# The Consett Guardian

DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER

AND NORTH-WEST DURHAM GAZETTE

No. 1,320. | REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. | FRIDAY EVENING, November 27th, 1885. | PRICE ONE PENNY.


NORTH-WEST DURHAM EMIGRATION AGENCY.

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

☞ TO PARTIES REMOVING OR LEAVING THE COUNTRY AND OTHERS.

ADAM BRODIE, assisted by his Son, ROBERT JOHN BRODIE, undertakes the SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION of Household Furniture, Farming Stock, House Property, and other Effects, in the most approved manner, and on reasonable terms. Instructions by Post punctually attended to.

Note the Address:—Town Hall, Consett.

ADAM BRODIE,
SHARE AND INSURANCE BROKER,
TOWN HALL, CONSETT.
LOCAL GAS, WATER, AND OTHER SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
☞ DEALER IN STEAMSHIP SHARES. ☜

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, AND PLATE GLASS INSURANCE AGENCY.

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

Note.—The Oldest Insurance Agency and the only Share Broker in the District.

ADAM BRODIE, TOWN HALL, CONSETT.

## Money.

£100, £200, or £300 TO LEND on Mortgage of FREEHOLD PROPERTY.—Apply, Adam Brodie, Town Hall, Consett. 83v

## Contracts.

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

COLLIERLEY SCHOOL BOARD.

WANTED, TENDERS for the Whitewashing and Colouring of the above Board Schools at Dipton. J. A. Curry, Esq., Dipton, will point out the work required.

Tenders to be sent to me on or before the 15th December next. The Board do not necessarily accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
W. W. THOMPSON,
Clerk to the Board.

Lanchester, 18th November, 1885. 370v

## Lost.

LOST, from Leadgate, on the 15th inst., a Black and White GREYHOUND BITCH, answers to the name "Lena."—Anyone returning the same to John Harey, Coach and Horses, Leadgate, will receive 10s. Reward. Detention will incur prosecution. 381v

## Wanted.

WANTED, AGENTS to push first-class Machinery Oils. Liberal Commission.—Box 22, Post Office, Liverpool. 771u

WANTED, at once, a good General SERVANT, able to Wash and Bake.—Apply at 99, Durham Road, Blackhill. 388v

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

LOCAL SECRETARY for this District required by the Rock Freehold Land Society, Limited, having over £70,000 paid up and over 5,000 Members. Any one can make £100 a year and more by obtaining Members to subscribe Five Shillings a Month.—Mr. Freemantle, 38, Finsbury Pavement, London. 225v

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE.

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

WANTED, LADIES and YOUNG MEN, to take pleasant Work at their own homes; 2s to 5s. a day easily made; work sent by Parcels Post; no canvassing; no stamp for reply.—Lorraine and Forreston, Hastings. 662u

## To Let.

ROOMS TO LET; a good opening for a Barber.—Apply to Mr. James Quigley, 4, Front Street, Consett. 395v

HOUSE, of Three Rooms, TO LET.—Apply, Ed. Lamb, Newsagent, Shakespeare Street, Consett. 399v

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a COTTAGE and GARDEN, at Mosswood.—Apply to Mr. John Anderson, Woodman, Mosswood.

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

TO LET, a BUTCHER'S SHOP, at Kyo.—Apply to William Wilkinson, Ironmonger, Catchgate. 368v

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, No. 16, Front Street, Shotley Bridge.—For rent and particulars apply to Hodgkin, Barnett, & Co., Bankers, Shotley Bridge. 353v

TO LET, UMGENI HOUSE, containing Five Rooms, situate in Ritson's Road, Blackhill. Immediate possession.—Apply to Richard Murray, Wine Merchant, Benfieldside. 330v

TO LET, in Eltringham Street, Blackhill, a HOUSE with Four Rooms, Yard, and other Conveniences.—Apply to David McDonald, Prospect Terrace, Blackhill. 301v

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—TO LET, Woodbine Cottage, with Five Rooms, Garden, and all other Conveniences.—Apply, Edward Westgarth, No. 8, Derwent Street, Blackhill. 219v

TO BUTCHERS, COW KEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

TO LET, at the May Term, STANNIFORDAM FARMHOUSE, with or without from 3 to 30 acres of Meadow and Pasture Land.—For further particulars, apply to Wm. Aynsley, Middle Street, Consett. 385v

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

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

## For Sale.

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

FOR SALE, 9 YOUNG PIGS.—Apply at No. 17, Puddlers' Row, Consett. 393v

FOR SALE, a LITTER OF NINE PIGS, 11 weeks old.—Apply to J. Green, Butcher, Lanchester. 392v

FOR SALE, COWS and HEIFERS at profit.—Apply, W. C. Bowman, Hole House, Lanchester. 190v

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

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

HOUSE FOR SALE or TO LET, with immediate possession, situate at Iveston Bank.—For particulars apply to John J. Hetherington, 26, Market Place, Durham. 346v

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a HOUSE, containing Kitchen and Sitting-room, 2 good Bed-rooms, with Yard and Conveniences.—Apply on the premises, 50, Edith Street, Consett.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PREMISES AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract, all those TWO DWELLING HOUSES and SHOPS, Nos. 44 and 45, with COACH HOUSE, TWO STALLED STABLE, SLAUGHTER-HOUSE, PIGGERY, and GARDEN, situate in Front Street, Shotley Bridge. No. 44 contains large Butcher's Shop, Sitting-Room, and Kitchen on the Ground Floor; 3 Bed-Rooms on the second Floor; with Slaughter-House behind the same. No. 45 contains Confectioner's Shop and Kitchen on the Ground Floor, and two Bed-Rooms above the same. Apply to Mr Joseph Oley, Auctioneer, &c., 68, Wood Street, Shotley Bridge, who will treat for same.—Particulars concerning the above Property may be had on application to Mrs Jane Siddle, 19, Peterborough Street, Gateshead; or Mr John Siddle, 11, Roger Street, Blackhill. N.B.—If desirable, the Purchaser can let a part of the Purchase Money remain as Mortgage on the Property. 358v

## For Sale.

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

NOTICE.—SOUP will be SOLD at the Consett Co-operative Store, at 11 o'clock a.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 1d. per Quart. Entrance to Kitchen in Store Street.
J. HALL, Secretary. 354v

AN IMPORTANT FACT.

£10 AND UPWARDS CAREFULLY INVESTED in Options on Stocks and Shares is the safest and most popular way of rapidly making money on the Stock Exchange, by the non-liability system. Explanatory Book (fifth edition), giving full details, *gratis and Post Free*.—Address, George Evans & Co., Stockbrokers, Gresham House, London, E.C. 308v

## Business Announcements.

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

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

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

MINERAL TEETH FROM 5s. PER TOOTH.

UPPER OR LOWER SETS FROM £2 10s.

☞ PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!

COMPETITION DEFIED.

FOR the Cheapest and Best in the United Kingdom at £16 16s. and £18 18s., *nett cash*, go to—

DAWSON & CO.'S
PIANOFORTE AND ORGAN WAREHOUSE,
1 & 1a, SAVILLE ROW,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Come and See before Buying elsewhere. 313v

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 properly and carefully attended to.

YOU ARE INVITED TO BUY YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES AT JOHN GIBSON'S NEW SHOP

CORNER OF
FOUNDRY ROW AND BESSEMER STREET,
BLACKHILL (near the Railway Station),

As they are unsurpassed for Fitting and Durability.

☞ A Well-selected Stock always on hand.

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

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

AUSTRIAN FLOUR.

UHL AND CO.'S VIENNA FLOUR.

Purveyors to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

THE BEST FLOUR FOR HOUSEHOLD USE IS

UHL'S VIENNA FLOUR

NUTRITIOUS. DIGESTIVE. WARRANTED PURE.

Yielding an unusual quantity of Bread, and unequalled in quality by any other Flour known. Delivered to all parts of the United Kingdom, in 5 or 20 stone Bags.

For samples and quotations for single or more Bags, apply to

EDWARD FRYD, Sole Agent,
WHITE HART YARD,
(Entrance opposite North-Eastern Bank, Grey Street),
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
THE TRADE ALSO SUPPLIED.

UHL'S VIENNA FLOUR

NOW ALSO SOLD BY ALL LEADING GROCERS AND FLOUR DEALERS IN 6LB. COTTON BAGS.

Retailers not yet supplied, please apply to
EDWARD FRYD, Sole Agent,
WHITE HART YARD, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

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

CURRY'S Invaluable STOMACH AND LIVER PILLS.

CURRY'S TOOTHACHE DROPS.

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

TRUSSES OF ALL SIZES.

Dr. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC APPLIANCES.

AGENTS FOR THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OPTICAL ASSOCIATION.

☞ SPECTACLES IN GREAT VARIETY.

OILS, PAINTS, COLOURS,
AND VARNISHES.

HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES.

ALTERATIVE POWDER FOR HORSES.

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

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

## Business Announcements.

SEND TO THE POST OFFICE

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

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

MARBLE AND WOOD CHIMNEY PIECES,
KITCHEN RANGES
(Over 60 Set-up to Select from),
STOVES OF EVERY KIND.

DINNING AND COOKE,
HOT WATER ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, &c.,
PERCY IRONWORKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
SHOW ROOMS, 91, 93, AND 95, PERCY STREET.

BRICKS! SANITARY PIPES!

FIRE BRICKS, 2½in. and 3in., QUARLS, various sizes, GROUND FIRE CLAY COMMON RED BRICKS, RIDGE TILES, FIRE-BACKS for Glendinning Ovens, FLUE BRICKS, CHIMNEY TOPS, KITCHEN SINKS, GULLIES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, ELBOWS, TAPERS, GARDEN EDGING, CEMENT, PLASTER, LATHS, HAIR, LIME, TACKS, SAND, COALS, COKE, &c., &c., can be Supplied in Large or Small Quantities by applying to

R. CURRY AND CO.,
☞ DELVES LANE, CONSETT. ☜

STOCK OF BRICKS, PIPES, &c., AT DELVES LANE DEPOT.

CEMENT, PLASTER, &c., AT WAREHOUSE, GIBSON STREET. 8244

☞ CHRISTMMAS. 1885-6. NEW YEAR.

THE ANNUAL
CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL, XMAS CARNIVAL AND FANCY FAIR,
WILL BE OPENED AT
THE PEOPLE'S SHOPS!
9, 9a, AND 22, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5th, WHEN WILL BE OFFERED

Thousands of all kinds of Toys, from 1d. each upwards.
Dolls, all sizes, Dressed and Undressed, from 1d. to 3s. 11d. each.
Christmas Tree Fittings.
Toys, Flags, Balloons, Reflectors, Candles, &c.
Special Prices for Local Bazaars.

Fancy Goods for Presentation at most moderate prices.
Needle Cases, Thimble Cases, Vases, Brackets.
Perfumes, Fans, Ornaments, Pen Knives, Scissors, Purses, &c.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S MOTTOES
THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS,
PACKETS, at 1d., 3d., 4½d., 6d., 1s. FRINGED, 2d., 4d., 6d., 1s. EACH.
THOMAS H. BATCHELOR, 386v

PERSONS WISHING TO MAKE UP THEIR
HORSES FOR SALE OR SHOW,
SHOULD USE THE
"OPTIMUS" HORSE MIXTURE.
IT IS UNEQUALLED BY ANY OTHER MIXTURE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
JOHN HUME AND SONS,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
BRANCH—MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 583r

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

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

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

JOHN HALL, WHOLESALE GROCER,
ANNFIELD PLAIN 289t

## Business Announcements.

CONSETT FOR COLD!!!

THE 2 W.'S FOR WARM UNDERCLOTHING.

ALL-WOOL SHIRTS FROM 3/3.
SHETLAND WOOL VESTS AND PANTS FROM 2/6.
WOOL HOSE, LINED GLOVES, AND
SILK MUFFLERS IN [illegible] VARIETY,
AT THE
2 W.'S HAT SHOP,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT, AND NEW[illegible] 281v

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

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

THE CELEBRATED EXCELLO HORSE FEED,
Thoroughly Cleaned by New and Improved Machinery, Spiced, or otherwise, to order.

HOBSON'S IMPROVED CONDIMENT FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, POULTRY, STACKING, &c., Cheapest and Best in the Market.

HOBSON'S AROMATIC CALF FOOD, REARS CALVES WITHOUT MILK.
This Calf Meal is an excellent substitute for Milk, and what is of very great importance to Stock Breeders, it tends greatly to save Calves from that Inflammatory Fever commonly called Quarter-ill or Black Leg.

G. H.'S MIXTURE OF
PERMANENT CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS has been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturalists of the district upwards of thirty-eight years.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 427r

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

INDIA RUBBER STAMPS,
FOR Endorsing Envelopes, Cheques, and Postal Cards, Heading Notepaper, Marking Linen and Pigeons, Stamping Monograms, Crests, and facsimiles of Signature.
POCKET AND DATING STAMPS.
Price and Pattern Sheets Free on application.
WILLIAM COLDICOTT,
BRIDGEMAN STREET, WALSALL. 783s

WEDDING RINGS! WEDDING RINGS!

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

F. A. AND E. WELCH,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN. 920

CHEAP STATIONERY DEPOT.
FOR
FANCY AND GENERAL STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
TRY
JASPER COCKBURN,
Stationer, Newsagent, Printer, & Bookbinder,
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☞ London and other Daily Papers supplied to order. Books not in Stock, to be had on a short notice.

QUEENSLAND.

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

☞ BY STEAMER FOR £7.

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

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

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

For further particulars regarding Passages, Land Laws, and Resources of the Colony, apply to Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell, & Co., 109, Leadenhall Street, London, and 12, Renfield Street, Glasgow; or to William J. Johnson, Queensland Emigration Office, 96, High Street, Gateshead-on-Tyne; or to the Local Agent,
Adam Bodie,
20u Town Hall, Consett.

☞ GREAT BARGAINS!
AT
C. F. COOKE'S,
NOTED CHEAP SHOP,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.

ARRIVAL OF SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

NEW DESIGNS IN MEN'S SUITS,
FROM 14s. 6d., 30s., and 39s. 6d.

BLACK WORSTED SUITS, FROM 24s. 6d.

BOYS' SUITS, FROM 2s. 6d.

GRAND LOT OF MEN'S FELT HATS and CAPS IN ALL THE LEADING SHAPES, ALL AT LOW PRICES.

C. F. COOKE, ANNFIELD PLAIN.

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

C. E. THOMPSON,
MANUFACTURER OF
RUBBER, STEEL, AND BRASS STAMPS,
SELF-INKERS, DATERS AND NUMERATORS
PEN AND PENCIL STAMPS,
SELF-INKING LINEN MARKERS,
EMBOSSING PRESSES, METAL-BODIED RUBBER TYPE,
AUTOGRAPHS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, &c.
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JOHN WALKER & CO.,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS TO THE QUEEN,
GLASGOW,

BEG particularly to call the attention of the Public to the superior quality of their Biscuits, which are manufactured only from the finest machines.

They submit a few of their Specialties, which are well worthy of a trial, viz:—Alberts, rich Tea, Wine, Shaughran, Water, Ginger Nuts, extra Toast, Digestive (rich and royal); also, their famed Scotch Farls (rich) and Scotch Oat Cakes (plain). These can be had from all Grocers, and from their Wholesale Agents, CURRY & CO., CONSETT.

AMERICAN LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
LIVERPOOL TO PHILADELPHIA,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND ALTERNATE SATURDAY.
First-class, full-powered Iron Steamships.
Accommodation for passengers equal to any European Line.

Passengers and Goods landed at Philadelphia on the Wharf of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Shortest and Best Route to the West.

Apply to RICHARDSON, SPENCE, & CO., 17 and 19, Water Stret, Liverpool; ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett; E. SLOANE, Postmaster Blackhill; G. LEADBITTER, Catchgate, *via* Lintz Green; A. PHILLIPSON, Auctioneer, Dipton; W. Anderson & Co., Shipping Agents, Tow Law. 85u

SHEEP DIPS. SHEEP DIPS

THOMAS MILNER,
DISPENSING AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST,
☞ THE CENTRAL PHARMACY, CONSETT!

Respectfully draws the attention of Farmers to the TAR ELIXIR PRIZE MEDAL SHEEP DIP
Prepared by Messrs Ness & Co., Darlington, for which he is sole Agent.

PRICE 7s. 6d. PER 100 SHEEP.

Also, the THYMO CRESOL UNIVERSAL PURIFIER, most excellent as a Disinfectant and Wash for Cattle.

Price 6d. and 1s. per Bottle, or 2s. 6d. per Quart.

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

Alterative Condition Powders and Purging Balls for Horses.

FELLON AND CLEANSING DRINKS FOR CATTLE.

☞ HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Milner's Dandelion and Podophyllyn Pills, excellent for the Stomach, and all diseases of the Liver.
Sarsaparilla Blood Purifying Mixture.

HOP BARK AND TONIC BITTERS IN 6d. PACKETS.

FINEST COD LIVER OIL. Tasteless ITALIAN CASTOR OIL.

ORANGE QUININE WINE. QUININE AND IRON TONIC, &c.

CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE, 1s. per Bottle.

Milner's Blue Ribbon Wine Mixture, 1s. per Bottle.

BALSAMIC COUGH MIXTURE.

HAIR RESTORERS' PERFUMES, POMADES, TOILET-REQUISITES IN GREAT VARIETY.

SPECTACLES TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS.

TRUSSES OF ALL SIZES.

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

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

MILNER, Chemist,
Opposite the Post-Office, Consett. 984u

## Correspondence.

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

### THE TORIES AND LABOUR CANDIDATES.

*To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.*

Sir,—At ordinary times there are few things more barren than the mutual recriminations of rival partisans. It is with one object only that I notice the insincerity of the Conservative claim to take credit for the last Parliamentary reform, and it is to show how Conservatives distrust the verdict of their countrymen as a whole upon Conservative pretensions and performances. When the Franchise Bill was before the House of Commons, members of the present Government declared that "The nation had obviously no interest in the question before the House;" that "that there were many more important and pressing subjects for legislation at the present moment; that there were no provisions whatever in the Bill (which was not substantially altered) for the security of peace and order that "under the present (that is, the old) system *labour was amply and fairly represented*;" that they were "determined to oppose, to the very best of their power, a measure which, under a specious disguise, contained so many forms of political dishonesty and National danger," and that "the real effect of the Bill would be to bring within the Franchise such *a low class of voters in the counties* that there would be an outcry for a fresh Reform Bill, which would only lead to a further degradation of the Franchise." Fellow voters, the authors of this language are now respectively *Secretary of State for India, Secretary of State for War, Postmaster-General, First Lord of the Admiralty,* and *Secretary of State for the Home Department.* With what face can these men ask the new voters to support them or their party? Now that the Tories have demonstrated that the workmen in the county of Durham shall not return a labour candidate if they (the Tories) can prevent them, the duty of all sections of working men in the county should be to oppose, tooth and nail, every Tory candidate, both in the city and county of Durham. Had they refrained from opposing Mr Crawford (they might as well have done so, because a veteran Tory, much less a boy now from school, could not turn the tables upon such a strong Labour candidate as Mr Crawford in Mid-Durham) we might have been led to believe that our Tory friends had some generosity about them. But no, wherever a Labour candidate has been put forward the Tories are opposing him, except in Mr Burt's old seat, where they know by sad experience they are unable to make a decent fight. In no instance is a Labour candidate opposed by a Liberal. Let us, therefore, get to work at once to help the Liberals in every constituency in the county, beginning in the city, by helping to get the workmen to vote for Mr Thompson as against Mr Milvain. In the South-Eastern Division we should assist Sir H. Havelock-Allen against Sir Geo. Elliot. In the Lanchester Division, help Mr Atherley Jones against Colonel Wilbraham. How has this to be done? Quite easily, is my reply. By issuing instructions to all the local officials of the Durham Franchise Association, and to the local officials of every lodge throughout the county that belongs to the Federation Board, to begin at once to work for Liberals against Tory candidates. As Messrs Crawford and Wilson are quite safe, they ought to spare the workmen's officials and agents to go and help the Liberals to oust the Tories in the other Divisions. Hoping you will excuse this lengthy letter and accept my thanks in advance.—Yours, &c.,

A NEW VOTER.

### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND INCOME-TAX.

*To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.*

Sir,—I would thank you to insert the enclosed in order that the matter of Income Tax, as it relates to Co-operative Societies may be better understood than it is at present, and may perhaps enlighten the electors, and ultimately the elected, and prevent during the coming election needless questions on the subject. Extract from Act 30 and 31 Vict. cap. 117 in 1867, Section 12:—"A society registered under this Act, and not allowing any member thereof to hold or claim any interest therein, or moneys therefrom, exceeding in value the sum of £200 that not be chargable with the duty under Schedule C or D of the Income-Tax Acts. Provided that the above exemption shall not be combined to relieve any member of such society, or person employed by such society, to whom any portion of the profits of the society shall be paid, from assessment to the said duties in respect of such payment in any case in which the total income of such member or other person inclusive of his portion of the said profits, shall amount to the sum of £150 or upwards." *This was £100 originally*, but in a subsequent Act it is £150.—Extract:—"The idea is very generally held that Co-operative Societies, in their exemption, as societies, from the payment of income-tax on profits, possess an unjust privilege, the argument being advanced that other trading societies and companies, and individual traders, are compelled to pay the tax Co-operative Societies are exempt from. Both the idea and argument are erroneous. In the case of the individual trader, if his total income from all sources is under £150 a-year, he is exempt from and does not pay the tax. It is only when his income amounts to £150 and over that he pays. In the case of societies and companies which pay income-tax on their total profits, it is scarcely necessary to point out that the amount deducted from the profits of the society or company for payment of the tax resolves itself into a deduction from each individual shareholder's dividend, as his portion of the tax. Those shareholders who are liable to the payment of income-tax, by reason of their incomes amounting to £150 a-year and over, allow the matter to rest there, but of course are not charged again on their profits from that society or company. If, however, any one of the shareholders is not liable to the payment of income-tax, by reason of his income from all sources being under £150 a-year, he can demand a certificate from the society or company of the amount deducted from his dividend for tax, and on sending the certificate, with a refund claim, to the Claims Department, Somerset House, London, he obtains repayment of the amount deducted. In illustration of this point, which is important in the consideration of this question, take the case of railway companies, which pay income-tax on the whole of their net profits. In their letter of advice accompanying the dividend warrants, those companies show the total dividends due to each shareholder, and then show the income-tax deducted from the amount of those dividends, the dividend warrants being for the net amounts. In a foot note to the letters of advice the shareholders are informed that arrangements have been made with the Inland Revenue Department for those letters of advice to be accepted as certificates of the payment by the shareholder of the tax shown on them, and that those shareholders who are not liable to the payment of income tax can have the deducted amount repaid on sending up their claims in the usual way to the Inland Revenue Department.

"In the case of Co-operative Societies a different system is adopted. Such societies are not charged income-tax on the whole of their net profits; but those members who are liable to the payment of income-tax have to include in their returns of income the whole of the profits they receive from the societies, and are charged tax on those profits. It follows, then, that all income-tax, whether paid through societies or companies, or otherwise, is a tax really on individuals, whose yearly income is £150 or more are compelled to pay the tax, all whose yearly income is less than £150 being exempt from such payment, and that the eventual result in the cases mentioned is exactly the same, there being no such thing as exemption on profits from Co-operative Societies, if the individuals in receipt of such profits are liable to payment of income-tax at all.

"It only remains to point out now, why different systems are followed as between Co-operative Societies and other trading societies or companies. In the case of the latter it is safe to assume that quite 95 per cent. of the shareholders are liable to payment of the tax, and therefore, the most efficient and the easiest system is to make all pay in the first place, and let the 5 per cent. who are not liable make claims for refunds. In the case of Co-operative Societies the circumstances are just the opposite, for over 95 per cent. of the members are not liable, and therefore the easiest system is to let the 95 per cent. go free, and let the 5 per cent. who are liable include their profits from the society in the return they make of their income, and this, the easiest system, is the one in force. This explains why Co-operative Societies are not required to pay tax on their profits. It is not to give them any unfair advantage, but to save to the societies and the Inland Revenue Department the immense time and trouble refund claims from so many people would cause. If by any means such a foolish thing were done as to compel Co-operative Societies to pay tax on their profits, it would be the duty of such societies (and an easy matter to them) to organise a general claim for refunds on the part of the members not liable, and in the case of the Consett Society alone such claims would be upwards of 1,200. To enable it to deal with the immense number of claims that would be sent in, the staff of the Claims Branch of the Inland Revenue Department would have to be increased to such an extent that the extra expense would swallow up many times over the amount left after the refunds had been made. Such a state of things could not last long; common sense would not allow it. It is plain from these facts that Co-operative Societies do not enjoy any unfair exemption from the payment of Income Tax; that the system adopted with regard to them is the best and fairest that could be adopted; and that the net result brings the members into precisely the same position as individual traders and shareholders in other societies or companies."—Yours truly,

JOHN HALL.

Consett, November 19th, 1885.

### ARE THE CLERGY STATE-PAID?

*To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.*

Sir,—The truth in this matter is I think slowly bearing down the opposite falsehood, but as your correspondent, "Matt. G. Armstrong," has started a fresh difficulty, perhaps you will allow me a small space to reply to him. He now admits that tithes were paid before any Acts of Parliament, but urges that this does not, and cannot, account for their universality. I confess that the fact of their being universal, puzzled me until I looked into the matter. Then, however, the explanation becomes clear. It would seem that all the early Church fathers pointed their hearers to the fact that tenths were given under the law, and that under the Gospel, by all Christians, more than a tenth should be given. This is the teaching, amongst others, of Origen, Jerome, Augustine, Cyprian, the Apostolic Constitutions, Ambrose, Guebrin of Gmeisa, Chrysostom, Cassian, Isidore of Pelusium, Cæsarius of Arles, and other noted men, all of whom lived before the year 500. By their constant exhortations, a public opinion was created, which made a man lose caste amongst his fellows if he did not give tithes. But it was all free, the only power that enforced it was each man's conscience. The Council of Macon in 585 ordered tithes to be paid by all, and threatened excommunication against those who refused. Now whilst excommunication was then only a spiritual weapon, and carried with it no civil penalty, yet inasmuch as it involved, amongst other things, the denial of Christian burial, it is easy to see that it would be a weapon of tremendous potency. But that order was very little acted on, and the clergy still appealed only to the gratitude and love of their flocks. But as a matter of fact, by the end of the seventh century, there had grown up the almost univeral custom of giving tithes, and of making them a permanent charge on the land. Then we have about this time various notices and proofs that tithes existed—confirmations of them to the Abbey of Fulda, a grant by Pepin to the Church of St. Monon, and so forth. In 745, Boniface of Mentz, writing to Cuthbert, Archbishop of Canterbury, speaks of the clergy receiving tithes, as if it were a universal custom. In 750, Egbert, Archbishop of York, directs his clergy to urge their people to pay tithes of all their property. Up to that date tithes are quite voluntary, and they were almost universally paid. In 793, Offa King of the Mercians, gave tithes of all. From that time there are various notices and laws regulating their payment, notably under Athelston, about 900, and so we come very near to the time of the Conquest. Before the Conquest, the parishes and parish churches were settled very much as they were till within fifty years ago. Of this, Domesday Book is conclusive evidence. Almost all the endowments given since the Conquest were given to monastic institutions; and these, along with many earlier foundations, and the greater tithes of many parishes, were all taken from the Church at the Reformation. I think all must allow that here is a solid body of evidence not to be set aside that tithes and Church lands were originally free gifts. But Mr Armstrong starts another difficulty. He says that 21½ millions of land, out of 24 millions, have been enclosed and brought into cultivation since the passing of acts that compelled payment of tithes, and that hence the tithe on this—seven-eighths of the whole—cannot be a free gift. If Mr Armstrong thinks a little he will surely see the way out of this difficulty. Ages ago the owner of a manor gave a tithe of that manor, meaning necessarily of its whole area. At that time part was cultivated, part was waste. Some succeeding lord of the manor claimed and enclosed some of the land. But of course that waste was included in the original gift, and as such was titheable. All then that Parliament did when it compelled tithes to be paid on it, was simply to recognise the Church's right, and see that justice was done. Those Acts of Parliament created no fresh Church estate (to use legal parlance), they only defined the boundaries of the Church's property. Those legislators probably saw that it was the Church's civilising influence which had increased the value of land, and thus made it worth the landowner's while to reclaim that waste, and that hence, both legally and morally, the Church was entitled to her share of the increment. This, I think, fairly meets Mr Armstrong's second objection. He may start as many as he likes, the more the matter is looked into the more clearly and boldly does the truth stand out. With an apology for again troubling you. —Yours, &c.,

W. D. GROUND.

Newcastle-upon Tyne.

### ATHIEST M.P.'S.

*To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.*

Sir,—I see in last week's issue of the *Guardian* a letter signed "Thomas Watson." For his information, let me state that one of the most notorious infidels of the present century sat in the last Parliament from 1880, a Tory, one of the end hairs of the tail of Toryism, who quietly bolted the oath and took his seat. If Mr Watson's letter may be taken as an index, then a thousand souls like his will be able to dance on the point of a cambric needle and never touch elbows. It is well known that many Tories, whose lives are scandalous, swallow the oath, and never find any bones in it.—Yours, &c.,

HENRY CARSS.

Benfieldside, Nov. 24th, 1885.

### COL. WILBRAHAM AND DISSENTERS.

*To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.*

Sir,—I think Col. Wilbraham might have refrained from insulting Dissenters, by telling them that if the State Church is Disestablished, Dissent will fall. He calls himself a "local" man; he is that much local that he can put his interest in this locality on to a railway truck or two, and bundle and go. As to his living many years amongst us, they are not many, and he has not learned much the time he has been here. Let me give him some information. Forty years ago, there was no Church at Benfieldside, Consett, Leadgate, and Castleside. But there were Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Baptists, and Society of Friends. Some years before there was any Churches at those places, Dissent lived and flourished there, and the cause of Christ will live and prosper when the State Church is dead and gone. Let me add a little more to the Tory candidate's stock of knowledge. There were two state churches no great distance from Shotley Bridge: the parson of one used to come on the Sunday, preach, then go "on the spree;" and was frequently taken home drunk in a cart, and when putting him into the vehicle, if they did not handle him gingerly, then he gave them a little "black Latin," and so wound up the day's services. At the other church, the parson got his sermons every week by crrrier from Newcastle. On one occasion, the carrier forgot to leave the sermons. When near the time of service, the parson enquired for his sermons. None had been left; there was sad disappointment and consternation. A young man was despatched to seek the sermons, having to run two miles out and two in, while the parson was turning the singing and praying until the return of the messenger. The said messenger is a resident at Shotley Bridge. This was the bill of fare provided by State parsons. Now, we are told if the steeple-house falls, Dissent will go!—Yours truly.

HENRY CARSS.

### A WORD TO WORKING MEN.

*To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.*

Sir,—The mandate has gone forth. The Irish Nationalists are to vote for the Tories. The result of such mandate is that our candidate, Mr Atherley Jones, will have to fight the combined forces of Churchmen, Catholic Nationalists, and Conservatives. Truly, a formidable array. But if we present a united front to such opposition the result will be to place Mr Jones at the head of the poll. Let us, then, be up and doing. Let not indifference or any trifling inconvenience prevent your polling in favour of Mr Jones. Remember what *our* great leader, Mr Gladstone, wants: a large majority, not to crush the aspirations of our Irish fellow-men, but to place the three great divisions—England, Ireland, and Scotland—on an equal footing. As working men, do not forget that Mr Gladstone has, to use the words of Mr Cowen, "done more for the working classes of this country than any man in it." Let this fact stimulate you to increased energy on behalf of the Grand Old Man. Let him see in his declining years that we appreciate his labours in the past for our good. You can best do this by aiding Atherley Jones. Let no pressure prevent you, either from friends or foes. Come early, orderly, and make your mark for Jones, Gladstone, and the Liberal cause.—Yours, &c.,

Leadgate. JUSTICIA.

### CHURCH DISESTABLISHMENT.

*To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.*

Sir,—Professor Carss is wrong again! Really he will have to vacte his chair. And I think the readers of the *Guardian* will not care how soon, for his dry lectures are like himself—neither use nor ornament to society, whether Conservative or Liberal. I do not wish to weary your readers with the dry bones which he serves up, and I will therefore only briefly say:—

I.—That although during the reign of Queen Mary the Church of England became more Romanized than it had ever been before, yet it was only for the brief period of five years, and under the most violent protest on the part of both clergy and people, no less than 286 persons being put to death. Moreover, even Queen Mary, whenever her will was crossed, showed herself as ready to resist the Pope as her father or her sister.

II.—That the reason why Elizabeth's Act of Uniformity was passed with the opposition of the Bishops and clergy is that nearly all the *reforming* Bishops and clergy had either been expelled or put to death by Queen Mary.

III.—That Elizabeth's House of Commons did not "cook and serve the dish of prayers for the use of State Church worshippers." On the contrary, the second Prayer Book of King Edward VI was adopted, after it had been revised by eight of the ablest scholars of the day—viz., Guest, Pilkington, Bill, May, Cox, Grindal, Whitehead, and Sir Thomas Smith.

IV.—That the clergy are not mere State officials paid by the State. The following passage from "The Englishman's Brief on Behalf of his National Church" will prove this:—"What is it that constitutes a servant of the State? We must have a test. In the case of a servant of the State, the State appoints to the office, prescribes its duties, pays the stipend of its servant, holds him directly responsible to itself for the performance of his obligations, and retains him in its service or dismisses him from his position at its pleasure." *Now in none of these respects are the clergy the servants of the State.*—Yours, &c.,

REFORM, AND NOT DESTRUCTION.

Leadgate, Nov., 1885.

*To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.*

Sir,—Allow me to thank "A Churchman," from Medomsley, for the advice he has given me in that mysterious letter penned on the 10th inst. He evidently wishful to know where I am. I may say, for the benefit of all those whom it may concern, that I am still at Dipton, and if they wish to know anything about my health, it is very good. He likewise wants to know what I think about Mr Albert Steggall's challenge. Well, I think that challenge was a very fair one, it might be a little bold if anything; but still, on the whole, it could not be charged with any great faults. When I say it was a little bold, I refer to the last sentence, where he says:—"I might add that I will be answerable for all necessary expenses." The third question that he would like to have answered is, why I will not meet Mr Steggall face to face and discuss the Church question? That is the rub. If I tell this fierce, eloquent Churchmen, that Mr Steggall might be defeated, he will not believe me. If I tell him that Mr Steggall and I are not able to submit arguments suitable for a congregation to listen to, he will have his doubts. (Not about me, of course.) If I tell him that to ask Mr Steggall to discuss with me would be very humiliating for Mr Steggall, seeing that I use "such boyish arguments," and therefore it must be unnecessary for a learned man to refute them. I think, therefore, that the only thing that would satisfy that red-hot Churchmen would be a discussion on the subject at Medomsley. This I politely decline to do; at the same time I claim to have the heart of a man in me, and I think that I am right in the most that I have said in the dispute; and also in declining the proposal held out to me. After asking these three questions, "A Churchman" launches into the sea of supposition; without one of the equipments necessary to steady his frail barque, and no one can possibly conceive where he has landed, or whether he has landed at all or not. I think he will have to call upon my friend "Derwentdale" to tug him in. He confesses that he has been guilty of studying all my letters of late, and if this confession is founded upon truth, if he has really done what he says, then I must confess that he has upon his shoulders something equal to a wooden head. If he had said that he had taken a passing glance at my letters, seen them as he was turning over the pages of the paper, and had concluded that as they were from a Dissenter, another Judas Iscariot had been discovered, and that he had written his letter with this idea burning into his brain, torturing his powers with the acutest pain, and that the outcome of this terrific pressure was his supercilious talk about the strength of horses, subtilty of serpents, swiftness of stags, faithfulness of dogs, and impunity of worms, I could have given credence to his statements; but for him to say that he has studied my letters, and then to put on his paper such glaring inaccuracies, such contorted fragments of truth, embellished with scriptural imagery, and such a heterogenous mass of insipid advice, is too much to be tolerated, especially at election times. "A Churchman" says: "I am sorry to find such invidiousness existing amongst what I suppose to be Christians." Mark these words, "What I suppose." There are two very flippant mistakes in this sentence. In the first place he is dealing with the singular number, the sentence preceding this one is addressed to myself. He says that if I took up the challenge of Mr Steggall, that gentleman "would soon discover another Judas Iscariot." How could he find a Christian if he found a Judas? Or how could he find invidiousness in Christians, if he has only found it in one? Towards the end of his letter, "A Churchman" says:—"Stigmatise no set of Christians," &c., and yet he says: "What I suppose to be Christians." Be careful "Churchman," if you will turn critic by showing the surface of a mole-hill, a mountain may appear visible. But I think "A Churchman" appears in his richest garb when he takes to giving advice. Oh, how pious he is. The Book of Job seems to be his favourite book, and I think he his not unacquainted with Job's comforters. His language is startling; his thoughts newly coined; a master indeed with the quill is he. Everything on the move, things past forgotten changes in opinion, changes in thought, nothing certain; and all that has been made known to me by a resident of Medomsley. My pride taken from me, my victory is but a defeat, my Christianity is questioned, my ignorance exposed, and my occupation partly dragged into public print—I am a preacher of the Gospel—and all this is done by a resident of Medomsley. I have been discontented with my condition, I have murmured against the dispensations of Providence, I have accused the Most High of injustice, "and the clergy whom thou thinkest," (?) and all this has been revealed to me by "A Churchman" from Medomsley. I have put the interrogative mark to the last words, I sincerely hope that "poor logic" is not infectious; and yet the terminus of that sentence seems a thousand miles away.

"A Churchman" will kindly tell me, I hope, where he saw in my letters the following facts as stated in his:—

1st—Where did I say that I was discontented with my condition? 2nd—Where I murmured against the dispensations of Providence? 3rd—Where I accused the Most High of injustice?

I think the truth will last longest in letter writing, as in other things. I have endeavoured to show the truth as much as I can in my letters, and if I have caused any one to feel uncomfortable, it is just what letter writers may expect, myself included.

"A Churchman" strikes one of his heavy blows at poor "Dissenter's" logic. It would be a pity to say that "A Churchman" must have seen the letter referred to through a half-lighted window, and it would be a greater pity to say that he had not seen it at all; and yet, when things are placed at such opposites, one naturally comes to a conclusion of this kind, that he has never seen the letter. This is terrible, but still it may be truth.—Yours, &c.,

DISSENTER.

Dipton, Nov. 25th, 1885.

P.S.—With your permission, sir, I will have a word with Mr Albert Steggall next week. D.

### CONSERVATISM v. RADICALISM IN NORTH-WEST DURHAM.

*To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.*

Sir,—As a member of the working classes, as a native of North-West Durham, and as a student of social questions, would you kindly allow me a little space in your paper to say a few brief words to the electors of North-West Division of the County of Durham, on a few of the more important political topics now being discussed in their midst?

*1st.—Free Trade v. Protection.*—Sir, some time ago, in the Consett New Town Hall, I heard the Radical candidate say, in answer to the question, "Would he vote in favour of free trade?" that "he was acquainted with, and only with, the most elementary principles of political economy, but that the most elementary principles of political economy taught him to be a free trader." Now, sir, I think it rather a piece of impertinence that any candidate should come before any constituency and say he was only acquainted with the most elementary principles of political economy, for, sir, how can such momentous and extremely complex questions as those relating to the incidence of the various taxes, to distributive justice, to economic distribution, or to the relations of Government to industry, be rightly handled, or the purely economic effect of legislative acts accurately foreknown, if representatives are only acquainted with the most elementary principles of political economy, and if Radical candidates cannot foresee the economic effects of legislative acts? The effects of their legislating can only be beneficial by accident, and I think this impertinence becomes a positive insult when it can easily be proved that this Radical candidate has not accurately apprehended or comprehended even those most elementary principles of political economy which have taught him so much; for the most eminent expounders of political economy have laid it down most explicitly that sound learning of the abstract theory of economic science supports the proposition that either from a cosmopolitan or purely national point of view temporary protection (or Governmental interference by means of impost duties for the protection of native industry) would, in many not uncommon circumstances, yield a direct economic gain to the protecting country, and I have no hesitation in saying that what is implied in the Radical candidate's assertion—viz., that "temporary protection is opposed to sound economic doctrine is a simple and palpable blunder, and further, that Cobden and his followers would have been equally disappointed in their expectation of commercial prosperity on the abolition of the Corn Laws, as they were actually disappointed in their expectation that all other independent States would follow England's example in adopting free trade." Had not other immensely important and powerful factors of industrial progress been developed at the same time, as, for instance, the railway movement, &c.?

*2nd.—As regards the Clergy being State-paid and Disendowment.*—Sir, I will not go into this subject in detail, as I think I can add nothing to Mr John Booth's letter and offer in the *Guardian* of £5 to the Radical candidate if he could point to £1 paid by the State to the Church, and the total and ignominious inability of that gentleman to do so ought, I think, to convince any right-minded man capable of exercising an independent judgment that the clergy are not State-paid. But I see in your issue of Oct. 30th that a person named Henry Carss is trying to delude the electors on this point by a systematic course of fallacious reasoning, for he says his argument is to show "that the parsons of the State Church are State officials, and consequently State-paid," but in the remainder of his letter he nevermore refers to the parsons, all his idle chatter being about Bishops is wholly irrelevant to the position of the separate class of persons called parsons. But, neglecting this point, what I wish to show is that supposing, for argument's sake (and not admitting it as a fact), that the clergy are State officials, it does not logically follow from that that they are State-paid; for Justices of the Peace are State officials, and I have no doubt but what any of them will be glad to lift Henry Carss out of his Egyptian darkness and inform him that although they are State officials they are not State-paid. So likewise members of local authorities (Urban, Rural, Burial, and School Board) are State officials, but they are not State paid. So, inversely, if a person is State-paid, it does not follow from that fact that he is a State official, for a person who receives out-door poor relief (as poor old Roger Parker) is State-paid; but would Henry Carss call him a State official? Similarly those persons on the Civil List are State-paid, but they are not State officials. Sir, I have dwelt on this topic rather lengthily in order to show the electors that the arguments adduced by Henry Carss in favour of the proposition that the clergy are State-paid are wholly wanting in logical coherence, and are discreditable to any man with the ordinary amount of intelligence or moral principle.

And, Sir, with reference to the question whether this cry for Disendowment is not really a blow at Christianity itself, I should just like to bring one of the many facts which could be adduced to prove that it is so, and nothing else. It is this: Can those Nonconformists in North-Western Durham consistently with themselves hold meetings and raise funds towards the propogation of Christianity in *foreign parts*, and at the same time hold meetings to advocate the application to secular uses of those funds which have been bequeathed for the propogation of Christianity *at home*? It appears to me they cannot, as one must, if consistent, hold that all moneys given for the propogation of Christianity, whether at home or abroad, must either be rigidly applied to the purpose for which they were given, or that each alike should be applied by the State to secular uses. If Atheists and their blind adherents Disendow the Church of England, the thin edge of the wedge will have been inserted, and these Atheists will have the same claim, and the same right, and the State, in its duty, to do equally to all, must also apply to secular uses all those legacies of various amounts which are frequently left by wealthy Nonconformists for the propogation of the gospel at home and abroad. Now, the effect of this equal and fair confiscation would be same as if the legislature by Act of Parliament prohibit the leaving or giving of any money or money's worth for the propogation of Christianity; and this principle, if carried to the full length to which it can and should be carried, if introduced at all, would involve the immediate appropriation to secular uses of any moneys collected in any place or given by any person for the propogation of Christianity, for if Christianity should not be supported by persons when dying, it should not be supported by them when living. So to give full effect to the principle which evinces and manifests itself in the agitation to Disendow the Church of England would be to make illegal and invalid all *living* and *testamentary* gifts in aid of Christianity. Now, sir, is not this a blow at Christianity? And I should like to urge this question to Nonconformists: Can any person advocate, without ceasing to be a Christian, the principle of secularising certain moneys left for the propogation of Christianity when this same principle if applied, not merely to one body of Christians or to one class of property, but to all bodies of Christians (as in justice it should, if to one) and to all kinds of property, would be doing all that this world can do (except actually destroying the bodies of Christians) to root out Christianity from the earth?

*3rd.—Free Education.*—Sir, with regard to Free Education, as its destructive effects on private and denominational schools has been repeatedly pointed out, I will confine my remarks to a single economic objection against education being paid for by the State. This objection, which I think ought to be decisive against it, is that the payment of education by the State would have the manifestly pernicious tendency to over-population, for every duty which the State removes from the shoulders of parents and undertakes upon itself, with regard to the rearing and bringing-up of children, has the undesirable and undeniable tendency to increase the number of births in a family by making parents indifferent as to the number of children they shall have; and the effect of any such innovation would be, that, instead of men reflecting, as a prudent, far-seeing, and honest man ought now to reflect, and consider whether his means will allow him to have none, one, two, or more children, parents would only cease having children when the wife was physically incapable of bearing. Now, sir, although in a young and rising colony, large families are undeniable benefits to that colony, yet, considering the tremendously keen competition which exists at the present day in and between all classes in *this* country, and considering how it would be indefinitely increased by any rising in the average number of children in an average family, I think it is quite plain that in a generation or two (since thousands have not, and would not have the wherewithal to emigrate), the population would be so great that a large proportion of the population would be without work, and very likely those who had work would have to work longer hours at a lower wage, since if they would not, others would. And, sir, it is a truism to say that in any country where a large proportion of the population is without work or on the verge of starvation, life and property are extremely insecure, and have a very precarious existence. Thus, I think, Governments ought not, by free education or any other way, by undertaking any of the duties of parents, to encourage large families, but in every conceivable way encourage small families, as to any reflecting person it must be self-evident that the general happiness of any country would be infinitely increased if people would, as rational beings ought, restrict the number of their offspring, so that each individual child would get more food, better clothing, more breathing space in bed-room, advanced culture, and more of those luxuries which make life enjoyable, than he otherwise would get, if there were a large family, and would be much better equipped for the struggle of life into which he has been brought by his (I think, responsible) parents, while the competition which these children would have to contend against would be much less, and therefore wages would be higher. And, sir, I likewise think that if either mental or bodily food be provided and paid for by the State, Parliament would be driven in a very short time to consider, as a practical problem, how to restrain by Act of Parliament, improvident marriages and the number of births in families; and, although, as I have just said, I consider that husbands and wives are, as moral beings, in private duly, bound to consider these questions, yet I would most deeply deplore any Governmental interference on this point; but I think this must inevitably and ultimately come if the State undertakes by means of taxation, either the mental or bodily training of children; for, as a distinguished lady writer has written: "A recognition of the tendency of socialism to weaken the prudential restraints on population has led to the adoption in all the *American* communistic societies of the most absolute control over marriage and the number of births."

*4th.—As to division of profits and basis of society.*—Sir, when at Blackhill, the Radical candidate was asked if he would divide his earnings (whatever they may be) among briefless barristers, he gave, what I consider, the only sensible answer that evening, and that was a decided "NO;" he would not, for he said "He only went in for the confiscation of the property of corporate bodies, and not that of individuals." Now, sir, our Radical candidate advocates education being paid for by the State—that is out of the taxes (for I hope our Radical candidate has not hoodwinked any of the electors by his assertion that the spoils of the Church will go towards paying for free education, as the Liberal leaders intend dealing with the question of free education *before* they touch the question of Disendowment), but, sir, I consider that if any individual is taxed for the education of other people's children, against his will, it is nothing else than the confiscation of a part of the hard-earned money of that individual, and yet our Radical candidate says he does not go in for confiscation of individual's money. But, sir, what I wish to prove is that, if any person, like our Radical candidate, advocates education being provided free by the State, and yet is unwilling to share his earnings with his countrymen, that that person's thoughts and opinions are not ordered according to, or based upon, any intelligible or rational principle. And now to proceed to the proof. Sir, an analysis of the structure and working of existing communities and of the theories which have at various times been propounded and advanced with regard to the terms on which men do or ought to socially co-operate, it will be found that they all will be reduced to one or other of only two possible bases of society:—1st, the individualistic basis, as of our present England; 2nd, the communistic or socialistic basis. In an individualistic society, as our own, each person is free and at full liberty to keep, retain, or dispose of as he pleases, without any Governmental interference, all the property or money he can lawfully earn, get, given, or bequeathed to him; and where a man is at full liberty to acquire as much land, houses, or money as he can, provided only he does not steal it or get it under false pretences, and the law protects him in his possession and enjoyment thereof. But in a socialistic or communistic society this is not so, for the fundamental idea of socialistic and communism is that individual property ought not to exist, that all ought to labour to the extent of his capabilities, and to receive in proportion to their need, not in proportion to work done. Now, sir, it is most vitally important that the electors should thoroughly comprehend these two bases of society in order to form an enlightened opinion on their merits, as it appears to me that, according as he approves of the first or second of these, he will vote (if he can give any rational account for his vote) for the Conservative candidate or the advanced Radical candidate. And, sir, I think you will agree with me that since these are the only two feasible bases on which society can be industrially organised, it follows that if a person is rationally convinced of the superiority of one of these over the other, his political creed and conduct will shape itself accordingly, and that if a person approves of the present individualistic basis of social union he will be a Conservative, and will desire to keep all he can lawfully earn, and not to be forced to share it among the whole body of citizens; but that if a person is convinced of the superiority of the communistic or socialistic basis of social union he will be a Radical, and quite willing to share his earning as aforesaid, and that all his aims, hopes, aspirations, opinions, and actions will be directed towards the realisation of that state of society. Now, sir, having premised this much, I think I can now show the shallowness, the superficialness, the inconsistency, the ignorance, or the hypocrisy of your Radical candidate, for, sir, he is not a Conservative, and does not uphold the present individualistic basis of social co-operation. Since he advocates free education, which is a direct step towards the realisation of Communism or Socialism, and yet he is not a Communist or Socialist (strictly speaking), for he will not go in for himself and others sharing their earnings and receiving according to each one's need, which is the creed of Communism. Thus, sir, your Radical candidate is not a consistent advocate of either of the two rational bases on which society can possibly be organised, and thus I have proved what I undertook to do, and have demonstrated as clear as two-and-two make four, that his political thoughts and opinions are not ordered according to or based upon any rational or intelligible principle. Sir, the result of the return of such candidates must be the production of anarchy, tyranny, corruption, industrial stagnation, revolution, or social dissolution; and, further, this analysis of your Radical candidate's views revealing his irreconcilable inconsistancies, proves to me conclusively either his utter incapacity and ignorance of social problems profoundly affecting the welfare of the working classes, or else his hypocrisy in holding these views to catch the workmen's vote for his own private advancement. Now, sir, I cannot disclaim against any man trying to get on in the world or into Parliament, else I would be preaching what I do not practice, but what I protest against is that a man (if not ignorant) should do so under the false pretence of sympathy with and being the friend of the working man, when his object is all the time his own personal exaltation and notoriety and way to professional advancement. Now, sir, I will just add a few lines stating why I am a supporter of the present individualistic basis of social union, and therefore a Conservative, and point out a few of the defects which, I am convinced, lurk within, and are incidental to Communism. For, sir, Conservatives, although fully admitting that the present individualistic basis of social union is not perfect and what they could desire, and leaves much room for private co-operation and benevolence, they yet discern in it the following among other good qualities (too numerous here to mention), which they cannot discern or perceive in any scheme of Communism or Socialism that has or could be proposed to take its place. In our present society the possibility of acquiring wealth is a tremendously keen spur, not merely to industry, but to *invention*. This spur is wholly wanting in Communistic Societies. So, likewise, why should a man go gold hunting, lead seeking, house building, or seal catching if he got nothing more for it than his countrymen who did not follow his example, or if they did, were not so successful. And, sir, in our forefathers pursuit of livelihood and private gain, there has been developed in them and organically transmitted to us those inestimable capacities of hardness, quickness, agility, and courage which render us so fierce and formidable in war; but, sir, I have no doubt these qualities would soon be non-existent in our descendents by disuse, if we were transformed into a Communistic Society, and we would thus be rendered liable to conquest by other nations who had still retained the present invigorating system of social union. Sir, I have only another page in my twopenny copy book in which to finish, else I could adduce cumulative evidence to show and prove that any change towards Communism or Socialism for any nation whose inhabitants are in any way similarly constituted to what we are at present would be simply suicidal, but I must draw to a close. The definition of a Communist is thus given by Mr E. Elliott, the Corn Law rhymer:—

"What is a Communist? One who hath yearnings
For equal division of unequal earnings;
Idle or bungler or both he is willing
To fork out his penny and pocket your shilling."

And, sir, I am quite aware it is not now a practical political question as to whether we should transform ourselves into a Communistic Society, but what I wish to point out is the state of society to which all socialistic measures such as free education tend to produce, and that the electors should not judge a single problem by itself, but ascertain carefully in what direction it leads, and that if they disapprove of Communism and Socialism they ought also to disapprove and protest against any measure which tends in any, howsoever small a degree, to realise such a state of society; and finally, sir, I leave with an earnest exhortation to the electors not to be led away by illusory promises, as I am myself of the working classes; and I say plainly that the *State* cannot, even if it would, do one half-quarter for the happiness or prosperity of an individual which he can do for himself by industry, thrift, prudence, self-control, and enlightened self-interest and activity after his own good, and I regard this Radical cry and profusion of promises to make the people happy and prosperous by State-aid a delusion and mockery, and a great source evil by drawing men's attention away from alert self-help, and in duty I feel bound, so far as I may be able, to endeavour to influence the electors to return the Conservative candidate and deal such a blow to Communism and Socialism from which it will never recover.—I am, sir, yours, &c.,

ROBERT W. RIPPON,
Attorney-General Consett Parliamentary Debating Society, and of the Middle Temple, London.

Strange Villa, Chesterton Road, Cambridge.

£100,000,000 IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY!—Cox & Co., 41, Southampton Buildings, Holborn, London, W.C., have just published a list of the heirs to this wealth. Reader, send a postal order for 1s. 6d., and they will forward you this valuable list, and if you find by it that you are entitled to any money or property claim your own. Cox & Co. will show you the way.

**Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.**

Man's Noblest Work.—This is an age of great and works wonderful inventions. Steam, electricity, water, air, all are made to serve man, but unquestionably the greatest inventions are those which preserve man's health and prolong his life, and among the greatest of these are Stanton's Cough Pills. There effects are truly wonderful, and hundreds are happy to-day who once looked forward to an early grave. For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Loss of Voice, Hay Fever, Hoarseness, Croup, or any Affection whatever of the Throat, Chest, or Lungs, Stanton's Cough Pills will positively cure. We can cheerfully recommend them to all, and can unhesitatingly say they are the only sure cure for Throat and Lung Affections. Sold by all Chemists in Boxes at 13½d and 2s. 9d. Box sent post free on receipt of 15 or 33 stamps. Wm. Mather, Wholesale Druggists Manchester.

### CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

Monday, Nov. 23rd.—Before James Annandale, Esq. (chairman), and J. W. Walton-Wilson, Esq.

DRUNKENNESS.

*Owen Rice* (on bail) was charged by P.C. Martin with being drunk and disorderly in Middle Street, Consett, between five and six o'clock last Saturday evening.—He was fined 5s and expenses.

ANOTHER BATCH OF TRAMPS.

Twelve dirty-looking fellows, who gave the names of *John Cuthbert, John Foreman, William Jones, Robert Mosley, Robert Thompson, Alfred Spencer, John Greenhow, William Tweddle, George Sanderson, Ralph Boulton, Squire Rhondon,* and *John Cole,* were brought up at the instance of Sergt. Tranmer on a charge of sleeping in coke-ovens in the vicinity of West Stanley and the adjacent collieries.—*Mosley, Thompson, Spencer, Tweddle,* and *Sanderson,* who are confirmed vagabonds, were each sentenced to undergo 21 days hard labour. The other prisoners were committed to gaol for 14 days.

## Sporting Items

Sparrow Shooting at Langley Park.—Promoted by Wm. Smith, a sparrow shooting was commenced on Saturday, near E. White's, Langley Park Hotel. Score:—Jake, 18 yards, 1 0; Station Hotel, 18, 0; Pluck, 18, 0; Kill All, 18, 0; Old Man, 17, 0; Hokey, 17, 1 0; Silly for Trying, 20, 1 0; Brecon Hill, 18, 1 1 1; R. Carr, 18, 0; Hotel, 17, 0; Langley, 17, 1 1 1 1; Borrow Twopence, 20, 1 1 1; Stone Bridge, 18, 0.

Victoria Garesfield Homing Club.—Results of a competition held by this club:—Stobb's Plunger beat Law's Bendigo, Joice's Slow Mick beat Brown's Noddler, Cranson's Holdfast beat Burton's Sandiway, Dobson's Justice Dempsy beat Slow Mick, Plunger beat Holdfast. Final heat—Justice Dempsy beat Plunger by 6¼ secs. and won. The pigeons were set off at Rowlands Gill Station, a distance of two miles from their respective dovecotes at Victoria Garesfield. J. Hood was timekeeper and referee.

North Durham Hounds.—On Monday, these hounds met at Broadwood Hall, the residence of Mr Geo. G. Taylor Smith. The weather was extremely fine, and there was a fair muster of sportsmen. After partaking of the usual hospitality offered by Mrs Smith, Mr Smith, acting as first master, ordered Freeman, huntsman, to try the "Triangle," which, for the first time for years, was drawn "blank." Stobilee was next drawn, and although noted for holding foxes, was also blank. It is suspicious that some unfair game is being carried on. The hounds were taken to Black Banks, from which a fox soon broke away. The hounds drove him at a good pace through the Banks over to Hall Hill, and passing Satley covert on the North side, they sent their fox into the open, straight across (passing Dene House) to Salter's-gate Woods, where the snow was too deep to hunt with safety, so the hounds were called off. After a short rest, they were taken to West Butsfield, where Mr M. Kearney, The Ford, possesses game and foxes, and the hounds had not been two minutes in covert until a brace of foxes broke away in the same line, and a more beautiful sight could scarcely be witnessed. Freeman fortunately got the hounds on to one, and away they went at a rattling pace. The scent was so good that they drove in hot pursuit through Gladdow Wood, past Broomshields Hall, over the road in the direction of Tow Law, where he was headed, and, taking a line across the open space which abounds with stone walls, afforded some excellent steeplechase riding for ten miles. When nearing Rippon Burn, he was again viewed, but, after 1 hour 20 min., he saved his life by accommodation afforded in an open drain.

## Football.

Nov. 28.—Crookgate 1st and Juniors v. Swalwell 1st and Juniors, at Swalwell.
" 28.—South Moor v. Dipton, at Dipton.
" 28.—Tantobie 1st v. Artillery Association, at Tantobie.
" 28.—West End 1st and Juniors v. Tanfield Lea 1st and Juniors, at Tanfield Lea.

Medomsley 2nd v. Iveston 2nd.—Played on the ground of the latter on Saturday, and resulted in a draw, neither side scoring.

Crook v. Tow Law Redskins (a).—Played at Tow Law on Saturday, in two periods of 30 minutes each, which resulted in a draw.

Tanfield Lea v. St. Thomas's (a).—Played on the ground of the latter on Saturday, and resulted in a drawn game, neither side scoring.

Benwell Hill v. Blaydon Juniors.—Played on Saturday, on the former's ground, in two thirties, and resulted in a win for the home team by two goals, one try, and three minor points, to one minor point.

Throckley Rangers v. Dipton Wanderers Juniors.—Played on the ground of the former on Saturday, and resulted in a win for Dipton by two goals to nil. For the home team, Rutter and Rutherford played well, and for the visitors, R. Jordan, T. Walker, J. Jordan, and R. Press.

Gateshead v. Tantobie.—The first meeting of the season of the above clubs took place on the ground of the former on Saturday, and, after a pleasant and fast game, the home team won by three goals to two. For Gateshead, the Rev H. R. Huband (who took his place in the team for the first time) played well, as also did Inness; and Jackson kicked and tackled excellently; whilst for the visitors, the backs and left wing forwards showed best form.

St. Thomas v. Tanfield Lea 1st.—Played on the ground of the former on Saturday, and resulted in a win for St. Thomas by two goals and one disputed to nil. E. Robson, J. Purvis, and Scott scored the goals.—The Hon. Secretary of Tanfield Lea Club writes: "Allow me to contradict the report concerning the above club. The fact is St. Thomas beat Tanfield Lea 2nd by two goals to nil. The 1st team had no game arranged, and therefore they remained at home."

Medomsley v. Gateshead 2nd.—Played at Medomsley on Saturday, resulting in a win for the home team by three goals to nil. Teams:—Gateshead—Goal, Dodd; backs, Rutherford and Littleton; half-backs, Pease, Reay, and Humes; forwards, Lister, R. Drummond, F. Drummond, Greaves, and Chard. Medomsley—Goal, Hunter; backs, W. Walton and Beadling; half-back, Taylor, Charlton, and Little; forwardr, Dales, Milburn, Campbell, G. Walton (captain), and Tomlinson.

Consett 2nd v. Shotley Bridge.—Played on the ground of the former on Saturday, and after a very good game, the home team were declared victors by one goal, one try, and four minor points, to one goal and one dead ball for their opponents. From beginning to end, every inch of ground was stubbornly contested by both teams. Teams:—Consett—Back, F. Moss; three-quarter backs, J. Wilkinson, J. Robson, and I. Richards; half-backs, J. Anderson and J. Askew (captain); forwards, H. Davies, G. White, L. Taggart, T. Richley, G. Smailes, A. Wilson, and J. Kempster; two short. Shotley Bridge—Back, J. Urwin (captain); three-quarter backs, W. Kempster and J. Taggart; half-backs, Patterson and Hardy; forwards, Nixon, Scott, Brown, Ridley, Oley, Hutchinson, and Telford; three short.

Warning to Miners.—The following warning was issued on Wednesday night:—In connexion with the state of the workings in collieries, miners are advised to study carefully the very unsettled condition of atmospheric pressure, due to the advance from the Atlantic of deep disturbances. It must not be forgotten that as these disturbances pass away, the danger of explosions occurring seems to be as great as when the [illegible] is falling.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—A frequent cause of gout and rheumatism is [illegible] inflammatory state of the blood, attended with [illegible] digestion and general debility. A few doses of the Pills taken in time are an effectual preventive against gout and rheumatism. Anyone who has an attack of either should use Holloway's Ointment also, the powerful action of which, combined with the operation of the Pills, must infallibly effect a cure. These Pills act directly on the blood, which they purify and improve. Having once subdued the severity of these diseases, perseverance with the Ointment, after fomenting the affected joints with warm brine, will speedily relax all stiffness and prevent any permanent contraction.

**Towle's Pennyroyal and Steel Pills for Females quickly correct all irregularities, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex. Boxes 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. Sent anywhere on receipt of 15 or 34 Stamps by the Maker, E. T. Towle, Chemist, Nottingham.**

## NORTH-WEST DIVISION OF DURHAM.

### MR JONES'S CANDIDATURE.

### MEETING AT BURNHOPE.

Last Friday afternoon, Mr Atherley Jones addressed a large meeting of about 700 people in the national Schools, Burnhope, in furtherance of his candidature. Mr W. Logan, Langley Park, acted as chairman. A large number of Conservatives from Lanchester and district were present, and interrupted the candidate's remarks with various offensive interjaculations and caused some disorder. While Mr Jones was reviewing Col. Wilbraham's speeches, Mr James Fairley, colliery manager, objected to this course, and persistently and frequently stopped the speaker. Notwithstanding the interruptions, however, Mr Jones delivered an able and brilliant political speech.—At the close, a resolution was moved by Mr Indian, West Stanley, pledging the meeting to secure the return of Mr Jones, was which carried by an overwhelming majority, amid the plaudits of those assembled.

### MEETING AT HOLMSIDE: STRANGE CONDUCT OF A COLLIERY MANAGER.

Afterwards, Mr Jones proceeded to Holmside, and addressed another meeting of about the same size, in the School-room, Mr Logan again presiding.

Prior to the opening of the meeting, Mr J. FAIRLEY asked the permission of the Chairman to speak a few words. Mr Logan having consented, Mr Fairley said that before the proceedings commenced, he wished it to be distinctly understood that no person would be allowed to vote on the resolution, except those who lived in the immediate district. (Hisses, cheers, and dissent.) He saw strangers and certain parties who were not voters in attendandance, and he decidedly objected to them participating in the voting. He also wished to stipulate, before Mr Jones commenced to speak, that he would make no reference to Col. Wilbraham or his former speeches (dissent), otherwise *the candidate would be stopped, and not be heard.* (Cheers, groans, yells, and interruption.) Mr Fairley also endeavoured to elicit from Mr Jones a promise that in future he would refrain from mentioning his opponent or ridiculing his speeches. (Cheers and hisses.) After offering further remarks, the speaker sat down, amid derisive cheers.

The CHAIRMAN said that having presided over many similar gatherings, he was well aware (with all deference to Mr Fairley) what his duties were, and he should neither heed what Mr Fairley or anyone else said. (Cheers.) He knew Mr Fairley personally as an inestimable gentleman (dissent); but he would remind him that he (Mr Logan) had charge of that meeting, and would conduct it as he thought proper. (Cheers.) Everyone present could vote for or against the resolution to be submitted in the usual way, no matter where they came from or were they went to. (Loud cheers.) As regards Mr Jones, he would leave that gentleman to speak for himself. (Applause.)

Mr JONES was favourably received on rising to speak. He observed that he would treat Colonel Wilbraham with the same courtesy which he as a true gentleman had extended to him. But the gallant Colonel and himself were rival candidates seeking the suffrages of the electors, and he claimed that he had a perfect right to review and criticise his opponent's utterances, and opinions, despite the threats or intimidation of Mr Fairley or anyone else. (Loud cheers.) Mr Jones then recapitulated his opinions on current political issues, constantly alluding to the opinions of Col. Wilbraham, and was annoyingly interrupted by the same parties who had disturbed the meeting in the afternoon. Mr Jones jocularly observed that it was utterly astonishing what a tremendous rumpus a dozen or score brazen-throated and leather-lunged Tories could make, when they were determined to create an uproar. (Cheers, laughter, and disorder.) He ascertained that fact when he was addressing a meeting at Consett the previous week. (More laughter, interruption, cheers, and hisses.)

Mr FAIRLEY again arose, amid ironical cheering and counter-cheers, to make a few more remarks. There was great disorder, and the meeting refused to hear him until permission was given by the chairman. The request having been granted, Mr Fairley entered into an elaborate series of instructions to the people present in respect to their duties as voters; and again declared with vehemence that only those resident in that village should be allowed to vote at that meeting. (Renewed uproar.)

Rev J. BRENT, vicar, next proceeded with a long tirade against Church Disestablishment; and Mr Jones sarcastically, but conclusively, replied to the rev. gentleman, as well as answered a number of questions.

It was proposed by Mr D. REED, seconded by Mr STIRLING, and supported by Mr WILSON RITSON, that a vote of confidence be passed in Mr Jones. During this period, Mr Reed fell foul of Mr J. J. Thompson; who took umbrage at the former's remark, and he demanded and received an apology from Mr Reed.

The resolution was carried by a vast majority, although for some cause, which may be conjectured, about 300 people abstained from voting. The result was hailed with cheers.

Mr JONES, in acknowledging the compliment, strongly urged upon his supporters to use all their exertions on his behalf at the polling day; remarking, *en passant*, that the ballot was secret. They need not fear of being influenced or menanced by a colliery manager or anyone else; no one could ascertain how they voted if they only kept their own counsel.

The lively proceedings then terminated.

### MEETING AT HAMSTERLEY COLLIERY.

On Saturday evening, a meeting of electors was held in the British School-room, Hamsterley Colliery, to hear Mr Atherley Jones expound his political opinions. The chair was taken (in the absence of Mr Jon. Priestman, J.P.) by Mr J. W. Rounthwaite, Benfieldside Edge. Upon the platform were Messrs G. Piele, Shotley Bridge; R. Fenwick, Hamsterley; J. B. King, Blackhill; A. Brodie, T. Williams, and T. Hull, Consett; Henry Carss, Cutlers Hall; J. Brown, Allendale Cottages; J. Clark, Westwood; Rev G. Lord, Blackhill, &c.

The CHAIRMAN, prior to introducing the candidate, offered a few observations, wherein he recapitulated the numerous measures of reform which had been given to the country by the Liberal party, and he urged upon the electors to return Mr Jones to Parliament, in order that they would get further instalments of reform. (Cheers.)

Mr JONES, who met with a cordial reception, remarked that so far as he had been able to judge the constituency, by the opportunity afforded him of visiting the different districts in the Division, it gave him every encouragement, and would meet with a triumphant issue in the contest they were entering. (Cheers.) He believed that the electorate of North-West Durham, as well as in all other Divisions throughout the United Kingdom, ought to take a very stern and sober view of those momentous questions which would tend to promote the interest and welfare of the country at large. The Chairman had referred to some of the great measures or the landmarks which had been achieve by the exertions of the Liberal party, and he would ask them to take even but a short retrospect of history even for a single decade, and they would observe that all the grand achievements in the cause of social, political, and religious development had been brought about by the Liberal party. (Cheers.) If, on the other hand, they looked to what the work of the Conservative party had been in the past—not speaking as a party politician, but as a student of contemporary history—he would assert that every measure for the well-being of the community had received the persistent—open, covert, or otherwise—opposition of the Tories. (Cheers.) This was a historical fact that could not be controverted—it was the Liberals, and not the Conservatives, who had the interests of the country at heart. (Cheers.) Speaking in favour of free trade, Mr Jones explained that the Tory candidates, when appealing to different constituencies in support of fair trade, "trimmed" their opinions in order to appeal to the selfish and sordid interests of the various electors. For instance, in an agricultural community, they tried to win the farmers by favouring a tax upon foreign cattle; the ironworkers by advocating a tariff upon manufactured iron; suggesting a tax upon bottles, and so on. However, they were all arguing in favour of some tentative measures of Protection, retaliation, or whatever they liked to call it. There was not a single Conservative candidate, except Mr Ackroyd, who had the courage, as well as the folly, to say that they were actually in favour, as a matter of fact, of Protection. Mr Jones proceeded to criticise the theories propounded by Col. Wilbraham—quoted from the *Consett Guardian*—a paper, he said, which had given more accurate reports of his speeches (cheers)—and pointed out how absolutely fatuitous the principles of fair trade would be. Since the introduction of free trade, the wealth of the land had increased by leaps and bounds. Whereas the rates and taxes at present averaged 5s in the pound, prior to the Repeal of the Corn Laws they were as much as 20s in the pound, and in one particular town of Leeds, the rates reached the unparalleled sum of 52s in the pound. At that period, the people were starving, work was scarce, wages were low; and in the town of Leeds—on the authority of Mr Cobden (cheers)—the paupers stone heap amounted to £140,000. Was it right for any sane person, any honest politician, who had the interests of the country at heart, to suggest that they should revert to the old days of Protection? ("No.") The only way to coerce the United States of America to take the tax of her goods was to place an imposition upon food; but if England did so, it would seriously affect her trade with the United States, and he ventured to say there would be a complete revolution in this country. (Cheers.) In dwelling upon Church Disestablishment, the candidate stated that out of the wilderness of pamphlets and leaflets sent to him from all quarters, he had never been able to see that his statement respecting tithes (although not original) had been refuted; and he challenged anyone to controvert it. (Loud cheers.) He ridiculed the idea that there was a continuity of the Church of England before and after the Reformation, any more than there was a continuity between the Church and the Wesleyan, Baptist, or other Dissenting sects. There was a distinct schism of the Church of England from the Church of Rome in the reign of Henry VIII. (Cheers.) If he thought that by Disendowment of the Church of England, there should be any injury to the cause of religion, or any diminishing of the spiritual ministrations to the people, his own voice would not be raised up in favour of Disestablishment and Disendowment; but he firmly believed that the Church itself would benefit thereby. (Cheers.) He regretted that this question had stirred up religious rancour and hatred in the minds of a great number of Christians; but he hoped that in more calmer moments the people would arrive at the conclusion that Disestablishment was undoubtedly the best thing for the Church itself. (Cheers.) Mr Jones held that religion was too deeply seated in the minds of the people, and did not require State support and sanction to enable it to remain absolute in the hearts of the populace. (Applause.) He further denied that it was intended by the system of free education, to secularise the schools, inasmuch as the English Church, Roman Catholics, and Dissenting schools would still exist, by means of State aid, and continue to teach the doctrines of their faith. He sincerely sympathised with the Roman Catholic clergymen, who were labouring under some misapprehension in regard to free education. He certainly would not have argued in favour of education, if he thought it would abolish all religious instruction. (Applause.) The State contributed about seven-eighths towards the maintenance of their schools; and all they were agitating for was that the State should pay the remaining one-eighth, and thus save the expense, trouble, and annoyance of collecting the infinitisimal small amount received by school-pence. Such a scheme, he averred, would not increase the rates, taking the highest estimate, more than 1d in the pound; and he thought that no ratepayer would be so mean and selfish as to begrudge the extra 1d when it was applied towards elevating the educational interets of the children of this land. (Loud cheers.) In conclusion, he referred to Local Option (Mr Carss: "We'll disestablish the publicans"—laughter), and explained that while he did not pretend to make people sober by Act of Parliament, there being a great objection to allowing positive law to run ahead of the feeling of the community, still there was a growing desire amongst the people that the liquor traffic should be under local control. (Cheers.) He called upon his followers to give him all their support at the polling day, and observed that he had a little experience the previous night at Craghead of the absolute necessity of the voting being by ballot. He remarked that if the voter kept his own counsel, no one could ascertain how he had voted. He trusted the electors would do their duty, and return a Liberal member to Parliament for every constituency in the land. (Prolonged cheering.)

Mr BROWN, miner, in proposing a resolution expressing confidence in Mr Jones, dwelt upon the fact that that gentleman was an honest politician, and possessed a vast amount of information on politics in general. (Mr Carss: "He's well bred"—laughter.) Having perused the speeches of the Tory candidate, he maintained that Col. Wilbraham was not the proper man for that constituency. His views were so far behind the times that he ought to have been named "Abraham" instead of Wilbraham. (Roars of laughter.)

Mr CLARKE having seconded, Mr PIELE offered a few remarks in support of the motion. He said that Mr Jones clearly and distinctly enunciated his views; he was the best candidate they could have selected, and would have his (the speaker's) cordial support. He maintained that the Church Disestablishment question was been unfairly used for political purposes during this election, and he enquired in what condition the residents in this district would have been had it not been for the activity of Nonconformists long before the Church dreamt of extending its work in these obscure pit villages. (Applause.)

Mr HENRY CARSS supported the resolution, in a humorous address, which kept the auditory in roars of laughter; and was followed by the Rev G. LORD, who stated that having had a conversation with Col. Wilbraham on the subject of Church Disestablishment that day, the Conservative candidate had been brought to his way of thinking; and he almost believed that he had made a convert of the Colonel. (Laughter and loud cheers.)

The proposition was carried *nem. con.*, the company giving vent to ringing cheers.

### MEETING AT QUEBEC.

A meeting of electors was addressed in the School-room, Quebec, on Monday evening, by Mr Atherley Jones. The place was filled by about 500 persons. Mr W. Logan (Langley Park), acted as Chairman, being accompanied on the platform by Messrs E. Foster, Esh; P. Carling, Lintz; J. C. Raine, Cornsay; A. Browell, Geo. Benson, and J. Haswell, Hamsteels; J. Brodie, Shotley Bridge; Adam Brodie (election agent), Consett, &c.

In commencing, the CHAIRMAN said he had been a Liberal all his life, and he hoped to die a one. (hear.) They possessed in Mr Jones a worthy Liberal candidate, who would thoroughly respond to their feelings and aspirations. (Applause.) As a speaker, Col. Wilbraham was "nowhere" (in sporting phaseology) compared to Mr Jones; but the question at issue was, did Mr Jones fairly represent the views of the electors of this constituency? (Shouts of "Yes" and "No.") If so, then by all means let them accord their support to Mr Jones. (Continued cheers.)

Mr JONES, being greeted with long-sustained applause, at the outset said that there was a lying spirit abroad, misrepresenting the aspirations of the Liberal party, and no doubt many people had been influenced by these false assertions. He did not know whether there were any Irishmen present. (Voice on the platform: "There's one here"—laughter.) He hoped they would continue to attend the meetings of the two great political parties, as it was only by the united efforts of Irishmen that they would be enabled to arrive at a true solution of the Irish difficulty. (Cheers.) A manifesto had been issued by that honest and noble patriot, Mr Parnell (hear), and he had read that document with interest, and hailed it with the deepest satisfaction, because he found that Mr Parnell had discovered the true political horoscope of this election, and had found out which way to guage the minds of voters. His object being to hold the balance of parties in hand, he had come to the conclusion that the Liberal party would carry the day in Great Britain. (Cheers and a voice: "I think he's going to put Gladstone where O'Connor Power went the other night—through the window—laughter.) He (Mr Jones) did not know whether his Irish friends intended to vote for him or not, but at least they would believe that he was an honest man, and would grant him a fair hearing. (Cheers.) He had not attempted hitherto, nor did he intend to do so in the future, to catch votes from the Irish electors by making promises which might be soothing to them unless he was fully prepared to perform. Mr Parnell had come to the conclusion that in order to hold the balance between the two great political parties, that the Irish party, which he so ably leads and rules, ought to give their votes to the Conservatives rather than to the Liberals. He (Mr Jones) did not complain of that. He knew Mr Parnell to be a very astute and able man, and if he thought this course is likely to serve the cause of Ireland, he is acting perfectly within his right as leader in dictating to the Irish party. He hoped for his own part that he did not come under the ban of Mr Parnell (laughter); or even come under the category of those who made promises and did not intend to perform. There was a great deal of what Mr Parnell had said in his manifesto respecting the Liberal party, he would gladly and more strongly say of the Conservative party when occasion demands, therefore it was only a question properly of tactics. Having said so much, he (the speaker) did not want to try to set the Irish electors in the Division against the authority of Mr Parnell and his colleagues; he did not suppose that an humble and insignificant individual like himself could—even if he so desired—induce the members of the Irish party to abstain from following their leaders through what they say is right. At the same time, he claimed the privilege of a candidate to reason with the Irish electors, and by doing so, to reason with Mr Parnell himself. Bearing in mind the previous history and reputation of the Liberal party towards the Irish people, and speaking as an old and true friend to Ireland, he could not conceive a more fatuitous course in the long run could be pursued than by distrust of the Liberal party. (Cheers.) He said this because a great political change had lately come into being. He found that the people of England, in contradistinction to the upper classes in England, now possessed the control of Parliamentary representation of this country. The Irish electors should believe that their foes are not the people of England. Their foes in the past had been those interested clases for whom the maintenance of English supremacy in Ireland under its present conditions is of great value and moment. He would therefore say to the Irish electors there were now standing upon the various political platforms throughout the country many Liberals and Radicals who would really concede to Irishmen everything which justice and truth requires should be given to them, and he reckoned himself amongst these candidates. If elected, what did the Conservatives promise to do for them? They had been in the past the persistent opponents of the aspirations of Irishmen. (Voice: "Never coercion.") What! Never coercion! Really, he spoke with respect to that gentleman, but his voice did not sound like Celtic. (Laughter.) The very last Coercion Act presented for Ireland he very much deprecated; but he submitted the measure was the offspring of the Conservative party, and undertaken at the initiative of the leading Conservatives. (Cheers.) He would remind his interruptor that when the Conservative Administration resigned in 1880, Lord Beaconsfield wrote a manifesto to the Duke of Marlborough urging that exceptional and drastic measures of coercion should be applied towards Ireland. (Voice: "That's true.") Mr Gladstone declared, however, in his Midlothian speeches that he strenuously opposed the policy of coercion; but affirmed it was necessary to adopt conciliatory and pacific measures for Ireland. (Voice: "Shot and powder.") Mr Gladstone endeavoured to fulfil that promise by introducing a measure which would have been of incalculable benefit to the people of Ireland—the Compensation for Disturbances Bill. The Conservative party opposed this measure tooth and nail in the House of Commons; but Mr Gladstone's splendid majority succeeded in passing it in Lower House. However, the House of Lords threw the Bill out (voice: "They always do so"), apparently ignoring the fact that it was only just the Irish peasantry should receive compensation for any improvements made upon their farms. Mr Gladstone, Lord Granville, and every responsible Liberal politician throughout the country, warned the House of Lords that by so doing they had created an excited agitation and a revolutionary movement in Ireland, which would take all the efforts of the British Crown to subdue. The misery, suffering, and distress of the Irish peasantry at that time was unparalleled since the days of the great famine. The people rose in rebellion against their landlords and refused to pay their rents. True, every Irishman deprecated the isolated outrages, which were brought about by the rank injustice and the despotic course pursued by the landlords in Ireland. (Cheers and disapprobation.) Thus it was that the *habitues* of Dublin Castle, the Liberal party in Ireland, and he was sorry to say the weaker members of the Liberal party in England, and the whole of the Tory party, with a single exception, declared that Mr Gladstone acted in jeopardy to the Crown, he was hounded on by the Tory party to repress the struggle against the British Sovereignity; and he (Mr Jones) regretted to state that Mr Gladstone yielded (voice: "What a softy") to the noise and clamour of the opponents of Ireland. Subsequently, however, Mr Gladstone succeeded in passing, despite the persistent and fierce opposition of the Tories, the great Land Act (cheers), which Mr Parnell himself admitted to be an unspeakable boon to the people of Ireland. (Cheers.) The Irish question, however, ought to be looked at in a broad and comprehensive spirit, in accordance with the views of patriotism. The Liberal party had consistently granted to Ireland every measure of social, religious, moral, and political development which they had attained during the past 50 years (cheers and interruption), notwithstanding the persistent—nay extreme and violent—opposition of the Tory party and the Irish landlords. He was utterly justified in saying that the Liberals had been in the past the true friends of Ireland. (Voice: "With one exception: They put 1,200 men in prison without judge or jury.") Mr Jones explained that he did not side with the Liberal party in bringing in that Act; but it was a question as between Tories and Liberals, and the voices which were raised in favour of coercive measures for Ireland were the voices of the Conservative party. (Cheers.) Looking to the future, he would ask Irishmen if Col. Wilbraham had uttered a solitary syllable that could give them hopes of better things. (Voice: "Yes, in his manifesto.") He had carefully read Col. Wilbraham's speeches and address, and been unable to find even a small scintilla of promises in regard to Ireland. The gallant Colonel patted Irishmen on the back, and told them they were "good fellows," but he (Mr Jones) could "soft soap" them in the same way (loughter), and they could take it for granted he had done so. Further, he (Mr Jones) had repeatedly affirmed that he was prepared to concede to Ireland that which they are as a nation entitled to—the fullest measure of self-government compatiable with maintaining the integrity of the British Empire. (Loud cheers.) He did not believe that Mr Parnell or any of the responsible leaders of the Irish party, or even the majority of the Irish nation, demanded more. Irishmen were entitled to place their votes according to the dictates of their leaders; but there was a great responsibility resting upon every individual voter. He held it to be the greatest prerogative of every man—whether Englishmen or Irishmen—to vote according to their rights and consciences, and vote as they pleased for the candidate which they thought would best secure the course they loved, in spite of the dictates, menaces, or threats of anybody else. (Renewed cheers.) If Irishmen did not think he was honestly stating his claims, then let them vote for Col. Wilbraham, who will blindly follow the leadeship of Lord Randolph Churchill (hisses and cheers)—one of the greatest enemies to the Irish race. If they voted for the Conservative party, they would make a very bad bargain, and he wished them joy. (Laughter, and a voice: "We'll not get four years coercion out of five.") Mr Jones reminded his interrogator that there had been 30 Coercion Acts passed during as many years; therefore both parties came under the same condemnation. He had the most perfect confidence in the hands of the Irish electorate, feeling sure they would do what is honourable and just, according to their own conscience, rather than follow the dictates of those who could not see eye to eye with them. (At this point, considerable amusement was caused by an Irishman on the platform, who had repeatedly interrupted Mr Jones, leaving the room with the exclamation: "I'll gan hyem. I think I'se th' only ——ry in the hoose."—Mr Jones: I wish all the Tories were like you—laughter.) The candidate entered *in extenso* into the question of free trade as opposed to fair trade, maintaining that the principles of the Tory party were a huge imposture, and was nothing else but a little electioneering dodge to deceive the electors. (Cheers.) He concluded a lengthy and able speech by reference to local option, the land question, and free education, being vociferously applauded when he sat down.

Mr JONES, being asked from what other sources, in addition to tithes, clergymen received their stipends, explained a vast amount of money was derived from the property of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, representing a monetary value of £700,000; from estates, glebe lands, Queen Anne's Bounty, &c. A large proportion of private endowments were specifically given to the Church, and of course these could not be touched, any more than they could interfere with the property of the Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, or other Dissenting bodies. The property which the Church of England secured at the Reformation belonged actually to the Church of Rome. (Hear.)—Another questioner stated that Mr Jones had talked a good deal about the Irish vote, but had never said a word respecting the English vote. Was that of no consequence? Mr Jones replied that the Irish question was a most important subject, upon which all politicians ought to express their views. There is not a serious point involved in the English vote as there was in the Irish vote; and of course he took it for granted that he would receive the support of Englishmen. (Cheers.)—The old Irishman alluded to hereupon rose to ask a question, but was met with a storm of hisses, shouts, and yells. He made repeated attempts to put his query, but the audience refused to listen to him, under any consideration, despite the appeals of the chaiman and Mr Jones. After struggling for a few moments amid the deafening noise, the difficulty was solved by the individual stating his question privately to Mr Jones, which related to the State-maintenance of denominational schools, which the candidate said was embodied in his scheme for free education. (Cheers.)

Mr PEARSON proposed, and Mr J. HARTWELL seconded, a vote of confidence in Mr Jones, which Messrs BROWELL and P. CARLING supported, the last-named speaker describing his reasons for upholding Mr Jones, the chief being that the candidate was one of the few gentlemen who had (in response to a request issued by the Durham Miners' Federation Board) agreed, if elected, to vote for a measure making it compulsory for colliery owners to sink additional shafts in every pit, so as to ensure the greater safety of the miners. (Cheers.) It was, he said, asserted that Colonel Wilbraham was a gentleman possessing a "splendid bottom" (loud laughter); but it was impenetrable so far as the miners of Durham were concerned. (Applause.)

The resolution was cordially and unanimously approved by the audience, who signified their appreciation of the candidate by giving vent to stentorian cheers for Gladstone and Jones.

### LARGE MEETING AT TANFIELD.

On Tuesday night, a great public meeting of the electors was held in the School-room, Tanfield, in furtherance of the candidature of Mr Atherley Jones. Despite the inclement weather, a large body of miners met Mr Jones and his supporters at a considerable distance from the village, and relieving the horses from the carriage, drew it through the principal thoroughfaces to the place of meeting, accompanied by the Tanfield Lea Prize Brass Band (who kindly volunteered their services) playing "See the conquering hero" and "The girl I left behind me." The building was packed by an enthusiastic audience, who greeted the appearance of the candidate with ringing cheers, being in striking contrast to the reception accorded his opponent (Col. Wilbraham) a short while ago. In the absence (through indisposition) of Mr William Jenkins, J.P., of Consett Hall, Mr Wilson Ritson, West Stanley, occupied the chair, and remarked that as an old chartist, he was happy to see the views he advocated years ago had become law. (Cheers.)

Mr A. BRODIE read a letter from Mr Jenkins, regretting his inability to attend, owing to a severe cold. It was a great disappointment that he could not be with them that day, as it would have afforded him the greatest pleasure to have been with the Tanfield friends. He was sure Mr Jones would have their enthusiastic help (cheers), and he sincerely trusted one and all would strive to secure the return of the Liberal candidate. (Loud cheers.)

Mr JONES, who received a hearty and encouraging ovation, addressed the meeting from an elevated position standing upon a table. He went fully into the question of free trade as opposed to fair trade, and adversely criticised the theories of Col. Wilbraham, pointing out the fallacy of taxing wines, cigars, silks, and cattle coming from infected countries, simply utilising it as a fulcrum for inducing other nations to abolish protective tariffs on their goods. Mr Jones asserted that a lying spirit was abroad, forcing him to waste valuable time in answering caluminaries and misrepresentations heaped upon him by the Tory party. Supposing the working classes got higher wages, and were compelled to pay more for their commodities and necessaries of life, it did not take a very elaborate argument to show that people would not benefit thereby. The whole question laid in a nutshell. In advocating free education, Mr Jones challenged anyone to point out a single passage either in his published address or speeches, wherein he declared—as Col. Wilbraham avers—that he would divorce religion from elementary instruction. Nothing was further from his thoughts. What he really advocated was that the State should maintain all schools, denominational or Board, without interfering with the religious tenets taught therein. (Cheers.) After correcting certain misrepresentations regarding Church Disestablishment, Mr Jones again reverted to the Irish question, humorously remarking that he was not amongst the five favoured candidates who had received (according to that day's *Newcastle Chronicle*) Mr Parnell's "apostolic benediction." (Loud laughter.) He gathered the reason why the Irish voters were to support four out of these five candidates was because they opposed coercion in Ireland in the last Parliament; but Mr Jones considered it rather hard that those gentlemen who, like himself, strongly opposed coercion, but had never been in Parliament, should be included in the category of the condemned. (Voice: "There would have been five if you'd been there." Laughter.) Doubtless there would. (Cheers.) Mr Parnell had poured forth anathemas upon the Liberal party, who had done very dreadful things. (Laughter.) That was true to some extent. Mr Parnell, when obtaining the balance of parties in the House of Commons, would upset Mr Gladstone's Government one day, and Lord Salisbury's the next. (Laughter.) He would keep Parliament in a state of infernal terror, that he would get exactly what he wanted. (Laughter and cheers.) Mr Jones asserted that Mr Parnell had committed a grave error, as the two great parties in the State would never tolerate a small minority to play at "Shuttlecock and battledor" with them—to say whether a ministry should remain in office or not. (Cheers.) He would candidly tell Mr Parnell that the country would not suffer such a state of things to go on. (Cheers.) It is not consonant with the spirit of human nature. Speaking in sober judgment, Mr Parnell had acted fatally and erroneously in regard to Ireland. The Liberals had the good of Ireland at heart, and were prepared to grant to Ireland what its leaders were demanding—a comprehensive scheme of self-government. (Prolonged cheering.)

Examined as to whether he would vote for an old man and his wife, upon entering the Workhouse, being compelled to hire apart, Mr Jones said the temporary separation of a young man and his wife was bad enough to bear; but the total separation of an old couple on entering the Workhouse was the grossest injustice. (Cheers.) He would go even further; he hoped the tendency of Parliament would be to thoroughly overhaul the present Poor Law System, and to abolish workhouses altogether, as he believed them to be demoralising and pauperising institutions. (Cheers.) He was opposed to property qualifications making persons eligible for election on Boards of Guardians and other public bodies; and was in favour of every encouragement being placed in the powers of those scholars who displayed exceptional merit and ability, so that they might rise up solely through his own efforts, instead of depending upon their relatives and friends. The Royal family literally fulfilled the scriptural aphorism of "increasing and multiplying" (laughter), and although it was impossible to reduce the number of Princes and Princesses, still he was in favour of curtailing the expenses of Royalty. Of course, the country ought to support the reigning King or Queen; but he was not in favour of grants and dowrys being made to their offspring, and he believed a change would be made. (Cheers.) Mr Jones was asked by an inquisitive gentleman to give his full Christian surname and he did so in a jocular manner, producing much applause. The candidate was also requested, if returned, to put a question to the Home Secretary asking the reason why the Vicar of Tanfield would not allow the Tanfield Lea Prize Band go to his house, seeing that it has been described in the local newspaper (the *Consett Guardian*) as occupying a very high position, and was the best band in the district. (Laughter and cheers.)—Mr Jones rejoined that he had nothing to do with a purely local dispute, and with the permission of the Chairman,

The Rev. T. H. ARCHDALL answered the question. He remarked that the bandsmen knew very well that he was one of the original promoters and greatest supporters of the band. (Cheers.) He objected to the band however, entering his house when he was away from home, as some of the members once took the liberty of entering his kitchen and dancing with the servant girls (roars of laughter). Although he was in favour of free trade, and liked to get as many fees as he possibly could, still he did not approve of such schemes being worked out in his own kitchen (laughter), and preferred that they should do their sweethearting elsewhere (more laughter). The Vicar then offered a personal explanation, without trenching upon politics, answering some of a series of questions put (during his absence) at a Conservative meeting, relative to Saturday and Sunday funerals, taking coffins into the Church, selling grave spaces, charging double fees, &c.

An expression of confidence in Mr Jones was proposed by Mr WM. ARMSTRONG, seconded by Mr T. SIMMONS, and supported by Mr WM. BULMER, who said that this was not a struggle between Mr Jones and Col. Wilbraham, but a contest between Mr Gladstone's and Lord Salisbury's Governments—(cheers). The resolution was crrried without the slightest opposition, amid hearty cheers.

### MEETING AT TANTOBIE.

On Thursday se'nnight, the Co-operative Hall, Tantobie, was crowded to excess on the occasion of the visit of Col. Wilbraham. Mr Henry Greener presided, supported by Messrs E. J. Walker, Geo. Hobson, W. Dickinson, J. Fairley, E. Wardle, W. Stephenson, J. Heckels, J. Gibson, W. Welsh, J. Chaytor, and others.

The CHAIRMAN, who was received with applause, commented upon the good hearing accorded Col. Wilbraham at other meetings, and hoped that one would not prove an exception. They had lately had power put into their hands which they would afterwards either regret or rejoice as to the use they had made of it, but after hearing Colonel Wilbraham, they would agree with him that he was the man to represent them in Parliament. ("No," and applause.) Well, they could hear and judge for themselves, and he hoped a fortnight hence they would place him at the head of the poll. (Applause and dissent.)

Col. WILBRAHAM, who was applauded on rising, after expressing pleasure at seeing so large an audience, said he knew he was rather treading in the enemy's camp, but he knew they were willing to listen to reason. He would lay his views before them, and if they did not approve of his opinions they could vote against him; but if, on the other hand, they did approve of them, then they ought to record their vote in his favour. (Loud applause.) He believed they would listen patiently to both sides of the question, and though they did not agree with him, they would allow that it is possible that men should take a different view of things. (Hear.) Mr Jones had spoken at Tantobie, and many were inclined to agree with him; but his views were perhaps more advanced that the people liked, therefore some districts were more in his favour and some more in Mr Jones's favour. The decision rested with the majority of the electors in the Division. (Applause.) A gentleman remarked that the Tories did not give the Franchise, but he dared to say they would allow that when Lord Beaconsfield gave the present Franchise to the boroughs, in 1867, he did undoubtedly say that it would soon have to be extended to the counties; therefore, it has been in the minds of the Conservatives to give it, though they have not been able to do so in consequence of the Liberal party being longer in office than the Conservatives. But they need not make a point about it, because Lord Salisbury and Mr Gladstone put their heads together to settle the Redistribution Bill, and that is a very important point for them, because the Franchise Bill would not have done them the benefit it has without it. (Hear and applause.) On the old system, there would only have been four members for this county; but now, owing to the Redistribution Bill, they had eight different constituencies, each returning one member. He (the speaker) did not pretend to say that Mr Jones was altogether wrong and that he was altogether right; and it is a question as to which preponderates with the people that will tell; but he would say that, in speaking to them, he had no wish to misrepresent anything that had been said by the Radical section, and he hoped, on the other hand, they would not misrepresent anything he had to say. (Hear and applause.) Speaking on Free Trade, and giving statistics, Colonel Wilbraham said he did not wish to lay this before them from a party point of view, but it ought to make them pause and see what is best. He did not wish to advocate anything but free trade, but they ought to think about it, and try to bring about free trade which they had not had yet. (Applause.) Speaking of the payment of army chaplains, the Colonel observed that they are paid just as any other professions are renumerated, and the question is not connected with the Church of England. Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, or others, if there are a sufficient number of their respective denominations a minister is engaged, and they are paid alike, each so much per hundred men. (Applause.) In conclusion, the Colonel thanked his hearers for listening so attentively, and he left it with them to consider whether his views met with their approval. (Continued applause.)

After answering a number of questions, a vote of thanks was moved and seconded, but a vote of confidence was wanted by the Liberals, and there was a roar of laughter caused by a miner inviting the audience to "leuk alang the platform—every yen a' them hes a Tory feyce."

Mr E. WARDLE rose to move, with his Tory fate, a vote of confidence, which he had far greater pleasure in doing than moving a vote of thanks. (Applause.)

Mr G. HOBSON: And here's another Tory face begs to second that. (Laughter and applause.)

The amendment, in Mr Jones's favour, was moved and seconded by Messrs ROBSON and HARDIE respectively, and carried by an overwhelming majority amidst cheers for both candidates.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, bringing to a close an orderly meeting.

### MAGNIFICENT MEETING AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

### SPEECHES BY MR BOOTH, COLONEL WILBRAHAM, AND SIR MATTHEW W. RIDLEY.

On Friday evening, there was a large and enthusiastic gathering in the Temperance Hall, Shotley Bridge. The Hall was packed long before the time appointed for commencing, and the audience employed the interval in rounds of cheers for the Conservative leaders and Colonel Wilbraham, who was loudly cheered on approaching the Hall. The chair was occupied by Mr John Booth (Chairman of the Conservative Association, North-West Durham), supported by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, including:—Sir M. W. Ridley (Conservative candidate for Hexham Division); Messrs J. P. Brutton, M. Carr, W. Dickinson, E. J. Walker, J. W. Walton-Wilson, J. Lax, J. Collinson, F. Priestman, sen., R. L. Armstrong, E. Balleny, E. Dixon, R. Murray, W. Shell, W. Shell, jun., G. Siddle, M. Adamson, T. Whidney, J. Murray, T. Charlton, P. Osborne, J. Lovatt, J. Fairlamb, J. B. Lazenby, T. Gledstone, J. Heslop, Dickinson Taylor, J. J. Harrison, T. Siddle, J. Thirlwell, T. Clark, — Gibb, M. Richley, C. W. Balleny, J. Ilderton, R. Town, G. Freek, A. Houliston; Rev J. Wilson (Shotley); Rev G. H. Ross-Lewin; also Mrs Wilbraham, Mrs E. J. Walker, Mrs W. Dickinson, Miss Riley, Mrs J. W. Walton-Wilson, Miss Wilson, Miss Renwick, Miss Featherstonhaugh, Miss Watson, Mrs R. Murray, and others.

The CHAIRMAN, who on rising was loudly cheered, said they would not consider it out of place seeing there are so many ladies present, that he should wish them welcome (cheers), and he hoped the day would soon be here when they would have the ladies exercising the suffrage, and not taking a passive part only in the elections. (Cheers.) It is almost unnecessary for him in the village which has so long been Col. Wilbraham's home, to ask for him a fair hearing. (Cheers.) He had addressed over twenty meetings in various parts of North-West Durham, and his opinions are pretty well understood. (Hear.) On Wednesday last, he (the Chairman) had the honour of presiding at the meeting at Consett, and they would not readily forget the enthusiastic reception he received (Cheers.) He was sure that in Shotley Bridge they were not behind the men of Consett in intelligent appreciation of what should be the political opinions of the man who is to be sent to represent them in Parliament. (Cheers; a voice: "He's sure to walk in.") They had heard Colonel Wilbraham tell them that the present system of free trade is not satisfactory to him, and he was quite sure it is not satisfactory to the British workmen — (Cheers) — how Col. Wilbraham wishes for perfect free trade, and having the markets opened to the British manufacturer and workmen. He need hardly remind that intelligent audience that the population of India is now five times larger than the population of America, and if they could have India and other parts of our colonies opened out and become markets for British goods, we should not have to complain of depression of trade. (Cheers.) Col. Wilbraham is not prepared to tax corn, meat, or food, it is the furthest thing in his thoughts—he is absolutely a free trader; but there is something more important even than food, and that is work. (Cheers.) For if they had not work they could not have wages or nothing wherewith to purchase food. (Cheers.) It is no use the Liberal party dangling the cheap loaf in front of the British workmen: they wanted the cheap loaf and more wages to buy it. (Cheers.) It seemed to him that the free trade policy of their political opponent is a "half truth." He would not use the forcible language of Lord Iddesleigh, but a half truth in connection with free trade is false, and cannot be relied on. (Cheers.) Why are the Radical party so deeply opposed to the Royal Commission which was the very first act of the Conservative Government to call into being? It embraced men of all shades of opinion, and they were appointed for the purpose of finding out a remedy for this depression in trade; but he was afraid that the real objection is that the Commission may find out that the Radical party and many members of the Liberal party had been long labouring under erroneous views. (Cheers.) He earnestly hoped and believed they would find a remedy, and probably it will lie in the direction alluded to—in finding out in various parts of our colonies a market for British goods. If they could send goods there, and receive produce from them, they would soon convince the American that true free trade is the only proper policy. (Cheers.) Col. Wilbraham had thought deeply upon this subject, and his are views for the benefit of Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen. (Cheers.) On the question of education, our friend—he did not decline to call him such, because personally he had great regard to him, although politically he was hostile to him—Mr Jones (hooting)—they could always separate a man from his opinion, and treat his name with respect—is in favour of free education, but Col. Wilbraham takes a more just view of education, and will relieve those who cannot afford to pay (cheers), but it should not be free to those who can afford to pay. Our party would like to have education, which is paid for and not provided by the spoliation of our National Church, but he would say—"Let us provide scholarships for those who show exceptional ability, and let the children of the poorer classes have the same advantage as those of the wealthier class, and let the people of England have the benefit of their ability." (Cheers.) The land question he might take some little credit of knowing something about—having been concerned with land about 25 or 30 years—and he was sure Col. Wilbraham would not mislead them. He was asked at Consett if he was prepared to give what the Liberal candidate is supposed to have promised—viz., three acres of land and a cow, and he safely promised that if the Liberal candidate was prepared to make that offer, he would give six acres and two cows. (Cheers and laughter.) They had heard a good deal of the law of primogeniture and entail which is to do so much good, but if a man wishes his land to go to his eldest son, all he would have to do would be to make a will. If you say a man shall not do so, then you are interfering with the liberty of the subject and cease to be true Liberals—a man has a right to leave it as he likes, and the only effect of the abolition of the law would be to make a few more wills necessary than at present. (Cheers.) The Church, he believed, is the rock on which the Liberal party had split, and which is now their opportunity. (Hear.) Mr Gladstone clearly sees this, and when he went to Midlothian his first object was to preach unity to the Liberal party, but he was afraid, as in Egypt, so in Midlothian he was "too late." (Cheers.) Col. Wilbraham will not confiscate the possessions that really belong to the Church for free education or anything else. Whatever Mr Gladstone's opinion may be on this subject, he has not the courage of his convictions—he will not say that the Church should be Disestablished or that it should not be, but he says there is something in the dim future with which he will have on concern. In his manifesto he speaks of the English Church as a great institution—its roots extending and permeating through the length and breadth of the land, and of the State being left a lacerated and bleeding mass, and that it will be a difficult job to bring the Church down. One can almost imagine Mr Gladstone contemplating one of his oaks axe, in hand, but they should rather have expected him to use the words of the song—

"I will touch not a single bow,
In youth it sheltered me,
And why break it now?"

But this is not the language of Mr Gladstone, and as far as he is concerned, they would gain nothing from his influence or the extreme Radicals which will prop up his Government should he be returned to power again. Give Col. Wilbraham a fair hearing, and on the 3rd December vote for him early. (Continued cheering.)

Col. WILBRAHAM, who received a most flattering reception, said: Looking around and seeing so many familiar faces makes me feel how thoroughly I am at home to-night. (Cheers.) I think I have been abroad, in other parts of the Division, and now on my return, I find a kindly welcome (cheers), and it is very much more pleasant to find that you are liked at home than to be well received abroad and not receive a kindly welcome on returning home. (Cheers.) I have now a feeling, as I said before, of great responsibility at having undertaken to do what I have, but most of you know exactly the circumstances under which I came out and the object; therefore, I beg you to forgive any shortcomings in me, and grant me an indulgent hearing. (Cheers.) It is to me quite a sufficient reward, even if I am defeated, to receive your kind wishes and expressions of good feeling which you have shown towards me, and which I had no idea existed for me. Several of my friends say I am not going to be beaten. (Voices: "Never," "You're sure to walk in." Cheers.) Every day seems to improve my chance, though I cannot say I want to prolong this agony, but I believe that I will be at the head of the poll. (Cheers.) My adversary has told a good many of the electors he is afraid that I know nothing, but I think I know just enough of this constituency to win by a head. (Cheers.) There were undoubtedly many questions about which I was not posted when I came first before the public—many technical questions which a man might not know—and I am not ashamed to say I did not know, and preferred taking time to consider and then answer (cheers), which to my mind is infinitely preferable to giving an evasive answer satisfactory to no one. (Voice: "That's right; look before you leap." Cheers.) I won't take a leap in the dark. (Cheers.) Having spoken so many times on the subjects of free education and

*(Continued on 6th Page.)*

## Business Announcements.


THIRTEENTH YEAR OF ATTENDING CONSETT.

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

ESTABLISHED 1830.

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

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

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YOU SHOULD SEE THE SPLENDID

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PRIVATE FAMILIES, DRESSMAKERS,

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WEDNESDAYS AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

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## MAGNETIC BELTS,

For Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Liver Complaints, &c.

LUNG INVIGORATORS for all Bronchial and Lung Complaints.

CHEST PROTECTORS for Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, &c.

KNEE CAPS for Sore and Weak Knees. SOLES for Cold Feet.

SPINE BANDS, WRISTLETS, ANKLETS, GLOVES, &c.

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

CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

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

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

Mr D. Lamont. GEORGE PRINGLE.

"IT HAS COMPLETELY CURED ME."

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

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

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

Mr D. Lamont. C. W. MASON.

SEVERE INJURY TO THE SPINE.

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

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

Mr. D. Lamont. JOHN SURTEES.

KNEE CAP FOR PAINS IN THE KNEE.

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

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

Mr. D. Lamont. JOHN GILLIS.

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

☞ CALL OR WRITE FOR PAMPHLET. GRATIS AND POST FREE.

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AGENT FOR CONSETT:—Mr. THOMAS MILNER, Chemist.

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


WHAT DISESTABLISHMENT WOULD INVOLVE.

A WARNING ADDRESS by the BISHOP OF DURHAM, at the ANNUAL MEETING of the CHURCH DEFENCE INSTITUTION. Price, 1d. Copies should be ordered at once from the Office of the Institution, 9, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.

JOHN RALPH, General Secretary.

139v H. G. DICKSON, Clerical Secretary.


JOHN FREEK,

GROCER AND PROVISION DEALER,

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

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

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MANY PUPILS from this School have passed in Honours the Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham Local Examinations, Trinity College of Music, &c.

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SAVED! SAVED!! SAVED!!!

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DIRT, DISEASE, AND HARD WORK, BY HARRISON'S

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## Public Notices.

MR. STEAD'S IMPRISONMENT.

PETITIONS in favour of SOCIAL PURITY and Mr. STEAD'S RELEASE are lying for Signature at the following places:—

Mr. W. ELLIOTT'S Office, New Town Hall, Consett.

Messrs. FOSTER BROS., Front Street, and Middle Street, Consett.

Mr. M. CLEMINSON'S, Middle Street, Consett.

Mr. JOHN LOWE'S, 1, Medomsley Road, Consett.


STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.

A SPLENDID MUSICAL BOX TO BE GIVEN AWAY TO EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER.

THE BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL ART UNION, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, in order to encourage the public taste for the musical art, have made arrangements whereby every reader of this paper will be supplied with a handsome BOHEMIAN MUSICAL BOX, capable of playing eight or more airs. The tunes are various and well selected, and the box itself is an article strongly made and beautifully polished. As this is a genuine presentation, it will only last for three weeks, and the distribution will be finally and positively closed.

No box will be sent without this bond, cut from the paper, and applicants will please state at the same time whether married or single. The B.M.A.U. only possesses a limited number of boxes, so it is calculated some will have to be refused. To ensure safe package, free carriage, and to pay expenses for advertising, &c., a sum of 2s 3d, must be forwarded with the bond by P.O.O., or 29 stamps, or two boxes will be sent for 4s. Post Office Orders payable at Sparkbrook to W. JAMES.

CONSETT GUARDIAN.

The Birmingham Musical Art Union will send one Bohemian Musical Box to the under-mentioned address free.

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W. JAMES, Sparkbrook, Birmingham.

It must be distinctly understood that this box is not automatic 382v


## Public Notices.

NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Mr. L. A. ATHERLEY-JONES' CANDIDATURE

PERSONS willing to LEND their CARRIAGES or TRAPS, for the purpose of Conveyance of aged or infirm persons to the Poll, are requested to communicate at once with

ADAM BRODIE, F.S.A., Election Agent.

Town Hall, Consett, Nov. 27th, 1885. 401v

THE NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

GENERAL ELECTION, 1885.

MR. L. A. ATHERLEY-JONES

WILL

ADDRESS THE ELECTORS

AS FOLLOWS:—

BURNOPFIELD, Saturday, Nov. 28th, at 7 p.m.

STANLEY, Monday, November 30th, at 7 p.m.

CONSETT, Tuesday, December 1st, at 6·30 p.m.

WHITE-LE-HEAD, Wednesday, December 2nd, at 6 p.m.

ADAM BRODIE, F.S.A.,

Consett, Nov. 29th, 1885. Election Agent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I am, gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

L. A. ATHERLEY JONES.

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

NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

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

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

Together with a strong working Committee in each Polling District.

ADAM BRODIE, F.S.A.,

Town Hall, Consett, Election Agent.
September 24th. 1885 122v

## Public Notices.

NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

GENERAL ELECTION, 1885.

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

(Signed), ADAM BRODIE, F.S.A.

317v Consett.

NOTH-WEST DURHAM ELECTION, 1885.

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

Dated this 7th day of November, 1885.

JOHN BOOTH LAZENBY,

Solicitor,

40, Westgate Road, Newcastle.

GENERAL ELECTION.

ANY Person having CONVEYANCES TO LEND, or are willing to render assistance on the Polling Day, are requested to communicate with any of the following Gentlemen:—

Mr. E. J. WALKER, Shotley Bridge.
" R. MURRAY, Benfieldside.
" R. REED, Lintz Colliery.
" W. JOHNSON, Stanley.
" J. J. THOMPSON, Lanchester.

J. B. LAZENBY, Colonel Wilbraham's Election Agent.

Blackhill, Nov. 27th, 1885. 400v

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION OF DURHAM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. B. WILBRAHAM.

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

GENERAL ELECTION, 1885.

NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

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

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

(Signed) JOHN BOOTH LAZENBY.

Election Agent.

Dated November 12th 1885.


JOHN CRAWFORD,

AGRICULTURAL VALUER & FURNITURE AUCTIONEER,

25, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

Business done promptly, and on reasonable terms.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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


## Public Notices.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

ON SATURDAY, Nov. 28th, an AFTERNOON EXCURSION TRAIN will leave Consett, at 1·45 p.m. (with Bookings from Knitsley, Lanchester, &c.), for SUNDERLAND. See Bills. 383v

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL IN THE TYNEMOUTH AQUARIUM.

ON Wednesday, December 2nd, an AFTERNOON EXCURSION TRAIN will leave Consett at 2 p.m. (with bookings from Shotley Bridge, Ebchester, &c.) for NEWCASTLE and TYNEMOUTH. See Bills. 359v


# T. H. BATCHELOR

22, MIDDLE ST., CONSETT,

FOR HIGH-CLASS TAILORING,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

BLACK DRESS SUITS.

☞ OUR READY-MADE DEPARTMENT, NOW FULL OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR WINTER TRADE.

WARM OVERCOATS.

THICK MUFFLERS.

COMFORTABLE UNDERWEAR,

387v SUITS, SHIRTS, &c., &c.


ST. AIDAN'S CHURCH, BLACKHILL.

THIS CHURCH WILL BE

CONSECRATED FOR DIVINE SERVICE,

BY THE

LORD BISHOP OF DURHAM,

ON

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7th, 1885, at 10·45 a.m.,

When a Sermon will be Preached by the BISHOP.

In order to secure seats for the Mission Room Congregation and Subscribers to the Church Building Fund, Admission will be by Ticket. When these have been supplied, other applicants will receive tickets in the order of application. Tickets may be obtained from the Churchwardens—Messrs. THOMPSON SIDDELL and WILLIAM TILLEY, Blackhill, or from Rev. T. J. STOREY.

THERE WILL ALSO BE

A PUBLIC LUNCHEON,

IN THE

SONS OF TEMPERANCE HALL, BLACKHILL,

AT 1·45 P.M.

TICKETS, 3s. each, can be obtained of the Rev. T. J. STOREY, or Mr. JOHN MOON, Cemetery Road, Blackhill.

☞ Application for Tickets for the Luncheon should be made BEFORE FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4TH.

EVENING SERVICE will be held in the Church at 7·30. p.m. PREACHER: THE

VEN. H. W. WATKINS, D.D.,

Archdeacon of Durham and Canon Residentiary.

ALL SEATS FREE.

A COLLECTION will be made at each Service on behalf of the Building Fund.

ST. AIDAN'S CHURCH, BLACKHILL.

GRAND

CHRISTMAS TREE,

SALE OF WORK,

TEA PARTY,

AND

MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENT,

IN THE

AGRICULTURAL HALL, BLACKHILL,

☞ WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16th, 1885. ☜

## Sales by Auction.

By Messrs. Nicholson and Murray.

ROYAL AUCTION MART, BENFIELDSIDE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, 1885

14 Fat Cattle.
130 Fat Sheep.
12 to 15 Cows.
Store Cattle, numbers uncertain.
Calves, &c.
40 Bags of Prime Onions.
20 Bags of Potatoes.
A quantity of Fat Turkeys, Chickens, &c.
1 Turnip Pulper, nearly new.
1 Sheep Hayrack.
2 Wheelbarrows.
A large quantity of Scanther, &c.

Sale at One o'clock.

398v NICHOLSON & MURRAY, Auctioneers.

JOHN SWINBURN MURRAY,

AGRICULTURAL VALUER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

ROYAL AUCTION MART, BENFIELDSIDE.

By Mr. George R. Hobson.

CATCHGATE AUCTION MART.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2nd, 1885

Present entries—

30 Fat Shearling Sheep.
5 Steers.
5 Heifers.
4 Cows, Calved and to Calve.
1 Cream-coloured Pony, 6 years old, 14 h.h., quiet, a good worker in all yokes.
1 Grey Pony, 13½ h.h., 8 years old, quiet, a good worker.
6 Store Pigs.
2 Riding Saddles, almost new.
A Consignment of Good Hams.

Further Entries respectfully solicited.

Sale Offices, Catchgate, Lintz Green. 397v

GEORGE R. HOBSON,

AUCTIONEER & VALUER.

OFFICES:—

CATCHGATE, VIA LINTZ GREEN. 220v

By Mr. A. Phillipson.

Excellent House Property for Sale.

MR. A. PHILLIPSON, favoured with instructions from Mr. WM. DAGLISH, will offer for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr. GEORGE BROWN'S, Railway Inn, Consett, on Wednesday Evening, December 9th, 1885, at Seven o'clock, all that valuable Freehold DWELLING-HOUSE of Three Rooms, with good Pantry, Yard, and Outbuildings, being No. 46, Sherburn Terrace, Consett, and occupied by Mr. STURDY, who will show the Property.

The House is pleasantly situated, in capital condition, well Let, and will offer a rare opportunity to working-men to make a safe and profitable investment.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. W. DAGLISH, or to the AUCTIONEER, Dipton. 402v


CHEAP EMIGRATION.

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

Liverpool to America, £3 15s. and £4, by the best Lines.

To Australian Colonies at the Lowest Rates.

For reliable information, apply to

269u A. PHILLIPSON, Auctioneer, Dipton.

☞ JOSEPH OLEY,

THE AGRICULTURAL AUCTIONEER AND VALUER,

10, WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.


## Sales by Auction.

By Mr. J. Vickers.

TOW LAW AUCTION MART.

MONDAY FIRST, NOVEMBER 30th, 1885.

Entries forward—

12 Dairy Cows and Heifers.
4 Geld Cows.
10 Store Cattle, various ages.
7 Fat Cattle.
100 Fat Sheep.
20 B.F. Ewes, been with Leicester Tup.
Draught Horse, 8 years old, 16·2 h.h.
Do. Aged.
1 Dozen New Iron Hames, &c.
Finger Calves, Poultry, &c.

Entries to day of Sale.

Sale at 12·30.

J. VICKERS, Auctioneer.

Partridge Close, Tow Law. 391v

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

Postal address—ADAM BRODIE & ROBERT JOHN BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett.

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

SALES BY AUCTION OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, and SADDLERY, EVERY TUESDAY, at Two o'clock.

Entries respectfully Solicited.

A. T. CROW, Auctioneer.

JOHN PEEL, Proprietor.

## Business Announcements.


SAFETY BICYCLES! SAFETY BICYCLES!

THE Latest Novelty in Safety Bicycles is the—"NORTHERN,"

Manufactured by the NORTH OF ENGLAND BICYCLE Co., 44, High Bridge, Newcastle. Send for Price List FREE. Second-hand Bicycles from £2 0s. 0d.

NOTE.—We are Clearing out our present Stock to make room for our New Humber Pattern Tandem and Cropper Tricycles. 377v

THE NEW

COAL & STONE BORING MACHINE

From 20s. and 25s. each, complete with Drills.

Also, BURY'S & HARDY'S PATENT STEEL PICKS and SHAFTS, DRILLS, JUMPERS, and STEMMING GEAR, Wholesale and Retail at

THOMAS BOSTON'S,

NUN STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

THE CONSETT AND DISTRICT PERMANENT

BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY,

TOWN HALL, CONSETT.

☞ SHARES MAY BE TAKEN ANY DAY.

Advances made on Freehold or Copyhold Property repayable as arranged, or for fixed periods.

428u ADAM BRODIE, F.S.A., Secretary.

GLENDENNING'S INVALID PORT

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

THE MOST SUITABLE WINE

FOR

SICK PERSONS AND INVALIDS.

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

W. GLENDENNING,

WINE MERCHANT,

9, GRAINGER STREET, NEWCASTLE.

FRIGERIO & POWER,

45, GRAINGER STREET,

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,

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

☞ GENUINE PURE WINES

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

14s., 16s., 18s., 20s., and 24s. per Dozen Bottles.

Also, a Special Nourishing Port at 30s. Carriage Paid on 12 Bottles and upwards. 579u

MOST MONEY LENT

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

J. & E. WILSON'S,

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

12, PILGRIM STREET

FOUR DOORS BELOW BLACKETT STREET),

PRIVATE ENTRANCE: FIRST SIX DOORS IN HIGH FRIAR LANE,

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

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

HIGH CLASS DENTISTRY.

MR. T. C. CAMPBELL

SURGEON DENTIST,

8, GRAINGER STREET,

NEWCASTLE.

☞ ARTIFICIAL TEETH AT REASONABLE PRICES.

COMPLETE UPPER OR LOWER SET

From 30s. to £4 10s.

PARTIAL SETS OR SINGLE TEETH

From 3s. to 10s. per Tooth.

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

Teeth painlessly extracted by the aid of Nitrous Oxide Gas.

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

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

DRUGS AND PATENT MEDICINES AT STORE PRICES.

"ROBERTS,"

1, NEW BRIDGE STREET, AND

97, CLAYTON STREET,

NEWCASTLE.

DRUGS AND PATENT MEDICINES AT STORE PRICES. 373v

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

### SPECIAL ELECTION EDITION OF THE *CONSETT GUARDIAN.*

Next Wednesday afternoon—the day previous to the polling for North-West Durham—a SPECIAL EDITION of the *Guardian* will be published about four o'clock, giving full reports of local election meetings up to date; also containing results of polls throughout the country announced that day, specially telegraphed. The price will be ONE HALFPENNY.

☞ Newsagents are desired to forward orders for Special Edition as early as possible.

The ORDINARY EDITION will be issued, as usual, on Friday afternoon, giving full details of the polling and the result of the contest, providing the poll is declared in time on Friday; as well as the latest election and general news.

### EDITORIAL NOTICES.

A large batch of letters, appertaining to the Parliamentary Election, will be published in our Special Edition on Wednesday.

# The Consett Guardian

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27TH, 1885.

## JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

[BY "INCEDO."]

The district butchers are seemingly on the war-path. Every man his own butcher is an order of things that suits them badly; and with the view of clipping the wings of the new comers the cry of illegality has been raised, and the question is now in pickle, pending the judgment of the legal adviser in ordinary to the Benfieldside Local Board. It appears that certain long-headed individuals, wishful in these dull times to live as cheap as possible, have been wicked enough to attend the Benfieldside Auction Mart and purchase real live sheep which they are charged with putting to death in an obscure yard or yards. The legal machinery has been put in motion so that the evil may be removed and the sheep killed decently and in order. Macaulay asserts that the Puritans hated bear-baiting, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the people; and the motives of those pulling the strings in this instance are well enough understood. The question is one, however, that is sure to command a deal of public attention; and the Board did well to keep its own council on the point. If the people have made up their minds to slay their own beef and mutton, they will likely have a reason for so acting; and as they are at no pains to conceal their motives, the fewer impediments thrown in their way the better. Butchers are not the first men in the world who have found their occupation gone, and he is the wise man who adapts himself to circumstances. That is the secret of success, and the man who is either too proud or too stubborn to so direct his footsteps will speedily be left behind by the tide.

The very name of Workhouse savours of poverty and its attendant shadows, but if the Rev F. W. Glyn gets his own way the inmates of the Big House at Lanchester will presently be about as well off as worshippers outside that spacious house of refuge. The rev gentleman asks the Guardians to provide a kist o' whistles of some sort for use in the services conducted in the House. This, he thinks, would tend to render the services more interesting than they at present are. There can obviously be no doubt on that score; for as the attendance at prayers is not left to the inmates, it cannot be said of them as Pope said of the people in his day—

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

The Guardians have not committed themselves on the point, but very adroitly fence about, and then pop another question. Very good, Mr Glyn. They are going to consult you, sir, with the view of ascertaining the exact musical requirements of your curious congregation. Very complimentary, indeed; and had you, sir, been a paid servant of the Board the members thereof would not have gone out of their way to have taken you into their confidence. There are some good men on the Board, and from what I know of them I do not think that the application will meet with much opposition. Few men would stand in the way of granting so moderate a request, but much will depend whether the paupers about Stanhope or Sedgefield, or some other quarter have the privilege of music before and after prayer. Some people hinge a deal upon precedent, but in instances such as that under notice, where a few pounds would sweeten and enhance so hallowed a ceremony, it is not well to wriggle so much about the cost. Few churches or chapels are without instrumental music in these days, and those accustomed to that aid to worship must, like the Rev F. W. Glyn, long "for the sound of a voice that is still."

What is to become of the tramps? Four-and-twenty men who "had not where to lay their heads" were marched to Consett lock-up the other Tuesday at midnight and lodged in "durance vile." Attracted by the witching glare of the coke ovens in the district lying south-east of Consett, the men had stole one by one towards the welcome glow of the flaming ovens, and wet and weary stretched themselves on the hard bricks and dreamed of better days. Alas! for the uncertainty of human bliss. At the dead of night a vision they saw; but unlike the martial dreamer it was not a sweet one. It was the gruesome shadows of some six stalwart policemen who, equipped with lantern and two pair of handcuffs each, stole upon the sleeping foe. "Every bullet finds its billet," as the saying goes; and in this instance at least every snip found a victim, and two dozen homeless men ended the night at Consett; and subsequently were meted out fourteen days hard labour in Durham City. The policemen, it seems, could have bagged upwards of two more dozens, but the nets were full; and as no more handcuffs could be had about thirty uncaught tramps bolted and disappeared in the darkness beyond. This incident reveals a dreadful state of things. Think of fifty men in such a plight in one outlying neighbourhood. It is dreadful to contemplate, and it is very remarkable that among all the institutions sown almost broadcast in the land, there is not one that stretches out a real practical helping-hand to men in so forlorn a condition. The Workhouse provides them with supper, bed, and breakfast, but exacts in turn its pound of flesh by detaining the men till nearly noon to work for favours rendered, thus precluding every possible chance of getting an honest day's work for that day. It is well known that the present system of dealing with tramps tends to give an impetus to the habit rather than to suppress it; but notwithstanding that knowledge, confirmed by the march of years, nothing worth mentioning has been done nor thought of. As things now are it is out of the question to think that any man can obtain employment unless he has the good fortune to have a friend at court. What then is to become of the hundreds of hapless wights who are willing and able to work but who have no influence whatever? If they take the top of the road they soon become seedy looking; and if their small stock of ready cash runs short, leaving them nothing to pay for lodgings, they must not approach the abode of men under penalty of being branded as rogues and vagabonds, and be sent for fourteen days to Durham to teach them better manners.

Our friends on the Scottish side of the Border seem careful how they entertain strangers. I drew attention some weeks ago to a publication that was being hawked on the streets of Newcastle under the title of the *Devil.* The same publication has since made its appearance in Glasgow, but it seems that in that quarter is a law that forbids gentry of that ilk from walking the streets in open day under a penalty of forty shillings. It is a worthless rag at anyrate, and the people of Glasgow will lose nothing by the banishment of so miserable a pennyworth. The *Devil* was typical of the lower walks of literature, and it deserved no better fate than to go to the shades from whence it came.

"One by one love's links are broken," says the song, and so it happens in the experience of every one of us. Another old standard is about to be taken from our midst, one that has benefited many and wronged none, one that gave of its substance freely without money and without price, to the poor as well as to the well-to-do, in sunshine and in shadow. Talk of well-known forms and familiar faces and show me if you can a form that is better known and more respected than the old pump at Shotley Bridge; yet its days are numbered, and a more fashionable public servant is going to take its room and stead. The old pump taught a good moral lesson: it taught men to work in order to obtain. It gave no crystal favours unless its tail was twisted, but having humoured it in that respect it gave in no stinted strain. A drinking fountain is no doubt more in keeping with the requirements of the age, for people prefer the shortest and easiest way of getting everything—even a drink of water.

## Local and District News.

### CONSETT.

Mr D. C. Balleny, of Little Greencroft, has returned 15 per cent. on last half-year's rents to the tenants on his estate.

On Monday evening, a "Converted Jew" from Poland delivered a lecture in the National School-room, Consett, on the "Manners and customs of the Jews." There was only a poor attendance, consisting principally of Sunday-school teachers and biblical students.

WESLEYAN BAND OF HOPE.—The monthly meeting was held in Nelson Street Schools, Consett, on Tuesday evening, Mr J. T. Little, Blackfine, in the chair. A splendid programme was gone through. The choir rendered some glees in a pleasing manner. Mr J. Lowes gave a reading, which was well received; after which he favoured with an address. Misses Lennox and Coates and Mr C. Allison appeared in a trio, receiving the applause of the audience. A dialogue was given by Messrs Dee and Davies, followed by a recitation given in a masterly style by Master Peacock. Miss Jones also sang a solo, and was well received.

REV. W. SPURGEON.—On Saturday night, this celebrated orator delivered an address on "The secret of bad trade," in the Baptist Church, Consett, to a crowded congregation. Mr C. P. Douglas, C.E., occupied the chair. For an hour and a half the lecturer's utterances were listened to with the deepest interest, his arguments as to intemperance being the first cause of trade depression being so conclusive as not to allow of gainsaying. The usual expressions of thanks brought to a close an excellent meeting.—On Sunday morning, Mr Spurgeon preached to a large audience in the New Town Hall, basing his remarks upon 2 Kings, iv., 26:—"Is it well with thee"?—In the afternoon, the Rev Thomas Durant, the newly-invited pastor, discoursed eloquently upon the words found in Romans i. 16 and 17:—"For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ," &c.—The evening service was announced to commence at six o'clock, but long before that hour the great building was filled in every part, a large number having to go away disappointed. "The harvest is past, and the summer is ended, and we are not saved" (Jeremiah viii. 20), was the text chosen by Mr Spurgeon. His remarks were powerful, pathetic, and soul-stirring, the great beauty of his preaching being the eloquent simplicity of his "English undefiled," which the most illiterate could understand and appreciate. A collection was made at each of the services in aid of the funds of Consett Baptist Church.

### BLACKHILL.

The Wesleyan service of song already given in the Consett and Shotley Bridge Wesleyan Chapels was repeated in the Wesleyan Chapel at Blackhill, on Monday night, there being only a moderate attendance.

BENFIELDSIDE STOCK AUCTION MART.—Messrs Nicholson and Murray held their weekly sale on Monday: 16 fat cattle, £8 5s to £17 12s 6d; 167 fat sheep and lambs, 17s to 48s 6d; 12 calving cows, £9 2s 6d to £18 10s; 6 geld cows, £7 5s to £9 17s 6d; 104 store cattle, £3 2s 6d to £8 10s; 4 calves, 11s 6d to 27s; turkeys, 6s 9d to 8s 6d; geese, 6s 6d to 8s 9d; chickens, 1s 6d to 2s 3d each. There was a marked improvement in all classes, mutton showing a decided advance.

### SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

DEATH OF THE REV GEORGE ROSS-LEWIN, J.P.—The Rev George Ross-Lewin, J.P., Rector of Thorneyburn (father of the esteemed Vicar and curate of Benfieldside), died on Tuesday morning, and was greatly beloved and respected in his parish. Amongst so small a population, twenty to thirty communicants would kneel before the rails on a Sunday morning, and the congregation was a large one. The church had been lately reseated and restored. A fine straightforward people, they thoroughly understood the good qualities of their rector. At considerable expense to himself the Rev G. Ross-Lewin continued the Church School. A staunch Conservative in politics, he was true to his Church and his country. Some 200 years ago a Capt. Lewin, of William III.'s army, married the only daughter and sole heiress of George Ross, of Fortfergus. The children were called Ross-Lewin. For many generations the Ross-Lewin family entered the military profession alone. Major Henry Ross-Lewin, J.P., father of the late rector, once saved the life of the Duke of Wellington in Spain. Edward Ross-Lewin fell in the for lorn hope at the storming of St. Sebastian. John Ross-Lewin, brother of the Rev G. Ross-Lewin, was killed at Inkerman after cutting down three Russians. The Rev G. Ross-Lewin was an M.A. of Cambridge University, J.P. for County Clare. He took first prizes in classics, mathematics, and modern languages. He spoke Romaic (modern Greek), Italian, Spanish, French, and Turkish. He served for many years as a chaplain R.N., and has two medals. He leaves four sons, all in holy orders, and two daughters.

### ROWLEY.

BAPTIST CHAPEL.—On Saturday evening, a fruit banquet was held in Rowley Chapel, when addresses were given by the Rev E. W. Jenkins (pastor), Messrs T. Ridley, W. A. Hoe, and others. There was a fair attendance. The choir sang specially prepared pieces of music. Plentiful supplies of fruit were distributed at intervals.

### LEADGATE.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV J. KIRK.—An interesting presentation took place on Friday last at St. Ives Schools, when the Rev J. Kirk, late curate of Leadgate, was presented by the scholars with a beautiful ink-stand and silver pencil-case, as a mark of their esteem for his unvarying kindness and interest in their welfare. The vicar (Rev J. W. Mitchell), in presenting these gifts on behalf of the children, said that it had been intended to give them on the occasion of the annual school treat. Mr Kirk was, however, unable to be present, being detained by duty at his new curacy at Blaydon. It was therefore put off for a time, till Mr Kirk should be able to pay a visit to Leadgate.—In reply, Mr Kirk said that his feelings were deeply touched by this spontaneous mark of the children's affection. He had spent four happy years among them, and though now living elsewhere, he could never forget that his first work was among them, and that he would prize their kind gifts as long as he lived. He concluded an interesting address to the children by wishing them every blessing.

### DIPTON.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—Between nine and ten o'clock last Friday morning, Ann Green, aged 56, wife of Joseph Green, labourer, residing at Peter's Bank, situate between Kyo and Dipton, was found suspended with a rope around her neck fastened to a nail in a joist in the ceiling. Her husband was at his work, and the deceased was found by a woman residing in the adjoining house. Deceased was cut down by Edward Vipond. It is thought the woman had been dead two hours, and, from the evidence in the room, deceased must have been very deliberate in her preparations. It is only about six weeks since the unfortunate woman was discharged from Sedgefield Lunatic Asylum.—On Saturday afternoon, Mr J. Graham, coroner, held an inquest at the house of Mr Geo. Bullerwell, East Kyo, on the body of the deceased. It appears she left her brother-in-law's house (who lives next door) at eight a.m., and returned home, where she was found hanging as stated above at 9·30.—The verdict was that Mrs Green committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity.

### SHIELD ROW.

MR SAMUEL FREDERICK OKEY.—We extremely regret to have to record the decease of this gentleman, which took place at his residence at Middlesbro', on Tuesday evening, 17th inst., at the age of 75 years. Mr Okey originally came from the South of England, and was a son of Samuel Okey, London, who occupied a prominent position as one of the chiefs in the Long Room of Her Majesty's Customs for over half a century. Mr Okey came to the North of England, when quite a youth, and married a daughter of the late Mr John Sharpe, of Quarry House, Witton-le-Wear, colliery owner, by whom he had several children. Mr Okey subsequently acquired Shield Row Colliery, near West Stanley, which he won. A row of houses at West Stanley, known as "Okey's Cottages," derive their name from the deceased. Afterwards, Mr Okey settled at Durham, at the Cottage, on the River Wear Waterside, near to the Bath's Bridge, which he purchased in the year 1854. Mr Okey was possessed of great energy and business abilities, and became extensively known among the mining community in the county of Durham. He also became the owner of "the Castleford blast furnaces," near Leeds. He was one of the first who discovered the ironstone in the Cleveland District in 1847, before the late Mr Vaughan opened out the extensive iron mines there, and in the *Northern Echo* of the 31st May, 1884 (at the time of the unveiling of the statue of the late Mr John Vaughan), will be found a letter from him giving some interesting particulars of how he and a Mr James Austin on met the present Mr A. L. Maynard, and entered into an agreement to work the stone, and how shortly afterwards it came into the hands of Messrs Roseby, and then the noted firm of Bolckow and Vaughan. Mr Okey in his latter years resided at Middlesbrough, but was a great sufferer from ill-health, and his death will be much lamented. He was twice married, and had a large family by both wives, and his second daughter, by his first wife, married the late Mr John Patrick, solicitor, Durham.

### CASTLESIDE.

HEALEYFIELD AND ROWLEY SCHOOL BOARD.—THE PRESS EXCLUDED.—On the evening of Monday last, our reporter proceeded under a merciless downpour of rain, which rattled like hailstones upon his devoted umbrella, to meet the hitherto affable demagogues constituting the above-named Board. Reaching there at five o'clock to the minute, he found the august assembly already in council. Proceeding to his usual seat at the table, and having just got cosily settled, the Chairman (Mr T. J. Muse) rose, and in authoritive tones that could not be mistaken, said: "Mr Reporter, I beg to ask that you retire for a moment or two." Bowing to this simple request, our representative was shown to the door by an aged potentate, who having seen that it was properly secured, of course not in order to prevent him from hearing any of the probable discussion, but to keep the room warm, although it was but for "a moment or two." Two minutes passed, then five was reached, still no recall. Shivering like an aspen leaf, the unfortunate one stood outside with the patience of Job awaiting the final judgment of the mandates within. Five minutes more passed, and the *pro tem* banished one began to think that there was disputings and disorder amongst the Gods; when at the end of twenty long minutes, the good Clerk of the House (Mr Ward) ushered our reporter to the now decided House. The president then addressed him as follows: Mr Reporter, the Board has decided that you shall retire from our meeting, and that in future our clerk will send to you reports of our meetings.—Mr Scott (whom we have long known to be a staunch supporter of the liberty of the press) interrupted and said: I beg your pardon, Mr Chairman, but you should have said the members, with the exception of one, had determined to exclude the press.—The Chairman: Yes, that's it.—Of course our reporter had to beat a hasty retreat. We can bear with this immensely, as it will save many a weary and oftentimes fruitless trudge to that benighted spot; but will the enlightened nineteenth-century denizens of Castleside allow the circumstance to pass by unnoticed? There was no reason assigned, so we must come to the conclusion that they don't want their actions brought before the people who supply the funds for them to spend! This will give the ratepayers food for thought during the next two and-a-half-years of the present Board's term of office.

### TOW LAW.

AUCTION MART.—At the weekly sale at Tow Law on Monday, there were forward 11 dairy cows, 16 store cattle, 10 fat cattle, 135 fat sheep, and 37 keeping sheep. Cows made up to £19 5s; stores, £3 10s to £7; fat heifers (light weights), £10 10s to £14; fat sheep sold dear, making in some instances 1d per lb. more than late prices. Mr Dolphin, New Hall, showed three pens of very grand fat lambs, which made up to 35s 6d per head; lambs from Mr Durno, Billy Hall, also made over 30s each. Mule gimmers (keepers) made 24s 6d to 28s.

TEMPERANCE ENTERTAINMENT.—On Monday night a visit was paid by the "Beacon of Hope" Lodge, I.O.G.T. Tow Law, to the "Hope of Howdon" Lodge, Howdon-le-Wear, and in spite of the bad weather, a good number of visitors came, and an excellent entertainment was given to a full house, the Lodge being thrown open to the public. Recitations and songs were given in good style by Sis. Collingwood, and Bros. Robinson, Parkinson, A. Hillary, S. H. Pattinson, and J. T. Pattinson, and instrumental pieces by Bros. Lawson, Hillary, and T. E. Dixon, who presided at the harmonium. The chair was occupied by Bro. S. H. Pattinson, W.C.T., and the meeting, which was of a pleasant and social character, terminated by a hearty vote of thanks to the visitors.

### BLAYDON.

CHURCH MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—A public lecture was given in the Church Schools, Blaydon, on Monday evening, by the Rev W. D. Ground, Lemington, on the subject of "Disestablishment and Disendowment." The Rector (Rev M. Green) was in the chair. The lecturer traced the history of the English Church from its rise, through the crisis of the Reformation, down to the present time. He showed the origin of tithes, stating that they existed in this country prior to Christianity; that the State did not establish the Church, but that the Church was the means of forming the various states into one kingdom.

## CHURCH DEFENCE MEETING AT CONSETT.

A very important Church Defence meeting was held in the New Town Hall, Consett, on Monday evening. There was a large attendance. Mr Joshua Lax, of Shotley Bridge, occupied the chair, and he was accompanied on the platform by Mr J. E. Backhouse, J.P., Chairman of the Liberal Association for the Richmond Division of Yorkshire; Mr C. Skidmore, barrister-at-law; Revs A. Watts, Durham Training College; F. Steggall and W. Wilson, Consett; J. W. Mitchell, M.A., and J. Robson, Leadgate; T. J. Storey, B.A., Blackhill; D. Bryson, Fence Houses; besides a number of the leading laity.

The meeting having been opened with praise and prayer, the CHAIRMAN, after expressing pleasure at being present, said that although he was a member of the Wesleyan body, he could assure them that he was firmly and strongly opposed to the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church of England. (Cheers.) If the Church were Disestablished, it would take away her prestige, and greatly lessen her influence of doing good in the world. If she were Disendowed, it would shorn her of the power to accomplish the mighty work she is at present doing. (Applause.) It would lessen her power in sending missionaries to the heathen countries; of providing religious instruction amongst the brave and noble seamen of the North Sea, and amongst the very slums of our great towns. (Hear, hear.) The Church in its present state could and did plant and support churches in places where Dissenters could not exist. On the word of their beloved and world-respected Bishop—(applause)—they had it that in Sunderland alone the Dissenting bodies had in one year given up no less than six chapels, and these had all all been bought and supported by the Church since. If she had not been so richly endowed, this could not have been done. (Applause.) The same thing was also going on in other towns. He asked them all to eschew the subject, and allow the Church to go on in her good and noble work. (Cheers.)

Mr BACKHOUSE received quite an ovation on rising. He said that although he belonged to a Quaker family, from sheer preference he became a member of the Church of England, and he intended to remain staunch at her side. (Applause.) As such, he would not breath one word against his Nonconformist brethren—he respected and admired such as were consistent, for he believed that through them an immeasurable amount of good had been done in the world. (Applause.) They were there that night to give their reasons for defending the Church from being wrongly attacked. Would any one, he asked, be benefitted if the Church were Disestablished and Disendowed? By her, millions of money had even of late years been spent in the erection of new churches, whilst her day schools studded the land, millions being spent over the same. By this it would be seen that she had saved the ratepayers of England of a great amount of taxation. If she were Disestablished, free education would then come into operation, with a consequent increasing of the rates. Were she Disendowed, many of the poor parishes which then enjoyed the privilege of having their own Church and minister, three or four would have to be joined together before they could support one, which meant that the labours now so assiduously accomplished by their already over-burdened clergymen would diminish to a startling degree. Would any believer who had the true principles of the Gospel at heart stand by and see God's truth stopped in this manner? Was it not the duty of everyone to spread the Gospel? Yea, it was, for had not Christ said so? (Hear, hear.) The enemies of Christ's Church raved about the enormous stipends of their clergymen. Let him say that the average weekly income of their ministers was £3 10s, and no sensible being could make that out to be unreasonable. (Applause.) If the Church were Disestablished it was far from his thoughts that the means of spreading religion would be at an end. No, he had greater confidence in their religion than that, for it rested on a far higher and nobler basis than any construction made by human hands. (Hear, hear.) The only, but a most important, thing it could do would be to lessen the present means of religious teaching in the land. (Cheers.) It was nothing more nor less than national spoliation—national robbery. How were they to prevent this? The general election was close at hand, and he held it to be the duty of every Liberal to endeavour to get the candidate for whom he had a vote, if he did not favour the present standing of the Church, to promise that he would remain neutral if the question of the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church came before the House of Commons. (Applause.) He hoped the men of England would use their influence in sustaining their Church. Every farthing of her money was left by her founders; whilst as far as tithes were concerned, it was a New Testament command that these should be given. If they took the tithes away from the Church, they would only go into the pockets of the rich landlord. Would they, he asked, shorn part of the great means for imparting Gospel truths to the people in order to put the money into the pockets of the landlords? ("No," and applause.) He could not think that any person there who would look at the question calmly and impartially could come to any other conclusion than to feel it is duty to support the Church in the good work she has and will accomplish. (Applause.) No one could doubt but that in the past she had reformed herself greatly, and if they let her alone she would still more reform, and in time not only assert herself as the Church of England but as the Church of the English Nation. (Cheers.) As loyal patriots, as good citizens, as true children of the living God, he asked them to use their utmost endeavours to bring this about. (Prolonged cheering.)

Mr SKIDMORE next addressed the meeting. The Church of England, he said, knew no politics—(applause)—and although like his friend Mr Backhouse he was a Liberal, he did not appear there that night in any political spirit or with any political tendency. (Hear.) He would say no more about politics that evening than this—if their candidate for the next Parliament was not in favour of the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church of England, then vote for him; but if he was in favour of it, then his counsel was—have nothing to do with him. (Applause.) The Church of England had been attacked by the Liberation Society; had been covertly attacked by Mr Chamberlain; and had not been advocated by Mr Gladstone. (Hisses.) There was no real danger of the Church, because she was founded on a Rock; the new electorate was the only danger. These people were being deluded by false statements made by the Liberation Society. "The property of the Church belongs to the people," and "You must get free education from the money that legitmately belongs to you," were the assertions made to the people by that Society. Would not this be robbery? All the money the Churches possessed was given to her by men who had her interests at heart, for the purpose of giving religious privileges to the sons of posterity. Would it be right for anyone to take away her endowments thus specially set apart and use them for another purpose. ("No," and cheers.) If they did so, he could assure them, that it would be a national calamity and injustice. (Hear, hear.) This was a layman's question. In times gone by the Church of England had been too much of a "Parsons' Church"—he meant to say that they had always had to stand in the breach when the Church had been attacked. Now they thought the new electorate would listen more to the reasoning and arguments of the laity sooner than to the clergy, for, say they, they are interested persons. Lawyers got the name of never being seen advocating any special cause without some tolerably good remuneration—(laughter)—but he could assure them that was not the case with him that night—it was in the interests of his God and their Church that he was there. (Cheers.) There were abuses in the Church that required reforming, chief amongst which being patronage and the selling of livings. (Hear, hear.) The sale of livings was forbidden by law, yet it was still indulged in, although not so openly and barefacedly as they were fifty years ago. The average wage of the clergy amounted to £3 10s per week; but of course that was only taking it as an average. Was it right, he asked, that one man should live in the utmost luxury with but 200 souls under his care, whilst another who had some 2,000 to look after had an almost starvation pittance? No, it was far from right; and it was this sort of thing that had laid them open to attack. But let them think how in the past 20 years the Church had internally improved herself; and if they let her alone, these things would be eradicated before very long. (Applause.) The fox-hunting squire and the fox-hunting person were never seen side by side as they used to be; their clergy had found better work in God's harvest field, and were now working more earnestly and devotedly therein than they had ever been known to do so before. This internal change had made a vast improvement, as she was going forward with rapid strides, enfolding the lost and the fallen in her wide-spread arms; did they, dare they in God's name wish to stop this healthy state of affairs. ("No," and cheers.) He thought it the duty of every Nonconformist to assist her in her onward course; and if they did this, he could assure them that the radical reforms which they held should be made would be accomplished at no very distant date. (Applause.) He then read lengthy extracts from speeches made by the Bishops of Durham and Peterborough upon the subject; and pointed out that through there being a State Church, none but a Protestant Sovereign could sit upon the throne, which fact he wished them to mark. There was full and free religious liberty, not one man in the land being made to worship against his own conscience; and England as a religious nation was respected by other nations as such. Why could they not rest satisfied with this blessed state of things, instead of working the country into such a medley as to result in nothing less than spiritual disaster. In the coming struggle he hoped they would all do their duty to God and his Church. (Loud and continued applause.)

The Rev A. WATTS was the next speaker. In the course of a very lengthy address he explained the reason why the Church was so rich was because she was so very old. The Liberationists asserted that she came into existence at the Reformation, but he would prove to them that she had lived 1,700 years. They (the Liberationists) could not produce one single document, one single State-paper showing that its existence dated from the Reformation. He then traced the Church's history from the time of Apostles up to the present, clearly showing her existence from that period to be a fact. The English Church was established 600 years before a king sat upon the English throne; and it was 1,000 years old before the first House of Parliament met. State documents dating from the reign of Henry III to Henry VIII showed that the English Church was in existence, and was being then directly opposed by the Church of Rome, which afterwards swayed the sceptre of religion in England, although only for a time, for the usurpers were ultimately thrown from off their pedestal, and the ancient Church had since held her rightful position. Seeing, therefore, that the State did not establish the Church, he thought they would agree with him in saying that they had no right to disestablish it. (Applause.) He admitted that the State had given a sum of money to the Church, but what was it? In many of the very poor districts of England, the State thought it to be their duty to grant sums of money, amounting in all to £1½,000,000, for the erection of Churches in these parts. The Church undertook the onerous duty, and judiciously spent the money for the purpose for which it was allotted. This was the only sum that the State could lay any claim to whatever; and if they still clamoured for it, then he would say give them it. (Applause.) If such a request was made, how could they help but look upon it as a piece of rank meanness. It would just be like a person giving to a contractor a certain amount of money with which to build a house for him, and then after he had got it finished to ask for the money back again, which would be a most absurd thing to do. However, if they still desired the £1½,000,000, he would say again let them have it. He then gave a *resume* of what the Church had done during the last 100 years, and concluded by asking all those present to do their best for her interests. (Applause.)

The Rev F. STEGGALL moved, and Mr THOMAS THOMPSON, Consett, seconded, that "In the opinion of this meeting, the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England would be a great injustice and a dire calamity."—On being put to the meeting (which comprised a large number of Dissenters), almost all hands were held up in its favour, not one being raised against it; which result was received with rounds of cheering.

At the instance of Mr J. W. WALTON-WILSON, J.P., seconded by Mr J. COLLINSON, Shotley Grove, votes of thanks were accorded to each of the speakers, which having been replied to, the singing of the National Anthem brought a most successful meeting to a termination.

## MEETING AT BURNOPFIELD.

On Thursday se'nnight, a well-attended and unanimous meeting was held in the National School, Burnopfield, under the presidency of the vicar (Rev T. Stirrup). In his opening remarks, the Chairman explained the work, &c., of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and also the Barren Lands Act.—Rev A. Watts (Durham) spoke for about an-hour-and-a-half, dealing very clearly and eloquently with the continuity of the Church, and the origin of Church property. He showed that the Church was nearly 1,900 years old, and is the oldest institution in the country, older than Parliament, older than the Crown, older than the State. If there was any establishing done, he said, it was truer to say that the Church established the State than the State the Church. For how could the State, which is only about 1,000 years old, establish the Church, which is more than 1,800 years old. He showed, too, that the property of the Church was the gift of good and holy men, who, having the will and the means, founded and endowed the Church for the benefit of themselves and their poorer neighbours. The title-deed of a Welsh Church was read, which showed conclusively that the land and tithe was given by a private individual, and not the State. Mr Watts ended by an earnest and eloquent peroration, calling upon Churchmen to defend their Church, and not allow the poor to be robbed of their property, for the Church and endowments were for their use.—Questions were then invited, but the only one sent up was a request that the "Stannard case" would be explained. This was done by the Chairman, who showed how close was the connection of Dissent with the State, and how the State interfered when necessary in Dissenting chapels, for in this case the State stepped in and turned Mr Stannard out of his chapel, though he was supported by the bulk of his congregation.—Very hearty thanks, carried with acclamation, were accorded to Mr Watts, on the motion of Mr Saunder, seconded by Mr J. Knotts. A similar compliment was paid the Chairman.

## MEETING AT LEADGATE.

Last (Thursday) night, a public meeting in support of Church Defence, was held in the Infant School, Leadgate—Rev J. W. Mitchell (vicar) presiding.—Rev G. H. Ross-Lewin (hon. sec.) was announced to attend, but was unable owing to a family bereavement.

## LANCHESTER RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

The monthly meeting was held last Thursday afternoon, at Lanchester, under the chairmanship of Mr Geo. G. Taylor-Smith, J.P.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

To the Lanchester Union Rural Sanitary Authority.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to submit for your approval to-day, the plans and specification for the first section of the sewerage of Burnopfield, which have been in hand for the last two or three months; tenders may therefore be advertised for at once.

Informal notice was sent to the owner of Hamsterley Colliery, on the 2nd inst., to abate nuisances at that place arising from a number of overflowing ashpits, &c. On again visiting the village on the 10th inst. (in company with the Local Government Inspector), little or nothing had been done, and the place was in a bad state. There is no proper system of sewerage at Hamsterley Colliery, the want of which is at times very apparent. It is a question, which might perhaps be taken into consideration by a sub-committee of the Authority, whether this village ought not to be taken in hand next, or after Hill Top, Dipton, at any rate.

The managers of the school at the same place are in fault for the filthy condition in which the yards and back premises are allowed frequently to fall. Informal notice has been sent to them on various occasions with little permanent result.

I have also to report that the attention of the Kyo Laws School Board was called on the 21st ult. to the foul state of the ashpit and a urinal at the West Kyo school. On the 13th inst., the premises were again inspected, but nothing had been done.

On tth 6th, 9th, and 10th inst., Dr Page, of the Local Government Board, made a general inspection of the Rural Sanitary District in company with the Medical Officer's of health and your inspector, having specially in view the state of the district in relation to the possible introduction of cholera into this country.

Copy of his detailed report is to be presented for the consideration of the Authority.

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| Nuisance notices served | 23 |
| Letters written respecting nuisances, &c. | 33 |
| Plan approval notices sent out | 6 |
| Plans received and examined | 4 |
| Habitation certificates issued | 1 |
| Villages and hamlets inspected | 37 |

The following new buildings are completed, or almost completed, and fit for habitation, and certificates are required for the same, viz.:—

447. William Knox, three houses, Templetown.

586. West Stanley Co-operative Society, three houses, West Stanley.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, J. WM. ROUNTHWAITE.

Lanchester, Nov. 19th, 1885.

BUILDING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Your committee recommend that the following plans be approved subject to the matters marked on each plan being attended to, viz.:—

629.—Annfield Plain Co-operative Society, additions to Store buildings, Annfield Plain.

630.—Vicar and Churchwardens. Additions to Collierley Church.

631.—James Joicey and Co., two houses, Beamish Air Pit.

And that the following plan be received, it being a wooden building, viz.:—

632.—James Allen, Store House, West Kyo. November 19th, 1885.

Tenders were ordered to be obtained for sewage work, to be executed at Burnopfield.

A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs Shaw, Eltringham, and Shell, was appointed to visit and report on the sanitary condition of Hamsterley Colliery, with a special view of enquiring into the necessity of sewering the village.

Formal notices were ordered to be served upon the Kyo Laws School Board, the owner of Hamsterley Colliery, and the managers of Hamsterley Colliery School, for the abatement of nuisances. This was all the business of importance.

## LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, Nov. 26th.—Before the Rev J. P. DE PLEDGE (chairman), GEO. G. TAYLOR SMITH, Esq., and GEO. HEDLEY, Esq.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.

For being drunk at Oxhill, on the 31st October, *John Setrie* was fined 5s and costs.—P.C. Robinson preferred the charge.

A similar fine was imposed upon *Owen Keenan*, who was found by P.C. Kettlewell in an intoxicated condition at Cornsay Colliery, on the 1st inst.

*William Doyle, Charles McEaven, Patrick Brannen*, and *Thomas Dodds* were each fined 5s and costs for being drunk and creating a disturbance at Quebec, on the 1st November.—Sergeant Nicholson proved the facts.

The same officer also charged *Thomas Day, Joseph Schofield* and *Henry Williamson* with being inebriated and riotous, on the 14th inst., at Quebec.—Day, who did not appear, was fined 10s and costs; whilst the other two defendants were mulcted in the penalty of 5s and costs each.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

*John Embleton, John McDonald, William Smith* and *John Martin* were placed in the dock charged by P.C. Minto with committing a breach of the peace by fighting at Annfield Plain, on the 8th inst. Two witnesses proved to seeing two of the men fighting whilst the other two were acting as their seconds, it being a prize fight.—The Chairman said they were determined to put a stop to this barbarious sort of practice, and each defendant would be bound over in the sum of £5 to keep the peace for six months, and pay costs.

THE EDUCATION ACT.

*Cuthbert Wharton*, of Hill Top, was charged at the instance of Mr Wm. Ward, Union school-attendance officer, with allowing his child to neglect school for seven weeks in succession.—A fine of 5s, including costs, was imposed.

Mr Ward made application for an attendance order to be made upon *Martin Gannon* for his son to attend St. Charles' Roman Catholic Schools, Cornsay Colliery. Hitherto, the father could not get him to attend school. After they had made the order, and the boy still neglected school, they could only then send him to an Industrial School.—The order was granted.

ASSAULT.

*Thomas Baker* and *George Anderson* were charged with committing an unprovoked assault upon a married man named Robert Jackson, of Kip Hill.—Complainant alleged that on Saturday evening, the 21st inst., he was sitting in his house partaking of a little supper, when the defendants came in and commenced to quarrel with him, using very bad language before his daughter. Upon ordering them out, they struck him on the eye and about the head, causing severe wounds.—Complainant's daughter corroborated.—Anderson did not appear, but Baker emphatically denied the charge.—The Bench considered the assault proved, and fined defendants 10s and costs each.

C. E. T. S.—The following was the programme gone through at the meeting held in Flint Hill School-room, on Tuesday last:—A reading by Mr Holmes; recitation, "Love lightens labour," by Mary Watson; vocal duet ("Juanita") given by Miss Pringle and a friend; dialogue called "Girls' quarrels," by six girls; reading entitled "A Yankee love story," followed by a song—"I dreamed a dream" sung by Miss Pringle; then a reading by the hon. sec.; and a recitation by Miss S. H. Bowes. In consequence of the weather and political meetings, the audience was not as large as usual.

"WHY," said a lover to his mistress, "are you like that hinge?"—"Can't even guess."—"Because you are something to a door" (adore). She cut his acquaintance immediately, which, we surmise, considerably unhinged him.

WHAT has become of your society for the suppression of slang?" asked the high-school girl of her friend Amy.—"Oh, it's gone up the spout," replied the latter. "You mean 'ascended a conduit,' do you not?" corrected Mildred.

A SON of the Emerald Isle was carrying a duck along the street the other day by the legs, and "quack, quack," naturally came from the mouth of the biped. "Walk, walk, will you?" said Pat. "Indade, thin, you'll not, fur I'll carry yez."

"CLARA," said Charles, "did poor little Carlo have a pink ribbon round his neck when you lost him?"—"Yes, yes, the little dear," replied Clara. "Have you seen him?"—"No, not exactly; but here's a piece of pink ribbon in the sausage."

SMALL GIRL: "Aren't you awful glad to be on land sometimes?" Uncle: "Why, what do you mean? I flatter myself that I am on land most of the time." Small girl: "You are! Why, papa says whenever he sees you, you are about half seas over."

A MIDDLE-AGED man lately presented himself at the matrimonial altar. The clergyman, having surveyed him for a moment, said, "But, friend, I think you have a wife already living?"—"It may be so, sir," said he, "for I have a very treacherous memory."

DOCTORS sometimes use ambiguous language otherwise than in their prescriptions. For example, one writes to a friend from a well-known health-resort, "I am terribly busy; but I hope to finish off all my patients in about a fortnight, and shall then take a good holiday."

CAREME was for a time *chef* to the Prince Regent. One day the Prince addressed him with, "Careme, you will kill me with indigestion. I want to eat everything you send to table—*en verite.*" "Sire," answered the great cook, "my business is to provoke your appetite, not to regulate it."

A MEMBER of a Parliamentary debating-society made a "bull" the other evening. In course of some remarks he said, "I agree with the honourable gentleman who has just sat down when he says that the Government is much to blame for some points in the Queen's Speech now before us having been kept out."

THE Bishop of Sodor and Man was recently asked why he preferred the Great Norrhern line to the Midland. The reply was that, among other things, the Great Northern Company was the most expeditious. "You see," said the Bishop, "the Great Northern Company can do what the Midland cannot—they can take you from London to any point on their line in a second!"

"WHAT is it that keeps you so busy writing so late in your study every night," asked Mrs. Yerger of her husband. "I am writing the history of my life." "I suppose you mention me in it?" "Oh, yes; I call you the sunshine of my existence." "Do I really throw so much sunshine into your daily life?" "I refer to you as the sunshine of my existence because you [illegible] it hot for me."

*(Continued from 3rd Page.)*

Disestablishment and Disendowment, I shall hardly touch on those questions to-night, but I cordially agree with what the chairman has said, especially as regards that point in free education where he proposes encouraging ability in children by scholarships, exhibitions, or whatever it may be called; children who rise above mediocrity should have the opportunity of going to college to further their education. (Cheers.) I should like, as the Conservatives are said to be the enemies of reform, and that they did not pass the Reform Bill, to speak on the history of reform in order to show you the Conservatives are not the enemies of the people they have been represented to be. (Cheers.) This election will be different from any other in consequence of there being now an additional two millions electors, making five millions altogether, more than two-thirds greater than it was before. The first Reform Bill in 1832 was a mixed Liberal and Conservative Bill—immediately after the dissolution—and the next House passed that Bill, the members having just come fresh from the country. The next was in 1852, when Lord Derby and Mr Disraeli tried to assimilate the County and Borough Franchise, the Bill being opposed by Lord J. Russell, and it did not pass. Lord Derby and Mr Disraeli were on the Conservative side of the House. The next great change was in the year 1867, when a Bill was brought in and passed by Mr Disraeli, being opposed by Mr Gladstone and Mr Bright. When Mr Disraeli passed that Bill he foreshadowed that the counties would at some future date have to be assimilated with the boroughs, and that is the very Reform Bill lately passed. (Cheers.) In 1872, Mr Trevelyan brought in a Bill to assimilate the Borough and County Franchise, and it was opposed by Mr Gladstone, who denied it in Midlothian, but he must have forgotten. He was in the majority of 148 against the 70. In 1873, Sir C. Dilke introduced a Bill, and Mr Gladstone opposed that as well. In 1880 the Liberals raised a great cry of peace, retrenchment, and reform, but, I believe, Mr Gladstone never mentioned the question of reform during all those long speeches in Midlothian. He forgot all about reform until 1884, and he said it was so important that there was not time to pass a Redistribution Bill at the same time, but I think there was some different motive about it. Just at that time he was having a bad time of it in Egypt, and the country was very angry about it, and he tried to distract their attention, not only by that, but by attacking the House of Lords. The Conservatives never opposed the measure beyond saying we wanted a Redistribution Bill passed with it. (Cheers.) Eventually, Lord Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Mr Gladstone conferred together, and the result is the present Redistribution Bill (cheers), and we ought to be thankful to Lord Salisbury and the House of Lords, which shows you the Upper Chamber is not so b[...] as it is painted. Speaking of the [...] matter, if anyone is to be blamed it is the Liberal party, for since the year 1830 the Conservatives have only created 70 peers, against 192 by the Liberals. As to Ireland, the Conservative party have not been so hard upon Ireland as the Liberals. They say we hounded them on to [...] coercion, but that is not the case. When Lord Beaconsfield came into power in 1874, there were two Coercion Acts in force for Ireland. Soon after, he was able to relax these, and make them much lighter, and Ireland went on in a peaceful way until the end of 1879, when the speeches had begun to be made for the General Election. Owing to these speeches it was thought better to renew the Peace Preservation Act, which was to expire in June, 1880. Mr Gladstone came into power, and to curry favour with the Irish he let the Act lapse instead of renewing it, although warned by Lord Beaconsfield, but only the other day Mr Gladstone was sorry about it. He said "he was not well posted in the affairs of Ireland at the time." Personally, as regards Ireland, I am in favour of maintaining the integrity of the empire and the legislative union of the two countries, and I am, in a general way, in favour of extending, as far as possible, the same privileges as in England, always provided the people are willing to have due regard to the preservation of the law. As to County Government, we should extend the same privileges to Ireland that we enjoy in England, and I am glad that Mr Parnell has lately set his face firmly against any outrages. (Cheers.) Touching Free Trade, a lot of rubbish has been talked about a 1s loaf of bread. I have never advocated taxing corn, sugar, meat, or the great necessities of life, which ought to come into the market as cheaply as possible; nor would I tax raw materials which are imported for our hands to work up into manufactured articles. I want only to tax luxuries, as a means of bringing the foreigner to his senses and give us real free trade, which is what I aim at. (Cheers.) After referring to one or two other subjects, and asserting that he had been misrepresented in the *Consett Guardian*, the Colonel resumed his seat amidst cheering.

Sir Matthew White Ridley rose to speak amidst renewed cheering, and said: I certainly never expected, when I started this morning, that I should be found speaking in the county of Durham, but it is an extreme pleasure to me to know that Col. Wilbraham is fighting so splendid a contest to result in victory (cheers), and it is most encouraging to a candidate to come to a meeting so crowded and enthusiastic as this. There is no mistaking the sentiments here to return him as your member. (Cheers.) I think I can give a good account also: we are fighting a gallant contest across the water, and we are determined to win. (Loud cheers.) Why is it that every day we see our Radical friends getting longer and longer in the face (laughter)—every day there are more and more and more coming over from the old Liberal party to our side—every day the Conservative election agents have better returns, especially in London. Because the Liberal party have no unity; they have lost heart and are loosing it. (Cheers.) What has Mr Gladstone been preaching in Scotland? (Voices: "Bosh.") I dare say it is, gentlemen. I don't use the term, but I accept it if the meeting wishes it. (Laughter and cheers.) Mr Gladstone had shrank from answering the fatal question of Disestablishment of the Scotch Church, and asked them to sacrifice their opinions if they called themselves Liberals, and vote for the Liberal candidate; but he says little about the future of this country. This is not the way great questions ought to be faced by men like Mr Gladstone. We have a right for a definite reply also as regards England in this important question. (Cheers.) I think, as Col. Wilbraham has said to-night, that the programme of the Conservative leader cannot be denied: it is a comprehensive one, likely to be exceedingly useful, and one which ought to satisfy every sensible man. What has been the result of the Liberal policy during the last five years? (Cries of "Butchered Gordon" and "Starved the country"—applause.) Yes, that is it; you know what happened from day to day; fresh difficulties, and the wholesale slaughter of the Arabs whom Mr Gladstone described as "struggling to be free." But what result has there being? There is nothing to show for it—money spent, lives wasted, and the flag of England dragged through the dirt. I do not want to use harsh language, but none the less do I think that Conservatives and every man should do his best to call upon the electorate to remember those things. (Cheers.) Political memories are apt to be short, but is it right to let them be short on this occasion. If ever there was a time when they ought to ascertain what Mr Gladstone will do, it was now when they had the evidence of these past years. (Cheers.) Have you had reduced taxation? No, very different I fancy. (Cheers.) Trade might have been better, but the Liberal policy in Egypt and in the colonies must have affected it to some extent. Promises were made here in North Durham by Mr Palmer about sunshine and good times under Liberal Government, and people who unfortunately believed him know better now. (Laughter.) It is only a fair request to make to every thinking man that he should not only look at the difference between Liberal and Conservative Government at home, but he is bound as interested in the welfare of the country to judge whether the future under Liberal rule would be best. ("Never"). Well then they will get in if you do not keep them out. (Laughter and cheers.) I ask you dispassionately to look into the question, as sensible men—whether men who have spent thousands will do any better in the future. ("No.") They had a majority of 120 absolutely at their back in the House of Commons, and what have they done with it? ("Nothing.") Not a Liberal speaker on any platform can say a word for them, and what is more they do not attempt to say a word—(Cheers)—and on what grounds they could come forward again he could not see. The hon. baronet then compared the views of Mr Jones and Col. Wilbraham, thinking the views of the Colonel closely resembled those of Lord Hartington, and hoped they would return him triumphantly at the head of the poll. (Prolonged cheers.) They would return him to support a Government which has done much, even during its short reign, to put foreign affairs on a satisfactory footing (cheers), and much useful legislation which ought to bring comfort and happiness to many homes. (Cheers.) And what is the only fault found with that Government. They say we are carrying out the Liberal policy—in one sense. Yes. It is not the first object to change the policy, but there is a different spirit in which to carry it out. (Cheers.) It is the spirit in which the Conservatives have approached Russia and the financial difficulties which has restored confidence to our foreign relations. (Cheers.) It is not a long time to judge this Government by, but I ask you should they not have a reasonable chance of going on with their Government (cheers), and on the contrary you ought to hesitate before you give power to men who bear such a bad character in the management of the country. (Prolonged cheers.)

A number of questions having been disposed of, Mr J. Lax moved, in able and feeling terms, a vote of confidence, which was seconded by Mr R. Murray, and carried almost unanimously amidst enthusiastic cheering.

A vote of thanks was given, with hearty cheering, to the Chairman, one of the audience shouting out that he was "a canny awd man." (Laughter.)

The Colonel and Mr Booth having returned thanks, the meeting dispersed after giving rounds of cheers for Col. Wilbraham, Sir M. W. Ridley, Lord Salisbury, and Lord R. Churchill.

## MEETING AT HEDLEYHOPE.

On Saturday afternoon, Col. Wilbraham addressed a large audience, composed of miners and farmers, in the school-room at East Hedleyhope. Mr H. White, Tow Law, presided, and he was supported by Messrs H. Hornsby, W. Holliday, [...] E. Barnes, R. Crowe, J. Snowdon, J. G. Wild, [...] Welsh, W. Dixon, J. J. Thompson, M. Cooper, and there were a few ladies present.—The Colonel dwelt at length upon many of the political questions of the day, and was frequently applauded. Having answered a number of questions, votes of thanks were heartily given to the Colonel and the Chairman.

## MEETING AT HEDLEY HILL.

The next meeting was at Hedley Hill, in the school-room, when Mr J. J. C. Allison presided, supported by a number of gentlemen, the audience being similar to that of the previous meeting.—The Chairman, in introducing the candidate, said he supported him, and would vote for him, because the Colonel was a gentleman, and he was a Liberal in everything but name, and also a local man. (Applause.)—The Colonel who was loudly applauded, compared his views with those of his opponent, the views of the latter being so extreme he thought it was his duty to come out in response to the loud call. (Applause.) He complained of being misrepresented by his opponent, and in the *Consett Guardian* sentiments had been attributed to him he did not hold; but he left it to those who knew him best that he had not said things which appeared on the face of them to be inconsistent. Mr Jones had been talking about shilling loaves of bread, as if he (Col. Wilbraham) had been advocating the raising of the price of corn; but he absolutely denied ever having said one word as to putting a tax on corn, meat, or food, because he was firmly against it. What he wanted to tax was luxuries, which we could do without, in order to bring about absolute free trade; but, if they could show him a better plan, then he would drop his and accept theirs. (Loud applause.)—Votes of thanks to Col. Wilbraham and the Chairman concluded the meeting.

## MEETING AT HAMSTERLEY.

### SPEECH BY SIR M. W. RIDLEY.

On Tuesday evening, Col. Wilbraham and Sir M. W. Ridley addressed a crowded meeting of electors in the British Schools, Hamsterley Colliery. There were present: Dr Watson, Messrs H. Watson, J. Fairley, R. L. Armstrong, G. Scott, C. D. W. Balleny, Strong, R.A., Smythe, E. Dixon, W. Allen, the Hon. Mrs Vereker, Mrs Wilbraham, Mrs Walker, Miss E. Surtees, Miss Wilson, and the Misses Watson. Mr E. J. Walker presided, and

Sir Matthew White Ridley, who was received with cheers, after expressing his regret at not being able to address the electors of Northumberland last Friday as announced, said their opponents were somewhat more fortunate in the choice of a name than themselves, for nearly everyone liked the word "Liberal." In private life, and in the relations with their friends and neighbours, if there was one attribute which they would rather have than another, it was that of being liberal-minded, not only in matters of pocket and charity, but in thinking well of their neighbours. So far, therefore, the name "Liberal" was a very good one for their political opponents, and certainly they deserved credit for having fixed upon that name; and undoubtedly in many respects they were liberal men, but they would find that even amongst extreme Tories—men who were attached to ancient ways more than modern—men who were most liberal-minded and charitable. They should not think ill of a man because he was a Conservative, but remember that they were Englishmen, and as such had something worth conserving—worth keeping. (Cheers.) They took a pride in those great institutions—valued them and recognised their worth—that they had given to us one of the freest countries in the world, that there was no country which gave greater security to life and property, and individual freedom. There would always be these two great schools of politicians, but they had not to refuse to hear a man because he was a Conservative politician. He was in sympathy with the working classes of this country. (Cheers.) If they looked at history they would see that the Conservatives had done for the working classes. The Factory Act, they would all recollect, was passed by the Conservatives, and opposed by the Liberals, through reasons of political economy. It was opposed by such Statesmen as Mr Bright and others. They did not attach the same value to it then as has been attached since, yet that Act had been most beneficial to the working classes of this country, as had also the Ten Hours Act. Mr Macdonald admitted that credit was due to Sir R. A. Cross and the Conservatives for the satisfaction the Master's and Workmen's Act gave. Referring to the sanitary condition of dwellings, the hon. baronet said that those living in the country and mining districts did not realise what horrible squalor and misery existed in some large towns and cities; how hard were the conditions under which working men had to live. Of course this was not a party question, but was the result of a coalition, yet it showed that the Conservatives were not unmindful of the condition of the working classes. Referring to foreign policy, he said there could be no disturbance anywhere over the whole world, no interference with the employment of capital, but it came back indirectly upon everyone of them. It was not a question altogether of the value of imports and exports. It was necessary, in order that our capital might be employed, that our relations with foreign countries should be conducted in such a manner as to give security and confidence to capital, and increase the volume of trade. It was said that the Conservatives paid too much attention to foreign affairs, and too little to the affairs of home, but he hardly thought they were open to that charge, and if they had been the means of calling the attention of this country to look at their foreign affairs they deserved some credit for it. (Cheers.) Our possessions, including India and the colonies, amounted to 65 times the size of this little island, and it was absolutely necessary that British interests should be watched and guarded. We were yearly becoming more and more independent of foreign countries. Each Australian, was worth 20 times as much to us as each foreigner, or, in other words, they took £10 per head of our exports, whilst the foreigner took 10s. It was, therefore, our duty to stand by them, for they were our own flesh and blood, and were for the most part men who had left this country and settled there, and as they increased they would year by year take more and more of our exports till eventually we would be independent of the rest of the world. In the event of war breaking out, one of the greatest calamities which could come upon us would be the cutting off of supplies; but of this, we need have no fe[ar ...] India and our colonies could furnish us [...] necessary corn and other supplies, and [...] with the greatest possible security as a nation. [...] give us the things to which he wished to draw [...] These were because there was a party in this [...] their attention, Liberal side who had rather ig[...] country on the would recollect that Mr Bri[ght ig]nored them. They India, and there were other[s ...] thought little of colonies might be sep[...] who thought tha[t ...] regard to the land ques[tion ...]rated from us. With seemed to interest [...]don, it was a thing which other, perhaps bec[...] the electors more than any something about [...]ause they thought they knew the Radical do[...]. He was a strong adherent of which operate[d ...]ine of removing all restrictions He was a free trader [...] its being freely dealt with. [...] state help, and he thought some of his Radical friends ran into danger in that direction, though doubtless with the best intentions—they forgot that Englishmen had become what they are by self-help. He was in favour of making it as easy as possible for land to be bought, and the transfer and title deeds to be as cheap and easy. He would not vote for Mr Burt's amendment to the Employers' Liability Act. It had worked very well in Northumberland, there having, he believed, been only one dispute, and he thought if the workmen could contract into better terms than the Act gave they had a right to do so. Respecting the late Liberal Government he said that no Englishman could look back on the last five years of their Administration with satisfaction, and he thought that at times like these when they were asking again for support, the people had a right to ask how they managed their affairs. Certainly, to say the least, they had not managed successfully. There was a very heavy bill to pay, and nothing to show for it; and they had as yet shown no signs of repentance. He concluded by urging them to support the Conservatives. (Loud cheers, followed by ringing cheers for MacInnes, Jones, and Gladstone.)

Colonel Wilbraham, who was loudly applauded on rising, said that he felt himself at a great disadvantage in having to address them after the eloquent speech of Sir Matthew, which they had just listened to; and he rather felt for the moment as if it would have been better for him to have come by himself than to follow such a man; but he would do his level best, and only that could be expected of any man. He was glad to see such a large audience. In appealing to them he had an interest common with them, and nothing to do with any other part of the country; his home was here, he came before them not of his own seeking, he had been proposed to come, and having the leisure he felt it his duty, and he would also esteem it an honour if they returned him to Parliament, as he had no doubt they would. (Cheers and a voice: "Never.") One thing that he protested against in their political gatherings was, setting class against class; he believed that they ought, instead, to endeavour to draw classes together. He believed that when one class prospered so also would another, and if one class suffered so also would another suffer. He was no blind party man; he believed that the Conservatives had borrowed many things from the Liberals, and the Liberals many things from the Conservatives. He felt decidedly with the Conservatives, however, on matters of foreign policy. He believed the honour of England to be above all things, and though they might squabble as they liked about home politics, when they came to deal with the foreigner both Liberals and Conservatives ought to combine and help each other, and he thought that they, as Conservatives might claim to have done more to help the Liberals than the Liberals had done to help them. (Voice: "Never; they opposed them thoroughly, especially Lord Randolph Churchill." Laughter and cheers.) Had Mr Jones professed moderate Liberal principles he supposed he would have remained the only candidate in the field, but he represented the views of the extreme Radicals, and therefore the more moderate Liberals and Conservatives began to look for some one to represent them. He again complained of the manner in which he had been treated by Mr Jones, since his return from London. He (the Colonel) had never said anything detrimental about him, and expected the same treatment from Mr Jones, but had been disappointed, for since his return he had not ceased to "take his name in vain." (Laughter.) And as he had put words into his mouth he had never uttered he would endeavour to refute them. After denying several misrepresentations made by Mr Jones, the Colonel observed that Mr Jones had said he had avoided Irish topics, but he had spoken his mind clearly and freely upon them, and though Mr Jones had been making a very heavy bid for the Irish vote, it was just possible, judging from that morning's paper, that he would not get it. (Cheers, hisses, and laughter.) The candidate concluded by adverting to free education. (Cheers being given for Wilbraham and Jones.)

In answer to questions, the Colonel said he was in favour of Sunday closing, but against Local Option if it meant that the thing had to be decided by a bare majority. He would not vote for the extension of the Agricultural Holdings Act.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr Wilson, and seconded by Mr Dixon, and being taken by the audience for a vote of confidence, was negatived by a large majority.

## WOR LECTION.

The Tories at last hev got a man,
They caal him Kornal Whilbriham,
And they really think that "in he'll gan,"
The fyels!

They're gannin' 'lectioneering 'round,
Poor Atherley they've tried to droon'd
But he'll torn up aal safe and soond;
Ye bet.

Yen neet their Coonsil sat in Stait,
The neet wes dark, the hour wes late—
And biss'ness hopped alang furst-rate,
*Pro. tem.*

Said they, te Casslesides we'll go,
"It's like a littel heavin below,"
They com back singin' "Poor Auld Joe,'
Right sad.

The bellman then wes sent te caal
A meetin' i' the New Toon Haal,
Wheer, muster'd Tories, greet and smaal,
*En masse.*

Te mak' a speech their member raxed,
Segars and silks at yance he taxed,
And then to answor kwestions waxed,
Right warm.

Sum het yens he gat, aw wad think, fra' the blues,
But he pleesed yen and aal even doon to the "boos,"
When he promised te give them three acres of coos
And a land.

He gav' us opinions of Jones and the rest,
Te hev any of his awn he nivvor proffessed,
He hes only coom oot for te make a contest,
That's aal.

When the meetin' wes ower, he gat quite an ovation,
An' they unyoked the hosses amidst the orasion,
An' gat cuddies to pull him awa' te the stashun,
See grand.

But we'll stick tiv Atherley thro' thick and thro' thin,
The man that we fancy—the man that will win—
Gan on, maw wee hero, ye're shure te walk in,
And furst.

GEORDIE.

## THE IRISH NATIONAL PARTY.

### MEETING OF IRISHMEN AT BLACKHILL.

A meeting, under the auspices of the Blackhill Branch of the Irish National League, was held in the Agricultural Hall, on Saturday evening last, under the chairmanship of the president, Mr P. Daly. The Blackhill League of the Cross Band discoursed lively airs through the streets, bringing crowds of people in its train. The spacious building was almost filled by a very enthusiastic company. The Chairman explained that owing to unavoidable circumstances, Mr D. J. Sweeney, organiser for the north, was unable to be present. Mr Duffy moved the following resolution:—

"That we, the Irishmen of Blackhill and district, pledge ourselves to vote as Mr Parnell directs us; and by every lawful means to assist the Irish Parliamentary Party, under the leadership of our impregnable hero-chief, Charles Stuart Parnell."

The "Mayor" of Shotley Bridge (who appeared in his usual grotesque costume), in a remarkable metrical speech, seconded the motion.—Mr Thomas Dunne, of Consett, supported. He traced the conduct of both Governments—Liberal and Tory—towards Ireland for the past two or three decades, pointing out that whichever side appeared to be the weakest at a contest made fair promises to them in order to gain their votes. Each party in turn had proved traitors; and now that their leaders saw this, they were not going to trust them any more—they intended looking after their own interests themselves. (Cheers.) The tyrannic despotism of the late Government had been unprecedented. This had not only been the case with Ireland, but also with Egypt and elsewhere. (Cheers.) Could they think of the great amount of money that had been spent for the cold-blooded murdering of the poor Soudanese, &c., without experiencing feelings of indignation? This great shedding of human blood had proved them nothing less than murderers; and would they, he asked, share the assassin's brand by sending them back to power ("Never, and cheers.) He was there [...] tell them how to vote in the coming election; but he trusted they would vote as one man when the command came from their illustrious leader. He himself had determined to give his vote for his country, which was the duty of every loyal patriot; and he hoped they would all follow his example. (Cheers.) Referring to the candidature of this division, he thought there were men in the district of quite sufficient intelligence to represent their interests in the House of Commons, without going to London for a "carpet-bagger." (Laughter and applause.) He concluded by asking every Irishman to do his duty to his country.—Mr James Gallagher, of Leadgate, and others, having spoken in support, the motion was carried amidst ringing cheers. Afterwards the meeting broke up with deafening cheers for Parnell and his party.

## WEST STANLEY.

A well-attended meeting of Irish electors of Holmside, Oxhill, The Winning, and Stanley, was held on Thursday se'nnight, in St. Joseph's School-room, West Stanley. In the absence (through illness) of Father Keenan, the chair was occupied by Mr Philip Martin, of Dipton. The following resolution, moved by Mr M. McGurk, seconded by Mr J. McDonnell, and supported by Mr D. J. Sweeney, was passed unanimously amid cheers:—

That we express our unabated confidence in Mr Parnell and his party, and pledge ourselves to follow whatever course of political action he may suggest as most serviceable to Ireland at the forthcoming election.

In impressing upon his audience the patriotism of voting according to the advice of Mr Parnell, Mr Sweeney said he thought he could not do better than read a letter sent by a distinguished Irishman in London to Mr Wilfred Scawen Blunt (a candidate for Camberwell Division) who had solicited his vote This was Mr John Augustus O'Shea's letter:—

Dear Sir—I have received your card asking my vote and influence. Were I to consult my personal predilections, you would have both, for four reasons: You are kindly to Ireland; you are a friend of Arabi, the Egyptian; you are a member of the same creed as myself; and you are no carpet-bagger. But, to be frank with you, my support is not mine to give—*it belongs to Ireland, like myself*—and if the accepted leader of the Irish party told me to vote for the Shah of Bersia, in opposition to Tory, Whig, or Radical, to the Shah of Persia my vote would go. In so speaking, I express the feelings of nine-tenths of the Irish residents in Great Britain. Idiots, or worse, you may think us; *but, trust me, we know what we are about.* With the broils and pettiness of Little Pedlington I have no concern; in the presence of Bumble I am not awe-stricken; but, as you may have already inferred, one cause is dear to me; and for what I conscientiously believe to be the good of that cause, I am ready any day to sink all other sympathies, and consort with our acquaintance afore-mentioned.—Wishing you all good gifts, and more orthodox views in horseflesh, I remain respectfully, but independently,

JOHN AUGUSTUS O'SHAA.

—(Loud applause.) He was sure that in Stanley following such a brilliant example, they would give their votes to Mr Parnell, and only in the interest of the grand old cause. (Cheers.)

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THE later the dinner hour, says a famous traveller, the higher the civilisation. Therein should the tramp, who is often compelled to defer his dinner to the next day, find much consolation.

A WOMAN's anger burns with awful light,
When you are in the wrong, she in the right.
But, oh! what lightnings dreadlier wrath prolong,
When you are in the right, she in the wrong!

FATHER: "I congratulate you, Bertha; I have just arranged for your betrothal." Bertha: "To whom?" Father: "Hush, child, how can you be so inquisitive? It is as yet a business secret."

A SEA VIEW.—Passenger: "Captain, how far are we from land?" Captain: "About two miles." Passenger: "But I can't see it. In what direction is it?" Captain: "Straight down, sir."

ASKED why no asparagus was ever grown in the garden of Versailles, a French Minister replied—"Asparagus takes three years to attain maturity, and no Ministry ever lasts so long in France."

ENFANT Terrible—"Say, Snobby, can you play cards?" "Why, no, Johnny, I can't play very well." E. T.—"Well, then, you'd better look out, for ma says if Emma plays her cards well she'll catch you."

"Is this a singing doll?" asked she of the shopman. "Yes, Miss." "How do you make it sing?" "Just as you would any other young lady." "How do you do that?" "By pressing it." "Oh!"

"You are a great smoker, I believe," said a grocer to a customer who had owed him a bill for a long time. "Yes, I am; but how do you know?" "Oh, I've heard that the use of tobacco makes a man forgetful."

[*Copyright.*]

# LOVE IN A MIST:

## A ROMANCE.

BY KENINGALE COOK, LL.D

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

### CHAPTER XXXV.

WILD ORANGE BLOSSOMS.

Captain Tiverton's vessel rides tranquilly at anchor. A miscellaneous party is dispersed on the island, but on the opposite shore to that which witnessed the wreck and the events which followed it.

Captain Tiverton is engaged upon the duties which brought him out; the fossilised parson and a bevy of men are with him. His wife is resting under a sail, which they have rigged tent-wise on the sand.

Sebastian and Helen have wandered on a few yards inland. They are seated on a fallen tree, whence they can see glimpses of the blue sea and sky through tangled orchids which hang in festoonery around them. The air is warm, but full of life-giving influences—unspoiled ozone, uncontaminated ether. Behind them is a dense mass of blossom which the richest bride in England might well despair to see rivalled at her wedding. But here it grows lavishly without price, and is not languishing like costly sprays that have travelled the greater part of a thousand miles since they left the tree they grew on.

Sebastian has seen these blossoms of happy augury, but thinks Helen has not. He does not wish to call her attention to them until he feels something more of the audacity of assured hope.

"You are very sad," he said, tenderly. "I think needlessly so. You have done no wrong, and have no proof that any one of your name has done any wrong. There is no evidence whatever that can be called evidence in any true sense. It is I who have to be sad. It is you who have to pardon me if you can, to love me still if you can, so tainted as I am by a bigamous fraud. Still, she is dead; I will say nothing of the dead; perhaps the sea's stern baptism takes mortal soil away. But I bear a name that people will pronounce with scorn, as that of a cheated fool. So it is I, not you, who ought to ask, 'Can you still respect me?' If it was not for my carelessness, you would not have learned this needless grief, or at least not at this already overburdened time. But you knew of nothing, any more than I knew that my house had a stain upon it. Mine is fact; yours may be removed when the facts are known. Even if it is not, you need not be sad. You have no spot upon yourself; but touching trouble like this, and remote tinge of shame, may have the softer sympathy towards me who have to bear inevitably a shame and trouble all my own. And it may not be true; it is quite likely it is not true. Either way, have you no sympathy for me?"

"I have sympathy for you; indeed, I have the deepest sympathy; but I fear it is true; my father's very existence had been hidden from me."

Helen buried her face in her hands.

"Are we not free?" urged Sebastian. "Are our lives, our very selves to be transformed because you find a father about whom there is yet something to be explained, or because I was bound to a wife whose falsehood cannot be explained away?"

"I feel as if I could not face the light when I think of things," said Helen, faintly.

"Within this world's dim phantasmagoria we both have met with skeletons. But why should we not bury them quietly with all the past? We both are free: we have not sinned ourselves. The murderer fears the spectre, and may be found crouching for coward conscience; we pass on upright in hope, and find there is nothing to fear, and sunshine fills the air. So come with me, darling Helen; as husband and wife each can sympathise with the other. There are happy days before us."

"I must fulfil my purpose of going to see my father," said Helen, earnestly. "If he has been a criminal, he is still my father, and my duty is to him. He may have been unjustly condemned, or, as you say, not condemned at all, but in either case I must go to him."

"I would not hinder you; I only want to be able to go with you. I don't want to return to England; I have nothing to call me there. After we have seen your father, let us travel—for years if you like. Our story, if it ever is heard, will soon be forgotten. We shall be free, but only free if we are man and wife."

"It is impossible; I must stay with Grace. I cannot go anywhere without her, and she will return to England when Captain Tiverton's work is completed."

"But we can be married here. Tom will perform the ceremony on board the ship."

"Why, that would not be marriage at all."

"So I thought at first, but he asserts that it would be perfectly legal, and the record of it would be at Somerset House before we should be at all likely to reach England."

"You are very good to me; you have been exaggerating the little slur upon yourself and diminishing the big blot on me; did you think I did not notice?" asked Helen, with some return to her old self.

Sebastian's only answer was to encircle her in his arms, and under his kiss, much tried as she had been, this time she did not faint.

The sun shone brightly, gleaming through the twining fronds upon the pair, and playing amorously with the massed white petals of the orange-blossoms, which it lit up with rosy blushes.

"We could spend our honeymoon here," said Sebastian, after a pause. "Tom is bound after a few weeks for the port of Sanparaiso; there we might pick up a vessel which would take us wherever we might want to go."

"And I could write to my dear aunt from there," said Helen. "You do not know her. She is a relation of whom I am not ashamed. She is good."

"Send her a copy of our marriage certificate; and say you have married a friend of Captain Tiverton, who lately married a friend of yours. That will sound all right, will it not, little woman? And can you do without a wedding-dress and bridesmaids? Here is the orange blossom, we will have our tent erected here. Then I will call Tom, and we will be married to-night."

"To night! no indeed! you take my breath away. I wouldn't think of it for a moment."

"You are not up to the manners and customs of those at sea," said Sebastian with a happy smile.

"Then you must give me a little time to learn them," rejoined Helen.

"To morrow then," said Sebastian, gaily. "Tom shall post up the notice first thing in the morning, and every legal formality shall have its due course."

"I must talk to Grace first," said Helen, gravely.

"I will go with you now; you know she is close by. There is no reason for delay either on Mrs. Tiverton's account or any other. Why, her own was a runaway match."

So they went side by side to Mrs. Tiverton, who according to her promise, stimulated, moreover, by a reference which Sebastian opportunely made to her own marriage as a precedent for haste, and a good augury of happiness, refrained from raising obstacles, or suggesting inconveniences.

### CHAPTER XXXVI.

ALL OVER;—AND ALL OVER AGAIN.

The quarter-deck was decorated with the island's fairest flowers, and Tom was resplendent in a new uniform, and most dignified in the exercise of a lofty function, and Sebastian was a happy man in spite of an ill-fitting coat of Tom's, and Helen, though she wore orange blossoms, was not exclusively dependent for her wedding-dress upon the long grasses and trailing flower wreaths of the coral island. The sunny days passed sweetly, swiftly; and when at length the vessel left her moorings and was on her course to Sanparaiso, she might be likened to a kind of large honey pot, for she contained two couples, both very deep in clinging sweetness. The good ship had a merry course; the sky was clear, and in the tropics love, "the most serious th[...] your honour (sometimes)" in [...] "a joyous [...]" and so may it be for ever.

Mr. O[tto] [...]dinger was not drowned, for he was afte[rwards heard] of. How he got to shore—and, more than that, how he got away from the island—was never known.

But when Helen Urswick at last found her father, she found that Otto had been there before her, and had succeeded in beguiling that gentleman to a considerable extent, having obtained money from him on the plea that it was for his daughter, who had been shipwrecked on the way to him, and so was left without funds to proceed further.

The second string to the genial adventurer's bow had thus proved better than the first. It had no doubt been a cruel blow and bitter disappointment to him when his wife perished, as with her had perished the hope of obtaining any more golden eggs.

When Captain Tiverton sent in his logbook he received a reply which startled him, and caused him to expend a considerable sum in telegraphing to Sebastian, to every place where he thought there was a chance of the message finding him. One of these missives reached Sebastian at the palatial bungalow of Helen's father, who turned out to be a most worthy individual in spite of the misfortune—in which he had been as much sinned against as sinning—of his early life.

The message disturbed Sebastian greatly, making him feel as if he were still unable to free himself from a mesh of dubious circumstances, "and shake the yoke of inauspicious stars."

One lesson, however, he had learned, to leave nothing in vagueness or mist, but to bring it at once to the light.

So he went to Mr. Augustin Ashbrook with the whole story forthwith.

As a result of this interview, Helen was told, with a leisurely air by her father, that it was not infrequent for marriages at sea to be afterwards confirmed by a repetition of the ceremony on land. Moreover, he urged, it would be to him a great pleasure to be present at such a ceremony.

The wedding took place accordingly, with limited ceremonial but absolute effectiveness, at the Government House. The news was sent to poor Tom by telegraph, but did not prevent Grace from possessing an everlasting power of holding the rod in triumph over his head.

Helen was not told until long afterwards that the second marriage was anything more than a ceremony or a harmless device to please her father. She was of sensitive fibre, and after the excitements already passed through might have been seriously upset by any further discoveries of love in a mist.

[THE END.]

## SOMETHING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

### HEALING BY SUPERSTITION.

The negroes are far more intelligent to-day than they have ever been before, but many of them still cling fondly to the old superstitions, in which they have unshaken confidence. An amusing instance of a prevailing superstition is related in the following incident:—

Old George came ambling up the front walk with a baby in his arms. As he neared the front steps the lady of the house recognised a former servant. "Why, how do you do, Uncle George? Is that your baby?"

"Yes, Miss Lucy, an' he mighty bad off wid de thrash."

"Poor little thing! What can I do for him?"

"Miss Lucy, I came to see if you 'ud let yo' little boy Charley blow in de baby's mouf."

"Why, what for, Uncle George?"

"Well, you know, Mars Thomas died 'fore Charley wuz borned, and dey say any one what aint never seed dey pappy can ko de thrash by blowin' in de baby's mouf."

"Why, that's foolishness! It won't do a bit of good."

"Yes, marm, it will. I dun seed dat tried, an' it kured de chile right straight."

Charley was called up, but refused to "blow" until old George said, "Cum, Charley, blow in de baby's mouf, an' nex' time I go huntin' I bring you a little coon."

Charley did his best, and blew such a blast down the baby's throat that it had a severe fit of coughing. Old George was delighted. "I'm a thousan' times oblige, Charley. You gwine git dat coon, sho'," and with thanks and reiterated promises to Charley, he left. The baby got well, and George's faith in the remedy is stronger than ever.

### HARD TO CONVINCE.

Though the Indians that roam the prairies of North America are in many respects a fine race of men, there is one great drawback to their making any progress in civilisation, and that is their remarkable inability to grasp any new fact or idea. A writer in the *Boys' Own Paper* gives the following illustration of this trait in their character:—

Twenty years ago, when Indians knew comparatively little of the wonders of civilisation, Lieutenant (now General) P—— was sent with a small force to treat with a band disposed to be troublesome. He took with him as guide and interpreter a Delaware chief, Black Beaver, a warrior celebrated throughout the length and beadth of the plains. Beaver was semi-civilised, had been to Washington, owned a farm, and was a person of social consequence in his country. The refractory Indians were assembled in council, and the difficulties adjusted. Lieutenant P—— then proceeded to discant upon the numbers and powers of the whites, and the folly of the Indians making war upon them. As a peroration, he directed Beaver to tell the Indians about steamboats. Beaver had seen steamboats, and gave a glowing description. At its conclusion, a murmur ran through the council. "What do they say, Beaver?" asked P——. "He say he don't b'lieve that lie," said Beaver. "Tell them about railroads, then." Beaver had travelled on railroads, so proceeded to give his ideas and experiences on that subject. Again a murmur passed through the assembly. "What do they say now, Beaver!" asked P——. "He say he don't b'lieve that lie either." Somewhat nonplussed for a wonderful thing which they *might* believe, P—— at last said, "Tell them about the telegraph." "I don't know what that is," answered Beaver. P—— explained that by the aid of a little wire he could stand where he was and talk to the great President at Washington, &c. Beaver listened attentively, but with a grave face, and made no attempt to translate. "Why don't you tell them?" said P——, impatiently. "'Cause," said Beaver, nodding his head slowly and emphatically, "'Cause I don't b'lieve that lie myself."

### NUTS TO CRACK.

1.—*Whole* I am a Shakesperian character; change my head and I become successively a fruit, an animal, proximity, to burn in, treasured, and a space of time.

2.—*First*, may I *next* with Susan Gregg,
To see the town bazaar?
And take our little Johnny *last*,
Along with Nellie Parr.
Nellie told me she had made,
In cardboard stuff so neat,
A *whole* with which she'd won a prize,
A model and a treat.

3.—Behead mean and leave profuse. To renounce and leave to call forth. A fish and leave to listen. To strike and leave prominence. An implement and leave a dwelling.

4.—Just of three letters I consist,
So please cut off my head and tail,
And then you will be left alone.
Join, backwards read, a wooden pail
Cut off my head and middle part,
And then my tail is left behind,
Which is a beverage dear to all.
My head an insect of a humble kind,
My *whole* a very simple word,
Which many a time you will have heard.

5.—Nine letters. My 2, 8, 7, 1, 5 is what a grocer sells; my 5, 4, 3 is a verb; my 9, 3, 6 is a resort; and my *whole* is a vegetable.

6.—SQUARE WORDS.—A measure; a notion; trap; work.

7.—A cleanser; a fright; a comprehensive term; a plague.

8.—Structure; a poet; a famous number; a lofty place.

### LAST WEEK'S KERNELS.

1.—Synagogue. 2. Pneumatics. 3. Toadstool. 4. Shad, sole, herring, carp, minnow, sprat. 5. October

(6)
M O L A R
O L I V E
L I N E N
A V E R T
R E N T S

(7)
T E A C H
E L C H O
A C R E S
C H E A T
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A young lady and her father were looking at a druggist who was very nicely balancing the delicate little scales on which the prescription was being weighed. "How precise! how fine! how little!" said the girl. "Yes," said the father; "but he will not do so with the bill."

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

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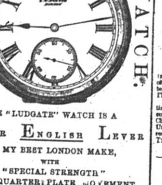
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## NORTH-WEST DIVISION OF DURHAM.

### LIBERAL MEETINGS AT HEDLEY HILL AND SATLEY.

On Wednesday afternoon, a large enthusiastic gathering, in promotion of the candidature of Mr Atherley Jones, took place in the School-room at Hedley Hill—Mr W. Simpson, miner, presiding. —Mr Jones, who met with a hearty reception, expressed his views on free trade, free education, Ireland, Church Disestablishment and partial Disendowment, and other leading questions.—At the conclusion, a vote of confidence in Mr Jones was unanimously carried by an audience of 200 persons.

After experiencing considerable difficulty in reaching Satley, another meeting was held in the Schools, kindly granted by the Rev J. P. De Pledge, J.P.—After the candidate's able address, the usual resolution approving of Mr Jones candidature was proposed by Mr Ross, farmer, and seconded and supported by Mr Oliver (Waskerley), and was declared to be carried, although there was formidable opposition.

### MEETING AT MEDOMSLEY.

### MR PRIESTMAN AND COL. WILBRAHAM.

A meeting was held last (Thursday) evening, in the Templar's Hall, Medomsley, in the interests of Mr Atherley Jones. The chair was taken by Mr Jon. Priestman, J.P., Shotley Bridge, who was accompanied on the platform by Mr and Mrs Atherley Jones; Miss Daniells and Miss Rodgers (London); Messrs J. Walton (Medomsley); J. Milligan (Hamsterley); — Brown (Allendale Cattages); S. Clarke (Westwood), &c.

The CHAIRMAN, who was cheered, stated that he heard Col. Wilbraham speak at Shotley Bridge on Friday night. There were some statements uttered which surprised him, and he would like to say a word or two about them. One subject which had been pretty well discussed in this constituency was the question of the Disestablishment of the Church. By Disestablishment they simply meant not allowing one particular sect having greater privileges then another—establishing all religions on an equality. Nobody objected to this in theory, but many might object to it in practice. It is one thing to say that particular sums of money were left for certain purposes. That is a question which it is only fair to consider, although there might be a differences of opinions in point of degree. He could not say himself that any sound Liberal should talk about equality; but they could say that money used for a particular purpose should be devoted to that object. There was one remark, however, made by Mr Jones's opponent regarding which he must offer a protest. The Colonel was asked if the members of the Liberation Society were Atheists; he denied ever making such an assertion, but qualified his statement by saying that they were men who had not the cause of religion at heart. He (the Chairman) did not like to touch upon religious matters at a political meeting, but he certainly must take exception to the remark that the Liberation Society, as a body, had not the interests of religion at heart. He maintained that no man had a right to say or to judge of a body of gentleman that they had not the cause of religion at heart, unless these men had expressly said they had not. However, this assertion led him to try to ascertain who and what the Liberation Society were. He knew the existence of such a body, but hitherto he had been quite ignorant of the constitution and objects of that society. Glancing at the report of the Liberation Society for 1885, he found that it was composed of gentlemen partly in London and partly in the provinces. He was not personally acquainted with many of the members, but a few of them he knew. He counted about 180 names with the prefix "Rev" attached thereto. It was quite possible there might be one or two Church of England clergymen amongst that number who favoured Disestablishment; but he assumed that most of the 180 were Dissenting ministers. Was it fair to suppose that men like these had not the cause of religion at heart? Col. Wilbraham did not say they were Atheists; but he (Mr Priestman) considered it a more serious charge to say that these gentlemen had not the cause of Christianity at heart, as it could only be inferred that they were hypocrites and unworthy of their high position. An Atheist could be an honest and straightforward man; but to say of a number of men who professed and taught religion, not having the cause of religion at heart, was bringing a serious charge against them, as showing they were unfit for their posts. No individual was justified in saying that any one of them or himself were not religious. That was pointing them out as hypocrites. That was not the way in which political discussions should be conducted. He hoped they would abstain from imputing bad motives to their opponents, or charge them with being Atheists. He did not think Col. Wilbraham would mean such a thing, as he knew him to be a perfect gentleman; but he must have been labouring under a misapprehension. That was not a legitimate argument to use. (Applause.) He was glad to learn that the gallant Colonel was a free trader, but he wished to interfere with the present system of free trade. But what he proposed to do in the interests of free trade, had been a subject for discussion. The Colonel averred that the imports of this country were increasing while the exports were decreasing. He (the Chairman) did not think it a very serious thing to the country, if it was so. The only way this country could loose by importing more than exporting was by gradually using up our capital and buying up money or bullion. As a matter of fact, he asked a gentleman well-informed on this subject, who referred him for correct figures on the subject to the Government Statistical Abstract for the years 1870 to 1884 (Thirty-second No.), presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty. Col. Wilbraham did not specify any particular period, but taking the last five years, the figures (in round numbers) were as follows:—

| | Imports. | Exports. |
|---|---|---|
| 1880 | £411,000 | £286,000 |
| 1881 | £397,000 | £297,000 |
| 1882 | £413,000 | £306,000 |
| 1883 | £426,000 | £305,000 |
| 1884 | £390,000 | £295,000 |

The average imports during the five years was £407,000, and the exports £297,000. The total imports for 1884 were below the average figures, and both imports and exports had decreased in value—he did not say in the amount of imports—much more than the exports as regards 1884. Therefore, that statement of the Colonel is apparently incorrect. If his (the Chairman's) figures were accurate, then the Colonel had been badly coached, and he begged of the electors to attach little importance to any statements, unless they were reliable, and could be verified by themselves. (Applause.)

Loud cheers were raised when Mr JONES rose to address the audience. He observed that having addressed a great number of meetings in North-West Durham, it was not his fault if the electors had not heard his views on the great plitical questions of the day, and the issues of the struggles were now before them. His opinions had been misrepresented—he did not say intentionally—by the Conservative candidate, and he believed on the part of certain Tory orators intentionally to a considerable extent. He dated the agitation respecting Church disestablishment from the period when the *Record* published a list of about 500 Liberal candidates before the country who were pledged to vote for Disestablishment and Disendowment. Then arose the extraordinary assertions that the religion of the country was in danger; and the drum ecclesiastical had been beaten throughout the country. He found Conservative candidates like Col. Wilbraham following in the steps of their distinguished leader, going through their several constituencies and declaring that the Church of England and the cause of religion were in danger. (Laughter.) If he could conceive anything more calculated to Disestablish and Disendow the Church, it was the action of the Conservative party and the clergy; because he was credibly informed that at the last General Election there were as large a number of Liberal candidates before the constituencies then as at present who made very much the same declaration in favour of Church Disestablishment, and yet, owing to the fact that it was not published in the *Record* or other Church newspapers, and owing to the fact that it was not seized upon by the Conservatives as a party cry it passed off without the slightest notice—if even noticed at all. The question was one upon which the present election had, however, resolved itself; and now they were confronted at all sides by the cry that the Church is in danger, and that the people who advocated Disestablishment were the enemies of religion itself. Their respected Chairman had pretty well disposed of unfounded assertions under that head. The most astonishing statements had been scattered broadcast to the effect that he, in advocating the Disestablishment and partial Disendowment of the English Church, favoured the idea of turning their parish churches to base and secular uses, desecrating their churchyards, and robbing the Church of her properties. Neither himself nor any responsible Liberal politicians had ever breathed such statements. True, that might be to some extent the idea of the Liberation Society; but he argued that the scheme of a propogandist body need not necessarily be accepted by Parliament, and was subject to considerable modifications and amendments. They intended to preserve the Church intact, and allow the Church to retain her own for the purposes of religion. They had no more right to interfere with the properties of the Church of England, than they could justly interfere with the properties belonging the Wesleyan, Baptist, or other Nonconformist bodies. He contended that it would be a dangerous interference with the gifts made to these societies, so long as they were more or less carrying out the purposes for which the donors bequeathed them. (Cheers.) He utterly repudiated any scheme of what their opponents might term spoliation. He held there was a very large amount of property belonging the Church of England to which she had a perfect right to claim possession of. At the present moment, however, the members of Dissenting bodies, taking the smallest estimate, numbered one-half of the population of this country; and the Church itself only embodied the other half. What he maintained was that property given to the Church of England when there was a perfect unanimity of religious belief in this country, was left solely in the interests of religion and piety generally. He asked, was it right that the ministers of one particular sect should exclusively possess all that property which was intended for the use of the entire community at large? (Cheers.) That was his contention. However much they might disagree as to the expediency of tt, they would admit that his idea contained good sound reason, law, logic, and even equity. (Cheers.) He thought there could be no possible harm in the State stepping in, and devoting these funds to much better and more beneficial uses. (Renewed cheers.) Some might say that the State had no right to deal with such properties. The fact is, the State is constantly interfering with funds given to various charitable organisations, with a view to distributing the enormous wealth into more useful directions and sources. Similar Tory cries arose when the House of Commons sought to Disestablish the Church of Ireland, and even the Queen was beseeched on the Throne not to sign a measure which had passed the two Houses of Parliament, as it was alleged that she would be infringing her Coronation Oath. This was all nonsense. If the Nonconformist bodies of this country, who do not possess any wealth, and were composed of the poorest members of society, are enabled to carry on their noble work without such properties, and can bring religion, by means of voluntary contributions and the support of its adherents, to the door of the humblest in the land, and can maintain their ministers, how much more ought the wealthy Church of England, embracing the richest people in the country amongst her flocks, to be able to fulfil her mission, support her churches, maintaining her clergy, and proving a blessing to the nation. (Cheers.) After detailing the history of tithes, and advocating the abolition of such an unjust impost, the candidate dealt in a comprehensive and able manner with the question of free trade, and pointed out the utter absurdity of taxing either food, raw material, or manufactured articles. He also reiterated his views on free education, local option, and other matters. In an elaborate peroration, Mr Jones reminded his hearers that he was adopted by the miners and ironworkers, and had since been accepted as the candidate of the Liberal party of North-West Durham. Now that great danger threatened the State, he had not the slightest doubt but they would rally round the banner of Mr Gladstone. (Loud cheers.) They must be united, and not allow dissensions in their minds upon small questions or upon larger subjects which are at present unpracticable, to prevent them giving to their great and noble leader that guerdon he is justly entitled to, so that they may once more secure for him a large majority, and grant him once more the title of Prime Minister. He would like see Mr Gladstone die in harness, and not let him be thrown into the cold shades of Opposition at the end of his illustrious career. (Cheers.) He counselled them not to be influenced by what is taking place elsewhere, but they should be true to the cause of Liberalism, and support that which has maintained the dignity and splendour of this country. (Continued cheering.)

No questions being asked, Mr BROWN proposed a motion of confidence in Mr Jones.

This was seconded by Mr MILLIGAN, who, speaking as an Irishman, said he was exceedingly sorry to see that the Irish vote in that constituency was directed to be given to the Conservative candidate. Mr Parnell, although he supposed he was doing his best for the country, had committed a great mistake; still, for all that, he intended to vote for Mr Jones. (Cheers.) Mr Parnell had issued a proclamation, embodying three declarations, which he (the speaker) would sooner sacrifice his life rather than sign. He hated coercion more than any other man, whether Irishmen or Englishmen, but he considered the action of any individual compelling men to vote as they were told, instead of acting upon their own convictions. was coercion of the worst description. (Cheers.)

Mr CLARKE, who supported, hoped the Irish people would not be misled by Mr Parnell's proclamation. ("I think you'll throw him over." Cheers.) Seeing that the Liberal party had done so much for Ireland in the past, he was astonished at the conduct of the Irish leaders. However, Irishmen were not so easily gulled as many people thought. They wanted a true and staunch friend to Ireland, and had found one in Mr Jones. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was carried with but two or three dissentients; and Mr Jones, in acknowledging the vote, said that no one could accuse him of "sugaring" the Irish party over this question. He was going to fight the battle, even though the the Irish people stood aside. (Cheers.)

A cordial expression of thanks to the Chairman terminated a very gratifying meeting.

### COLONEL WILBRAHAM'S CANDIDATURE.

### SUCCESSFUL MEETING AT QUEBEC.

On Wednesday afternoon, Colonel Wilbraham addressed a crowded meeting in the School-room, Quebec. Mr H. Hornsby presided, supported by Rev Father Fortin, Messrs Wm. Cumming, J. Forster, E. Rutter, Wm. Walton, R. Wall, J. Smith, G.W. Fenwick, J. J. Thompson, and others. The CHAIRMAN briefly introduced

The COLONEL, who was heartily received. He refuted Mr Jones's misstatements about him. Speaking of Disestablishment and Disendowment, he said: When Mr Jones first came out, he went in for both absolutely; but finding this would not do, on his second tour Mr Jones modified his views and only advocated Disestablishment, and, no doubt to distract attention from the fact, he made charges against him (Col. Wilbraham) of throwing aspersions on Nonconformists, which charges were perfectly untrue, and he denied them. As to giving hastily-framed answers, he would not, as he had a character to maintain and would give an honest answer, which he could carry out. (Cheers.)

Mr WHITE, a working man, moved, and Father FORTIN seconded, a vote of confidence, which was carried unanimously amidst cheers.

### MEETING AT USHAW MOOR.

The next meeting was at Ushaw Moor, in the Brick Sheds. The chair was occupied by Mr Wm. Hill, agent for the Ushaw Moor Colliery owners, supported by Major E. Leadbitter Smith, J.P., Flass Hall; Messrs W. S. Oliver (colliery manager), J. Hutchinson, Hy. Hornsby, J. Hudson, J. Heckels (Ushaw Moor), W. Stevenson and J. Gibson (Burnhope), E. Mould, D. Wadsworth, J. J. Thompson, and the Rev J. McKie.

The CHAIRMAN briefly introduced Colonel WILBRAHAM, who was again most heartily received by the large audience of working men. The Colonel, speaking of himself as a local man, said he had lived near Consett a great deal of his life, and had a large majority there in his favour, they preferring a local man to one they did not know. As to Mr Jones's meeting at Consett, he (the Colonel) sent a gentleman (Mr Murray) up to that meeting to ask his supporterr to give Mr Jones a fair hearing, and if Mr Murray had not gone he (Mr Jones) would not have got so good a hearing. (Voice: "Serve him right.") It is very hard that Mr Jones should turn round and abuse him. Continuing, the Colonel said: It is very easy to promise everything. For instance, if he lived in London, to promise everything, and then go away and never see him again for a few years, and then to come back with some fresh cry. He preferred to stick to what he said, and if he did not intend to see it done he would not promise. (Voice: "That's the man for us"—cheers.) He preferred to be just before he was generous. (Cheers.) It was not true that he had a special reporter engaged to go about with him to favour his reports. He had no such arrangement. This is the latest charge from one of Mr Jones's first lieutenants. (Cheers.) Mr Jones talked about him wishing to deprive the miner's wife of a silk dress by taxing silk. What balderdash! He would say that the miner would first want six days a-week work and plenty of "grub" before silk dresses, and by taxing foreign goods is the only way to bring foreign nations to their senses, and open out our trade by making them take their duty off our goods; then we may have a chance to get more work. (Cheers.) He wanted to plead for the Conservatives, because they had always governed with a firm, just hand, and had a decided foreign policy, which is best for the country, saying what they will do and what they won't do, and keeping to their word. This ought to be every man's motto through life. (Cheers.) After giving his views on many of the principal political topics of the day, he said he was satisfied the enthusiastic majority there would be symbolical of the feeling in the country, and that the Conservative party would be largely in the ascendant when the elections were over. (Prolonged cheers.)

On the motion of Mr DIXON, seconded by Major L. SMITH, a vote of confidence in Col. Wilbraham was carried with only six dissentients, amidst loud cheering.

Yesterday (Thursday) evening, Col. Wilbraham addressed his supporters and others at Langley Park Schools. A report will appear in our special edition.

### NOMINATION AND POLLING DAYS.

The nomination for North-West Durham will take place at Lanchester Police Court to-morrow (Saturday), between the hours of 12 and 2·30 p.m. The polling will be on Thursday, December 3rd, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. The candidates are Mr Lewellyn Archer Atherley-Jones (L) and Col. Arthur Booth Wilbraham (C). The votes will be counted at Lanchester on Friday.

### ELECTION JOTTINGS.

The miners of the county of Durham have decided that the collieries in the North-West Parliamentary Division of Durham shall remain idle on Thursday next, so that every elector may have a fair chance to record his vote. It is not anticipated, however, that the operations at the Consett Iron Works will be suspended on that day.

The *Newcastle Journal* to-day (Friday) publishes the following biographical sketch of the Conservative candidate for North-West Durham:—"Col. Arthur Booth Wilbraham, of Shotley Bridge, Durham, is the eldest son of the late Colonel the Hon. Edward Booth Wilbraham, and was born in 1842. He entered the Coldstream Guards, and is lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers. Col. Wilbraham is a magistrate for the county of Durham, and married, in 1875, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr John Jardine, of Rockhampton, Queensland."

A correspondent furnishes us with a forecast of contest. He affirms that, after mature deliberation, about 8,000 out of the 9,500 electors will go to the poll. He thinks Jones will secure 5,000 votes, while Wilbraham will have a hard struggle (even with the Irish behind him) to gain 3,000 in his favour. On the other hand, the Conservatives are confident of success, and many of their leading men assert that Wilbraham will be victorious by at least 1,000 votes.

Loud complaints are being made that the Sheriff should have chosen Lanchester as the place of nomination and declaration of the poll. It is to be hoped that whichever candidate is returned, steps will be taken to effect a change in this antiquated state of things before another contest recurs in North-West Durham.

### POLLING ARRANGEMENTS.

The Sheriff and Returning Officer (Mr Christopher John Foyle Fawcett, of Durham), has issued the following list indicating the allotment to each Polling Station in the respective districts assigned to the the several polling places:—

BENFIELDSIDE.—Polling district — Benfieldside. Persons registered to vote at Benfieldside. (A 935 to A 966 both inclusive)—966 voters. Registered No. A 1 to A 479 to vote at No. 1 Booth, Board Schools, Benfieldside; enter at back entrance, and leave by front entrance (boys'). A 480 to A 966 to vote at No. 2 Booth, Board Schools, Benfieldside; enter at back entrance, and leave by front entrance (girls).

BURNOPFIELD.—Tanfield (including Beamish and Lintz Green), the Ecclesiastical District of Burnopfield (except the parts lying to the south of the road leading from Flint Hill to Dipton). Persons registered to vote at Burnopfield. (B 468 to B 475 both inclusive). 475 voters—B 1 to B 475 to vote at National School, Burnopfield.

CASTLESIDE.—Healeyfield, Muggleswick (including Rowley). Persons registered to vote at Castleside. (C 231 to C 235 both inclusive). 235 voters—C 1 to C 335 to vote at Board Schools, Castleside.

CATCHGATE.—Collierley and Pontop (the part within the Ecclesiastical District of Collierley), Greencroft (except part within Ecclesiastical District of Holmside), Tanfield (detached part of the East Castle Colliery). Persons registered to vote at Catchgate. (D 490 to D 495 both inclusive). 495 voters—D 1 to D 495 to vote at Board Schools, Catchgate.

CONSETT.—Conside and Knitsley, Ebchester. Persons registered to vote at Consett. (E 1163 to E 1177 both inclusive) 1177 voters—E 1 to E 435 to vote at No. 1 Booth, National Schools, Consett; enter north entrance, Parliament Street; E 436 to E 826 to vote at No. 2 Booth, National Schools, Consett, enter wooden gate, West Victoria Street; E 827 to E 1177 to vote at No. 3 Booth, National Schools, Consett, enter iron gate, West Victoria Street.

CORNSAY.—Cornsay, Hedleyhope. 564 voters—F 1 to F 342 to vote at No. 1 Booth, Board Schools, Cornsay Colliery, enter by entrance on south front; F 343 to F 564 to vote at No. 2 Booth, School-room in Alms Houses, Cornsay Village.

DIPTON.—Collierley and Pontop (part within the Ecclesiastical District of Dipton). Persons registered to vote at Dipton. (G 502 to G 505 both inclusive). 505 voters—G 1 to G 505 to vote at Board Schools, Dipton.

EDMONDBYERS.—Edmondbyers (including Roughside and Pedomsoak), Hunstanworth. Persons registered to vote at Edmondbyers. (H 102 to H 105 both inclusive). 105 voters—H 1 to H 105 to vote at Board School, Edmondbyers.

HOLMSIDE.—Greencroft (the part which is in the Ecclesiastical District of Holmside), Lanchester and hamlets (the Highway District of Holmside except the part which lies to the east of the township of Langley). 341 voters—I 1 to I 341 to vote at National School, Holmside.

LANCHESTER.—Lanchester and hamlets (except Highway District of Butsfield and Holmside), Langley. Persons registered to vote at Lanchester. (J 294 to J 330 both inclusive.) 330 voters.—J 1 to J 330 to vote at Justice Room, Lanchester.

LANGLEY PARK.—Esh (the part which lies to the east of Quebec polling district, and north of roads leading from the Heugh Farm by Esh Hall, Low Esh and Millgate Cottages to Hill Top), Lanchester and hamlets (that part of the Highway District of Holmside which lies to the east of the township of Langley). Persons registered to vote at Langley Park. (K 323 to K 332 both inclusive.) 332 voters.—K 1 to K 332 to vote at Colliery School, Langley Park.

LEADGATE.—Billingside, East and West Iveston, Medomsley (the part within the district of the Leadgate Local Board). Persons registered to vote at Leadgate. (L 724 to L 729 both inclusive.) 729 voters.—L 1 to L 315 to vote at No. 1 Booth, National School, Leadgate. L 316 to L 729 to vote at No. 2 Booth, Infant School, Leadgate.

MEDOMSLEY.—Ebchester (except the part within the district of the Consett Local Board), Medomsley except the district of the Leadgate Local Board). Persons registered to vote at Medomsley. (M 672 to M 673 both inclusive.) 673 voters.—M 1 to M 344 to vote at No. 1 Booth, Westwood Board Schools, enter boys' yard to mixed school. M 345 to M 673 to vote at No. 2 Booth, Westwood Board Schools, enter girls' yard to infants' school.

QUEBEC.—Esh (the part of which lies to the west of the roads leading from Biggen to Esh, and thence by Esh Laude, Heugh Farm, and Saint Michael's Church (R.C.) to Priestburn). Persons registered to vote at Quebec. (N 355.) 355 voters.—N 1 to N 355 to vote at National School, Quebec.

SATLEY.—Lanchester and hamlets (the Highway District of Butsfield), Medomsley (the part lying within the above-mentioned district), Satley (and all detached parts of other townships lying within the last-mentioned district and township). Persons registered to vote at Satley. (O 69 to O 79 both inclusive.) 79 voters.—O 1 to O 79 to vote at National School, Satley.

STANLEY.—Tanfield (including Beamish and Lintz Green), the Ecclesiastical District of Beamish. Persons registered to vote at Stanley. (P 597 to P 606 both inclusive.) 606 voters.—P 1 to P 345 to vote at No. 1 Booth, National School, Stanley; enter mixed school. P 346 to P 606 to vote at No. 2 Booth, National School, Stanley; enter infant school.

TANFIELD.—Tanfield (including Beamish and Lintz Green), (the Ecclesiastical Parish of Tanfield, and the Ecclesiastical District of Marley Hill, such parts of as lie to the east of the road leading from Pickering Nook to Tanfield Lea). Persons registered to vote at Tanfield. (Q 329 and Q 330.) 330 voters.—Q 1 to Q 330 to vote at National School, Tanfield.

USHAW.—Esh (that part which lies to the east of the Quebec Polling District and the south of the Langley Park Polling District). Persons registered to vote at Ushaw. (R 321.) 321 voters.—R 1 to R 321 to vote at Iron Room, Ushaw.

WEST KYO.—Kyo. 685 voters.—S 1 to S 652 to vote at No. 1 Booth, Board Schools, West Kyo; enter main entrance, mixed school. S 353 to S 685 to vote at No. 2 Booth, Board Schools, West Kyo; enter back entrance to infant school.

WHITE-LE-HEAD.—Tanfield including Beamish and Lintz Green), (the part to the west of the road leading from Pickering Nook to Tanfield Lea). 240 voters.—T 1 to T 240 to vote at Primitive Methodist Chapel, White-le-Head.

Total number of voters, 9,543.

### MR ATHERLEY JONES ON DISESTABLISHMENT: A PROTEST.

*To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.*

SIR,—Whilst agreeing in the main with Mr Atherley Jones in his views upon national policy, we desire to express our regret at the line he has taken upon the question of our English Church. Disestablishment (whatever that may mean) we think is a question for the nation to decide, but surely undisputed possession for 300 years is good enough title for any property, whether corporate or other, which is not being manifestly misused. We know that Mr Atherley-Jones has been much misrepresented by his political opponents, and leave him to deal with them; but, as his Committee has been charged with supporting (or, at least not protesting against) the scheme put out under the name of the Liberation Society, we wish to enter our protest, and we are sure Mr Atherley-Jones would agree with us here against any such impolitic, ungenerous, and unjust way of dealing with our National Church,—We are, yours, &c.,

FRANCIS PRIESTMAN
JOSEPH PUMPHREY.

Shotley Bridge, Nov. 26th.

### THE HEXHAM DIVISION.

### CONSERVATIVE MEETINGS AT BLANCHLAND AND SHOTLEY.

On Friday afternoon, Sir M. W. Ridley, Conservative candidate for the Hexham Division, addressed a public meeting in the Long-room of the Lord Crewe's Arms Inn, Blanchland. The room was filled. Rev D. Dixon-Brown took the chair.—After the candidate's address, Rev G. M. Gurley proposed a vote of thanks to Sir M. W. Ridley.—Mr Rawlinson seconded the motion, which was accorded unanimously.

The same evening, Sir M. W. Ridley addressed a public meeting in the School-house, Shotley. There was a large attendance. The chair was taken by Mr J. W. Walton-Wilson, J.P., Shotley Hall, who said: In a fortnight, the great struggle between the Socialistic anarchy which must result from Mr Chamberlain's pernicious propaganda and the calm progress with peace championed by Lord Salisbury will be terminated. The issue rests with you, electors. We look forward to it with much anxiety, but with no foreboding. Our great country, which has passed through many a crisis, will weather this storm. This is very precious, and I will confine myself to one or two topics. First, the thriftless conduct of the late Government in the management of the national finances. After calling for eleven millions, which were voted by the patriotic Opposition in one night, Mr Childers announced on April 30th a total deficit of £14,932,000, and after obtaining a revenue of £92,600,000 the sum of £7,400,000 is left to be paid by you and your children. How has this money been spent? If we had anything to show for it John Bull would have been satisfied. The eleven millions, for the good it has done, might as well have been thrown into the sea. Have we thereby obtained power, influence, or prestige in Europe? None. The blood of your soldiers has been shed freely, the noble Gen. Gordon sacrificed, 90,000 lives have been lost in Egypt and the Soudan by the vacilliation of Mr Gladstone. He now admits "serious errors" have been committed. I feel assured mistakes would have been pardoned had a vigorous and resolute policy been followed. Against all remonstrances our troops were recalled from Dongola, and from all appearances the work will have to be done all over again, for we cannot now retire till Egypt is at peace and her frontier line secure. One little incident of this wasteful expenditure is worth noticing. The sum of £800,000 is absolutely unaccounted for; no one knows where it is gone. There must be some fault here. When, by a motion of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, that beer should not be taxed to fill up this enormous gap unless wine was also taxed, the Ministers, with a substantial majority, allowed themselves to be defeated on a false issue. Then Mr Chamberlain and Sir C. Dilke with indecent haste rushed over the country, spreading their socialistic doctrines about ransom, "three acres and a cow," &c., which they have since thought fit to qualify or withdraw entirely. To increase Lord Salisbury's embarrassment, they determined on a crusade in Ireland, which for very good reasons they thought proper to abandon. Like a true patriot, Lord Salisbury took the reins of Government, and what have been the results in five short months? The Egyptian loan carried through; the Afghan frontier settled, unless the pliant and versatile Mr Gladstone comes once more to the front; the Government strengthened by the convention with the Sultan, who now sees we have no object in Egypt but to restore peace, and retire when that is secured. Europe looks on without suspicion, and no doubt Lord Salisbury, whose conduct in the Bulgarian question has extorted the reluctant praise of Mr Gladstone is enormously strengthened thereby. I have great pride in introducing to you our old Northumberian member. I feel I express your confidence and regard; for we have met with the most gratifying assistance from all in this district. (Cheers.)—Sir M. W. Ridley, on rising to address the meeting, received a most enthusiastic reception. —A vote of confidence, proposed by the Rev J. Wilson, and seconded by Mr J. Drummond, was passed with acclamation.—The meeting broke up with cheers for Sir Matthew

FOOTBALL.—Cornsay Raggy Lads played Esh Stags on the ground of the former, on Saturday, in two periods of 30 minutes, and resulted in a victory for the visitors by 3 goals and 1 disputed to 1.—The second teams played on the same ground, and the game ended in a draw, each side scoring a goal.


## A GREAT SUCCESS.

FACTS AND EVIDENCE v. ASSERTION.

THE business commenced with a capital of £1,000. The writer had been previously living in Vienna, and had there acquired the knowledge of an article now universally known in Great Britain and Ireland, and such strong proof was there afforded to him of its great merits that he became enthusiastic in its favour, and ultimately threw up the business in which he was then engaged, and came right home at once solely for the purpose of making known this then unknown article, in association with a partner. And looking back the writer is astonished at his temerity, for it was started to do with £2,000 that which it is variously estimated by experts requires from £25,000 to £50,000 of capital to accomplish. It is true that capital was borrowed, and that a Limited Company was formed to complete the development of "Gordon's Extract," which is the business to which allusion is made; yet none the less the purpose originally held in view has become an accomplished fact, and in less than three years this remedy has grown from utter insignificance to be one of the largest-sold proprietary medicines in the Kingdom, at a capital expenditure of certainly less than one-third of the sum it has taken to establish any other proprietary medicine, despite of very largely-increased competition, and in the face of the gigantic advertising of some of its contemporaries. Truth is mighty and must prevail. There is an intangible something in a straightforward statement of facts, such as has always marked the advertisements of "Gordon's Extract," and upon which no man can lay his finger and say "That is it" that impels conviction of its truth, even when the language is bald and the comparisons threadbare, and hence the reason of the enormous success attendant upon the introduction of "Gordon's Extract." The proof afforded by the 54,000 test bottles sent out for gratuitous trial has been so vast and overwhelmingly irresistible in favour of the medicine, that commendatory letters of the very highest character and from the most unimpeachable sources have flowed in in the past, and stream in in the present, so freely, that every theory of disease that has been broached, every statement of fact, and every assertion that has been made, has received corroboration from the evidence, very often from clergymen, that we have been enabled to print from among the stores of testimonials, some thousands in number, that have been received. It cannot be said that the "Gordon's Extract" success is owing to advertising, for while the expenditure of the business for advertisements has been nearly £2,000 less for the eight months of 1885 ending August 31st than for the same period in 1884, yet on the other hand the actual sales of "Gordon's Extract" have in eight months of 1885 exceeded those of the same dates in 1884 by no less than £1,623 10s. 9d. This fact of increased business, despite decreased advertising, is extraordinary and altogether unique in the annals of a proprietary medicine, for less advertising with other remedies is universally known to be accompanied by a dwindling business, whereas with "Gordon's Extract" just the opposite has taken place. It is, therefore, quite certain that the growth of the "Gordon's Extract" business is owing to the plain straightforwardness and honesty of the claims made about this remedy, impelling faith and belief in it, and because the merits of the remedy are manifestly of a high curative order, so as to secure for it the energetic and impromptu recommendation of those who use it. This is proven by the reports on its merits, sent post free on application.

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

## THE NOVEL METHOD OF INTRODUCTION.

THE firm of GORDON & CO. established themselves at 11, Long Lane, E.C., in November, 1883, for the purpose of making "Gordon's Extract" known. Severe and searching tests had proved the Extract to be a remedy possessed of very great efficaciousness. The owners were at first sorely perplexed as to the manner by which they might make the medicine known, for so many worthless remedies had been imposed upon the public that the greatest scepticism was known to exist as to the merits of anything new. It at length occurred to the proprietors that the introduction would be greatly facilitated if unlimited and unimpeachable proof of the merits of "Gordon's Extract" was forthcoming from a class on whose word all men might rely. And, therefore, from two to six bottles of the medicine were offered gratis to clergymen of all denominations for gift and test among the sick poor. And 1,500 of the clergy, recognising that the only benefit Gordon & Co. could derive from this method of free distribution must arise from the merits of the medicine, applied for free bottles of "Gordon's Extract," and to them, on the aggregate, were sent 10,000 bottles of medicine. But, in addition, Gordon & Co. were overwhelmed with applications from poor sick people without the intervention of clergymen, and so it came about that no less than 54,000 bottles of "Gordon's Extract" were in 1883-4 given free of all cost—the carriage even being paid to the most remote places—for the purpose of a widespread test being made of the remedy. Never before has a medicine been proved to be possessed of great merit at so little cost to the consumer, several thousand pounds sterling of capital having been sunk in this one purpose alone. And now the knowledge of the efficacy of "Gordon's Extract" has spread, and its merits have become known to a million of people The persons who have used "Gordon's Extract" have had reason to bless it, and have shown their appreciation by their recommendation, and hence it is that the medicine has a very large, and fast, and ever-multiplying sale. "Gordon's Extract" was freely tested both by the clergy and the public at large, because people believed it to possess almost marvellous qualities to justify the faith of the owners in submitting "Gordon's Extract" to a test so stern and severe. Seven thousand written testimonials have been received; very many have been published in this paper during the past 14 months. Two hundred reports from clergymen may be had on application, proving "Gordon's Extract" beyond the shadow of a doubt to be a great and merciful curative medicine. These 200 ministers have tested "Gordon's Extract," roundly speaking, among a thousand cases; and that they are able to bear strong witness in favour of the medicine in itself proves that the remedy possesses curative efficacy of the highest character. Those who suffer from sick-headache, biliousness, or mysterious aches and pains, may rely upon "Gordon's Extract" destroying the roots of the disease that afflicts them, thereby dispersing the painful symptoms. And if a dose of "Gordon's Extract" is taken instantly after each meal, they who have until now suffered from pain and distension of the stomach after food, or have been afflicted with offensive breath, nausea, or miseries, agonies, or discomfort after meals, or while eating, may take great comfort, for "Gordon's Extract" mixes with and converts food in the stomach into a form easy of digestion, and of affording nourishment, thereby absolutely preventing the recurrence of discomfort. Neither Bad Digestion, Acidity, Heartburn, Flatulence, Costiveness, nor the languor, melancholia, or enervation caused by an inactive liver can exist in a man's body if he take "Gordon's Extract," and if it be that you suffer already from any of these or kindred symptoms, you may gain speedy relief and ultimate cure by the use of "Gordon's Extract," for the merits of which so very many clergymen are able to vouch.

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

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

From the *Christian Commonwealth*, Sept. 3, 1885. —"'Gordon's Extract'—We are not in the habit of commending even the articles advertised in our columns, for we cannot always tell, even with the utmost care, what is certainly worthy, but we do not hesitate to say that from the testimonials we have examined, and from personal knowledge of 'Gordon's Extract,' that it is a good and safe medicine for the diseases for which it is recommended."

*Myra's Journal*, August, 1885, one of the very best Ladies' Fashion Journals, says:—"'Gordon's Extract' has been highly commended to me by a friend who appears to have derived great benefit from it, and also, having arrived at the last stage of despair of ever curing a long course of Sick-Headache, took the 'Extract' without any faith in its efficacy at first. At present my friend cannot speak too highly of the excellence of 'Gordon's Extract' in curing Sick-Headache and Biliousness. It also appears to be beneficial for many of the complaints to which flesh is heir, but which are not so serious as to need a doctor's aid."—THE SILKWORM.


### THE SOCIAL PURITY CRUSADE.

### GREAT MEETING AT CONSETT.

On Wednesday evening, a public meeting was held in connection with the above subject in the New Town Hall, Consett, the Rev F. Steggall (vicar) in the chair. There was a good attendance of supporters on the platform, including ministers of the various denominations.

The CHAIRMAN briefly introduced the subject of the meeting, dwelling on its great importance, and expressing his pleasure at seeing such a large audience on such a severe night. He then called upon

Rev A. BAILLIE (Presbyterian) to move the first resolution:—"The British public having been shocked at the alarming extent to which criminal vice has grown, as shewn by recent revelations in the newspapers, this meeting pledges itself to use every endeavour for its suppression, and for the spread of social purity."

The resolution having been seconded by Mr R. C. FOSTER, and supported by Mr JAS. PALLISER, was put to the meeting, and carried with enthusiasm.

The second resolution:—"Believing in the widespread existence of this evil in this country, and more especially in London, this meeting urges the Government to put in force the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act against all offenders irrespective of rank or position," was moved by Rev H. PARKES (Wesleyan), in an earnest speech, in which he alluded to the screening of persons in high places in the Jeffreys case, and urged the necessity of equal justice to all.

It was seconded by Mr C. WEAVER, and supported by Mr C. C. MCCOLVIN.

This resolution was also carried with the greatest unanimity.

The third resolution, which was moved by the Rev G. LORD (Free Church):—"That this meeting expresses its sympathy with Mr Stead in his imprisonment, occasioned by his fearless and determined exposure of this gigantic evil, and petitions Government for his immediate release"—was seconded by Mr A. JACKSON, supported by Mr H. CARSS, and carried with acclamation.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the meeting to a close.

The proceedings throughout were of the most orderly character, the well-packed audience giving the most earnest attention to the various speakers who briefly but forcibly addressed them on the resolutions, greeting them at intervals with outbursts of applause, which shewed an interest in the subject, amounting at times to enthusiasm.

A memorial to Her Majesty for the release of Mr Stead was very largely signed at the close of the meeting.

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

At the fortnightly sweepstake in connection with the Walker-on-Tyne (2nd V.B.N.F.) Rifle Club, on Saturday, Priv. W. J. Humphrey, a local man, was the highest scorer, making 22 points at 100 yards, 28 at 300, 64 start; total, 54.

CHURCH WORK IN THE CONSETT DISTRICT.—As an indication of Church progress in the Consett district, the Bishop of Durham will conduct a special service in Christ Church, Consett, on the occasion of the dedication of the peal of bells. A splendid peal of bells has recently been affixed in St. Cuthbert's Church, Benfieldside. On Dec. 7th, the new Church of St. Aidan's, Blackhill, will be opened and consecrated by the Bishop of Durham. The newly erected church at Dipton, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is fast approaching completion, and will be opened about Christmas.

MR. MACREADY was never popular with stock actors. He annoyed them exceedingly at rehearsals, by giving every man his particular place on the stage, so that in the picture presented he should be the centre. This actor must stand here, that actor there—it was his will. On one of the nights of his last engagement in New Orleans, when he was to play "Hamlet," he was very particular at rehearsal in the disposition of characters at the fall of the curtain. He had selected the most commanding place on the stage, well down to the lights, and declared that there he intended to die. It so happened that, as the fatal moment was approaching, just after Hamlet had stabbed the King, his Majesty took it into his head to die on the spot selected by the philosophic Dane. The poison was burning in Hamlet's veins; he was in the agonies of death; but still he found time to say, *sotto voce*, to his step-father: "Back—back! I'm going to die there." The blood of outraged royalty was up, and the stabbed monarch replied: "I'm King, and I'll die where I please; pick out a place for yourself." And Hamlet was compelled to let his soul out farther up the stage.


CONSETT HEARSE & MOURNING ESTABLISHMENT.

T. C. RAWES & Co.,
CONSETT,

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

Hearses and Mourning Coaches for Hire.

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

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


## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

WILLINGTON.—20th inst., the wife of Rev Alfred J. Campbell, of a son.

RYTON.—19th inst., the wife of John Tate, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

STANHOPE.—Primitive Methodist Chapel, 21st inst., Thos. G. Slack, Crawleyside, to Barbara Hogarth, Stanhope.

DEATHS.

CONSETT.—Templetown, 24th inst., aged 24, Annie Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John and Dorothy Lowdon

BENFIELDSIDE.—St. Cuthbert's Terrace, 21st inst., aged 25, Richard Walton Smith, architect, youngest son of John Smith, architect, Rose Cottage, Shotley Bridge.

WEST STANLEY.—19th inst., aged 22 years and 9 months, Eleanor, daughter of John and Phillis Toes.

21st inst., John Hall Cummins, eldest son of James Cummins, late of Durham.

OXHILL.—Ox Inn, 22nd inst., aged 5 years, Margaret, daughter of Henry Errington.

BURNOPFIELD.—22nd inst., aged 25, Isabella, wife of John Smailes.

LINTZFORD.—24th inst., aged 76, Hannah, widow of the late Wm. Wigham, of Hexhamshire.

BLAYDON.—Stella House, 19th inst., aged 88, Alison, daughter of the late Peter Stiven, shipowner.

St. Thomas's Terrace, 22nd inst., aged 9, William Winter, son of Thos. Reay.

FROSTERLEY.—17th inst., aged 3 years, Edith Annie, daughter of Jonathan Stout, signalman.

ROSS-LEWIN.—At the Rectory, 24th inst., Rev Georg Rose-Lewin, M.A., Cambridge, J.P., of Ross Hill, Co. Clare, and Rector of Thorneyburn, Northumberland. Deeply mourned. Celebration of Holy Communion and funeral at Thorneyburn Church on Friday. 384v

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