that, in driving into the hoof, they should not get into the quick, and I shod the horse. At the next place I went to I went straight to a smith and told him to put the shoe on properly. He looked at the horse's foot and paid me the greatest compliment I ever received in my life. He told me if I put on that shoe I had better follow blacksmithing all my life. Now I never should have known how to do that if I had not looked on and seen others do it.

THE SQUIRREL HUNT.

"Come, children," said old Mamma Squirrel one day,
"You've had the whole summer for nothing but play,
Now winter is coming with cold and with sleet,
And you must help gather up something to eat.

Our hole in the oak-tree is roomy and warm,
A shelter from bad boys, a covert from storm;
Bring hither the riches of forest and field,
But beware of the corn-barn where traps are concealed.'

Then Bonny and Bunny and Chipper and Frisk
Sprang off to their duty so merry and brisk
That Slow-bones, the farm-lad, left off all pretence
Of gathering apples, and leaned on the fence.

Each meant to bring home what provisions he could,
But Frisk found an apple which tasted so good
That he sat down to feast on the lowermost limb,
And the cat creeping up made a dinner of him.

"I'm off for the corn-barn!" cried pert little Bunn,
"All women are cowards. That trap I shall shun."
Alas for his folly! How sad he must feel,
Shut up in a cage, treading Ixion's wheel.

Selfish Bonny brought nuts to the family store,
But hid for her own use a great many more.
Ah! Slow-bones was watching. The beech nuts were gone
When she went to their hiding one crisp winter dawn.

But dear little Chipper skipped over the ground,
Stuffing out her red cheeks with what forage she found,
Till she looked like a bagpiper, playing his best,
And she did more business than all of the rest.

When Summer again wandered over the earth,
Releasing all squirrels to freedom and mirth,
She told her own young ones this story, that they
Might learn from these direful mishaps to obey.

MARVELLOUS MEMORIES.

What a blessing it is to have a good memory! The feats which some people with good memories have been able to perform would hardly be believed were they not recorded on first-rate authority. *Kind Words* gives us the following instances:—

Cyrus, king of Persia, is said to have known the name of each soldier in his army. It is also related of Themistocles that he could call by name every citizen of Athens, although the number amounted to twenty thousand. Mithridates, king of Pontus, knew all his eighty thousand soldiers by their right names. Scipio knew all the inhabitants of Rome. Seneca complained of old age because he could not, as formerly, repeat two thousand names in the order in which they were read to him; and he stated that, on one occasion, when at his studies, two hundred unconnected verses having been recited by the different pupils of his preceptor, he repeated them in a reversed order, proceeding from the last to the first.

Lord Granville could repeat from beginning to end the New Testament in the original Greek. Cook, the tragedian, is said to have committed to memory all the contents of a daily newspaper. Racine could recite all the tragedies of Euripides.

Mirandola would commit to memory the contents of a book by reading it three times, and could frequently repeat the words backward as well as forward. Thomas Cranmer committed to memory in three months an entire translation of the Bible. Euler, the mathematician, could repeat the Æneid; and Leibnitz, when an old man, could recite the whole of Virgil, word for word.

It is said that Bossuet could repeat, not only the whole Bible, but all Homer, Virgil, and Horace, besides many other works.

The celebrated musician, Mozart, had a wonderful memory of musical sounds. When only fourteen years of age, he went to Rome to assist in the solemnities of Holy Week. Immediately after his arrival, he went to the Sistine Chapel to hear the famous "Miserere" of Allegri. Being aware that it was forbidden to take or give a copy of this renowned piece of music, Mozart placed himself in a corner, and gave the strictest attention to the music, and, on leaving the church, noted down the entire piece. A few days afterwards he heard it a second time, and, following the music with his own copy in his hand, satisfied himself of the fidelity of his memory. The next day he sang the "Miserere" at a concert, accompanying himself on the harpsichord, and the performance produced such a sensation in Rome that Pope Clement XIV. requested that this musical prodigy should be presented to him at once.

NUTS TO CRACK.

1.—Ten letters. In my 9, 2, 4 a covering; in my 6, 5, 10, 8 something genuine; in my 4, 10, 3, 1, 7 a festive occupation; and my *whole* is a heroine known to everybody.

2.—In flower, not in weed.
In pollen, not in seed.
In foot, not in head.
In house, not in shed.
In Saturday, not in Monday.
In Tuesday, not in Sunday.
In cat, not in dog.
In timber, not in log,
In hamlet, not in town.
In circus, not in clown.
If this you find
It'll be, forsooth,
A pleasure seeker
Of very truth.

3.—PROVERBS.—Aa, bb, ddd, g, h, iii, lll, nnn, ooooo, ss, ttt, ww, y.

4.—Aa, ccc, eeee, f, i, k, m, pp, rr, s, tt.

5.—In me you find a starving man,
And yet I cannot eat;
I am not made of flesh and bone,
And yet I contain meat;
In me you will find nothing now,
But, take me up again.
Money in me you will find,
A turkey, and a hen;
If to find me you would wish,
Mind, do not search for pelf,
Just open me and you will find
I am inside myself.

6.—SQUARE WORDS.—A king; a woman; a cipher; what we should not be.

7.—Nonsense; a musical instrument; used in the laundry; part of the body.

LAST WEEK'S KERNELS.

1.—Switzerland. 2. Dictionary. 3. Dryden. 4. Talk, tank, sank, sink, sing. 5. Mate, tea.

(6)
U
UNA
UNITE
UNIFORM
ATOMS
ERS
M

(7)
U
UNA
UNITE
UNICORN
ATONE
ERN
N

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

DURHAM COUNTY REFORM ASSOCIATION.—The annual council meeting was held at the Miners' Hall, Durham, on Saturday, Mr J. Hogg (Hetton) presiding. Election of officers:—President, Mr J. Hogg, Hetton; secretary, Mr J. Wilson, Durham; treasurer, Mr J. Hill, Herrington. Executive Committee: Patrick Carling, Lintz, 93 votes; Henry Jamieson, Etherley, George Pit, 58; Daniel Reid, Leadgate, 55; Samuel Galhaithe, Browney, 33; Charles Neasham, Shildon, 29; James Terrel, Philadelphia, 26. Auditor: Wm. Armstrong, West Tanfield. The Radical programme was discussed, and resolutions of an advanced type, in regard to perpetual pensions, the House of Lords, the land laws, the Established Church, education and other topics, were submitted and unanimously adopted. Sir Henry Havelock-Allan afterwards addressed the Council.

[*Copyright.*]

LOVE IN A MIST:

A ROMANCE.

By KENINGALE COOK, LL.D.

Author of "The Guitar Player," "The King of Kent," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XXXI.

A STRANGE HALLUCINATION AND A TRUE INSTINCT.

Sebastian soon found himself approaching a group. His friend Tom Tiverton was a conspicuous figure among them, evidently giving orders.

As he drew nearer, he saw that the others were sailors, and that they were carrying two bodies.

When he came close, he saw that one of the burdens was the body of a living person, the other of a dead one.

As soon as he was as near as this, Tom turned and came up to him curiously.

"What, Seb! is it you? are you the shipwrecked man! We have been talking about you."

"You, our preserver, Tom!" and they shook hands with cordial grasp.

"We sighted on a spar attached to some floating wreck a spotted flag apparently made of two handkerchiefs. I had ordered my boat's crew to meet me at this side of the island, and signalled them to board the flotsam. A man was found clinging to a rodder. He described himself as the master of a foundered vessel, knew nothing of his crew, but thought that in spite of a shifting mist he had descried one of his passengers reach shore. When he had said this, he collapsed. There he is," added Tom, pointing to the living burden.

"Yes, that's Joshua," said Sebastian.

"And you're the passenger that swam ashore. This is most jolly," said Tom; and he called out "Grace," and led his friend towards a point of rock behind which Mrs. Tiverton had been seated. "Here is my wife," he said. She met them half-way, and duly renewed her acquaintance with Mr. Urswick.

After this was accomplished with congratulations, Sebastian said, "There is another passenger saved. I think you know her, Mrs. Tiverton—Miss Helen Ashbrook."

"Of course I do; but where is she?" said Mrs. Tiverton.

Sebastian pointed.

"Why we came that way only half an hour ago, did we not, Tom? Where could you have been, Mr. Urswick?"

"I suppose you did not see or hear us," responded Sebastian, humbly.

"Oh!" said Mrs. Tiverton, with a solemn, slow intonation, and as if with much meaning.

"She requires assistance, perhaps," said Tom.

"I don't know whether she will be strong enough to walk all the distance," replied Sebastian, "but I will go and see."

"Oh!" said Mrs. Tiverton again, "I think I had better come too. Tom, send the boat round that way, and we will walk along the beach. I am not at all tired."

"Yes," said Tom, in the tone of one accustomed to command, and quietly gave his men orders to cover up the corpse so that the ladies should not see it. "The living must be seen to first," he said.

He then told off whatever men could be spared to make further searches along the beach, and despatched the rest with the boat.

The little party now trudged along in search of Helen.

Sebastian being once more in society of the true British type, became the subject of an extraordinary hallucination, due, no doubt, to his overwrought condition.

He forgot for a time his recent experiences, his sea journey with its trials and excitements, his shipwreck with the tragic circumstances attending it, even his blissful moments with Helen. If any part of what he had passed through was still present in his memory, it was in a dim and vague form, like an episode in a dream.

He was with Tom Tiverton once more. The scenery and surroundings amongst which they were moving were certainly unfamiliar and entirely different from that old English home to which he had been on so recent a visit. His curiosity was not aroused by the question how he came to be in the island himself, but it turned with the more strength to the solution of the mystery of Tom's presence there.

"How do you come to be here?" he asked.

"We are on a survey expedition," replied Tom; "mixed with the least trifle of a honeymoon."

"But how can you be on service and have your wife with you?"

"It is not regular service, but a quite special matter. A commercial firm has made large purchases of land in this archipelago. They required some survey work and other things done, and wanted a reliable man, and one who was accustomed to act as the head of a number of men. I had had some special experience of the kind. They applied to headquarters; I used a little interest at the same time; so it was arranged that I should be lent to them for a short time. Grace did not exactly like parting from me, so. . . . Oh!—"

A peculiar kind of signal which affects the nerves of the fleshy part of the biceps had passed from Mrs. Tiverton to Tom.

"No, that is not quite the way to put it," he went on; "anyhow, the fact is, we eloped, knowing that my sister Priscilla would never give her consent."

"Would never give her consent . . . ?" asked Sebastian.

"Would have prevented the marriage in some way or other."

"You remember that he did not dare lift his finger before Priscilla," interpolated Mrs. Tiverton.

"And now I dare not lift my finger before you," retorted Tom, managing to finish the sentence before the finer feelings of his arm were attacked in the very centre of their old smart.

Sebastian almost resented the idea of his friends' appearance on the island; it seemed incongruous and puzzling.

"How strange it is, your coming here!" he said to Tom, reflectively.

"Not so strange as your Jack-in-a-box appearance here," retorted Tom. "Why, this is the very island I told you of at home."

"But you did not know the name of it."

"It has not a name yet."

"What do you say, then, to Tomato Island, which combines the fruit of the district and your own complexion, and would be a memorial of your name?"

"Or St. Sebastian and St. Helena," rejoined Tom, "because of the hermits and smiles to be found there."

Sebastian did not even smile, but sighed wearily; and Tom, who had been led on by his friend's unexpected badinage, began to fear that he had offended him.

"Now that we have answered your questions, Mr. Urswick," said Mrs. Tiverton, "perhaps you can tell us how you come to be travelling with *my friend*, Miss Ashbrook."

"Miss Ashbrook!" said Sebastian, blankly.

"Miss Ashbrook—Helen—Helen Ashbrook! You were introduced to her when she was staying with me."

"Oh, yes, I remember, so I was. Such a charming girl; and I could not get to see her again, or find out where she lived." said Sebastian, naively.

The suspension of the action of one department of his brain had rendered him as candidly outspoken as the *enfant terrible* of a house where the girls are given to sweethearting.

Mrs. Tiverton was puzzled. She had received no answer to her very searching question; and Sebastian's manner when recalling the past was apparently unconscious and unconstrained. Was it possible that there had been some mistake and that Helen was not on the island at all?

Sebastian, as if ignoring the fact that a question had been asked, even, as it would seem, ignoring the existence of Helen altogether, began to speak to his friend Tom of some amusing incidents of his last stay with him, of the cob that had lost its way with him, of his nightingale-haunted night.

Was it possible that a man so recently shipwrecked could think of nothing but an antecedent past? And was he the victim of unprecedented absence of mind, for he seemed to be altogether unaware that their walk along the shore was anything more than a mere stroll? Was it possible that there was no shipwrecked lady at all, and that Mr. Urswick was a little shaken in his wits by his so recent escape from the sea?

She would put a general question, she decided, and press for a reply. "Mr. Urswick," she said, "where did you say the shipwrecked lady was to be found?"

"Shipwrecked lady!" said Sebastian, with bland unconcern, "I don't know."

Even Tom opened his eyes at this. "Old man," he said, "are you awake? Do you know that you are supposed to be directing us to find your shipmate?"

"No!" said Sebastian, "I am not aware of it. Are you 'kidding' me?"

Tom whispered to his wife, "Lost his head. I wonder whether there is a girl here at all."

"I doubt very much whether there is," answered his wife. I thought it sounded like a cock-and-bull story from the first. The shock has been too much for him, and when he saw me, Helen came into his mind, for when he saw her we were together. We had better go back."

"Rather like a wild goose chase, I allow," responded Tom.

The sun was near his setting, and it seemed as if poor Helen might be going to have an awful and lonely night, left to herself in a wood, in an unknown island, expecting friends that never came nigh.

All at once Sebastian began to fidget, and look disturbed. He turned round several times, then without looking at his friend, he started with a hurried pace in a straight line at a tangent from their previous course.

"Better follow him quietly," said Tom, to his wife; "his friends, if he has any, cannot be very far off."

Was a blind instinct about to accomplish what the dethroned mind could not effect?

After travelling several hundred yards, Sebastian stopped suddenly beside a large boulder upon the seashore. Then he shook his head, looked anxious and uneasy, and started off again in another direction with even a more hurried step than before.

"This seems to me like nonsense," said Grace to her husband. "What is the good of following a madman in his vagaries?"

"This is a vagary with a meaning," said her husband, aroused beyond his usual easy going habit. "The sand has been recently disturbed here. Look here and here, at the footsteps just above the water mark. I shall remember the place, we must follow him." For Sebastian was already some distance off, and going like a bird.

He went on without a moment's pause or hesitation as if drawn by the occult influence of a magnet. Are they the ether waves that carry potencies like these, the silent invisible summonses of iron to iron, the communications of soul with soul?

Sebastian went straight to Helen, who had been patiently waiting for some time, but as the twilight drew on had been feeling her loneliness and wishing for her dear friend's re-appearance.

He kissed her; and this time Helen did not faint. It was re-assuring to be kissed; she had been very much frightened.

To Sebastian the meeting of their lips was a critical moment. A film seemed to be rent from him, a haze to pass away from over his mind; in a moment he was restored to possession of his normal faculties. He had found Helen, his own Helen, once more; he was about to take her to their kind friends who most opportunely were close by. They turned together towards the beach, and almost ran into the arms of Tom Tiverton and his wife, who had been outstripped by Sebastian, and had hurried on anxiously when he became lost to sight among the trees.

"Well, of all mysteries and miracles!" said Grace; "it is the real Helen Ashbrook after all!" and the friends were clasped in each other's arms.

Tom's greeting was sooner over, and his cordial handshaking accomplished, he said, "There are unfortunately no hotels on the island; we will not tire our guests by indulging our curiosity at their expense, but invite them at once to the ship. The boat is in sight that will take us to it," and he pointed it out as he spoke.

They all turned to the sea, and a place was selected for embarkation, towards which they bent their steps.

Mrs. Tiverton's curiosity was by no means quenched by her husband's conclusions on the subject. She signalled him to walk on with Helen, while she took charge of Sebastian herself.

"I thought you were a married man, Mr. Urswick," she began,

"And you thought rightly, Mrs. Tiverton," replied Sebastian. "At least, I thought so too."

"Mrs. Urswick did not accompany you on this voyage?"

"Lady Katherine did accompany me," he replied; "and the shore of this island is her grave."

Mrs. Tiverton asked no more questions.

By the time they reached the vessel, the rescued persons were too sleepy to answer any questions whatever. They were given the best the captain's lockers afforded, and then promptly provided with a berth, which, to the exhausted bodies of each of them, was quite as sweet, if not sweeter, than the most heavenly death whispered of by the poets.

Tom, meanwhile, ordered out another boat's crew to scour the coast and pick up any other victims of the wreck that could be found.

And in the dim twilight they skirted the part of the island most likely from the locality of the wreck and the set of the tides to have received any that had escaped the sea. They carried a light, but no one from the shore hailed it.

At daybreak, long before the weary ones on board the ship had dreamed of waking, these sailors picked up a floating body entangled in a knot of seaweed. It was not the body of a seaman, nor that of a passenger on board the foundered vessel. It was a coat, and in one of the pockets was a leather case, with a compartment for paper money, and some papers.

CHAPTER XXXII.

WANTED, A CLERGYMAN.

Mrs. Tiverton brought breakfast with her own hands into Helen's tiny cabin the next morning.

"I am tired of seeing dead men," she said, cheerfully. "I have come to have a talk with you. You are the only woman in the boat besides myself, not to mention being my friend. But get some breakfast first, and then I can talk to you as you go on."

Helen took her at her word and began to eat. The cup of tea seemed a revelation in fragrance. There might have been tea-leaves on the island for anything Helen knew; there certainly were many kinds of eatables. But for tea—where could she have obtained the hot water? She was full of gratitude to Grace.

"What kind of a ship was that you came over in with Mr. Urswick? A strange one wasn't it?" said Mrs. Tiverton, suddenly.

"A very strange one," replied Helen; "but I did not come over with Mr. Urswick. I came with a relative of my aunt's. It was quite accidental my meeting Mr. Urswick.

"Was there much flirtation on board? There always is, you know."

Helen blushed, and took a mouthful in order to give herself time to collect her powers of dissembling.

"There were only four cabin passengers altogether; who was there to flirt with? There was the skipper, of course."

"Of course! a likely person he looks to flirt with! I saw him last night: I have not seen him yet this morning. How did you get on with Mr. Urswick?"

"He was very nice,"

"And his wife; was she nice too?"

"Not quite so nice."

"They never are, are they?"

"Oh, she may have been very nice; poor creature she was drowned."

"And you helped Mr. Urswick to dig her grave, I suppose."

This was a somewhat rude and indiscreet observation on Mrs. Tiverton's part, not even excusable on the ground of old friendship with Helen.

To poor Helen it seemed fraught with more meaning than it really possessed, for she knew nothing of the episode of the boulder stone, nor even that Sebastian had found the corpse of his wife.

"No one dug her grave," she replied hotly. "I wonder you can say such a thing. Everything was done to save her. She was taken with cramp in the water."

"You excitable creature," said Mrs. Tiverton, "you quite misunderstand me; I would not have said anything so unfeeling for the world. But wherever there's tragedy there's comedy too; and it is irresistibly comic to me to think of you and Mr. Urswick wandering about in the woods of an uninhabited island, hand in hand, like a couple of innocent babes in the wood. It was rather improper, you know, and very compromising. Now, if only you could take to Mr. Urswick, it would be really best—"

There was an interruption before she could finish her sentence, or Helen had time to urge that shipwrecks are events that have to be allowed for even by Mrs. Grundy, and that she at least had had no alternative but to make one of the babes in the wood.

A message came that the captain wished to see both ladies in his cabin.

Tom, Sebastian, and the master of the foundered vessel had been going through the melancholy details of the identification and disposal of the bodies that had been found. This done, the old skipper, now fully recovered, had gone off to accompany another search party.

When Tom and Sebastian were left alone, the former said:

"I wanted to shew to you alone one of the papers found in the pocket of a coat just identified as that of a Mr. Otto Baringer. They are a good deal stained by the water, but a name upon this one caught my eye, and I have kept it back until you should have seen it. For if my memory serves me rightly as to your late wife's maiden name, there is something stated there which you ought to know, and might afterwards wish to keep private. Shall I read it to you, for as it is to me, and may be to yourself, an unlooked-for revelation, I have taken some pains to decypher the document."

"By all means," said Sebastian. What further surprise could there be in store for him equal to what he had passed through?

"So far as I can make it out," continued Tom, "it purports to be the certificate of a marriage which took place at the British Consulate, locality indistinct, between Christian name undecypherable, surname Baring, followed by a blur or other letters, and Katherine Hamelerde."

"Good God!" said Sebastian. "Can it be the marriage of my wife and that scoundrel? This explains all. There could be no other Katherine Hamelerde."

"You had not known she was a widow then?"

"She was no widow, nor as it appears could she have been legally my wife. The man who had this paper in his pocket was no doubt her husband. It is all clear to me now; I have been blind—blind!"

"Had you known of this Baringer for long?"

"No, I saw him first, to my knowledge, a month or two ago. She must have lost sight of him or she would not have dared to marry again."

"Thought him dead, probably, or perhaps wished it so much she felt sure of it," said Tom.

"She married me under her maiden name," said Sebastian; then, after a pause, he added, "Well, all's over now; of his deceit or her's I will say nothing; both are dead. I believe in leaving black things behind and going on to bright ones."

"Well, old man," said Tom, "you are to be congratulated upon one thing, you have no youngsters whose status would have been upset by this disclosure. That would have been a black thing you could not leave behind so easily."

"True!" said Sebastian. "And now for the brighter things. I am sincerely in love with Helen Ashbrook."

"What a good thing, old man, that you have only just found it out," said Tom.

"It is opportune, is it not?" replied Sebastian, accepting quite blandly the pointed shaft of this bow drawn at a venture.

"Yes, I am deeply in love with her, and wish to marry her as soon as possible. Have you a clergyman on board?"

"Well, I believe we have an old party who was ordained in his youth, once upon a time, as the story books say. He has spent his life in museums and must have got more decay than change out of his surroundings. He is a rare and valuable fossil of great apparent age. He has been sent with us to look up paleontological matters. One of his crotchets is to drop the title of Reverend; and the story goes that if any friend so addresses him, he never speaks to him again. But why do you ask for a clergyman, dear boy? Do you want to make your will, or receive absolution?"

"I want him to marry us at once, if Helen will consent. Under ordinary circumstances, I might have been prepared to wait the conventional time, and study proprieties. But some events precipitate others. I have gone through such events. I don't want to wait. You will understand me, I think."

"I do, old boy; but where is the ecclesiastical tap to be turned on, even if our paleontological mummy could be got to remember that he is a parson? Have you got a special licence in your pocket? They are not generally made out in blank, I believe."

"But can't he marry us on board ship without all that?"

"He could do something in the way of a ceremony for you. In fact he could do a first-rate ceremony, and I could provide a good bottle of fizz to follow, if you don't mind being married in an informal way. You can finish off the ceremony at our next stopping place in a few months' time."

"What a swindle you are then; you can baptise you can bury——"

"But we can't marry, eh?"

"Well, I suppose you might make a British station by running up the British flag on the island?"

"Now, old boy, you are raising a practical question, and you are nearer to the point than you know. But none the less I am compelled to disappoint you. It was discussed whether this vessel should bring out a gentleman with powers to annex an island or two here, but it was decided to defer that process until my survey and report were sent in. Otherwise we should have been glad to oblige you; we would have run up a shanty on the shore, and the commissioners should have started business by marrying you, if you are so mightily bent on being married on land."

"What an antiquated nuisance the whole business is. Why can't people get married, or unmarried, when and where they like?"

"Big conundrum that," said Tom, "I give it up. But I don't want to tease you too long. There is something which I can do for you, when you ask me properly, and shew proper respect to a British captain."

"Well then," said Sebastian, "if I can't marry Helen outright I want at least to define my position with regard to her. I can't meet her as an ordinary person in an ordinary way; I must at least announce our engagement before your wife. The law of England cannot prevent my doing that."

"You need not be so rusty about the law of England; it was not the law that bound you to Lady Katherine."

"Tom, I don't know whether it is marriage, or your having been made a captain, that it is due to, but your wisdom is infallible, and I make my obeisance to it. Can you enable me to meet the ladies, and explain my feelings?"

"Why certainly," said Tom, and immediately sent a message of invitation to his wife and Helen. 'Come back in two or three minutes," he said to Sebastian; "that's a good fellow, then I'll tell you what we can do."

When Sebastian had gone, Tom burst out laughing "It's a shame to humbug him," he said to himself "but he must be taught to respect a British captain. Want a clergyman, indeed!"

(*To be continued.*)

A GREAT SUCCESS.

FACTS AND EVIDENCE v. ASSERTION.

THE business commenced with a capital of [illegible] by [illegible], who had been previously living in Vienna, and had there acquired a knowledge of an Article now universally known in Great Britain and Ireland, and such strong proof was there afforded to him of its great merits that he became enthusiastic in its favour, and ultimately brought the same home with an idea [illegible] of making known this then unknown article; but he [illegible] is astonished at his temerity, [illegible] with £4,000 that which it's variously estimated expenses require from £25,000 to £50,000 of capital to accomplish. It is true that capital was borrowed, and that a Limited Company was formed to complete the development of "Gordon's Extract," which is the purpose originally held in view has been accomplished fact, and in less than three years this article [illegible] of the largest-sold proprietary medicines in the Kingdom, at a capital expenditure of certainly less than one-third of the sum it is usual to establish any other proprietary medicine, despite very largely-increased competition, and in the face of the gigantic advertising of some of its contemporaries. Truth is mighty and must prevail. There is something tangible in a straightforward statement of facts, such as have always marked the advertisement of "Gordon's Extract," and upon which men can lay his finger and say "That is it," that impels conviction of its truth, even when the language is bald and the comparisons threadbare, and hence the reason of the enormous success attendant upon the introduction of "Gordon's Extract." The proof afforded by the 54,000 test bottles sent out gratuitously a few years ago has been overwhelming, irresistible in favour of the medicine, that commendatory letters of the very highest character on from the most unimpeachable sources have flowed in the past, and stream in in the present, so freely, that every theory of disease that has been broached, every statement of fact, and every assertion that has been made, has received corroboration from the evidence, very often from clergymen, which has the owners enabled to print from amongst the stores of testimonials some thousands in number, that have been freely sent. It can therefore be said that the "Gordon's Extract" success is owing to advertising, for while the expenditure of the business for advertisement in 1884 was nearly £2,000 less for the eight months of 1885 ending August 31st than for the same period in 1884, yet on the other hand the actual sales of "Gordon's Extract" have in eight months of 1885 exceeded those of the same dates in 1884 by no less than £1,623 10s. 9d. This fact of increased business, despite decreased advertising, is extraordinary and altogether unique in the annals of a proprietary medicine, for less advertising with retrenchment is universally known to be a sure precursor of a dwindling business, whereas with "Gordon's Extract" just the opposite has taken place. It is, therefore, quite certain that the growth of the "Gordon's Extract" business is owing to the plain straightforwardness and honesty of the claims made about this remedy, impelling faith and belief in it, and because the merits of the remedy are evidently of a highly curative order, so as to secure for it the energetic and impromptu recommendation of those who use it. This is proven by the reports on its merits, sent post free on application.

The great success of "Gordon's Extract" is in large measure owing to

THE NOVEL METHOD OF INTRODUCTION.

THE firm of GORDON & CO. established themselves at 11, Long Lane, E.C., in November, 1883, for the purpose of making "Gordon's Extract" known. Severe and searching tests had proved the Extract to be a remedy possessed of very great efficaciousness. The owners were at first sorely perplexed as to the manner by which they might make the medicine known, for so many worthless remedies had been imposed upon the public that the greatest scepticism was known to exist as to the merits of anything new. It at length occurred to the proprietors that the introduction would be greatly facilitated if unlimited and unimpeachable proof of the merits of "Gordon's Extract" were forthcoming from a class on whose word all men might rely. And, therefore, from two to six bottles of the medicine were offered gratis to clergymen of all denominations for the gift of test among the sick poor. And 1,800 of the clergy, recognising that the only benefit Gordon & Co. could derive from this method of free distribution must arise from the merits of the medicine, applied for free bottles of "Gordon's Extract," and to them, on the aggregate, were sent 10,000 bottles of medicine. But, in addition, Gordon & Co. were overwhelmed with applications from poor sick people, without the intervention of clergymen, and [illegible] no less than 54,000 bottles of "Gordon's Extract" were in 1883-4 given free of all cost—the carriage even being paid to the most remote places—for the purpose of a widespread test being made of the remedy. Never before has a medicine been proved to be possessed of great merit as in this test to the consumer, several thousand pounds sterling of capital having been sunk in this one purpose alone. And now the knowledge of the efficacy of "Gordon's Extract" has spread, and its merits have become known to a million of people. The persons who have used "Gordon's Extract" have had reason to bless it, and have shown their appreciation by their recommendation, [illegible] large, and are still multiplying the sale. "Gordon's Extract" was freely tested both by clergy and the public at large, because people believed it to possess almost marvellous qualities to justify the faith of the owners in submitting "Gordon's Extract" for a test so stern and severe. Some thousand written testimonials have been received; they could have been published if the firm so desired. Two hundred letters have been received from clergymen [illegible] tion, proving "Gordon's Extract" beyond the shadow of a doubt to be a great and genuine curative medicine. These 200 ministers have tested "Gordon's Extract," openly speaking, among a thousand cases; and that they are able to bear strong witness in favour of the medicine in itself proved that the remedy possesses curative virtues of the highest character. Those who suffer from sick-headache, biliousness, or mysterious aches and pains, may rely upon "Gordon's Extract" destroying the roots of the disease that afflicts them, thereby dispersing the painful symptoms. If a dose of "Gordon's Extract" be taken instantly after each meal, they who have until now suffered from pain and distension of the stomach after food, or have been afflicted with offensive breath, nausea, or sickness, or general discomfort after meals, or while eating, may take great comfort, for "Gordon's Extract" mixes with and converts food in the stomach into a form easy of digestion, and of affording nourishment, thereby absolutely preventing the recurrence of discomfort. Heartburn, Bad Digestion, Acidity, Heartburn, Flatulence, Costiveness, nor the languor, melancholia, or [illegible] caused by an inactive liver can exist to a man's body if he take "Gordon's Extract," and if it be that you suffer already from any of these or kindred symptoms, you may gain speedy relief and ultimate cure by the use of "Gordon's Extract," for the merits of which so very many clergymen are able to vouch.

Gordon's Extract, Price 2s. Of all Chemists. Less than a Penny per Dose. Testimonials from 200 Clergymen free on application. Warehouse: 11, Long Lane, London, E.C.

Read the following proofs, and you will be convinced of what we say:—

From the *Christian Commonwealth*, Sept. 3, 1885. —"Gordon's Extract [illegible] commending even the articles advertised in our columns, for we cannot always tell, even with the utmost care, what is certainly worthy [illegible] testimonials we have examined, and from personal knowledge of 'Gordon's Extract' [illegible] medicine for the diseases for which it is recommended."

Myra's Journal, August, 1885, one of the very best Ladies' Fashion Journals, says:—"Gordon's Extract has been highly commended to me by a friend who appears to have derived great benefit from it [illegible] the last stage of despair of ever curing a long course of Sick Headache, took 'Gordon's Extract' without any faith in its efficacy at first. At present my friend cannot speak too highly of the excellence of 'Gordon's Extract' in curing Sick Headache and Biliousness [illegible] of the complaints [illegible] serious as to need a doctor's skill."—THE SILKWORM.

LIFE AN[D] ... PERFECT HEAL[TH] ...
PROF. EASTBURN, A...
FINGERING WORST[ED] ...
COUGHS, COLDS, A[ND] BRONCHITI[S]
DR. J. COLLIS BROWN[E'S] ...
HOGE'S HOREHOUN[D] ...
CHOLERA ...
FOUND DEAD ...
BOOK OF MEDICAL ...
"IN SUNNY S..."
MUNICIPAL BUILD[INGS] ...
NERVOUS & PHYSIC[AL] ...
THE BOOK OF SPEC[IFICS] ...
PATENT ...
INVIGORATING LAVENDE[R] ...
THE CROWN PERF[UMERY] ...
JAPANESE AND CHINESE ...
THE PLANTERS' TEA AS[SOCIATION] ...
"FROM MONKEY ..."
A BRILLIANT D...
CONSUMPTION IS ...
LIEBIG'S "IODIZED" C...
MILAN ... HOTEL ...
SUNSHINE FO[R] ...
LITTLE S...
DE BEER'S DIAMOND ...
INTEMPERANCE ...
PARALYSIS, Epilepsy ...
A waggish speculator, one of a ... with a penny in the world; now ...
A young lady and her father were ...
It is the custom among a certain ca...
THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSE[NESS] ... JOHN I. BROWN & SON[S] ...

Business Announcements.

THE MYSTERY OF
LIFE AND DEATH
AND THE SECRET OF
PERFECT HEALTH TILL OLD AGE.

All wishing information on these subjects should write to
PROF. EASTBURN, A.M.S.
American Eclectic Medical Specialist,
13, CAMBRIDGE STREET, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND,
For his Treatise: entitled,
THE CITADEL OF LIFE: HOW TO GUARD IT.
It is sent Free of Charge.

PROF. EASTBURN, A.M.S., from U.S., America, Graduate of Eclectic University, Ohio. Can be consulted, either personally or by correspondence, on all diseases that afflict the HUMAN BODY. NERVOUS COMPLAINTS a Speciality.

In writing for the above Treatise, any Sufferer requiring advice would find it to his benefit to name complaint, giving symptoms and full details.

Female Diseases also receive the minutest study and care, and are treated with never-failing success.

All communications, &c., must be sent to 13, Cambridge Street, Glasgow, Scotland, as PROF. EASTBURN, A.M.S., can only be found at that address.

All Correspondence Strictly Confidential. 257v

FINGERING WORSTEDS at MILL PRICES.
GREENOCK MERINO MILL YARN STORES.
Branches in all the Principal Towns in Scotland.
The Spinners of these celebrated Scotch, Welsh, and Berlin Fingering and Wheeling Yarns, which are well known and largely used throughout Scotland, are opening Stores in all the Principal Towns in England. They are also prepared to appoint one Agent in each of the smaller Towns in England.—Apply "Agent," Fingering, Kerr & Co., Greenock, N.B.
Wheeling Yarn, 1½d. per oz.; Scotch Fingering, 1½d. per oz.; Berlin Fingering, 1½d. per oz.; Welsh Wool, 2d. per oz.; Heather Mixtures and Fancy Colours, ½d. per oz. extra.
TERMS CASH.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS and NEURALGIA.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

Numerous testimonials from eminent Physicians accompany each bottle.
Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., & 4s. 6d., by all Chemists.

HOGE'S HOREHOUND HONEY,
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. 1/1½ per large Bottle.
For the prompt relief of CHEST COMPLAINTS, COUGHS, and SORE THROATS.

CHOLERA.—The late eminent Dr. Stevens recommended Lamplough's Effervescing Pyretic Saline every 15 minutes to any one attacked by this disease. The success of the saline treatment was such that, out of 486 cases so treated in Coldbath Fields Prison, all but four recovered. Keep it in your house. It is most important in all cases of Fever.—H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, E.C., London.

FOUND DEAD by SANFORD'S RAT POISON.—"I found 130 rats killed by one dressing with it."—J. U. Parsons, Farmer, Caxton. "Sanford's Rat Poison answers well; I found 280 killed by one dressing with it."—W. Hawley, ... Farm, Boughton, Hunts. Price 1s.; ...

BOOK OF MEDICAL WONDERS. BOOK

"IN SUNNY SWITZERLAND," By ROWLAND GREY.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING SOCIETY ... King William Street, E.C. Deposits received at 4 per cent.

NERVOUS & PHYSICAL DEBILITY.

THE BOOK OF SPECIAL REMEDIES ...
SMITH and Co., 26, Southampton Row, London, W.C.

PATENT SOLIDIFIED OIL.

INVIGORATING LAVENDER SALTS (Registered).
THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., 177, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. Sold Everywhere.

JAPANESE and CHINESE GOODS Importers. A. BENDA & CO., 129 and 130, Houndsditch, London, E.

THE PLANTERS' TEA ASSOCIATION, Lim., of Leadenhall House, London, E.C., are open to appoint AGENTS in every town and village for the sale of their noted PACKET TEAS.—For Terms address Edm. F. Coste, Manager.

Post Free.—Every One Should Read
"FROM MONKEY TO MAN: WHERE THE SOUL COMES IN." By S. L. B.
Send 12 Stamps to Mr. J. C. DENLEY, Silsoe, Ampthill, Beds.

A BRILLIANT DISCOVERY.
CONSUMPTION IS CURABLE.
THE POWERFUL CURATIVE PROPERTIES OF LIEBIG'S "IODIZED" COD-LIVER OIL have been fully demonstrated by the most eminent Physicians in Europe. Recoveries have been effected in every stage of the disease. For General Debility, Scrofula, & Wasting Diseases, this remedy is invaluable. See Testimonials. In Imperial half pint bottles, 2/6; pint bottles, 4/6. Of all Chemists, or sent carriage free on receipt of remittance, by Sole Proprietors—J. L. BEESLEY & SONS, 17, Redcross-st., Boro', London, S.E.

MILAN (Italy) HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE ET REICHMANN.—First-class Hotel, most central, very quiet and comfortable. Strictly moderate second-class charges. Patronised by English and American Travellers. Omnibus meets all trains. Gaze's coupons accepted. Managed by C. ROSSI.

A Monthly Illustrated Penny Magazine.
SUNSHINE FOR 1886.
Edited by the Rev. W. MEYNELL WHITTEMORE, D.D.
A MAGAZINE FOR GIRLS AND BOYS.
The Volume for 1885 is Now Ready, Price 1/6, 2/-, and 2/6, according to the style of binding. Previous years are still on sale.

A New Penny Magazine for quite Young Children.
LITTLE STAR.
Edited by the Rev. W. MEYNELL WHITTEMORE, D.D.
Is full of easy words, beautiful pictures—some for painting—and large print. One Penny Monthly. The Editor hopes that the tiny little Children will soon love him as much as bigger girls and boys do who are readers of "SUNSHINE."
A beautiful Frontispiece, printed in Colours, will be given with the January Number of "LITTLE STAR."
London: GEORGE STONEMAN, 67, Paternoster Row.
Sold by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

DE BEER'S DIAMOND MINING COMPANY'S SHARES.—Last Dividend declared, 6s. per Share for the quarter ending Sept. 30, being at the rate of about 25 per cent. per annum on the present price. The Company is doing extremely well, and can be highly recommended to investors, as the prospects are exceptionable.—For full particulars apply to A. JONAS, Stock and Share Broker, 31, Holborn Viaduct. Telephone 6615. Telegraphic address—Sofia.

INTEMPERANCE.—Tower House Retreat, Westgate-on-Sea, Kent. Principal J. H. BROWN. Under Government control. Only Establishment in England specially erected for Inebriates of the Upper and Middle Classes.

PARALYSIS, Epilepsy, and other Diseases of the Nervous System.—WARDS are set apart in the New Building of the NATIONAL HOSPITAL for the PARALYSED and EPILEPTIC (Albany Memorial), Queen Square, Bloomsbury, London, for suitable patients, contributing one guinea weekly. Applications may be addressed to the Secretary and General Director, at the Hospital.

AGENTS WANTED in all principal towns to undertake sale of the Byng Patent Acoustic Telephone. Liberal discount. Apply to Cordner, Allen & Co. (Lim.), 39, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.

A waggish speculator, one of a numerous family in the world, recently said: "Five years ago I was not worth a penny in the world; now see where I am, through my own exertions!" "Well, where are you?" "Why, a thousand pounds in debt."

A young lady and her father were looking at a druggist who was very nicely balancing the delicate little ... on which the prescription was being weighed. "How precise! how fine! how little!" said the girl. "... " said the father; "but he will not do so with ..."

... custom among a certain caste of Hindoos, ... at the first joint the third and fourth fingers ... about to marry. This very much lessens the ... power of the Hindoo woman and renders her grasp upon the handle of a broomstick ... uncertain.

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

ECONOMY! FRUGALITY!
WORCESTERSHIRE
HOLBROOK & CO.'S
SAUCE!
HALF PRICE.

At all LIBRARIES and BOOKSELLERS. 1 vol., cloth, bevelled boards, crown 8vo. Price 6s.

LINDENBLUMEN: and other Stories,
By ROWLAND GREY, Author of "In Sunny Switzerland."

"Exquisitely pathetic. Nothing can be more touching than the 'Doctor's Mascotte.' A book worthy of its charming name."—*Morning Post.*

"Tales we can entirely recommend. 'The Antwerp Postman,' rising to the height of true comedy, is one of the best pieces of genuine humour, apt invention, and lifelike representation of foreign manners and habits, that any of our countrywomen have written since that inimitable story, 'The Sacristan's Daughter,' by Mrs. Trollope. 'Madame Rebelle' has rare dramatic power."—*Illustrated London News.*

"The 'Doctor's Mascotte' is the prettiest. 'The Antwerp Postman' most amusing. 'Lindenblumen' the most ambitious."—*Guardian.*

"Rowland Grey's really delightful book forms a notable addition to the lighter literature of the season. Nothing more charming has appeared for a long time."—*Knowledge.*

"A collection of interesting tales, the best of which is 'Madame Rebelle.' The others well repay perusal."—*Queen.*

"Of the five stories included in this volume, all are well worth reading."—*Scotsman.*

"'Madame Rebelle' is a remarkable story."—*Literary World.*

"The same felicity which characterised 'In Sunny Switzerland' is apparent in the glimpses afforded of Coblentz, Basile, and Antwerp, in these varied and interesting stories."—*Glasgow Herald.*

"There is power in this volume of no ordinary kind. It manifests ability of a high order."—*Aberdeen Daily Free Press.*

"'Lindenblumen' gives several well-written glimpses of Court life in the Fatherland."—(Belfast) *Northern Whig.*

"Five stories which will bear reading and re-reading. There is a very rare freshness, picturesqueness and completeness about them."—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

"Attracted now by the idyllic charm of the 'Doctor's Mascotte,' then by the dramatic power of 'Madame Rebelle,' and again, from another point of attack, by 'White Rose,' we are compelled to own the fascination of the story-teller."—*Topical Times.*

London: KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, & Co., 1, Paternoster Sq.

CURE for DIABETES, BRIGHT'S, KIDNEYS, &c. GLENN & BETHESDA Mineral Waters. ALLEN'S Remedy for Bronchitis, Asthma, &c. Testimonials from Rev. T. Penrose, Reading.

HEALTH SECURED by MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES.
To be had of all Chemists throughout Great Britain.

POST FREE FOR SIX STAMPS.
The MARVELLOUS WORK on
CONSUMPTION,
BY GEORGE THOMAS CONGREVE,
Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London, S.E.
Mr. Congreve is publishing ONE RECENT CASE of CURE EVERY WEEK in the "Christian World" and other Weeklies.
NEARLY 100,000 SOLD!

FOGS!
And DAMP AIR produce
Catarrh, Coughs, Hoarseness.
THE FINEST REMEDY FOR
COLDS, COUGHS, etc.,
IS
CONGREVE'S
BALSAMIC ELIXIR,
In bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

D'ARCY'S DUBLIN STOUT Anchor Brewery Dublin.
(Largest Brewery in Ireland but one.)

EN AVANT YEAST BUTTERINE WILKIN & Co., Appold St., Finsbury, LONDON.

BRASS, REED, STRING, DRUM & FIFE, CONCERTINA and MELODEON BANDS, PIANOS, ORGANS and HARMONIUMS at Wholesale Prices at J. MOORE & CO., Buxton Road, Huddersfield. Prices with drawings of all Instruments post free. Music for Bands. Bandsmen's Caps. Patronised by Army, Navy, and Rifle Corps. Second-hand Instruments bought or taken in Exchange.

VIOLINS, Roman Strings, Music, Fittings, &c., for Violin, Bass, Harp, Guitar, Banjo, &c. Violin students' outfits from 30/-. Catalogue free. EASTBURN, Violin Maker, Halifax.

CHEAP JEWELLERY, all kinds. Waltham Watches, or Geneva, Clocks, Musical Instruments, Silver Jewellery, Fancy Goods. Cheapest House. Illustrated Catalogue 3 stamps. MILLINGTON, 12, Houndsditch, London. Cash & Trade only.

MENTONE (France) BOSSHART'S HOTELS D'ITALIE AND GRANDE BRETAGNE.—Old-established houses. Best protected, warmest position, surrounded by large private gardens; very quiet and retired. Highly recommended for Winter Residence. Good cuisine and efficient attendance. Moderate charges. Billiard-room with English table, and lawn-tennis-court for Visitors' use.
MRS. BOSSHART is ENGLISH.

ESTABLISHED 1851.
BIRKBECK BANK.—
30, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London.
THREE per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS repayable on demand.
TWO per CENT. INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS calculated on the minimum monthly balances when not drawn below £50.
The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, can be obtained post free on application to
FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

THE
ÆOLUS WATERSPRAY
SYSTEM OF
HEATING,
COOLING, & VENTILATING
IS THE
CHEAPEST AND BEST.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
MANAGER, 235, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.
APPLICATIONS for AGENCIES INVITED.

BILLIARDS! BAGATELLES! All those requiring New or Second-hand Tables, Requisites, or Billiard work done, should, before going elsewhere, send for HENNIG BROS.' New Price List, Cloth and Cushion Samples.—Address, 11, High Street, W.C., LONDON. Established 1862.

To the Young Men of England who suffer from Nervous Debility.
THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.
Designed as a Warning and a Caution to others; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure, by one who has cured himself after undergoing the usual amount of Medical Imposition and Quackery. Single Copies may be had (post free) by sending a stamped addressed envelope to the Author, ARTHUR DIXON, Esq., HOUNSLOW, near LONDON.

PERFORATED MUSIC PAPER for the ORGUINETTE and all kinds of MECHANICAL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS ... Dealers. GEO. WHIGHT ...

WHITFIELD'S SAFES.
FIRE AND THIEF RESISTING.
Through any Ironmonger.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.
CAPITAL:—Authorised, £2,000,000; Paid up, £500,000.
LONDON:—40, Threadneedle Street.
EDINBURGH:—23, St. Andrew's Square.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Galle, Jaffna, Kandy, Newera Ellia, Badulla, Haldamulla, Hong Kong, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Yokohama, Kobe (Hiogo).
The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells bills of exchange, makes telegraph transfers, issues letters of credit and circular notes, forwards bills for collection, and transacts banking and agency business generally.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Fixed for 3, 4, or 5 months at 3 per cent. per annum.
Fixed for 6 or 9 months ...
Fixed for 1 year certain ...
Fixed for 2 years ...
Fixed for 3, 5, or 7 years ...
Current Accounts opened and cheque books supplied. Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum allowed on the minimum monthly balance, if not below £100.
Advances made upon approved Securities.
Pay and Pensions drawn, Insurance Premiums, Club Subscriptions, and other periodical payments made at an uniform commission of ¼ per cent.
Securities bought, sold, and received for safe custody. Interests and Dividends collected.
Drafts issued upon the Bank's Eastern Branches at current rates, free of commission. Bills collected or negotiated, and every description of exchange business conducted.
The Directors are now receiving applications for 4 per cent. Debentures of £10 and upwards, secured upon the freehold Bank Premises in the City of London and elsewhere.
All necessary information and forms can be obtained on application to the Agency, 23, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh; or the Head Office, 40, Threadneedle Street, London.
ROBERT TURNER ROHDE, Secretary.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.
FOUNDED 1835. FUNDS, £4,000,000.
Claims Paid, £8,000,000. Profits Declared, £3,400,000.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
Economical Management. Liberal Conditions. Large Bonuses.
48, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.
AGENTS WANTED ...

"HAVE YOU TRIED THE RAJAH?" Pure Indian Tea, 2/- per lb. in Packets, of ... Agents. Compare with ... HASTINGS SHARP, Tea Merchant, 36, ... London.

SPECULATION
AND
INVESTMENT WITH LIMITED RISK.
MONEY { MANIPULATED, MASSED, AND MULTIPLIED.
Stock Exchange Dealing Simplified.
COMBINATIONS OF SPECULATORS. IMMEDIATE OPERATIONS. PROFITS DIVIDED PRO RATA.
STOCK EXCHANGE COMBINATIONS formed daily as fast as remittances reach us.—Operations extend from two to thirty days. *Capital employed frequently doubles itself in the course of ONE DAY.*
Cheque for profit and deposit remitted immediately a "Combination" is closed. Shares in "Combination" £5 each. Any number open.
Note.—In no case is there any risk or liability beyond the amount remitted at the onset.
By our System of Speculation our clients' liability is strictly limited at the opening of a transaction, and THE MEASURE OF PROFIT, in the event of success, is UNLIMITED.
Immediate Settlements. Dealings at closest Market Prices. Private Wire, Tape, and Telephone to the London Stock Exchange.
MIDDLETON AND CO., Stock and Share Brokers,
7, TRUMP STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BELGRAVIAN ROLLED ENGLISH OX TONGUE AND OTHER DELICACIES.
Prepared only by POULTON AND NOEL.

The original Manufacturers of this—now celebrated—Brand. To be had of all high-class Grocers and Provision Merchants in this Town.
TRADE MARK.
NEW SEASON SPECIALITIES.
Finest Oxford Brawn, in handsome Glass Moulds. Galantine of Boar's Head, very delicious, frilled, in Cardboard Boxes. Savoury Tongues and choice Breakfast Sausages, &c., &c.
WHOLESALE ONLY—
62 & 76, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.
N.B.—Be sure you get POULTON & NOEL'S Belgravian Brand.

PLATT'S SPECIALITIES.
CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS,
Linen Cambric, hemmed and washed, ready for use.
The So-called Five-eighths (18 inch)
4/-, 4/9, 5/6, 6/4, 7/9, 9/-, 10/6, 12/6 per dozen.
The So-called Three-quarter (21 inch)
5/3, 6/-, 6/10, 7/9, 8/9, 10/-, 12/-, 14/9 per dozen.
The So-called Seven-eighths (25 inch)
6/4, 7/3, 8/-, 8/9, 10/-, 11/6, 13/9, 16/9 per dozen.
PLATT & CO., 77, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C., will send free to any part of England, Ireland, or Scotland, on receipt of cash with order, not less than ½ dozen, at the dozen prices.
N.B.—If not satisfactory, the handkerchiefs can be sent back, and others had or money returned.

A CLERGYMAN is obliged, through FAILING HEALTH and EMBARRASSED CIRCUMSTANCES, to sacrifice a Service of VALUABLE SILVER PLATE (electro) very best quality, BRAND A, equal in most respects to solid silver, being heavily plated on pure white nickel-silver, WILL LAST A LIFETIME. The Service comprises dozens of spoons & forks, soup & sauce ladles, sugar tongs, &c. (in all 85 pieces) never been used. Silversmiths' List price for this elegant and richest of all patterns ("OLD SILVER BEADED") over £18. To an immediate purchaser £7 15/- will be accepted; approbation; free of carriage. Several other articles in best electro-plate, and some in REAL STERLING SILVER (Hall-marked), must be parted with, regardless of cost. All being in perfect new condition, would make NOBLE PRESENTATIONS, or suit any gentleman's table. LETTERS or Telegrams to "REVD.," The Parsonage, 108, Cornwall Road, Brixton Hill, Surrey.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—FOSTER & CO.'S Circular, post free. Earliest and reliable information. Sworn Brokers, 1867. FOSTER & CO., 18, Telegraph Street, London.

RICHARD WALKER can supply all sorts of Cabbage Plants at 3/- per 1000, for cash.—Market Gardens, Biggleswade.

THE "PARKER" UMBRELLA (Registered).
4,000 Silk Umbrellas, 2s. 6d. each. Parker Frames, beautifully Carved and Mounted Sticks, Ladies or Gents, post free. Address, PARKER'S UMBRELLA WORKS, Sheffield. Re-covering neatly done.

Investments paying handsome Dividends, Railway, Tramway, Mining, and other Shares, &c.
STOCKS. GREAT BARGAINS. SHARES.
On Thursday, at 2 precisely, Auction Sales. Catalogue sent free by post. Weekly auction ... effects of good Securities. Commission only if Sold.
The Stock & Share Auction & Advance Co., Limited, At 38, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ASSISTED PASSAGES to CANADA, and EMPLOYMENT guaranteed.—An old Colonist and large Landed Proprietor in Canada will take out with him on April 8th, June 10th, and August 12th, Selected Parties, Gentlemen's Sons, Agricultural and General Labourers, and Female Domestic Servants. Employment guaranteed. Assisted Passages to Agricultural Labourers and Female Domestic Servants, £3; and other classes, £4. For further particulars, apply to Sewell and Crowther, 18, Cockspur Street, London, S.W. Also Weekly Departures to Canada unaccompanied, but at assisted rates.

NEW ZEALAND.
LAND FOR SALE OR LEASE IN THE NORTHERN ISLAND.
THE New Zealand Thames Valley Land Company, Limited, offer, on terms of deferred payment for freeholds, or on lease with option of purchase, portions of their property suitable for agricultural or pastoral settlement. The Company also provides special accommodation and facilities for young men of some capital to acquire farming experience in New Zealand.
C. DUGALD BUCKLER, Secretary.
17a, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

A LUXURY UNKNOWN IN ENGLAND.
BARBER & COMPANY'S
FRENCH COFFEE,
AS USED IN PARIS,
In its highest perfection, 10d. per lb.
See that you have none other.
5lb. (in Tins) sent free, per Parcels Post, for 5s. 6d. ...
BARBER & COMPANY,
274, REGENT CIRCUS, OXFORD STREET, W.
...

ABERDEEN GRANITE MONUMENTS from £5, carriage paid. Inscriptions accurate and beautiful. Plans and Prices free from J. W. LEGGE, Sculptor, ABERDEEN.

NEW SEASON'S TEA, in all its excellence, 2/-, 2/6, 3/- per Pound. Lower qualities at lower prices. PHILLIPS and COMPANY, 8, King William Street, City, London, E.C. A Price Book post free. Teas, Coffees, and Cocoas, per Parcels Post.

"BEATRICE" WALTZ, ...
MARRIOTT and CO., 295, Oxford Street, W.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.
CAPITAL:—Authorised, £2,000,000; Paid up, £500,000.
LONDON:—40, Threadneedle Street.
EDINBURGH:—23, St. Andrew's Square.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Galle, Jaffna, Kandy, Newera Ellia, Badulla, Haldamulla, Hong Kong, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Yokohama, Kobe (Hiogo).
The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells bills of exchange, makes telegraph transfers, issues letters of credit and circular notes, forwards bills for collection, and transacts banking and agency business generally.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Fixed for 3, 4, or 5 months at 3 per cent. per annum.
Fixed for 6 or 9 months ...
Fixed for 1 year certain ...
Fixed for 2 years ...
Fixed for 3, 5, or 7 years ...
Current Accounts opened and cheque books supplied. Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum allowed on the minimum monthly balance, if not below £100.
Advances made upon approved Securities.
Pay and Pensions drawn, Insurance Premiums, Club Subscriptions, and other periodical payments made at an uniform commission of ¼ per cent.
Securities bought, sold, and received for safe custody. Interests and Dividends collected.
Drafts issued upon the bank's Eastern Branches at current rates, free of commission. Bills collected or negotiated, and every description of exchange business conducted.
The Directors are now receiving applications for 4 per cent. Debentures of £10 and upwards, secured upon the freehold Bank Premises in the City of London and elsewhere.
All necessary information and forms can be obtained on application to the Agency, 23, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh; or the Head Office, 40, Threadneedle Street, London.
ROBERT TURNER ROHDE, Secretary.

Business Announcements.

POSITIVE REMEDIES.
What is your Disease—What is your Remedy?
For Answer—Read the
Book of Positive Eclectic Remedies for Self-Treatment.
GRATIS and Post Free to any part of the World, on receipt of two Stamps to prepay postage.

THE BOOK OF POSITIVE REMEDIES FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES EVERY HOUSEHOLD, EVERY MAN AND WOMAN SHOULD POSSESS A COPY!

GUIDE-BOOK gives Instructions for Developing and Strengthening the Body. How to Regain Lost Health.
GUIDE-BOOK OF POSITIVE MEDICINES. All Invalids should read the Chapter on General Diseases.
GUIDE-BOOK OF POSITIVE REMEDIES.—The Nervous Dyspeptic will find information for the Cure of their Disease.
GUIDE-BOOK OF POSITIVE REMEDIES must be studied by those who have broken down their health by High Pressure Business Life, City Work, Worry, Overtaxed Energies, Intemperance, and Late Hours.
GUIDE-BOOK OF POSITIVE REMEDIES is the book for those who wish to Regain Lost Health.
GUIDE-BOOK OF POSITIVE REMEDIES.—All who wish to see what Diseases are brought on by Modern Life should read this Work.
GUIDE-BOOK OF POSITIVE REMEDIES give also a List of Diseases resulting from Loss of Vital Power.
GUIDE-BOOK for Diseases of Old Age or Decay of Nature, Nervous Prostration, &c.
GUIDE-BOOK to Cure Constitutional or Hereditary Diseases, Scrofula, Consumption, Pimples, &c.
GUIDE-BOOK of Medicines for the Cure of Diseases of Winter Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.
GUIDE-BOOK gives what Medicines will Cure Diseases resulting from Impure Blood, all Skin Diseases, &c.
Self-Treatment is Easy, Safe and Effectual by following the Rules given in this Book.
GUIDE-BOOK OF POSITIVE REMEDIES treats on Wasting Diseases, and gives Positive Remedy for all Diseases. It is a Guide-Book of Positive Medicines, and should be kept in every house as a Guide to the Cure of Diseases. SEND FOR A COPY OF ONE—GRATIS. Two Stamps must be sent to pay the postage.
May be had Direct from the Publishers.
H. & H. SMITH & Co., Positive Remedy Laboratory,
26, Southampton Row London, W.C.

BUY ONLY ENGLISH WATCHES
BENSON'S
(NEW PATENT No. 4658)
'LUDGATE' WATCH
HAS OBTAINED THE
HIGHEST AWARD
OF A GOLD MEDAL
AT THE
INVENTIONS EXHIBITION, 1885.
SILVER £5 5s. GOLD £12 12s.

"LUDGATE" WATCH.

THE "LUDGATE" WATCH IS A
SILVER ENGLISH LEVER
OF MY BEST LONDON MAKE,
WITH
"SPECIAL STRENGTH"
THREE-QUARTER PLATE MOVEMENT,
JEWELLED THROUGHOUT IN RUBIES,
TRUE CHRONOMETER BALANCE,
ADJUSTED FOR EXTREMES,
WITH DAMP AND DUST PROOF
PATENT RING BAND, AND EXTENDED BARREL.
MASSIVE STERLING SILVER DOME CASES,
WITH CRYSTAL GLASS FRONT,
Which combines the Strength of the Hunter with the convenience of the Open Face Watch.
WINDS, SETS HANDS AND OPENS AT BACK.

The Immense Superiority in Value, Accuracy, and Durability of the "Ludgate" Watch, to Swiss and American (made in imitation of and sold as English), and to the Old Full-Plate English Lever (still sold by other makers), from the great defects of which the "Ludgate" is exempt,—is proved by the Award of a GOLD MEDAL,

THE ONLY ONE ADJUDGED TO ENGLISH WATCHES.
THE "LUDGATE" IS OF BETTER QUALITY AND VALUE THAN ANY £10 WATCH HITHERTO MADE.
THE "LUDGATE" IS MY BEST LONDON MAKE,
STRONG, HANDSOME, AND RELIABLE,
WILL STAND THE HARDEST WEAR AND ROUGHEST USAGE,
AND IS THEREFORE THE BEST WATCH,
FOR HOME, INDIAN, & COLONIAL WEAR, BY RAILWAY MEN, MINERS, AND COLONISTS (No. 1, LARGE SIZE),
WORKMEN & ARTISANS (No. 2, AS SKETCH),
GENTLEMEN, OFFICERS AND MEN IN H.M. SERVICES, YOUTHS' & BOYS' (N. 3, SMALL),
WILL BE SENT FREE & SAFE AT MY RISK TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD FOR £5 5s. OR IN 18-CARAT GOLD, CRYSTAL GLASS CASES, TWELVE GUINEAS (No. 3 SIZE.)

A Remittance by P.O.O., Draft or Cash, must accompany order.

SPECIALLY NOTE that J. W. BENSON is the only Maker of a Three-quarter Plate English Watch for £5 5s., in Silver, or £12 12s., in Gold, and that our Patent "Ludgate" Watch cannot be had through or of any other Watchmaker in the Kingdom. Any infringement of the Patent Rights will be proceeded against.

A Illustrated and Priced Book, explaining the advantages of this Watch over the Full Plate English Watches sold by all other makers, will be sent Post Free on application to

J. W. BENSON,
WATCHMAKER TO H.M. THE QUEEN
THE STEAM FACTORY,
62 AND 64, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.,
AND 25, OLD BOND STREET, W., LONDON.

Consequent upon the award of the GOLD MEDAL, the demand, always great, has so increased as to necessitate more extensive Machinery, which now enables us to EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the "LUDGATE" WATCH WITHOUT DELAY.

Illustrated Pamphlets of Watches from £2 to £500, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Clocks (House, Chime, and Turret), Electro plate, and Musical Boxes. Free on application.

CLUB ASSOCIATIONS.—FOREMEN, SECRETARIES OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, AGENTS, and others will find their Incomes considerably increased by establishing Clubs for the New Patent "Ludgate" Watch, as it is worth from £5 to £10 more than any English Watch sold, and therefore bound to supersede all others. Particulars on application. 32v

UNION LINE.
CAPE of GOOD HOPE, NATAL, & EAST AFRICAN STEAMERS.—The UNION S.S. Co.'s MAIL PACKETS sail from SOUTHAMPTON every alternate Thursday, leaving Plymouth the next day. Apply at the Company's Offices, Oriental Place, Southampton, or 11, Leadenhall St., London, or to W. Elliott, 2, Mount Pleasant, Consett.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers.—Wholesale depot removed to 33, Farringdon Road, London.

Business Announcements.

THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE, H.M.S. "Worcester," Greenhithe, Kent. Under the direct Patronage of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. For Training Young Gentlemen to become Officers in Mercantile Marine. The Queen gives annually a Gold Medal and Cadetship in R.N.; the Admiralty give Commissions in R.N.R.; Appointments given to the Hooghly Pilot Service. Prizes are given by the Geographical Society, Meteorological Department, Elder Brethren of Trinity House, Peninsular and Oriental, and other large Shipping Companies. Terms, 52 and 62 guineas, which includes School Books, Paper, Boat and Second Uniform, &c. For Prospectus, with full particulars, apply to W. M. BULLIVANT, Esq., 72, Mark Lane, London, E.C., or to Capt. J. HENDERSON SMITH, on board. The Ship is fitted with all the requirements of a first-class College. 147

Bunter's Nervine. Cures Toothache Instantly.
Sold by all Chemists. 1s. 1½d.

CASSELL & COMPANY'S Monthly Publications.
ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES.
THE QUIVER, for Sunday Reading - - - 6d.
CASSELL'S MAGAZINE, for Every Household - - 7d.
LITTLE FOLKS, for all Girls and Boys - - 6d.
MAGAZINE OF ART for Every House of Culture - 1s.
MONTHLY SERIAL PUBLICATIONS.
FAMILIAR TREES. With Coloured Plates - - 6d.
INDIA, ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF - - 7d.
GREATER LONDON, CASSELL'S. Illustrated - - 7d.
GLEANINGS FROM POPULAR AUTHORS. Illustrated - 7d.
CASSELL'S POPULAR EDUCATOR. Illustrated - - 6d.
OUR OWN COUNTRY. Illustrated - - - 7d.
MINIATURE LIBRARY OF THE POETS (Monthly) - 1s.
*** Full particulars of the above, together with CASSELL'S COMPLETE CATALOGUE, sent post free on application to the Publishers.
CASSELL & COMPANY, Limited, Ludgate Hill, London.

Bright, pure, and attractive Sunday Reading for the Christian Household will be found in
THE QUIVER. A New Volume will be commenced with the Part published Oct. 26, price 6d.
Prospectuses at all Booksellers, or post free from
CASSELL, PETTER, GALPIN & Co., Ludgate Hill, London.

NEW SERIAL WORKS.
FAMILIAR WILD BIRDS, with Coloured Illustrations, Painted from Nature. Part 1 now ready, 6d.
THE SEA: Its Stirring Story of Adventure, Peril, and Heroism. Part 1 now ready, 7d., including large Presentation Plate.
Catalogues of CASSELL, PETTER, GALPIN & Co.'s Publications at all Booksellers, or post free from
Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., Ludgate Hill, London.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
Trade Mark, "Blood Mixture."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, ... For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds ...
It Cures old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution for either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.
Sold in bottles, 2s 9d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases—by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the United Kingdom and the World, or sent to any address on receipt of 33 or 132 stamps by
THE LINCOLN & MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln.

ALLAN,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, & BOOKBINDER,
DEAN STREET, COLLINGWOOD STREET,
AND
BLACKETT STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

FIRE STOVE ORNAMENTS.
Folding Screens, Sixpence and upwards. Large Shields and other Patterns, from 6d. each.
Bundles of Minella, for Grates, at 4½d. the Bundle. Gold Shavings and Cut Tissue Paper.

The Pantomine Box of
NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES,
Containing 48 Sheets of Note Paper, and 50 Square Envelopes (White or Coloured).
REDUCED TO 9½d. THE BOX.

BRASS FRAMES! PLUSH FRAMES!!
To hold Cabinet Portraits. Reduced to 8½d. each.

FOUR BEAUTIFUL OLEOGRAPHS,
For Screen and Framing. Size—20 by 15.
THE FOSTER MOTHER.
LITTLE NELL.
WHO INVITED YOU?
HE WON'T GO TO SLEEP
Only 6d. each.

PICTURES FOR SCREENS AND FRAMING,
From 1d.
Cut-out Reliefs of Flowers, Fruits, Birds, Butterflies, &c. Hundreds to select from, at 1d. each.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!!
Large Size, with Floral and other Illuminations, from 4s. 3d. to 21s. each.

BIRTHDAY CARDS. LARGE CHOICE. ALL PRICES.

BIRTHDAY TEXT BOOKS. ALL PRICES.

SCRAP BOOKS. SCRAP BOOKS. SCRAP BOOKS.
All Sizes and Prices.

BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH HYMN BOOKS, WESLEYAN HYMN BOOKS, SANKEY'S HYMN BOOKS.
Children's Toy Books, with Coloured Picture, all prices
Children's Chat Toy Books, with Coloured Pictures, all prices.
Children's Story and Picture Books, all prices.
Books for Presents, all prices.
Books for Libraries, all prices.

Printed from the Original Diaries.
GENERAL GORDON'S JOURNALS AT KHARTOUM, with Portraits, Maps, and Sketches.
Published at 21s. Reduced to 15s. 9d.

BOOKS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
THE TYNE AND ITS TRIBUTARIES—Described and and Illustrated—By W. J. Palmer, with nearly 100 Fine Illustrations.
Published at 25s., for 10s. 6d. only.

LIFE AND EXPLORATIONS OF DAVID LIVINGSTONE, with Tinted Illustrations. A large Volume of 973 Pages. Gilt Edges.
Only 6s. Published at about 20s.

HISTORY OF THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR, with Coloured Plates and Map. A large Volume of 952 Pages. Gilt Edges.
Only 6s. Published at about 20s.

ALLAN,
BOOKSELLER, &c.,
DEAN STREET, COLLINGWOOD STREET,
AND BLACKETT STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 620a

Business Announcements.

EXTRAORDINARY
POPULARITY
OF THE
"WHITE"
SEWING MACHINE.

Increased sales day by day in all towns in Great Britain attest the fact that no American Sewing Machine has yet met with so much success.
No other machine can boast of such a record. Wherever exhibited, it has obtained prize medals.
AMSTERDAM INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL
FOR MACHINES OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.
NICE (FRANCE) INTERNATIONAL,
GOLD MEDAL.
And the crowning triumph at the
INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION,
South Kensington, London,
where, by only exhibiting one sample machine, the judges unanimously awarded another medal for
ABSOLUTE SUPERIORITY, SIMPLICITY, EASY RUNNING & NOISELESSNESS,
which, combined with all practicable improvements, now make the "White" Hand or Treadle Sewing Machine the best satisfying in the world.
Try a "WHITE" before purchasing.
SAMPLES OF WORK AND PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.
WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.
19, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET,
London, E.C.
For Sale by J. M. STELLING, Derwent Street, Blackhill Co. Durham.

GOODSON'S SYNDICATES.—See Explanatory and Weekly Circulars, Post free on application.
GOODSON'S SYNDICATES.—Goodson & Co. are the only successful Syndicate Stockbrokers.
GOODSON & CO. have distributed Thousands of Pounds of Profits this year to Subscribers.
GOODSON & CO., Stockbrokers, Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

NEW SEASON'S TEA, in all its excellence, 2/-, 2/6, 3/- per Pound. Lower qualities at lower prices. PHILLIPS and COMPANY, 8, King William Street, City, London, E.C. A Price Book post free. Teas, Coffees, and Cocoas, per Parcels Post.

ROPE The BELFAST ROPEWORK Company (Ltd.).—Price List on application to Belfast.

SACKS and BAGS.—New & Second-hand, for Farms, Mills, Mines, Coals, Cements, Plasters, and all other purposes.—S. QUILLIAM, 14, Seel Street, Liverpool.

PEPTO-FER.
A Pleasant Tonic Liqueur.
FOR THE NERVES, WEAKNESS, AND DYSPEPSIA.
Extensively prescribed by Medical Men.
OF ALL CHEMISTS. Wholesale, 86, Ludgate Hill, London.

GOODALL'S
Household Specialities.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.
The most delicious Sauce in the World.
Enriches Hot Joints, Stews, Chops, Fish, &c.
Blends admirably with all Gravies.
Makes the daintiest dishes more delicious.
Beware of Colourable Imitations.
Sold Everywhere in 6d., 1s., and 2s. Bottles.
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE, & CO., LEEDS.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.
Makes delicious Custards without eggs at half the price.
Delicious to Puddings, Tarts, and all kinds of Fruit.
Delicious to everything. Delicious alone. Give it a trial.
Boxes, 6d. and 1s. each, by Grocers, Chemists, &c.
Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE, & Co., Leeds.

GOODALL'S EGG POWDER.
The only Substitute for Eggs yet discovered.
One Sixpenny Tin will go as far as Twenty Eggs.
Sold in 1d. Packets, 6d. and 1s. Tins.
Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE, & CO., Leeds.

FREEMAN'S SYRUP OF PHOSPHORUS.
The most Wonderful Blood Purifier and Nerve Tonic ever brought before the public. One dose equal to ten of Cod Liver Oil. Sold by all Patent Medicine Dealers, in Bottles, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. each. A Pamphlet will be sent post free on application.
Proprietors: GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., Leeds.

IRON BUILDINGS and ROOFING, New and Second-hand.

... Station, London, S.W.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.
CAPITAL:—Authorised, £2,000,000; Paid up, £500,000.
LONDON:—40, Threadneedle Street.
EDINBURGH:—23, St. Andrew's Square.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Galle, Jaffna, Kandy, Newera Ellia, Badulla, Haldamulla, Hong Kong, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Yokohama, Kobe (Hiogo).
The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells bills of exchange, makes telegraph transfers, issues letters of credit and circular notes, forwards bills for collection, and transacts banking and agency business generally.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Fixed for 3, 4, or 5 months at 3 per cent. per annum.
Fixed for 6 or 9 months ...
Fixed for 1 year certain ...
Fixed for 2 years ...
Fixed for 3, 5, or 7 years ...
Current Accounts opened and cheque books supplied. Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum allowed on the minimum monthly balance, if not below £100.
Advances made upon approved Securities.
Pay and Pensions drawn, Insurance Premiums, Club Subscriptions, and other periodical payments made at an uniform commission of ¼ per cent.
Securities bought, sold, and received for safe custody. Interests and Dividends collected.
Drafts issued upon the Bank's Eastern Branches at current rates, free of commission. Bills collected or negotiated, and every description of exchange business conducted.
The Directors are now receiving applications for 4 per cent. Debentures of £10 and upwards, secured upon the freehold Bank Premises in the City of London and elsewhere.
All necessary information and forms can be obtained on application to the Agency, 23, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh; or the Head Office, 40, Threadneedle Street, London.
ROBERT TURNER ROHDE, Secretary.

SHARES in PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANIES for SALE.—The most successful class of Home Industrial Investments ... the investment of Capital ... Brokers, Bartholomew House, ...

THE SOUTHWARK LEAD & GLASS CO., Rose Alley, ... LOWEST CASH PRICES ... Pipe, Sheet Zinc, ... White Lead, Oils, Colours, Varnishes, ... Wrought Iron Tubing, ...

WOOL-GROWERS CAN HAVE THEIR WOOL manufactured into ... ROBERT HOUSTON & SONS, 28, WEST BLACKHALL STREET, ROCKBANK MILLS, GREENOCK. EACH CUSTOMER'S LOT IS MANUFACTURED SEPARATELY, ... Carriage of Wool paid ... Write for Patterns and ... FOR SALE.—Scotch Tweeds, Blankets, etc., our own Manufacture ...

ABERDEEN GRANITE MONUMENTS from £5, carriage paid. ... Plans and Prices free from J. W. LEGGE, Sculptor, ABERDEEN.

PARENTS and GUARDIANS SEEKING a PROFESSION for their SONS or WARDS can find suitable and Remunerative Openings in TELEGRAPHIC and ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING ... systems of electric lighting ... applications of electricity), ... TELEGRAPH SERVICE ... Hanover Square, W.

SOOTIGINE; or, London Soot & Sewage Manure. ... Apply, ALBERT WORKS, Manor Place, HACKNEY, E. Agents wanted.

NORTH-WEST DIVISION OF DURHAM

MR JONES'S CANDIDATURE.

NOISY LIBERAL DEMONSTRATION AT CONSETT.

On Wednesday evening, a great demonstration of Liberals was held in the Consett New Town Hall, to inaugurate the second electoral campaign of Mr Atherley Jones for the North-Western Division of Durham. The chair was filled by Mr Wm. Jenkins, J.P., who was supported by Messrs Jon. Priestman, J.P.; John Orr, Annfield Plain; Adam Brodie, Consett (the candidate's election agent); W. H. Patterson, miners' agent, Durham; P. Carling, The Lintz; T. J. Muse, Castleside; Jas. Palliser, Blackhill; and between 200 and 300 of the leading Liberals from all parts of the Division. The body of the spacious Hall was crammed to its utmost capacity, upwards of 2,000 persons being packed in the room before the proceedings terminated. There was also a sprinkling of ladies present.

The CHAIRMAN, who was greeted with cheering, mingled with a few groans and hisses, said it was with great reluctance that he presided over such a formidable audience as that; but he had hitherto supported the Liberal cause, and he intended to stick to it. (Cheers and hoots.) He hoped that meeting would be conducted in a quiet and orderly manner; let them have as much reasonable amusement as they liked, but no unseemly and offensive obstruction. (Cheers and laughter.) He did not think there would be any of the latter (Voice: "Damp out the furnaces"—laughter); but it was just possible some of them might differ from the opinions of the speakers upon the platform. He asked them as Consett men—electors of North-West Durham—to consider calmly the great issue before the country. The Chairman then denounced in strong terms the system of canvassing, considering it an insult to the intelligence of working men that they should be asked how they were going to vote or act at the forthcoming contest. (Cheers and dissent.) He counselled them, not to look to him, as manager of the Consett Iron Company, as to how they should vote and act in the ensuing election. (Cheers and hisses.) He wished particularly to urge all those workmen present not to look to him, or to his connection with the Consett Iron Company. (Applause.) He had intelligent men around him—some 5,000 or 6,000 workpeople—and they were quite capable of judging for themselves. (Applause.) It must be distinctly understood that the heads of the various departments were not to interfere in the slightest degree with the liberty of the *employes* of the Consett Iron Company as to how they should record their votes; and he could assure them that the secrecy of the ballot box would not divulge whatever they might do. (Cheers.) The Chairman proceeded to refer to the various political topics of the day, and pointed out in what way they required Mr Jones to assist them upon his return as their member. The latter part of Mr Jenkins's observations were met with cheers, groans, and hisses; and a general stampede of feet by a few rowdies at the back of the building. Although the Chairman repeatedly assured the audience that he was on the point of finishing, and expressed a hope that they would not turn the meeting into a "bears' garden," the clamour was repeatedly renewed, until the Chairman's expressions were drowned in the noise and various personal ejaculations—"Shut up," "Where's the fan blast," &c.—were hurled at him from various parts of the room. Before resuming his seat, however, he read the subjoined letter from Mr Burt, M.P. (Voice: "Awd Tommy"):—

"I need hardly say that I heartily wish my friend, Atherley Jones, every success. I am sorry I cannot attend the meeting on the 11th, or indeed, I fear, any other meeting in the Division next week. I shall be from home every night, and after fulfilling promises everywhere, I must confine my electioneering speeches to the borough of Morpeth, and to the county of Northumberland. — Again expressing my hearty wishes for Mr Jones's success."

Mr W. Lascelles, on behalf of Mr Edward Trow, ironworkers' secretary, Darlington, wrote thus:—

"I am sorry to have to inform you that Mr Trow has been confined to his bed for some time, and although I am glad to have to report that he has so far recovered as to be able to leave his bed, he is not allowed downstairs. You will thus see it is a matter of impossibility for Mr Trow to be with you on the 11th inst. Knowing Mr Trow's political views so well, I can truthfully say that, although not present in body, he will be with you in spirit, and wishes you a most successful meeting. Had he been well enough to have left the house, nothing could have given him greater pleasure than attending a Liberal demonstration in the North-West Division of Durham, which did him the honour to select his as a candidate for so important a constituency." (Cheers.)

Sir Edward Grey, Liberal candidate for the Berwick Division, wrote:—

"I much regret that I cannot be present at Mr Atherley Jones's meeting at Consett. I wish him every success in his contest, but at this moment I am too hard pressed by my own constituents to be able to leave the Berwick Division."

Letters and telegrams were likewise read from Mr John Morley, M.P., Mr Samuel Storey, M.P., Mr Joseph Dodds, M.P., Mr James Joicey (Liberal candidate for Chester-le-Street Division); Mr Wm. Crawford (Labour candidate for Mid-Durham), and Mr David Dale, J.P., regretting their inability to attend owing to pressing or personal engagements, but earnestly wishing success for Mr Jones. (Applause.)

Mr JONES, who was received with a tremendous outburst of enthusiasm, interspersed with hisses and groans, rose to address the meeting, but it was some time before he could gain a hearing. A disturbance was occasioned by Mr E. J. Walker, of Shotley Bridge (a prominent Conservative) being recognised. There were shouts of "Toss him out," and although Mr Walker mounted a form, and gesticulated towards the surging mass, the noise increased, and the gentlemen on the platform urged upon the audience to allow him to remain, as he would "soon exhaust himself." After tranquility reigned, Mr Jones said: I am much obliged for the flattering reception accorded me by this magnificent meeting. In the first place, I observe that since I left here some weeks ago, a great change has come upon the scene. I believe there was then only one Conservative candidate in the county of Durham. In the space of a few short weeks, we find that in every Division—or almost every Division—Tory candidates have sprung up, in obedience, I presume, to commands from headquarters. (Cheers and laughter.) I have very little doubt in my own mind as to the result of the election—not only in North-West Durham, but in every other Division of the county. (Cheers and hoots.) In view of the fact that some eleven or twelve Conservative candidates are started for the county, I think the least we can do for these gentlemen is to provide for them a "Consolation race." (Laughter, applause, and hisses.) Let me say it is my intention to do by Col. Wilbraham as I am happy to say he has done by me. I shall endeavour to treat him with that courtesy and consideration which he has kindly and properly shown to me, and I shall exercise what little influence I possess among my supporters to induce them to show the same consideration towards my opponent in the contest about to begin. (Cheers.) While I am going to show courtesy to Colonel Wilbraham personally, he will not expect me to exhibit the same consideration and respect for the political opinions to which he has given utterance. (Applause.) I looked with pardonable curiosity to the election address of Col. Wilbraham, expecting to find in it some enunciation of a programme which might commend itself to the judgment of the electors. However, I was agreeably disappointed—I did not find in that address a single indication of any policy except that of negation—nothing but negation against every proposal of advance to reform, against every step to freedom and liberty. (Applause and interruption.) Col. Wilbraham—(cheers)—I speak of him with respect—(continued disorder, and a voice: "Three cheers for Wilbraham," which were responded to)—Colonel Wilbraham has followed in the same——(Further interruption; and as the noise did not subside, Mr R. Murray, who was standing close to the platform, beseeched the electors to give Mr Jones a fair hearing. It was Col. Wilbraham's wish they should do so. The commotion lasted for some time, and an auditor exclaimed that it was only some lads that were "kicking up the row.")—Mr Jones said: It is only reasonable that we should be listened to when we talk. Voting is another matter. Col. Wilbraham has followed in the steps of his illustrous chief. I am rather afraid to mention his name for fear of further cheering and interruption. (Laughter.) He is endeavouring to win the support of the Old Whigs and Moderate Liberals. (Dissent, and a voice: "That is true.") Lord Randolph Churchill—(tremendous cheers and hisses)—I thought I should raise a cheer—went down upon his knees before Lord Hartington a few weeks ago—(disorder, and cries of "Never," "Put him out")—after the manner of the "Spider and the fly," with his invitation to walk into the parlour. (Loud laughter.) He invited Lord Hartington to detach himself from the Advanced section of the Liberal party and join the Conservatives in maintaining the *prestige* and reputation of this great Empire. Lord Hartington, however, did not see it, and he was at one to-day with the Liberal party. (Applause and hoots.) I speak to you who are termed Moderate Liberals not to desert the cause of the great Liberal party. (Cheers, interruption, and loud shouts of "Buckshot.") While Lord Hartington and other leaders ("Buckshot") are true to Liberalism, I do not think the rank and file will be untrue. (Cheers.) I venture to prophecy that this attempt to induce Moderate Liberals to sever themselves from the Advanced section will fail in North-West Durham as it has undubitably failed everywhere else. (Applause and hisses.) The Colonel tells you in his address not to vote for an Advanced Radical (Voice: "Who spent 100 millions?") and goes on to say "I represent the Conservative cause or rather (for he is ashamed of the word "Conservative," and does not think it will win support from the electors)—I belong to the Constitutional cause." (Laughter, cheers, and cries of "Baa.") I am at one with Colonel Wilbraham there. I also claim to belong to the Constitutional cause. (Cheers and interruption.) Having announced myself as a Radical—an Advanced Liberal—I think you would look upon me with some suspicion—to say the least—if I were to follow in the wake of Col. Wilbraham and say "I am an Advanced Liberal; but at the same time my views are of such a character that I claim the support of the Moderate Tories." (Loud laughter.) I do not think the Colonel's address is likely to pay in this Division. (Cheers.) Turning to Col. Wilbraham's speeches, I read them with equal interest (interruption, and shouts of "Get down.") There are several questions of great importance before the constituency. Well, what are his opinions? (Voices: "Quite true," "Who put Irishmen in gaol?") I will refer to the question of Local Option (Cheers.) I presume I am speaking to Liberals and Tories alike. When a candidate comes before you, you have a right to demand from him decided opinions upon the great questions of the day. There should be no shilly-shallying about it. He must give free and frank answers. (Cheers.) Even my worst enemies in this Division can not accuse me of having shirked or shrunk from my original creed. (Cheers.) What then do I find in the gentleman of education and position, who comes forward to represent a great and enlightened constituency like North-West Durham? (Cheers.) He says he is unable to give a decided answer. ("Oh," and interruption.) If they liked, said the Colonel, he would endeavour to ascertain the wishes of the constituency. (Disorder, and voices "Shut up.") You know the old story:—

"When the Devil was sick, the Devil a saint would be,
When the Devil was well, the Devil a saint was he."

(Loud laughter.) I pass on, and find——(Renewed interruption.) Now, gentlemen, do let us get on quietly. I pass on to another question. Asked at one of his meetings whether he was in favour (disorder)—Now do be quiet—in favour of the opening of museums on Sundays, the Colonel says: "I will let the people have the advantage of the museums on the Sabbath afternoons, but not in the mornings." (Voice: "He wants us te gan te choorch.") On another occasion the Colonel, being asked the same question, took the sense of the meeting, and found the voting was about equally divided—accordingly Col. Wilbraham is divided in his opinions (laughter and cheers.) Well, gentlemen, I am passing on. (Disorder.) Now, listen, please; it is perfectly correct what I am saying. If you look in the *Consett Guardian*, you will find it in black and white. The Conservative candidate declares himself absolutely in favour of free trade; and in the very next breath he says it is a question upon which he would like to hear further before giving a decided opinion—(Loud laughter and uproar)—and then, to cap the absurdity (disorder)—now do listen, I know it is laughable—mark you, he goes on to say that while absolutely in favour of free trade, he would put a tax on wines, gloves, cigars, cattle, and silks. He is absolutely in favour of taxing unimportant commodities, excepting cattle. (Voice: "You're telling lies," sensation, and disorder.) That gentleman's tongue is always wagging. It is a very pleasant and melodious voice. I do wish he would reserve it for amusing his own family circle. (Loud laughter and cheers.) What do you think of a candidate who quavers in his own opinions as Col. Wilbraham does? (Voice: "Three cheers for Wilbraham.") He changes his opinions; and at the different places he visits, he gives as many different versions, and tells as many different stories, (Laughter, cheers, and hisses.) He was asked if he was in favour of the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act. Again, the Colonel says: "I cannot give a decided opinion." (Laughter.) That is about the fourth question upon which he fails to give a "decided opinion." (More laughter.) He is also asked if he is in favour of Church clergymen pocketing the fees in cases where Nonconformist ministers have buried the bodies of their adherents in churchyards, and again Col. Wilbraham is unable to give a decided opinion. (Laughter, and cries of "Sit down," "Shut up," &c.) Last of all, the Colonel is asked with regard to a matter which affects the interests of mining communities very considerably—about the Coal dues; and on this point also he is unable to give a "decided opinion." (Roars of laughter.) I ask my Tory friends who are making that noise in the corner of the room if that is the sort of candidate they desire to place their confidence in, and send to represent them in the House of Parliament? (Cries of "No," "Yes," and cheers.) I know you are with me. (Voices: "Soft soap.") These questions are of the first importance, and are exciting interest not merely in this Division, but throughout the United Kingdom, and upon which the concepted candidate of the Tory party is unable to give his decided opinions. (Hoots.) I have already given you my decided opinions—(Cheers and hisses)—and for better or worse I stand by those "decided opinions." (Renewed applause.) There is one question upon which Col. Wilbraham has decided opinions, and that is the maintenance of the Church of England. (Hear and applause.) Speaking in the presence of Churchmen and Dissenters, I may say, with grief and indignation, that Col. Wilbraham has cast aspersions upon the Nonconformists, who have incorporated themselves into a great body like the Liberation Society. I am personally known to most of its members, and I respect them all. They are chiefly ministers of various denominational sects, who have the interests of religion at heart. (Interruption, and shouts of "Nonsense," "Bosh," &c.) There are the words in black and white, gentlemen, unless the Colonel has been misreported. We must not trifle with great questions, and believe me those who favour Disestablishment and Disendowment—(Cheers and uproar)—I venture to say, those who so largely support the Liberation Society, have the interests of religion at heart ("Shame") even more than those who uphold the Established Church. (Renewed disturbances.) I have been pained to observe Church clergymen fall from their sacred calling, and stand upon platforms as champions of Tory candidates. (Cheers, hisses and groans.) We have the religion of this country more at heart than these gentlemen who have prostituted their sacred calling. (Renewed cheering.) I find, with regard to Disestablishment, a false cry has been raised—no more unfounded assertions have ever been made. It is absolutely untrue that we are in favour of turning the Churches into secular uses, and of promoting schemes of confiscation and spoliation. (Cheers.) What we mean is this: We propose to devote these enormous funds of the Church to the great cause of suffering humanity. (Cheers and hisses.) We intend only to deal with that property which was originally given to the nation, and to which the Church has not a moral right. (Disorder, and cries of "Chuck him out.")—Amid some commotion, Mr Jones proceeded to quote extracts from the report of a vestry meeting held in London, from which it appeared that a small parish paid £2,300 in tithes (Voice: "What about the £5?"—Mr Jones: "Please, listen. I am sorry for you, if you cannot bear to hear the truth.") Only one service was conducted on Sundays, and the rector, who resided at Bath, received an income of £1,960, and had never done duty in his Church. (Dreadful clamour, the speaker's voice being all but drowned.) Mr Jones explained, notwithstanding the incessant interruption, hisses, hootings, and cries of "boo," the origin of these particular tithes. He denounced the imposition of tithes, and at the same time referred to the recent case at Sheriff Hill, eliciting various expressions of disapprobation and catawaling, Mr Jones creating an outburst of laughter by saying that noise was the expression of Tory politics. Mr Jones next adverted to free trade (Voice: "We hev' nae trade at aal"), and considered that a candidate who sought the suffrages of the electors ought to have made up his mind upon *that* question. (Cheers and dissent.) He beseeched working men not to be led away by any false crys about this matter. There was no chance of free trade being interfered with in this country. (Great disorder here ensued, Mr Murray once again standing up and appealing for silence; the Chairman and Mr Jones exclaiming, "Let the gentleman go on, he is getting exhausted. His voice is becoming weak." Laughter.)—Continuing, Mr Jones said the whole of the Conservative leaders—leaving out Mr Chaplain and "Jemmy" Lowther—had absolutely declared against fair trade. They know perfectly well that there is not the slightest chance of Protection being again introduced into this country. He hardly had patience to deal with such an absurd question. He would say a few words which could not be disputed by politicians of the Col. Wilbraham stamp. (Catawauling. Mr Jones: "There is another expression of Toryism"—laughter). While admitting that trade and commerce was depressed in this country, still it was not at such a low condition as it was in the United States, Germany, France, and other countries peculiar of the grand policy of Protection. (Disorder and voice: "Gie' the lad a chance.") He had no personal interest in this matter, but merely had the welfare of the country at heart. (Cheers.) Did they want to increase the price of their bread ("No") and go back to the time when 1s was charged for a quartern loaf, usually sold now at 4d each? Someone said "Be sensible." He only wished they would make their Tory leaders more sensible. (Laughter and cheers.) He had no doubt the answer would go through the length and breadth of the land—"We will not have our food taxed." (Applause.) Mr Jones ridiculed the stories recently published respecting steel sleepers for railways having to be manufactured at Belgium, and the Chairman intervened with the remark that the story about the steel sleepers was a myth. (Cheers and hisses.) Mr Jones added that these stories were nothing but rubbish; and he hardly had patience to enquire into them. In conclusion, he asked the Liberals to stand shoulder to shoulder in the cause which had conferred so many blessings upon the people of this country. (Loud cheering.) He came to fight the cause of the people in their interests; he represented no class, no particular interests, but came forward manfully, honestly, and consistently to uphold the cause which had conferred so many blessings upon the country, and given to Englishmen such measures of peace, contentment, and prosperity as they now enjoyed. (Prolonged applause.)

A great number of questions were asked, many of which have been previously dealt with by the candidate; but several being of a personal and offensive character, Mr Jones adroitly succeeded in turning the tables against his interrogators, producing roars of laughter. He maintained that disestablishment and disendowment was solely for the good of the Church; and he proposed to provide means for free education out of the income derived from the property unlawfully possessed by the Church. (Cheers.) He denied that he had told any personal friends at Shotley Bridge that he was really in favour of upholding the Established Church, but merely advocated Disestablishment to catch the pitmen's votes. (Cheers and disapprobation.) He had quoted from Colonel Wilbraham's speeches as they appeared in the *Consett Guardian*. His own addresses had been most accurately reported in the *Guardian*; and although he was not paid for puffing that paper, he might tell them that it could be purchased for a very small sum. (Cheers and laughter.) He could not state whether Mr Lloyd Jones had been invited to that demonstration, as the arrangements of the meeting were not in his hands. While regretting that two such staunch Liberals as Messrs Joicey and Jones were pitted against each other in the Chester-le-Street Division, he had not the slightest doubt but both these gentlemen would willingly have stood on that platform, had they been at liberty, to assist him in his candidature. (Loud cheers.)

Mr JOHN OLIVER, Waskerley, rose to move an expression of confidence in Mr Jones. His appearance was the signal for a renewal of the uproar, which continued several minutes. Every time the chairman rose to preserve order he was loudly hissed. The noise eventually became unbearable. Mr Oliver managed to say a few words amid expressions of dissent and "Gan on Castleside," but was not heard beyond the platform.

Mr T. SPRING, miner, White-le-Head, seconded, but was also refused a hearing.

A similar reception was accorded to Mr JOHN ORR, Annfield Plain, but he stubbonly maintained his position, declining to be silenced, and allowed the rowdies to test their lungs.

The Chairman, Mr Jones, and Mr Henry Carss endeavoured to quieten the meeting without avail, their efforts being greeted with derisive cheers and laughter. The noise was tremendous, but the Chairman managed to put the resolution, notwithstanding the exciting scene, by holding up a placard containing Mr Jones's name.

The motion was carried, only about a dozen hands being held up in opposition to Mr Jones, the result being received with rounds of cheering.

Mr JONES, acknowledging the compliment, said he had learnt the fact that a dozen Tories could make a tremendous row. (Laughter, cheers, and hooting.) That gathering augured favourably for the future of the campaign.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr J. PRIESTMAN, J.P., terminated a boisterous, but otherwise successful and enthusiastic meeting—one of the largest ever held in Consett.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I had the pleasure of attending the meeting in support of the candidature of Mr L. A. Atherley Jones, in the New Town Hall, Consett, on Wednesday evening, but am sorry to say that my lines did not fall in pleasant places with respect to the particular part of the spacious Hall where I was enabled to get a seat, after some difficulty. My immediate neigbours were, I have no hesitation in saying, an organised party of obstructionists, numbering about 40; a mixed company of old and young, and amongst whom were prominent Mr (not Hackness the winner of an important event in horse-racing matters on state occasions) Anomaly, in the shape of a Conservative working man; Mr John Notblack, whose lungs were not powerful enough, but he had to apply his hands to his mouth in the shape of a speaking-trumpet, to enable him to bray; Captain Football and his henchman "Boss," Mr Hackmaster Columbus and such like. If it was not for taking up your valuable space, I might enumerate more. Seeing that they in a great measure spoilt not only my pleasure, but the pleasure of all in their immediate neighbourhood. However, I trust that the Liberals of the district will not attempt anything in the shape of retaliation on the occasion of Col. Wilbraham's visit to the same place, as I am persuaded that Mr Atherley Jones's success in the Division is well assured, in spite of any such insane obstruction.—Yours, &c.,

A LOVER OF ORDER

Blackhill, November 12th, 1885.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT DIPTON.

Last (Thursday) night, Mr Atherley Jones, in continuance of his candidature, spoke at a numerous and enthusiastic meeting in the Co-operative Hall, Dipton. The Chairman (Mr Wm. Jenkins, J.P.), was supported by Messrs J. Murray, J. A. Curry, W. Bulmer, W. Robson, M. Martin, Adam Brodie, P. Carling, R. Brown, and many others.

The CHAIRMAN met with a hearty reception. He mentioned the interesting fact that he commenced working down the mines when he was a lad 10 years old, and a few weeks hence he would have completed his 50th year in labouring on behalf of his country. (Cheers.) He knew as much of the lot of miners as any other man, and that must be his plea for presiding over that large gathering. (Cheers.) He recollected the period when miners used to carry young lads on their backs at four o'clock in the morning to the pit, but thank goodness that state of things was at an end. Mr Jones was an extreme Liberal, whose views were a little too advanced for him; but from his personal knowledge of the miners of Durham, he was perfectly assured that Mr Jones was the fittest person to represent the feelings of that important constituency. (Cheers.) The people had selected him as their candidate in preference to the gentleman he approved of, but he bowed to the wish of the majority, and it was their duty to put their shoulder to the wheel, and work earnestly and perseveringly in returning Mr Jones triumphantly as their member. (Renewed cheering.) As regards the Irish difficulty, he thought some scheme might be formulated by which Ireland should be allowed to manage her own internal affairs; but he considered it would be a direful calamity if Ireland was to be separated from this country. (Cheers.) If there was nothing done to improve the relations of England towards Ireland, England would suffer in the end. He did not think the subject of Church Disestablishment ready for discussion.

Mr JONES, on rising, was greeted with ringing cheers, lasting some moments. He remarked that since he last addressed them at Dipton, they had had a visit from the Tory candidate, and, if the newspaper reports were correct, Col. Wilbraham and his supporters, in a polite parlance, executed a "hasty stratagetic movement" and quitted the platform. (Laughter and cheers.) However, there was no likelihood of Mr Jenkins and himself beating a similar retreat. (Renewed laughter.) He knew, when speaking to Durham miners, he was addressing men who were Radicals at heart, and he felt convinced that he would secure their unswerving and uncompromising support. (Cheers.) After great heart-searchings the Tories had succeeded in finding a candidate—an amiable gentleman like Col. Wilbraham. He hoped they would accord the Colonel a fair hearing, but no favour. It was evident that the miners did not agree with his opponent's opinions, inasmuch as at some of the meetings he had addressed, there had been an absence of a vote of confidence in the Colonel. (Cheers.) Under the old electorate of the county of Durham there was only one black spot upon the fair escutcheon, and he (Mr Jones) could not for the life of him understand how it could be supposed, when the middle-class and those working men who were fortunate enough to possess votes, were so thoroughly Liberal, that the miners and ironworkers were likely to support a Tory. (Cheers.) He thought it would be somewhat difficult to find Old Whigs in the county. Their worthy chairman said he was a moderate Liberal, but he respectfully differed from him, and called him a robust Radical. (Renewed cheers.) He knew the moderate Liberals throughout the United Kingdom would be true to the cause of which Mr Gladstone was the respected leader, and would vote for the Liberal party at the forthcoming election. (Cheers.) The Conservatives claimed the support of those Liberals who were Churchmen, but he (Mr Jones) reckoned amongst his staunchest supporters many Liberal Churchmen. (Cheers.) They were not afraid that the great question of Disestablishment would injure religion, and refused to bow down to the behests of priests of the State-Church. (Cheers.) Therefore he ventured to predict that the Tories would fail to get the support of Liberal Churchmen. (Voice: "Nonsense.") Well, he spoke from his own observations. The Colonel also sought to obtain the vote of the Irish electors. He was perfectly certain that Irishmen would be true to the principles of Liberalism, which is the cause of the people. (Applause.) He felt convinced that neither Mr Parnell nor their leaders would advise the Irish party to vote for Conservative candidates. (Cheers.) Then Colonel Wilbraham and his supporters reckoned upon those people who are opposed to free education; they talked about secularising their schools, and banning religious teaching therefrom. These statements were absolutely unfounded. The advocates of free education, from Mr Chamberlain downwards, had argued for maintaining the rights of the various religious communities, and will not deprive the children of Roman Catholics, Nonconformists, and Churchmen, of receiving the doctrines of Christianity according to the tenets as now taught. Well might they try to gain support; it is perfectly certain if they were to rely upon the old rusty weapons of Toryism they would not be able to show a respectable figure at the poll. (Laughter and cheers.) By endeavouring to cajole the electors by asserting that the cause of religion and morality is in danger is a baseless statement. Col. Wilbraham knew how the name "Tory" stinks in the nostrils of the electors of North-West Durham, but says he is a Constitutionalist—whatever that may mean. He (Mr Jones) also solicited their votes on the score of being a Constitutionalist as well. (Laughter.) Whatever he might be as a private person, Col. Wilbraham was not a public man, as he had not formed decided opinions upon any great question. It is quite possible the Colonel might make up his mind if he happened to be returned to Parliament ("Never") for a term of five or six years, but it might not be exactly in harmony with the opinions of his constituents. (Cheers.) Mr Jones dealt exhaustively with the subject of free trade, asserting that the country would never revert back to the old system of Protection any more than return to the relics of barbarism. (Cheers.) He looked forward to the time when they would have more free trade, and working men would be enabled to buy tobacco, tea, and other necessaries, without payment of duty. (Cheers.) If England adopted the theories of Col. Wilbraham, America, France, Germany, and other countries would simply laugh at them. The Colonel had let the "cat out of the bag," for the Tories desired to impose a tax upon imported cattle not (as they explained) to prevent infection, but simply for the purpose of Protection. (Cheers.) This system would only benefit the landlords, and would enhance the price of meat and deprive the working classes of beef for dinner, and starve the population. It was absurd to talk about imposing a tariff upon wines, silks, gloves, &c.; as it would fail in inducing other nations to adopt the principles of free trade. Concerning Church Disestablishment, he would not say whether the question was ripe for legislation or not, but by the course of the Conservative party and the action of the clergy—they were factiously making the question ripe for legislation. (Cheers.) They were running about the country stating what is untrue, and beating the great ecclesiastical drum throughout the whole Division. (Laughter.) He believed the cause of religion safe in the hands of the people of the country. (Applause.) It was the duty of England to deal sensibly and reasonably in regard to Ireland. They had a duty to perform to that country. He was not going to "catch" the Irish votes by making promises; and if Irishmen did not give him their support freely and willingly, then he would have to fight the battle without them. If they did give him their votes, then no one would be more faithful, more honest, or more sincere towards Ireland. (Cheers.) He might say without egotism, that since he was a boy he advocated the cause of Ireland. When attending Manchester Grammar School, at the age of fourteen years, he was hon. secretary of the Fenian Commutation Committee, which saved the lives of three men sentenced to be hung for the death of Sergt. Brett. When he was a lad at school, he stood upon a platform and addressed 3,000 people in behalf of the culprits, and he had in his possession a letter he received from the then Home Secretary, the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy. (Cheers.) It was not likely Irishmen would dare to say he was unfaithful to the cause of Ireland, or of England either. The Irish grievance had been brought about by centuries of misrule, not with the knowledge of the English people. Now the masses of this country had the power in their hands, they were determined to effect a change, and he believed these reforms would be given at the hand of the Liberal party. (Cheers.) He certainly believed that neither Mr Parnell, the Nationalist leaders, nor any reasonable Irishmen desired the absolute separation of these two countries. There might be a few enthusiastic Irish people who would go so far as to disintegrate Ireland from this Empire. At the same time, they would concede to Ireland a fair and comprehensive measure of local Government—or Home Rule as some people called it—leaving her to manage her own affairs instead of vesting the government of the countries in the hands of aliens imported for that purpose. Ireland had been governed by Tories with coercive measures. Mr Gladstone tried remedial legislation, which however failed, and he unwisely yielded to the clamour of the Tories, and passed Coercion Acts for Ireland. If the Liberals chastised the Irish party with whips; the Tories, on the other hand, had and would do so again, if allowed, chastised them with scorpions. Colonel Wilbraham said very little upon the Irish question. He did not know whether his opponent had kissed the "blarney stone." (Laughter.) He (the speaker) tried the operation once; but he did not fancy being dangled out of the window by the heels. (Laughter and cheers.) The Colonel went about telling Irishmen that they were very fine fellows, but he was very much deceived with the Irish if they were gulled with such soft words. Col. Wilbraham acted wisely in holding his tongue upon the Irish question. In his concluding observations, Mr Jones hoped that in the coming struggle there would not be a single Conservative returned to disgrace the fair fame of the County of Durham. (Prolonged cheering.)

Responding to questions, Mr JONES said he was in favour of the policy of non-intervention in foreign affairs, and did not approve of the system of canvassing. During his campaign, he did not intend to canvass personally for a single vote. (Cheers.)

Mr J. W. TAYLOR proposed, Mr W. ROBSON seconded, and Mr R. BROWN (a miner of 63 years' standing) supported a vote of confidence in Mr Jones.

Mr P. CARLING, in supporting, passed some severe strictures upon the Conservative candidate, and amusingly asserted that Col. Wilbraham's speeches reminded him of Capt. Maryatt's novel, "Peter Simple" (laughter), and stated that he was a "flapdoodle" politician. (Laughter and cheers.)

The resolution was unanimously adopted amid the utmost enthusiasm.

The nomination date for North-West is fixed for Saturday, Nov. 28th, and the polling will take place on Thursday, Dec. 3rd.

Local and General News.

Thomas Heel, the miner who received serious injuries by a fall of coal at Pelton Fell, has died.

Messrs Pease & Partners have promised £25 towards Esh new Wesleyan Chapel, in addition to £10 given by Mr A. Pease, M.P., at the foundation-stone laying.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The usual meeting was held in the Board Schools, Winlaton, on Monday night, Mr J. T. Tweddle presiding. There was a crowded audience. An excellent programme was given by Messrs Griffies and Richardson, of Gateshead; Miss L. Reed and Miss Biggins. Mr Thos. Beckwith, Newcastle, delivered an excellent address.

The Earl of Durham and other members of the Lambton family have arrived at Lambton Castle.

METHODISM IN THE DISTRICT.—The Primitive Methodists at Chester-le-Street intend building new schools, vestries, &c., plans for which are being prepared by Mr R. Shields, Sunderland. Successful revival services are being held by the Pelton Fell Wesleyans, under the direction of Mr Browell.

DERWENT RIFLE CLUB.—The first handicap competition of the winter series was held at the Club Range, near Blaydon, on Saturday. The ranges were 200 and 500 yards, 7 shots at each. The highest score was made by Sergt. A. Forsyth, Felling, with a total of 61.

MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENT.—On Monday evening, the sixth of the series of penny reading and musical entertainments was given in the United Methodist Free Church School-room, Prudhoe. Rev F. Raine occupied the chair, and there was a crowded attendance, large numbers being unable to gain admittance. Songs were sung by Miss Tweddle, Hexham, and piano solos executed by Mrs Raine and Miss Alston. Readings and recitations were given by Messrs Harris, Robertson, and the chairman. A humorous sketch entitled the "Crawcrook Schoolmaster," was provocative of considerable merriment.

PEAT MOSS ON THE FELLS.—A company, in which several local gentlemen of standing are taking an interest, has been started for the utilisation of the peat moss on the range of fells between Weardale and Teesdale. The moss is found in abundance, and will be used as moss litter, stable bedding, manure, and for firelighters; and for the latter purpose a solution of paraffin or other igneous chemical will be used. Convenient premises above the mine shops at Bolihope have been secured for storage and the necessary processes to which the moss will be subjected to fit the article for the market.

THE WEARDALE TRUST PROPERTY CLAIMED.—SCENE AT ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.—As a sequel to the announcement made in these columns some time ago, a man who lays claim to the above public property appeared at St John's Chapel, accompaied by a friend and his solicitor, who proceeded to the respected secretary, Mr Joshua Teasdale, Rigg Side, and duly demanded all documents &c., appertaining to the trust, to which that gentleman good-naturedly replied he would not give to any one except those who elected him any information or documents, and he, the claimant, Mr Corner, could only obtain such from him before a legal tribunal. They next proceeded to the Town Hall, then to the Miners' Arms, and instructed Mr Natrass to pay no rent to any one but him (Corner). Mr Carr, shoemaker, the remaining trust tenant, hearing of the affair, barricaded his door, and refused them admittance, and after a somewhat amusing parley from without and within, the discomfited claimant made his exit from the village.

A FREE FIGHT.—At the County Police Court, Gateshead, on Tuesday, *Henry Adamson* and *Benjamin R. Adamson* were summoned by Thomas Thompson, *George Snaith* was summoned by Henry Adamson, and *Thomas Thompson* and *Geo. Snaith* were summoned by Thomas Forster, for assault on Saturday night last, at Swalwell. It appeared from the evidence of Thomas Thompson that he was going home to Swalwell on the night in question, when he came to a place called Poorhouse Yard. Hearing a quarrel he went up the yard, where a man named Iley was ill-using his wife. He had not been a minute in the yard until one of the Adamsons, who live in the yard, came out and felled him with a poker without any apparent provocation. George Snaith, who was with Thompson, said he was trying to push the man away who was ill-using his wife, when he also was struck with a poker. Then followed a free fight, in which they all took part. Henry Adamson alleged that Snaith felled him to the ground. The bench, who had some difficulty in understanding the case, fined George Snaith 5s and costs, but dismissed the others.

Mr F. H. Thompson, of Stanhope, passed the Preliminary Law Examination held at Newcastle.

WEARDALE GUARDIANS.—The fortnightly meeting was held on Friday—Dr Livingstone chairman.—The Stanhope parish collector (Mr Morley) having been behind with his monthly statement, the Board have intimated to the Collector that further neglect of the same kind will be reported to the Local Government Board.—In a communication from the Local Government Board the Guardians were apprised that married couples over 60 years of age must not be required, if in the Workhouse, to live apart, though, according to the Master, there is no such case in this house.—It was mentioned that the new cells for the separate confinement of casuals were now ready.—After much discussion, and many suggestions, the Board devised an improved system of letting tenders.—A Guardian mentioned that the cuts of meat supplied were unsuitable for the purpose, and a resolution now adopted on the subject was calculated to bring about an improvement.—It was stated that on a previous occasion not a tender was sent in, on account of some change in the system of contracts, and some indignation was expressed at this apparent attempt at dictation by the butchers.—To prevent this, it is now sought to enlarge the area of competition, Mr Reed expressing a hope that no foreign meat would be accepted.

C.E.T.S.—(*Burnopfield Branch.*)—On Monday evening, the above branch held their usual monthly entertainment in the Lintz School-room. The chair was taken by Mr J. Gilchrist, Marley Hill. There was a large audience, who were entertained by songs from Messrs Jolly, Ramsay, McCutcheon, and Miss Dand; readings from Messrs Brabbon and Hindhaugh; recitations by Messrs Hall and Smailes; and a dialogue, "The prodigal's return," by Messrs Hindhaugh, Dand, Cunningham, and Thompson. The chief feature of the evening was a nigger song by Mr Jolly, and, being a novelty in this district, it was loudly *encored*. On the whole, the meeting was much better than usual, and let us hope that it will continue to improve. Mr G. Hindhaugh ably presided at the harmonium. A vote of thanks to the chairman, who presided in an efficient manner, closed the meeting.

CONSETT PARLIAMENTARY DEBATING SOCIETY.

At the seventh sitting on Tuesday evening, the Speaker (Mr Tears) took the chair at eight o'clock.

Mr G. T. HYDEN (Irish Chief-Secretary) in reply to Mr J. Kelly (Roscommon) was not aware of the political creed professed by Capt. Slack. The difficulty owing to the very great number of creeds prevailing, but seeing he had been appointed by the late Government, he did not propose to interfere of it.

NOTICES OF QUESTIONS.

Mr M. WARD (Newry) gave notice on Nov. 24th to ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland, "Whether in his opinion Major Waring, resident magistrate, of North Tipperary, is a fit and proper person to hold such an office, especially after the exhibition made by him at the hearing of a case under the Licensing Laws, wherein a publican of the name of Donohoe was charged with an alleged breach of the same?"

Mr J. KELLY (Clare) gave notice next Tuesday, to ask if it is a fact that Casey, captain of a moonlight party, who was captured the other day whilst out in a moonlighting expedition, is one of those London conspirators introduced into Ireland during the tyrannical reign of the notorious Mr Foster, M.P., for Bradford?

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr J. KELLY (Roscommon) gave notice Nov. 24th to move—"That, in the opinion of this House, it is the duty of the Government to institute strict enquiry into the evidence and convictions in the Maamtrasna, Barbavilla, Crossmaglen, and Castle Island cases, and generally all the cases in which witnesses examined in the trials now declare that they committed perjury, or in which proof of the innocence of the accused is tendered by credible persons, and that such enquiries, with a view to the full discovery of truth and the relief of innocent persons, should be held in the manner most favourable to the reception of all available evidence."

Mr F. O'CONNOR (Donegal), on Dec. 1st, to move—"That, whereas the conduct of Earl Spencer and the Irish Executive in dismissing District Inspector Murphy was injudicial and unjust, an enquiry should be held into the circumstances of his case with a view to his reinstatement."

Mr W. HOE (Leader of Opposition) on an early date, to move a resolution substituting an affirmation in place of the form of oath now given by members of the House.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Mr R. PARK (Glasgow) moved—"That the House at its rising adjourn until Dec. 8th. His reasons for moving this resolution was that the House was in the midst of a General Election, and many of the members were busily engaged in connection with it, he thought that an adjournment should take place.

The motion was agreed to.

PUBLIC PARKS AND RECREATION GROUNDS.

On the motion of Mr R. PARK the House went into Committee on the Public Parks and Recreation Grounds Bill. Mr M. Richley (Hexham) chairman of committee.

Clauses 6, 7, 8, and 9 were agreed to.

Clause 10, moved by Mr A. JACKSON, was strenuously opposed by Mr T. DUNNE (Leader of Irish Party), Mr MCNALLY (Tyrone), Mr WEAVER (Newcastle-under-Lyne); and supported by Mr R. PARK, Mr MCCOLVIN (Newcastle), and Rev F. STEGGALL (Prime Minister).

Eventually an amendment was moved by Mr W. ELLIOT (Midlothian), "That the clause be struck out of the Bill."

On being put, the CHAIRMAN declared the amendment lost. His decision being challenged, a division took place. For the amendment, 28; against, 24, including tellers. The declaration of the numbers was the signal for great cheering.

The Rev F. STEGGALL said he would consult with his colleagues as to the future of the Bill.

The House adjourned until December 8th, when the various questions and motions will be taken in order given in.

A youth named C. Hall, of Tow Law, has been severely burnt on the face owing to the ignition of some gunpowder that he and a number of his companions were amusing themselves with.

Mr W. Thompson, an elder in a Glasgow Presbyterian Church, commenced a fortnight's special services in the Presbyterian Chapel, Tow Law, on Monday night.

The Tow Law Good Templar lodge members held an entertainment, consisting of readings, recitations, &c., in the Wesleyan School-room, on Wednesday night.

Dr W. A. Hewitson, late assistant to Dr Benson, was presented with a valuable gold watch on Friday, 30th ult., at Dipton, by the inhabitants of the village and district, as a token of their esteem and regard, on his leaving the neighbourhood.

CONSETT HEARSE & MOURNING ESTABLISHMENT.

T. C. RAWES & Co.,

CONSETT,

IN tendering their best thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them since they commenced the Cab and Funeral Business, begs respectfully to inform the Public that they have BOUGHT THE UNDERTAKING AND FUNERAL FURNISHING BUSINESS belonging to the late ROBERT JACKSON, Raglan Street, for the Manufacture of Coffins of every description, in the most approved styles, and at prices suited to meet the requirements of all classes; and at the same time assures them that they have spared neither capital or labour to render every branch of the Establishment in Material and Equipments superior in every respect to any other. Orders received day and night.

Hearses and Mourning Coaches for Hire.

GEORGE AND J. HOPE, MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS IN MARBLE, STONE, AND GRANITE, CEMETERY ROAD, BLACKHILL, AND BURNOPFIELD.

INSCRIPTIONS neatly executed in Town or Country, Special Designs and Estimates on application.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—At St. Cuthbert's, on the 11th inst., by the Rev G. H. Ross-Lewin, Thomas Waugh, of Low Waskerley, Northumberland, to Lizzie, eldest daughter of Andrew Houliston, of Shotley Bridge. 340v

TOW LAW.—Wesleyan Chapel, 7th inst., Wm Rutter, blacksmith, to Phœbe Westgarth, both of Tow Law.

WOLSINGHAM.—Register Office, 7th inst., Robert Lowery, furnaceman, to Elizabeth Adamson, both of Rookhope.

STANHOPE.—Wesleyan Chapel, 7th inst., Wm. Clayton, Chesterfield, to M. A. Watson, St. John's Chapel.—9th inst., Thos. D. Forster to Jane E. Robinson, both of Rookhope.

Primitive Methodist Chapel, 7th inst., Robert P. Walton, High Pinfold House, to Sarah Ann Ridley, Hill End.

DEATHS.

CONSETT.—Delves Terrace, 9th inst., aged 7 months, George Lincoln, infant son of Robert and Jane Adamson. 343v

CROOKHALL.—2, Blue Row, 10th inst., aged 3 years and 10 months, Robert, beloved son of William and Mary Ann Lumsden. 339v

BLACKHILL.—105, Durham Road, aged 47, James Levison.

BURNOPFIELD.—Sheep Hill, 12th inst., aged 64, Luke Roddam, late of Marley Hill.

WATERHOUSES.—7th inst., Hannah, wife of Thomas Binns.

BLANCHLAND, Shildon.—9th inst., aged 61, Hannah, daughter of the late Watson Forster.

BLAYDON.—St. Thomas's Terrace, 7th inst., aged 53, Martha, wife of Wm. Jones.

32, Cuthbert Street, 10th inst., aged 82, James Telford, late of Seaton Burn.

9th inst., aged 39, Elizabeth, wife of Matthew Varty.

WINLATON.—8th inst., aged 25, Margaret Hannah Robson.

PRUDHOE.—7th inst., aged 21, Mary Hannah, wife of Mark Sharpley.

Printed and Published by ROBERT JACKSON, at the Atmospheric Printing Works, 59, Front Street, Consett,—Friday, November 13th, 1885.