The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 1,004. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.] FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1879. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BLACKHILL.
J. C. WILES, Master.
Miss DORA MUIR, Sewing Mistress. 166n

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER, LEADGATE AND CONSETT.
☞ PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED ON CONTRACTED TERMS.

HENRY ROGERS,
AUCTIONEER,
38, LOADMAN STREET, NEWCASTLE,
AND LECTURER HALL, BLAYDON. 494n

PASSENGERS Booked to and from the United States, Canada, and Australia. Reliable information and Pamphlets can be had of Mr. LEADBITTER, Accountant, Catchgate, Annfield Plain, the authorised Agent. Assisted Passages to Canada, £3 10s. 940n

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER, TEA, or SUPPER, go to the CAFE and LUNCHEON BAR, 22, Nelson Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
E. RUTHERFORD & CO., Proprietors.
214n

DERWENT ANGLING ASSOCIATION.
A REWARD OF FIVE POUNDS will be paid to any Person who shall give information to lead to the Conviction of any Person Liming or Poisoning the waters deputed to the Association, or taking fish therein by any other illegal means. By order of the Committee.

SEVEN HUNDRED Easy, Profitable, and Pleasant
WAYS TO MAKE MONEY:
A Reliable Compendium of Valuable Receipts (Published at 5s.), sent Post Free for 18 Stamps.—J. BARROW, Knitsley, Consett. 147n

MARTIN HETHERINGTON,
TUNER,
BURNOPFIELD.

ORGANS, Pianofortes, and Harmoniums Tuned and Repaired on the most reasonable terms. 488n

CASH *VERSUS* CREDIT!
All who wish to
SAVE MONEY
Should go to the
NEW SHOP,
BLACKHILL,
Where they will obtain the
BEST TEAS,
BEST GROCERIES,
And the
BEST PROVISIONS
AT THE VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES FOR CASH.

Good Broken Congou	1s. 8d. per lb.
A Good Useful Tea	1s. 8d. ,,
A Capital Family Tea	2s. 0d. ,,
Our Noted Mixture	2s. 6d. ,,
Our Splendid Mixture	3s. 0d. ,,
Pure Indian Tea	3s. 6d. ,,

FOR GROCERIES, SEE PRICE LIST.

HOLMES BROTHERS,
54, DURHAM ROAD,
BLACKHILL,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
197, WESTGATE ROAD,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 159n

DENTAL NOTICE.
MR. WATSON'S Artificial Mineral TEETH. Cheapest and the best. They never decay or change colour. Natural appearance. Last a life-time. Teeth Extracted without any pain.
40, NEW BRIDGE STREET, NEWCASTLE.

EMIGRATION SUITED TO THE TIMES.
TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS.
PASSENGERS Booked to and from all parts of the United States, Canada, and New Zealand, at lowest possible Rates. Canada as low as £3 10s.—Apply personally, or letter, to JOSEPH WETHERALL, Agent, Oxhill, Chester-le-Street. 472n

NEW CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.
SIMON ROWE,
LATE of Allansford, respectfully intimates that he has commenced Business as Wholesale and Retail Confectioner and Plain and Fancy Bread Baker, at 17, Newmarket Street, Consett.
Funerals and Parties of every description supplied. Brides' Cakes, both Plain and Ornamental, made to order. Address—17, Newmarket Street, Consett.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
CHARLES TEANEY
RESPECTFULLY intimates that he has Removed to ST. IVES ROAD, LEADGATE, where he will resume his old Business as General Dealer, and hopes, by strict attention to the wants of his many Customers, to merit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed upon him.
Address:
ST. IVES ROAD, LEADGATE. 42n

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

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

JOSEPH WHALEY,
STANLEY,
RESPECTFULLY announces that he supplies HORSES and CONVEYANCES of all descriptions for Hire. Furniture Removed. Pic-nic Parties arranged for. 917m

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.
ANY Person Removing, Altering, or Tampering with any Meter, Pipe, or other Property of the above Gas Company, without first obtaining the said Company's permission, will be prosecuted according to Law.
By order of the Directors,
August 21st, 1875. M. RICHLEY, Secretary.

JOHN T. DOVE,
FORTH BANKS, NEWCASTLE,
MANUFACTURER of Concrete, Cement, Chimney-pieces, Portland Cement, Plaster, Hair, Laths, Tacks, &c.
IMPROVED GRANITE CONCRETE FLOORING
For Station Platforms, Stables, Warehouses, &c.
CRUSHED BRICKS and IRANITE always on hand.
OFFICES AND WORKS—FORTH BANKS. 305n

Business Announcements.

J. BATES
HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, UNDERTAKER, HARDWAREMAN,
HARVEY STREET, CONSETT. 676n

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.
GEORGE HOBSON
TAKES this opportunity of thanking his numerous Friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him during the many years he has been in Business, and begs to inform them that he has now got his Mill under thorough repair, and, with the addition of extra GRINDING and SPLITTING-MILLS, he is now in a position to fully meet the requirements of his Friends and the Public. Particular attention will be paid to Grinding, Crushing, or Splitting Grain for Farmers and the Trade.
Try G. H.'s CRUSHED OATS and BRANS for Horses.
Try G. H.'s CRUSHED MIXED HORSE FEED.
Try G. H.'s MIXED COW FEED.
Try G. H.'s MIXED PIG FEED.
Pure BARLEY MEAL, PEA MEAL, INDIAN MEAL, and every other Article in the Trade on the most reasonable terms.
LANCHESTER STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS
(Warehouse, Catchgate),
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.
ESTABLISHED 1817 238n

REALLY MARVELLOUS!
FOUR SHEETS
Of Extra Superfine Cream Laid
NOTE PAPER
And
FOUR ENVELOPES,
STAMPED CONSETT,
In
BRILLIANT COLOUR,
JAPANESE RELIEF
With a Sheet of Blotting,
FOR ONE PENNY.
To be had only at the
"GUARDIAN" OFFICE, CONSETT.

R. DODD,
SADDLER AND HARNESSMAKER,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,
RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Inhabitants of Consett and surrounding District that he has taken the Business of his late Father, A. H. DODD, and hopes, by strict attention to Business, to merit a share of their support. R. D. also begs to inform them that he has on hand Brass and Silver-mounted Gig Harness; Spring Cart and Cart Harness; New and Second-hand Riding Saddles; Hunting Bridles and Martingales; Hunting Breastplates, Bits, Spurs, &c.
Orders from Colliery Owners, Farmers, and others will be promptly attended to.
☞ ARTIFICIAL LEGS AND ARMS Made, Altered, and Repaired on the shortest notice.
BELTS AND HOSEPIPES MADE AND REPAIRED.
N.B.—Farmers can have their Work done on their own Premises. 299n

WILLIAM NICHOL,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT
(Nine years with Mr. R. BROWN),
BEGS to thank his numerous Customers for their liberal support since he commenced business, and to inform them that he has now on hand several Sets of Silver and Brass-mounted Harness, Riding Saddles and Bridles, Harness Chains, Bits, Spurs, &c., and Cart and Plough Harness. Also, several Sets of Second-hand Harness and Riding Saddles.
Orders from Colliery Owners, Farmers, and others, requiring Work done will be promptly attended to.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that any Person or Persons entering into the occupation of any House, Shop, or other Building, to which Gas has been supplied by the previous occupant, upon such entry must first obtain the consent of the Secretary of the Company before consuming the Gas supplied by the said Company. In default therefore, upon proof of the use of the Gas, without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Persons will be Prosecuted as the Law directs. The Secretary can be seen daily at the Company's Office, Shotley Bridge, to whom all applications must be made.
By order of the Directors,
M. RICHLEY, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1879.

Business Announcements.

SEND TO THE POST OFFICE
AND get an Order for One Pound, made Payable to WILLIAM STEWART AND SON, and you will receive in return, Carriage Paid to any Railway Station or Carrier, 10lbs. of the Cheapest TEA in England, or 6lbs. of INDIAN TEA (the Finest Tea in the world). Should it be your pleasure, we can forward Half of each kind, as you may direct.
WILLIAM STEWART AND SON,
33, GRAINGER STREET, AND 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE; 33, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD; AND CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET, SUNDERLAND.

MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES. KITCHEN RANGES.
REGISTER, GILL, HALL, AND SHOP STOVES.
GAS COOKERS, HEARTH TILES, &c.
DINNING AND COOKE, HOT WATER ENGINEERS,
91, 93, AND 95, PEROY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 689n.

J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER
TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,
And by Special Appointments to
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, AND THE MAHARAJAHS OF BURDWAN AND JOHORE.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, AND PARIS.

BENSON'S WATCHES,
Of every description, suitable for all climates,
From 2 to 200 Guineas.
Chronographs, Chronometers, Keyless, Levers, Presentation, Repeaters, Railway Guards', Soldiers', and Workmen's Watches of Extra Strength.

BENSON'S CLOCKS,
For Churches, Turrets, or Public Buildings, Dining or Drawing Rooms, Library, Carriage, Church, Hall, or Shop.
PERPETUAL CALENDARS, WIND DIALS, &c.
Novelty—
"EARLY ENGLISH" CLOCKS
In Wood and Ormolu, Decorated with Blue China, Wedgwood, &c., From £5 5s.
Made solely by Benson.

BENSON'S
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
Of every description, in the Richest and Newest Designs, at the Lowest Prices, compatible with good workmanship.
Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, Lockets, Rings, Earrings, &c.; and, also, in
Diamonds and Precious Stones.

BENSON'S "Workman's" £5 5s. Silver English Lever. Warranted.
BENSON'S "Everybody's" Silver Watch, £3 3s., with Crystal Glass. Warranted.
BENSON'S Silver and Electro-plate for Race and Athletic Meetings, Presentations, or Household Use. Special Designs and Estimates Free.
BENSON'S NEW ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLETS on WATCHES, CLOCKS, TURRET CLOCKS, PLATE, and JEWELLERY, sent Post Free, 2d. each. Watches sent Safe by Post to all Parts of the World. Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery Skilfully Repaired by Experienced Workmen. Plate, Jewellery, and Watches Bought and Exchanged. Clubs supplied.

STEAM FACTORY AND CITY SHOW ROOMS—LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.
WEST-END ESTABLISHMENT—25, OLD BOND STREET.
ESTABLISHED 1749.

WINES AND SPIRITS FOR EVERY-DAY USE
Selected from W & A Gilbey's List of 220 varieties.

The purity of every article is guaranteed under Act 38 & 39 Vict., Cap. 63. Consumers will recognise in this Act a means of verifying the guarantee W & A Gilbey have always given of the purity and genuineness of all WINES and SPIRITS bearing their seals and labels.
This "SELECTED LIST" of W & A GILBEY'S WINES AND SPIRITS comprises two descriptions only of each class of Wines and Spirits, the first selected on account of its moderate price, and the second for its fine quality combined with greater age.

AGENT—
W. AYNSLEY, *Grocer*, CONSETT
PRICES THE SAME AS AT HEAD ESTABLISHMENTS

WINES	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
PORT Castle A *from Portugal* An excellent fruity Wine, well matured 5 years old	2/	24/
PORT Castle B *from Portugal* A fine full-flavored fruity Wine. 8 years old	2/6	28/
SPANISH PORT Castle 1 *from Spain* A fruity Wine of good body 3 years old	1/3	15/
SPANISH PORT Castle 4 *from Spain* The finest old Red Wine produced. 10 years old	1/10	22/
SHERRY Castle SPANISH *from Spain* A pale Spanish Sherry. 3 years old	1/3	15/
SHERRY Castle C *Pale from Spain* An excellent type of sunny Sherry. 5 years old	2/6	28/
MARSALA Castle VP *Pale from Sicily* A delicate dinner Wine. 3 years old	1/6	16/
MARSALA Castle C *Pale from Sicily* The finest Marsala produced. 7 years old	1/8	20/
CLARET Castle A *from France* A pure full-bodied Wine. 1 year in bottle	1/	12/
CLARET Castle C *from France* A fine-flavored and well-matured Medoc Wine	1/6	18/
SAUMUR Castle *Silver Foil* A Sparkling dry Champagne	Bottles 2/1	25/
SAUMUR Castle *Gold Foil* The choicest Wine of the District	Half-Bots. 1/3 Bottles 2/6 Half-Bots. 1/5	14/6 30/ 17/
CHAMPAGNE Castle 1 A pure Sparkling Wine for ordinary use	Bottles 2/2 Half-Bots. 1/3	26/ 15/
CHAMPAGNE Castle 9 A high class delicate Champagne	Bottles 2/6 Half-Bots. 1/11	28/ 23/

SPIRITS	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
GIN Castle UP Highly rectified at W & A Gilbey's own Distillery. 33 per cent. under proof	2/	24/
GIN Castle PROOF Highly rectified at W & A Gilbey's own Distillery. Strength, proof	2/10	34/
IRISH WHISKEY Castle UP Pure Dublin Whiskey. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
IRISH WHISKEY Castle DO Very fine Dublin Whiskey. Strength, proof	3/3	39/
SCOTCH WHISKEY Castle UP Pure Malt Whiskey. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
SCOTCH WHISKEY Castle SO A high-class Scotch Whiskey. Strength, proof	3/3	39/
BRANDY Castle UP Possessing the whole-some qualities of Cognac 33 under proof	2/6	30/
BRANDY Castle PROOF Possessing the wholesome qualities of Cognac Proof	3/6	42/
COGNAC Castle D An excellent Cognac Brandy of fine flavor. 33 under proof	3/6	42/
COGNAC Castle FO A very fine Champagne Brandy. Strength, proof	5/	60/
JAMAICA RUM Castle UP A well-matured Jamaica Rum. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
JAMAICA RUM Castle JO A very fine Jamaica Rum. Strength, proof	3/3	39/
HOLLANDS Castle I Distilled in Holland from Rye 34 per cent. under proof	3/6	28/
HOLLANDS *(Silver Stream)* The finest Geneva. Bottled abroad. 14 under proof	2/8	32/

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

SINGLE BOTTLES *Single Bottles of any of W & A Gilbey's 220 varieties of Wines and Spirits can be purchased as samples*
EXPORTATION .. *W & A Gilbey's Wines and Spirits can be obtained free of duty from their Excise Bonded Warehouses.—For Prices see Special Export List*
PAYMENTS .. .. *In order to give every possible advantage to consumers cash payments are absolutely necessary, as all prices are arranged upon that principle*
COMPLETE LIST *A Complete List of W & A Gilbey's Wines and Spirits, containing full particulars of 220 varieties, sent free on application*

Business Announcements.

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

IMPROVED
CONCRETE FLOORING.
JOHN DOVE & CO.,
35, CLOSE, NEWCASTLE.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and others supplied with any quantity of PORTLAND and other CEMENTS, PLASTER, HAIR, LATHS LATH TACKS, &c.
CONCRETE FLOORING executed in all its Branches. Cement Ridging.
FIRE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER,
VALUER, AND COMMISSION AGENT,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,
CO. DURHAM.
VALUATIONS made for Probate and Legacy Duties.
Agent for the SALE of BUILDING SITES at the following places:—Benfieldside Estate, Broomhill Estate, Ebchester, Low Finings Estate, Langley Park, Consett, Leadgate, and Blackhill.
☞ All Business promptly and carefully attended to.

JOHN W. DAVISON,
CABINETMAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
AND CATCHGATE,
HAS now on hand the largest and best made Stock of FURNITURE in the district.
IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.
A large Stock of New Patterns in PAPER HANGINGS.
PERAMBULATORS. HARDWARE.
Agent for the HOME WASHER and MANGLING MACHINES.
BURYE'S and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS.
Licensed Dealer in SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER. 673n

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
RAINE BROTHERS, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, and Undertakers, General Contractors, Dealers in Brass and Iron Bedsteads, and every description of Household Furniture, Durham Road, Blackhill, in thanking the inhabitants of Blackhill and District for the patronage bestowed upon them since they commenced business, beg to intimate that in order to more successfully and promptly attend to the demands made upon them, they have secured those extensive and commodious Premises, known as the Saw Mill (lately occupied by H. RITSON, Esq.) With enlarged accommodation, increased business facilities, competent Workmen, and strict attention to duty, RAINE BROTHERS feel confident that they will be able to execute all Orders with which they may be entrusted with the utmost promptitude, and at prices that will positively bid defiance to competition. Parties who are anxious to begin Housekeeping, but have hitherto been deterred by the Hard Times, ought to visit the Show Rooms of R. B., Derwent Street, when they will doubtless see their way clear to carry out their design. 479n

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
JASPER COCKBURN,
STATIONER,
BOOKSELLER, PRINTER, NEWSAGENT,
AND DEALER IN FANCY GOODS,
RESPECTFULLY intimates that he has Removed to more Commodious Premises, previously occupied by Mr. JAMES LAKE,
13, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
J. C., in taking this opportunity of thanking his numerous Friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the few years he has been in business, desires also to inform them that he has added THE CONFECTIONERY TRADE,
In connection with which,
A ROOM WILL SHORTLY
BE OPENED FOR REFRESHMENTS!
And he hopes by strict attention to the requirements of his Customers to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto conferred upon him.

ADDRESS:—
13, FRONT STREET,
CONSETT. 522n

LAGER'S OLD ESTABLISHED AND ORIGINAL PORK SHOP,
SHAKESPEARE STREET, CONSETT.

GEORGE F. SCHELLENBERG (SUCCESSOR TO CHARLES LAGER), the Pork Butcher, Shakespeare Street, Consett, in returning thanks for the patronage so liberally bestowed on him since he succeeded the above old established connection, begs to intimate that the Pork Business is still carried on in all its Branches, and nothing but the very best qualities are supplied, whilst for Prime Home-fed Hams and Bacon, Lard, &c., at moderate prices, this Shop stands unrivalled.
Note the Address—
GEORGE F. SCHELLENBERG
(SUCCESSOR TO CHARLES LAGER),
THE ORIGINAL PORK SHOP,
SHAKESPEARE STREET, CONSETT.

THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT with the AWARENDS ROADS, QUARRIES, WELLS, WATERCOURSE PLACES, &c., set out by the Commissioners by their Award, dated 13th June, 1781; also a note of the various
CUSTOMS OF THE COPYHOLD OF MANORS OF THE SEE OF DURHAM.
Edited and Compiled by ROBERT JACKSON, for upwards of thirty years Managing Clerk in the Copyhold Office, Durham, and late Bailiff of the Manor.
The whole of the remaining copies of this useful work, which was published at 3s. 6d., having been purchased by ROBERT JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett, he has determined to reduce the price to *Three Shillings* per copy (post free) in order to effect a speedy clearance.
Also on hand a few copies (being an exact fac-simile) of the *Original* LANCHESTER COMMON ACT, recently published by Mr. JOHN CALVERT, at the reduced price of *Two Shillings* (post free).
☞ Every owner or occupier of property within the boundary of Lanchester Common should possess a copy of either of these editions.
Mr. JACKSON will be glad to forward copies of either of these editions by return of Post. For which Halfpenny Postage Stamps or Post-Office Orders made payable to ROBERT JACKSON, Consett must be received.

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN, November 14th, 1879.

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1879.

NEW GREECE.

WHEN Lord BEACONSFIELD at Berlin last year described the Greeks as a very interesting people he meant to extinguish them with a sneer, much in the same way as when he described the late MR. HERMAN as a very superior person. The sneer in both cases was meant to act as an extinguisher. There is quite as effective a way of shutting up with the tongue as that which the London rough on Lord Mayor's Day resorts to when he bonnets the bumpkin whose pockets he means to make free with. The same thing, however, has happened in this case as in similar attempts to shut up a people or close a career by sneering it down. The interesting people, who, we are told, can wait, have found an advocate in MR BAXTER, whose speech on the subject of New Greece will do much to relieve the Liberal party from the reproach of producing no alternative plan to that of *laissez-faire*, which is the Ministerial policy in the East at present. When at a loss for an argument for letting ill alone at Constantinople, and upholding the most corrupt system of rule now existing in Europe, the Conservative party turn round and ask us what we are going to put in its stead. The challenge is a fair one, and until Europe is prepared to decide which race is to be the master of the Bosphorus, and to keep the keys of the Dardanelles, we are undoubtedly right in upholding the *status quo* of the existing Ottoman Empire, in spite of its many obvious drawbacks. But the question which MR BAXTER's speech directly raises is this, whether the time has not come to put the Greeks into the position, as the centre of a new Pan-Hellenic Empire, which they so ardently aspire to. With regard to the marvellous growth of Greece during her forty years of independence—there can scarcely be a second opinion. MR BAXTER is not going too far in saying that it is second only to that of some portions of the United States. His able and eloquent representative of this country, M. GENNADIUS, described it last year in a speech which he made at a public dinner. "What have we accomplished," he asked, "During the generation which has just expired? Not much; but we have doubled our population; we have increased our revenue sixfold; we have rebuilt 26 old and founded 10 new towns; we have constructed 15 excellent harbours; we have replanted steep hillsides and cultivated barren plains; we have organised a perfect judicial system; we have instituted a widespread educational organization, free of charge, unsectarian, and doing the works of the Greeks, not of the kingdom only, but of all the East. Since 1830 the area of cultivated land has increased one-third. There were then 300,000 mulberry trees; there were now 1,300,000. Olive trees have increased from 300,000 to 700,000, and fig trees from 50,000 to 780,000. The advance has thus been steadily and continuous; and a claims of such a people to political supremacy in the East corresponding to their commercial pre-eminence cannot much longer be denied. Unfortunately for our reputation for fair play, the traditional policy of upholding a rotten bulwark like the Porte against Russian encroachment has not lost it credit at the Foreign Office. Lord SALISBURY, who ought to know, writes and acts as if the Ottoman Empire was to be given one more chance. The Conservative organs of the Press, led by the *Times*, re-echo this fatuous policy of trying to galvanise the dead. The *Standard* the other day, in a style peculiarly its own, wrote a long leader in favour of doing nothing, and then answered itself in one concluding paragraph, where it observed that Turkey was dying, not so much of decay in the extremities as of a heart disease. This is undeniably true; but; if so, is it not an answer to the question, what are we to do with Constantinople? In any case, the Liberal party have now got their policy laid down, and should know how to follow the lead. MR BAXTER's speech points out what our policy should be; to carry on the traditions of Canning, not of Castlereagh; and since the present Ministry are pledged too deep to retract to the policy of leaving ill alone, the true policy of the Liberal party will be to check Russia. We all know the threat uttered by the late Czar to Sir H. SEYMOUR; "I never will permit the reconstruction of a Byzantine Empire, or allow the Greeks to hold Constantinople." Surely it is common sense to see that what Russia dreads, we should, for that reason, desire.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—CAUTION!—These Unrivalled and Agreeable Confections are sold by most Chemists, by vendors, however, attempts are often made to substitute them, it therefore deems it necessary to caution the public that they can only be obtained in boxes, 6d and 1s, labelled JAMES ROBERTS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, 63, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, London. 52c

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

There is no such thing as consistency in political parties. If a Government inconsistently changes the principles of its policy, their opponents with equal inconsistency, change the principles of their opposition. The Government has been fiercely attacked hitherto for not coercing Turkey; it is now as fiercely attacked for coercing Turkey. When *digitalis* was a new drug in the pharmacopœia the friends of a deceased gentleman recently abused the family physician for having administered it to the defunct, and so, as they said, accelerated his death. On further controversy it turned out that in point of fact, no *digitalis* had been prescribed at all, and upon this, the good doctor's assailants turned round and blamed him for not having prescribed it and asserted that the life of the deceased might have been saved if he had only had *digitalis*. It is, however, pretty certain now that the Porte will be exposed to no very alarming pressure. Fresh promises have been made and accepted. Our Ministry are not yet, as it would appear, weary of confiding in the assurances of a Government which has not the strength, if it had the will, to keep its word. Our Mediterranean ships manœuvred backwards and forwards like pieces in a game at chess: and, indeed, we are beginning to *game at chess*, as the word was originally spelt.

The reports of Prince Bismarck's health are seriously disquieting. He is racked with neuralgic pains, and the recent death of his old colleague at the Foreign Office, Count Bulan, has shaken him a good deal. Indeed, he says that he is not going to recover; but between this and his resignation there are yet many steps.

When the *Daily Telegraph* correspondents begin to report, as they now do, the slights put upon Sir H. Layard by the Porte during his recent journey to Asia Minor, we may be sure that a crisis is imminent in Turkey. The *Telegraph* told us that the Seraskierate issued instructions that no military honours were to be paid Sir. A. Layard at any stage during his voyage. If this was Osman Pasha's doing, so much the worse for Osman Pasha.

Count Schouvaloff has been so long going that it is a relief at last to know that he is positively off this time. He has received his letters of recall, and will leave this country within a fortnight at farthest. The name of his successor has not yet transpired, but it is thought not improbable that Prince Lobanoff, who was absolutely the other day at Constantinople on the rigorous option of Lord Salisbury, will be transferred to London. I give this with all reserve, just as it now unlike the policy of the Russian Court when foiled in one direction to give its agents another start in another quarter.

Mr Lowe has not yet effaced himself. He has been down to Grantham in hopes there to give a quietus to the cold quibs one of the running; but, as things turned out, he could never made a more unfortunate mistake. He stood, and to speak, was chaired by some Tory roughs, lest his temper should heat boots cut into Billingsgate, which has made the *Times* say fie on its old contributor. Is this the end (we are asked) of so much culture and scholarship. But it was not fair to Mr Lowe to put him into such a position, and though his speech is damaging to the Ministry in a high degree, it is a question, I think, if it could even more damaging to Mr Lowe himself. In any case, it has dropped an impression that, should a Liberal Ministry come in next year, Mr Lowe will be left out in the cold.

Recent events in the City might be aptly entitled "Closing Scenes" of Sir Charles Whetham's Mayoralty. There was the Mansion House scene, in which Mr Alderman Nottage figured, and which the world is destined to hear more of yet; for Mr Nottage is bringing an action at law against Sir Charles for £5,000 damages; there was the scene in the Court of Alderman, when Sir Charles found himself at loggerheads with all his colleagues; and finally there was the scene in the Court of Common Council, when his lordship not in the best of taste, took occasion to comment upon the conduct of his brother alderman, and when Mr Deputy Lewman pitched himself in verbal contest against the Civic King, and "even sat down" while his lordship was addressing the Court, the invariable etiquette being that the lower City Court shall remain standing whilst honoured with a speech from the Mayor. Upon the whole, I should imagine no previous Lord Mayor has retired from office with such a sense of relief as himself and to the City.

The paragraph in the *Times* "historic" would take a good title for a treat on matters agricultural. Lord Burghley has been getting himself into trouble by his strictures upon the musical accomplishments of the daughters of farmers in these degenerated days, which were hardly amiable, or likely to be kindly received, from the lips of a very young man. Lord Burghley has apologised for his blunder, and made the best excuse possible to his tenantry for his indiscretion. Lord Darnley now comes forward, and graciously assures his Kentish tenantry that it is his desire that their daughters should be as proficient on the piano as his own—he does not say whether his complacency would extend to any higher degree of musical excellence; but that is a contingency which he cannot be expected to contemplate. It was Lord Burnley, it will be remembered, who two or three years ago asserted his ideas on the feudal relation between landlord and tenant by refusing to renew a lease to the son of the then Lord Mayor of London on the ground that he had ventured to retain his position as officer in a volunteer corps which had fallen under his Lordship's displeasure. Lord Darnley had to eat humble pie upon that occasion, and he is now anxious to show himself a landlord of modernised and liberal ideas.

Mr George Augustus Sala, whose account of "Paris Herself Again" has already exhausted a fresh edition, has been for some time looking out for a seat. He has, however, had no alternative but to refuse to stand for South Lambeth, where the Liberals were wise enough not to divide the party by letting in an outsider to challenge the seat of either of the worthy aldermen who now represent the Borough. But Mr Sala is not to be baulked in this way. I hear that he is a candidate for one of the most important boroughs in the South of England, and, considering the "Jerusalem the golden" is a certain marine hotel largely crowded by the Hebrew persuasion, it is not impossible that Mr Sala may succeed. At least I know what I would do.

"Guy Fawx" made his usual appearance on the 5th, and the boys went about as usually with "guys, a *bullbroth*, and bonfires, begging a penny for *your Guy*." Such is the ambiguous method in which the urchins of the street display their Protestantism. And yet they publish it altogether inappropriate; for the man must surely have been mad. Some have endeavoured to make a hero of him. "The hero of the Gunpowder Plot," says one, writes, "was of high birth, a determined man, an assassin; call him what names you please: still he was neither 'have nor coward. He did not propose to blow up the Parliament and come off next free himself: he showed that he valued his own life no more than theirs in such a cause." Fireworks, it seems, are not so great a nuisance in London as in most towns on the Rhine. The asterisk was performed vicariously in the well-ordered fates in the Crystal Palace and the Alexandra Palace. Fathers of families are able, therefore, to compound for a private display with its attendant dangers by taking their families to Sydenham or Muswell Hill for the evening.

The tolerable fine opening of November has brought rather more than the usual number of visitors to the Chrysanthemum Show in the Temple Gardens. The site always seems to me particularly incongruous for such an exhibition. What have the dingy courts of the Temple, frowning as though in possession of innumerable family secrets, the very air redolent of law suits and forensic quibble,—what have they to do with the culture of flowers,—other than the doubtful flowers of rhetoric which their denizens indulge in? The Temple Garden is indeed a refreshing peep out of the din and dirt of Fleet Street; but its glory is departed, and to one who reads the glowing descriptions of it in the days before London smoke became as all-pervading, and before the demand of fresh accommodation caused it to be so woeful encroached upon the chamber suites, the remnant of effected rudicity seems to my no more than "I was a garden once." If Sterne could make a "sentimental journey" through Modern London, he might find an admirable subject for his humour-besprent pathos in the faded beauty of its smaller gardens.

THE BOILERMAKERS DISPUTE AT JARROW.

On Saturday, meetings were held by the men on strike, for the purpose of endeavouring to come to some arrangement with the managers, or at least, not to allow the negotiations to cease. No settlement was effected, however. It appears that after the expiry of the notice to reduce the men's wages 10 per cent. last month, there had been a conference between the men's committee and the managers, and it was agreed that the wages paid at the boiler yards on the river should be got. That having been done, the men now claim, and the following list of proposed reductions substituted: Heavy platers, from 39s 7d to 37s per week; light platers, 34s 1d to 32s 7d; angle platers, 34s 1d 32s 7d; caulkers, 24s 1d to 31s; holders-up, 26s 5d to 30s. The list was rejected by the men, and they then came out on strike.

MR COWEN M.P., ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

On Saturday night, Mr Cowen, M.P., addressed a meeting of his constituents in the Town Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne. He said the Parliament of 1874 was commissioned to stay the course of Liberal policy, and it had done so. A Ministry usually wore out its majorities in three or four sessions by the inevitable friction of parliamentary life, but the present one had not only done that, but notwithstanding serious blunders both in policy and in administration, and misfortunes as disastrous as their blunders, they found themselves at the end of their 5th session with their vitality strength undiminished and their cohesion unshaken. There was no necessity for depression, certainly none for despondency, but there was a careful survey of the circumstances, for a candid review of the position, and a deliberate weighing of all the forces for and against them. The strength and success of a political party did not even mainly rest with their leaders or their members of Parliament. The people wielded a power which was almost supreme. The House of Commons was, indeed, fast becoming, if it had not already become, little more than a committee for legislation. All great questions were, new extent of Parliament. The House of Commons only ratified the acts of the electors. If the people really desired to drive the Government from office, they had the power to do so.—(Cheers.) If they had the will, they would soon find the way. One great and sustained cry of popular indignation would shatter any Ministry to pieces. They would possibly see a turn in the political tide. For some time it had strongly and steadily set in the direction of foreign questions. It might now be expected to reverse the current, and towards home affairs. The Liberal party could never build itself into power on a bundle of negatives. The English were above all things a positive and practical people, and before they could be called on to reverse the decision of 1874 they not unreasonably would wish to know what would be done with the honour they were asked to confer. The Liberals were pledged to secure an equal suffrage and a redistribution of electoral influence, to confer representative institutions on counties, and to reform the land laws. To give misers and agricultural labourers the franchise, to give county ratepayers control over county expenditure, and to give farmers the means of claiming compensation for unexhausted improvements were, as he understood it, the chief points in the Liberal charter. He did not think that progress was sufficient. He wanted swifter, further, and more drastic changes. Intelligent farmers would not rest satisfied with a vague proposition to give an indefinite return for what were really some what indefinable improvements. Land reformers would not be satisfied with the bare enactment that a man died without a will his real property should be divided in the same way as his personal. The advocates of religious equality would not be satisfied with merely allowing Dissenters to bury their dead in a few dissatisfying number of churchyards. The Irish would not be content with a simple extension of the franchise.—(Cheers.) The position of that portion of the United Kingdom was such as demanded earnest and immediate attention. In many parts its state was little better than that experienced in 1846, and yet, notwithstanding this present and impending misery, more after speech was made by English politicians and statesmen, and not an allusion was made to the condition of the people. The state of Ireland would force itself upon the consideration of Parliament next session and for some sessions to come. He gave his views on the foreign policy had not met with the approval of many of his best and oldest friends, and he recognised the right of the electors of Newcastle-as-they to change their opinion, and to require their representative either to support the new policy in Eastern affairs, or make way for some one who would do so.

A vote of confidence was passed in Mr Cowen, and the meeting pledged itself to secure his return at the next election. Only one hand was held up in favour of an amendment condemnatory of Mr Cowen's views on Eastern affairs.

MONTH OF IRON AND COAL TRADE.

MIDDLESBROUGH, TUESDAY.—The attendance to-day was large, and the tone of the market pretty steady. Merchants continued by asking about 42s for No. 3 for early delivery, but by the close 41s 9d was the highest price to take, 41s to 41s 6d being asked for No. 1 forge, which is still called a mere. Makers report a good demand for forge iron, and a few sales are being made, at about 2s above merchant's prices. The makers' figure for No. 3 is about 44s. There is an increase of iron in Connal's stores of 1,180 tons on the week, and of 3,000 tons on 90,000 tons. The shipments of pig iron last week were much smaller than they have been for many weeks past, the quantity being under 2,000 tons. Makers, however, looking at the generally high rate of wages which is current, and which will be delivered this month, are not discouraged by the small return of last week. Never in the history of the trade have shipments for two months been equal to those for November and December, when the deliveries of Cleveland pig iron averaged nearly 100,000 tons per month. Besides, it is not merely for distant markets that consumers now look for an increased supply of the local iron, trade will evidently require considerable more iron as fresh furnaces and mills are being got into work. Twenty furnaces are now in blast, and the competition is brisk at the Britannia Works, Middlesbrough. Another blastfurnace is being put in work by the Weardale Iron Company. The reduction of stocks by nearly 10,000 tons last month has considerably strengthened the iron trade. Better hopes are indulged in respecting the Tees shipbuilding trade. Orders are being received, and a steadier demand has been received earlier but for the late strike. At West Hartlepool there have been accessions to the orders for vessels, and the same steady activity is reported in the plate trade is gradually improving. Prices of plates are about 10s. and bars and angles stand about £6. less the commission. Shipbuilders are fairly well employed. The coal trade is improving, and prices are stiffer. The rates for coke show little change.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

A special session of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, in connection with the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the World, was held on Tuesday, in the New Hall, Durham, the Grand Worthy Chief Templar (Mr Joseph Malins) presiding. The G.W.C.T. was assisted by the W.C. Bro. Rev. R. Fraser, and other officers. The credential committee reported that 211 qualified members had received credentials to take the Grand Lodge degree, which was conferred in an impressive manner. The Grand Lodge was subsequently resolved into a conference, to consider the future of Juvenile Temples and the elected work of the order. It was stated that the Juvenile Temples only numbered 42,000 members, which was considered only a fraction of what the number ought to be considering that the strength of the order was 100,000. The smoking question and legislation was mentioned, and an animated discussion followed, after which the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, no part of our Juvenile Templar system is more lasting results as that among the young, and it therefore urges that greatly increased attention be given to the juvenile movement if we would hope to see the ultimate triumph of our principles."—The electoral policy of the order was then introduced by Bro. Dodds, M.P. (North Durham), who moved the following resolution:—"That this Conference of the Grand Lodge of England hereby affirms that the total and immediate suppression of the liquor traffic is an essential principle of Good Templary; that, as the said traffic inflicts direful and multiplied evils upon society, and involves an intolerable social injustice, the exercise of a power of local prohibition, as the efficient means of their protection, falls into the feasible right of communities; and, seeing that the approaching general election will shortly invest parliamentary candidates with the true source and fountain of the Nation's laws—with adequate power to at once decree the legislative bestowment of this inherent right, this Conference, mindful of its responsibility to God and humanity, hereby calls upon all Good Templars, and other social reformers, in the several constituencies of this country, to vote only for such candidates for Parliament as shall be prepared to vote, not only for the Local Option Resolution of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, but who also shall be willing—in the event of the passing of such a resolution—to vote for the introduction and enactment of some measure containing all the least necessary provision for empowering communities, in some form, either to veto the traffic in their midst."—Bro. Burns (Durham) which was adopted.—On the motion of Bro. Rev. R. Fraser (Hexham), seconded by Bro. Hudson (Newcastle), the following resolution was carried without discussion:—"That this Conference hereby declares that local veto, as put forward by the United Templars, on every opportunity, is corpus, consistent, as far as in their power lies, to extinguish the liquor-selling influences in all public bodies; that, in the election of Town Councils, Boards of Guardians, and School Boards, &c., this Conference urges all members of the order in this county to maintain as far as possible a strong and unswerving hostility to candidates brought forward in the interests of the liquor-sellers; and strongly recommends them to use their best influences on behalf of those candidates only whose views on the question are pronounced in favour of temperance and prohibitory measures."—The Conference shortly after closed.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "FLORILINE" in 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-white lustre, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" is also compesed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and is the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford Street, London.

WARNER'S TAPPER-LINE EXERCISING, W. C. writes from Burley-in-Wharfdale:—"I took your "Taper-line Dumb-bells" as required, and am happy to state that it gave me both ease and pleasure." Now upon it. I have distributed your circulars about our district, and you may look to spread the easy and effectual cure over a remedy prodigious." Warner's Taper-line, price 1s4d. (post free, 1s5d.), 2s. 9d., and 5s. 6d. Warner's Taper-line Dumb-bells, price 1s. 6d. per pair. The only self-retail remedy for Threadworm and Roundworm. Warner's Taper-line Dumb-bells, Prices 7d. (post free 8d.), 12d., and 2s. 9d. Prepared only by Mr. WARNER, Chemist, Shipley, Yorkshire, whose name and address are on the Government Stamp round each genuine packet. Circulars post free. London Depot: 99, Farringdon Street, E.C.

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 "Troches" 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 allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp round each box.—Manufactured by JOHN I. BROWN and SONS, Boston, United States. Depot, 493, Oxford Street, London.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

The monthly meeting of the members of the Consett Local Board was held on Wednesday afternoon, the Chairman (Mr. Jenkins) presiding. There were also present Mr. Calvert, Mr. Routledge, Rev. F. Steggall, Mr. Siddell, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Ayrsley, and Mr. Dunne. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, confirmed, and signed.

CARR HOUSE CROSSING.—The Surveyor (Mr. Rippon) intimated that no alteration had yet been made in the above level crossing, though he had been informed by an agent of the North-Eastern Railway Company that a plan was in course of preparation. The agent referred to seemed to expect that the Company would have to be prosecuted at that meeting, but it had not come to hand.—The matter was again carried forward.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.—It was stated by the Surveyor, in answer to a question, that the Gas Company had not numbered the lamps, as promised.—The Clerk said the last letter he had from the Company was to the effect that they had been busy, but that the lamps would receive attention at the first opportunity.—Mr. Aynsley said as the Company were disposed to do what was wanted, they might as well carry the matter forward.—This suggestion was adopted.

PLAN OF THE DISTRICT.—The members did not seem disposed to incur any expense in getting a plan of the district, and consequently, for the present at least, the subject stands over.

THE HOSPITAL QUESTION.—PROBABLE COLLAPSE OF THE INVINCIBLES.—The Chairman read the following copy of minutes taken by Mr. Hedley at the late joint-committee meeting held at Consett on the 22nd October to further consider the question of the erection of hospitals for the Lanchester Union:—"Minutes of meeting at Consett Local Board Room of joint-committee of the Lanchester Rural Sanitary Authority, and the Consett, Benfieldside, and Lead gate Local Boards of Health to further consider the question of the erection of the hospitals for the treatment of infectious diseases. C. Wilson, Esq., in the chair, was present representing the Lanchester Rural Sanitary Authority: Mr. John Annandale; Consett Local Board: Messrs. Collinson, Hudson, and Dunne; Benfieldside: Messrs. G. Renton, C. Wilson, Sen., and Cars; Leadgate: Messrs. Shaw, Hedley, and Davison." The minutes of the meeting of the joint-committee on the 24th September were read over. A communication from the Benfieldside Local Board was read assenting to the scheme for erecting hospitals to serve for the whole Union, on the understanding that their assent in said maintenance be managed by a joint-committee of the Rural Sanitary Authority and the three Local Boards, and that the cost be levied by special rate from the entire Union. A communication from the Consett Board was read agreeing to join the other sanitary authorities in considering the desirability of erecting hospitals. A statement was made by Mr. Shaw that the Leadgate Board agreed to join the other sanitary authorities in providing hospitals. After discussion, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Collinson, seconded by Mr. Annandale, that this meeting recommends the Lanchester Rural Sanitary Authority to appoint six of its members, and the three Local Boards, each to appoint two of their members to act as a joint-committee for making arrangements to provide hospital accommodation for infectious diseases throughout the Union."—The Chairman said the result of the whole thing was that the Committee recommended the Lanchester Authority and the three local boards to appoint the number of members prescribed in the report just read. He supposed if they adopted the Committee's suggestion, and built hospitals, they would be acting in strict accordance with the legal provisions of the Act.—The Clerk (Mr. Elliott) said he doubt the boards had power to erect hospitals.—Mr. Siddell said they were to bear in mind that the Lanchester people and the local boards were not the prime movers in this matter. It was the Local Government Board that was bringing the pressure upon them.—Mr. Calvert said there was an opinion prevailing, which, if correct, would materially affect the position of the local boards, and that was, that the rates levied for the maintenance of these hospitals would only be one-fourth on land, while houses and other property would pay half.—Mr. Routledge said that would be the case in all the local board districts.—Mr. Calvert wished to know if the same would apply to the whole Union.—Mr. Hudson said the people outside the local board districts were rated one-fourth on land for sanitary purposes just in the same way as the ratepayers who lived within the jurisdiction of the local boards.—The Clerk said if hospitals were built, their proportion of the cost would come out of the general district rate.—Mr. Routledge said any rate levied by that Board, for any purpose whatsoever, would be one-fourth on land and a full on houses.—The Chairman: Mr. Calvert means if you take a little district outside the local board, the district would have to contribute a full on land.—Mr. Calvert: No, no; it would have to contribute in the same way.—Mr. Dunne said if property in other parts of the union was rated on the same principle there would be no justice to any party.—The Clerk: Whatever money was raised by the three local boards would come out of the general district rate, and land would be rated at one-fourth. The Rural Sanitary Authority would raise their portion of the money for building receipts to the overseers of the various townships, and this money would be raised in the same way as the local boards would raise theirs.—Mr. Hudson remarked that he supposed land was not rated at the full like houses because it did not breed so many cases of fever. (Laughter.)—Mr. Aynsley: Is it absolutely necessary that we should erect hospitals?—The Chairman: I think we have committed ourselves.—Mr. Dunne: We cannot retract now.—Rev. F. Steggall said he understood that there was not a feeling of unanimity among the Guardians on this question.—Mr. Siddell said the Lanchester people, at their last meeting, put their foot on it.—Mr. Aynsley said he supposed that the matter had been shelved for a month.—Mr. Siddell thought the proper course was for the three boards to unite and build a hospital of their own.—The Chairman said it seemed strange that the Guardians, after sending a deputation to the joint-committee, should now be the first to back out of the scheme.—Rev. F. Steggall said it was unfortunate that the deputation had not been supported by the rest of the Guardians.—Mr. Hudson said at the meeting of the joint-committee the deputation sent by the Guardians strongly advocated the erection of hospitals. It was then thought that the biggest hospital should be placed somewhere about Consett, for the use of the three local board districts, and that two lesser ones ought to be built in the Thanfield and Leadgate districts.—The Chairman said doubtless this immediate district would require a much larger hospital than either of the other places Mr. Hudson had named.—The Chairmen here re-read the copy of minutes passed by the joint-committee, and said it was clear that they had committed themselves to the use of the Lanchester Union Hospital.—Mr. Siddell: No, the joint-committee was only appointed to consider the question of desirability.—The Chairman: What are we to do?—Mr. Calvert: The Board of Guardians have been requested to appoint a certain number of members to act in conjunction with the local boards, but as they have not done so I don't see what else we can do.—Mr. Dunne: We have no official intimation from the Board of Guardians that they are opposed to the scheme, and it will be time enough for us to put our foot on it after we find out that the Guardians have done so.—Rev. F. Steggall: Has the result of the minutes read by the Chairman been communicated to the Board of Guardians?—Mr. Dunne: I expect so.—Rev. F. Steggall said it was unfortunate that Mr. Collinson and Mr. Shell were, owing to the funeral of Mr.

BOARD.

members of the Com- Wednesday afternoon [illegible] present. There [illegible] Mr. Reed, Mr. Hudson, Mr. [illegible] The minutes of the last meeting were read, and were approved [illegible] Mr. Dunne said he had [illegible] which he thought [illegible] course of proceeding, and [illegible] to accept that the [illegible] stated at that meeting, [illegible]

[illegible] stated by the Ser- [illegible] that the Gas Com- [illegible] done in work.—The Clerk stated [illegible] he had from the Com- [illegible] that they had been busy, [illegible] attention at the [illegible] and he (the Clerk) [illegible] that was wanted, they [illegible] matter forward.—This [illegible]

The members did not [illegible] expense in getting a [illegible] only, for the pro- [illegible]

PROBABLE COLLAPSE [illegible] by Mr. Dudley at [illegible] held at Consett, [illegible] her consider the ques- [illegible] for the Leadgate [illegible] at the Head- [illegible] Lane- [illegible] of the Lanchester [illegible] and the Consett, Ben- [illegible] Boards of Health [illegible] of the Consett [illegible] the chair. Present, as [illegible] Consett Local Board [illegible] and Deane; Benfield- [illegible] J. Wilson, Smith, and [illegible] Lanchester; and [illegible] authorities [illegible] of erecting hospitals. [illegible] Mr. Shaw that the [illegible] on the other sanitary [illegible] as after the [illegible] motion of Mr. Collin- [illegible], that this meeting [illegible] Sanitary Author- [illegible] Boards, and [illegible] two of their mem- [illegible] for making arrange- [illegible] consideration for [illegible] of the whole thing [illegible] amended the Lea- [illegible] Boards [illegible] were prescribed in the [illegible] if they adopted the [illegible] hospitals, they [illegible] names with the [illegible] work (Mr. Elliott) said [illegible] to erect hospitals [illegible] that they had [illegible] the local boards were [illegible] matter. It was the [illegible] were bringing [illegible] would thank [illegible] correct, would [illegible] the local boards, and [illegible] for the maintenance [illegible] a subscription [illegible] property would pay [illegible] would be the case [illegible] Mr. Collin- [illegible] would apply to the whole [illegible] people outside the [illegible] one-fourth on land [illegible] the same way as the [illegible] the jurisdiction of the [illegible] if hospitals were [illegible] they could not [illegible] Mr. Routledge said [illegible] corner of the quarry.—Mr. Routledge: Is it any [illegible] use spanding money in this way if the quarry is [illegible] worked.—Mr. Dunne: If you don't intend [illegible] making Mr. Bell a present of the land, we must put stones so that we will know what be- [illegible] longs to us.—The Chairman: Whether the quarry is exhausted or not, we must continue [illegible] to be defined so that "those who run may read."—Mr. Hudson: We ought to keep the place in or- [illegible] der; there is no telling what land the Board might want at a future day.—Rev. F. Stegg- [illegible] sall said he was afraid there was not a clear under- [illegible] standing as to the quarries that were worked out. Where there were [illegible] the purpose of working stone only, he believed they could be used for no other purpose. Where [illegible] land had been worked out the owners of [illegible] adjoining land had just [illegible] planted them.—Mr. Calvert said that was found to be a mistake.—Mr. Routledge thought it was the most satisfactory way to deal with the land.—Rev. F. Steggall thought the Board ought to [illegible] to let the old quarries. They could not, he said, make people pay rent for them. Altogether, there was no clear understanding as to what their rights were.—Mr. Siddell said the Board were in the [illegible] position of the whole of the quarries and waste lands in the township, and as such they might, he contended, do with the exhausted quarries as they thought proper.—Rev. F. Steggall said it depended entirely how the quarries were set out. It could be shown that landowners set out certain portions of land strange that [illegible] a deposition to the [illegible] the land to bank Steggall said it was [illegible] tion had not been [illegible] Mr. Dunne said [illegible] the [illegible] Guardians strongly [illegible] Mr. [illegible] special [illegible] the use of the three [illegible] set to four [illegible] tain.—Mr. Routledge: That shows that we, as a Local Board, have not the power over it.—Mr. Siddell: We have if any one begins to fence it round.—Mr. Routledge: If people from any part of Lanchester Union can come and work stone out of it, that shows we have not any control over it.—Mr. Calvert: This quarry is set out for the use of the people living in Consett and Knitsley, and when the time is reached [illegible] we may naturally suppose that the land becomes the property of the ratepayers of the township, to do with it as they please. If the ratepayers wanted a place to deposit the refuse of the township, it would be for them to say whether they would rent it and let it as a quarry.—Rev. F. Steggall: The question is, have we power to use the quarry for other purposes than getting stone?—Mr. Calvert: The quarry was used for a different purpose [illegible] Board would give the Board power to [illegible] of the mines and [illegible] vested in the Board [illegible] ground.—Rev. F. [illegible] that Mr. Hudson [illegible] the funeral of Mr. [illegible]

Smith, prevented from attending the meeting that day. From what he had been told respecting the last meeting of the Guardians, he understood that an attempt of a similar kind had been made by adjourn the meeting for three months, but the gentlemen who attended the meetings of the joint-committee had expressed a strong feeling on the point, and ultimately the meeting agreed to adjourn the question for a month.—Mr. Calvert stated that he did not adjourn further consideration of the question to their next meeting. The Guardians, in the meantime, would doubtless take some steps in regard by which the boards might be guided.—Mr. Dunne said they would hardly be justified in adopting such a resolution without first receiving an official communication from the Board of Guardians as to [illegible] the course that had been taken.—Mr. Calvert said they could adjourn the question without any [illegible] particular reason.—Mr. Dunne: If the joint-committee should meet in the meantime, how would we stand then?—Rev. F. Steggall: The joint-committee is dissolved. It has done its work.—The Clerk stated that he had read that the whole thing is somewhat premature. As a matter of fact, the Board of Guardians have never laid on that they are willing to unite with the three boards.—Mr. Hudson: Their representatives said they were.—Mr. Dunne: We have had no written declaration from Leadgate Board, but they sent a deputation, just as the Guardians did, and we may fairly assume that they are willing to join us in the building of hospitals.—Rev. E. Steggall: The Chairman of the Board of Guardians (Mr. John Archibald) said a report had been come here and approved of the scheme, but it appears the other Guardians refuse to confirm what they have done.—The Chairman: That is the opinion of the Rural Sanitary Committee there, it is true, but they did not show their hand, and say they would unite with us, as we said we would do with them. We have had an intimation that the Board of Guardians are willing to join us.—Mr. Dunne: The deputation they sent was sufficient.—Rev. F. Steggall: They have committed themselves to building hospitals separately and not as a joint committee.—Mr. Dunne: The resolution adopted at the last meeting of the joint-committee was simply equivalent to a recommendation.—Mr. Routledge: It altogether depended upon the power invested in the deputation sent by the Guardians.—Mr. Calvert: The resolution come to by the joint-committee recommends the Rural Sanitary Authority to appoint six members to act in conjunction with the local boards, but you have heard that they have not done so.—The Chairman: It appears we cannot do anything until we know whether the Guardians are willing to unite with us.—Mr. Siddell then seconded Mr. Calverts' motion for an adjournment, which was agreed to.

SUBSIDENCE OF THE ROAD AT BARE HOUSE.—The Surveyor said he had, in conjunction with Mr. Brown, the Consett Iron Company's agent, examined the road at Bare House and he expected that the Company were going to put the thing right.—The Chairman said there was no obstacle that he knew of to the place being put right at once. The Company had been asked to put the road right.—The Chairman said there was no obstacle that he knew of to the place being put right at once. The Company had been asked to put the road right.

Business Announcements.

AUTUMN AND WINTER FASHIONS.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN beg to state that they have just returned from the Markets, and are now showing all the LATEST NOVELTIES in every Department.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,
CONSETT AND DIPTON. 510n

☞ THE NEW DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT!
☞ LARGE ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS!!
☞ AT EXTRAORDINARY PRICES!!!

THOMAS LATHAM,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

HAS the pleasure to announce the arrival of an immense STOCK OF NEW GOODS at his Establishment. Prices throughout low as heretofore, and quality the very best for the Prices quoted.

DRESS MATERIALS.
Railway Cords, 4½d., 6½d., and 6½d. per Yard.
Fine Alpaccas, in Fashionable Shades, 4½d., 6½d., and 7½d. per Yard.
Black Alpaccas, 6½d. per Yard.
Black Persian Cord, 6½d. per Yard and upwards.
Winsey, in all Shades, from 4½d. per Yard and upwards.
100 Ladies' Black Straw Hats, 3½d. each.
Men's Shirts, Cotton, Union, and All-wool, from 14d. each.

Union Shirtings from 3½d. per Yard upwards.
Grey Calico, good quality, 4½d. per yard.
Scarlet, White, and Blue Flannels, from 6½d. per Yard.
Special line in Towelling, all Linen, 2½d. and 3d. per Yard.
Fast Coloured Prints, good Cloth, from 3½d. per Yard.
Men's Wool Scarfs, in all the various Clans, from 1½d. each.
Wool Shawls, full size, from 1s. 6d. upwards.
Men's Hard Felt Hats, good quality, 1s. 11d. each.

THOMAS LATHAM,
(NEXT DOOR TO MR. DAVISON, IRONMONGER,) FRONT STREET, CONSETT. 380n

THE BEST VALUE IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

It is our pleasing duty to have to announce the arrival of a very Large Stock of

DRAPERIES AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which has been bought upon the best terms, from the principal Manufacturers in Scotland.

The following Quotations will form an idea of some of the leading Lines:—

100 Dozen Wool Scarfs from 1d.
6,000 Yards of Dress Goods, Dark Colours, in lengths of 2 up to 12 Yards, which we will clear at 3d. per Yard; some are worth 1s. and 1s6d.
A lot of Grey Calico at 1¼d. per Yard; worth 3d. Clean make.
1,000 Yards of White Calico at 1½d., 2½d., and 3d.; that at 1½d. is a wonder.
20 Pieces of Holland at 4½d. and upwards, wide width.
A large selection of Dress Goods, comprising Serges, Persian Cords, Bedfords, Cashmeres, Lustres, French Merinoes, &c., at almost any price.
All Shades in Winsey at 3½d.
A large assortment of Wool Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Dress Buttons and Trimmings, Gloves, Scarfs, Umbrellas, Collars and Cuffs, Bonnets, Hats, &c.
50 large Wool Shawls, to be cleared at 2s. 11½d; worth 7s. 6d. Very great bargain.
About 100 Dozen of Wool and Fancy Shirts from 1s. to 9s. 9d.
Men's Tweed Trousers and Vests from 8s. 11d.
Men's Trousers from 3s. 11d. to 15s. 6d.
Men's Suits, new Shape, from 17s. 6d.
Boys' Suits from 2s. 11d. upwards.

SHAW AND ATKINSON,
LUTON HOUSE,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 379n

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS

ROBERT JACKSON,
PRINTER, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, BOOKBINDER
"GUARDIAN" OFFICE, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

DECLINING BUSINESS.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF DRAPERY GOODS, AT

W. PLENDER AND CO.'S,
ANNFIELD PLAIN,

Previous to the Transfer of the Business to Mr. JOHN VARDY.

All Classes of Goods immensely reduced. Such an opportunity of obtaining Special Bargains seldom occurs.

☞ The Public are invited to pay an early visit. 327n

☞ A TRIP TO NEWCASTLE
FOR NOTHING!!! ☜

OPENING OF NEW PREMISES.

DONALD BAIN,
THE WELL-KNOWN CHEAP DRAPER, HAS OPENED THE CENTRAL PREMISES,
No. 23, GRAINGER STREET,
(TWO DOORS FROM NUN STREET), NEWCASTLE,

WHERE you will be supplied with the Newest, Best, and Cheapest DRESS and DRAPERY GOODS in the Provinces. Apart from this, D. B. will allow to Purchasers of Thirty-five Shillings worth of Goods THEIR FULL RAILWAY FARE, within a radius of Thirty Miles from Newcastle.

NOTE NUMBER AND ADDRESS—23, GRAINGER STREET. 457n

Business Announcements.

HAMS! HAMS! HAMS!

THOMAS SWAINSTON

HAS much pleasure in announcing to his Customers and the Public that, notwithstanding the rapid advance of the Provision Markets, he has secured a Fine Large Stock of Mild Cured Hams, and will offer them at 6½d. per lb. (Whole). These Hams are exceedingly Cheap and well worthy the attention of buyers.

☞ GROCERIES, FLOUR, BOXINGS, BRAN, &c., at remarkably low Prices.

FINE MILD CURED HAMS, 6½D. PER LB. (WHOLE).

☞ Come early, inspect, and buy a Cheap Parcel, in spite of the rise of Markets.

THOMAS SWAINSTON,
GROCER, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 494n

LIQUIDATION IN BANKRUPTCY.

RE JOHN POTTS, CONSETT.

THIS SALE of DRAPERY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., IS NOW GOING ON.

554n D. MCALLUM, TRUSTEE.

Annfield Plain, Nov. 12th, 1879.

JOSEPH (Son of the Late JOHN WILKINSON, Bone-setter), is prepared to receive Patients as usual.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE HALL, BLACKHILL.

THIS Hall is now available for holding Lectures, Entertainments, &c.—Terms may be had on application to Geo. SCRIMGIR, 39, Rogers Street, Blackhill.

TWO HOURS WORK (NET).

IN Fractions (V. and D.), Duo', S. and C. Roots (from three Arith.) 150 Sums. A boy eleven 47 times first. Results in TATE'S Standards. Dictation (last week). Random page. Stops read over. Total errors of class, two com. omitted. Spelling one word in twenty-two lines, Gold. His Permanship A1. Next guage at 23, Sherburn Terrace.—11-11-79.

☞ THE DAY IS FIXED! ☜

HOLMES BROTHERS
Will Open their
NEW BRANCH SHOP,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON,
NOVEMBER 21st.

They are THE MEN to supply you with the Best and Cheapest Teas, Groceries, and Provisions, at the Lowest Possible Prices for Cash. 546n

THE LONDON AND NEWCASTLE TRADING COMPANY

Will make their
FIRST SHOW
Of
NEW AUTUMN GOODS
In
ALL DEPARTMENTS,
On
THIS AND FOLLOWING DAYS.
DRESSMAKING ON THE PREMISES.

BOOTS AND SHOES
Of
EVERY DESCRIPTION.

In connection with the
LONDON & NEWCASTLE TEA COMPANY.

BRANCHES: EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, AND SUNDERLAND. 427n

To Lend.

MONEY TO LEND on Private Mortgage.—Apply to Wm. HALCRO, Solicitor, 2, Mount Pleasant, Consett. 509k

Found.

FOUND, on November 3rd, 1879, in the neighbourhood of Medomsley Road, Consett, a SUM OF MONEY.—The Owner can have it by giving description to Steff. OLIVER, Consett. 550n

For Sale:

WELL-WON OLD and NEW LAND HAY for SALE.—Apply to W. J. SCOTT, Consett, or JOHN MILNER, Castleside. 557n

FOR SALE, THREE COUNTERS and FIX-TURES.—Apply to J. COCKBURN, 13, Front Street, Consett. 559n

FOR SALE, an INVALID'S CARRIAGE, little worse than New. Will be Sold Cheap.—Apply to WM. WILKINSON, Furniture Broker and Ironmonger, Catchgate. 390n

FOR SALE, New and Second-hand CONVEYANCES of every Description.—Apply to Mr. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Consett, or to JOHN BRODIE, Jun., Shotley Bridge. 511k

BROUGHAM, modern build, circular fronted, painted and lined green, and completed with pole, shafts, lamps, drag, &c., sent in for SALE at £45, as the owner has no further use for it.—May be seen at Messrs ATKINSON and PHILLIPSON'S, 15, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 506n

TO SPORTSMEN, GAMEKEEPERS, &c.—A large variety of second-hand Dog Cart Phætons, Wagonettes, Whitechapel and Sporting Carts, suitable for the Moors; also, Pony Cars. Drawings and particulars sent on hearing the style of carriage required and size of horse.—ATKINSON and PHILLIPSON, Carriage and Harness Manufactory, 15, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 297n

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

THE Game upon Allendale and Medomsley East Farm is strictly preserved. All Persons found Trespassing will be prosecuted. 424

BURNOPFIELD WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

THE REV. R. PASSMORE will preach in the Co-operative Hall, on Sunday First. Morning at Ten and Evening at Six o'clock. A Collection will be taken at the close of each Service in aid of the New Chapel Building Fund. 551n

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

ANY Person found Trespassing in pursuit of Game, gathering Mushrooms, Brambles, &c., on Middle Heads, Oliverford, Middles, Knitsley Grange, Allen Heads Lyerdeen, Howley, Dean Head, and Healeyfield Farms will be Prosecuted as the Law directs.
July, 1876. 712l

A TREAT FOR CONSETT AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

THE REV. H. W. HOLLAND, from Hull, will PREACH and LECTURE in connection with the OPENING of the WESLEYAN NEW SCHOOLS, on MONDAY, Nov. 17, 1879. For particulars see Bills. 516n

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869.

RE THOMAS BYERS DODSWORTH, of 15, Newmarket Street, Consett, in the County of Durham, Grocer.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the above-named THOMAS BYERS DODSWORTH are requested to pay the amount of such Debt to me, the undersigned, ADAM BRODIE, of Town Hall, Consett, Public Accountant, the only person entitled to receive the same.
ADAM BRODIE,
Assignee of the Debts of the above-named THOMAS BYERS DODSWORTH. 532n

RECREATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

CONSETT INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY, LIMITED.

A PUBLIC MEETING and CONCERT, under the auspices of the Central Co-operative Board (Northern Section), will be held in the National School, Consett, on Saturday, November 22nd. Chair to be taken at Half-past Six, by Mr. GEORGE LOWES, President of the Society. Messrs. JAMES MCLENEGHAN and HENRY R. BAILEY, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, will attend as a Deputation from the Central Co-operative Board, and give Addresses on Co-operation. Other Gentlemen will take part in the proceedings.

The FELLING GLEE and CONCERT PARTY (consisting of Messrs. PARKER and PEARSON and the Misses PARKER and PEARSON), will give a Selection of Glees, Part Songs, and Songs, during the Evening.

Doors open at Six o'clock, to commence at Half-past Six.

PROGRAMME.

PART SONG—"The banner of reform,".....PARTY.
SONG—"Spirit of Joy,".....Miss PEARSON.
SONG—"Auld Robin Gray,".....Miss PARKER.
ADDRESS.....
PART SONG—"Dame Durden,".....PARTY.
SONG—"Our sailors on the sea,"...Mr. PEARSON.
DUET—"The elfin call,".....Misses PEARSON and PARKER.
PART SONG—"Comrades song of hope,"...PARTY.
ADDRESS.....
SONG—"Reconciled,".....Miss PEARSON.
SONG—"Kerry dance,".....Miss PARKER.
ADDRESS.....
PART SONG—"Profundo Basso,".....PARTY.

Tenor—Mr. W. PARKER; Basso—Mr. J. PEARSON; Soprano—Miss NELLIE PEARSON; Contralto—Miss JENNY PARKER; Accompanist—Mr. J. MITCHELSON.

The Presentation of a Programme will admit to the Meeting free of charge—to be had of the Committee and at the Office of the Society. 546n

To Let.

TO LET, a DWELLING-HOUSE, in Front Street, Lanchester, with Grass Land, if required.—Apply to JOHN BUCKHAM, Lanchester. 548n

TO LET, in Newmarket Street, Consett, HOUSE and SHOP, with Cellar.—Apply to JOHN THURLOW POTTS, Middle Street, Consett. 558n

RESPECTABLE LODGINGS for Two Young Gentlemen.—Apply to Mrs. WALTON, 26, Walton's Row, Blackhill. 522n

TO LET, and may be entered immediately, a HOUSE, situate at Backstone Barn, Blackhill.—Apply to C. PARMARY, Cemetery Lane, or WM. WOOD, Catchgate. 446n

TO LET, immediately, Two Comfortable Three-storied HOUSES, with Scullery, Pantry, &c., Raw, Auctioneer, &c., Blackhill. 444n

TINMILL PLACE, BLACKHILL.

TO LET, HOUSE AND SHOP, at the above Address.—Apply to Mr. WM. TURNER, Station Hotel. 440n

HOUSE and SHOP, Victoria Street, Consett. Rent, 6s. per week. Rates paid.

HOUSE with THREE ROOMS, Pont Terrace, Leadgate. 2s. 6d. per week.—Rates paid.

STABLE and BYRE, with GARDEN, Leadgate. 2s. per week.—Apply, GEORGE HAWDON, Agent, Consett. 359n

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Henry Rogers.

Consett Industrial and Provident Society, Limited.

GREAT AUCTION SALE, of SURPLUS STOCK, by HENRY ROGERS, Auctioneer,

On Monday and Tuesday, the 24th and 25th November, commencing each Afternoon at Half-past One, and each Evening at Half-past Six.

The Goods consist of Draperies, Boots and Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Millinery Goods, and a few Articles of Furniture, Hardware, and Jewellery. A Quantity of Girls' and Ladies' Jackets and Ulsters will also be Sold.

The Sales will be held in the Society's Furniture Room upstairs. Entrance: First Door in Gibson Street.

By Mr. A. Phillipson.

Dipton.

MR. A. PHILLIPSON, favoured with instructions from Mr. JOHN URWIN, who is shortly to leave the neighbourhood, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Premises, on Monday, November 17th, 1879, part of his Household FURNITURE and STOCK-IN-TRADE. See Bills.

Sale to commence at One o'clock to the minute. 529n

A. PHILLIPSON,
AUCTIONEER, FURNITURE DEALER, &c.,
DIPTON,

IS prepared to BUY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c., for Cash, or Remove Goods to his Show-rooms, or any other desirable place, to be Sold by Auction.

By Mr. J. Jenkins.

7, Trafalgar Street, Consett.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the above Address, on Thursday, November 20th, 1879, the whole of the Household FURNITURE, belonging to Mr. TURNBULL, who is about to Emigrate to New Zealand.

Mr. J. JENKINS, Auctioneer,

Comprising—Excellent Press; Mahogany Lobby Drawers; Mahogany Sofa, in Hair-seating; Mahogany Rocking Chair, in Hair-seating; Mahogany Bed-room Drawers; Couch, in Leather; Clock; 6 Kitchen Chairs; Arm Chair; 7 Kitchen Table; 2 Cane Chairs; Wash-stand; Swing Looking Glass; 3 Iron Bedsteads; Feather Bed; Down Bed; 3 Pairs of Mattresses; Quilts and Sheets; quantity of Drugget, Mats and Hearth Rug; Mahogany Card Table; Round Table; Form; Pose Tub and Staff; Parlour and Kitchen Fenders and Fire Irons; Spade, Shovels, and Grape; assortment of Pictures; Set of China; Trays; Joiners' Tools; Box and Shoemakers' Tools; Kettle; Pans; Pails; Tubs; together with a large quantity of Crockery Ware and other Kitchen Requisites.

Also, the SHOP FIXTURES, COUNTER FRUIT SCALES, and POTATO SCALES.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 541n

Trafalgar Street Sale-rooms, Consett.

MR. J. JENKINS will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the above Sale-rooms, on Monday, Nov. 24th, 1879, a large quantity of Valuable New and Second-hand Modern Household FURNITURE, belonging to parties leaving the Neighbourhood, and removed to the above Sale-rooms for convenience of Sale, comprising—Excellent Mahogany High Chest of Drawers; German Press; Mahogany Lobby Drawers; 2 Mahogany Bed-room Drawers; Drawers and Bookcase; Press, with Glass Doors; Painted Press; Large Mahogany Sofa, 6 Mahogany Chairs, and Mahogany Easy Chair, all to Match, and all Stuffed with Hair; 3 Windsor Chairs; 6 Cane Chairs; 3 Smoking Chairs; 3 Mahogany Centre Tables, 3ft. 6in., 4ft., and 4ft. 6in.; Large Dining Table; Card Table; Mahogany Half-tester Bedstead; Brass Bedstead; 3 Iron Bedsteads; Feather and Down Bed; Kitchen and Tea Tables; 2 Mahogany Mirrors, in Gold Gilt Frames; 2 Swing Glasses; excellent Safe, nearly New; Flock Mattress; 2 Cornice Poles; Desk Bed; Chest and Frame; Fenders; Fire Irons; Coco Nut Matting; Door Mats; Eddas; Mahogany Sofa Bed; Mahogany Couch; Large Family Bible; excellent Sewing Machine, nearly New, and in working order; 2 Sets of Stair Rods; Pans, Kettles, Pails, and Frying Pans; Flat Irons; with an assortment of other Goods, too numerous to particularize.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 542n

By Mr. H. Brown.

Front Street, Consett.

MR. H. BROWN is commissioned by Mrs. JOHN SWINBURN MURRAY, who is leaving England, to SELL BY PUCLIC AUCTION on the Premises, Front Street, Consett, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Nov. 17, 18, and 19, 1879, his Valuable Household FURNITURE, COWS, HORSES, CONVEYANCE, &c., comprising—

DRAWING-ROOM.—Drawing-room Suite, in Green Damask; Oval Walnut Centre Table; Pianoforte, by Brenwood; Music Stool; Large Mirror, in Gilt Frame; Brussels Carpet, 22yds; Picture, Subject—"The Woman at the Well of Samaria," by Herbert; Do., "The Forester's Family," by Landseer; Pole Screen, Bead Work; 2 Cornice Poles, in Leather Work; Coal Box; Fender and Fire Irons; Ash Pan and Chimneypiece Ornaments; Mahogany Card Table; small Work Table; 2 Brackets, in Leather Work, handsomely wrought.

No. 1 BED-ROOM.—Iron Tester Bedstead; Mattress; Feather Bed; Quilts and Blankets; 2 Mahogany Chests of Drawers; Mahogany Washstand and Dressing Table, Marble Top; Looking Glass; Brass Fender; Hearth Rug; Drugget; 2 large Antique Oak Boxes, beautifully Carved; Bed-room Chairs; Set of Iron-stone Chamber Ware; Cornice Pole, &c.

No. 2 BED-ROOM.—Painted Sideboard; handsome Brass and Iron Bedstead; Feather Bed; Mattress, Blankets, and Quilts; 2 Chest of Drawers; Mahogany small Oak Chest Drawers; Washstand and Dressing Table; Cornice Pole and Pictures; Chairs, &c.

No. 3 BED-ROOM.—Mahogany Chiffonier Bedstead; Down Bed; 2 Hair-seating Chairs; Blankets Quilts; Hip Bath, &c.

No. 4 BED-ROOM.—Iron Bedstead and Mattress; Down Bed; Painted Washstand and Dressing Table; small Desk and Drawers; Looking Glass; Quilts and Blankets; Oil Cloth.

DINING-ROOM.—Mahogany Dining Table Mahogany Sofa, in Leather-seating; Mahogany Sideboard; 6 Oak Chairs; small Screen; Dinner Tray and Stand; Mirror, Leather Cover; 4 Pictures, in Leather Work; Frames; Gilt Cornice and Curtains; Brackets in Leather Work, &c.

KITCHEN.—Mahogany Sideboard and Bookcase with a variety of useful Books; Settle; Kitchen Table Set of Dish Covers; Clock; Oil Cloth; Hearth Rug large Kitchen Fender; Wire Blinds; also, the whole of the Kitchen and Cooking Utensils; Crockery Ware Glass Ware, &c.; Sewing Machine, by Wheeler, in perfect order; Fancy Flower Stand; Meat Safe Wringing Machine; Washing and Wringing Machine Fittings.

LIVE STOCK.—2 excellent Milch Cows; Grey Mare, a first-rate hack, 9 years old; Colt Foal, out of the above, by "Young Sandy."

IMPLEMENTS, &c.—Butcher's Spring Cart, with Top Cover; Phæton; Coup Cart; Set of Cart Harness; Set of Spring Cart Harness; Set of Silver-mounted Harness; 2 Riding Saddles; 2 Riding Bridles; Side Saddle; Pad and Bridle; Pair of Patent Hocks and Chain; Butcher's Knives; Handsaw; Chopping Knives; Pair of Steel Yards; Grips, Shovels, Rakes, and Scythes; Stable Utensils; Rail-ing Posts; Stack Barrow; about 15 Tons of well-won Old Land Hay, in Stack; Stamp of Over-year's Hay, about 3 Tons; Old Iron, &c.

EXTRA.—Grey Pony, 14 hands, aged; Dun Pony, 13 hands, 3 years old; Brown Mare, 14½ hands, 8 years old; Brown Horse Cob.

ORDER OF SALE.—The Household Furniture will be Sold on the Monday and Tuesday, and the Live Stock, Hay, and Conveyances on the Wednesday, commencing each day at One o'clock, promptly.

Sale-office, Broomhill, near Ebchester. 334n

JOSEPH OLEY,
THE AGRICULTURAL AUCTIONEER AND VALUER,
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WANTED, immediately, Sharp YOUTH, as Clerk. Apply, JOHN TRUELOVE POTTS, Office, Consett. 556n

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The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, NOV. 14TH, 1879.

Local and District News.

MR. R. L. MARKHAM, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Surgeon Dentist, attends No. 12, Mount Blessant, Consett, very Monday from Eleven a.m. to Three p.m. 155n

FIRE HILL.—On Monday evening last, the choir of the Pit Hill Wesleyan Chapel gave a grand evening concert, the object being to raise funds for remaining debt caused by cleaning and renovating that place of worship. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music from the best composers. The services was kindly accorded over by Mr. McKinlay. After the concert a grand supper was given by the members and friends of the neighbourhood.

CASTLESIDE.—The monthly entertainment in connection with the Primitive Methodist Sunday-school Band of Hope was held on Saturday evening, under the presidency of Mr. W. Balsbridge. There was a large attendance, and the proceedings were of a very successful character. The ladies and gentlemen who generously gave their services for the occasion were:—Miss Smith, Masters Brown, Raine, and Carrick, and Messrs. Hull, Spark, Alderson, Raine, Hird, Noble, Brayley, and Arnott.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT CONSETT IRON WORKS.—On Monday evening Mr. Coroner Graham held an inquest at the house of Mrs. Christopher, Blackhill, on the body of Daniel Hagan, who died on Friday the same afternoon at Consett Iron Works. Deceased, who was about 80 years of age, was engaged as a waggon greaser, and was crossing the railway leading to the blast-furnaces, when he was knocked down by an engine and trucks and killed on the spot. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

THE CRICKET CLUB ENTERTAINMENT.—The National Schools were crowded on Wednesday evening, on the occasion of the concert promoted by the Committee of the Consett District Cricket Club, who deserve the thanks of all lovers of music for the rich treat that was afforded. Miss Smith, Masters Brown and Carrick, charmed the audience with her voice, and Miss Sutherland's singing was also greatly admired. Mr. Chas. Stephenson, who occupied the high position in Newcastle for his fine voice and faultless singing, and Mr. G. T. Hyden, who possesses a rich tenor voice, sang with splendid effect. Mr. Fred Hall, of Newcastle, was down for two songs, but we must confess to being somewhat disappointed with his singing, which, to our way of thinking was flat and uninteresting. We welcome a good public platform, whether as a singer or a reciter. Mr. Geo. Renton and Miss Scaith alternately presided at the piano in a highly creditable manner indeed. The other ladies and gentlemen who assisted were Misses C. Jenkins, Mr. W. Gillies, Mr. C. Davison, Mr. C. Stelling, and Mr. J. Da Dixon.

BURNOPFIELD WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—Since the recent most successful anniversary, there has been a wonderful increase in the Wesleyan Methodist congregation at present worshipping in the Co-operative Hall, Burnopfield, every available space in the spacious room being fully occupied at each of the Sunday services. To-morrow (Sunday) special sermons will be preached morning and evening by the Rev. R. Passmore, and the proceeds of the collections taken morning and evening will be devoted to the fund which is being raised to defray the cost of erecting the "Haswell Memorial Chapel." The response made to the appeal for subscriptions in aid of this object has called forth the most satisfactory and gratifying character. The newly-elected Mayor of Gateshead, Mr. Hindmarch, a prominent and devoted member of the connection (one of the acting trustees) has kindly consented to receive subscriptions and donations, which the trustees, whilst thanking those who have already liberally assisted them, earnestly solicit from the Christian public to enable them to carry out the object they have in view, and provide for the congregation a comfortable and commodious place of worship, free from the encumbrance of debt.

FORMATION OF A CERTIFICATED TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—On Saturday, the 25th of September, at the request of Mr. Teare, a few school-masters and school-mistresses met at the Benfieldside Board Schools to talk over the advisability of forming an association of the certificated teachers in the district. All present thought such an association was much needed, and Mr. Dawson, of the Consett National School, was asked to write to all the teachers in the neighbourhood requesting them to attend a meeting at the same place, on Saturday, Nov. 8th. Sixteen teachers accepted this invitation. Mr. Teare was unanimously voted to the chair. Letters of apology were read from Messrs. Jackson and Bellerwell, of Shotshear, and Mulcaster, of Burnopfield, who, although unable to attend the meeting, promised their hearty support to any association that might be formed. After some conversation the following resolutions were agreed to:—1. That an association be formed at Consett and district. 2—That the present meeting resolves itself into an association. 3—That this association be named the "Consett and District Association of Teachers." The election of officers and committee was next proceeded with, the result being:—President, Mr. Teare, Board School, Benfieldside; vice-presidents, Mr. Hyslop, British School, Consett; secretary and treasurer, Mr. Leopard, Wesleyan School, Leadgate; committee, Mr. Jackson, Wesleyan School, Consett; Mr. Brears, National School, Leadgate; Mrs. Hosier and Miss Kinnear, Board School, Benfieldside; Miss Paxton, National School, Consett; and Miss Stanger, British School, Consett. It was then agreed to hold the next meeting at the Consett British Schools, on Saturday, November 22nd, at two p.m. The officers and committee were requested to meet in the meantime and draw up a code of rules for the guidance of the association. It was finally agreed that the secretary write to all the certificated teachers in the district, and invite them to attend the above meeting. Should these lines fall into the hands of any teachers, unintentionally not being invited, the secretary hopes they will accept of this intimation.

On Saturday morning, a workman named Bernard Henrarty was killed by being run over at Marley Hill Colliery.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Much watchfulness should be exercised as winter advances, and the earliest evidences of ill health must be immediately checked and removed, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsy, bronchitis, coughs, colds, cough, bronchitis, and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, so simple and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of these diseases during infancy and youth. Old sexualists, invalids and debilitated sufferers from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have brought round many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

TOW LAW.—On Sunday last, the Primitive Methodists in connection with the above place, held their Anniversary Services. In the morning the children, accompanied by their teachers, processioned the place and sung several hymns suitable for the occasion, after which they adjourned to the Public Square where a service was conducted by Mr. Joseph Bell, and consisting of scripture pieces, ect., being recited by the children, after which the afternoon service was given by them in a very effective manner, Mr. G. C. Black presiding. The singing was under the leadership of M. J. Hobson, the harmoniumist being J. W. T. Ray. In the evening more scripture pieces and missionary speeches were given by the children in a pleasing and excellent style, Mr. J. G. Walton conducting the service. Large numbers of people availed themselves of the opportunity of hearing the children, thus making the whole proceedings an unprecedented success.—*Correspondent.*

ANNFIELD PLAIN LEEK CLUB.—The members of the above leek club held their first annual exhibition at the house of Mr. M. Atkinson, Railway Inn, Annfield Plain, on Saturday last. The leeks staged were all of a good class, but owing to the majority of the members having exhibited at two previous shows, the number was not large as were to be seen at other district shows. The leeks, twelve in number, consisted of various useful articles ranging in value from ten to one shilling, and were bought at the establishment of Mr. Jas. Thompson, Newcastle. J. Ward, of Rainisside, secured the first-prize, as electro-plated teapot, W. Eltringham, of Wat Shield Row, gained the second, a cruet stand, J. Dawson, of the same place, being third, for which he received a Britannia metal teapot. Connected with this society there are two prizes given for the best collection of vegetables, to consist of five distinct varieties, which brought together nine competitors. The winning stand was from W. Eltringham, and contained a grand cauliflower, a red cabbage, a savoy cabbage, three leeks, and two heads of celery. The value of this prize was 6s. J. Dawson staged a similar collection and was awarded second prize, 5s., while J. Ward secured the third prize, 4s. His collection consisted of a cauliflower, three parsnips, three turnips, three leeks, and two heads of celery. The judges were Mr. Jas. Newton, Mr. Jas. Scott, Mr. H. Walton, Holmside, and their decisions gave every satisfaction. Appended is a full list of their awards:—Leeks, J. Ward, 1st, W. Eltringham, 2nd, J. Dawson, 3rd, J. Scott, 4th, J. Oliver, M. Bates, 6th, J. Watchman, 7th, G. Ledger, 8th J. Robinson, 9th, R. Johnson, 10th, W. Ledger, 11th, R. Kirsopp, 12th. Collection, J. Ward, 1st, W. Eltringham, 1st, J. Dawson, 2nd, J. Ward, 3rd, M. Bates, 4th, G. Ledger, 5th, R. Kirsopp, 6th.

DR. SEXTON AT BURNOPFIELD.—On Thursday evening last the Rev. Dr. Sexton, on his lecturing orations have been drawing crowded audiences in that district, delivered a lecture in the United Methodist Free Church, Burnopfield. The subject selected was "The Resurrection of Christ an Established Fact, and the foundation of Christian Religion." The chair was occupied by J. Bell, Esq., of Hedley Hall. The collection was for the one, and occupied an hour-and-a-half in the delivery. The lecturer examined the various rationalistic theories that had been put forward on the subject, more particularly in Germany and in literature of which country he was thoroughly familiar with. He showed that it was impossible to account for the idea of the resurrection of Christ except upon the supposition that it was based upon a fact, for nothing like it existed anywhere else. It was quite foreign to the Jewish mind, and certainly was not one to be evolved from the imagination of men to Olympus was quite a different thing. They became gods by ceasing to be men. When Hercules was dead and received a Apotheosis from his grasp it was a new term of temporal life. To the resurrection of the persons restored to life by Christ was to a new term of temporal life, but the resurrection of Christ himself was to a new life. The rev. Doctor pointed out that the evidence of the resurrection of Christ was of three kinds—1st, the empty tomb, this could not be accounted for on rationalistic principles, 2nd, the appearance of the risen Saviour to his disciples, 3rd, the effects of the preaching of the doctrine. This latter was perhaps the strongest evidence of the most satisfactory and gratifying character. The newly-elected Mayor of Gateshead, Mr. Hindmarch, a prominent and devoted member of the connection (one of the acting trustees) has kindly consented to receive subscriptions and donations, which the trustees, whilst thanking those who have already liberally assisted them, earnestly solicit from the Christian public to enable them to carry out the object they have in view, and provide for the congregation a comfortable and commodious place of worship, free from the encumbrance of debt.

Shotley Bridge County Court.

MONDAY, NOV. 10.—Before R. J. METHELL, Esq., Judge.

JACKSON *v.* OLIVER.—Plaintiff, a Robert Jackson, law clerk, Blackgate, and the defendant lives at Ivestone, and is a mason. He sued defendant for services rendered, and defendant had already obtained judgment, but defendant had not paid anything into court.—Oliver now stated that he could not mean.—Jackson: Three months ago, at Consett, didn't you before the magistrates that you were worth £5?—Defendant: No, they never asked me what I was worth.—His Honour (to plaintiff): Have you any evidence as to means?—Plaintiff: none: No, your Honour.—His Honour: Then I must strike the case out.—Oliver: Thank your Honour.

COCKBURN *v.* SINCLAIR.—MR. WELFORD defended. This was an action to recover for newspapers supplied. The sum was but a few pounds, and adjourned for further evidence. On the next occasion, Mr. Cockburn, stationer, Consett, swore that defendant, who also lives at Consett, was supplied with a newspaper every morning, and that the plaintiff's son, who delivered it, did not get the money. Mrs. Sinclair, defendant's wife, and said the boy was always paid for the papers when he called for the money. He was clear that defendant's son was then called, and said he had at times received money from Mrs. Sinclair, but could not say how much. He always gave the money to his father. She was not regular in her payments.—Plaintiff said whatever money had been paid was down in the book.—His Honour: What is the sum?—Mr. Welford said he was a furnaceman employed under the Consett Iron Company.—His Honour gave defendant time for 12s. 4d., the full amount claimed.—Mr. Welford said there were some judgments standing against defendant already, and she could not, therefore, pay all the money at once.—His Honour: Four shillings a month.

HOUSES *v.* NUGENT.—DISPUTE ABOUT A SILK VELVET JACKET.—Plaintiff was Terence Hughes, and the action was to recover from the defendant, Michael Nugent, the sum of £4, the price of a silk velvet jacket. Mrs. Nugent said the plaintiff had gone to America.—Mrs. Nugent said it was true that her husband had left the country, but she was there on his behalf. She denied the receipt of the jacket was not disputed, but defendant contended that the quality was not the same as represented.—Edward Bell said he was a cutter in a tailoring establishment at Consett. He had examined the jacket. The material of which it was made was a mixture of velvet and cotton—known as union velvet. The garment was worth about £3. A real silk velvet jacket would cost from £4 to £5.—His Honour said it was clear that the jacket was not what plaintiff represented it to be. He had charged £4 for a silk velvet, but appeared to have supplied a union velvet instead. He gave judgment for £3.

HARDY *v.* ANNANDALE.—This was an action to recover for stone supplied to defendant, who is a contractor at Consett. The plaintiff is the owner of the Barr House estate, and had, through his agent, Mr. Calvert, agreed to let defendant have stone out of the Barr House Quarry, at so much per yard. Defendant came on for hearing a month ago, and Mr. Walker, who appeared for plaintiff, was not in a position to prove his case. Defendant was called, and Mr. Calvert now stated that he had rendered an account to Walker, and received £10 on account.—His Honour: Where is the receipt? —Mr Calvert: He has it.—His Honour: Has he had notice to produce it.—Mr. Calvert: No.—His Honour: Then you cannot make him produce it.—Mr. Calvert said on the 13th May, 1879, Mr Walker also paid him £5 on account.—Mr Welford said he should call witnesses to prove that Mr Walker had worked stone out of the quarry.—Joseph Murray, groom, deponed, said he built a house some time ago, and Walker supplied the stone out of the Barr House Quarry. He agreed to pay defendant 4s. 6d. per yard for the stone, his own men leading it. Witness paid him £19 15s for what he got.—Thomas Davison, John Clark, and John Wilkinson, builders, Consett, all deposed to buying stone of Walker at the Barr, and had the quarry in question.—His Honour (to Mr Calvert): Then you said that you made out an account and sent it to Walker?—Mr Calvert: Yes.—His Honour: What did you make it from.—Mr Calvert: From what he told me and from information I got from parties that got the stone. He always told me so much on account, and we never had a clear settlement.—His Honour: Did anybody keep an account of the stone that he got?—Mr. Calvert: No.—His Honour: You trusted entirely to him?—Mr Calvert: Yes.—His Honour: Did he send you an account?—Mr Calvert: No.—His Honour: Then he said that you made out the account and sent it to Walker told you. How could you make the account out if you had not his?—Mr Calvert: I made it out from what he told me, and from the quantity of stone supplied for the building of the new courts.—His Honour: Have you the reports he gave you?—Mr Calvert: They were only verbal.—His Honour: What did he say? Mr Calvert: He said that he had agreed to supply the stone to the people who were going to build the New Police Courts, but that their plans would take a yard-and-a-quarter of a thing, and that he and I could count the number of yards afterwards.—His Honour: But how many did he say?—Mr Calvert: Not any.—His Honour: Where—in the building?—Mr Calvert: I got information from the Inspector of the building.—His Honour: From the Inspector. You should have had him here.—Defendant: Mr Calvert was carrying him £4 or £5 every week.—His Honour: That is another matter. Do you admit that you owe him anything?—Defendant: No.—His Honour said Mr Welford had to prove that defendant agreed to pay a certain amount per yard for the stone, and that the quantities set down in the particulars had been worked out of the quarry. Plaintiff had only been proved that plaintiff was entitled to about 7s. Mr Welford: Perhaps I may call Mr Calvert to prove that?—I see what he could make out of him.—Mr Welford elected to call Mr Calvert.—His Honour: There will be a non-suit, with leave.—Walker: I am a witness.—His Honour: Then I shall not allow witnesses' costs.

SUNDERLAND *v.* FARAR.—PAYING THEIR OWN.—Plaintiff is Alexander Bonthorne, of Newton Old Brewery, Falkland, Fife, Scotland, and the defendant John Farar, Benfieldside, Blackhill. The action was to recover £38 8s. for beer supplied.—Mr. Warlow, of Newcastle, appeared for plaintiff, Farar was defended by Mr. Welford. Mr. Warlow, in opening the case, said plaintiff was Mr. Bonthorne, through the district and he received commission. He was also employed Heany to act as commercial traveller. For various reasons, the latter found it necessary to go into Devon. He left Consett on the 8th July, told by the district agent that his services would be required no longer. This was continued up to the 28th July, when Mr. Bonthorne himself met Mr. Heaney, and told him he was to collect no more money. That was a source of plaintiff's customers, and on the 19th July was informed that he was to pay no money to Heaney. On the 31st July, however, Heaney went to Fagan, and represented to him

Poetry: Original and Select.

VALE, BENE VALE!

"Tis not without some pangs of heart
From friends, my first friend, I part;
For You—I speak but what I feel—
And many stirring memories steal
Like silent, yet warm, gushes dark
Has almost quench hope's dying spark.

And more, this parting brings to mind
What then to me was ever kind:
In noble acts, as well as speech;
For then thy hand wouldst ever reach,
Not such another hand was high,
To aid me in my misery.
And, let me say it, ne'er found
Thy friendship not an empty sound.

And often in life's busy race,
In years to come I'll see thy face:
Of thee, my friend, I'll often think;
Imagining this golden link—
Affection's bond—which binds my soul,
As it has been in years gone by
When we is distance were most nigh.

Though rather friends on earth I make,
This fair spell will never break:
Far still the index of my heart
Will point me, with unerring art.
'Tis true, we honour ne'er forsook,
We backed, we spoke in every look,
Whe, great in spirit, kind in deed,
The world—without its pride—might lead!

It may be, Tom, that nevermore
We meet, as oft we did of yore.
For then dost leave our dear old town,
In London's crowd thyself to drown;
And soon my turn may come, and I
To lands o'er distant seas must hie:
Life is but short—and, ah! it flies
We shall no more each other see.

Nay! let us take a brighter view!
We both are young—and there is hope
More years, with all their joy and pain,
Have passed—we may be here again.
But and so many thoughts will come,
They fill with burning tears my eyes,
My grieving heart, e'en now they swell;
I coarse can bid thee, Tom—Farewell!

ALBURTON.

Occasional Papers.

THE FOLLY OF DRESS.

To contemplate the follies of human nature is of all tasks the most heart-sickening. They are not to be counted, they spring up in startling and perplexing multitudes, as we partake them in the mind they are exhibited in every possible variety. And surely one of the greatest follies of human nature is the propensity to alter by art the appearance which God has given us. To read of the hideous distortions which the Indians, Chinese, and, indeed, all the heathen nations, practise upon themselves, barrifies and disgusts us, who are more enlightened than they. We cannot perceive how any human being can be so foolish as to believe that the appearance is really improved, when they tattoo the skin, wear heavy ornaments (?) in the lips and nose, file the teeth, flatten the head, compress the feet, and in many other ways disfigure those noble and beautiful body which its Maker created in His own image. We too, "of more enlightened," are not absolutely free from this folly. See! what is that thing walking along the street? Is that a woman? Why that huge ugly hat with the precious feathers, taken from the poor murdered bird? Why that small high-heeled boot, the cause of so many female women, the cause of so many deaths by consumption? Why that gathered hulking foot-by nature as beautiful, arched, as slastic in action? Is this beauty? Is this the huge umbrella (not that umbrella which old Jonas Hanway sent introduced, to the discomfiture of the hackney), and it is only with great difficulty that she can stoop to pick it up, so tightly is her gown tied round her legs. Verily, the fig-leaves are better than this! Now that little self-personal adornment should be a matter of consideration to all of us, I believe none will dispute. But the absurdity of the never-ending changes in dress—and these changes being generally from one extreme to the other—should be remedied. Simplicity, provided that it descend not to absolute rudeness, is always the most beautiful, and ought to be the most admired. The Grecians and Romans for centuries never altered their costume—and what a costume it was! The loose, long robe, falling in the most graceful folds to the feet, so dignified, but yet neither impeding the motions nor injuring the body! The long gown worn by the man, called the Toga, ennobling the appearance and adding grace and majesty to every movement! These were fashions which needed no alteration—for they were unimprovable.

It is perfectly indicrous to commence some people to observe the fuss made about fashions. Surely, if some kind body of ladies would band themselves together, and wear a costume—simple, but beautiful —adapted to the human form, and not excessive in price; a costume not to be altered by "fashions;" there would be some hope of the rest of the fair sex following their example. Ladies might gather a lesson from that old fable of the moss rose, which, to gratify a certain tendency to rhyme-making, I beg leave to repeat:—

THE MOSS ROSE.

The angel of the flowers,
Who in the stilly night
The sparkling dew bestowers,
As lion by its bright
Beneath a rose bush rested;
And waking, thus addressed it:

"Oh thou most sweetly bloomest,
Midst leaves of vivid green;
Who all the air perfumest—
Of all my children queen!
What cooling shade thou spreadest!
What fragrance soft thou shedd'st!

I thank thee—let me show it—
If aught that stand desire,
I gladly will bestow it;
Yet what can thee require?"
The rose bush, low adoring,
Thus spake in tone imploring:

"Adorn me, angel mother,
With yet such rarer charm!"
The angel paused—for other
Adornment might but harm.
What green—what lovely power
Had not that beauteous flower?

But pausing there before it,
As something was it seen,
The angel then cast o'er it
A veil of simple moss.
Clad in its modest dress,
Sweetly there it stood,
Its sweetness less?
Beauty's plaintitude.

The *Moss Rose*, sweetest, rarest,
Of all the kind the fairest!

The male portion of humanity, very happily,—and very naturally—does not indulge quite so much in the frivolities of dress. But there is room—much room—for improvement even in them. We have still our Beau Brummels—men who waste talents, fortune, energy—life itself—for dress and vanity. And herein especially consists the folly of dress: the whole of time, thought, and money, is itself, the desire to render the person as pleasing as possible is not to be condemned; on the contrary, it is rather to be commended. Cleanliness, neatness, and taste in dress, are to be admired. We would not exist to the skies the "hidden grog," we would have something more picturesque. But it is sad to think of the hours spent by so many of our fair sisters—aye, and brothers too!—in trimming their figures, and hanging a hundred superfluous fixaries upon themselves. It is sadder to think of the money squandered for the sake of "tinsel show"—money that might have been applied in a thousand holy ways. There is a fearful account to be rendered for this folly: than some of us may be prepared to believe. How many of our bankruptcies, starving families, poor-houses, free-born brats, and dismissed servants, originate in the folly of dress and fashion—and the expense entailed by that folly—it would be difficult to conjecture. But the saddest phase of this folly is the extinction of so many brilliant intelligences and noble hearts. Young people, becoming enamoured of this vice (for vice it is), lose all love of the good and truly beautiful, in vanity. How they may sipper before the public gaze, with the greatest possible affect, seems to engross all these thoughts which ought to be devoted to a higher and grander aim. Or, it was only the rich, the aristocratic portion of our population, who were engaged in running this race of folly. Now all—down to the poorest—have entered in. It were a manin, despicable even to ludicrousness, had it not spread to such an alarming extent. But it has been laughed at too long; it is time to seek a remedy. Where shall one be found? We think the remedy is akin to the cause—the force of example. The kind which desired to erode the strand stood by the brink waiting for the water to run off; whereas the slave rolled the stone itself rolling on. The follies of dress and fashion will never be remedied, until there arise some to set a better example, by living in a manner even if they are beshowered at first with ridicule, on account of their wise peculiarity. And those but the wealthiest portion of the people can set this example, with any degree of efficiency. Let the master and the mistress do away with their tawdry adornment, and the servants will not be long in emulating their prudence.

ALBURTON.

General News.

The Europeans killed or injured in the recent accident on the Madras Railway, near Arconum, are Sergeants Price, Roberts, and Terry, of the Sappers, Mrs. Price and Mrs. Roberts, and a passenger named Smith, injured; Mrs. Terry and children of Terry and Price, killed.

The Bishop of Peterborough has nominated the Rev. Reginald P. Lightfoot, hon. canon of Peterborough and vicar of Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, to the archdeaconry of Oakham, about to be vacanted by the appointment of the Ven. Lord A. Compton to the deanery of Worcester.

A very largely attended Orange Demonstration was held in the City Hall, Glasgow, a few nights since. Resolutions condemning the aggression of the Popish party in this country, and calling upon Conservatives to exert their influence to the utmost at the coming general election, were carried.

The Bishop of Truro is said to have withdrawn his name from the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. According to the *Academy*, this step is due to the society's writing to the Bishop whether there was any truth in the rumour that it was intended to destroy the Church of St. Mary at Truro.

A letter dated, Pietermaritzburg, October 4, which was received on Friday in London, states that Mr. W. B. Gurdon, C.B., of the Treasury, who had been sent out to enquire into the question of the war expense, had just arrived in Natal. Mr. Gurdon was formerly private secretary to Mr. Gladstone.

Prof. W. Robertson Smith, of Aberdeen, has taken advantage of the leisure forced upon him by his suspension by the Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland to proceed to Egypt and continue the linguistic studies he commenced there during last winter. Prof. Sayce also contemplates a visit to Egypt about Christmas time.

Mrs. Waugh, of Sunderland, while attempting to cross the main line of the North-Eastern Railway at the South-Western Railway Station, Sunderland, the other day, was caught by the 11 a.m. train from Waterloo to Sunderland, and thrown a distance of nearly twelve yards. When the body was picked up it was found that one arm was severed, and the head terribly injured.

The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society has addressed a memorial to Lord Salisbury urging on Her Majesty's Government to exercise their influence with the Spanish Government in favour of absolute and unconditional emancipation of the slaves in Cuba under the treaty obligations of Spain with England.

The "Sherren Papers"—a number of municipal records disposed of some years ago as waste paper —were a few days ago handed over by the Corporation of Weymouth for 100 guineas. The Corporation had been advised by council that the papers were public property, but they preferred a compromise to a lawsuit.

A Lloyd's telegram states that there is much anxiety felt for the safety of the ship Knowsley Hall, outward bound from Glasgow to Auckland, New Zealand, of which no tidings has been heard since she was off Start Point on June 7th. She is said to have on board several passengers, but no emigrants.

Here is an idea for Mr. Buckmaster. At a fair soon to be held at Athens, Georgia, there will be a cooking match between young ladies from seven different sides, the sides to cook on different days; both sides are to cook the same "bill of fare," and serve the meal for newspaper men, who will act as referees.

The foyer of the Grand Opera at Paris is illuminated by means of the electric light; four burners of the Jablochkoff order having been placed there for the purpose. A chief object of this experiment is to save the decorations by M. Baudry from destruction by the fumes of coal gas, which have already been highly injurious.

The Church Missionary Society is desirous of establishing a sanatorium on the West Coast of Africa. Mount Clarence was selected, and an exploring party found a suitable site at a elevation of 7,500ft.; but to build a house and carry a road is more than the society can afford at present, so the missionaries must do the best they can.

Mr. Whistler has had an attack of cholera during his stay in Venice. He has, however, recovered, and intends to prolong his stay for some time in the southern city. The Arts Society have commissioned from him twelve etchings of Venice, and for these they have engaged to pay him the sum of 1,000 guineas. *Manchester Guardian.*

The *Electrician* states that the use of telephones is extending very rapidly. The instruments have been introduced at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace, at some of the principal railway stations, and at many termini—for example, the Great Western, South-Eastern, Midland, &c., and are being largely supplied to private mansions.

A French statist has come to the conclusion, after a very laborious examination of the number of deaths from railway accidents in all parts of the world, that if a person travel by rail five continually in a railway carriage, and spend all the time that in travelling the chances in favour of his dying from railway accidents would not occur until he was 960 years old.

John Martin Wall, accountant, was charged at the Mansion House, London, a few days ago, with falsifying the books of the firm of Wallis & Co. and embezzle the sum of £545 8s. 4d, the money of his employers, Messrs. Hawkes and Co., brewers, Bishop's Stortford. The case was adjourned for further evidence, and also to consider a point of jurisdiction raised by prisoner's solicitor.

In a letter to the President of the Liverpool Law Society, the Lord Chancellor admits that there ought to be not less than three civil Assizes in each year in Lancashire, but a fourth civil Assize is not possible with the existing staff of Judges. The holding of the civil Assize in January, April, and August, he says, in accordance with the view generally approved in Lancashire.

John Pickering, secretary, has been sentenced to five months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for having embezzled money belonging to the Leeds branch of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.

The *Athenæum* says that Mrs. W. Bright Morris, a grand-daughter of Leigh Hunt, died on the 30th ult., at Highgate, at the early age of 25 years. Mrs. Morris was a writer of considerable promise.

A duel has been fought at Bossac, near Bordeaux, between M. Martin, a writer on a Republican paper, and M. Vibourt, a clerical journalist. The former received a sword-thrust in the arm.

£10 in damages have been awarded in the Sheriff's Court, London, in an action for breach of promise brought by Miss Kate Davies, who had been a public singer in Wales, against Mr. Hugh Jones, a draper, of Corris, North Wales.

The *New Freie Presse* states that a further reduction is to be made in the army of occupation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Eight battalions of infantry and rifles and three batteries of field artillery are to be withdrawn, while the train is to be diminished by 20,000 horses.

The annual report of the Bolton Free Library has just been issued. The institution has 43,792 volumes, 5,239 of them being in the Little Bolton library opened in July. The issue of volumes has been 82,703 in the reference and 79,750 in the lending departments.

The conditions of the French Government prize of 300,000f. for a remedy for the phylloxera will be forwarded to any applicant by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. Englishmen of an inventive turn may therefore easily ascertain on what terms the reward is promised.

Mr. Pennington, a Lancashire gentleman, recently obtained a decree *nisi* for divorce. The Queen's Proctor intervened, and Sir James Hannen has rescinded the decree, and dismissed the petition after it had been proved that Mr. Pennington had committed adultery with his servant.

There is to be a reduction in the hands employed at Chatham Dockyard, and a number have received notice that their services will not be required. The remainder will be continued weekly until the number employed is reduced to that provided for in the last estimates.

Mr. Spurgeon addressed his congregation a few days ago previous to his departure for the South of France. He expressed the hope that during his absence the members would do all in their power to maintain the attendance, and that the services might not be for less fruitful.

A daring burglary has been perpetrated at Olive Street Bridewell, Liverpool. The Chief Superintendent lives in a house forming part of the Bridewell, and on returning home from duty found the house in confusion, the house having been broken into and a quantity of valuable property stolen.

The smack Young Ethelbert has put into Yarmouth with the loss of two hands, who were washed overboard in the fishing grounds, by a heavy sea striking the vessel. It is now ascertained that eleven fishermen sailing from Yarmouth were lost in the gale in the fishing grounds, several of them being married.

At Brackley, Joseph Barker, a tramp, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for assaulting the master and porter of the workhouse. Prisoner refused to pick oakum, caught the porter by the throat, and threw him against the wall. He then struck the master a violent blow, and on his night being as far as the ship. The wonder is that he was not killed instantly." At the time of the explosion Mr. Hall was standing on the deck of the ship, and with another young man went to see what was the matter, when they found the ship on fire. They saw a number of persons in the steerage at the time from the window, when a second explosion occurred that was more powerful than the first, blowing out the windows and smashing the windows in the houses opposite and adjoining. The evidence of the witnesses showed that the flames had reached gunpowder, petroleum, and other dangerous substances. The policeman was examined to show that no one could go on board the *Mexican* after the explosion. Grains for sale, delivered at any London Station, per ton, 6s. 6d. Address—Mr. Nicholas Cave, Maidstone.

threatened to hurl himself from the window, when a second explosion occurred that was more powerful than the first, blowing out the windows and smashing the windows in the houses opposite and adjoining. The evidence of the witnesses showed that the flames had reached gunpowder, petroleum, and other dangerous substances. The policeman was examined to show that no one could go on board the *Mexican* after the explosion. Grains for sale, delivered at any London Station, per ton, 6s. 6d. Address—Mr. Nicholas Cave, Maidstone.

A BURGLAR'S CONFESSION.

At the Woolwich Police Court, the following voluntary statement has been made and signed by Samuel Wallis, who is charged with another man, named Scott, with committing a burglary at the dwelling-house of the residence of the Hon. John M'Allister, on Plumstead Common:—"Two or three days before the burglary I met Scott, who told me that he was working at Easton and Anderson's Enfield Engine Works, at which time I was ill for two or three days, and I did not send to let the work they charged me at. Scott said that I must look out and I would do him. "I am thinking about going home to Shields, but I don't know how I shall get on when I get there, as my wife refuses to have me confinement, and I have nothing saved up for her." Scott said, 'Come with me, and I will put you in the way of getting a pound or two, and then you can go down and make your wife comfortable.' I said, 'If there is any risk in it I will not go,' and Scott said, 'There is no risk in it.' I said, 'What is it to do?' and he said, 'I will put you in the way of a thief's, Plumstead Common, and get a few pounds there.' I know a way of getting in, and there is no risk, for all that you have got to do is to stand at the shillings and give me word when any person is coming, and I will do the rest.' The position of my wife prompted me to do it. On Tuesday night, April 29, Scott and I went up to Mr. M'Allister's house, and I said, 'You keep a sharp look-out, and he went over the rails. He was going round the back, but there was a big dog, and he then looked at the front of the house, and came back to me and said, 'I can't get in unless I smash a window.' I said, 'Are you mad? It will raise the whole place. I think we had better give it up.' Scott said, 'I will show you how to do it without making a noise,' and he then tied up a piece of dirt or a stone in his pocket-handkerchief, and said, 'The people are sound asleep, and the blankets will deaden the sound. It will only be a sudden crack, and the people will wake up half asleep, and we will be quiet for a time, and they will think they will think the noises was only fancy and then fall to sleep again.' I said, 'For God's sake be careful.' Scott then went to the house again, and I heard a crash. He came back and said 'It's not done it.' I was not sad better go, but Scott said 'No, watch the windows, and see if there is a light.' All being quiet, Scott went over again, and I heard a crash. He came back and said, 'I have done it.' I was so

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OPENING OF A TEMPERANCE HALL AT BLACKHILL.

The Old Wesleyan Chapel at Blackhill, which was recently acquired by the "Star of Hope" division of the Sons of Temperance, was formally opened as a Temperance Hall on Saturday. The interior of the building has been entirely remodelled, and with its platform, pitch-pine tables, and varnished seats, now presents a very pleasing and comfortable appearance. The alterations have been carried out by Messrs. Raine Brothers, Blackhill, and it is but fair to state that the trustees and all connected with the Hall are highly satisfied with the way in which the work has been executed. The opening ceremony consisted of a public meeting in the evening, but this was preceded by a tea, which was excellent in quality and gracefully dispensed by a number of lady friends. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. Andrew Latimer, of Blackhill, and on the platform were also Rev. J. Shearman (Consett), Rev. J. H. Cadman (Shotley Bridge), Mr. W. M. Patterson (Jarrow), and Mr. Beckwith (Gateshead). After singing and prayer, the Chairman called on the Secretary (Mr. G. Shimmin) to read the report.

Mr. SHIMMIN said the report he had the pleasure of laying before them should, for various reasons, be very brief. The "Star of Hope" division, he said, was opened on the 9th of March, 1867, so that at the present time they were only a little over twelve years old. But during that time, he was happy to say, the members had not been idle. He thought their presence in that Hall testified that. During that period they had also had paid to sick members and to those disabled through accidents over £1,000. They had paid during the same time for funeral allowance over £300, so that all, he thought, would agree that they had been of some use in the locality. (Applause.) He found, on reference to the balance sheet, that at the end of their first year they had only a little the small sum of £20 4s. 3½d. in the sick fund, and nothing in the management fund. At the end of last year, their balance amounted to having £481 5s. 6½d. for sick and disabled members, £74 0s. 11½d. for management, £17 6s. 3d for the contingent fund, making a grand total of £572 18s. 9d. Of course they had the General Division Funeral Fund for defraying all funeral expenses. To this fund they paid so much per quarter, and it had increased so rapidly that they had been able to do away to discontinue the usual levy on the various divisions for one quarter. (Applause.) Such, then, was their financial position. But no tabulated statement that he could present would, in the least degree, show the amount of good they had been enabled to do to the various members who had joined them. Very many could testify that night not only of having better health by being connected with them, but they had happier wives, children more blithe, and homes more cheerful. (Applause.) At the present time they had 231 members, who had vowed never to use spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, and eighty cadets, who had taken the same pledge, so that, taking them as a whole, they were really a sober world in miniature. (Renewed applause.) Three hundred and eleven members being without drink, and, strange to relate, all alive and in good bodily health. (Laughter and applause.)

The CHAIRMAN then addressed the meeting. He congratulated them, at the outset, on the excellent report that had been brought before them so ably by their esteemed friend, Mr. Shimmin, and also on the appearance of the building in which they were met, and in which the division would hold its future meetings. Old chapels, he said, were often devoted to purposes which they could not approve, and he was very glad that he was present there, for some time at least, be employed by the division in its efforts to improve the condition of the people. (Applause.) He did not know whether his friend, Mr. William Campbell, had had the supervision of the alterations—(A Voice: He has)—but if he had he deserved the congratulations of all connected with the division. (Applause.) It was now seven years since the division was established, and he remembered that his friend, Mr. Patterson, whom he was exceedingly pleased to see there, was also was associated with it. (Hear, hear.) Referring to a banner, suspended from the wall, on which were engraven the words, "Love, Purity, Fidelity," the Chairman remarked that these expressed principles the grandest and sublimest that could possess the heart of man. He took these words to signify that these principles formed the foundation on which their Society rested—principles that were the dominant and inspiring motives of their life and work. Let them take the first—love. Love, he once suggested to them that there ought to exist within them something superior to the inherent selfishness of their nature. Love were, alas, too many in whom selfishness, pure selfishness, was the controlling principle. There was the miser, for instance, whose soul was narrow and stunted by selfishness, and who sacrificed everything at the shrine of gold. There was another, however, in whom selfishness of a lower type was dominant, and that was the drunkard, who valued not the claims of God, of man; of his wife and children for the gratification of a mere carnal passion. There were those, again, whose selfishness was not so absolute, but whose life had a wider limit, whose life was circumscribed by the walls of their own home—he meant the publican. Provided that the money poured into his till, the publican cared not if want was felt in other homes—other tables might be bare, wives and mothers might go down to the grave through want, drunkenness might prevail in the streets starving, and beggars, like dogs, famish. (Applause.) The life of the publican was indeed a miserable one. The cries of God were on his table, and tears, burning tears, of fatherless children, and blood wrung from broken hearts mingled with his food and stained the pillow on which he sought repose. (Loud applause.) But, as he had previously remarked, there was no such sordid motive among those who formed their society. They were banded together by a love-love as one of the four cardinal principles, the motive of their work. Their love, he supposed, would first be directed to those that were without—it would prompt them to seek the restoration of those that had already fallen under the power of drink, and prompt them to seek to save those that were exposed to its curse and ruin. (Applause.) This cardinal principle of their society would also prompt them to take the drunkard by the hand, unite him with the society, and promise, by words of encouragement, help and comfort to him in the time of affliction and need. (Renewed applause). This cardinal principle of their society would, again, be made manifest amongst themselves. The old Hebrew bard gave utterance to a fine sentiment when he said "how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity," (Loud applause.) Purity was another of their cardinal principles. He considered that this was the finest and noblest flower of human life. It was man's highest attainment—his noblest crown. (Applause). But this purity could not possibly be the fruit of drunkenness. Strong drink and purity were opposed—they were extreme. The one fired the vilest passions of the human heart, and defiled blasted the lives of men; the other elevated the mind of man and raised him to his Maker. (Renewed applause). They were told that nine-tenths of the crime in this country was the result of strong drink. What an amount of horror there was connected with that statement! Suppose all the sons of England were Sons of Temperance, then all this crime would pass away. What a Paradise, what a change they would at once experience! (Applause). In these efforts of theirs to establish purity throughout the land he regarded them as the truest and noblest friends of the people. They might never tread the decks of a man-of-war, they might never point their guns at Afghan or Zulu, but they were fighting that which was a greater foe, that which was blemishing and crushing the nation's life—strong drink. (Loud applause). Then there was the word Fidelity. There was only one feature in this principle that he wished to point out to them, and that was fidelity amongst themselves. (Hear, hear). When a man identified himself with the Order, certain conditions were laid down, and certain promises were held out to him. Were those promises carried out by the Order? He believed they were—(hear, hear)—and he spoke from what he had seen during his residence among them. The branch of theirs was distinguished by the inspiring name of "Star of Hope," and he knew that it had been a guiding star to many. He had visited houses in that neighbourhood where the cloud of affliction had gathered over the inmates—the father, the breadwinner, had been stricken down, but he was glad that through the cloud there was a star shining,—the Star of Hope. (Loud applause).

Mr. W. M. PATTERSON, of Jarrow, was then introduced to the meeting, and prefaced his remarks with some humorous observations as to the effect on finding himself in such an elaborate place, and before such a large audience. He was, however, exceedingly glad to be present to see his dear brethren and sisters of Blackhill, and glad, moreover, to take part in a meeting presided over by an old superintendent. (Hear, hear, and applause). He could assure them that he often got sentimental when he thought about them. (Laughter). He assured them it was no easy matter standing the chemical fumes down Tyneside, and especially after one had lived at Consett (renewed laughter). However, there was an old proverb that said they were to speak respectfully of the bridge that carried them over. He would now look what to say to them, as their Chairman had dealt with all the poetic pieces, and he should therefore have to stick to hard facts. He might say, however, that that Order was begun in 1842. There was nothing remarkable in that fact, except, perhaps, it was that it was the same year that he was born in. (Laughter). They had their origin in America, and owned their existence to a combination of circumstances. They would be aware that the meetings of friendly societies in public-houses, and they would also be aware that this arrangement was productive of certain evils. It was found that the attendance for good was materially lessened by their being wedded to public-houses. (Hear, hear). This notion, as he had remarked, was conceived across the Atlantic, and a quarter of a century ago it was introduced into this country, and was now a standing protest against the affiliation of friendly societies with public-houses. (Applause). Such an affiliation was a perfect anomaly. Think of a man going upstairs to the lodge-room of a public-house and putting away a couple of shillings, "to provide," as the phrase went, "for a rainy day," and on coming down stairs again depositing other two shillings in the publican's till for the purpose of hastening on that rainy day. (Applause). Was there any sense in that? (Renewed applause). There was another reason why they should not be connected with the public-house, and it was a selfish one. They thought that teetotalers ought to receive the full benefit of their teetotalism. (Hear, hear). He held in his hand statistics prepared by a gentleman connected with a certain lodge which showed that in 1869 the society had 120 members. Twenty-two of these were abstainers. The total amount paid away for sick and accidents was £156 10s. 6d., the abstainers' share of that was £17 15s. 8d., and they received 25s., leaving to the non-abstainers £16 10s. 6d. In 1870 there were 136 members, twenty-five of whom were teetotalers. £91 was paid to sick members. The abstainers' share was £16 14s. 6d., of which they received 14s., leaving £16 0s. 6d. to the others. The following year the lodge had 150 members. Forty-five were abstainers; £68 was taken out of the sick fund—a smaller amount with a larger membership—and the teetotalers' share of this was £28 7s., but they received nothing. In six years the abstainers benefited the non-abstainers to the amount of £124 11s. 6d. Putting all classes of philanthropy on one side, he asked was that fair? (No). In asking people to join the lodge they were not asking them to go into a place of worship, or put a peg if they wished to pay 20s. in the pound. (Hear, hear.) They had heard from Mr. Shimmin what the division had been able to do in the past. It had been his happy lot, and he said it with devout gratitude, never to have visited a single case of need. In talking about themselves, they thought they were as good as anybody else. (Far better.) Beckwith said that. (Laughter.) Well, it was a fact that they were not so long sick, and they did not die so quickly. (Hear, hear.) It had been proved that total abstainers were 25 per cent. better than any other class. Let them think of that. (Laughter and applause.) That was the statement of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Life Association, and if they doubted his word, they were to go to the Society's report. The total death-rate for the past five years amongst the Sons of Temperance had been 8·7, and Mr. Neasham, in his vital statistics, had given the death-rate over the entire kingdom at 15·12—nearly double the death-rate among abstainers. (Applause.) The Chairman had referred to the division and the star that shone through the darkning gloom. They were indeed a Star of Hope. Though it might be to them a painful duty to have to go the house of mourning, they knew that they could sympathise with their society would also prompt them to take the drunkard by the hand, unite him with the society, and promise, by words of encouragement, help and comfort to him in the time of affliction and need. (Renewed applause). This cardinal principle of their society would, again, be made manifest amongst themselves. The old Hebrew bard gave utterance to a fine sentiment when he said "how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity," (Loud applause).