ADAM BRODIE, AUCTIONEER, VALUER, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,
TOWN HALL, CONSETT,
CONDUCTS
SALES BY AUCTION ON REASONABLE TERMS.

ONLY AUTHORISED AGENT for ASSISTED PASSAGES QUEENSLAND, every Month by Steamer from London and Glasgow; and to CANADA every week from Liverpool. Passages Booked by every Principal Line to America on Lowest Terms.

WANTED TO PURCHASE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR CASH.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:—TOWN HALL, CONSETT.

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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.

No. 1,268. | REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. | FRIDAY EVENING, November 28th, 1884. | PRICE ONE PENNY.

Money.

THE INDUSTRIAL LOAN COMPANY advances Money from £5 to £500 to respectable Householders, at a moderate rate of interest and easy payments. Applications personally or by letter (strictly private), 29, Clayton Street East, Newcastle.—Manager, I. TURNER. Business hours, 10 till 5.

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

MONEY ADVANCED, in large and small sums in Town or Country, on Personal and Household Security, Farm Stock, Second Mortgages, Deeds, Life Policies, Building Society or any other Shares or Interest, repayable to suit borrowers' convenience, as may be arranged. Write or call on M. L. ROSENBERG, Cross House Chambers, 54, Westgate Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (opposite Angus, Coachbuilder.) Established 1860. 674t

Lost.

LOST, TWO CHEVIOT EWES, from Lunn's House, near Iveston.—Anyone returning the same to W. H. MADDISON, Redwell Hills, Leadgate, will be rewarded. 860t

Contracts.

TO LET, the STUBBING, CLEARING, and BURNING of the UNDERWOOD upon about Three Acres of Woodlands, on Shotley Grove Estate.
For further particulars apply to M. COUPLAND, Westwood House, Ebchester, by whom proposals, in writing, for the same will be received up to December 8th, 1884. 834t

DIPTON CHURCH.

CONTRACTORS desirous of Tendering for the ERECTION OF A NEW CHURCH, at Dipton, Co Durham, are requested to apply to Messrs. OLIVER and LEESON, Architects, Newcastle, on or before Wednesday, December 3rd.
Bills of quantities will be supplied to such applicants only.
The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted 844t

Wanted.

SHOP.—WANTED, a GOOD SHOP, in Consett.—Address Box B, *Guardian Office*, Consett. 738t

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT; one able to milk preferred.—Apply at Westwood House, Ebchester. 836t

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

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, able to wash and iron well, and make herself generally useful.—Apply to Mrs. JENKINS, Consett Hall, Consett. 837t

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE.

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

TO FARMERS, FARMERS' SONS, and Others having a good agricultural connection.—AGENTS WANTED to sell well-known old established Chemical Manures in the County of Durham. — Apply to "Chemical," *Courant* Office, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 768t

MRS. ARMSTRONG'S REGISTRY OFFICE, 15, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle.—Ladies requiring Servants can be suited daily with Cooks, Housemaids, Nurses, and good General Servants; and Servants of all classes with good situations, by applying at above address. 515t

COLLIERLEY SCHOOL BOARD, DIPTON.

WANTED, for the above Board, an Ex-P.T. (Female). Salary—Thirty-five Pounds per annum.
Recent Testimonials, with reference to be sent to me on or before the 17th day of December next.
Duties to commence on 22nd December.—By order, W. W. THOMPSON, Clerk to the Board.
Lanchester, November 20th, 1884. 816t

AUSTRALIA and AMERICA.—Reduced Fares.—500 Workmen of all classes wanted for Queensland and Canada. Work immediately on arrival at Highest Wages. Assisted Passages granted. Employment guaranteed in Canada. Passages Booked to United States, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney at specially Reduced Rates.—Apply to the Great Northern Emigration Co. (Queensland Government Agents). 96, High Street, Gateshead. 184t

EMIGRATION! EMIGRATION! EMIGRATION.

WANTED at once, for America, Canada, Australia, Queensland, New Zealand and South Africa, Mechanics, Artisans, Labourers, Agriculturalists, Miners, Domestic Servants, and others. Assisted Passages to eligible Persons. Free Passages granted to South Australia to a limited number of Domestic Servants. Send Stamped Addressed Envelope for Particulars and Rates to DAVIES & COMPANY, House, Estate, and Emigration Agents, 28, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Handbooks on the different Colonies, price 6d. each, or 6½d. by post. 628t

To Let.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Front Street, Leadgate.—Inquire of Mrs. MILBURN, on the premises.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Delves Terrace, Delves Lane, Consett.—Apply to MATTHEW ROBSON, Builder, Leadgate. 858t

TO LET, the "COMMERCIAL INN," Consett.—Apply personally to City Brewery, 74, New Elvet, Durham. 851t

A SHOP, TO LET, in Front Street, Consett.—Apply to Mrs. ALMOND, Grocer, Front Street, Consett. 845t

TO LET, a comfortable Three-roomed HOUSE. Rent, One and Tenpence per week.—Apply at the Vicarage, Castleside 783t

TO LET, "POPLAR HOUSE," Shotley Bridge. Apply to Mr. WILLIAM WILSON, Grocer, Front Street, Shotley Bridge. 781t

SHOP and HOUSE TO LET, in Wesley Terrace, Dipton, now in the occupation of Mr. Beck. Possession at November Term.—Particulars can be had of Mr A. PHILLIPSON, Auctioneer. Dipton. 723t

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

ANDERSON'S DINING AND COCOA ROOM—TO LET; the Shop opposite main entrance of Cathedral, and another at corner of Sandhill; satisfactory reasons for declining the business.—For price of Fittings, &c., apply J. ANDERSON, St. Nicholas' Square, Newcastle. 846t

TO LET, the QUARRY FIELD, near Dipton. Particulars of Letting may be obtained from undersigned, to whom offers may be sent before the 17th Dec. — WM. HENRY BITSON, Clerk to the Rural Sanitary Authority of Lanchester.
Lanchester, November 27th, 1884. 790t

TO LET, the OFFICES OF THE CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS, consisting of large Rooms, well-lighted and furnished; also, a Four-stalled STABLE, with Hay Loft above, and a Two-stalled Stable with Granary or Hay Loft above. Gas and Water laid in all the Premises.—Apply to Mr. WILLIAM RUTHERFORD, South Derwent Colliery Offices, Annfield Plain. 635t

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a first-class WAGGONETTE, with Pole and Lamps complete. — Apply to W. AYNSLEY, Middle Street, Consett. 826t

TO FARMERS.—FOR SALE, a large IRON ROLLER.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office Consett. 85

A GOOD PLAN.

£10 AND upwards invested, under the non-liability system, in carefully selected Stocks and Shares often returns handsome profits in a few days. Full details in Explanatory Book (fourth edition), gratis and Post Free. Address GEO. EVANS & Co., Stockbrokers, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. Best and safest plan ever devised. 275t

For Sale.

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

COCKWELL Cottage, Stoney Heap, Leadgate, in the occupation of Henry Dunn, FOR SALE, by Private Treaty.—Apply to JOHN S. MURRAY, Royal Auction Mart, Benfieldside 857t

FOR SALE, by Private Treaty, that most desirable and pleasantly situated FAMILY RESIDENCE "Cockwell Cottage," together with all necessary Outbuildings, large and fruitful Kitchen Garden, &c., pleasantly situated at Stoney Heap, near Leadgate, and in the occupation of Mr. Henry Dunn.—Offers will be received by Mr. JOHN S. MURRAY, Royal Auction Mart, Benfieldside. 789t

FOR SALE, an unlimited supply of PIANOFORTES, in Black and Gold, Walnut, and Rosewood Cases, by English and Foreign Makers, on our SPECIAL HIRE SYSTEM, from 50s. per quarter for three years, when the Instrument becomes the Property of the Hirer. Every Instrument warranted for seven years. HARMONIUMS from 10s. 6d. per month, on the same system.—DAWSON & Co., Pianoforte and Harmonium Warehouse, and Music Sellers, 1 and 2, Saville Row, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 178r

Business Announcements.

MACHINES.

STONE and COAL-BORING MACHINES, STEMMING GEAR, SEWING MACHINES, WASHING, and WRINGING and MANGLING MACHINES, PATENT POSSTAFF SPRINGS.—Sold Wholesale and Retail by GEORGE HUNTER, Medomsley, Lintz Green. 763t

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., 809t
9, GRAINGER ST., NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

JOHN W. DAVISON
CABINETMAKER, FURNITURE BROKER IRONMONGER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT AND CATCHGATE,

HAS now on hand the largest and best made Stock of FURNITURE in the district.
IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.
A large Stock of New Patterns in PAPER HANGINGS.
PERAMBULATORS. HARDWARE.
Agent for the HOME WASHER and MANGLING MACHINES.
BURY'S and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS.
Licensed Dealer in SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER PRINTED AND PUBLISHED IN THE DISTRICT.

THE
"CONSETT GUARDIAN"
AFTER ATTAINING
A LARGE AND INCREASING CIRCULATION
HAS BEEN
CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED,
AND MAINTAINS ITS POSITION AS
THE LOCAL NEWSPAPER.

Full and Impartial Reports of all Meetings in the District (by its own Reporters). The General News is carefully condensed, and special attention is given to Local News, by Agents of known ability and character.

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE *CONSETT GUARDIAN*
Has now been established upwards of twenty-four years, and has gained a most extensive circulation in Consett, Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Lanchester, Annfield Plain, Medomsley, Ebchester, Castleside, Burnopfield, Lintz Green, Rowland's Gill, Iveston, Dipton, Tow Law, Burnhope, South Moor, Stanley, Tanfield, Tanfield Lea, Tantobie, White-le-head, Hobson, Clough Dene, Swalwell, and the adjacent locality.
The large and increasing circulation of the *Consett Guardian* renders it invaluable as an advertising medium, and current Advertisements are inserted in its columns at moderate charges. Advertisements for lengthened periods are subject to considerable reduction

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON
AT
59, FRONT STREET, CONSETT
Where Advertisements are received up to NINE o'clock on that morning.

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

Informs the Farmers and Graziers of Consett, Lanchester and vicinity, that Messrs NESS & Co., Darlington, have received the Gold Medal at the International Health Exhibition, London, for their Celebrated Tar Elixir Sheep Dip, &c. Full descriptive Circulars, with recent Testimonials, may be had from T. M., Sole Agent Consett.
T. M. is likewise Agent for BELL & RIDDLE's Sheep Dip, Foot Rot Bottle, Concentrated Cattle Spice, COOPERS, McDOUGALL'S, MORRIS, LITTLE, & Co.'s, WILSON and KITCHEN's Sheep Dips, &c., &c.

PURGING BALLS,
ALTERATIVE POWDERS FOR HORSES.
FELLON AND CLEANSING DRINKS FOR CATTLE.

HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MILNER'S HAIR RESTORER, 1s. PER BOTTLE

Sarsaparilla Blood Purifying Mixture. Dandelion and Podophyllyn Antibilious Pills.

QUININE WINE PREPARED ACCORDING TO THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

Invigorating Hop Bark and Columba Bitters.
QUININE AND IRON TONIC.
BALSAMIC COUGH MIXTURE.
COUGH LOZENGES, COUGH PILLS, &c.

FINEST NEW SEASON'S COD LIVER OIL
MALT EXTRACT, PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD, FINEST COD LIVER OIL.

COMPOSITION ESSENCE AND COMPOSITION POWDER.

Agent for Mr. LAMONT's Magnetic Chest Protectors, &c.

SPECTACLES IN GREAT VARIETY.

TRUSSES, BANDAGES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS.

MENTHOLINE FOR TIC, TOOTHACHE, &c.,
PREPARED BY
MILNER, CHEMIST, 866t
7, SHAKESPEARE STREET, CONSETT

Business Announcements.

SEND TO THE POST OFFICE

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

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

MARBLE AND WOOD CHIMNEY PIECES.
KITCHEN RANGES
(OVER 60 SET-UP TO SELECT FROM).
STOVES OF EVERY KIND.

DINNING AND COOKE,
HOT WATER ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, &c.,
PERCY IRONWORKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
SHOW ROOMS, 91, 93, AND 95, PERCY STREET. 691n

FOR CHEAP DRAPERY GOODS.

DONALD BAIN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSEMAN.
71, WESTGATE ROAD, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

YOU WILL SAVE 5s. IN THE POUND
BY
PURCHASING YOUR CLOTHING, DRAPERY,
AND
MILLINERY,
AT
J. GOODFELLOW'S,
19, AND 24, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 562t

THE PEOPLE'S SHOPS,
9, AND 9A, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

SECOND DELIVERY OF SPECIAL WHITE BLANKETS, 12s. 6d.
FURTHER DELIVERY OF GREY BLANKETS, 5s. 11d. and 6s. 11d.
SPECIAL DELIVERY OF ASTRACHAN FUR-TRIMMED DOLMANS, all one Price, 22s. 6d.
FUR CAPES, all Prices, from 3s. 11d. NEW MILLINERY! SEE WINDOWS!

22, MIDDLE STREET,
OVERCOATS FOR BOYS, YOUTHS, AND MEN AT ALL PRICES.
BOYS' SUITS AS USUAL FROM 2s. 9½d.
FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, MUFFLERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, UMBRELLAS, &c.

THOMAS H. BATCHELOR,
SUCCESSOR TO
JOHN THURLOW POTTS. 860t

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

TEETH.

MR. T. C. CAMPBELL,
SURGEON DENTIST,
8, GRAINGER-ST, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Artificial Teeth at reasonable prices.
They are adapted to the mouth on an improved system, guaranteed in every case to fit perfectly, and warranted for five years.
No extraction of stumps necessary.
A complete Upper or Lower Set from 30s. to £4 10s., 3s. to 10s. per tooth.
Nitrous Oxide Gas for Painless Dentistry.
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. 810t

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, Gardeners, Vine Dressers, Road Makers, Miners, Quarrymen, Navvies, at the following rates:—

SECOND CABIN...£21 10s. | THIRD CLASS...£7.
Children under 12 years, half-price. Infants under 12 months, free. Persons not eligible for assisted passages will be taken at the following rates:—Second Cabin, £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 the Local Agent, A. BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett. 237t

MORISON JOHNSTON,
8, BIGG MARKET, NEWCASTLE,
Begs to announce that he has commenced the Business of AUCTIONEER AND VALUER, in conjunction with his present business, which will be carried on as usual. He trusts to receive the support of his friends and the public generally.
All Accounts of Sales settled promptly. 396t

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

CHEAP STATIONERY DEPOT.

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

ACCOUNT BOOKS, DIARIES, POCKET BOOKS, BIRTH-DAY CARDS.
And STATIONERY of every Description in Stock,
Books not in Stock to be had on a Short Notice. 613t

ROWATT'S PATENT LAMPS.
Be sure and ask for one of ROWATT'S LAMPS, & have no other.

Their Patent SPLIT-WICK ANUCAPNIC and LORNE Lamps are the most Economic Light Producers from Paraffin or Petroleum Oil. They require no Chimney, and keep the Flame full up till the last drop of Oil is consumed. NONE GENUINE but those STAMPED
ROWATT'S PATENT.
RETAIL FROM IRONMONGERS AND LAMP-DEALERS.
Wholesale only—
ROWATT & SONS,
EDINBURGH, LONDON, & DUBLIN 699t

Business Announcements.

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

JOHN JENKINS,
AUCTIONEER,
HOUSE AGENT, AND APPRAISER
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.
PARTIES leaving the Neighbourhood can have their Furniture, &c., turned into Cash on the shortest notice. 660s

GREAT SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE
OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AT
C. F. COOKE'S,
THE CELEBRATED CLOTHING MART,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.

In order to make room for WINTER GOODS, the whole of the SUMMER STOCK will be offered at TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS.
A SPLENDID TWEED SUIT, AT 14s. 6d.
SEE OUR BEAUTIFUL BLACK WORSTED SUITS, at 25s. 6d.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SCHOOL SUITS AT REMARKABLE LOW PRICES, FROM 2s. 11d.
FELT HATS AND CAPS, IN ALL THE LEADING SHAPES. 403t

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

CURRY'S Invaluable STOMACH & 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

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

THE ENORMOUS NUMBER OF APPLIANCES sold by Mr. Lamont during the past Six Years, and the numberless encomiums bestowed upon them as to QUALITY, CHEAPNESS, and SURE CURATIVE POWER, proves the immense popularity they have attained, and also "Their SUPERIORITY over the Dozens of Imitations that are continually being thrust upon the public."

MR. LAMONT has much pleasure in publishing the following TESTIMONIALS, recently received. Further particulars will be found in DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET Gratis on application or sent Post Free.

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA.
H.M. Prison, Durham, September 6th, 1884.
DEAR SIR,—I have worn your Magnetic Invigorator for nearly two years, and am happy to say that I now feel much better than when I commenced to wear it. My complaint—chronic bronchitis and asthma—is of long standing, and I do not expect a permanent cure. You can use this as you choose.—Yours truly,
Mr. D. Lamont. JOHN ROBINSON.

MAGNETISM FOR LOSS OF VOICE
Eslington Inn, Teams, Gateshead, Aug. 26th, 1884.
DEAR SIR,—Towards the end of last year I procured one of your Magnetic Throat Protectors for my wife's sister, who had been suffering for nearly three years from entire loss of voice. It gives me the greatest pleasure to inform you that she has now completely recovered her voice, and is as well as ever she was. She was under treatment by several doctors; but there was no good done by all the means recommended, and this makes me all the more anxious to inform you of the success of your Magnetic Appliance, and to allow you, if you wish, to publish this as a Testimonial for the benefit of other sufferers.—Yours truly,
Mr. D. Lamont J. MADDISON.

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS.
Prudhoe-on-Tyne, June 21st, 1884.
DEAR SIR,—My wife was a great sufferer from shortness of breathing left after a severe attack of Bronchitis. She had also since then been slightly Asthmatic. It gives me great pleasure to tell you that the Magnetic Invigorator purchased from you has been of wonderful use to her, and she has now worn it nearly two years. She feels altogether improved in health, and bids me say that she has found the Invigorator of the greatest value, both as regards the relief it has given her and in keeping her well.
I may also tell you that my wife's father, who suffered from Rheumatism, and spent pounds and pounds without relief, has derived astonishing good from your Appliances. Use this in any way that will be the means of making your Appliances more widely known.—Faithfully yours,
Mr. D. Lamont. JAMES R. GREEN.

THE SPECIAL MAGNETIC BELT at 21s., and SPECIAL LUNG INVIGORATOR at 21s. (formerly sold at 30s.), continue to give unbounded satisfaction. In sending for Belt, please state WAIST MEASURE OVER FIRST GARMENT. Sent Post Free on receipt of 21s.

CALL OR WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET GRATIS AND POST FREE.

D. LAMONT'S MAGNETIC DEPOT,
(PERMANENT AND ONLY ADDRESS),
44A BLACKETT STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
NOTE.—The Appliances are forwarded Post Free. 572t

Business Announcements.

HERBS, ROOTS, AND BARKS.

W. J. SMITH,
270, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD.

WHOLESALE and Retail Customers supplied in any quantity of the best quality, at the lowest prices. 573t

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

HOT DINNERS, TEAS, and other REFRESHMENTS on the Shortest Notice and most Reasonable Terms.
N.B.—As J. F. has a REGISTRY OFFICE in connection with his Business, Ladies wanting Servants would do well to give him a call. 384o

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

VALUATIONS made for Probate and Legacy Duties.
Agent for the SALE of BUILDING SITES at the following places:—Benfieldside Estate, Broomhill Estate, Ebchester, Low Finings Estate, Langley Park, Consett, Leadgate, and Blackhill.
All Business promptly and carefully attended to.

PRESENTS! PRESENTS!!
THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND FOR
CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS,
CUTLERY, AND FANCY GOODS,
IS
BUNN AND DICK,
10, WEST GRAINGER STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 468s
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ROBERT JACKSON'S,
CHEAP PRINTING & STATIONERY
ESTABLISHMENTS,
59, FRONT STREET, and 9 & 10, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

AGENT FOR DIPTON:—MR. THOMAS CLARK, SOUTH MEDOMSLEY COTTAGES.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA!!
AS SUPPLIED TO OFFICERS' MESSES IN INDIA.

Packed on Plantations, chiefly in Tinfoil-lined Packets, containing ONE POUND, and guaranteed to be absolutely pure. Can be obtained in any quantity, Wholesale and Retail, not less than One Pound.
The pure Hill Teas of India are superior to the blended China and India Teas, and are acknowledged to excel those of China.

KANGRA VALLEY INDIAN TEA GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.
6 LB. FREE OF CARRIAGE.
NORTHERN AGENCY,
6, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
To whom apply for Agencies. 50t

AMERICAN LINE.
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The Consett Guardian

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1884.

REDISTRIBUTION BY COMPROMISE.

PROBABLY there was no direct precedent for the occurrence that took place in Downing Street the other day, where, while a Cabinet Council was sitting, the leaders of the Parliamentary Opposition were closeted with the Ministerial Committee on Redistribution, and communications were carried on between the Conference of Opponents and the Council of Ministers. In times when the Privy Council at large exercised something like that political power which is in our days confined to the Cabinet Council as an epitome of the larger body, there was no doubt even more direct meeting of political opponents in consultation; but in modern constitutional times the recent Downing Street Conference may perhaps be considered as quite an innovation. Some persons, indeed, and especially those of extreme Radical politics, may be inclined to look upon the affair as an unfortunate innovation; but, for our own part, we believe the inter-consultation between Party leaders was the most advantageous course that could be adopted in reference to a great national question, affecting the country as a whole equally with its political divisions as such. What the country wants is that the new scheme of Redistribution shall not tend to secure the factitious predominence of one party, but the fair expression of national opinion and sentiment on the propounded policies of rival parties touching the questions of the day; and that the new settlement shall be a reasonably definitive and permanent one. These conditions are more likely to be fulfilled by the two great political parties consulting over the matter than by one considering it alone. If the Ministry had persisted in carrying everything by the numercial strength of their own majority, they must necessarily have made the Redistribution to some extent a one-sided affair, in order to satisfy their extreme supporters; and then, when the Conservative party came into power again some day, as they would probably have done in spite of being unfairly handicapped, they would have had strong inducement and plausible excuse for endeavouring to carry a further Redistribution scheme of their own. But now they will be bound by the compact of a compromise, in which due regard has been taken for the views and interests of both parties. That we are not unduly sanguine in our anticipation of a successful issue to the Conference was shown, we think, by the announcement that Mr GLADSTONE was able to make to the House of Commons on Monday night. The right hon. gentleman hoped, he said, to be in a condition to introduce the Redistribution Bill on that day week, and to proceed with the second reading on the then coming Thursday week—that is now, next Thursday. At the same time he declined to lay before the House for discussion the arrangements made with the Opposition as to the Redistribution of Seats And very rightly he refrained from introducing this bone of contention among the extreme factions of the House of Commons. If he had made such a revelation, and allowed it to be known what provisions of the Bill were inserted to satisfy the Conservative leaders, and what other proposed provisions of theirs were refused, he would have raised up a whole host of amendments on the measure irrespectively of the intrinsic value of its provisions. But now the House will have to judge the Bill as a whole upon its general and particular merits. It will be, in fact, for a majority of moderate-minded men to take into sober and serious judgment the fairness of the compromise arrived at; and if they find the measure generally equitable, to pass it over the heads of the extreme politicians of all sections. This will meet the desire of the general public, in getting the work not only done with promptitude, but in such a way that it will not have to be taken to pieces and done over again in a few years' time. Looking at the matter without bias, it is impossible to make any reasonable estimate of the effect of this new electoral settlement; but all parties will acquiesce in the behests of the national will, when they are able to accept it as indeed national.

Parliamentary Summary.

THURSDAY.

In the House of Lords, Earl Northbrook made a statement with reference to the reports which had been published professing to give a summary of the result of his mission to Egypt. He said these reports were inaccurate. The Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and afterwards remitted to a select committee. The committee stage of the Reform Bill was adjourned till Monday next.

In the Commons, Mr Jacob Bright asked whether it was true that our representative at the forthcoming conference on the affairs of the Congo, at Berlin, was instructed to support with firmness the claims of Portugal. Lord E. Fitzmaurice stated that the discussion of territorial claims, whether of Portugal or any other Power, did not come within the scope of the Conference. Mr Labouchere asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the House will be put in possession of the scheme of Redistribution as settled by Her Majesty's Government and the alterations in the scheme agreed to in order to meet the views of the Conservative leader in the House of Lords, and whether Her Majesty's Government will regard as a vital question the passing of the Redistribution Bill in the House of Lords as well as in this House. Mr Gladstone could not lay the details of confidential communications on the table, as it would involve a complete breach of engagement, and he felt bound to state that he could not promise that any such production should take place. With regard to the question of how far the Seats Bill would be considered a vital question, the Government was in possession of a majority in the House of Commons, but in the House of Lords the case was different, and it was impossible to have the same degree of confidence for the action of the majority, but what was justly expected of the Government was that they would use every possible effort to pass the Redistribution Bill in the year 1885. In answer to questions by Mr Causton, Sir W. Lawson, and Mr T. P. O'Connor, Mr Gladstone stated that the report as to a Joint Committee on the Redistribution Bill was, so far as he was aware, without any foundation. In answer to another question Mr Gladstone stated that the Government had given their best attention to the recommendations of Lord Northbrook, but were now engaged in framing proposals which they intended to bring under the consideration of the Powers, and when these communications were brought to an issue the results would be made public.

FRIDAY.

In the House of Lords, the Duke of Argyll called attention to the report of the Royal Commission on the crofters in the highlands and islands of Scotland. The noble duke contended that the appointment of the Commission was not required by the number of evictions that had taken place, and argued that there was good evidence to show that the crofters' population had made a very material advance in the standard of prosperity, this advance being in his opinion the main cause of the recent agitation. In the great county of Argyle with which he was connected there had been a very material decrease in pauperism. Lord Napier and Ettrick defended at some length the report of the Commissioners. Earl Granville said the Government attached great interest to the question, which was one of great importance, and would require very delicate handling. After a few words from Lord Carlingford and Lord Waveney, the subject dropped.

In the House of Commons, Mr D. MacIver again asked the President of the Board of Trade to correct the return which associated his name with the ownership of the *Stromboli* steamer, lost, and described the steamer *Thessaly* as a total loss. Mr Chamberlain agreed to the issue of a paper correcting the error in reference to the *Stromboli*. As regards the *Thessaly*, he adhered to his original view, that in accordance with precedent she was correctly described as "lost," even though she was afterwards repaired. Mr Clarke stated that he did not intend to call attention, as he had proposed that evening, to the expenditure of the late and the present Governments, more especially having reference to statements made by the Prime Minister in addressing his constituents. On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr Labouchere moved an amendment, "That in view of the fact that the Conservative party was able, and had for many years been able, through its permanent majority in the House of Lords, to alter, defeat, or delay legislation, although that legislation had been recommended by the responsible advisers of the Crown and approved of by the nation through its elected representatives, it was desirable to make such alterations in the relations of the Houses of Parliament as would effect a remedy to that state of things." Mr Gladstone, in the course of a lengthy speech, pleaded opportuneness for the adoption of this course. The House then divided, and the amendment was rejected by 145 votes to 71—majority 74. On the second reading of the Income Tax Bill, the House was counted out.

SATURDAY.

In the House of Commons, Mr MacIver gave notice of a motion in reference to Parliamentary return No. 258, in which his name was incorrectly associated with the ownership of the steamer *Stromboli* and the loss of the *Thessaly*. On the report of Ways and Means, Mr J. Lowther complained that the authorities had not only stopped certain payments to officers of marines serving in Egypt under the head of private allowances, but had even ordered that payments so made should be refunded by reductions from their future pay at the rate of £5 per month. Sir T. Brassey said the object of the Admiralty had been to place marine officers in Egypt on exactly the same footing as those serving in the army. With regard to the repayment of the allowances, he would take care that the opinions expressed by the House had due attention. Mr Norwood believed the delay of the Government in asking for money for the purposes of the navy was most dangerous to the interests of the country. After discussion, Mr Childers said on Monday next the Government would state their intentions in the matter. The report of Ways and Means was then agreed to, and the Appropriation Bill was brought in, and the second reading of it fixed for Monday. The House then went into Committee on the Income Tax Bill, and passed it without amendment.

MONDAY.

In the House of Lords, a bill dealing with the Scotch and Irish peerage was read a first time. The Infants Bill, which seeks to give to the mother a share in the control and guardianship of her infant children, was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee.

In the House of Commons, Sir H. D. Wolff asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether the attention of the Board had been directed to an article in *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette* of 15th November, putting forward a plan of life assurance for petty officers and seamen of the Royal Navy as a question in which the Admiralty had taken a deep interest, and it had been specially brought to their notice by the Duke of Edinbuogh, but there were considerable difficulties connected with the question, and he was not prepared to make a statement on the subject. Mr Balfour, replying to Mr Sexton, said no complaints had been received as to the recent application of funds collected from the public to relieve the destitution in the Highlands. The Government had no means of information, and the funds were not under their control. No summonses had been taken out against tenants of the Duke of Sutherland for payment of the value of seed, corn, and potatoes, distributed to them by their landlord during the recent period of distress. Mr Campbell-Bannerman informed Mr O'Kelly that leave of absence without pay was granted to Mr Clifford-Lloyd for a period which covered the time of his stay in Egypt, terminating on 1st September. Then three months' leave of absence was granted with pay. Nothing was decided as to his future employment. Lord Hartington, replying to Mr W. H. Smith, who asked what steps had been taken to give effect to the recommendation of the Committee on the defence of the mercantile ports, said that this would be treated in the statement which had been promised for Monday next. Lord E. Fitzmaurice, replying to Mr Bryce, said the reports received as to the condition of affairs in Macedonia from the Consul-General at Salonica and the consular agents elsewhere did not confirm those which had appeared in the newspapers. They did, however, state that the condition of affairs in parts of Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria was not satisfactory. Mr Childers informed Sir H. D. Wolff that Sir W. Gordon, a candidate for parliamentary honours, would not retire from the civil service during the preparation of the estimates, as that would be inconvenient. Sir W. Harcourt, replying to Mr Illingworth, detailed the circumstances under which the dead body of a child was sent to the Home Office by the Rev J. Mirehouse. It had been suggested that an apology should be made to him, but the offence was not committed against him. It was against the Church of which Mr Mirehouse was a minister. He had inquired from the law officers whether it was an offence against the law, and, if so, he would be prosecuted. In any case, his conduct would be brought under the notice of his Bishop, so that he might be removed from a charge for which he was entirely unfitted. The Income Tax Bill was read a third time and the Appropriation Bill a second time. Mr Gladstone thought it would be convenient to the House if he stated that he had hopes of being able to introduce the Bill for the Redistribution of Seats on that day week, and he proposed to give notice to that effect. It would be for the convenience of the House to proceed with the second reading of the Bill on Thursday next. Sir S. Northcote understood the right hon. gentleman to make the statement in view of the contemplated adjournment of the House for some days. Mr O'Brien called attention to the trial and execution of Joseph Poole for the wilful murder of a man named Kenny, and condemned the action at the trial of the Crown officials, which was calculated to destroy public confidence in the administration of justice to Ireland. Mr Deasy demanded a searching injury into the conviction of Poole. The Solicitor-General for Ireland reviewed the evidence, and found no reason for questioning the verdict of the jury who found Poole guilty of the murder of Kenny under a railway arch, on 4th July, 1882. Sir R. Cross strongly objected to that House being made a court of criminal appeal. The House divided, and the motion was carried by 57 votes to 19. The House adjourned till Monday next.

TUESDAY.

In the House of Lords, the Income Tax Bill was read a second time, and, on the Standing Orders being dispensed with, passed through its remaining stages. The Justices Jurisdiction Bill and Law of Evidence Bill were read a third time and passed. The House then adjourned until Monday.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

There is nothing which the inventive mind of a London Letter writer is not up to, as nothing is sacred to a French sapper. Mr Gladstone has often been going to resign, but now the last story out is that he is closeted in close conclave with Lord Salisbury, as he is only anxious to rush his Redistribution Bill through Parliament and then retire to the House of Lords. In fact, he his going to do as Lord Beaconsfield did, and end in the Upper House all the worries and the work of the Lower. How likely! A popular poet is nearer the mark who declares that it is not possible for Mr Gladstone to join *his* Peers on this side of the grave!

A significant piece of news comes from Egypt, where the German Consul General has been directed to apply to the Khedive for the appointment of a German representive on the Caisse of the Public Debt. This is a significant sign that Prince Bismarck is not going to allow the coupon to be cut without knowing the reason why. We have brought it on ourselves by a policy of shilly-shally and were waiting on events. Had we gone in boldly from the first on the line of an open and avowed Protectorate of Egypt, we should not have been molested at least by Germany, but as we did not know our own minds we have brought this rebuff on ourselves.

The *Economist* has a bold proposal to put an additional halfpenny a quart tax on beer and so raise the requisite revenue for increasing our Navy and strengthening our defences. We do not think that Mr Gladstone will dare to harass the licensed victuallers in this way. He would rather go to the City and raise a loan at once than to stir up a hornets' nest about his ears in this manner. Whatever else is taxed, beer will be left alone.

Mr Grenfell has tendered to Mr Chamberlain a written apology for his abusive criticism of the President of the Board of Trade, not only in his public and political character, but also as well in his personal. There is little doubt that Mr Grenfell was hurried into making charges which he would have been unable to sustain in a Court of Justice. In any case, he has prudently closed up a scandal in the Liberal ranks.

Considerable surprise is felt at the re-election of Mr Caine for the vacant Admiralty appointment. There are many men amongst the rank and file of the Liberal party who have done much more to distinguish themselves. There are far able debaters, and far better men of business. Mr H. Fowler, for example, who has been commonly talked of for that post, is a man of much greater weight in the House, and much more likely to become a successful administrator. It is hard to resist the conclusion that Mr Caine's appointment is intended as a compliment to the Radicals. He is a pronounced teetotaller, a Dissenter, and an opponent of the "hereditary principle." He was formerly engaged in the iron trade, and may perhaps turn his special knowledge to account in connection with the building of ironclads. He has been re-elected member for Scarborough.

Talking of extreme Radicals, what an amazing tergiveration is that of Mr Edward Jenkins! How comes this whilom Reformer—Socialist almost—to be stumping County Down on behalf of the Conservative candidate? The author of "Ginx's Baby" and "Lord Bantam" must have undergone some strange metamorphosis. Is it a queer practical joke? It was announced that Mr Jenkins had given up politics for literature. He was not indeed much of a success in Parliament. Considering the expectations which he aroused, he may be said to have been a dead failure. Can it be that he desires to re-enter Parliament, and has conceived the idea of exchanging insignificance for notoriety after the manner of Mr Marriott, Q.C., by forswearing a party which never appreciated him.

M. Emile de Laveleye is a writer never to be named without respect, and he has done good service in showing what atrocities are now practised in Macedonia on the Bulgarians unchecked, if not connived at, by the Porte. But surely M. De Laveleye must know very little of London journalism if he charges the *Spectator* of all papers with a philo-Turkish tone. He may have mistaken the *Spectator* for the *Saturday*, because of both appearing on Saturday, but if so, he should have been more careful to be correctly informed.

I do not remember such a chorus of disapprobation as the ruling of Mr Justice Manisty has drawn out in the case of Adams *v.* Coleridge. There is not a single exception in the tone of the press—perhaps the *Daily News* is an exception—to the censure with which the learned judge has set aside the ruling of the jury. That Mr Adams must move for a fresh trial goes without talking, and let the Coleridge family say what they like, Mr Adams is not a man to be snuffed out in this lordly fashion. Poor Lord Coleridge is to be pitied with a whole basket full of family linen thus washed in public; but he has brought it on himself.

The London press has spoken more than respectfully of the East-End Mission just concluded under the pastoral care of the Bishop of Bedford. The Bishop preached an appropriate sermon in St. Paul's as a conclusion of the whole mission, and it must be said that the Church has come very creditably out of an attempt, not easy of combining the spirit of the Salvation without the slang element, which has brought that movement into deserved reproach.

'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good, and it is curious to note that even diseases which most sorely afflict mankind as well as the brute creation stimulate ingenuity, and even create new industries which would indeed have surprised a past generation. In the wake of cholera sanitarians and medicine-men gather a harvest; and, as if to verify the proverb "Every dog has his day," the day seems to have come at last when every dog must have his wholesome biscuit. Carbon biscuits for dyspeptics have long been recognised as a valuable curative diet; but the discovery is left for our time that carbonated meat biscuits for dogs supply our canine favourites with their best food.

Christmas is coming, and the signs of his approach thicken. One of the usual signs is the demand, not an unreasonable one, to stretch out the holiday from Wednesday evening, the 24th to Monday morning, the 27th. Thursday and Friday are holidays by law, and there only remains the forenoon of Saturday; so that if employers can turn the Saturday half into a whole holiday, young men will be able to get away from Wednesday night to Monday morning. The Early Closing Association has taken the matter up, and I wish them success in their appeal.

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Correspondence.

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

BIG FISH IN THE DERWENT.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

DEAR SIR,—I saw in your paper the other week that two large trouts had been killed in the neighbourhood of Shotley Bridge 6lbs. in weight. This assertion I cannot believe. I have fished in the Derwent for fifteen years and the largest trout that ever I knew to be caught was 3½lbs. in weight at Blackhall Mill. G. F. and F. of the Spen Colliery, have the pleasure to inform anglers that during this summer's sport in the Tyne and the lower part of the Derwent, G. F. and T. succeeded in catching 323 trout and dar; besides eels and flukes out of number.—I remain, yours &c., G. FARRAGE.

Spen Colliery, Nov. 25th 1884.

[The statement in question, although disbelieved by ourselves, was quoted from the *Sportsman*.—Ed. C.G.]

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—You will confer a great favour on numerous readers of the *Consett Guardian* if you will give early publicity to the fact that an extended Christmas holiday is likely to be given in many branches of wholesale and retail trade in the Metropolis and in numerous provincial towns. Christmas Day this year falls on a Thursday. Friday is Bank Holiday, and Saturday being already in many trades a half-holiday, it will be seen that, under ordinary circumstances, only the few hours of Saturday morning intervene between Christmas Eve (Wednesday) and the following Monday. In other words, by closing their premises on Saturday morning, employers will be able to afford their assistants four days continuous absence from business instead of two. In 1879, when Christmas Day fell similarly on a Thursday, a closing from Christmas Eve till the following Monday morning was adopted on a very large scale. We are already able to state that several large employers of labour have intimated to us their intention to repeat the practice. Under these circumstances, an organised effort will be made by us to secure a general closing, and we shall be glad if the local secretaries will place themselves in communication with us at an early date, so that the lists we are preparing for publication may be as complete as possible.—Your obedient servant,

JAMES A. STACEY, Secretary.

Early Closing Association,
100, Fleet Sreet, London, E.C.

COLLIERLEY SCHOOL BOARD.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I am glad to see by your last week's issue, that some attempt is being made at reform of existing grievances in the way of expenduure of our much too costly Board School at Dipton. Now, sir, I may be accused of having a hostile feeling towards our Church friends, which I positively deny; but I do not see any reason that they should have the use of the Board Schools for less than their actual expenditure in the shape of gas and coals, which, according to the calculations of the Vicar and Churchwardens, is 8s. Now, sir, their statement as to the amount of gas consumed on the dates of November 2nd, 9th, and 16th, may be quite correct; but we must not forget the purpose for which this calculation was made, and may be sure that special care would be taken to consume no more gas than was absolutely necessary on these occasions; and I do think that Messrs Robson and Martin deserve the best thanks and support of the ratepayers for thus fulfilling a very unpleasant duty. True, they were brought forward as working men representatives, but they have shown that they wish justice to all. I also consider the remark of Mr Hodgson in saying that "a few of the Wesleyans might possibly grumble" to be quite out of place, as some of his most staunch supporters in his candidature for the School Board, and likewise as Guardian, are Wesleyans. Mr Hodgson knows that Mr Robson did not come forward as a representative of Wesleyans, and I can assure him that the Wesleyan society had nothing to do with his candidature, and many of them did not vote for him. I also wish to call attention to his statement "that he had not heard a single ratepayer complain." I do not set it down as a wilful mistake, but attribute it to forgetfulness; but I wish to remind him of a ratepayers' meeting that was held in the Board Schools, at which he was present, soon after the schools had been granted to the Vicar, when several ratepayers, including the Overseers (Messrs Holmes and Wilkinson) complained of the injustice of handing over the schools for such a small sum, while the school-rate is so heavy. Mr Hodgson acknowledged the error they had made, and gave us (if not a direct promise) to understand that he would again bring the matter before the Board, and if so, it has never appeared in your monthly report. I think that Mr Robson's proposal to charge 3s per week is a very reasonable one, and it will only leave a very small balance for wear and tear after gas and coals are paid for. I hope that all ratepayers who have been so long dissatisfied will come to the front and manfully support those noble representatives.—Yours truly, A WESLEYAN.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

DEAR SIR,—I am, with many others, truly glad to notice in your issue the report of the Collierley School Board. Messrs Robson and Martin have distinguished themselves in bringing forward a grievance of which the ratepayers (already too heavily taxed) have for some time bitterly complained, viz., that our Church friends have the use of our Board Schools, with coals and gas, at considerably less than will bear expenses, without wear and tear being taken into account. I never voted for Mr Robson, but I should be glad to support him in future, because he had the hardihood to be a man. The man in the chair I cannot, so compliment, who found himself in a "dilemma" and could not vote. The logic of the other two was perfectly indefensible. For my part, I would let the schools to anybody for fair pay, but not to loose or sacrifice.—Yours, &c., RATEPAYER.

November 26th 1884.

P.S.—Mr Robson has and will receive the sympathy, approbation, and support, if need be, not only of the Wesleyans, as Mr Hodgson tauntingly remarks, but of the ratepayers generally.—Yours. R.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—As a reader of your paper I think it will be well to go back to the time when the Rev Mr Gornall, vicar of Collierley, first applied for the use of the Board Schools at Dipton in which to conduct divine service on Sundays and, say, one night during each week. I remember reading your report of the meeting. The vicar's application was thoroughly considered and discussed by a full meeting of the Board, and the application made by the vicar was unanimously granted, at the charge of 1s per week for gas and fuel; the vicar and churchwardens had also to pay for the cleaning of the schools every week and to replace all the desks so as not to interfere with the arrangements in the school on the Monday morning. The Rev R. Tuson having fulfilled to the very letter the agreement made with the members of the Board, I am at a loss to know where the vicar is at fault. There is certainly great need of church services being held in the district: and I may say, fearless of contradiction, there is work for as many more sections of the Christian church in the same village. Mr Robson charges the Rev R. Tuson with consuming more gas than he was paying for, and says several of the ratepayers have complained to him of the excessive consumption of gas in the schools. Admitting that someone did complain about the gas, Mr Robson ought, I think, to have stated so to the Board, and the Board could have appointed someone to have registered the consumption of gas in the schools during the interval of the Board's meeting, and instructed the clerk to write to the Rev R. Tuson upon the subject. If this had been done I have no doubt that the Vicar and the churchwardens would have paid for the full amount of gas which they were using. The Rev R. Tuson had the meter taken on four different dates, and entered the average number of cubic feet of gas consumed in the school, and found at the ratio they have used the gas the vicar and churchwardens are only in debt 8s for the year, which sum I have no doubt they are ready to pay. I think this ought to satisfy any unbiassed minds. But if Messrs Robson and Martin want to show themselves dressed in a little brief authority, just let them read page 82 of the Education Act, and then they will know the extent of their power. As it would seem that they shew no mercy to anyone outside the section to which they belong, Mr Hodgson's amendment (2s) was much nearer the sum required, and at this rate, the Board would have 44s beyond the amount required to pay the balance. I would recommend the Board to take the 8s due, as shown by the Rev R. Tuson; or if that won't do, to make the charge 1s 6d per week instead of 1s, and I think that would meet the claims of the Board, as it is not expected that School Boards are to make money out of any religious denomination.—Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Would you kindly allow me to correct a mistake which appeared in your last issue, and to apologise for the same. At the monthly meeting of the Collierley Board School, I said in my remarks that the Rev R. Tuson was a director of a public building, where the sum of eighteen to twenty shillings was paid for the use of it, if taken by any religious congregation. Since that I have ascertained that Mr Tuson holds no such position; I therefore apologise for the mistake made. Hoping that this apology will be satisfactory, I remain, sir, yours truly, W. ROBSON.

Dipton, Nov. 23rd, 1884.

P.S.—Six shillings per night was the sum paid for the Free Methodist Lecture Hall, and my remark about re-couping the money did not mean that the Church was in debt to the Board, as some have supposed. W. R.

Sporting Items.

WRESTLING AT HALFWAY HOUSE, NEAR PRUDHOE. —The second competition at this place for the silver cup, given by Mr H. Tr..p, for men of all weights, took place on Saturday evening. Results:—First round—J. Dixon, West Wylam, threw J. Simpson, Acomb; C. Robson, West Wylam, threw W. Scorer, Mickley; T. Metcalfe, Mickley, threw S. Walton, Prudhoe; S. Nixon, Eltringham, threw T. Pattinson, Mickley; P. Duffy, Mickley, threw C. McCormick, Half-way House; G. Robson, West Wylam, threw C. Charlton, Prudhoe. Second round—J. Dixon threw T. Metcalfe, C. Robson threw P. Duffy, S. Nixon threw G. Robson. Third round—C. Robson threw J. Dixon, S. Nixon odd man. In the final falls, Nixon threw Robson twice in succession and won, the bouts in the finals being stiffly contested. The junior competition, for youths under sixteen years of age, was won by T. Pemberton, who in the finals threw J. Liddle twice in succession and won.

GOLF AT RYTON.—An interesting foursome at golf was played on Saturday afternoon, over the Ryton Links, the parties to the match being Mr Robert Thompson, scratch player of the Tyneside Golf Club, and Mungo Park, ex-champion, and professional at Alnmouth, on the one part, and Mr J. B. Radcliffe and Willie Thompson, the Tyneside club professional, on the other. The match, which was regarded with considerable interest by the members of the club, was over eighteen holes, with two rounds of the green. Mr Thompson and partner won the first two holes, but Mr Radcliffe and partner, playing a steady uphill game, were all even at the eighth, but lost the ninth, and were one down when the second circuit of the links was begun. The tenth hole was won by Messrs Radcliffe and Thompson, and the game thus became all even. The next three holes were halved, and the two following were gained by Mr Radcliffe and partner, who eventually won at the seventeenth hole by two up and one to play.

QUEBEC AND HILL TOP COURSING CLUB.

Judge, Mr Goldsborough; slipper, E. Magee.

This meeting was held on Wednesday over the Ushaw College estate, and formed the first "meet" of the season for the club that, under the secretaryship of Mr John Cockerill, of the Durham House, Hartlepool, has obtained for itself a good and substantial name amongst "the dwellers in the land," and has furnished season after season such excellent sport. The "meet" was at the house of Mr Earls, of the Auton Style. There was an excellent attendance, and although a severe white frost had left the roads as hard as adamant in the valleys, the land on these breezy heights was in fair good order when Mr Goldsborough rode into the fields at the head of his troop of beaters. Hares ran hard and well, and some excellent trials were witnessed. This state of things was all that the stout, honest, staying greyhounds required, whilst those who had been in training from the outset of the season, and who must now be more or less stale or overdone, had their weak spot at once discovered. The judging and slipping were both excellent, and the arrangements were all that could be desired. Details:—

QUEBEC CUP for 16 all-aged greyhounds, at £3 10s each. Winner, £30; second, £10; two dogs, £3 10s each.

I.

Mr John Gilfillan's bk w b Evergreen, by Bothal Castle—Diacticus bitch, beat Mr John Patterson's w bd b Lady of the Valley, by Don Matteo—Home Sweet Home.

Mr E. Wylam's w f d Wandering Willie, by Herrera—Wear Witch, beat Mr John Etherington ns r or f b Polly, by Bothal Park—Clyde.

Mr N. Brownless's w bk b Little Wonder, by Freeman—Wear Witch, beat Mr Alex Dodds ns f w d Royal Thomas, by Stormy Pat—Maid.

Mr Everton's f b Our Nell, by Reality—May Fly, beat Mr W. Richardson ns r w d Whalebone, by Bedfellow—Agricola.

Mr W. Furness ns f b Gentle Annie, by Light Brigade—Red Rose, beat Mr Jos. Suddess's w bk d Nelson, by Freeman—Wear Witch.

Mr M. D. Robinson's f d Boy at the Gate, by Tom Costes—Real Oak, beat Mr E. Wylam's bk w d Dancing Jack, by Davis—Bella.

Mr William Bland's bk w d Doctor, by Hellenus—Meg Merrilees, beat Mr T. Rickerby's bd w d Sir Patent, by Sir Charles—Sister to Free Flag.

Mr Wm. Allison's r or f d Jim Mace, by Balderdash—Sister of Mercy, beat Mr N. Brownless's bk w d Red Fence, by Self Defence—Red Girl.

II.

Wandering Willie beat Evergreen (1)	Boy at the Gate bt Gentle Annie
Our Nell bt Little Wonder	Jim Mace bt Doctor.

III.

Our Nell beat Wandering Willie	Boy at the Gate beat Jim Mace

IV.

Boy at the Gate beat Our Nell, and won.

Football.

LOCAL FIXTURES.

Nov. 29.—Hobson Wanderers 1st and 2nd v. Tanfield Lea 1st and 2nd, at Tanfield Lea.
Dec. 6.—Dipton Rovers v. Wolsingham, at Dipton.
„ 20.—Dipton Rovers v. Castleside, at Castleside.
„ 26.—Tanfield Lea 1st and 2nd v. Hedleyhope 1st and 2nd, at Hedleyhope.
„ 27.—Dipton Rovers v. Gateshead Wanderers, at Gateshead.

DEARNESS VALLEY V. CATCHGATE RED STARS.—Played at Dearness Valley on Saturday, and resulted in an easy victory for the home team by four goals (two disputed) to nil.

BLAYDON JUNIORS V. NORTH DURHAM 4TH.—Played at Gateshead on Saturday, and resulted in a win for Blaydon by two tries to nil. The tries were both obtained by T. Burns.

NEWBURN 2ND V. WYLAM 2ND. — Played on Ryton Willows on Saturday, and resulted in a win for Newburn by two goals (one disputed) to nil, kicked by Phillipson and J. Leybourne.

TOW LAW V. ESH WINNING (A).—Played at Tow Law on Saturday, and after a pleasant game of two thirties, resulted in a victory for the home team by two goals to one. Mr W. Allison officiated as umpire.

WATERHOUSES PARKWOOD WANDERERS V OAKENSHAW A.F.C.—Played at Waterhouses on Saturday, in two forty-fives, and after a quiet and pleasant game, resulted in a victory for the home team by seven goals to nil.

CROOK V. WEST HARTLEPOOL.—These Rugby teams met on the ground of the former on Saturday, the game being played in two halfs, was keenly contested by both parties, the home team obtaining the only try which however was kicked under protest. The game eventually resulted in a draw in favour of Crook by one try (disputed) and four minor points to two minor points.

STANLEY STAR V. WEST HARTLEPOOL. — This match, the first round in connection with the competition for the Durham Association Challenge Cup, was played at Crook on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for the visitors by two goals and one disallowed to nil. The referee stopped the game about 15 minutes before time, at the request of the Crook captain, and gave it as a drawn game. The West Hartlepool team have protested against the decision, and the matter will be referred to the Association.

TANTOBIE BLACK REDS 2ND V. TANFIELD LEA ROAMERS 2ND.—Played on the ground of the latter on Saturday, in two twenty minutes, and ended in a draw, neither side being able to score. Owing to the slippery state of the ground good play was very difficult. Teams:—Tantobie—Goal, B. Hannant; backs, R. Hannant and W. Hodgson; half-backs, J. Nicholson, Dawson, and Kyo; forwards, W. Stoker, G. Dixon, W. Hindmarch, J. Stoker, and J. Saunders. Tanfield Lea—Goal, Thomas; backs, W. Milburn and J. Gaffney; half-backs, C. Brown, S. Gibson, and J. Bassham; forwards, J. Gails, R. Robson, J. Smith, W. T. Brown, and T. Robson.

TANTOBIE BLACK REDS JUNIORS V. TANFIELD LEA ROAMERS JUNIORS.—Played on Saturday on the ground of the former, and ended in favour of Tantobie by one goal and one disputed to one disputed. The game throughout was very fast and exciting, and some good play was shown by both sides. J. Gladders defended the home goal in good style, and saved the home team from defeat. Young Tyson made some very artful passes and played a good game all through. J. W. Luke played very hard, and with perseverance will make a useful player for the club. Mr C. Atthey was umpire for Tantobie.

PRUDHOE ROVERS V. SHANKHOUSE BLUES.—Played on the ground of the latter on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for the visitors by one goal to nil.

JARROW ROVERS V. DIPTON ROVERS.—Played at Jarrow on Saturday, and after a good game, resulted in a win for the home team by one try and three minor points to one minor point. Parker secured the try. Teams:—Jarrow Rovers—N. Hill, back; Mason, Watson, and Edwards, three-quarter backs; McNaught and Hughes, half-backs; Parker, Lamb, Ferguson, McLaren, Wylam, Reid, Skepper, Hately, and Waggott, forwards. Dipton Rovers—Turpin, back; Rutherford, Berwick, and Eltringham, three-quarter backs; Woodley and Peel, half-backs; Anderson, Dowson, Shaw, Foster, Curry, and Evans (three short), forwards.

DIPTON HEROES V. HOBSON WANDERERS.—This match was played on the ground of the former on Saturday, and after a well-contested game, terminated in a victory for the latter by two goals to one. Unfortunately, one of the visitors' half-backs played the goal for the home team just on the point of half time. After change of ends, and the wind in the Heroes' favour, they pressed their opponents very hard; but being unable to score the game resulted as above. The Wanderers did their best to secure the victory, more especially A. Parker, T. Currie, S. Trewick, and J. Robinson, who played exceedingly well.

WEARDALE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The fortnightly meeting, held at Stanhope Workhouse on Friday last, was attended by Messrs Bainbridge (chairman), Curry, J. Stephenson, Maddison, J. Ridley, W. Ridley, Snowball, Wooler, Rippon, Crawhall, Watson, Walton, Spark, Robinson, H. Stephenson, Reed, Hepple, and Dr Livingstone.

THE VACANT ASSISTANT-OVERSEERSHIP.

A letter was read from the Local Government Board stating that it was undesirable that it should be left to candidates for the post of relieving officer to state the salary at which they are willing to perform the duties, and asking that, unless the present salary is to be continued, the Imperial Board shall be advised of the salary the Guardians recommend.

The CHAIRMAN considered the duties of the office were such that the Board ought not to think of reducing the salary (£115), which, after the payment of expenses, would only leave about £80.

A discussion ensued, in which Mr ROBINSON held that if they could secure a good officer at a reasonable salary they should do so, and he moved that the stipend be £100.

Mr JOS. RIDLEY seconded the motion, which was defeated by 11 votes to 8, by an amendment moved by Mr SNOWBALL and seconded by Mr WOOLER, to pay the present salary.

After certain formalities, it was agreed to advertise the appointment in two papers.

WOLSINGHAM WATER SUPPLY.

The following letter was read by the Clerk:—

Wolsingham Rectory, Nov. 20, 1884.

GENTLEMEN,—I must beg leave to trouble you with a letter which I have much at heart. The supply of water to Wolsingham must have much to do with its health and comfort, and on the threatened approach of cholera to this country, is now of more importance than ever. There is abundance of good water all around us; but I fear that a great many houses have great difficulty in obtaining any share of it. Through this summer one has constantly been meeting women and children carrying water, which, after so much trouble, must be sparingly used for its rightful purpose. I would earnestly beg you therefore to consider if you can take any steps to secure a supply of water in every house from the Water Company, which is ready to afford it. If you are willing, or, as it may be, unable to take any steps in the matter, I must beg you not to be surprised if I, with those who think with me, apply to headquarters in London for counsel and help. I fear the responsibility of doing nothing in a matter which seems to me of such consequence to those whose welfare I am bound to care.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant. R. H. GRAY.

Dr LIVINGSTONE, in the course of an irregular conversation, pointed out that if the rector began to memorialise the Local Government Board he would give the Guardians some trouble.

The CHAIRMAN believed the rector was taking the right course—water was needed; whilst

Mr CURRY, who strongly opposed the rector's views, suggested that the Chairman and the rev. gentleman, who were so much interested in the question, should give the water company that guarantee which was demanded as the condition for putting Wolsingham on the company's service.

Mr WOOLER seconded the motion, which, by 11 votes to 4, defeated a resolution from Mr WALTON and the CHAIRMAN to re-open negotiations with the Water Company.

RE-APPOINTMENT OF A MEDICAL OFFICER.

Dr Montgomery was re-appointed parish officer for the Derwent district.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Pains in the back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World; or sent to any address for sixty stamps by the Makers, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln. Wholesale Agents, BARCLAY & SONS, London, and all the Wholesale Houses.

DRUNK IN CHARGE OF A CORPSE!—At the Durham City Police Court yesterday (Thursday) John Smith, joiner, was charged with being drunk and disorderly. On the 22nd inst., P.C. Mason found him drunk in charge of a pauper's coffin at St. Giles' Church. He had to be kept out of the church whilst the burial service was read.—Prisoner said he was up all night making the pauper's coffin and another to be sent to the small-pox hospital, and he got a glass or two to keep away the infection.—He was fined 10s and costs or fourteen days.

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

NORTH OF ENGLAND IRON AND COAL TRADES, MIDDLESBROUGH, TUESDAY.—A moderate amount of business was transacted to-day, but buyers were scarcely so ready to purchase as they have been of late, the northern shipping season being now nearly at an end, and there is less chance of a material advance in prices. The supply of No. 3 is larger, owing to the greater make of that quality at the furnaces, and the deliveries have fallen off, the shipments, which consist largely of No. 3, having been small during the last few days. Prices, therefore, are not so well maintained as those of forge iron, which is scarce, but still sellers would not take less than 36s 3d to-day for No. 3 prompt f.o.b. delivery, and 36s 6d continues to be the figure for delivery over the first quarter of 1885. It is not probable that the demand for forge iron will be any worse than it has been for the past three months, and lower prices are therefore not expected. Consumers, under the circumstances, are more ready to buy, and 34s 6d is generally paid for grey forge, 34s 3d being freely offered. The output, which has been considerably reduced by makers producing foundry iron, is hardly equal to the requirements, and the probability is that prices will become more favourable to the producers. Exports of pig iron from Middlesbrough have only reached 62,278 tons up to last night, and it is evident the return is not going to equal that of November, 1883, when over 100,000 tons were shipped. Cleveland warrants continue at 36s nominally, with no business doing. The finished iron trade is lethargic, and consumers wait till the award is delivered, so as to be able to estimate whether prices will be further reduced. No alterations in prices have been made lately. Steel rails are quoted £4 15s at works, and inquiries are more numerous. In the coal trade a better demand has set in for house coal, for which the recent prices are fully realised, but for steam and manufacturing fuel the inquiry keeps very slack, and prices rather tend in favour of the buyer.

NORTHERN [...]

XXX.—JOSEPH D[...]

Joseph Dodds was born in [...] Winston, in Teesdale, and is [...] He learnt his letters at a dam[e's] dame's school he went to [...] Winston, and from there to [...] as now, a noted north-coun[try] Here he acquitted himself so [...] fore he left he had attai[ned] "captain" of the school. [...] education at the age of seven[teen...] ticed to the late Mr William [...] but before long he removed [...] Wheldon, of Barnard Castle [...] mained until 1841, in which [...] relative, the late Mr Bowser, [...] as a land agent at Stockton [...] connection with that town, w[...] so closely connected that it h[...] could better do without his St[...] without its Dodds."

Mr Dodds' private life is un[...] less each day found for him a [...] which were faithfully and ho[...] Of these, however, the pen o[f ...] take no account. He pursue[d] his way, doing his work, and [...] the occurrence of any strikin[g ...] active routine of his daily d[...] 1852. In that year he beca[me ...] Stockton Town Council, wit[h ...] he was thirty-three years of [...] may be said to have commen[ced ...] municipal work secured his [...] distinguished his year of offic[e ...] road between Stockton and [...] the year following that of his [...] unanimously elected Chief Cl[erk ...] servancy Commissioners, and [...] into that Parliamentary busi[ness ...] has since become so intimate[...] Commissioners had a bill befor[e ...] time, and Mr Dodds' duty w[...] through the Legislature. It [...] the Commissioners power to r[...] sent of the Board of Trade, [...] shore of the Tees, the pro[...] between the Crown, the fron[...] missioners, in the proportion [...] of the two former and two-fo[...] By virtue of this arrangement [...] have received about £100,000 [...] value of the reclaimed land. [...] are also in course of reclamat[ion ...] further cost of £18,000, which [...] the navigation of the river an[d ...] the resources of the Commi[ssioners ...] appointment as Chief Clerk h[...] active part in all that concer[ns] the river Tees. Mr Dodds is [...] whether it may be to avert dan[...] On the completion of the twe[...] connection with the Commissi[oners ...] by the Commissioners with a [...] plate as a testimony of their [...] services.

We have not space to do m[ore than] enumerate the various offices [...] and to glance at the extent o[f ...] nections. He has one of the b[...] the North of England to beg[...] Deputy-Lieutenant for the C[ounty ...] He is a member of the Council [...] Law Society of Great Britain, [...] Association of Municipal Corp[orations ...] Highway Board Clerks' Society [...] man of Stockton, and clerk to [...] Local Board and to the Stock[ton ...] Highway Board. He was for[...] Secretary to the Tees Salmon Fi[sheries ...] and until lately, when he re[...] Guardian of the Poor. He is a [...] of Stevenson, Jacques, and Co[...] man of the Darlington Iron Co[...] man of the North Yorkshir[e ...] founded the Tees Bridge Wo[rks ...] prietary he is also the Chairma[n ...] shareholder in the Bowesfield [...] proprietor of the Stockton Fo[...] one of the lessees of the Bear[...] and a shareholder in the Boosbe[...] He has also shares in the Ma[...] Hutton Henry Coal Compani[...] engagements the fact that he is [...] every local society or associat[ion ...] will be formed of the multipl[...] Almost every improvement tha[t ...] in the town of Stockton, since [...] life, has been introduced by hi[m ...] With the passing of the R[eform Act ...] came a time of more stirring int[...] of Mr Dodds. By that Act, S[tockton ...] upon to return a representativ[e ...] Commons for the first time [...] Delighted with the new privileg[e ...] choice of a member. For yea[rs ...] been the most popular man in [...] electors would hear of no o[ther ...] requisition was got up, calling [...] and he at once acceded to the [...] opposed by Lord Ernest Vane T[empest ...] had been on terms of intimacy [...] derry family, he thus ran the [...] influential friend and client. [...] political morals were superior to [...] and he determined to go on [...] After a protracted electioneerin[g ...] was taken, and Mr Dodds beca[me ...] Stockton by a majority of th[...] satisfied with simply returning [...] ber, the electors of Stockton sho[wed ...] ciation of Mr Dodds by paying [...] the election, amounting to £[...] repeated at the general election [...] was again returned by an inc[reased ...] opposition to Mr F. L. Barringto[n ...] his constituents presented to the [...] oil painting of Mr Dodds, from [...] Terry Barrett. At the general [...] Mr Dodds defeated Mr Digby Se[...] more easily than his former [...] 4,991 votes to Mr Seymour's 1,4[...]

In politics Mr Dodds is an adv[anced ...] a warm supporter of Mr Gladsto[ne ...] local matters which come before [...] attends to the affairs of his cons[tituents ...] legal world he looks after the [...] clients. He is, in short, a good [...] ing politics from the man-of-bu[siness ...] and a pretty safe vote on all q[uestions ...] settlement. He is an eloquent sp[eaker ...] of remarkable action. Althoug[h ...] extensive professional business at [...] miles from London, he is regularl[y ...] the House of Commons, usual[ly ...] London from Monday to Friday [...] comes to Stockton by the train kn[own ...] Express," because it was through [...] it was arranged. One writer sa[ys ...] has travelled enough to have go[ne ...] round the world; and by the tim[e ...] a baronetcy or a peerage, he will [...] of the most travelled personages [...] In the House of Commons he ha[s ...] useful legislation. In 1883, and [...] has been a Member of the Standi[ng ...] Laws and Courts of Justice, and [...] past, on account of his intimate a[...] all the details of Private Busine[ss ...] absence of Sir Charles Forster, wi[...] the hon. baronet, attended to th[...] lation of the House.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AN[D COMFORTING] "By a thorough knowledge of [...] which govern the operations [...] nutrition, and by a careful applic[ation ...] properties of well-selected Coco[a ...] provided our breakfast tables [...] flavoured beverage which may sa[ve ...] doctors' bills. It is by the jud[icious ...] articles of diet that a constitution [...] built up until strong enough to re[sist ...] to disease. Hundreds of subtle [...] ing around us ready to attack w[...] weak point. We may escape [...] by keeping ourselves well fortifie[d ...] and a properly nourished fram[e ...] *Gazette*.—Made simply with boili[ng ...] Sold only in Packets, labelled—[...] Co., Homœopathic Chemists, [...] makers of Epps's Chocolate Esse[nce ...]

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.—"[...] out rats, mice, beetles, roaches, bed-bu[gs ...] chipmunks, gophers. 7½d. and 1s. box[es ...]

NORTHERN LIGHTS.

XXX.—JOSEPH DODDS, M.P.

Joseph Dodds was born in 1819, in the village of Winston, in Teesdale, and is the son of a farmer. He learnt his letters at a dame's school; from the dame's school he went to the parish school of Winston, and from there to Gainford school, then, as now, a noted north-country seat of learning. Here he acquitted himself so honourably that before he left he had attained the position of "captain" of the school. Having finished his education at the age of seventeen, he was apprenticed to the late Mr William Bowes, of Darlington, but before long he removed to the office of Mr Wheldon, of Barnard Castle, with whom he remained until 1841, in which year he joined his relative, the late Mr Bowser, of Thornaby Grange, as a land agent at Stockton, and so began his connection with that town, with which he is now so closely connected that it has been said, "Dodds could better do without his Stockton than Stockton without its Dodds."

Mr Dodds' private life is uneventful. Nevertheless each day found for him a multitude of duties, which were faithfully and honourably performed. Of these, however, the pen of the biographer can take no account. He pursued the even tenor of his way, doing his work, and doing it well, without the occurrence of any striking event to disturb the active routine of his daily duties until the year 1852. In that year he became a member of the Stockton Town Council, with which event, when he was thirty-three years of age, his public career may be said to have commenced. Five years of municipal work secured his election as Mayor. He distinguished his year of office by opening the new road between Stockton and Middlesborough. In the year following that of his Mayoralty, he was unanimously elected Chief Clerk to the Tees Conservancy Commissioners, and immediately plunged into that Parliamentary business with which he has since become so intimately acquainted. The Commissioners had a bill before Parliament at that time, and Mr Dodds' duty was to get that bill through the Legislature. Its object was to give the Commissioners power to reclaim, with the consent of the Board of Trade, portions of the foreshore of the Tees, the proceeds to be divided between the Crown, the frontager, and the Commissioners, in the proportion of one-fourth to each of the two former and two-fourths to the latter. By virtue of this arrangement, the Commissioners have received about £100,000 as their share of the value of the reclaimed land. Other large tracts are also in course of reclamation at an estimated further cost of £18,000, which will both improve the navigation of the river and materially increase the resources of the Commissioners. Since his appointment as Chief Clerk he has ever taken an active part in all that concerns the prosperity of the river Tees. Mr Dodds is always at the front, whether it may be to avert danger or secure reform. On the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his connection with the Commission, he was presented by the Commissioners with a magnificent service of plate as a testimony of their appreciation of his services.

We have not space to do more than briefly so enumerate the various offices held by Mr Dodds, and to glance at the extent of his business connections. He has one of the best legal practices in the North of England to begin with. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Durham. He is a member of the Council of the Incorporated Law Society of Great Britain, and Chairman of the Association of Municipal Corporations, and of the Highway Board Clerks' Society. He is an Alderman of Stockton, and clerk to the South Stockton Local Board and to the Stockton and Hartlepool Highway Board. He was for many years Hon. Secretary to the Tees Salmon Fishery Conservators, and until lately, when he resigned the office, a Guardian of the Poor. He is a member of the firm of Stevenson, Jacques, and Company; Vice-Chairman of the Darlington Iron Company, and Chairman of the North Yorkshire Ironworks. He founded the Tees Bridge Works, of which proprietary he is also the Chairman. He is a large shareholder in the Bowesfield Ironworks, and sole proprietor of the Stockton Forge Worrks. He is one of the lessees of the Bearpark Coal Royalty, and a shareholder in the Boosbeck Ironstone Mines. He has also shares in the Mainsforth and in the Hutton Henry Coal Companies. Add to these engagements the fact that he is a member of nearly every local society or association, and some idea will be formed of the multiplicity of his duties. Almost every improvement that has been effected in the town of Stockton, since he entered on public life, has been introduced by him.

With the passing of the Reform Bill of 1867 came a time of more stirring interest in the history of Mr Dodds. By that Act, Stockton was called upon to return a representative to the House of Commons for the first time in her history. Delighted with the new privilege, she set about the choice of a member. For years Mr Dodds had been the most popular man in the town, and the electors would hear of no one else. A great requisition was got up, calling upon him to stand, and he at once acceded to the request. He was opposed by Lord Ernest Vane Tempest, and as he had been on terms of intimacy with the Londonderry family, he thus ran the risk of losing an influential friend and client. But Mr Dodds' political morals were superior to this consideration, and he determined to go on with the struggle. After a protracted electioneering contest, the poll was taken, and Mr Dodds became first M.P. for Stockton by a majority of three to one. Not satisfied with simply returning him as their member, the electors of Stockton showed their appreciation of Mr Dodds by paying the whole cost of the election, amounting to £1,500, which they repeated at the general election of 1874, when he was again returned by an increased majority in opposition to Mr F. L. Barrington. At this time his constituents presented to the town a full length oil painting of Mr Dodds, from the brush of Mr Terry Barrett. At the general election of 1880, Mr Dodds defeated Mr Digby Seymour, Q.C., even more easily than his former antagonist, polling 4,991 votes to Mr Seymour's 1,432.

In politics Mr Dodds is an advanced Liberal and a warm supporter of Mr Gladstone's policy. In all local matters which come before the legislature, he attends to the affairs of his constituents, as in the legal world he looks after the interests of his clients. He is, in short, a good party man, viewing politics from the man-of-business standpoint, and a pretty safe vote on all questions ready for settlement. He is an eloquent speaker, and a man of remarkable action. Although carrying on an extensive professional business at a distance of 250 miles from London, he is regularly in his place in the House of Commons, usually remaining in London from Monday to Friday night, when he comes to Stockton by the train known as "Dodds' Express," because it was through his influence that it was arranged. One writer says, "Already he has travelled enough to have gone several times round the world; and by the time he retires, with a baronetcy or a peerage, he will no doubt be one of the most travelled personages under the sun." In the House of Commons he has achieved some useful legislation. In 1883, and again in 1884, he has been a Member of the Standing Committee on Laws and Courts of Justice, and for several years past, on account of his intimate acquaintance with all the details of Private Business, he has, in the absence of Sir Charles Forster, with the consent of the hon. baronet, attended to the Private Legislation of the House.

HISTORICUS.

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

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

OUR TOWN.

There is an Italian proverb which says, "See Naples and die"—implying that the great aim and end of one's existence is not fulfilled until we have seen that noble city, and that after we have seen it we may die as soon as we like, or as soon as we do not like, as there is nothing else worth living for. But we can improve upon that considerably. We know of something much better, more sensible, and in every way pleasanter, and instead of telling people to "see Naples and die," we would recommend them to "see Consett and live." As we have happened to mention Naples it may seem presumptuous to speak of Consett as possessing advantages superior to that famous city, but a moment's thought will shew that our town is not going to suffer by the comparison. Taking into account the narrow, dirty, ill-drained streets of Naples, the swarms of beggars, the possibility of being smothered up on short notice by Mount Vesuvius, and the moral certainty of being carried off by cholera without any notice at all, Consett at once rises superior to their Naples that they make so much fuss about, although it must be granted that at the present time at any rate their boast is very apt and appropriate, having indeed a death's head and crossbones sort of air about it, and many have unfortunately complied too literally with the injunction to "see Naples and die."

Consett was a wild place once, by all accounts, but its progress has been wonderful, and many improvements have been made in it of late years. Some time ago the police cell accommodation was found to be very insufficient — a sure sign of advancing civilization; and a new and handsome building was erected, with ample provision for prisoners. Indeed from the numerous cases coming before the magistrates and the very interesting nature, from a police point of view, of some of them, it seemed at one time as if Consett was going to rise to the dignity of having a gaol of its own, but there has been rather a falling off in this respect and the police cases are just now neither very numerous nor very bad, as a rule.

Those other evidences of a high state of civilization and refinement, the Poor House and Lunatic Asylum, though not on the spot are within easy reach, and these advantages, together with the public buildings in the town itself, its Town Hall, its Infirmary, its Banks, its Water Company's Office, its Co-operative Store, its Fountain, its Salvation Army Barracks, its Church, its Chapels, its Schools, to say nothing of its Tramps' Lodging-Houses, its Candy Men's Residences, and its occasional "Theatre Royal," all go to make Consett a town that its inhabitants may be proud of. It only requires the establishment of a Bishopric and the elevation of the Parish Church into a Cathedral, the appointment of a Mayor, the formation of a Public Park, the erection of a Covered-in Market, and the extension of the Franchise and Redistribution of Seats, so that Consett may send a member of its own to represent it in Parliament, to make it complete, and all these are only matters of time, longer or shorter as the case may be.

One of the most striking objects in our town is the Clock which surmounts and adorns the principal emporium in the principal street of the town, and which is a monument, in this case it would be a libel on the clock in question to adopt the usual phrase and call it a *standing* monument, as it would scorn the implication, but it is a monument, a *striking* example of the enterprise of a former proprietor who seemed to have a Yankee longing to go ahead of and do something more than anybody else had done, and "Petts's Clock" now ranks, with the people of our town at any rate, among the Scott's Monuments, and Landseer's Lions, and other great and useful works. The adjacent village of Blackhill also enjoys the advantage of a public clock, thanks to the perseverance and public spirit of a well-known resident, and much credit is due to both the gentlemen who have provided these respective clocks, in that they being men who knew exactly what time of day it was themselves, endeavoured to give their neighbours the opportunity of doing likewise.

But to be seen in its glory our town must be seen on the pay Saturday night, that being the great fortnightly market night, and as it is the centre of a very extensive and thriving district the trade and traffic in Consett on that night are very considerable. During the week the town seems to doze off to sleep, but it is wide awake on market night. During the week the shop windows present a beggarly array of empty benches, and shelves, and rough deal boxes, and complicated mysterious-looking arrangements of wire and string, and bits of tape, but on market night everything is handsome, and gay, and brilliant, like a belle who is engaged to go to a grand ball and goes about all day in cloth slippers and a chintz gown, and with her hair in curl papers, but comes out fascinating and elegant in the evening. There is undoubtedly a great deal of taste displayed in the arrangement of the shop windows, for the great delight of a smart shopman next to dressing himself is dressing his window, and the result in either case is often something astonishing. If we follow the example of a great many people, who come from the outlying places to enjoy the thrilling excitement and bustle of such an important night in such an important town, and we walk from one end of the Middle Street to the other and turn round the corner and go down the Front Street as far as there are any shop windows to look at and then turn round, and like the King of Spain, go back again, we shall see a good deal that is interesting to anyone who cares to observe what is going on around him.

At the foot of one of the wide streets that abut on what may be called the market place, that is, the "Middle Street," we may see early in the evening the Salvation Army gathered round their banner, and trying to enlist recruits by describing with great eloquence and power the advantages of the service in which they are engaged. A "Cheap-Jack" who has his cart standing at the end of the street, in which they are gathered, moved partly with a desire to shew how clever he is in out-shouting the Salvationists, and partly with envy at the crowd that is standing listening to them, and who he would like to see listening to him, tries his very hardest to overpower the sound of their voices, and his lungs seem to be made of such excellent leather that he does certainly seem to get the better of them, but they appear to be like the Old Guard at Waterloo in that they may die, but never surrender, and when having finished their exhortations the drums and trumpets strike up as the march to the "barracks" is commenced the leathern-lunged Cheap-Jack is "nowhere."

CONCIT.

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

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

The traffic returns of the North-Eastern Railway Company, for the week ending November 22nd, show a decrease in the receipts of £10,015 as compared with those for the corresponding week of last year.

A serial issue of Dr Geikie's "Life and Words of Christ" is about to be published in sevenpenny monthly parts by Messrs Cassell and Company. This edition will have the advantage of a series of full-page frontispieces, and with Part 1 will be issued a large map in colours of Palestine in the time of our Lord.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Diseases of the skin, ringworm, scurvy, scorbutic eruptions and swellings, sore heads, and the most inveterate skin disease to which the human frame is subject, cannot be treated with a more easy and reliable remedy than Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which act so peculiarly on the constitution and so purify the blood, that those diseases are at once eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained. They are equally efficacious in the cure of excoriations, burns, scalds, glandular swellings, ulcerous wounds, rheumatism and contracted and stiffened joints. These medicines operate mildly but surely. The cures effected by them are not temporary or apparent only, but complete and permanent.

Local Police Courts.

CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY, November 24th.—Before J. ANNANDALE, Esq. (in the chair), and Lieutenant-Col. A. B. WILBRAHAM.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.

Jonathan Mitchinson was summoned by Sergeant Thornton to answer a charge of being drunk and disorderly at Dipton.—Sergt. Thornton spoke to seeing the defendant, about eleven o'clock on Friday night, 14th inst., very intoxicated and creating a disturbance in the streets of Dipton.—Defendant, who admitted the offence, was fined 5s and 8s 6d costs.

Ralph Thompson, an old offender, also pleaded guilty to a charge, preferred against him by Sergt. Thornton, of being drunk and behaving in a disorderly manner in the streets of Dipton, at 11·30 on Saturday night, 15th inst.—He was also fined 5s and expenses.

An elderly person, named *Thomas Hedley*, of Dipton (who figured in Court with his left-hand bandaged) was summoned for being drunk and disorderly at Blackhill. The charge of drunkenness was denied.—P.C. Philipson deposed that on Wednesday night, 12th inst., a little after eleven o'clock, he found the defendant, while under the influence of liquor, staggering about Derwent Street. Witness ordered the defendant away, but again at 12·30 he discovered Hedley on the railway platform at Consett Station still very drunk, and he had to remove him on to the road and direct him away.—Defendant alleged that he was in bed before midnight. He had a bad leg, and could scarcely walk. He was sorry at what had happened; but still he was not drunk.—Defendant has been sent to gaol for vagrancy, and the Bench mulcted him in the usual penalty of 5s and costs; or seven days' in default.

Ann Lynn failed to appear to answer a charge of being drunk and incapable in the streets of Dipton, at eight o'clock, on Saturday night, the 15th of this month.—The case was proved by Sergt. Thornton, who stated that the woman was going about with an infant in her arms, and several times she let the child fall upon the ground. Defendant had to be taken home by three or four people.—The Bench imposed a similar penalty; in default, she was committed for seven days' hard labour.

John Knowley (who was represented by his sister) was accused by P.C. Davidson of being drunk and staggering about the streets of Dipton, on Saturday afternoon, November 15th.—This offender was likewise ordered to bear a fine of 5s with the usual costs.

William Roddison, fellmonger, of Leadgate, was found guilty, upon the evidence of P.C. Sanderson, of having been drunk and shouting and swearing at Medomsley, on the 10th inst., and was mulcted in a like penalty.

A young woman, who gave the name of *Isabella Threw, alias Carr*, of Blackhall Mill, the wife of a miner working at Croniwelt Colliery, pleaded guilty to being helplessly drunk at Consett, last Saturday night.—About ten o'clock, as Sergt. Murphy was proceeding down "Blackleg" Row, he came upon the defendant in such an intoxicated condition, that she had no idea where she was, and knew nothing concerning herself.—She was let off on payment of a fine of 2s 6d and costs—8s 8d in all.

Peter McNally was brought up and pleaded guilty to a charge of drunkenness on the 22nd inst.—At eleven o'clock on the preceding Saturday evening, P.C. Hurworth found this man very drunk in Front Street, Consett, and he was obliged to lock him up.—Defendant asked the magistrates to deal with him as leniently as they could, as he was out of work.—McNally was ordered to pay 11s 2d, which includes fine and expenses.

THE OUTRAGE AT LEADGATE.

William Parker, butcher, of Leadgate (who was remanded from last week) was again brought up to answer a charge of unlawfully wounding his wife, Jane Parker, by knocking her eye out with an umbrella stick, under circumstances previously reported in these columns.—P.C. Symon stated that the prosecutrix had greatly improved. He had seen Dr Allen, who informed him that the woman was much better now, and was out of danger.—Prisoner: She is here sitting in Court now.—The Chairman: Is that the person with the child?—Prisoner: Yes. You see I'm charged with knocking her eye out, but she is considerably better—in fact, she is almost convalescent.—The Chairman: Well, we are not going into the case to-day.—Prisoner was remanded for a week, but seeing that his wife is now out of danger, the magistrates consented to accept bail—two sureties in the sum of £5 each; and the prisoner himself bound over in the sum of £10.

STEALING DUCKS AT BLACKHILL: A ROBBER DEFENDS HIMSELF WITH A POKER.

William Henry Wilson, a young fellow, was placed in the dock to answer a charge of breaking into a fowl-house belonging to Joseph Willis, of Ritson's Road, Blackhill, on Saturday night, and stealing therefrom two ducks; and also with using great violence to the proprietor.—It appears that about a quarter to eight p.m., the prosecutor was in his house lying asleep on the long-settle. The people heard a noise in the duck-house and awoke him up. Prosecutor accordingly rushed out of the house, and seeing the place closed he called for a light, whereupon two men ran out of the fowl-house. The prisoner seized Mr Willis, and they struggled together. Wilson also attacked the prosecutor with the poker produced, and struck him as often as he could. However, he managed to overthrow the prisoner, and detained him until the police were sent for. Prosecutor ascertained that a valuable duck and drake (produced in Court) had been stolen, prisoner having one of the birds in his possession when he was "collared."—[The other robber got away; and it is supposed that he fell into the quarry hole.]—Upon the application of Supt. Oliver, the case was remanded.—Prisoner (to the Bench): Will you accept bail?—Supt. Oliver: I shall certainly object to bail. He attacked the prosecutor with the poker, and might probably abscond.—Bail therefore refused.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A SHAWL AT DIPTON.

Alice Forster, a widow, was charged with stealing a shawl, valued at 3s, from the shop of Mr Thirlwell, draper, Dipton, on Saturday last.—Sergt. Thornton adduced that, from information received from Mr Thirlwell on Saturday, he went to the prisoner's house, and found a new shawl (produced), which had been taken from Mr Thirlwell's establishment. He charged the woman with stealing the article, and Mr Thirlwell identified the shawl as his property in the presence of the prisoner.—This charge, at the request of Supt. Oliver, was also remanded until next Monday; but the prisoner was released on bail.

STANHOPE PETTY SESSIONS.—FRIDAY.

ARSON BY BOYS IN WEARDALE.

Joseph Bell, aged eight, through his father pleaded guilty to a charge of committing arson at St. John's Chapel, on the 7th inst., when defendant and another little boy, too young to be prosecuted, set fire to a wooden shed, which contained about nine tons of hay, altogether worth about £60. The hay was destroyed.—Bell was ordered to be imprisoned till night, and to receive four strokes with the birch rod.—Mr Milburn (Crook) defended.

EXCISE PROSECUTION.

Richard Mews, coach proprietor, was fined £3 3s, for running five conveyances with three licenses, at St. John's Chapel, on the agricultural show day.—The defence, conducted by Mr Milburn (Crook), was that one conveyance was used solely for the conveyance of himself, wife, and servants to and from his farms and hotel.

ALLEGED GAME TRESPASS.

Thomas Gardiner was charged with trespassing on St. John's Chapel moor land, belonging to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in search of game, on the 11th Sept. Mr R. G. Wooler (Wolsingham) defended.—The case had been adjourned in order to bring more witnesses in support of the *alibi* which was set up. The trespass was alleged by the gamekeeper to have been committed at seven o'clock in the morning, but Mr Wooler called Emerson Featherstone, Matthew Urwin, and Cuthbert Craig, who swore that the defendant was in Rountree mine working with them at the time in question, and was there up to two p.m.—The Bench considered the *alibi* proved, and dismissed the case.

CHESTER-LE-STREET PETTY SESSIONS.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19th.—Before Col. SHEPPEE (chairman), H. W. KERRICH-WALKER, and GEO. DUBERLEY, Esqrs.

POOR LAW ACT.

William and *John Gilbert*, of West Pelton, were charged with neglecting to maintain their mother Isabella Gilbert, an aged person, who is incapable of supporting herself.—Mr Armstrong (relieving officer for the Chester-le-Street Union) said William had four children, and his earnings averaged about £1 per week. John earned £3 10s per fortnight, and had two children.—William was ordered to pay 1s, and John 2s per week.

INDECENT ASSAULT AT BEAMISH.

A young man named *John Scott*, was charged with having assaulted a girl named Margaret Ann Rundie, at Beamish, on the 7th inst.—Complainant stated that she was a domestic servant at Mr Edward Nicholson's, jun., Beamish. On the evening in question she was sent by her mistress to purchase some articles at an adjacent shop, on entering which the defendant, who was standing at the door, took hold of her leg. She had to return to the same shop a few minutes later, on leaving which, and when near her master's door, three young men indecently assaulted her. Witness shouted, but the night was windy, and her cries were not heard. She recognised Scott, but could not swear to the other two.—Mr Malcolm (Durham), who defended, said he had been informed that two young men, who were with Scott during the whole of the evening, had volunteered to give evidence in his behalf, but had been prevented from doing so by the viewer of the colliery, who threatened to dismiss them if they went as witnesses.—He then called upon Thomas Wraigham, engineman, who stated that he was in Edgar's publichouse with the defendant about the time of the offence (7·45) on the evening in question. Scott left the house about five minutes to eight o'clock, but was absent for about five minutes only. He again left with a man named Jackson but they were only gone about ten minutes.—Mr Malcolm hoped the Bench would dismiss the case, as his client was a respectable young man, against whom the complainant had made out no case.—Col. Sheppee said the case had been clearly proved by the complainant. The Bench did not believe that her master would prejudice the case by preventing any witnesses from giving evidence.—Col. Sheppee then administered a well-merited reprimand to the defendant. Offences of this description had, he regretted to say, become somewhat common in this district, and it was the determination of the magistrates to put a stop to them. Scott would be fined 10s and costs, but should a similar case be brought before their notice, the defendant would be dealt with much more severely. He hoped therefore, this would act as a warning to defendant and others to abstain from committing any such offence.

CANNIBALISM AT PELTON.

A young miner named *John Welch* was brought up in custody charged with unlawfully wounding Isaac Luke, miner, at Pelton, on the 15th inst.—The complainant, who appeared in Court with his head bandaged, stated that on Saturday night he was in the Engine Inn, at Pelton, with a man named Coulson. Witness reached forward to get his glass of beer, and in doing so unintentionally pushed against Welch a little. The latter at once placed himself in a fighting attitude, and threatened to strike him. They began to fight, and in the struggle both fell. Whilst on the floor he found the prisoner's teeth in his ear.—John Coulson deposed to being in Luke's company at the time of the offence. On going to the front of the bar the complainant pushed slightly against Welch, who at once "squared" himself for a fight. A struggle immediately afterwards ensued, and both men fell upon the floor—Luke being uppermost. Witness took the complainant from Welch's grasp, and at once saw that he was in a mess of blood. On searching for the wound he saw that a piece of his ear had been completely bitten off. The missing portion was afterwards found on the floor by the landlord.—Michael Carr, landlord of the Engine Inn, deposed to seeing the men upon the floor, Luke being covered with blood. The latter said his "lug" had been bitten off, and on witness looking about he saw the severed portion on the floor, and gave it to P.C. Marshall.—Dr Wilson (Birtley) said he was called to see the injured man on Saturday evening. A piece of the left ear had been taken off, and teeth marks were visible. There were no signs of any bruise at the back of the head or near the ear to account for the injury in any form other than as the result of a bite.—Welch was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour; and an additional fortnight's incarceration in default of paying costs.—The severed portion of the ear of sound was shown in a bottle in Court, the ghastly little object sending quite a repulsive thrill through those seated in its vicinity.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Robert Glass and *George Moses* were each fined 5s and costs for having been drunk and disorderly at Craghead on the 1st inst.

Emerson Parker was fined 2s 6d and costs for having been drunk on the 22nd ult., at Pelton Fell.—P.C. Crabb proved the case.

Charles Seymour for having been drunk and disorderly at Pelton Fell on the 24th ult., was fined 5s and costs.

P.C. Crabb charged *Cuthbert Miller* with having been drunk and disorderly at Pelton Fell on the 17th inst.—Fined 7s 6d and costs.

WILFUL DAMAGE BY BOYS.

Charles Simms, James Punshon, Matthew William Bell, John George Bell, William Agars, James Ferguson, James Young, an *Adam Pearson* (all boys from nine to eleven years) were charged with committing wilful damage to peas and beans, the property of Lord Dunsanie and others, at Pelton Fell, on the 28th ult.—P.C. Crabb stated that the defendants had broken into a warehouse and helped themselves to a quantity of peas and beans.—Col. Sheppee hoped the whole of the defendants would receive a sound flogging from their parents.—They were each fined 5s including costs.

GATESHEAD COUNTY POLICE.

TUESDAY, Nov. 25th.—Before the Earl of RAVENSWORTH (chairman), U. A. RITSON, Esq., and J. HALL, Esq.

DRUNKENNESS.

Thomas Burgess, of Blaydon Haughs, was summoned by Sergeant Benzies on a charge of having been drunk and disorderly at Blaydon, on November 15th.—Fined 2s 6d and costs.

Joseph Ledger, of White-le-Head, charged by P.C. Farrer with being drunk and disorderly at Blackhall Mill, on the 15th inst., was fined 2s 6d and costs.

James Allen, of Barlow, was summoned by Sergeant Clark with being drunk and guilty of disorderly conduct at Winlaton, on the 15th inst.—A fine of 1s and costs was imposed.

Patrick O'Hare, of Blaydon, summoned by P.C. Walton for having been drunk and disorderly at Blaydon on November 15th, was fined 2s 6d and costs.

William Embleton, of Blaydon, was brought up in custody on a charge of having been drunk and disorderly at Blaydon, on Monday last.—Defendant was fined 2s 6d and costs.—P.C. Harper stated the case.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

William Steward, of Burnhope, and *William Smith*, of Winlaton, were summoned by Sergeant Clark on a charge of fighting with each other at Winlaton, on Nov. 15th.—Each offender was bound over to keep the peace for three months, and pay the Court costs.

THEFT OF COALS AT BLAYDON.

John Stoker, of Stella, was summoned by Mr Atkinson, agent to the Stella Coal Company, on a charge of stealing a quantity of coals from Addison Colliery, on November 15th.—Defendant did not appear, and a warrant was issued against him.

ASSAULT AT WINLATON.

Thomas Gardner, of Urpeth, was summoned by Samuel Laws for assaulting him at Winlaton, on Nov. 15th.—The case was settled out of Court, defendant agreeing to pay the costs.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.—Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all kidney and kindred complaints, cured by "Buchu-paiba." At chemists. Newbery and Sons, Agents, 1, King Edward Street, London, E.C.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretion of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City, U.S.A.

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

NEWCASTLE FARMERS' CLUB.—A meeting of the members was held on Saturday in the Town Hall Buildings, Newcastle, for the purpose of hearing a paper read by Mr J. Knox Lyal, of Peepy, Stocksfield, on "The agricultural experiments at Rothamstead." There was a numerous attendance, and the chair was taken by the Sheriff of Newcastle (Mr T. Gray). Mr Lyal said in June last, in company with the Secretary of the club (Mr T. Bell) he, by invitation, visited Rothamstead in order to see the experiments there being carried on by Sir John Bennet Lawes. The experiments dated from 1843, and had been carried on continuously from that year. They were conducted entirely at Sir John's own expense, and he employed a great number of men to have them properly carried out. Sir John had further set apart certain areas of land, together with a sum of £100,000, for the continuance of the investigations after his death. The general scope and plan had been to grow the same crops year after year for many years in succession on the same land — without manure, with farm-yard manure, and with a great variety of chemical manures, the same description of manure being, as a rule, applied year after year on the same plot. Experiments on an actual course of rotation had also been made. Samples of all experimental crops were taken and brought to the laboratory, where they were analysed and kept for reference if required. Mr Lyal then proceeded to explain at length the nature of the different experiments made, dealing in turn with corn, root, and grass crops, and in conclusion said that to Sir John Lawes, agriculturists in particular, but also the community at large, owed a debt of gratitude.—A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr Lyal.

LANCHESTER RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

The monthly meeting of the Lanchester Rural Sanitary Authority took place on Thursday se'nnight, Mr William Logan (vice-chairman) presiding. Present: Revs J. P. De Pledge, J.P., and Charles Gillow; Messrs Geo. G. Taylor Smith, J.P., W. H. Hedley, John Wilkinson, J. Buckham, R. W. Shaw, W. M. Annandale, W. Cumming, T. Pringle, J. W. Hodgson, Wm. Brown, T. J. Muse, Geo. Hobson, J. Collinson, J. Bowey, and the clerk (Mr Ritson).

THE WATER SUPPLY OF ESH.

The subjoined report was read:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Lanchester Rural Sanitary Authority.,

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee appointed to enquire into the best manner of supplying the village of Esh with pure water, have satisfied themselves that the present wells are incapable of supplying the inhabitants with a sufficient supply of pure water.

Your Committee had an interview with Mr Askwith, the engineer to the Weardale and Shildon Waterworks Company, who informed them that the Water Company could not supply Esh with water, as it was not within their Parliamentary district, but they could at Hill Top supply you with water, the R.S.A. taking the water at that point, but to do so it would be necessary to erect a small turbine, 1½ miles of 3in. pipes, and a tank to hold 10,000 gallons of water at Esh Laude. The cost of pipes and tank is estimated to be £500, and £10 a-year for the use of the turbine. Each householder would then have to put in his own fittings, and the R.S.A. could then collect a water rate. It is doubtful if the water rate, less the cost of collecting, would balance the price paid for the water to the Water Company, and a small annual loss would accrue.

If the £500 was borrowed on the security of the Esh rates at, say, 4½ per cent., repayable in 30 years, it would amount to an annual sum of......£30 13 11½

	£	s.	d.
Annual cost of turbine	10	0	0
Loss per annum on water (say)	9	6	0½
	£50	0	0

In connection with this matter, your Committee may point out that the village of Esh also requires to be sewered, and the estimated cost of this would amount to £250. If this sum was borrowed, the sanction of the Local Government would be required to the plans and system of sewerage, and it would be a question whether it would not be better to make these works out of the rates than borrow the money. If the money was borrowed, which your Committee and the ratepayers of Esh would prefer, this sum of £250 at 4½ per cent. repayable in 30 years would amount to an annual charge of

	£	s.	d.
	15	7	0
Add cost of water per annum	50	0	0
Total per annum	£65	7	0

The rateable value of Esh at present is nearly £17,000, but this cannot be maintained over the 30 years, but it may be assumed that the rateable value will average £12,000; of this, land is rated at £3,000, and to raise £65 7s 0d per annum, it will amount to a rate per annum of on houses, mines, &c., of 1·61 pence per annum; and on land of 0·40 pence per annum.—We are, gentlemen, yours faithfully,

(Signed on behalf of Committee), WILL. LOGAN.
20th November, 1884.

After some discussion, it was resolved to let the two questions mentioned in the report remain in abeyance till next monthly meeting.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The Inspector (Mr Rounthwaite) submitted the following report:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Lanchester Rural Sanitary Authority.

GENTLEMEN,—Notices under section 23 of the Public Health Act were served on William Stratford on the 10th June last, to drain two blocks of houses at Dipton, of which he is the owner, into the new sewer within 28 days; that time expired on the 8th July, but nothing has yet been done.

At Cornsay there is a house belonging to Geo. Alder without privy, ashpit, or drain. In this case the first notice was served in the summer of 1880, and various letters and notices have been forwarded since that year, but without effect. The house is now occupied by a family of six, and ashes, refuse, and slops are thrown down in front of the door.

Your Committee appointed to take into consideration the want of water at Esh met Mr Askwith at Durham, on the 25th ult., when certain propositions were laid before it by that gentleman on behalf of the Weardale and Shildon Water Company. These proposals involve a number of details which it is not necessary to recapitulate here as they will be reported on by the Committee.

A Committee also met at Stanley on the 3rd inst., when the state of the sewers at that place was examined into, and will be reported on. A letter from Messrs Joicey annexed hereto refers to the same subject.

At Crook Bank Old Pit, near Marley Hill, there are seven houses belonging to the Marley Hill Company without any conveniences or sufficient drains, with respect to which the accompanying letter from Mr Berkley, the manager, has been received.

The third letter attached is from the inhabitants of Burnhope Colliery, with respect to the scanty nature of the water supply at that place.

Nuisance notices served during the month ..	60
Letters written with respect to nuisances &c.	53
Plan approval notices sent out.............	3
Plans received and examined.............	4
Habitation certificates sent out............	1
Villages, hamlets, &c., inspected............	59

The following new buildings are now completed—or nearly completed—and fit for habitation, and certificates are required for the same:—

523. Thomas Hunter, house, Medomsley Edge.
526. John Thompson, house, Medomsley Edge.
527. Edward Pattinson, house, The Lizards.
542. George Parker, additions to Queen's Head, Lanchester.
549. R. W. Shaw, work-room, near Leadgate.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
J. WM. ROUNTHWAITE.
Lanchester, 20th November, 1884.

BUILDING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

November 20th, 1884.

Your Committee have received the following plans, and recommend that they be approved, subject to the matters marked on each plan being attended to, viz:—

561. Blaydon District Industrial and Provident Society, six houses, Burnopfield.
562. John Forster, stable, &c., Langley Park.
563. John Errington, one house, West Kyo.
564. Mrs Bainbridge, washhouse and out-buildings, Catchgate.

The Rev C. GILLOW explained that the Ushaw College authorities had arranged to convey a portion of land to Mr Alder, and the erection of the privies would now be proceeded with.

THE NUISANCES AT WEST STANLEY.

The Committee appointed to consider the complaints of Mr Watson, butcher, of West Stanley, relative to the stench of gas water, &c., arising from the manhole recently inserted in close proximity to his shop, recommended that the same be closed up forthwith; also the manhole adjacent to the footpath to have a ventilator pipe carried up by the side of the house.

These recommendations were adopted by the Authority.

The same Committee further suggested that the Sanitary Authority should take over the sewer hitherto belonging to Messrs Joicey and Company—which has been broken into in certain places and left open, thus causing a nuisance—and repair the same; but as this sewer runs through private property, the Authority declined to entertain the proposal.

EBCHESTER WATER SUPPLY.

No further progress was reported in connection with this matter, Mr HEDLEY intimating that the deputation chosen by the ratepayers had not then interviewed the Directors of the Consett Water Company.

THE DIPTON DRAINAGE SCHEME.

It was decided to serve formal notice upon all the owners of property who have not connected their drains with the main sewer through the village of Dipton to carry out the work at once.

The Clerk reported that, in response to the advertisement for letting the field at Dipton, wherein the settling ponds are constructed, he had not received any application, although two persons had requested to be furnished with particulars—one of them being Mr Wilkinson, the present occupier of the land.

Mr HODGSON said that Mr Wilkinson was the only party to whom the field in question would be of any value.

After some conversation, it was resolved to continue the advertisement in the *Guardian*.

SCARCITY OF WATER AT QUEBEC.

Mr W. Leybourne attended the meeting and complained of the scarcity of water at Marley's Buildings and Wilk's Hill, Quebec. He explained that the water supply at Springwell had failed, owing to the underground workings of the Hamsteels Collieries, and as there was no other source available for the inhabitants, he urged the Authority to move in the matter.

The Clerk was directed to write to the owners of the collieries, drawing their attention to the fact, and requesting that the defect be remedied, so that the residents may be provided with a proper supply of drinking water.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The Medical Officers submitted the following reports:—

Lanchester District.

To the Chairman and Members of the Lanchester Rural Sanitary Authority.

MR CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—On the third day of this month, I saw at Wagtail Cottages, Craghead, a severe case of small-pox in a girl of twelve years of age. While recovering from her illness, her sister was seized with the same disease. There have been two other cases in the district, 1 in Lanchester, and 1 at Cornsay Colliery. Both cases are young men employed in Durham, where small-pox is and has been epidemic since the beginning of this year. In each case, the nature of the disease did not show itself until after they had been at their homes for a few days.

Houses are in great demand for workmen at Craghead, but the Messrs Hedley have promised to supply two houses as soon as possible for the isolation of those cases.

Messrs Ferens and Love have set apart two houses for a like purpose.

During the last four weeks there have been 6 cases of typhoid fever at Ushaw Moor; 7 cases of measles at Esh Winning; 13 cases at Hamsteels; and 4 at Newhouse Cottages; 2 cases of scarlet fever at Newhouse Cottages, and 8 at Langley Park; 1 case of typhoid fever, and 25 of whooping cough at Cornsay Colliery.

Scarlet fever has again visited Lanchester, there are at present 8 cases, also 3 at Ornsby Hill, and 2 at The Ford.—I am, Mr Chairman and gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILSON.
November 20th, 1884.

Eastern District.

To the Chairman and Members of the Lanchester Rural Sanitary Authority.

GENTLEMEN,—As regards zymotic diseases, the health of this district is in a much more satisfactory condition than I expected it to be, considering the amount of sickness prevalent when my last report was submitted to you.

One case of enteric fever and 4 of scarlatina are all that have been notified to me, the whole of which are now convalescent and fairly well isolated.

The mortality for the month is exceedingly light, only 20 deaths were registered, being equal to an annual rate of 14 per 1,000. None of the deaths were due to preventable causes.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

T. BENSON, Medical Officer.
November 19th, 1884.

Medomsley District.

To the Chairman and Members of the Lanchester Rural Sanitary Authority.

GENTLEMEN,—Since my last report, 5 cases of fever have been noted during the month in the Medomsley district, all of which are of a mild form.

The Ebchester district is quite free from fibrile disease.—I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. T. BOLTON.
November 19th, 1884.

After various members had commented upon the increase of epidemics in the Union, and advocated the urgent necessity there existed for the erection of an infectious hospital forthwith, the reports were adopted.

Some other unimportant business having been transacted, the Authority rose.

LANCHESTER JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.

At a special meeting of this body, held at Lanchester on Thursday se'nnight, under the presidency of Mr Geo. G. Taylor Smith, J.P., there were present: Messrs J. Collinson (Consett Local Board), W. H. Hedley and R. W. Shaw (Leadgate Local Board), W. Logan, R. Clark, J. W. Hodgson, Geo. Hobson, J. Wilkinson, T. Pringle; and the Revs J. P. De Pledge, J.P., and C. Gillow (Lanchester Rural Sanitary Authority).

THE PROPOSED INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL NEAR CONSETT.

In accordance with the terms of his notice of motion, Mr LOGAN thought the time had arrived when the Joint Hospital Committee should be doing something to resuscitate the name they possessed. They had been constituted a Board for a considerable period now, and he did not know of a single thing they had done. There had been a few outbreaks of small-pox in the neighbourhood—at Lanchester, Craghead, and Cornsay Colliery—and it did not require much forethought to see that in a very short space of time they would have the epidemic spreading throughout the length and breadth of the Union. The city of Durham certainly was the centre of the disease, and as many persons visited the county town for the purpose of transacting business, and seeing that the hirings had recently been held there, it was quite possible that cases of small-pox might be dotted here and there throughout the Union. A more loathsome disease could not be conceived, and in order to deal effectually with the epidemic and stamp it out, it was necessary that means should be available for isolating the patients. That Board, during the period of its three years' existence, had already decided to erect an infectious hospital between Consett and Leadgate; the land had been purchased, and the plans and specifications of a suitable hospital to cost £1,500 had been prepared for them by Mr Newcombe, architect. The delay in proceeding with the work had been occasioned by the fact that the site was supposed to be unsitable; but a few weeks ago, Mr W. H. Hedley reported that the coal underneath had been wrought, and the ground had now subsided and was quite firm. Their Clerk, acting upon instructions received at the last meeting, had obtained some particulars concerning a Danish hospital, composed of wood and felt, adapted for the treatment of infectious diseases. These hospitals were manufactured by a firm in Copenhagen, and were capable of being removed from one place to another; one of them having recently been erected at King's Norton Union, near Birmingham. He (the speaker) thought the Board might try one of these hospitals, and see how it answered the purpose.

The CHAIRMAN read the prospectus of manufacturers in Copenhagen, enclosing diagrams of the huts used for hospitals in the Danish Army, which were covered with felt, and fitted up with all accessories for the treatment and isolation of patients; the same having been approved of by the Local Government Board. The dimensions of the building costing £220 was 72ft. 3in. by 19ft. 7in.; height, 17ft. by 10in.; middle, 11ft.

Rev J. P. DE PLEDGE said that the sum of £220 apparently did not cover the cost of a complete hospital, as there were numerous appendages to be added thereto.

The CHAIRMAN read letters from Messrs Hedley Bros. and Messrs Ferens and Love, colliery owners, who agreed to set apart, as soon as convenient, two or three houses at Craghead and Cornsay Collieries for the purpose of isolating patients suffering from infectious diseases.

Mr HEDLEY thought the Board ought to select permanent structures for a place like Consett, which could be enlarged from time to time, as occasion required. These "huts" did not seem to be suitable erections.

Mr SHAW explained that if this Board built a wooden structure on the site selected, they might miss it some morning. (Laughter.)

Mr R. CLARK did not think that the Board would be justified in expending £1,500 when they could procure a suitable hospital for, say, £500. He therefore suggested that the Chairman and Mr Logan be appointed as a deputation to visit the hospital at King's Norton, and report to the Board at its next meeting.

Mr COLLINSON observed that, if the Board had really determined to erect an infectious hospital, by all means let it be a permanent and lasting structure, so as to be comfortable and attractive in appearance, and thus induce the people to come to it. He did not consider that a wood and felt structure would meet these requirements.

After some further discussion, the proposition that a deputation inspect the hospital at King's Norton was rejected by five votes against three.

The discussion was again postponed.

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

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 pm.

ESTABLISHED 1830. 962p

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

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

BRICKS! SANITARY PIPES!

FIRE BRICKS, 2½in. and 3in., Quarls, various sizes, Ground Fire-Clay, Common RED BRICKS, RIDGE TILES, FIRE BRICKS 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.
824t

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 Prices.

JOHN HALL, WHOLESALE GROCER,
ANNFIELD PLAIN. 296t

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

ROBERT SAVILLE,
HAIRDRESSER,
13, NELSON STREET, CONSETT.
UMBRELLAS COVERED AND REPAIRED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
GRINDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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

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

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

FURNITURE AND HARDWARE SOLD UPON THE CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM.
DISCOUNT 2s. IN THE POUND FOR CASH ONLY

WILLIAM WILKINSON,
CATCHGATE,
BEGS to inform his friends that owing to the great increase of business he has had to take the whole of his premises to meet the demands of his customers, and is now prepared with a well selected Stock of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in all its Branches. Also, HARDWARE, GLASS, CHINA, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY. WEDDING RINGS from the best makers—Wholesale and Retail.
Agent for the New Patent Table Wringing and Mangling Machine, Hickman and Clar Coffin Furniture, and Patent Horse Nails. 371r

J. BATES,
JOINER, UNDERTAKER, AND FURNITURE BROKER,
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE BOUGHT, SOLD, OR EXCHANGED.
HARVEY STREET, CONSETT. 305t

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.
ANY Person Removing, Altering, or Tampering with any Meter, Pipe, or other Property of the above Gas Company, or Consuming Gas upon any Premises without first having obtained permission from the Secretary to the said Company, will be prosecuted as the law directs.—By order,
M. RICHLEY, Secretary
Gas Office, Shotley Bridge. 148t

R. VON DIX,
THE PHOTOGRAPHER,
MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT.
HALF-DOZEN CARTE-DE-VISITES AND ONE CABINET FOR 3s. 6d. SPLENDID FINISH.

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. 119

JOHN JOHNSON,
JOINER, AND CONTRACTOR,
MEDOMSLEY ROAD (near the British Schools), CONSETT,
PREPARES Plans of Houses, together with strict and exhaustive Written Specifications for each Branch of the Building Trade.
Specimens of both may be seen at any time.
Charge moderate, being 2 per cent. on the value of the property to be built.
N.B.—Beams, Rafters, Posts, &c., subject to heavy strains, will have their dimensions determined by Mechanical and Trigonometrical Formulæ, instead of trusting to mere guess work. 278t

Public Notices.

MARLEY HILL CRICKET CLUB.
A GRAND EVENING CONCERT will be given in the Board Schools, Marley Hill, on Monday Evening, December 8th, 1884.
JAS. GILCHRIST, Esq., in the chair. 840t
Doors open at 6·30; Concert to commence at 7 p.m.
Admission—Reserved Seats, 2s.; Second Seats, 1s.

THE FIRST SHOTLEY BRIDGE & DISTRICT 379th STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY will have another APPROPRIATION MEETING, on Monday, 15th December, at Seven p.m., Sons of Temperance Hall, Blackhill.
To participate, Books to be clear on the 9th of December, 1884.—By order,
820t G. MATTHEWS, Chairman.

WRECK OF THE ARGOSY,
NEW TOWN HALL,
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3rd, 1884.
SPECIAL ARTISTES. CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.

BAZAAR! BAZAAR!!
A BAZAAR!
FOR THE
SALE OF FANCY AND USEFUL GOODS,
Will be opened on Monday, Dec. 15th, 1884, in the CONSETT PRIMITIVE METHODIST SCHOOL-ROOM, BY W. HANDYSIDE, Esq., of Newcastle,
And continued on Two following Days.
Refreshments, Ingenious Toys, Orchestral Music, &c., &c. 843t

A LECTURE,
ON
"GENERAL GORDON,"
The Hero of the Soudan, will be given in the TOWN HALL, CONSETT, on MONDAY, Dec. 8th, by the
REV. T. GUTTERY, of Sunderland.
Chair to be taken at 7·15 by Mr. A. BRODIE.
Admission, 6d.; Reserved Seats, 1s. 841t

ROBERT CHRISTOPHER,
IN returning his sincere thanks to the public of Consett and District for the kind and generous support they have afforded him during the last six years, begs to intimate that he has Purchased the HEARSE and MOURNING lately owned by Mr. T. MOIR, and he hopes by strict attention to Business to merit the share of support he has hitherto enjoyed.
Hearses, Mourning Coaches, and Conveyances of all description for Hire on the Shortest Notice.
Note the Address—
CHRISTOPHER'S
LIVERY AND MOURNING ESTABLISHMENT, DELVES LANE, CONSETT. 839t

W. H. MADDISON,
IN returning his sincere thanks to the Public of Dipton and the District generally, begs to intimate that he has now got all Alterations of Premises completed, and hopes by strict attention to Business as heretofore to receive their support in the future.
Hearses, Mourning Coaches, and Conveyances of all kinds for Hire on the Shortest Notice.
Note Address—
W. H. MADDISON,
REDWELL HILLS, LEADGATE. 86t

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
5,000 MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS TO BE GIVEN AWAY.
THE ANGLO-FRENCH JEWELLERY COMPANY, in order to introduce their business before the public, have, at enormous expense, resolved to PRESENT to every person applying for the same, a
FRENCH POCKET TIME INDICATOR
(PATENTED).
This admirable little article is the size and shape of an ordinary watch; has strong metal cases (gold colour), steel works, balanced action, enamelled dial, crystal glass dome, patent adjusting swivel ring for attaching to watchguards; each denotes solar correct time, and in fact no one, either male or female, should want for a watch when such an opportunity as this offers—a chance will never occur again. The time indicator is warranted for five years. To secure one of these little articles the sum of 1s. 6d. must be forwarded either in P.O.O. or Stamps, or two will be sent for 2s. 8d., with the full name and address filled in the form below, and enclosed to the Anglo-French Jewellery Company, Matlock House, Sparkhill, Birmingham.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
A Free Gift to every Purchaser for this week only.
To every gentleman purchaser we will Present a handsome Cyprus Gold Albert Chain. These are very massive and heavy, and in wear, appearance, and pattern are equal to 18s gold chains costing £20. To every lady we will present a superb suite of rich Cyprus Gold Brooch and Earrings of the newest design. These being intended as a free gift to our customers we were determined to present something new and elegant that will delight all. None sold without this coupon.

CONSETT GUARDIAN.
This Coupon entitles sender to Pocket Timepiece, with handsome Present, on receipt of 1s 6d; or two for 2s 8d, 3 for 4s, or 4 for 5s.
Name ....
Address ....
Town ....

Address—The Manager, Anglo-French Jewellery Company, Matlock House, Sparkhill, Birmingham.
IMPORTANT.—As the quantity is limited, intending purchasers are requested to send at once. Orders received after these are sold out will be returned. 841t

JUST ISSUED.
Super Royal Quarto, handsomely bound, gilt and bevelled edges, Price £1 1s.
SUITABLE FOR A SCHOOL PRIZE OR GIFT BOOK.

VIEWS
OF
MANSIONS & PLACES OF INTEREST
IN THE
LANCHESTER AND DERWENT VALLEYS,
AND
PORTRAITS OF LOCAL MEN
BY GEORGE NEASHAM, DURHAM.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

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Mr. ROBERT JACKSON, proprietor of the *Consett Guardian*, has been appointed Sole Agent for the Sale of the above Work in the Consett District, and will send a copy to any address on receipt of a Postal Order for One Guinea. 835t

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

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. A. Brodie.

Iveston, Leadgate.—Sale of well-built and pleasantly-situate Copyhold Dwelling-House, with large Front Garden and good Yard, with every Convenience behind.

ADAM BRODIE is instructed by Mr. JOHN ARMSTRONG, of East Castle Colliery, to offer for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the House of Mr. THOMAS LONGSTAFF, Masons' Arms Inn, Leadgate, on Thursday December 11th, at Half-past Seven o'clock in the Evening, and subject to conditions to be then and there produced and read, all that well-built and neat Copyhold DWELLING-HOUSE, situate in the pleasant village of Iveston, with a Frontage of 18ft. to the main street, and a depth of 102ft. from front to back, and covering 204 square yards of Ground, and containing Four good Rooms, with large front Garden and good Yard behind, with every Convenience thereunto belonging, as formerly occupied by the Owner.
The Premises may be viewed on application to Mr. WARD, School Attendance Officer, Iveston (two doors from the said premises), and further particulars may be had from the aforesaid Mr. JOHN ARMSTRONG, East Castle Colliery, or from the Auctioneer at his Office, Town Hall, Consett. 852t

Monday, December 1st, 1884.—Victoria Sale-rooms, Consett. — Under Distress for Rent. — Sale of Excellent Household Furniture and Stock-in-Trade, under Distress for Rent, and removed for convenience of Sale.

ADAM BRODIE will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Victoria Sale-rooms, Consett, on Monday, December 1st, the whole of the superior Household FURNITURE, and STOCK-IN-TRADE, under Distress for Rent, and removed for convenience of Sale, including—
FURNITURE — Mahogany Press; Mahogany Card Table; Mahogany Desk Bedstead; Birch Desk Bedstead; Useful Secretaire; Chest of Drawers; Dressing Chest of Drawers; Washstands and Dressing Tables; Towel Rail; 5 Chairs; Rocking Chair; Iron Chair; Kitchen Table; Tea Table; Iron Bedsteads and Mattresses; 2 Clocks; Feather and Down Beds and Bedding; Carpets and Hearthrugs; Pictures; 2 Swing Glasses; Fenders and Firelrons; Carriage, together with the whole of the Miscellaneous Effects, including Pots, Pans, and Earthenware, &c.
The STOCK-IN-TRADE comprises a quantity of Books in General Literature; Day Books and Ledgers; Pocket Books; Pencils and Pen Holders; Slates; Ink Bottles; Copy Books; Bottles of Gum; Baskets; Pit Lamps; Bread Tins; Looking Glasses; Skipping Ropes; Brushes; and Sundry lots of Goods connected with the trade, and Pair of Useful Brass Scales and Weights. Also, Gentleman's Wardrobe; Shower Bath; Bookrack; Iron Bedstead and Mattress; 2 Bed-room Chests of Drawers; Handsome Vienna Regulator; and Rich Full Toned Cottage Pianoforte, in Handsome Walnut Case, by Seymour; Mahogany Press; Mahogany Drawers and Bookcase; Mahogany Chest of Drawers; Mahogany Centre Table; good Wringing Machine; and Couch in Hair-seating.
Sale to commence at One o'clock. 853t

ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Valuer, and Estate Agent, Consett, undertakes 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, Town Hall, Consett

By Messrs. Nicholson and Murray.

Royal Auction Mart, Agricultural Hall, Benfieldside.

On Monday, December 1st, 1884,
MESSRS. NICHOLSON & MURRAY will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
15 to 20 Incalving Cows and Heifers.
5 Fat Cattle.
120 Fat Sheep.
1 Tup Lamb, in dispute.
18 Pigs, including 4 pure bred Berkshire.
1 Ton Old-land Hay.
1½ Tons of Champion Potatoes, extra prime quality.
½ Ton of Magnum Bonum Do.
1 Excellent Light Gig.
50 Turnip Swills.
Store Cattle, Calves, Pigs, Poultry, Pork Pigs, &c., as usual.
Sale to commence at One o'clock. 856t

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

By Mr. William Nicholson

Preliminary Notice of Sale.
Low Meadows, one mile from Lanchester Station.
MR. WILLIAM NICHOLSON, instructed by the Representatives of the late MICHAEL BUCKHAM, will SELL BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, December 10th, 1884, the whole of the Valuable FARMING STOCK, FARM IMPLEMENTS, 4 STACKS OF HAY, a portion of the Household FURNITURE, DAIRY UTENSILS, &c. Particulars next week.

By Mr. J. Vickers.

Tow Law Auction Mart.
THE NEXT FORTNIGHTLY SALE will be held on Monday, December 8th, 1884.
The Auctioneer respectfully requests that notice of intended consignments be sent him five or six days prior to sale to ensure publication.
J. VICKERS, Auctioneer.
Partridge Close, Tow Law. 848t

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

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

CHEAP EMIGRATION TO AMERICA
EMIGRANTS WANTED BY THE 1,000
FARES REDUCED—£2 16s. 0d. from Liverpool to America, by the BEST LINES. Children Half-price.
APPLY TO A. PHILLIPSON, AUCTIONEER, DIPTON.

Business Announcements.

CARRIAGES.
J. COWEN,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
HEXHAM,
HAS FOR SALE, NEW DOG CARTS and WHITECHAPELS of most substantial make, elegant designs, and fine finish. For quality and price they are the cheapest in the market, and never fail to give satisfaction.
Carriages of any description built to order,
Repairs of all kinds well and cheaply done.
Gentlemen waited on, and Estimates given. 668s

MOST MONEY LENT
On Silver Plate, Watches, Jewellery, Diamonds, and other Precious Stones, Plated Goods, Cutlery, Guns, &c., &c., at
J. & E. WILSON'S,
The Oldest Established and Largest Pawnbroking Business in the North of England. Established 1780.
12, PILGRIM STREET
FOUR DOORS BELOW BLACKETT STREET),
PRIVATE ENTRANCE: FIRST SIX DOORS IN HIGH FRIAR LANE.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
N.B.—A large Stock of New and Second-hand WATCHES, Gold and Silver GUARDS, ALBERTS, &c., on Sale at the Lowest Prices.

Business Announcements.

THE NEW!
COAL AND STONE BORING MACHINE
From 20s. and 25s. each, complete with Drills; also BURY's and HARDY's PATENT STEEL PICKS and SHAFTS, DRILLS, JUMPERS, and STEMMING GEAR, Wholesale and Retail at
THOMAS BOSTON'S,
NUN STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

MEDICINES!
One of the most severe and protracted trade struggles, within memory of the oldest resident in Newcastle continues to disturb the peace, profits, and prospects of north-country Chemists and Druggists. An interesting circumstance (inseparably associated with this struggle), that cannot too frequently or too forcibly be impressed upon public attention, *is the irrefutable fact* that
J. ROBERTS,
1, New Bridge Street, and 97, Clayton Street, was the first Newcastle Chemist to adopt and advertise the most extraordinary concessions in the price of popular Patent Medicines ever attempted in Newcastle, which fact (when known) *at once determines intelligent purchasers whereat to procure this class of preparations, as well as other forms of Medicine.*
1, NEW BRIDGE STREET, 97, CLAYTON STREET. 685t

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1884.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

A LOOKER ON.—Your letter in reference to the Annfield Plain Wesleyan Choir is unsuitable for our columns. Endeavour in future to write dispassionately.

SCRIBE.—Send your address to the Editor and you will receive a reply to the question proposed.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

[BY "INCEDO."]

Among the many aids to moral and intellectual advancement the institution known as the Choral Society occupies a distinguished place. Every small town can boast of one or more organisations of this type; and young people cannot turn two or three hours weekly to better account than by taking advantage of the facilities which choral societies afford. It has been said that the devil hates music; and as most people are wishful to keep so disreputable a character at a distance, let none be so self-willed as to discard the antidote by reason of its simplicity. Consett is well-stocked with musicians. The Consett and District Choral Society has long been justly famed for the proficiency of its members. The conductor— Mr Stelling—is an Admiral Crichton in his way, and the talent of the leader seems to be reflected in his followers. It will be remembered that this band of sweet singers gave a good account of themselves at the midsummer contest at Shotley Bridge; but the skill of the conductor has been acknowledged far beyond the limits of the district. Mr Stelling officiated as judge the other week at a singing contest on the banks of the coaly Tyne—a duty which he is in every way qualified to discharge with credit to himself. The great aim and object of the Choral Society is to disseminate a knowledge of the tonic sol-fa system, and to this end the members of the Consett and District Choral Society labour most diligently. It is seldom they come before the public—certainly not more than once a year; but they have long been practising in secret; and in deference to the wishes of their friends have consented to give an evening entertainment, the performance of which cannot fail to win for them increased popularity and extended fame. The piece referred to is the popular cantata, "The Wreck of the Argosy"—a thrilling story of love and adventure. The public take well to entertainments of this order. Story literature will always be popular. No weekly newspaper could keep afloat without its serial story, and even dailies find it expedient to resort to story-telling. The troubadour was ever a welcome guest at the castle and the hall; and the spirit that prized his ballad lore lingers with us still. The modern cantata is but a polished ballad, but the surroundings of to-day are changed in many respects. The harp of the minstrel is silent; but the mystic voice of music has found other outlets. Hours of leisure and retirement serve to illumine the prosaic page of human life; but we cannot all play the hermit. It is a good thing to go abroad at times, and a musical entertainment certainly forms the best evening's outing that could well be had. The forthcoming treat in the New Town Hall, Consett, promises to be the best given in the town for a considerable time. The piece is an excellent one, replete with plot and incident, the whole being worked out by the aid of appropriate scenery and character, and a grand choir of four score voices, together with an orchestral band of twenty performers. Two of our northern cities will be represented by artistes of good standing; and I have no doubt whatever but the public will turn out in such numbers as will render this effort of our Choral Society what it really deserves—a grand success.

The next thing one will hear of will be a new House of Parliament for Consett. I have seen several social institutions formed in the district, but, like Moore's gazelles, when one came to love them they were sure to die. This latest comer has, however, quite outgrown itself, for after a brief and lively existence it has been found desirable to cast about for more commodious quarters. The National Schools may do service for a time, but it is questionable how long it will be found equal to the growing business of the House. Hitherto the members cannot be said to have been very happy in the choice of subjects. Matters of a burning nature might be eschewed with profit; and the subject of debate at the last sitting of our mimic House of Parliament ranks in that category. Intellectual improvement will not be brought about in that way; and unless our smart men change their tune the Consett Parliament will soon be as notorious for jars and discords as its great prototype in the metropolis.

LOCAL HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.—Braes of Derwent Foxhounds meet on Saturday, Nov. 29, at The Ship—10.30. North Durham meet on Monday, Dec. 1, at Birtley Toll-Bar; Wednesday, 3rd, South Hetton; Friday, 5th, Knitsley—10.45.

WARNING TO MINERS.—The following warning was issued last (Thursday) evening:—Following the long period of settled weather which has lately prevailed, a change appears to be setting in, and it is probable that the high and steady barometer of the past three weeks will be succeeded by a series of sharp fluctuations. Under these conditions, to prevent the possibility of any great danger arising from sudden outbursts of gas, it is important that all persons engaged underground should be cautioned against over-confidence in the presence of small quantities of gas which may be met with.

General News.

THE number of olive farmers and merchants among the Italians is very large. They have a proverb—"If you wish to leave a competency to your grandchildren, plant an olive."

THE INTERIOR OF GREENLAND.—A journey made across the frozen interior would no doubt be barren in results. For, although the interior has not been seen from the outskirts over its entire length and breadth, it has been viewed to a sufficient extent, and has been examined with sufficient precision, to render it a matter of almost absolute certainty that the whole of the interior from north to south, and east to west, is entirely enveloped in snow and ice.

THE SEVEN WISE SAYINGS.—The seven wise men of Greece acquired their fame from the proverbial sayings they originated or adopted. Solon of Athens took for his motto, "Know thyself;" Chilo of Sparta, "Consider the end;" Thales of Miletos, "Who hateth suretyship is sure;" Bias of Priene, "Most men are bad;" Cleobulus of Lindos, "The golden mean;" or "Avoid extremes;" Pittacos of Mitylene, "Seize time by the forelock;" Periander of Corinth, "Nothing is impossible to industry."

MOTHS IN AUSTRALIA.—Australia does not possess many butterflies; but it has many varieties of moths. Wonderful creatures are some of these, which, at rest, so exactly resemble a withered leaf that you would never suppose them to be anything else, unless you chanced to see them move, which they are careful not to do while you are looking on. The only thing that betrays them is the phosphorescent glare of their eyes, which shine even in the daytime like little carriage-lamps, and are positively tiny meteors in the dark. Another species, a tremendous brown fellow, is very nearly as large as a sparrow, and comes against the window at night with a thump that is almost alarming.

A POET'S BLUNDER.—A gift, no matter how trifling, should be received in the spirit in which it is tendered, and not contemptuously cast aside. This the famous Spanish poet Sidi Iben Sarki has just learned, to his regret and mortification. He lives in Fez, and a few weeks ago sent to the Moorish Sultan Sidi Muley Hassan a long poem in which he extolled the virtues of the sovereign in musical verse. Pleased with the gift, Muley Hassan requited the poet with a present of four loaves of black bread. In Morocco it is considered one of the greatest honours to receive a loaf of bread as a present from the Sultan. The poet, however, who had probably expected a more solid gift of money, was not particularly pleased with these four loaves, and he gave them away to four beggars. A few days later the poet learned that in each of the loaves the Sultan had caused a hundred ducats to be placed before baking. The poet, whenever he thinks of his blunder, wears a long face.

CANNES.—The most popular of all excursions around Cannes is that by boat or steamer to the islands of St. Marguerite and St. Honorat. The fortress founded by Richelieu in the former island is historically interesting, as the place where first the Man in the Iron Mask was imprisoned, and subsequently Marshal Bazaine. One hears so much in the locality about these incidents that they almost cease to interest. The mystery connected with the former personage has never been satisfactorily cleared up; and his existence has grown into a kind of myth, round which all kinds of suppositious stories and romantic conjectures have gathered. The fortress is still used as a prison for Arab criminals, who are sent there from Algeria. Their dignified attitudes, dark wild faces, and oriental dresses made up a picturesque and interesting sight. Accustomed to the free life of the Desert, their confinement in the fortress must be peculiarly irksome to them. The island is covered almost entirely with a forest of splendid umbrella pines.—*Art Journal.*

A DEATH WARNING.—Towards the close of November, 1779, Lord Lyttelton had gone down from London to Pit place for the purpose of spending a week or two in field sports or other recreation, and he had taken with him a gay party of friends. On the 24th of that month he had retired to bed at midnight, after spending the evening at cards with his guests, when his attention was attracted by the fluttering of a bird, apparently a dove or a pigeon, tapping at the window of his bedchamber. He started, for he had only just put out his light, and was about to compose himself to rest, and sat up in bed to listen. He had gazed and listened for a minute or so, when he saw, or at all events fancied he saw, a female clothed in white enter—whether by the door or by the window we are not informed—and quietly approach the foot of his bed. He was somewhat surprised, and not agreeably surprised, when the figure opened its pale lips and told him that three days from that very hour he should cease to live. In whatever manner this intimation, real or unreal from the other world was conveyed to him, whether by sound of the voice or by any other mode of communication, one thing is certain, that Lord Lyttelton regarded it as a reality, and a message from the world of spirits. The third night came, and everything had gone on as usual. The guests had sat down to dinner, played their rubbers of whist, and retired, but none of them had dared to rally the young Lord Lyttelton on the depression of spirits under which he laboured. Eleven o'clock came; the party broke up and went to their several rooms, wishing each other good night, and heartily desiring that the night were past and gone, so restless, anxious, and uncomfortable did they feel without exception. Twelve o'clock came, and Lord Lyttelton was sitting up in bed, having given his servant orders to mix him a dose of rhubarb, though apparently in the best of health. The dose was poured out, and he was just about to take it when he found that there was no teaspoon. A little out of patience with the valet for neglecting to have a spoon at hand, he ordered him to go and fetch one from the pantry at the foot of the stairs. The man was not absent from the room for more than a minute, or possibly a minute and a half, but when he returned he found his master lying back upon the bed speechless and motionless. No efforts to restore animation were of any avail, and no symptom of consciousness showed itself. His lordship was dead, having died on the third day, as the spectre had foretold.

HOT AND STRONG FOR THE BISHOP.—*The Out-of-Door Life of the Rev. John Russell* contains the following description of the reception which Parson Froude is said to have given to his diocesan, the late Lord Bishop of Exeter. Week after week sundry newspapers had been publishing articles of the most scurrilous description, headed "Knowstone Again," the burden of which reflected on Froude's mode of life and the lawless acts perpetrated in that parish. These of course never failed to reach the bishop's eye; consequently the stout-hearted prelate, always a friend to be depended on when his clergy were, as he thought, unfairly assailed, summoned Mr. Froude to appear at the palace and explain the grave charges thus publicly brought against him. But neither did Froude obey the summons nor would he give the bishop a chance of wigging him by attending his visitations; so, like Mahomet and the mountain, the bishop determined to go to him—a course which, short of legal proceedings, was the only one now open to him. Accordingly, on a bitter winter morning, the bishop, conveyed by a post-chaise from Tiverton, arrived at Knowstone Vicarage, and, having inquired if Mr. Froude were at home, was told he was, on hearing which he entered the house. After a short delay in the cold guest-chamber, the bishop was shown into another apartment, where sat Mr. Froude before a comfortable fire, his head muffled in flannel and his voice apparently as hoarse as that of a carrion crow. "I've come to see you, Mr. Froude," commenced the bishop, "to inquire if——" "Oh, yes, my lord! 'Tis cold work, sure enough, travelling over our moors. But do'ee take a glass of hot brandy-and-water; 'twill keep off the shivers when naught else will." Then, in spite of the bishop's protestations that he needed no alcohol, especially in the morning, Froude rang the bell and ordered a glass of brandy-and-water to be mixed forthwith, "hot and strong for the bishop." Again his lordship positively declined the stimulant, and endeavoured to explain the object of his visit; but Froude, apparently not hearing a word he had uttered, cut him short by saying, "It's my only doctor, my lord, is a drop of brandy; and, if I had been taken it when I got my chill, I shouldn't now be as I be, deaf as a haddock and nursing this fire like an old woman." The bishop would hear no more; but, making him a grave bow, took his leave, entered his carriage, and returned whence he came. In ten minutes from that time, so goes the story, Froude was seen to mount his horse and trot away in company with his hounds.

Local and Dis[trict]

CONSE[TT]

The Wesleyans held the[ir] connection with the Cons[ett] Hope on Saturday night, [...] School-room.

Whilst visiting Newcas[tle] Ward, the wife of Mr John [...] the Commercial Hotel, Co[nsett] into the River Tyne, but [...] timely rescued, and detain[ed] some of her relatives from C[onsett] to the city to bring her hom[e].

CHURCH OF ENGLAND T[...] On Thursday se'nnight the [...] present winter of the Conset[t] [...] was held in the National [...] the presidency of the vica[r] [...] The chairman in his openi[ng] [...] commendatory terms to th[e] [...] Sick and Burial Society. A[...] what it is, what it does, wh[...] livered by Mr Ed. T. Reed[...] Durham Diocesan Branch. [...] attendance.—Last (Thursda[y]) [...] cessful entertainment took p[lace].

PERMANENT BUILDING SOC[IETY] [...] that a meeting will be held [...] purpose of making arrangem[ents] [...] of a Permanent Building S[ociety] [...] district. Seeing the gre[at] [...] attended this, the most pop[ular] [...] of Society yet introduced, [...] the large sums of money w[...] bourhood periodically, for t[...] ment or otherwise, in such [...] castle, Sunderland, and oth[...] able to suppose that a societ[y] [...] under influential direction [...] to meet with a successful [...] can be had of Mr A. Brodi[e] [...] who is acting as secretary [...]

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATIN[G] [...] DEBATE ON IRISH AFFAI[RS] [...] VICTORY.—The debate for T[...] the sitting of this rapidly-in[...] the amendment to the A[ddress] [...] Speech, especially relating t[o] [...] Several questions having bee[n] [...] ment, the answers to which [...] next sitting of the House, c[...] the Home Rule party on ac[...] the Chief-Secretary of Irela[nd] [...] before-named case was resu[med] [...] (Under-Secretary for the H[...] continued by Mr Richley (m[...] umberland), Mr R. J. Brod[ie] [...] Ireland), Mr W. E. Gough [...] and Mr McNally (member fo[r] [...] Kelly (member for Roscom[mon]) [...] certain words in the a[...] opposed by the Governmen[t] [...] had a majority of 2, the nu[mbers] [...] Government, 38; against, [...] after an exhaustive reply [...] Prime Minister), was defeat[ed] [...] the numbers being:—For [...] against, 32.—The House ad[journed] [...] —It was announced that t[...] evening next would be on a [...] by Mr Henry Lamb (mem[ber] [...] Legalization of Marriage w[ith] [...] Sister, when the monies accr[uing] [...] of strangers will be devote[d] [...] poor of the locality.

BLACKH[ILL]

In our announcement of t[he] [...] 1st Shotley Bridge and [...] Building Society held in [...] Blackhill, on Monday eveni[ng] [...] an error in the registered nu[mber] [...] member. It is given as 337 [...]

BENFIELDSIDE STOCK AU[CTION] [...] Nicholson and Murray sold [...] cows and heifers, from £9 to [...] to £15; 90 grazing cattle fr[om] [...] calves from 4s to 50s each; [...] horse, £3 2s 6d; 120 fat she[ep] [...] to 55s each. A number [...] There was a large company [...] slow, calving cows makin[g] [...] whole were sold out.

By a misprint in our la[st] [...] that the average number of [...] Benfieldside Board Schools [...] Street Infants) to be [...] previous month (Septemb[er]) [...] increase.

THE MILDNESS OF THE [...] present growing, in the [...] Robinson's house in Bessem[er] [...] number of primroses and ge[...] In the cemetery at Benfielde[...] be seen in bloom.

THE MISSION.—The eva[ngelistic] [...] ducted in the Agricultural [...] and Miss Watson, and M[...] numerously attended during [...] afternoon and evening, t[...] filled to overflowing, and [...] were turned away. A larg[e] [...] have been effected. The se[...] and enthusiastic character, t[...] panied by an instrumental [...] Palliser presiding at the A[...]

LANCHES[TER]

THE NEW BANKRUPTCY [...] Bankruptcy Court, on Tues[day] [...] Ingledew, Thomas Thomp[son] [...] chester, in accordance with [...] furnished an amended defi[ciency] [...] Official Receiver was not sa[tisfied] [...] examination was further adj[ourned] [...] might furnish more infor[mation] [...] estate.

PROPOSED DIVERSION OF A [...] (Thursday) at the Lanche[ster] [...] Crofton Maynard, on beh[alf] [...] Highway Board, made for [...] Bench for the diversion o[f] [...] Ragpath Side and Low Mill [...] be taken through land belo[nging] [...] Taylor Smith, J.P., and [...] J.P., both parties having g[...] Maynard also produced [...] passed at the vestry mee[ting] [...] Satley, and also proved to [...] of the contemplated divers[ion] [...] *Durham County Advertiser* [...] similar notices for three co[...] church and chapel doors.—T[...] to the proposed alteration.

The VILLAGE IMPROVE[MENT] [...] announced in our columns, [...] is now beautifully illuminat[ed] [...] lamps, erected at suitable [...] engineer, Mr W. Dixon, [...] burners are Wrighton-Rule[...] used is the Royal Daylight [...] forth a brilliant light, eve[...] The whole has cost between [...] this sum upwards of £30 [...] Some of the gentry residing [...] yet been called upon to [...] funds; but it is expected [...] they will respond liberall[y] [...] deficiency.—The footpath o[...] laid with ashphalte, and [...] approaching completion. [...] ment upon the old cobb[les] [...] (Thursday), a deputation, c[...] Dunn, R. Walton, W. Leyb[urn] [...] an application to the [...] Magistrates, urging them to [...] persuading the County Su[rveyor] [...] ashphalte pavement from M[...] the bridge, which belong[s] [...] Authorities.—Mr Dunn un[...] man (Mr Kearney) and Mr [...] cussed the matter.—The [...] that he had done all his [...] had informed him that t[...] would not sanction such a [...] authorities were to hear th[...] footpath, the County Auth[orities] [...] to take it over, and repair [...] The deputation thanked [...] services in their behalf, an[d] [...]

WHITE-L[E-HEAD]

PRIMITIVE METHODIST [...] Phillipson, of White-le-H[ead] [...] successful labour in this [...] leave at the close of pr[...] having accepted an invitat[ion] [...]

Local and District News.

CONSETT.

The Wesleyans held their monthly meeting in connection with the Consett Wesleyan Band of Hope on Saturday night, in the Nelson Street School-room.

Whilst visiting Newcastle on Tuesday, Mrs Ward, the wife of Mr John Ward, the landlord of the Commercial Hotel, Consett, accidentally fell into the River Tyne, but fortunately, she was timely rescued, and detained by the police until some of her relatives from Consett were despatched to the city to bring her home.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—On Thursday se'nnight the first meeting for the present winter of the Consett Parochial Association was held in the National School, Consett, under the presidency of the vicar, the Rev F. Steggall. The chairman in his opening remarks referred in commendatory terms to the Church of England Sick and Burial Society. A lecture on "Alcohol: what it is, what it does, what it leads to," was delivered by Mr Ed. T. Reed, organising secretary, Durham Diocesan Branch. There was a good attendance.—Last (Thursday) night, another successful entertainment took place.

PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.—We are informed that a meeting will be held in a few days for the purpose of making arrangements for the formation of a Permanent Building Society for Consett and district. Seeing the great success which has attended this, the most popular and equitable form of Society yet introduced, and taking into account the large sums of money which leave this neighbourhood periodically, for the purpose of investment or otherwise, in such institutions at Newcastle, Sunderland, and other places, it is reasonable to suppose that a society on a permanent basis, under influential direction as this will be, is likely to meet with a successful reception. Particulars can be had of Mr A. Brodie, Town Hall, Consett, who is acting as secretary *pro tem.*

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATING SOCIETY: IMPORTANT DEBATE ON IRISH AFFAIRS AND GOVERNMENT VICTORY.—The debate for Tuesday evening last at the sitting of this rapidly-increasing society was on the amendment to the Address on the Queen's Speech, especially relating to the Maamtrasna case. Several questions having been asked of the Government, the answers to which were promised on the next sitting of the House, complaint was made by the Home Rule party on account of the absence of the Chief-Secretary of Ireland. The debate on the before-named case was resumed by Mr T. B. Davies (Under-Secretary for the Home Department), and continued by Mr Richley (member for North Northumberland), Mr R. J. Brodie (Under-Secretary for Ireland), Mr W. E. Gough (member for Wenlock), and Mr McNally (member for Tyrone).—Mr James Kelly (member for Roscommon), moved to omit certain words in the amendment, which was opposed by the Government, who, on a division, had a majority of 2, the numbers being:—For the Government, 38; against, 36. The amendment, after an exhaustive reply by Mr Wm. Hoe (the Prime Minister), was defeated by a majority of 10, the numbers being:—For the Government, 42; against, 32.—The House adjourned at ten o'clock. —It was announced that the debate on Tuesday evening next would be on a Bill to be introduced by Mr Henry Lamb (member for York), for the Legalization of Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, when the monies accruing from the admission of strangers will be devoted to the relief of the poor of the locality.

BLACKHILL.

In our announcement of the appropriation of the 1st Shotley Bridge and District Starr-Bowkett Building Society held in the Temperance Hall, Blackhill, on Monday evening, 19th inst., there is an error in the registered number of the successful member. It is given as 337; this should be 339.

BENFIELDSIDE STOCK AUCTION MART.—Messrs Nicholson and Murray sold on Monday 24 calving cows and heifers, from £9 to £26; 6 fat cattle, £11 to £15; 90 grazing cattle from £4 to £11 10s; 6 calves from 4s to 50s each; 2 pigs, £2 10s each; 1 horse, £3 2s 6d; 120 fat sheep and lambs from 18s to 55s each. A number of poultry swills, &c. There was a large company present, but bidding slow, calving cows making less money, but the whole were sold out.

By a misprint in our last issue, it was stated that the average number of children attending the Benfieldside Board Schools (including the Derwent Street Infants) to be *twenty decrease* from the previous month (September), instead of *twenty increase*.

THE MILDNESS OF THE SEASON.—There is at present growing, in the garden adjoining Mr Robinson's house in Bessemer Street, Blackhill, a number of primroses and geraniums in full bloom. In the cemetery at Benfieldside various flowers may be seen in bloom.

THE MISSION.—The evangelistic services conducted in the Agricultural Hall, Blackhill, by Mrs and Miss Watson, and Miss Wilson, have been numerously attended during the week. On Sunday afternoon and evening, the building was again filled to overflowing, and at night many people were turned away. A large number of conversions have been effected. The services are of a hearty and enthusiastic character, the singing being accompanied by an instrumental band, with Mr James Palliser presiding at the American organ.

LANCHESTER.

THE NEW BANKRUPTCY LAW.—At Durham Bankruptcy Court, on Tuesday, before Mr Registrar Ingledew, Thomas Thompson, farmer, of Lanchester, in accordance with an order of the Court, furnished an amended deficiency account, but the Official Receiver was not satisfied with it, and the examination was further adjourned that the debtor might furnish more information respecting his estate.

PROPOSED DIVERSION OF A HIGHWAY.—Yesterday (Thursday) at the Lanchester Police Court, Mr Crofton Maynard, on behalf of the Lanchester Highway Board, made formal application to the Bench for the diversion of a public highway at Ragpath Side and Low Mill, the proposed road to be taken through land belonging to Messrs Edward Taylor Smith, J.P., and Geo. G. Taylor Smith, J.P., both parties having given their assent. Mr Maynard also produced copies of resolutions passed at the vestry meetings at Butsfield and Satley, and also proved to advertising the notice of the contemplated diversion of the road, in the *Durham County Advertiser*; and the posting of similar notices for three consecutive Sundays on the church and chapel doors.—The magistrates assented to the proposed alteration.

THE VILLAGE IMPROVEMENTS.—As previously announced in our columns, the village of Lanchester is now beautifully illuminated by about twenty oil lamps, erected at suitable places selected by the engineer, Mr W. Dixon, of The Lodge. The burners are Wrighton-Rule's patent; and the oil used is the Royal Daylight Petroleum, which sheds forth a brilliant light, even surpassing gas itself. The whole has cost between £40 and £50; and of this sum upwards of £30 has been subscribed. Some of the gentry residing in the district have not yet been called upon to contribute towards the funds; but it is expected that when appealed to they will respond liberally, and make up the deficiency.—The footpath on the south side is being laid with ashphalte, and this work is rapidly approaching completion. This is a vast improvement upon the old cobble stones.—Yesterday (Thursday), a deputation, consisting of Messrs T. Dunn, R. Walton, W. Leybourne, and Reed, made an application to the Lanchester Bench of Magistrates, urging them to use their influence in persuading the County Surveyor to continue the ashphalte pavement from Mr Reed's shop as far as the bridge, which belongs to the County Authorities.—Mr Dunn understood that the Chairman (Mr Kearney) and Mr Dixon had already discussed the matter.—The Chairman pointed out that he had done all his power; but Mr Crozier had informed him that the County Authorities would not sanction such a proposal. If the parish authorities were to bear the cost of ashphalting the footpath, the County Authorities might be induced to take it over, and repair it for ever afterwards.—The deputation thanked the justices for their services in their behalf, and then withdrew.

WHITE-LE-HEAD.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CIRCUIT.—The Rev E. Phillipson, of White-le-Head, after four years successful labour in this circuit, has decided to leave at the close of present connexional year, having accepted an invitation to Stanhope circuit.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

LOCAL LAW CASE: DICKINSON V. DICKINSON.—Mr Ince, Q.C., on Monday applied to Mr Justice Chitty to allow this case to be in the paper for hearing on the first witness cause day after Christmas. He said that an arrangement had been come to between all parties that this day should be fixed, and he was instructed to make this application to the Court.—Mr Justice Chitty directed that the action should be in the paper of the Court for the day named.—Mr Justice Chitty has fixed the first witness cause day in January for the hearing of this case.

CONCERT.—On Wednesday evening, an entertainment was given in the Temperance Hall, Shotley Bridge, and although two of the principal artistes were unavoidably absent, it was fairly successful. The Chairman (Mr Hoe), of Blackhill, in a few succinct remarks, stated the object of the concert, which was to render help to one of our less fortunate brethren.—Messrs J. Lax and J. L. Surtees fully sustained their reputation as exponents of elocution, whilst the vocal part of the proceeding was creditably rendered by Miss Muse (Shotley Bridge), and Messrs P. Surtees and C. C. McColvin (Consett). The Primitive Methodist choir was in attendance, and very tastefully sung several anthems; whilst Mr L. Urwin presided at the harmonium.—Votes of thanks to all helpers were proposed by Mr T. Huddlestone, and seconded by Mr T. Mackay; after which the singing of the doxology brought the proceedings to a close. We have not heard the amount realised, but we understand the committee were satisfied with the result.

MARRIAGE OF MISS DICKINSON.—The marriage of Mr Charles Harry Walker to Miss Josephine Dickinson, youngest daughter of the late Mr Robt. Dickinson, of Shotley House, in the county of Durham, was solemnised at the church of St. Agustine, Annesmore Gardens, London, on the 20th inst. The bride wore a dress of white brochee silk and white crape, a tule veil, festooned with a diamond butterfly, her other ornaments consisting of diamonds and emeralds. The ceremony was performed by the Rev Mr Maule, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Vicar of St. Agustine's. The Hon. Martin Hawke officiated as best man, and the bride was given away by Mr C. T. Cavendish, of Crakemarsh Hall, Staffordshire. In consequence of the recent death of the bride's father the guests were restricted to members of both families. The wedding breakfast took place at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs A. P. Hawthorn, 33, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park. Amongst those present were Mrs Vardon, grandmother of the bridegroom; Mrs J. W. M. Walker, mother of the bridegroom; Mr Henry Stapylton, of Myton Hall, Yorkshire; the Hon. M. B. Hawke, Messrs Charles and Francis Durant, Miss Durant, Mr Egbert Vardon, Mr and Mrs C. T. Cavendish, Mr and Mrs E. J. Walker, the Rev Mr Maule, Mrs A. P. Hawthorn, Mr Talbot, Mrs MacGeorge, Mr Herbert de la Rue, Mr Lynch, &c. Instead of by bridesmaids, the bride's train was supported by Master Tyrell Cavendish, dressed as a page in a Spanish costume of green velvet, with old gold satin slashings and lace. The presents were unusually numerous and costly. The bride and bridegroom left amid showers of rice for Paddington Station at three o'clock, to spend the honeymoon in the south.

WOLSINGHAM.

Several of the men who have been on short time at Wolsingham Steelworks, were taken on at full work on Friday.

DURHAM.

Mr W. H. Ferens has presented a copy of his father's book, "A Voyage Round the World in Search of Health," to the library of the Durham Mechanics' Institute.

The Dean and Chapter have appointed the Rev E. Greatorex precentor of the Cathedral choir for a period of twelve months. Mr Greatorex was precentor prior to Dr Rogers's appointment twelve years ago, and he has been a minor canon of the Cathedral since 1849.

MARTINMAS HIRINGS.—These hirings were continued in Durham Market Place on Saturday. The attendance of masters and servants showed a falling off as compared with the previous Saturday. Wages ruled much about the same as quoted last week.

THE DEAN AND CHAPTER AND A SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.—At a special meeting of the Dean and Chapter of Durham on Saturday it was decided to offer for acceptance to the Corporation of Durham an acre of ground on Gilesgate Moor whereon to build a permanent hospital for the treatment of infectious diseases.

THE COUNTY FRANCHISE ASSOCIATION.—Mr Gladstone has written to Mr John Wilson, Durham, expressing his thanks for the expressions of approval and confidence in the Government contained in the recent resolutions on the reform question passed by the Durham County Franchise Association.

DRUNK AND ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—At the Durham City Police Court on Wednesday, Mary Ann Morton was charged with being drunk on the North Road, on the 25th inst., and this being her 21st appearance she was sent to prison for one month with hard labour. She was further charged with assaulting P.C. Malone at the same time and place, and was fined 10s and costs; or fourteen days' with hard labour.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Durham Board of Guardians was held at the Union on Saturday. Mr Crawford occupied the chair.—A letter was read from the clerk to Sedgefield Asylum, stating that in consequence of the prevalence of small-pox in the city of Durham no patients would be received into the Asylum from the Durham Union district.—The Chairman said it placed the Guardians in an awkward position. He hoped, however, that no case would arise until the epidemic had abated.—It was resolved to continue the appointment of Mr Cares as assistant vaccination officer another month. At the present time there were 31 patients in the small-pox hospital at Durham, nearly all of whom were in a convalescent state.—Three communications in reference to the emigration of pauper children to Canada were ordered to be laid upon the table.

COUNTY POLICE CASES.—On Wednesday, before the Rev A. D. Shafto (chairman), and Mr P. S. Wilkinson), Geo. Wheatley, confectioner, Spennymoor, and Michael Lidster were charged with having committed a breach of the Lotteries Act by selling certain confectionery known as "The Silver and Copper Mine." The articles vended were about the size of a crown piece or a large pill box. They were composed of chocolate, and in some of them was placed a silver or copper coin. The charge for the sweetmeat was 1d, but those which did not contain a win were not worth more than a small fraction of a penny. It was contended that this system of prizes and blanks brought them within the category of the machines for carrying on a lottery. The defence set up was that the confectionery was sold all over the country, and the prosecution under notice was the first objection made to it, and the defendants had acted in ignorance in the matter.—The Bench held that the charge was sustained, and fined the defendants 20s and costs.—Mr F. C. Dixon, powder manufacturer, of Ulverston, was charged with three offences in connection with a magazine he has at Findon Hill, near Durham.—Major Cundil, the Government Inspector of Magazines, stated that the defendant had failed to keep his magazine in a protected condition, and access could be had to it by anyone, it was also in a very dirty state, and had hay and straw stored in it, contrary to the law.—The Bench fined him £5 and costs.—Matthew Argument was fined £2 and costs for assaulting Mrs Hope, of the Black Horse Inn, at Willington.

PELTON.

BANKRUPTCY OF A COLLIERY OWNER.—Mr E. J. Coleman, of Stoke Park, Bucks, and Grosvenor Square, a member of the Stock Exchange, a bankrupt, underwent his public examination on Saturday, before the Registrar of the Windsor County Court. His unsecured debts were stated £40,000, and the bankrupt estimates his assets at £48,000, including a surplus of £30,000 in the hands of the insured creditors. He attributes his failure to depression in the coal trade, his chief assets being his interest in the Pelton Colliery Company, estimated at £10,000, and the depreciation in landed property. He estimated his interest in the company at £100,000, on which there were charges amounting to £69,875. Ten years ago he said he could have sold Stoke Park for £200,000, but it had been recently offered for sale, and was bought in at £1,000. The examination was adjourned for three weeks.

SECURE A TICKET AT ONCE to HEAR
REV. W. SPURGEON
THE CELEBRATED LECTURER, IN THE

USHAW MOOR.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LOCAL RESIDENT IN INDIA.—Intelligence has reached England of the death, under distressing circumstances, of Mr Henry Jackson, formerly of Ushaw Moor Colliery. It appeared that the deceased, who was mine captain of the Mohpani Coal Mines, Gadawarra, India, was fishing on the Nerbudda River on the 24th October, in company with a man servant and a boy. The deceased had three dynamite cartridges, two of which he held in his hand, the remaining one being held by his servant. He lighted the fuse of each of these cartridges, and the servant threw the one he held into the river. The deceased, apparently forgetting that the cartridges he held were burning, stood watching the one in the river. They all three exploded at the same time, and the unfortunate man had both his hands blown off, besides sustaining serious injuries to his stomach and face. Medical aid was procured, but the deceased expired within 24 hours of the accident. The deceased man was held in high estimation by the officials of the colliery, where he had been employed for some four or five years. He was a man between 50 and 60 years of age, and leaves a widow, now residing at Ludworth Colliery, to lament his loss.

LEADGATE.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—A successful opening was made in connection with the Leadgate Branch of the Church of England Temperance Society on Friday evening last, in the Infant's School-room. Addresses were delivered by the Rev J. W. Mitchell, the Rev J. Gornall (Vicar of Collierley), and the Rev J. Kirk (curate). The Vicar of Stanley (Rev J. Crennell) was present giving his hearty support to the movement. During the evening Miss Mitchell and Miss Todd sang in their usual charming manner, and a chorus, under the leadership of Mr Brears, gave several selections of concerted singing. Mr S. Nicholson also spoke in favour of temperance. The meetings are arranged to take place every alternate Friday.

BEAMISH.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY FUND.—The following sums have been collected:—Stanley Pit, per Mr Wright, £4 18s 9d; Air Pit, per Mr Ritson, £7 2s 0d; surface-men, per Mr English, £4 1s 3d; total, £16 2s 0d.

MONEY LENDING CASE.—On Monday, at the Newcastle County Court, before his Honour Judge Bradshaw, W. J. Hebron, miner, Beamish, sued B. Turner, money-lender, Newcastle, for the recovery of a Grainger Building Society share certificate, worth £240, which plaintiff (who had inherited it from a relative) deposited with defendant as security for a loan. Plaintiff contended that all he borrowed was £80, for which £12 10s interest was charged, and a further sum of £20, which, with interest, came to £23 2s 6d. He signed a receipt for the repayment of the money within three months. When he went to repay he found it difficult either to see defendant or get a settlement, and was ultimately told that he had got all he was entitled to, and that the certificate was endorsed transferring it to defendant. Plaintiff denied that he had ever made such a transfer. He further denied having signed a receipt for a further £120 loan.—Defendant said that plaintiff signed the transfer in his presence, and he accordingly gave notice to the building society that the security had been transferred to him. He had also had the other loan referred to, for which he left a receipt. He considered it an honest transaction to lend £200 and get £50 interest, if the lender had to wait six months for his money.—Judgment for defendant.

LANGLEY PARK.

FAMILY DIFFERENCES.—At the Durham County Court, last week, before His Honour Judge Meynell, Thomas Trueman, Langley Park, miner, sued Wm. Clark, miner, Durham Street, Langley, for £5 11s, balance of lent money due, also for his wife's maintenance and for dresses supplied to the latter.—Mr Patrick appeared for plaintiff, and Mr Chambers for the defendant.—Plaintiff said defendant married his daughter on the 13th July, 1883, when he lent Clark a sovereign. On the 24th of July he lent him £5 14s. He also sold defendant a bed for 14s. After defendant was married he had not a house to live in, and defendant thereupon agreed to pay plaintiff 15s for his and his wife's keep for a week; but plaintiff was now only charging 10s. That made £8 18s altogether. Defendant had paid him £5 10s towards that sum. In consequence of defendant's conduct his daughter came home to stay on the 20th September, and she had been there ever since. Plaintiff was now also suing for eight weeks' keep for his daughter at 8s per week, and also for two dresses which he had had to buy for her.—Mr Chambers said all was admitted except 14s. (To plaintiff): You have got that bed back again?—Plaintiff: The wife has it. It is in my possession.—Mr Chambers: And it is in your house?—Plaintiff: Yes.—His Honour: How is that?—Plaintiff: Well, they had a disturbance, and Clark left the house and took the child and went to live with his mother. He took everything he wanted out of the house, but left this bed, and it was brought down to my house.—Mr Chambers: You have the bed now?—Plaintiff: Yes.—Mr Chambers then submitted plaintiff to a lengthy cross-examination, from which it appeared that his daughter had once before stayed at his house for a night since she was married to defendant. Plaintiff was not authorised to get the dresses, but he thought his daughter stood in great need of them.—Alice Clark, plaintiff's daughter, and defendant's wife, next gave evidence. She detailed her husband's conduct towards her, and the reason of her going to her father's house. She also stated that defendant's mother refused to give her the child, but she ultimately got it, and it died four days after. There was some clothing left in a tin box in the house after her husband took the furniture away. Defendant's mother also sent some down. It was necessary that she should have some dresses, as she had nothing but what she stood in.—Mr Chambers said defendant was doubtless in a rage with his wife for going to seek him, but he denied that defendant ever followed her with a poker and cursed and swore at her, as had been alleged. When defendant's wife went to her father's she had all the dresses she possessed before leaving her husband's home. He submitted that the evidence in regard to these dresses being necessary was insufficient to satisfy His Honour in giving a verdict against him.—After hearing defendant and a witness named Dixon, His Honour found for plaintiff for £4 17s 6d, that was allowing 6s a week for defendant's wife's maintenance and for one of the dresses.——Sarah Trueman, daughter of the plaintiff in the above case, sued William Clark, same defendant, for 5s for attendance.—Plaintiff said defendant agreed to pay her 2s 6d a week for nursing his wife (her sister) during her confinement. —His Honour found for plaintiff for the amount claimed.

ANNFIELD PLAIN.

SOUTH DERWENT COLLIERY.—This colliery, the property of Messrs Dickinson and Co., which has been standing idle for eight weeks, recommenced work again on Monday last to draw coals. There are about 30 coal hewers in the pit.

ESH COLLIERY.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—On Saturday night last, a temperance entertainment was held in the iron school-room, when addresses, recitations, and melodies were given by Messrs Cowper Lashile, Harrison Lashlie, and William Davison, of Gilesgate Moor. The chair was occupied by Mr Thomas Binns, of Waterhouses. The proceeds were in aid of the Wesleyan Chapel building fund.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.

BLUE RIBBON ARMY.—Under the auspices of the Chester-le-Street branch of the Gospel Temperance Union, an address on "Eight hours in London," was delivered by Mr J. Wadge, in the Wesleyan school-room, Chester-le-Street, on Tuesday evening. The speaker regaled his audience with an hour's graphic description of the metropolis, the interesting features of the journey not being lost sight of. His remarks were at times very amusing, and provoked hearty laughter. Songs and trios were rendered during the evening by Miss Carss, Miss Shield, and Messrs Tate, Pringle, and Hodgon (Chester Moor). Mr J. Carss occupied the chair.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, CONSETT.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC 10th, 1884.
Subject of Oration—"Popular Follies and Common Mistakes." See Bills! Seats Limited!

BURNOPFIELD.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—On Saturday evening, a meeting of the Burnopfield Parochial Association was held in the School-room, Burnopfield. In the unavoidable absence of the vicar (the Rev T. Stirrup), the Rev C. E. Couchman, M.A., curate of the parish, presided. A magic lantern exhibition was given by Mr Edward T. Reed, organising secretary, Durham Diocesan Branch. The exhibition was of a very interesting character, and was much appreciated by the numerous audience present.

CATCHGATE.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT TO A LOCAL GENTLEMAN.—On Sunday night last, the Rev W. O. Leadbitter having preached at Islip, was returning home in a pony trap in company with Mr W. Turner, who was driving. In ascending the hill near Finedon Poplars they were run into with great force by a trap containing about half-a-dozen persons which were coming in an opposite direction. Both were violently thrown out of the trap, Mr Leadbitter being injured on the head and various parts of the body and also severely shaken. Mr Turner was injured in the arm and also shaken. The shaft of the trap was broken off and the harness damaged, but the pony was apparently unhurt. The pony and trap belonged to Mr Thomas Leach, of the Bell Inn. The other party hailed from Woodford, and several of them were thrown out, one being a woman who complained of being hurt. The affair is likely to be heard of again, as Mr Turner claims to have so far drawn on to the side of the road as to be on the grass.—*Wellingborough News*, November 22nd.

WEST STANLEY.

A FARMER'S DISPUTE.—At the last sitting of the Durham County Court, Calley Pattison, farmer, Low Stanley, claimed £48 3s from John Mitchell, farmer, Chester-le-Street, for value of away-going crops, &c., at Wheatley Green Farm, the property of defendant. Mr Shafto, barrister, then appeared for plaintiff, and Mr Strachan, barrister, for defendant.—It appeared that in March, 1883, Mr Pattison took the Wheatley Green Farm. It was then all grass land, and was like a wilderness from neglect, but leave was given him to plough and improve the land as he liked.—Mr Harle, of Newcastle, now applied for a new trial, and Mr Mann, of Sunderland, objected.—Mr Harle stated his grounds for the application.—His Honour said he did not think the additional evidence which was proposed to be offered would affect his decision, and he therefore declined to grant the application.

CRICKET CLUB.—The annual supper of the above club was recently held at the house of Mr William Charlton, when about 30 members and friends sat down to an excellent repast; after which Mr J. G. Mann was unanimously voted to the chair, and Mr R. Johnson to the vice-chair. The usual loyal and other toasts were duly honoured, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. The club has had a very successful season, having played 17 matches; won 13, and lost 4. Mr J. Hunter stands first among the batsmen with an average of 12·75. The treasurer's account is also very satisfactory, and shows a balance in favour of the club of £2 11s 7d. The following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing season:—President, Dr A. Mantle; vice-presidents, Messrs Chaytor, Robinson, and Green; captain, Mr J. G. Mann; vice-captain, Mr Isaac Harkness; secretary, Mr P. Harkness; treasurers, Messrs Dunweedie and Brown; committee, Messrs J. Dixon, sen., J. Hunter, W. Dodds, R. Gibson, and James Dixon.

THE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.—"Elfin," in the *Newcastle Chronicle*, says:—"I am glad to hear that the miners of the North of England are still earning well-deserved distinction for the admirable way in which they give their countenance and support to the lectures held in connection with the University extension scheme. The first two lectures just held at Stanley, a pit village in the county of Durham, were very successful. On the opening night over two hundred people were present, and on the second occasion, in spite of the wind and rain, one hundred and seventy turned up, many walking a distance of two or three miles to hear the lecture. The miners listened to Professor Merivale most attentively, and seemed to take great interest in his numerous experiments. The present miscellaneous course at Stanley has been arranged as an experiment by Principal Garnett, to enable him to see if there is sufficient interest manifested in the lectures at Stanley to make it a regular centre. I hear there is every likelihood of the venture being continued. The committee are about to arrange with the Cambridge Syndicate for a course to begin in January. All the present lecturers give their services gratuitously—very good of them, considering that Stanley is a wild kind of place to reach on dark November nights. It is to be hoped that the movement will spread to the other portions of the county, and also that the coal-owners may help it financially."

C.B.T.S. (BEAMISH BRANCH).—The annual meeting of the above society was held in the Stanley National School, on Monday evening. This meeting was confined to members of the society only, as it was for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and also to hear the general reports of the society for the past year. The chair was occupied by the President (Rev J. Crennell, M.A.) who delivered a powerful and eloquent address on the work of the society for the past year. He pointed out that the first year of the society's existence was at an end, and another year was on the threshold of time. He dwelt upon the good work that the society had achieved, and also the failing of the society, and gave some good hints as how to proceed in the ensuing year.—The financial report showed a healty state of condition, a balance of £4 5s being left in the hands of the treasurer to commence a new year's work, but the report also showed that if all members had paid up their contributions there would have been a balance of over £8. The number of members who have joined since the formation of the society is also satisfactory there being a total number of 171 on the books.—The election of officers was then proceeded with, and the following members were chosen for the ensuing year:—Vice-presidents, Rev L. M. Chesters and Mr Robt. Bell; treasurer, Dr Mantle; secretary, Mr Robert Dawson Grundy; auditors, Messrs Edward W. Robson and Mr Robt. Robson; committee, Messrs E. Robson, M. Masterman, R. Robson, J. Ferguson, R. Lumley, J. W. Kelly, W. Kitson, G. Bruce, Mrs Masterman, Misses A. Liddell, R. Smith, and M. A. Ramshaw. Afterwards the Vice-president (Rev L. M. Chesters) delivered a short address on the "History of the Society," since its formation, and threw out many valuable hints as the basis of another year's work. It was also determined to hold a quarterly meeting for members only, to discuss the reports, &c., and a nominal charge of 1d has been put upon non-members for admission to the fortnightly entertainments.—Mr E. W. Robson (choir-master) then gave a brief sketch of the career of the choir during the last year, in which he explained the noble work the members of the choir had done, and expressed a hope that the choir would be even more efficient during the ensuing year. A number of efficient ladies and gentlemen were requested to join the choir, which is still under the able tuition of Mr Robson. The society is in a prosperous condition, and is doing great work in the reformation of temperance throughout the district.

TOW LAW.

A meeting in connection with the Church of England Temperance Society was held on Monday night at Tow Law.

AUCTION MART.—There were forward at Mr J. Vickers' Mart, Tow Law, on Monday last 23 dairy cows, 69 store cattle, 10 fat cattle, 5 calves, 357 fat sheep, a number of young pigs, &c. Cows realised from £14 to £24, two-year old store cattle £10 10s to £13, yearlings £5 to £9 10s, fat kyloes £12 to £14 10s, fat sheep 28s 6d to 50s, young pigs 12s to 16s.

WEARDALE.

The Rev Geo. Warner, evangelist, of London, is conducting revival services at the St. John's Primitive Methodist Chapel, Weardale.

The new Derby Hotel (the license of which was cancelled) at Ireshope Burn, Weardale, which cost brewery owners something like £1,000, has been sold privately to Mr Thomas Pentland, of that village. The premises cover an area of 300 square yards.

HAMSTERELS.

CONCERT.—On the 15th inst., a concert was held in the school-room at Hamsteels Colliery, in aid of distress in Sunderland, when the spacious building was filled to overflowing. Mr Henry Hornsby, the colliery manager, occupied the chair. The programme, a lengthy one, was rendered in a brilliant manner by the following:—The Misses Costello (Darlington), Moore (Esh), Messrs J. Lowrey, J. Hornsby, Adamson, Hays (New Brancepeth), Allen Alderson (Cornsay), and Brown (Burnhope). After defraying all expenses the committee have something over £12 left.

PELTON FELL.

PELTON BRANCH OF THE CHURCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The members of the above branch held a public meeting in their new Mission Church at Pelton Fell on Monday, being one of a series of public meetings now being held in the several districts of the parish. Stirring addresses were delivered by the Rev E. Lambert, Chaptain to the Mission to Seamen, Sunderland; Mr R. Askwith, Bishop Auckland; and the Rev T. S. Coleman, Pelton. The Vicar ably presided. Pledges were taken.

BLAYDON.

CRICKET CLUB.—The members of the Blaydon Cricket Club held their first annual dinner on Tuesday, at the house of Miss Douglass, Bird Inn, Blaydon, Mr R. Carr being in the chair, and Mr Archbold in the vice-chair. After a splendid repast, and the usual loyal toasts having been proposed and responded to, the toast of the evening—"The success of the Blaydon Cricket Club"—was proposed by the chairman, who coupled it with the names of the newly-elected captain, Mr John Brown, and ex-captain, Mr J. H. Rogers, who both responded. Other toasts followed, and a pleasant evening was spent.

CROOK.

THE PENNY DINNER MOVEMENT.—The committee held their weekly meeting on Monday evening, presided over by Mr W. Abbott. The Treasurer reported that the average number of dinners given out daily was about 120, and the funds in hand were about £12. The following (present at the meeting) are taking a very active part in the dinner movement:—Rev T. Dods, Messrs Lister, Jameson, Hilton, Duck, Robinson, Davison, and Hetherington.

CRICKET CLUB.—The members of the above club have held their annual general meeting, when the following officers were elected for the coming season:—President, Mr Geo. Emmerson; vice-presidents, Dr Dewar and Mr F. Morson; treasurer, Mr T. Hardy; secretaries, Messrs C. Jameson and T. Raine; and a committee consisting of seven members. The club have spent a great amount of money in laying the ground, and from its present appearance it would seem there will be much pleasure in playing on it.

Wednesday was Sir William Armstrong's birthday. He was born on the 26th November, 1810, and is now therefore 74 years of age.

THE OUTBREAK NEAR HEXHAM.—Owing to the outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia on the farm of Mr Wilkinson, Hill Head, near Hexham, 33 head of cattle were destroyed by order of the County Committee on Monday and Tuesday, which, with 26 last week, makes 59 in all killed for that reason.

A KNOT of schemers are constantly talking about "holding another world's fair." They'd better wait till they get to "another world."

FATHER of family, reading: "There is a cat in Manchester that drinks beer." Daughter (sixteen): "Pa, she must be a Maltese cat!"

"IT is really very odd, my dear," said an old lady, one very hot day to a friend. "I can't bear the heat in summer, and in winter I love it."

A LARGE FACE—Somebody, in describing a beautiful lady, says she has "a face that a painter might dwell upon." Rather a broad face that!

WIFE: "But, my dear, I shall catch cold coming down so late to let you in." Husband: "Oh, no, my love; I'll *rap* you well up before you come down."

WHEN gals is very little it is their mother's anxiety ter keep metches out ov their way, but when they gets bigger the motherly anxiety is all the other way.

MOUNTAIN Guide—"This, gentlemen, is the finest prospect anywhere for miles around. Standing here you can see no fewer than thirty-two public-houses."

FATHER, addressing his little boy, who has brought home a bad mark from school: "Now, Johnnie, what shall I do with this stick?" Johnnie: "Why, go for a walk, papa."

"Do you see that lovely girl over there, Tom? Well she is called Elaine, after Tennyson's heroine." "Is she, though? When she is in one of her tantrums, I shall call her Madelaine."

"OH, you can laugh!" exclaimed Fenderson, "but perhaps I'm not so great a fool as I seem to be." "As for that, Fendy," replied Fogg, "we all know you are not. It would be simply impossible."

A FASHIONABLE lady, in boasting of her new "palatial residence," said that the windows were all of stained glass. "That's too bad," cried her mother; "but won't soap and turpentine take the stains out?"

"AUNT Jane," said an exasperated wife, "I wish it was a custom for women to trade husbands as it is for men to trade horses." "Why, my dear?" "Because, if it was, I'd cheat some women before sundown."

"You are such a strange girl," said Charlie. "Really, I don't know what to make of you." "Well, then, I'll tell you, Charlie," replied Araminta; "make a wife of me." Charlie did so at the earliest opportunity.

WE wouldn't have believed it had we not seen it in a reputable print, but they do say that the women in Corea adorn their heads with bands of false hair! But, then, what better could you expect of benighted Pagans?

THERE is an old proverb which says, "You cannot get more out of a bottle than was put in it." That is a mistake. A man can get all that was put in the bottle and in addition to this can get five shillings or seven days.

"I LOVE your daughter better than I love my life," said he to her obstinate father. "Well," replied the heartless man, "go commit suicide and let her get rid of you. That won't be much as a proof, but it will be satisfactory to me."

A GENTLEMAN from the South of England boasted that the papers of his village pay so much attention to society matters "that a leading citizen cannot go home sober late at night without having the fact published as an interesting item."

A CLERGYMAN, in a lecture on "How to Get Married," said—"Every man wants a wife, and every woman wants a husband." But the great difficulty is that the woman the man wants won't have him, and the man the woman wants, wants some other woman.

"SPEAKING of Charley," said Frank, "there is one thing about him I like; when he says a thing you can always depend on him." "I thought," ventured Thomas, "that Charley was not particularly noted for truthfulness." "That's just it," replied Frank, "when he says a thing you know he's lying, and therefore know just what to depend upon."

"I DON'T understand why women dress that way," said a man, pointing at a lady who passed along the street. "I don't either," replied a bystander. "That woman," continued the first speaker, "is dressed ridiculously. Her husband must be a fool." "I know he is," said the bystander. "Do you know him?" "Oh, yes. I'm the man myself."

TOGETHER they were looking over the paper. "Oh my, how funny!" said she. "What is it?" he asked. "Why, here's an advertisement that says, 'No reasonable offer refused.'" "What's so odd about that?" "Nothing, nothing," she replied, trying to blush, "only those are exactly my sentiments." If that young man hadn't taken the hint and proposed then and there she would have hated him.

"I NOTICE in the paper that it is no longer fashionable for the minister to kiss the bride at the wedding ceremony," said a wife to her husband, who was a clergyman. "Yes," sadly responded the good man with a long-drawn sigh, "many of the pleasant features connected with the old-fashioned wedding ceremony have been discarded, and——" "What's that?" demanded his wife ominously. "I—I mean," he stammered, "that this senseless custom of kissing the bride should have been abolished long ago." "Oh!" replied the mollified lady, resuming her paper.

THIS DAY'S NEWS.

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

ITALY AND THE CONGO CONFERENCE.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

ROME, FRIDAY.

The *Diritto* states that the Italian representative at the Congo Conference made a special reservation of Italy's liberty of action, and declared his wish to see the political equilibrium maintained in the Mediterranean.

THE BECHUANALAND EXPEDITION.

The *Pembroke Castle*, with the troops and stores for Bechuanaland, arrived off Dartmoor about nine o'clock this (Friday) morning, but did not enter the harbour. She sailed at mid-day.

The Central News learns that the Colonial Office have received no confirmation of the news of the settlement of the Bechuanaland difficulty, which has been published in a telegram from Cape Town. No such intimation has been received from Sir H. Robinson, and the Government have consequently taken no special action in the matter, regarding the reports as mere rumours, and probably relating only to preliminary negotiations for an arrangement.

SACRILEGE AT COLCHESTER.

Last (Thursday) night, several attempts were made to rob two churches and an Independent Chapel at Colchester. Two men were arrested.

THE ASTON POLITICAL RIOTS.

At the Birmingham Police Court this (Friday) morning, before the Stipendiary, the hearing of the summons against Edward Reed, arrising out of the recent disturbances at Aston, was resumed.—After Mr Jarvis's re-eamination, Mr Horton Redfern was re-called, and said he had received a subpœna to produce his copy of letter-press, but declined to do so.—His counsel contended that no proper subpœna had been delivered.—Mr Matthews, for the prosecution, asked the Stipendiary to send for the documents demanded.—The Stipendiary said: I shall not commit Mr Redfern. I shall leave it to the Judge.—[Case proceeding.]

RESULT OF CO. DOWN ELECTION.

The result of the polling for County Down yesterday (Thursday), the candidates being Mr A. S. Crawford (Liberal) and Capt. Ker (Conservative), was declared this (Friday) afternoon, as under:—

Ker (C)	4,387 votes
Crawford (L)	3,998 „
Majority	389

SEIZURE OF A BRITISH VESSEL.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY.

The British brig *Natalia*, with guano, from Pedro Cayes, West Indies, has been seized by the Custom Authorities at Norfolk, Virginia, on a charge of violation of the coasting law. The owners protest against the act. Pedro belongs to Jamaica.

THE HON. C. R. SPENCER.

This (Friday) morning's bulletin says Mr Spencer M.P., had a better night; and this morning the symptoms are less severe.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.

A Castleisland correspondent telegraphs this (Friday) morning that at five o'clock, word was brought to the police that the Edinburgh House, the residence of Mr Samuel M. Hussy, had been blown up with dynamite. No lives have been lost. The District Inspector, with all the police, left at once for the scene of the outrage.

THE QUEEN'S VISITORS.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury, Duke of Argyle, and the Marquess of Lorne left Windsor Castle for London this (Friday) morning.

THE MURDER OF MISS KEYSE.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Miss Keyse was resumed at the Town Hall, St. Mary's Church, to-day (Friday). The court was crowded. The prisoner, John Lee, was not in attendance, but was represented by his solicitor. The Coroner said, after taking some evidence, he proposed to adjourn until Wednesday, when Dr Stephenson would attend after examining the blood-stained articles.

THE REDISTRIBUTION PROPOSALS.

The *Standard* says:—The redistribution negotiations have, during the last day or two, made such rapid progress that we are in a position to announce that they have now reached a successful end. It is a result upon which both sides can honestly congratulate themselves, but in particular Lord Salisbury must be more than human if he can regard without pride the peace at which we are now rejoicing. It is no occasion for boasting. We are content to know that the Peers have been justified, without insisting on the harsh conclusion that the Liberals have been put to shame.

SUICIDE AT GATESHEAD.

Last (Thursday) night, William Brown, ironworker, committed suicide by hanging himself to a bed-post in his house at 17, Deptford Street, Gateshead. He was left in the house alone about six o'clock, his son, John, aged nine, having gone out and locked the door according to his instruction. The lad returned after nine o'clock, accompanied by his brother, when the deceased was found hanging to the bed-post, quite dead.

THE SMALL-POX AT DURHAM.

The number of patients at present under treatment at the hospital in Gilesgate is over 50. This is a very serious increase over that of the previous week, and may to some extent be attributed to the dull, cold, and muggy weather which has prevailed during the last few days, but there is no doubt that with the excellent means of isolation, &c., which have been provided by the Sanitary Authority, the disease will, in the course of a few weeks, be completely stamped out.

CHAPEL OPENING AT GOSFORTH.

A new Wesleyan Chapel was opened at Gosforth this (Friday) afternoon, the first service in the new building being conducted by the Rev Dr Pope, a member of the Old Testament Revision Committee. There was a large congregation present. The services will be continued this evening and on Sunday next.

The Pedestrian contest was resumed to-day (Friday) at 11 o'clock. At 1 p.m. Littlewood's score was 306, and Mason's 281.

TO-DAY'S MARKETS.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE, Friday.—Consols one-eighth lower. Wheat remains unchanged.

NEWCASTLE POTATO, Friday.—Arrivals of Scotch potatoes at Trafalgar station continue moderate, but are equal to demand, which is dull. East Lothian regents are selling at 80s.; East Lothian champions, 56s.; and other champions from 44s to 50s per ton.

NORTH SHIELDS FISH, Friday.—In consequence of the boisterous weather last night there is scarcely a quotable quantity of fish at market this morning.

NEWCASTLE FISH, Friday.—There was a very large arrival again this morning, and the market was glutted with sprats. Quotations:—Gutted ling, 2s to 3s each; line ling, 5s to 6s; small skate, 2s to 2s 6d; big Scotch skate, 8s 6d; sprats, 2s to 3s per barrel.

LADIES' COLUMN.

The sudden change in the weather has brought out our warmest wraps. Up to last week winter had been but trifling with us, merely threatening a fall in the thermometer; but now November has asserted itself broken away from autumnal traditions, and declines to leave winter to be provided by its successors—December and January. It requires some courage to admit in public print that any particular phase of fashion has been noted in church. It is certainly neither the time nor place for mundane thoughts, but there are some things so distinctly *en évidence* that it is sheer hypocrisy to pretend to have overlooked them. Last year, just as the fashion of crimson cloth jackets, dolmans, paletots, Newmarkets, &c., had taken firm hold of public taste the Duke of Albany died, and the general mourning banished the pretty red cloth muffles. Many of our young friends were utterly inconsolable under their sudden deprivation, piteously complaining that their finances did not allow them to have new black jackets, and they had had to fall back upon old ones. To these martyrs to conventional good taste, this cold foggy weather must be a real joy and gladness, for the beloved red jackets are all out again, and the general effect of so much warm colouring worn in the public thoroughfares, during this damp, cheerless, foggy week, has been very pleasant to the eye. The very long crimson cloth jackets and dolmans seem to have trimming only round the throat, down the front, and on the sleeves, rarely any round the back of the skirt. The reason for this is not far to seek. The skirts of the dresses, made now so exceedingly *bouffante*, require a great deal of fulness in the jacket skirts, for which, even if it were suitable, it is not always easy to provide sufficiency of trimming. Again, the feather trimming which is so much in favour is unsuitable for the exposure to the elements which is inevitable if placed round the back of a mantle, and can be better protected if worn only in front. Brown marabout harmonises very well with the crimson cloth, and though very perishable, will probably outlast the fashion of the red cloaks. It is quite possible to over advocate the practice of economy. A certain class of moralists preach it up as if it were an additional cardinal virtue which the apostle would have added had he lived in self-indulgent times like these. It is worth trying to lift the veil which conceals the private life of the professional censor, especially if she be of the weaker sex, to ascertain if she judges the circumstances of other people by her own, and if she thinks, because she cleans her gloves and dyes her feathers, it is the duty of all other women to go and do likewise. At present, when trade is so dull, and manufacturers complaining of the large stocks they have on hand, it is a duty for every woman who has the money requisite at command to go out and buy new clothes and give away her old ones. So long as she does not run into debt, or use the money intended to provide necessaries for her family, a woman is really doing her duty in ordering new clothes. For this reason, I am pleased to note that marabout and other feather trimmings will not be more than annuals, and not very hardy annuals either. Cocks' feathers endure better than any other kind of trimming, but the cheapest costs about half a guinea a yard, so its economy is questionable. In consequence of this last change in taste, we have fewer varieties this year of fur than usual. Skunk is still liberally laid on as trimming upon sealskin and other jackets; bear is not taking the place which was last year expected of it, but is sparingly used, cut narrow as bordering. Chinchilla has come to the front again, and on the red jackets is elegant but perishable. Sable it is unnecessary to mention, for it is and always will be the fur of the rich and the envied

One great change in fashion is to be noted in theatres and concert-rooms. Where for a year or two past fur was used as linings for opera wraps, the outside being of cashmere, serge, or any homely material which took the fancy, it is now literally the other side of the question, for the fur, plush, and velveteen are all turned outside, and the change is for the better. Pleasant it is also to welcome back ermine in the large cloaks, which have a fête air in the evening, elegance with comfort, which no other fur enjoys, and which makes even shawl tapestries look a little feeble.

Few people in town have time to read the advertisement columns of the daily papers. If they want a house, or a servant, or desire to know the names of the last new novels they consult the necessary sheets, but that is all. In the country, on the contrary, especially during the long winter evenings, full justice is done to the daily journal which brings the news from the outer world. On one page the other day diligent readers must have been rewarded with a feast of good things.

The Bohemian Coronation dress of her late Majesty Maria Anna, is offered for sale at Prague. The lady to whom application is to be made is presumably a wardrobe keeper to the Court. The dress is offered for a fourth of the valuation price; and four other dresses worn on the Coronation Day only are also for sale. As examples of high class embroidery these are offered to amateurs. Unhappily the rage for embroidery is over here for the present, and even the Royal School at South Kensington is drafting its workers into any other openings that offer, not having sufficient orders to employ them at the school.

Sculpture is passing under the same conditions in which is art work of other kinds. A finely-sculptured figure of Masoni's Gladiator in Verde Parata marble, 5ft. 4in. high, is offered for sale, mounted on a revolving pedestal 3t. long. If a ghost haunts that sculptor's studio, he might be mistaken for Praxiteles, or Phidias, come back to protest against the commercial spirit of the 19th century, that drives artists to such practices as these.

More touching is the loss of a dog brought from Northumberland to Staffordshire, supposed to be making its way back to its old home. Will no one let us know the sequel, if the poor little pilgrim ever reaches home? There is a long list of jewellery and wearing apparel stolen from a house at St. John's Wood during the last four days of October, enough to make the average householder grumble who pays a very heavy police rate. Many of the recent robberies have been committed in houses locked up during the owners' absence to avoid the expense of care-takers; but why do people leave valuable jewel cases in their bedrooms?

It is said that more domestic servants change situations in the months of November and December than at any other time of the year. The explanation given is entirely conjectural. Ladies give it as a repeated experience of their servants that it is equally a mistake to take them to the seaside, or to leave them at home during the holiday season. The difficulty of settling down to steady habits after a long period of idleness seems to be insurmountable. Young parlourmaids left without duties to fulfil, naturally take to love-making in, or out of doors, and the domestic machinery does not again get into working order.

The recent death of the Marquis of Londonderry has brought out many anecdotes and much family history of him and his relatives. From his mother, the late Frances Anne Marchioness of Londonderry, her son inherited a fine talent for business, which she displayed in the management of her vast estates. What the late Marquis wisely declined to appropriate to himself on succeeding to the title and property was an imperious temper. Frances Anne, Marchioness, had estates in her own right in Ireland, which she visited annually, maintaining a state which was more royal than royalty itself. She was one of the few of the old school who drove out with four horses, postillions, and outriders. On the wild Antrim coast she perched a castle on a cliff for herself, and drove up and down mountain roads with a recklessness that made her visitors shudder when expected to follow her. Sometimes she drove a pair of horses herself, and a splendid whip she shewed herself to be. She had a great double string of pearls which, like Ouida's heroines, she wore night and day to preserve their colour the right shade. All her family grew up exceedingly amiable, rather shy of public life, and averse to self-assertion.

AURORA.

SOMETHING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

STORIES OF ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following stories of remarkable intelligence in animals are taken from letters written to a scientific periodical called *Nature*—so they ought to be true. The first is from a gentleman living at Wellington, New Zealand, and relates an instance which came under his notice of extraordinary cleverness on the part of a rat.

I was standing, he says, in the doorway of a large shed, the farther end of which had been partitioned off with bars to form a fowl-house, when I was attracted by a gnawing and scraping noise; turning round I saw a rat run from a large dog biscuit which was lying on the floor, and pass through the bars. Being curious to watch if he would return I kept quiet, and presently saw a well-grown specimen of the common brown rat come cautiously forward, and after nibbling for a short time at the biscuit, drag it toward the bars, which are only two inches apart, and would not allow the biscuit to pass. After several unsuccessful attempts he left it, and in about five minutes returned with another rat, rather smaller than himself. He then came through the bars, and, pushing his nose under the biscuit, gradually tipped it on edge, rat number two pulling vigorously from the other side; by this means they finally succeeded in getting a four-inch biscuit through a two-inch opening. Not feeling pleased that my dog's biscuits should be used as food for rats, I threw a hammer at them, and picked up the biscuit. I think the conduct of these animals shewed a wonderful amount of intelligence. Evidently the first rat saw that to get the biscuit through the bars it was necessary that it should be on its edge, and not being able to tip it and pull at the same time, he gained the assistance of a friend. The short space of time during which he was absent, and the action agreed upon, shew also that they must have some wonderfully ready means of communicating ideas.

The next two stories are about cats. The writer unfortunately omits to tell us whether, in order not to hurt the feelings of the generous animal, the owner of the first-mentioned cat ate the mouse which it provided for him.

In the town of Larne, about 20 miles from Belfast, resides a gentleman who possesses a cat, which is so great a favourite that every day a plate and a chair are placed for her beside her master, whose repast she shares with supreme content.

One day, for some reason, the dinner was postponed, but the cat came at the usual hour. She was evidently much disconcerted at seeing nothing going on, walked once or twice disconsolately round the table, then disappeared. Shortly afterwards she returned with a mouse, which she laid on her master's plate, then going away, she came back a second time with a mouse, which she put on her own plate. She postponed further proceedings until her master returned, when she immediately began to purr and rub herself against his legs, as much as to say, "See how nicely I have provided for you."

Early last July a country house between Belfast and the village of Holywood happened to take fire. The cat of the house, which had access to the servant-maid's room, ran up and pawed the young woman's face. Being very drowsy, the girl turned to sleep afresh. The cat, however, after some interval returned, and proceeded to scratch the girl's face to such purpose that she rose, and, smelling the fire, wakened the other members of the household, and the flames were extinguished.

The third and last story is about a clever canary, and is related by a gentleman residing in Liverpool.

A young canary belonging to our family is in the habit of receiving small pieces of biscuit, cake, or such-like from the tea-table. The hardness of the biscuit has been a source of great annoyance to Dicky. One day, however, after an expectant and close examination of the tea-table, he was offered a piece of hard biscuit. Without making the least attempt to break it, he lifted it from the floor of his cage, and taking it to his water-trough, gently dropped it in, following up the action by patiently stirring it round and round with his beak, until it was in a condition to be eaten. He then carefully removed it and devoured it without any trouble. He now puts every hard substance which he deems eatable into the water. He endeavoured to soften sweets in the same way, but finding that the sweet became smaller and smaller, he hastily took it out again, and has never since put anything of that nature into the water.

MY BROTHER JACK.

A secret for the ears of the boys alone! Most of you, like Master Jack in the following verses, have no idea what objects of loving pride you are in the eyes of your sisters. If you have a notion about it, do not, like some fellows, take their homage as your natural right, for probably you have much more reason to be proud of the loving little hearts and busy little heads that are always planning something for your benefit than they have of you. Rather let the knowledge make you strive to be just as true and brave and noble and pure in reality as they suppose you to be, so that could they see you as you are when alone, or with only the company of some of your boy companions, they might still know of no cause why they should not be proud of their brothers.

A ragged hat and a mended jacket,
A shout, a whistle, a noisy racket,
A rough brown hand and a heart most tender,
And wherever he is, I've a brave defender.

Oh, Jack, my jewel, my own, my brother,
There never, never was such another!
For boys are many and brothers are plenty,
But I would not give up my Jack for twenty.

He does not coax me, he does not pet me,
And I never kiss him, for—he won't let me;
But if I'm afraid, ah, his strong arm holds me
Close to his side, and he never scolds me!

What care I for the bramble hedges,
The muddy roads and the tangeld sedges,
Or rain or snow? If we're but together,
Always for me it is sunny weather!

Oh, Jack, my comrade, my boy, my treasure,
My partner in each grief and pleasure,
There is none on earth I would place above him,
But he does not dream of how much I love him!

NUTS TO CRACK.

1.—I am a word of eight letters. My 1, 2, 3, 4 is an article often used; my 4, 5, 6 is mostly done by men; my 6, 7, 8, 6 is used on railways; my *whole* is a town in Wales.

2.—You eat me, you drink me, describe me who can, For I am sometimes a woman, and sometimes a man.

3.—Buried Proverb.—Describe punishment assuredly ours, in willingly taking Tiffin demurely outdoors without blushing.

4.—My *whole* as signs are seen,
Both good and bad they mean;
Behead, curtail, you'll find
I'm known as human kind.

5.—My *first* is what we all like to have; my *second* is a lake; my *whole* is a province of India.

6.—Decapitations.

When *whole* you will find me a twisted thread;
Behead me, I'm a liquor that will go to your head.

When *whole* I am but a very short time;
Behead then for dinner, I'm considered very fine.

When *whole* I am the foam of the sea;
Behead, and in church you'll oft hear of me.

When *whole* you will find me an esculent grain;
Behead, then you leave me "frozen rain."

My *whole* is standing, I'm sure, near your bed;
Behead, then look for me on your head.

7.—Square Words.

A Shakspearean character. Without a name. Departed. Belonging to a person.

8.—Seasoning; a town in China; something lent; a river in England.

9.—A minute object; an article; prolific; a girl's name.

LAST WEEK'S KERNELS.

1.—Yesterday. 2. When the cat is away the mice may play. 3. The highway. 4. Hub-bard. 5. Time-piece. 6. Lewes. 7. Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise.

(8)
N O A H
O M R I
A R I D
H I D E

(9)
H
P O T
P I L O T
H O L I D A Y
T O D D Y
T A Y
Y

A Pedagogue complimenting one of his little pupils on his deportment, observed: "You are a good boy; your mother must have taken pains to raise you." "Yes, it was very painful," said the pupil, "she raised a blister every time."

A little boy said he would rather have the earache than the toothache, because he wasn't compelled to have his ear pulled.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

FROM RICHES TO RUIN.

JAMES S. BORLASE,

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

CHAPTER LXXII.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE.—SALLY JACOBS'S LAST GOOD WORK.

We will now return, and for the last time, to the Roscorlas.

Rose could obtain no scholars, and Sally could obtain no washing, for the inhabitants of Crabtree-row and its vicinity either did their own, or did—*without*.

All Sally's other grand schemes for keeping the wolf from the door proving equally futile, and Ned's occasional jobs getting still rarer than ordinary, things rapidly got to their very worst.

Rose was accustomed to go now to a charitable institution, where they gave away to all really needy applicants a loaf of bread and a basin of soup every day at twelve o'clock, and the Jacobs were soon driven to a like extremity.

Little did our gentle heroine know that even *after this*, one day when she was out, Sally refused to let their rooms to a tenant who could and would have paid for them regularly, and that Sally's half starving father when he had come home at night, after vainly looking all day for work, had warmly applauded the action.

Just as little did she guess, when one morning Sally went out alone dressed in her best, after wishing her a cheerful good morning before she departed, what the noble girl was bent on doing.

That same afternoon Rose staggered rather than walked to the charitable institution that we have before mentioned, for poor Mr. Roscorla's appetite was so ravenous that rather than hear him moaning for food the devoted child generally gave him considerably more than three-quarters of what she obtained, and therefore was weak from want of nourishment herself, even whilst glad that he could not perceive it, or even guess that there was the slightest difficulty in procuring a meal.

If she had tottered rather than walked *towards* the soup kitchen, her limbs almost refused to support her when, on nearing home, she beheld drawn up in front of their humble lodging a superb carriage and pair.

For a moment it struck her that it was the Marquis of Scampertown, come to make her fresh overtures, and to try the effect of new deceptions; but a second glance showed her that the servants' liveries were altogether different, and so, with the courage of desperation, and carrying her covered-over basin of soup in one hand, and her loaf of bread in the other, she went on and in, the result being that on entering the dingy, wretched little parlour she beheld Lord St. Vincent, gazing with an expression of grave pity at her imbecile father, who was looking back at him with something like a dog's eagerness.

"Good God, Rose, has it come to this?" was the young lord's greeting of our heroine, as she entered his presence.

"Is it possible that you did not notice it when you *last* called, my lord?"

"When I *last* called? Why, I wasn't even conscious that your father was in the room. I was too much taken up with the wholly unexpected presence of someone else. But—there, there—all that has been explained away, and there is no reason ever to recur to it again. You must permit me to atone for the past by making you my countess, Rose. I owe you such an atonement. This doesn't seem a very comfortable crib on the whole, yet nevertheless here I vow that I will take up my quarters until you say that easy little word 'Yes.'"

"It is not possible, Cecil, that you can know what has lately occurred to me?"

"I know *everything*, and I refuse to allow you to pain yourself by giving me a repetition of the affair. I know you to have been entirely blameless, Rose, and but for my false and ridiculous pride such misfortunes could never have happened to you, or perhaps to your father either. I owe you atonement, I repeat, and I am here to make it. Come, Rose, let me not have taken the journey for nothing."

"It is very noble of you, Cecil, to repeat your generous offer, but I must refuse it, even at the risk of again angering you as I did on a former occasion. My dear father requires my care a thousand times more *now* than he did then, and so there are a thousand extra reasons against my becoming your wife."

"Then you prefer beggary with *him* rather than rank and riches with *me*?"

"Which I prefer is one thing, Cecil, and what I mean to do another. When duty calls we should not think of inclination. *My* duty is clearly never to leave my poor afflicted father, and a daughter's love will make that duty very easy, if not a positive pleasure."

"Bravely spoken, Rose, but nevertheless here I remain until you promise to become my wife. Thank God I am not so selfish as I once was. Perhaps, indeed, it is your own pure unselfishness that has cured me of the vice, but be that as it may, I no longer make it a stipulation that you should part with your father in order to become my wife. My seat in Downshire has many a tenantless chamber, and a whole suite of such shall be at your father's service."

"Cecil, even upon *those* terms I dare not accept your too generous offer. You would deserve more than half my time, and my father could not do with so *little* as half."

"Then give him three-quarters, and I vow that I will be content with the residue," exclaimed the impulsive young nobleman, folding the dear girl in his embrace. "By George," he added, in louder and more excited tones, "I vow that I will not even let you go until you consent to become my countess. What think you of that?"

Rose had no time to think of it, or of aught else, for at that instant both she and the earl were attracted and startled by the strange gurgling sounds made by the poor imbecile, and they glanced simultaneously round to perceive one arm upraised, and a look of wild excitement, mingled with acute and painful intelligence, showing itself in his countenance.

All at once, after a succession of the most fearful face contortions, he broke forth into articulate speech, ejaculating:

"Earl—child—as it should be—married—dying father—bless!"

Then the upraised arm dropped heavily down by his side again, a spasm crossed his countenance, the momentary gleam of intelligence passed out of his eyes, his head fell forward, and his chin sunk upon his chest.

"Oh God, he is dying!" screamed poor Rose, breaking from the earl's relaxed grasp, and throwing herself on her knees in front of her parent's chair.

"Oh, father, speak to me again. Call me your child once more!" she wailed piteously.

But there was no response—the bankrupt merchant was dead. He had survived the shock of anger, but the shock of joy had killed him.

* * * *

We love not to dwell on scenes of sadness and mourning, so we will drop a veil over this one, and over the, of course, inevitable funeral as well.

Suffice it to say that a month later Rose Roscorla became Countess St. Vincent.

At her own particular request the wedding was a very quiet one, and she was married in the deep mourning that she wore for her father, whilst her sole bridesmaid was the true friend who had, without her knowledge, sought out the earl, nor left him until she had forced him to believe that Rose was not only sinless, but perfectly blameless in the matter of "The Lilacs" and the Marquis of Scampertown.

She had expected no gain or profit to herself by such advocacy, but it was not wonderful that Rose should petition her husband that Sally should share her good fortune, and henceforth be her constant companion.

"The girl has made my happiness, and I shall rejoice in her sharing it, and, as she clearly would not feel comfortable unless her father was happy also, I'll make him my farm bailiff at a hundred a year," had been the earl's answer.

So, a week later, the entire party were settled in Downshire, where they still remain.

Of course, when the Marquis of Scampertown returned to England and heard the news he was considerably surprised, but comforted himself with the reflection, "Well, St. Vincent will be loth to reopen any scandal about his *wife*, so will be glad to let sleeping dogs lie, and therefore, *I* am quite safe."

And so he was, but Captain Hawk, on the other hand, through making a slight mistake in signing a friend's name to a cheque instead of his own, became suddenly lost to the world in which he had figured for so long as a shining light.

In the chapel of Coldbath Fields Prison one Sunday morning he found himself seated next to the women's division, and just over the spiked barrier caught sight of a face that he at once recognised.

"How long for Mrs. Smith? I'm in for three years," he managed to mutter, when the minister raised his voice very loud.

"*We* are here for seven," came back the mournful response.

THE END.

LOVE OR MONEY.

"No sir, I can't say yes to any such nonsense." said Mr. Philbrick—"old bach Philbrick," all the irreverent youngsters of Hartley Corners called him. "Why? Simply because my niece can do better. Isn't that a good reason? I think it one of the best reasons. Good, better, best. You may be a man to make her happy, therefore a match with you would be a good one. But the man I have in view for her would not only make her happy, but he's got something beside his head and hands to live on. Therefore a match with him would be a better one, don't you see?"

"No, I don't see it so," answered Mark Anderson, "because she loves me, and not the man you've set your heart on her marrying."

"Love! Fudge!" exclaimed Bachelor Philbrick, disdainfully. "I have lived twice as long as you have, young man, and I never was in love yet."

"Were you ever in America?" asked Mark.

"No, and never want to be," answered Mr. Philbrick.

"Then why aren't you logical, and argue because you never were there, that there is no such place as America? You might just as well do that as to pretend that there is no such thing as love because you never experienced it."

"I don't want any words with you," responded Mr. Philbrick. "I won't have any. Your're like all other young men of these days; you think you know a good deal more about matters and things, and what's for the best, than older heads do. I calculate to look out for my own affairs yet a while, and for Kittie's also. She's a self-willed, obstinate girl, but I mean to convince her that she's foolish in listening to your fol-de-rol. You needn't try to convince me that I am wrong, for you can't do it. I am not one of the kind to be bamboozled when my mind is made up."

"I am sure that I have no intention of trying to bamboozle you," answered Mark. "I have your niece's promise to marry me. It would be much more agreeable to her and to me, if we could obtain your consent to our marriage. But, if you choose to refuse it, for no better reason than you have yet given, we shall marry without it, sir."

"Eh! What's that?" exclaimed Mr. Philbrick. "My niece marry you against my wishes? If she does, she sha'n't have a bit of my property. Not a bit, sir."

"I don't know as she wants any of it," answered Mark, proudly. "I have two strong arms to work with, backed up by a big heart, and I'll see that she doesn't come to want."

"Oh, fiddlesticks!" exclaimed Mr. Philbrick, with infinite contempt. "That's all nice enough to talk about now, but wait till you have to get down to real hard work, and grub for a living. Then you'll sing a different song. Why, hang it all, young man, don't you see that I'm considering your welfare, as much as hers, in withholding my consent to this foolish plan of yours?"

"I am greatly obliged, I'm sure, for your great and sudden interest in me," answered Mark, with keen sarcasm. "I have great respect for age and the wisdom belonging to it, but not enough to ignore my own convictions, and be guided wholly by the opinions of others, especially when they are not backed by better reasons than any you have given me."

"That's as much as to say, I suppose," said Mr. Philbrick, wrathfully, "that you snap your fingers at me and my opinion?"

Mark made no reply.

"You can do as you please about it," added Kittie Philbrick's uncle. "She's her own mistress. If she's fool enough to throw herself away on a poor young man, when she can have her choice of the two richest ones in town, she can do so for all of me, but she must understand that she'll never handle any of my money."

"Your money is something that has never been taken into consideration by us," said Mark.

"Oh, no, I suppose not!" sarcastically. "No, no! of course not! But I thought there would be no harm done in giving you to understand what to expect, or rather what not to expect, from me."

"Mr. Philbrick, I am not the man you take me for," answered Mark, proudly. "If you knew me better, you would never insinuate that a possible fortune was what I looked at in wishing to marry your niece. I want her because I love her, and because she loves me. But your mind is made up, and there is no use in wasting words about the matter. Good afternoon, sir."

Mark bowed himself out.

"I must say I like his grit," admitted Bachelor Philbrick, as the young man went down the walk. "But the idea of marrying for love, when there's money to be made in the transaction! Stuff and nonsense!"

Two days later Kittie came to him with the traces of tears on her pretty face, but a look of quiet determination showed through.

"Uncle John," she said very calmly, but in a tone that told that her mind was fully made up, "I am going to marry Mark Anderson next Sunday."

"Just as you please." answered her uncle. "It doesn't concern me any. But I must say you're a fool in taking up with that fellow when you could have Squire Askam or Lawyer Goodell if you'd only say the word."

"I wouldn't marry either of them if they were the last men on earth," declared Kittie, bravely.

And so it happened that Mark and Kittie were married without the consent of the uncle. Mark strove hard to keep his wife and himself in a respectable position in life, and his efforts were rewarded with success.

Meanwhile, the bank in which uncle Philbrick's money was stored failed. One day Kittie addressed her husband as follows:—

"I'll tell you what I'm going to do, if you're willing," said Kittie. "I'm going to write to him, and ask him to come and stay a while with us. I'll tell him we hardly felt like doing this before, for fear he'd think we wanted to effect a reconciliation on account of his money. Now he can't think that of us."

"I'm willing, of course," assured Mark. "I'm too happy to feel sore over what he said to me when I asked him to consent to our marriage. Tell him I'd like to have him come."

So Kittie sent her letter.

About a week after, the stage stopped at the gate, and who should Kittie see clambering out of it but Uncle John.

"Oh, I'm so glad you've come," she cried, running to meet him. "I was afraid you wouldn't. And Mark will be glad, too. We don't think a difference of opinion ought to prevent our being friends."

"No, of course not, since you had your own way," replied Uncle John, gruffly.

But Kittie knew his way well enough to feel satisfied that he was really glad to visit them, and consequently she felt very much elated.

"Well, I must say you look tolerably comfortable here," he remarked after he had looked the premises over.

"Of course we haven't been able to fix things up yet just as we'd like to," answered Kittie, "but the crops are looking well, and Mark feels sure there'll be enough to turn off to make a payment on the place this fall."

Before Mark came in to supper, Uncle John was quite at home, and he greeted his nephew cordially.

"Thought I'd come over and stay a few days," he remarked. "Since that bank smash-up I've been thinking of quartering myself on my friends, you know."

Then Uncle John chuckled in a way that a man would hardly be supposed to, who had lost all he had at one fell swoop of misfortune.

Uncle John stayed a week before he said anything about going home. Then, one morning,—

"I am going to the Corners when the stage goes," he informed them. "I will be back Monday, I guess."

"You are welcome to come and stay as long as you like," said Mark.

On Monday, back came Uncle John, as he promised.

"There's something for you," he said, tossing a folded paper into Kittie's lap.

"Why, Uncle John," cried Kittie, with flushed cheeks and surprised eyes, "it's a deed of this farm to Mark and me. What does it mean?"

"Mean's that the farm's yours, of course. Is dinner most ready? I'm half famished."

"But I want to know where this came from, and how," persisted Kittie. "I don't understand."

"I can't explain till I've had something to eat," he replied.

And nothing could be got out of Uncle John until after the meal was over.

"There isn't much to explain," he said, pushing back his plate. "I drew all my money out of Glovertown Bank two weeks before it failed, so I didn't lose a penny. That deed is the wedding present I ought to have given you when you got married. I own I was mistaken in this husband of yours, and I've been convinced that there is something in love, after all, but don't you go to crowing over me for having to own up that you were right, or I'll—I'll do something, for I hate to give up that I was wrong, the worst way, and I can't stand it to be twitted of it after I have acknowledged the corn."

"Papa, is Ash Wednesday the day the cart calls for the cinders in the back yard?" asked a Long Island boy. His father smiled, and put the question by until the good pastor called.

"Tommy," said a fond father to his little boy, who had received a linen-mounted book of pictures as a present, "what are you crying for?" "Because I can't tear my picture-book, papa," was the ingenious reply.

Johnny had been to the house of a neighbour to play with the children. "Well, Johnny," asked his mother on his return, "did you enjoy yourself?" "Oh, yes ma; and they are going to have Irish stew for dinner!" "Haven't I told you times out of number that you must never repeat what you have heard at people's houses?" "But, ma, I didn't hear anything about the stew: I smelled it with my nose."

Irish Beggar: "Could you help a poor fellow o day?" Shopkeeper: "Not to-day." Irish beggar: "Well, sir, it's to-day I need it." Shopkeeper: "Couldn't—I've had 50 of your kind to-day already." Irish beggar: "Sure, sir, it's meself that knows how the profession is overrun!"

A man in a Lime-street hotel spent the good part of an hour shouting for ice-water through the knob of the electric bell.

"Have you much fish in your basket?" asked a man of a boy. "Yes, there's a good eel in it," was the rather slippery reply.

Irish driver: "Shure, that's the Custom House, sorr But it's only the rare av it you'll be seeing this side, sorr The front's behind."

"There is a sudden advance in leather," remarked the youth who dived out of the front door as the irate parent's boot reached after him.

"Mamma, mamma!" said a little girl the other day as she saw a chicken without any feathers in its tail. "see dat ole hen! She has losted de ribbons out of her polonaise."

Statistics shew that 100,000 people are killed by whisky where one person is killed by a mad dog And yet almost everybody would rather tackle a glass of whisky than a mad dog.

Judge: "What sort of man, now, was it whom you saw commit the assault?" Constable: "Shure, yer honour, he was a small, onsignificant crathur—about yer own size, yer honour!"

Being asked "What is an epigram?" Josh Billings replied:

"An epigram's a bee—a little thing,
With just a buzz, some honey, and a sting."

"No one would take you for what you are" said an old-fashioned gentleman, a day or two ago, to a dandy who had more air than brains. "Why?" was immediately asked. "Because they cannot see your ears."

Young laird (to newly-appointed footman): "Well, Donald, how dou like trousers?" Donald (heretofore a gillie who had never worn anything but kilts): "Aweel, sir, I fin' them vera 'ncomfortable about the sleeves!"

A young gentleman asked a young lady what she thought of the "marriage state in general." "Not knowing, can't tell," was the reply; "but if you and I could put our heads together, I could soon give you a definite answer."

"Doctor, I've got the lumbago. What had I better do for it?" "Well, I don't think I can recommend anything more simple and efficacious than a plaster." "That's just my luck! I haven't had anything but drawbacks all my life, and now here's another."

A lawyer had a horse that always stopped and refused to cross a certain bridge leading out of the city. No whipping, no urging, would induce him to cross, so he advertised him; "To be sold for no other reason than that the owner wants to go out of town."

When Napoleon was only an officer of artillery, a Prussian officer said in his presence with much pride, "My countrymen fight only for glory, but Frenchmen fight for money." "You are right," replied Napoleon; "each of them fight for what they are in want of."

A gentleman met a stranger in the street, grasped his hand cordially, and exclaimed in tones of polite but uncertain recognition: "Mr. Brown, I believe?" "If you believe that," calmly replied the stranger, whose name was Green, "all I can say is you'll believe anything!"

"Here waiter!" yelled Fitzgoober. "Yes, sah boss." "I can't eat this steak." "Why not, sah?" "Because it is so tough; a dog couldn't pull his teeth through that." "I'll tek hit back, den, sah, an' fotch a piece what yo' can fling yo' teeth through," replied the courteous attendant, flitting away before Fitz could paralyse him.

A countryman had just entered a tramcar in the North when the conductor asked him, "Where do you want to go to, sir?" "To Markham." "You'll have to get into the car on the other side." The countryman grumbled, clattered quickly out, went around the car and entered—not the car on the other side of the street, but the same car on its other side.

At a church in Essex, the clerk feeling unwell asked his friend the railway porter to take his place for the next Sunday. He did so, but being worn out with night work he fell asleep. When the hymn was announced a neighbour gave him a nudge upon which he started up, rubbing his eyes, and calling out "Change here for Elmswell, Thurston, and Bury."

A band of young empty divinity students paid a visit to the house of a country clergyman; a flock of turkeys followed them to the door. "Sir," says one of the probationers, "do you allow the turkeys to come into your house?" "Sometimes," replied the minister; "but I will not admit them on this occasion, for I never suffer turkeys and geese to enter at the same time."

There is a story of an English tourist who entered a restaurant and by a few scraps of French was able to order dinner. He wished some mushrooms, very delicious and large. Not knowing the name, he demanded a sheet of paper and pencil, and sketched one. The waiter understood him in a second, disappeared for ten minutes, and returned with a handsome umbrella.

"Eat your bread, Charles—do not fling it away," said a learned and good judge to one of his family the other day, adding, "for who knows, in the vicissitudes of this life, if you may not some day want it?" The old gentleman had to cough, looked learned, and go away when his youngest answered, more logically than his parent, "If I eat it, how can I have it when I want it?"

"I see they are going to establish a crematory over in Cincinnati," said one fashionable Newport girl to another. "Oh, dear me," said the other; "I wish they would have one here. Then we would get such good cream, the kind that the nice, sweet creamery butter is made of." "Oh, wouldn't that be nice! Then we could make our own ice cream, couldn't we?" "Yes; and cream cakes, too."

One Monday morning a clerk applied for forty-eight hours' leave of absence, which was granted. He did not appear till the following Monday at the regular hour. "Well, sir," demanded his superior, "why have you stayed away all the week?" "You gave me permission." "I gave you leave for forty-eight hours, not for six days." "I beg your pardon, sir," said the young man; "I have taken the exact time you have granted. We work here eight hours a day, and six times eight are forty-eight. I certainly had no occasion to ask your permission for the night any more than for the hours which I do not owe to the business." This was logical; but now the chief specifies the limits of the leave he grants.

"Sir," sharply remarked a pretty Boston girl, moving away from a young New Yorker who was seated on the same sofa with her and exhibited a disposition to abridge the distance between them. "Sir, the radius vector of your orbit is getting too short." The young man turned pale, felt around for his legs in a stupified sort of way, seemed to recover some confidence on discovering that they were still there, arose and fled.

"I went in to bathe," said a sailor, "but before I was long in the water I saw a huge double-jawed shark making rapidly towards me. What was to be done? When he was within a yard of me I faced round, dived under the shark, and taking a knife out of my pocket, ripped the monster up." "But did you bathe with your clothes on?" asked the astonished listener. "Well," answered the story-teller reproachfully, "well, I do think you needn't be so particular."

HINTS FOR THE HOME.

Sleep.—Every man must sleep according to his temperament. Eight hours is the average. If a man requires a little more or less, he will find it out for himself. Whoever, by work, pleasure, sorrow, or by any other cause, is regularly diminishing his sleep is destroying his life. A man may hold out for a time; but nature keeps close accounts, and no one can deceive her.

Women's Love.—Women are formed for attachment. Their gratitude is unimpeachable. Their love is an unceasing fountain of delight to the man who has once attained it and knows how to deserve it. But that very keenness of sensibitity which if well cultivated, would prove the source of a man's highest enjoyment may grow to bitterness and wormwood if he fails to attend to it or abuses it.

Bitter Words.—A single bitter word may disquiet an entire family for a whole day. One surly glance casts a gloom over the household, while a smile of sunshine may light up the darkest and weariest hours. Like unexpected flowers which spring up along our path, full of freshness, fragrance, and beauty, so kind words and gentle acts and sweet dispositions make glad the sacred spot called home. No matter how humble the abode, if it be sweetened with kindness and smiles, the heart will turn longingly towards it from all the tumult of the world, and home, if it be ever so homely, will be the dearest spot beneath the circuit of the sun.

Liberality and Frugality.—There is a loose way of handling money, without thinking of the purposes it ought to serve, which some people mistake for liberality, but which is nothing but wastefulness. There is also a grasping way of withholding it which is mistaken for frugality, but which is only miserliness. The wise man values money for certain ends which it will serve, and, striving to promote these ends, he is too intelligent to be either miserly or wasteful. He systematises his means, whatever they may be, and by wasting nothing in unprofitable ways he can afford to be liberal, while in being wisely liberal in the right direction he is most truly frugal.

The Desire of Making Money.—When once the desire of making money outside and in excess of the need of spending it takes possession of a man and becomes his ideal of happiness, he has abandoned all chance of the reality. He will never have enough—never! The desire of wealth is like that of fame, of place. Get to the top of this near peak, which seems to you to be the ultimate of your ambition, and which, when won, will land you on the pinnacle of your hope, and you will find that others, still higher and farther, will reveal themselves before you as points to be gained. If you do not gain them, then have all your previous successes been in vain, and you are relatively no better off than when you began.

Motherhood.—A child may come into the world perfect or blemished, pretty or plain; it matters little or nothing to this all-indulgent heavenly passion of motherhood. She is there to be to it the love of heaven incarnated; the visible spirit of supreme and exquisite acceptance which exists elsewhere invisibly behind all the troubles of the world to make the best of our merits and the least of our faults and failings. It is her child—that is enough! It will be lapped from its first breath in the royal purple of passionate affection; it will be fed from a bosom which can lull it to slumber with sweeter music than kings could command—it is actually, as Emerson said, a prince or princess of the royal blood, if blood be royal which runs rich with the oldest instincts of creation, and is decended, we may reverently say, from the Maker's own word.

Girls that are Lovable.—Girls without an undesirable love of liberty and craze for individualism; girls who will let themselves be guided; girls who have the filial sentiment well developed and who feel the love of a daughter for the woman who acts as their mother; girls who know that every day and all day long cannot be devoted to holiday-making without the intervention of duties more or less irksome; girls who, when they can gather them, accept their roses with frank and girlish sincerity of pleasure, and when they are denied, submit without repining to the inevitable hardship of circumstances—these are the girls whose companionship gladdens and does not oppress or distract the old, whose sweetness and ready submission to the reasonable control of authority make life so pleasant and their charge so light to those whose care they are.

Dull Boys.—Don't be discouraged because your boys seem dull. Slow growth is often sure growth. Some minds are like Norwegian pines. They are slow in growth but they are striking their roots deep. Some of the greatest men have been dull boys. Dryden and Swift were dull boys. So was Goldsmith. So was Gibbon. So was Sir Walter Scott. Napoleon at school had so much difficulty in learning his Latin that the master said it would need a gimlet to get a word into his head. Douglas Jerrold was so backward in his boyhood that at nine he was scarcely able to read. Isaac Barrow, one of the greatest divines the Church of England has ever produced, was so impenetrably stupid in his early years, that his father once said that if God took away any of his children he hoped it would be Isaac, as he feared he would never be fit for anything in this world; yet that boy was the genius of the family.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Jollity or cheerfulness is the outcome of high health. And the over sensitive nature, which knew its occasional seasons of depression, has its times of lifting up, too. High health will keep even awfully bad folk cheerful. An accusing conscience is silent sometimes in the presence of superb bodily health. So the Borgias knew. They were very bad—horribly. Probably the world never contained a viler pack. But they were always cheerful and always good natured. They would not poison you unless you somehow stood in their way. Then they would get rid of you without a moment's uneasiness. That which is called compunction they knew not at all. And they were equally cheerful. There were no ups and downs. It was not so with Jeffrey, often very happy without knowing why; and then in the depths with as little assignable reason. A placid friend once entered his study. Jeffrey looked up from his table and said, "The greatest human blessing is equanimity." Then he went on to say, "I am thankful you have come in. Before you came in I was perfectly miserable, and I did not know why. I would give all I have in the world for your temperament." And doubtless the sweet-natured and cheerful man to whom the words were said was an enviable mortal. He never trod upon air, but he never had to cry out *De Profundis*. And there is worse. To wit, to be in the depths and not be able to cry out at all.—*A. K. H. B. in Fraser's Magazine.*

A CHEERFUL FACE.

Next to the sunlight of heaven is the cheerful face. There is no mistaking it—the bright eye, the unclouded brow, the sunny smile, all tell of that which dwells within. Who has not felt its electrifying influence? One glance at this face lifts us out of the mists and shadows into the beautiful realm of hope. One cheerful face in a household will keep everything bright and warm within. A host of evil passions may lurk around the door, but they never enter and abide there; the cheerful face will put them to shame and flight. It may be a very plain face, but there is something in it we feel, yet cannot express, and its cheery smile sends the blood dancing through our veins for very joy. Ah, there is a world of magic in the plain cheerful face! It charms us with a spell of eternity, and we would not exchange it for all the soulless beauty that ever graced the fairest form on earth. It may be a very little face, but somehow this cheery little face ever shines, and the shining is so bright that the shadows cannot remain, and silently they creep away into the dark corners when the pleasant face is gone. It may be a wrinkled face, but it is all the dearer for that, and none the less cheerful. We linger near it, and gaze tenderly upon it, and say: "God bless this dear happy face." We must keep it with us as long as we can, for home will lose much of its brightness when this sweet face is gone. And after it is gone, how the remembrance of it purifies and softens our wayward natures. When care and sorrow would snap our heart strings asunder, this wrinkled face looks down upon us, and the painful tension grows lighter, the way seems less dreary, and the sorrow less heavy. God bless the cheerful face! What a dreary world this would be without this heaven-born light! And he who has it not should pray for his daily bread.

Flowers and Health.—Professor Mantegazza of Pavia has lately discovered that ozone is generated in immense quantities by all plants and flowers possessing green leaves and aromatic odours. Hyacinths, mignonnette, heliotrope, lemon, mint, lavender, narcissus, cherry-laurel, and the like, all throw off ozone largely on exposure to the sun's rays. So powerful is this great atmospheric purifier that it is the belief of chemists that whole districts can be redeemed from the deadly malaria which infests them by simply covering them with aromatic vegetation. The bearing of this upon flowerculture in our large cities is also very important. Experiments have proved that the air of cities contains less ozone than that of the surrounding country, and the thickly-inhabited parts of cities less than the more sparsely built, or than the parks and open squares. Plants and flowers and green trees can alone restore the balance; so that every little flower-pot is not merely a thing of beauty while it lasts, but has a direct and beneficial influence upon the health of the neighbourhood in which it is found.

THE AGE OF SHEEP.—The age of sheep may be known by examining the front teeth. They are eight in number, and appear during the first year all of a small size. In the second year the two middle ones fall out, and their place is supplied by two new teeth, which are easily distinguished by being of a larger size. In the third year two other small teeth, one from each side, drop out, and are replaced by two larger ones, so that there are now four large teeth in the middle and four pointed ones on each side. In the fourth year the large teeth are six in number, and only two small ones remain, one at each end of the ranges. In the fifth year the remaining small teeth are lost and the whole front teeth are large. In the sixth year the whole begin to be worn, and in the seventh, sometimes sooner, some fall out. It will be seen by the above that there is no difficulty in telling the age of sheep—at least, up to the seventh year of their age.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN SPEECH.—Of all the extravagant habits which bring trouble to one's neighbours, as well as one's self, is that of extravagant speaking. How many a reputation has been injured, nay, lost; how many a home blasted; how many a business credit impaired, by an extravagant mode of speech; a remark with a grain of truth as a basis, embellished and coloured so as to grow to such extravagant proportions, the harm is done forthwith. Extravagant professions of love or friendship are never to be relied on. Their very form wears out the feeling—it will not last. Extravagance in religion leads to bigotry; in politics to demagogism. In the press, under its influence freedom becomes licence, and so it goes. Let us recommend to those of our readers afflicted with the vice—in a greater or less degree who is not?—to remember what the immortal Shakspere said to Romeo: "Love moderately"; and bear in mind that moderation will insure tranquility of mind and a peaceful domestic circle.

A CHANGE OF DRESS.—A dress worn on all occasions can never give the wearer that fresh and tidy look which all women of taste desire to have. I have seen women who wore handsome clothes, yet whose real lace was not cremy but dirty, whose skirts were rumpled, whose collars were dog-eared, whose ribbons curled or ravelled at the edges, and who had in consequence a dowdy look; while some fresh little gown of cheap muslin, with the accessories of white lines, crisp ruffles, spotless bows of delicate tints, all carefully put on, had an elegant and pleasing effect. A good many inexpensive dresses are perhaps better than a very few costly ones, for the possessor has time to repair, or to have repaired, those rents and wrinkles that wear will give, and can take off the dress worn in the rain or in the heat, and change it for another at any time. Of course wealthy women can do this and still have each garment expensive, but the person of moderate means must take her choice, and she is very foolish if she chooses one velvet dress instead of three of common materials, that will become her quite as well. After the first few days she will never have the feeling of being freshly dressed in a walking costume worn alike for ordinary and extraordinary occasions. Moreover, at home, in her own house, a good deal of change is very nice, and very refreshing to the household generally. Many ladies will button themselves into a black dress of some sort, and wear it from breakfast time until they go to bed. It may be tidy, but it cannot look fresh; and freshness is after all the most attractive thing about a woman's dress.—*Saturday Journal.*

THE MORALITY OF GOWNS.

Fortunate is the woman who is able to dispose of a detested garment, and unhappy the lot of her who, having made an unlucky choice, is forced to abide by it, and wear a gown which sours her temper and ruins her disposition. It should be remarked, also, that while a gown may have no ill-effect upon one's own temper, it may arouse all manner of evil emotions in the breasts of others. By this, of course, is not meant that spirit of envy, hatred, and malice, which is, of course, the sensation one's lovely gowns are legitimately supposed to produce upon one's female friend; but the unhappy effect which an ugly garment may produce upon a suffering beholder. A gentleman with an eye for colour declares that he has often been unable to speak politely to his clerks on account of a purple gown with blue ribbons, which ruined his temper on the suburban morning train, and to many a sensitive nature the most eloquent preacher addresses himself in vain if a woman in a front pew wears a bonnet trimmed with magenta. That this matter of immoral gowns is a serious one nobody can deny, yet as long as hideous aniline dyes and colour-depraved women exist, there will be direful combinations of the two. The remedy, if one can grant that there is one, is that the æsthetic and delicate owner of a pair of sensitive eyes should never venture abroad into the vulgar throng without first donning a pair of those invaluable glasses, which transform every object looked upon into the mild and exquisite hue of the early rose.—*Household Words.*

THE WISDOM AND FOOLISHNESS OF BATHING.

Our modern habits have made the bathroom a most important part of the house. Everyone bathes. The bath has been so long and so industriously trumpeted as a panacea for almost everything that even those who shiver after a cold bath or feel like fainting after a warm one will regularly take either the one or the other. He who does not take a morning bath in these days scarcely dare own to the fact, for he feels that he will be regarded at once as an uncleanly person. Yet there is no necessary connection between cleanliness and total immersion of the body for a greater or less period. The bath, as now understood, is, as is well known to many physicians, to evade a treatment for many persons of sensitive temperament. It is not every organism that can stand the chill of a plunge in cold water and the shock of a shower upon the head. If reaction is swift, and all the organs of the body are in good working order, cold and shower baths may often be beneficial, but if the tone of the system is low the reaction will not take place and injury will result. It would be well if we would trust our sensations more and follow our wills less. When a person does not "feel like" taking a bath yet he will take it, he is simply using his will against himself. Cleanliness can be satisfied by washing portions of the body separately so as not to chill the entire surface at once. In any case the benefit of a cold bath comes from the reaction and must be secured by friction, followed by active exertion, not by sitting or standing in currents of air.—*Free Press*

The Elcho Challenge Shield which was won by the Irish team at Wimbledon, has been given into the custody of the Dublin corporation by Major Leech. The Lord Mayor congratulated the team on their success, and referred to the difficulties which Irishmen had to contend against in competing for such a prize, the number of competitors being limited because Irishmen were denied the right to carry arms.

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ABERDEEN GRANITE MONUMENTS. [illegible] J. W. LEGGE, Sculptor, ABERDEEN.

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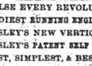
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From the SATURDAY REVIEW. TWO SUMMER STORIES.
Those wandering Englishmen who have found themselves on the lofty piazzas of a Saratoga hotel in the height of the torrid season, or who have sat in cool comfort on the hospitable verandahs of a Newport cottage, where lawns of an almost English richness of verdure slope away to the pleasant waters of Narragansett Bay, cannot but have made the acquaintance of a variety of fiction known in the United States as the "summer novel." The wandering Englishman will, no doubt, have seen many of the pretty girls of America reading the flat quarto pamphlets into one of which the pirate-publisher reprints the solid three volumes of the English novel; but he must have noticed, by the side of these thin piratical octavos, certain stouter octavo volumes stitched in paper covers. These latter were Summer Novels, and they are generally of American authorship. Their chief characteristics are brevity and liveliness; for the Summer Novel is the reverse of the Convalescent Novel. As we understand the matter, the convalescent requires a novel of gentle interest, of exciting episode, and of interminable length; while the general reader in summer seeks rather for a short tale which will keep him quietly awake during a sultry afternoon. The ideal Convalescent Novel is the great epic of the great Dumas, with its many sequels, wherein all the daring deeds are duly set down of the Three Musketeers. The ideal Summer Novel is Mr. Howell's "A Chance Acquaintance" or Mr. James's "Siege of London," truly books for an idle hour—bright and brief. It is as Summer Novels that we must describe the two books* before us. One of them is American in authorship and the other is English; one of them is by an experienced teller of tales, and the other is plainly enough a first attempt; one of them is by a man, and the other, in spite of a masculine nom de guerre, is obviously the handiwork of a woman; one covers almost the whole of the heroine's life and the other confines itself to the setting forth of the events of six weeks; but the one and the other are Summer Novels in their brevity, their simplicity of plot, and their liveliness of narration. "In Sunny Switzerland" is the work of an educated lady—a book which can be taken up with pleasure. The sentiment is wholesome, and it does not sink into sentimentality. The character of Mr. Folliot is very neatly hit off, and suggests that the writer may develop a strong power of character-drawing; and the two sisters, Eleanor and Verna, are painted with sympathetic touches.
* The Fortunes of Rachel. By Edward Everett Hale. In Sunny Switzerland: a Story of Six Weeks. By Rowland Grey. London: Kegan Paul & Co. Price 5s.
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SUCCESS IN THE PURSUITS OF LIFE depends much on a thorough knowledge of every branch pertaining to the vocation the individual chooses to follow. Yielding to the early inclination of making the study of the honey bee a professional one, Mr. Hoge's life-long association and continual study has been with them. This gave him unequalled facilities for investigating the curative properties of various kinds of honeys, and enabled him to discover and corroborate the wonderful healing powers of Horehound Honey.
IT IS A COMMON ERROR to think that any kind of Honey will make a good cough mixture, and we regret to say most chemists employ Honey as a basis for such medicines, without the least discrimination as to its source. It would be just as rational to expect any kind of bark to make good quinine. Francois Huber, Baron Liebig, and Sir John Lubbock agree with all other investigating naturalists in the assertion—that the characteristics of various Honeys are attributable to the plants from which they are gathered. Xenophon tells us that all his soldiers who ate of the Honey found in the villages on the mountains of the Colchians lost their senses; that those who ate but little were like men very drunk, and those who ate much like madmen. Pliny accounts for this by saying the honey was gathered from the flowers called Rhododenron, while of the Horehound plant Keats beautifully says—
"The bee, with sense so subtly true,
From Horehound herbs extracts the healing dew."
HONEY IS NOT MADE BY THE BEES, they are simply the vehicles provided by an all-wise Providence for conveying the Honey from the petals of the blooms and depositing it into the cells of the honeycomb. Notice a bee as it alights and insinuates itself into the very heart of the flowers, and you will have no difficulty in observing by a telescope motion of its body that it is sucking or rather pumping the drop of nectar into its honey sack, which is lined with a muscular tissue. When filled the little almoner of nature flies away to its hive, and, by compressing the muscles of its honey sack, deposits the Honey into the cells. The Honey undergoes no digestion, and is chemically the same in the hive as in the petal of the flower.
The LORD MAYOR of LONDON ORDERS IT.
MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C., September, 28, 1883.
The LORD MAYOR would thank Messrs. W. M. Hoge and Co. to send him half a dozen of their Hoge's Horehound Honey, which has been well recommended to him.
W. L. BRIGHT, Esq., son of the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., says Hoge's Horehound Honey CURED his father of a bad cough.
WHAT THE CLERGY SAY OF IT:—
ELY, CAMBS., May, 1883.
The Rev. C. D. KINGDON has great pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellent properties of Hoge's Horehound Honey for preaching. It makes the voice clear and pleasant, and takes away all that huskiness in the throat which is so uncomfortable to preacher and congregation.
THE PRIMA DONNA.
HAWTHORN LODGE, FINCHLEY NEW ROAD, N.W., March 30, 1883.
Messrs. W. M. HOGE & Co., London.
GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that I consider your Horehound Honey the most wonderful remedy I have ever tried, possessing properties which are nothing short of marvellous for the cure of affections of the throat and chest. I shall never be without a bottle of Horehound Honey.—Yours very truly, MARIE ROZE.
Your Honey is delicious. ELLEN TERRY.
From the CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER.
28, MARYLANDS ROAD, WESTBOURNE PARK, October 27, 1883.
Messrs. W. M. HOGE & Co.
GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in certifying to the excellence of your Horehound Honey. I have found great relief from taking it, and strongly recommend it for coughs.—Yours faithfully, JOHN ROBERTS, JUN.
WHAT IT DID FOR GEO. F. BLACK, Esq.
7, SUFFOLK LANE, CANNON STREET, E.C., LONDON, April 20, 1883.
Messrs. W. M. HOGE & Co., London.
GENTLEMEN,—Having suffered for many years with irritation of the throat and chest, I never found any remedy to relieve the irritation until I purchased a bottle of your Horehound Honey, which I did a few days since. I want to inform you it had a wonderful soothing effect, affording relief at once. Please send me one dozen bottles, and oblige, Yours truly, G. F. BLACK.
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SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

THE LATE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY.

THE TRIBUTE OF THE LANCHESTER BENCH.

We have been requested to publish the subjoined correspondence, arising out of the expression of condolence passed by the Lanchester Bench of Justices at their sitting a fortnight ago:—

Durham, Nov. 18th, 1884.

Dear Sir,—I am directed by Matthew Kearney, Esq., the Chairman of the West Division of the Chester Ward, in this county, to ask you to be good enough to convey the sincere condolence of the magistrates of this Division to the Marchioness of Londonderry, and her family, upon the death of the late lamented Lord-Lieutenant for this county.—I remain your obedient servant,

A. W. Granger, Clerk to the Justices of the Division.

Capt. N. W. Apperley, South End, Durham.

Plas Machynlleth, North Wales, November 20th, 1884.

Dear Sir,—I am desired by the Marchioness of Londonderry to request you to thank Mr Kearney and the Magistrates of the Western Division of the Chester Ward for their very kind letter of condolence, received this morning. She cannot sufficiently express her gratitude to her friends in the county of Durham for the kindness she has received from them in the past, and their kind consideration for her and her family in the sad affliction and irreparable loss they have sustained.—I remain your obedient servant,

N. W. Apperley.

To A. W. Granger, Esq., Clerk to Justices of the Division.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

Thursday, November 27th.—Before M. Kearney, Esq. (chairman), the Rev J. P. De Pledge, Geo. G. Taylor Smith, Esq., and George Hedley, Esq.

DRUNKENNESS.

Hunter Hill was charged by P.C. Robinson with being very drunk at Esh, at eleven o'clock on the night of the 1st inst., along with several companions. When the officer got hold of Hill, and directed him home, the man became excessively violent, and wanted to fight.—He was fined 5s and costs.

Peter Boyle was summoned by P.C. Hall on a charge of having been drunk and fighting at Maiden Law, at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 8th of this month.—The defendant's landlord attended in his behalf, but the magistrates could not accept the appearance of this person in his stead. In order to recognise the summons, the offender or, in his absence, someone connected with the family must attend.—Defendant was accordingly fined 10s and 5s 6d costs.

Michael Martin (who was represented by his mother) was mulcted in a penalty of 5s and costs for having being drunk and riotous at the same time and place.

John Humphrey, farmer, responded to a summons accusing him of drunkenness at Lanchester, on Wednesday afternoon, 12th inst.—The charge was preferred by P.C. Snaith, who spoke to seeing the defendant, about 10·30 on the evening referred to, exceedingly drunk and noisy in the yard attached to the Blue Bell Inn. He was shouting so loudly that his voice could be heard a distance of half-a-mile away. Humphrey was disputing with the ostler, and he refused to go quiety home after he had gained the street. He had been attending the stock sale at Newbiggen Farm.—Defendant denied that he was intoxicated, and said that he was merely "argueing" with the ostler, who wished to charge him 1s 6d for putting up his horse, whereas on former occasions he had only paid 6d. The policeman appeared on the scene, and requested him to pay the money, otherwise he would lock him up.—The officer stated that he advised the man to pay what was due and go quietly away, and threatened to take him into custody if he did not make less noise. Humphrey refused, and even when he mounted his horse, he would not depart in peace.—The Bench believed the story of the police, and imposed the usual penalty of 5s and costs.—Mr Smith said he knew the defendant of old, and counselled him to go straight home that day, and not get drunk in the village again. (Laughter.)

THE THEATRICAL MANAGER AND HIS BILL POSTER: "MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."

James Frodick, billposter, of Consett, was charged on a summons with committing an assault upon Stanley Warde, the manager and proprietor of a dramatic troupe at present travelling through North Durham, on the 21st inst., at Consett. The charge was denied by the defendant, who was represented by Dr Carr.—Prosecutor stated that in connection with his business as a theatrical manager, he had to supply posters and large printing matter to proprietors of the various theatres his company were engaged to perform at. A short while ago, they visited the Theatre Royal, Consett. Accordingly the defendant was supplied with a number of large bills to post throughout the town, but he failed to do so. Defendant was furnished in all with eleven large posters, consisting of a dozen sheets, but Frodick had only stuck one of them up. He (Mr Warde) made two or three applications to the defendant to return the unused posters, but he did not obtain any satisfaction. On the previous Thursday, the prosecutor (whose company was then appearing at Lanchester) proceeded to Consett, and he observed the defendant—who was pointed out to him—engaged in working in a field. He spoke to Frodick, and requested him to deliver up the ten unused posters, informing him that considering his character as a business man, and that as times were bad, he could not afford to lose the bills. On this occasion, prosecutor *did* get some little satisfaction from the defendant, for no sooner were the words out of his mouth whereupon Frodick ordered him off his premises, at the same time seizing him violently by the arm he dragged him a distance of 30 yards. As the prosecutor was retreating, the defendant flung the most offensive epithets after him, and stigmatised him as a "stinking, blabbering fool." (Laughter.) Defendant seized hold of him so roughly that the marks were visible on his arm yet.—Dr Carr enquired if this charge did not bear out the well-known theatrical phrase of "Much ado about nothing?" (Laughter.)—Prosecutor (with astonishment): I don't know. Are you going into my business quoting Shakespeare? (Loud laughter.)—The Chairman (to prosecutor): The doctor is rather a learned man, and is well acquainted with Shakespeare. (Prolonged laughter.)—In cross-examination, the prosecutor denied that the defendant ordered him off his premises prior to taking him by the arm; but the two actions were done simultaneously. Defendant did not take hold of him in a gentle manner. He had summoned Frodick with the intention of punishing him for the assault.—A youth named James Rogan, in the employment of Mr J. Jenkins, proprietor of the Theatre Royal, Consett, substantiated the foregoing evidence. Witness said he directed Mr Warde to the defendant, and when the former enquired about his posters, Frodick said he knew nothing of them. Afterwards, the defendant told him he had three of the bills. Prosecutor informed the defendant that he would sue him in the County Court if he did not return them. After this, Frodick commanded Mr Warde to leave his premises, and taking him by the arms, he pushed him away a short distance.—The Chairman: Did the defendant seize him with violence?—Witness: No, not very violently.—Dr Carr: It was just a gentle push.—Witness: No, Frodick seemed to be vexed, and took hold of him somewhat roughly. Prosecutor did not use any abusive language like the defendant.—Dr Carr: How many of those precious bills were there?—Witness: I believe there would be ten in all. Prosecutor's company were performing at Consett for a fortnight.—In defence, Dr Carr submitted that the precincts of the Court of Justice ought not to have been desecretated with hearing such a trumpery case, which was brought there merely for the purpose of revenge. He asserted that Warde first insulted Mr Frodick by threatening to sue him in the County Court for a few paltry bills, when his client merely ordered the complainant to quit his premises, at the same time leading him away by the arm.—Mr Walter Frodick, brother to the defendant, was called, and deposed that some high words passed between the parties, but no blows were struck. His brother ordered Warde out of the field, and took him gently away by the arm; but he repudiated the assault.—Prosecutor explained that this witness was working a distance of fifty yards away, and could not hear and see what transpired. He might hear Frodick's voice when he became excited, as he shouted much louder than he himself (prosecutor) could.—In reply to the Bench, Mr Warde affirmed that the ten bill would cost him 10s. It was his custom to agree with the proprietor of the Theatres to divide the proceeds, the arrangement being that he should supply the bills, whilst the proprietor of the place should see that they were properly posted. He was not versed in the law, but he believed if he had taken the case to a higher Court, the defendant would have been charged with fraud.—Dr Carr said it had not been proved that the defendant ever received the bills.—Rogan was re-called, and testified that he left seven of the posters with Mrs Frodick on the Monday morning, and when he gave the defendant the other four on the Tuesday, he enquired if he had posted the remainder. Frodick replied that he had not, because the weather had been too stormy.—Dr Carr remarked that, as regards the posters, it was a case for the County Court. The bills might have been left at the defendant's place, but he knew nothing touching them.—The Chairman said that the assault committed was of such a trival character, that a fine of 1s with 13s 6d costs would only be imposed.

RAID ON A GANG OF POACHERS.

Three men, named *David Walker*, Delves Lane; *Edward Donnolly*, 41, Green Street; and *Thomas Parker*, 21, Edith Street, Consett, were brought up on warrants and charged with having been found on certain land near Allansford for an unlawful purpose, with a number of nets in their possession, on the night of the 19th inst. Mr T. W. Welford (Consett) defended the prisoners, who pleaded not guilty.—P.C. Philipson attested that about 9·30 o'clock on the Wednesday evening, he was proceeding in company with P.C. Bell along the road between Consett Hall and Allansford. They had reached the Hole House Farm, and on approaching the Dene Burn Bridge, they encountered the three defendants standing on the highway. After passing them about three yards, the police noticed a lurcher dog, which was of a half-greyhound breed. Witness asked what the men were doing there, whereat they all ran away. Walker tried to get past Bell at the time, whilst he (Philipson) chased Donnolly, and after following him for a distance of sixty yards he overtook the man. Upon searching him, he found a net in his pocket. Going a little further, he observed Parker toss something away, and on looking upon the ground he espied a couple of more nets. Witness next searched Parker, but did not find anything upon him; but the dog was accompanying him. P.C. Bell succeeded in capturing Walker, and discovered two nets in his possession; and lying on the ground in the immediate vicinity of Walker, another net was discovered. At the place where witness passed Parker, he saw two more nets; and on looking into the adjoining hedge, other two nets were disclosed, already set in the fence. The whole of the nets were produced in Court. The two officers again visited the place at seven o'clock on the following (Thursday) morning, and whilst they were there Walker came up and peered through the fence where the nets had been first set.—Mr Welford enquired under what section of the Act the proceedings were instituted?—Mr Granger (Magistrates' Clerk): The first.—Mr Welford: Then I submit you have taken the case under the wrong section; and there is in reality no defence for me to make. If you had proceeded under section II then there would be a case to answer.—The Bench, however, over-ruled the objection, and desired to proceed with the charge.—Mr Welford said there were no pegs attached to the two nets which the police stated they found affixed to the hedge.—Philipson explained that the fence was partly rails and a portion of wick, and the nets were properly set. It was quite dark, and it was possible that the pegs might have been left in the fence.—Mr Welford: Ah, but the pegs did not usually slip off so easily as that. If so, the hares and rabbits could get away. These nets are new ones, and have not been used.—The Officer: Some of them were covered with dirt, and blades of grass were clinging to one or two of the nets.—Mr Welford contended that under section I the prosecutor must prove that these men were using the nets for the purpose of taking game, and they should also testify to seeing them in the act. They must prove that the prisoners were taking or destroying the game. Any person had a right to be in possession of the nets on a public highway.—The Chairman: It looks very suspicious at that time of the night.—Mr De Pledge: Who put the nets into the hedge?—Mr Welford: It has not been proved who set the nets in the fence. There is no charge to answer, but if necessary I can prove where these nets came from, and account for how the prisoners had the same in their possession.—Mr Hedley: But several nets were found upon them.—Mr Welford: Yes; they were given to the prisoners on the night in question by Richard Parker, who lives at Bay Bridge, near Blanchland.—The Magistrates Clerk pointed out that Mr Welford had based his objection simply upon the facts.—P.C. Bell adduced corroborative testimony. He said he found two nets upon Walker's person; and subsequently discovered another one in the place where the man was searched. Two nets were also fished out of the fence just opposite, about three yards from where the prisoners were standing.—Mr Welford was proceeding to criticise adversely the testimony of the police, and reverted to the fact that the nets were new, and had no pegs attached to them.—Mr Geo. G. Taylor Smith (humorously): I am afraid you know too much about this sort of business. (Loud laughter.)—Mr Welford: Well, yes; I have done a little in my time. (Continued laughter.)—At the request of the Bench, Mr Welford, after some hesitation, produced his witness, Richard Parker, residing at Bay Bridge, who stated that the three prisoners visited his house on the Wednesday afternoon, and he asked them to take the nets to Consett for him, as he had a great bundle to carry himself, and it was his intention to remove from Blanchland to Consett.—By P.C. Philipson: The prisoners would leave his house about five p.m. Bay Bridge, which is at yon side of Blanchland, would be about eight miles from Allansford. He was not acquainted with any of the men except Parker, who was his nephew.—The Chairman: Have you lived at Bay Bridge all your life?—Witness: Yes; but now I am at Kyo.—The Chairman: What did you want with all these nets?—Witness (hesitatingly): Oh, I wanted to keep a bit of netting if I could. (Laughter.)—The Magistrates' Clerk: Are these nets for catching hares or rabbits?—Witness: For rabbits only. (Laughter.)—The Chairman (after examining the nets): Do you mean to insinuate that rabbits cannot get through these holes?—Witness: That is what they are for. (More laughter.)—P.C. Phillipson: How many nets did you give them?—Witness: Ten in all.—The Chairman said the Bench believed the prisoners to be experienced poachers, and were found on this land for an improper purpose. He regretted there were legal obstacles in the way of sentencing the men to undergo the full term of three months imprisonment; but they would have to pay a fine of 40s each and costs. There was not the least doubt but the men were a notorious gang of poachers who had been infesting the neighbourhood of Consett for a long time.—Supt. Oliver: I know for a fact that Walker and Donnolly have gained a livelihood during the past seven or eight months by means of poaching.—Mr Welford (warmly): I must protest against these remarks. It is most unfair. If it is true what the Superintendent says, why have the men not been brought up before?—The Chairman: Simply because they have not been caught in the act.—The penalty and costs amounted to £2 8s for each offender; and the men asked for time to be granted to pay the money?—The Chairman: No; you will have to go for one month hard labour in case of default.—Supt. Oliver: Even if they were allowed time, they would not pay.—The Chairman: They have not been half sufficiently punished.

THE ROBBERY AT BLACKHILL.

Henry Wilson, a young man, was charged (on remand from Consett) with stealing two ducks, of the value of 8s, the property of Joseph Willis, cartman, of Ritson's Road, Blackhill, on Saturday evening last.—The prosecutor repeated the evidence given by him at the Consett Court on Monday, adding that although he valued the ducks at 4s each, one of them was worth more than 10s to him.—P.C. Philipson spoke to proceeding to Ritson's Road, between eight and nine on the evening referred to, and taking the prisoner (who was held by Mr Willis) into custody. On searching the place, he found both the duck and the drake produced, each with their necks twisted. Prisoner informed him that he followed a tall man along Ritson's Road, and he never knew anything until he was felled with a poker. The officer asked Willis how he came to be so far along the road, and his answer was that he was dragged there. On being charged, he did not offer any reply.—(During the scuffle between the prosecutor and the prisoner, the other man, Reuben Savage, succeeded in effecting his escape, and making off in the direction of the quarry, it is surmised, from the indications of spots of blood, that he inadvertently fell into the hole, a distance of at least 30 feet, and being stunned by the shock, he lay there for a considerable period.)—Prisoner now pleaded guilty, adding that he was drunk, and had been in bad company. He promised to make amends in the future.—The Chairman: You are penitent because you have been caught.—Prisoner was committed to gaol for three months, with hard labour.

REVOLTING CRUELTY TO A PIT PONY.

William Mosson, a pitman, now employed at Hutton Henry Colliery, near Castle Eden, was placed in the dock to answer a charge of cruelly ill-treating a pit pony, belonging to the owners of the West Stanley Colliery.—Mr W. H. Oliver (Durham), who prosecuted, explained that the offence was actually committed as far back as the 7th July, 1882, and although the prisoner was summoned at the time, he absconded, and went off to America. A warrant was accordingly issued against him, and on his return to England recently he was apprehended.—A putter called Nicholson testified to seeing the prisoner beat the pony about the head with the pick shaft, and afterwards he struck the animal on the back with the sharp end of the pick, inflicting a serious wound, which eventually resulted in the death of the pony.—Mr Oliver pointed out that the prosecutor only received intimation of the prisoner's arrest that morning, consequently they were unable to produce the Veterinary Surgeon who examined the pony after its death.—The charge was admitted by the prisoner, who pleaded that it was a mere accident. He intended to strike the animal with the shaft, but the pick caught against some object, twisting it sideways, and the sharp end penetrated the skin.—The Magistrates let the defendant off on payment of a penalty of 20s, including costs.

BREACH OF MINES' REGULATION ACT.

Moses Morgan, *John Brown*, *George Reay*, and *James Linden*, miners, were summoned at the instance of Mr J. H. Burn, the owner of West Stanley Colliery, for contravening a number of special rules, duly established and enforced at the above colliery, by setting open a number of ventilating doors, without been authorised to do so by the officials. All the men, except Linden, admitted the offence.—Mr W. H. Oliver, of Durham, who prosecuted, read the rules which had been infringed by the defendants, and explained that in this portion of the mine where the offence was committed there were double ventilating doors about 30 yards apart, and when a man passed through the first door it was necessary that this should be closed before the next door was opened; otherwise if all the doors were open together it would seriously interfere with the working of the pit.—A miner named Stokoe stated that on the 13th inst., when he went into the mine early in the morning, he observed the the doors open and fastened back with stones, to prevent them from closing. He shut all the doors, and complained to a deputy overman.—Thomas Colquohoun, manager, stated that when the men were charged with the offence they all admitted it except Linden. They had no business to prop open the door, but the last man ought to have closed it after he had gone through.—Linden alleged that the man Morgan descended the mine with the first cage, and he only went down in the second cage; consequently when Morgan opened the door and "chucked" it with a stone, those who followed him were not aware that the door had been opened by him.—Morgan said that he fastened the door back to prevent it coming in contact with the tubs, otherwise it might have been damaged.—Mr Oliver stated that the prosecution did not desire to press the case; they did not harbour any vindictive feeling, but merely wished a small penalty to be imposed, to act as a warning to other men.—Defendants were fined 2s 6d each and costs.

DEATH OF "GENTLEMAN" JACKSON.

There died at Leadgate, on Sunday, one of the last—if not the last—of the old race of law clerks belonging to the city of Durham, whose foibles, eccentricities, and singular doings were pretty well known both within and without the palatinate capital. He was a singular compound of good and ill, as his career through life fully proves. He was a fitting representative, and almost counterpart, of Douglas Jerrold's man, who meant to do well, but, somehow or other, always managed to do the contrary. The departed one we allude to was Mr Robert Jackson, son of the late George Jackson, who for many years discharged the duties of groom to the late Mr W. E. Wooler, of South Bailey. He was the eldest son, and was endowed with some of the characteristics of his sire. Robert, or "Bob"—as he was familiarly called by his brethren of the legal profession, and by the people generally—served his apprenticeship at a lawyer's desk, and if a little law, like a little learning, is a dangerous thing, it would have been far better for the young law clerk, if his character had been moulded after a different fashion, as we shall presently show. In the early part of his career, he entered the service of the late much-esteemed Clerk of the Crown—Mr J. W. Hays, consequently he acquired an extensive knowledge of the practice at the Assize Courts. The salaries of law clerks some fifty or sixty years ago were miserably small, but these were somewhat compensated for by the extra work which ever and anon flowed into the law offices of the city. In this respect Jackson possessed singular advantages, and undoubtedly made a good deal of money by his extraneous labour. The late Mr Hays was immedistety connected with the firm of Messrs John and Thomas Griffith, solicitors, Dun Cow Lane, who held many public appointments, and among others the senior partner and father—Mr John—was, as also his son, Deputy-Clerk of the Halmote or Copyhold Courts of the then Bishops of Durham, the lords of the manor whereof are now ten Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Many clerks were fully employed, and through Mr Hays's influence Jackson managed to fill up his spare time, and put something into his pocket. Unfortunately, however, for himself he did not seem to care about treasuring it up against the rainy day, which at last came. He soon began to manifest those peculiarities of character which marked his after-life, and which it is feared, were fostered by well-meaning but over-indulgent parents. He was eminent among his fellows long before he had reached manhood's estate, and homage was done to him as to an Emperor. There was no stinginess or half-heartedness about Robert. Whatever he did was done right royally. Never was man more courted and fawned upon. He never moved without an escort of choice spirits, who praised the cut and fashion of his latest waistcoat, or drank the wines which his money paid for. His liberality and luxurious style of living soon spread far beyond the palatinate capital, and in time "Gentleman" Jackson became as great a celebrity as did Joseph Davison, his employer in after years. Poor Bob's ambition soared—even thus early—above his station in life. The son inherited from the sire a love of out-door sports, into which he entered heart and soul. It was the deceased's frequent boast that he had crossed the country with some of the finest packs therein, with old Ralph Lambton's, the late Mr Wm. Russell's, and other packs of hounds which then hunted the northern division of the county. Jackson worked like a horse from time to time in order to raise the money wherein to hire a steed from some livery-stable-keeper, and have a few days' fox-hunting during the season. The deceased, indeed, in this, as in many other respects, built for himself a sort of *pons asinorum*, which ultimately broke down beneath him, by force of his own weight. He could not control his ambition, and, clad in a green swallow-tailed coat and brass buttons, and his feet in the stirrup, he considered himself on an equal with any knight of the shire or country squire. In his early days Bob took an enthusiastic interest in horticulture, and his allotment in Crossgate produced potatoes and leeks which were the wonder and admiration of his neighbours, and which nowadays would have surprised even the Gilligate Giants themselves. The force of circumstances, however, kept Bob to the desk, and as a vacancy occurred in the office of Messrs Griffith, he entered their employment, and remained with them until about the year 1850, when he entered the service of the late Mr Joseph Davison, upon his succeeding to the clerkship of all the Episcopal Manorial, or Halmote Courts. Never had any man a fairer prospect of success in his earlier days than the deceased; yet he threw the golden opportunities away. It was he who compiled the handy edition of the Lanchester Common Act, printed and published by the proprietor of the *Guardian*. Unquestionably, deceased's experience and knowledge of all matters appertaining to the copyhold rolls was very extensive, and therefore his appointment to the sole charge of Mr Davison's copyhold office gave him an opportunity of working his way into a position of independence; but here again the moral rectitude was wanting, and instead of putting his hand resolutely to the plough, and never looking backward, he trusted too much to his own presumed ability. But it was in matters political and municipal that his abilities found full scope. With a perfect knowledge of all written and unwritten law relating to the civil and political history of the city and county, his services were in constant request, and for many years he figured conspicuously in every contest. Indeed, on one occasion, when the collapse of a candidate for Durham was imminent, and the Liberals were casting about for a successor, Bob offered to place himself in the breach. He was a recognised authority in all sporting matters, organised coursing meetings, and was in his own estimation a crack shot. But the feast was to be succeeded by the proverbial famine. The pinnacle of his greatness had been reached, but the climber had neglected to maintain a firm footing. In other words, our friend soon found himself cast on the rock of adversity, without a single hand to assist him. He faltered, hesitated, and fell. If ever there was a lesson of a shipwrecked life, of wasted opportunities, and fair ability misapplied, it is furnished in the career of this unfortunate man. There are certain events in every man's life which ought in all charity to be kept out of sight and interred with the departed, and so it is with Mr Jackson. In Mr Davison he had the best and most forbearing of employers, who treated his clerks in a manner which merited respect; but after having spent the best part of his life among the copyhold rolls, Jackson's connection was severed once and for all, and notwithstanding the jaunty way in which he was wont to treat misfortune, the blow which fell upon him was terrific. Deserted by the friends of his youth, after a time he withdrew himself to the west country, where he has for the last twelve or fourteen years lived in a little world of his own. Next to a good dinner and the pleasures of this life, he loved the profession of his adoption, in which he frequently of late years figured as a litigant. His success in this respect was varied, and it is feared that the reverses he met with did not sweeten the closing years of his life. Occasionally a sympathising friend who had known him in more prosperous days, accommodated him with a mount, and he was sometimes also indulged with a benefit in the shape of a day's coursing. His subsequent career, both in the city of Durham and in the immediate vicinity of Leadgate and Consett, was chequered and uncertain. Owing to non-employment and the vicissitudes he endured many privations. Few men had better chances of carving their onward way than he; the tide of prosperity turned more than once in his favour, but he always neglected the opportunities presented to him. There was, however, a period in his eventful career when he gave promise of being a useful member of society. For many years, he was a member of the Shakespeare Lodge of the Independent Order of Oddfellows (M.U.) Friendly Society, and passed through all the several grades of an officer therein. At that time, he had a large circle of friends, many of whom rose to high positions in the Corporation, but from causes which it is unnecessary to explain, those who might and would have assisted him in his adversity, and when age crept upon him, were compelled to sever their connection with their friend of former years. Notwithstanding his somewhat litigious disposition, and propensity in habit of involving himself in all manner of vexed questions—legal and otherwise—he was a good-natured and good-hearted fellow, who was never indisposed to do anybody a good turn, as many a humble copyholder resident in the manors of the diocese well knows. In the hey-day of his popularity in the above friendly society, and for services he rendered to his lodge, the brethren thereof presented him with a very handsome silver medal. Robert Jackson's life might very well point a moral and adorn a tale. His long connection with the above office made him well-known far and wide—as well to the members of the legal profession as the general public, who, whilst they pity his many weaknesses of character, will regret the death of "poor Bob"—as he was called—and who, at one portion of his life, rendered yeoman service to the Liberal cause in Durham. His infirmities and troubles increased with his years, and death put an end to his earthly career, at the age of 73 years. The deceased's remains were interred in St. Ives Churchyard, Leadgate, on Wednesday afternoon.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN DIFFICULTY.

ANNEXATION OF BECHUANALAND.

Cape Town, Thursday.

The Goshen freebooters have accepted the conditions of the Cape Ministers, by which Bechuanaland will be annexed to Cape Colony. They have also consented to evacuate Montsios' territory. The Trasvaal Convention is to be carried out, and the rights secured under the protectorate of the Imperial Government will be respected. Pending the ratification of the above settlement the Government of Cape Colony will appoint an Administration.

The *Pembroke Castle*, with 300 volunteers for Bechuanaland, left the Thames yesterday (Thursday) morning. Between 20 and 30 of the irregulars failed to put in an appearance. The officers will embark at Dartmouth to-day (Friday).

THE AFGHAN COMMISSION.

The Afghan Boundary Commission has met with a cordial reception at Herat.

Political Items.—A Cabinet Council was held at Downing Street at noon yesterday (Thursday), Lord Hartington, Sir C. Dilke, and Mr Chamberlain had some conversation with the Premier before the Cabinet met, having arrived early. The council of Conservative leaders sat for two hours, but Lord Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, Duke of Richmond, Lord Carnarvon, and Sir M. Hicks-Beach remained in further consultation. The joint conference of party leaders on redistribution came to the knotty points of the reduction of the number of Irish members and the one member proposal on Wednesday. Difficulty was experienced on these points, and the conference at six p.m. adjourned until yesterday (Thursday).

Newcastle Stones Fair.—The above annual fair was held in Newgate Street on Wednesday. There was a large attendance of dealers, and a good share of business was done. Cart horses sold at from £20 to £40 each, and in exceptional instances higher prices were paid. Ponies averaged from £6 to £12; hack and harness horses, £15 to £35. In the cattle branch, shorthorn cows fetched £20 to £25; half-breds, £11 to £17; lean stock, £7 to £15, and bulls, £8 to about £12. The show of stock was one of the largest seen in the locality and extended from Newgate Street into Percy Street and Blackett Street. For a time a large portion of these thoroughfares was fully occupied, and the usual inconvenience and danger to street traffic was again seen.

Temperance Crusade in Newcastle.—A gentleman connected with the temperance and prohibitive movement in the city has kindly offered to place in the hands of Mr John Howie, agent to the local auxiliary of the United Kingdom Alliance, a sufficient sum of money to purchase 25,000 copies of the diagram issued by the alliance for the purpose of placing one in every house in Newcastle. Mr Howie has accepted the offer, and is making arrangements for dividing the city, so as to be able, with the assistance of a large number of temperance reformers who have offered their services, to carry out the scheme. The diagram shows in coloured columns the expenditure on intoxicating liquors compared with other items of expenditure in the United Kingdom on one side, and the other side are certain facts headed, "How we spend our money."

NEW INDUSTRY AT LEADGATE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NORTH DURHAM STOCKING FACTORY.

[Specially Contributed.]

Very few people in this locality, I suppose, will be aware of the existence in their very midst of a large and extensive establishment for the manufacture of stockings, &c., carried on under the style or title of "The North Durham Stocking Factory." Yet such is the case, and the sole credit for the introduction of the new industry into this neighbourhood must be accorded to the speculative enterprise and energy characteristic of Mr R. W. Shaw, of Villa Real, Leadgate, for his efforts in this direction. The undertaking was organised some twelve months ago, and during that period the scheme has been in operation, the project has been so successful that the proprietor has deemed it expedient to remove from the work-rooms in the vicinity of his shop in Front Street, Leadgate, and to erect a large and commodious factory at the high side of Villa Real, adjacent to the high road. The building in question, which has been occupied little more than a fortnight, was erected by Mr Westgarth, contractor, the joinery work being furnished by Mr Raine, of Blackhill; while Mr Lovatt, of the same place, has done the painting, glazing, &c.; and the plumbing and gas-fitting by Mr Peter Surtees, of Consett; the whole of the work having been executed and completed in a workman-like and highly satisfactory manner. The other afternoon, I visited the factory, and will enlighten the readers of this journal with my experience. The block of erections, although commodious and substantially built, is somewhat unpretentious in appearance, and can be easily described. The factory is divided into four sections; the two principal being of the following dimensions: Large work-room, 36 feet by 24 feet, and 13 feet in height; stock-room, 30 feet by 20 feet, and 13 feet high. The other two rooms comprise an apartment where the factory "hands" partake of their meals, wash themselves, &c., and also contains an improved hot-water apparatus for warming the premises, and supplied from the establishment of Messrs Dinning and Cooke, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The other small room adjoining can be utilised as an office for the manager in which to transact business. In addition, the whole of the buildings are well lighted and fitted with patent Archimedian ventilators, which are regulated by the wind. In this factory employment is found for upwards of fifty females, at ages varying from fifteen to twenty years. In the work-room, may be seen about thirty young girls sitting at the tables, industriously plying either by hand or foot the patent knitting machines, the principles of which are a combination of all the latest improvements, and embodying both English and American recent inventions. The stocking "shapes" are manufactured in long lengths, and subsequently sent out to receive the finishing "touches." Fortunately, or unfortunately—as the case may be—a pair of stockings, cannot be regarded as a "thing of beauty and a joy for ever," and as their durability cannot be guaranteed for any length of time, it is necessary that the supply of these indispensible articles should be equivalent to the demand. It is surprising to see how skilfully these young women can manipulate their instruments; and when 30 of the machines are constantly at work, they can turn out on a daily average (after allowing for stoppages, &c.) 300 pairs of stockings, consisting of all shapes, sizes, and descriptions. About half-a-dozen of the hands are busily engaged in winding the "skeins" of wool on rollers, by the aid of machines worked by treadles, so as to be in readiness for the operatives of the knitting machines. Passing into the stock room, not only is there disclosed to the eye of the visitor an exceedingly large quantity of wools, embraceing Scotch and Berlin of all the shades of the rainbow; but there is moreover an extensive and varied assortment of stockings packed up, and ready for dispatching to any part of the country. The material is procured from all parts of the globe, three qualities of black wools being kept in stock; and various qualities of other colours. The wools vary in thickness from 2-ply to 6 and even 7-ply; some of the qualities being almost as fine as silk. The stockings appear to be beautifully and handsomely finished, and would grace the foot of the daintiest lady of fashion or the pedal extremities of a maid-of-all-work; whilst the larger sizes and a more durable sort will suit the artisan and working-men. Seeing that Mr Shaw has developed a thriving industry in the immediate neighbourhood, which finds employment for at least 50 persons, I wish him every prosperity in his undertaking.

PERFORMANCE OF A SACRED CANTATA AT LEADGATE.

On Monday evening, there was given by the members of the Leadgate Wesleyan Choir, in their neat and elegant place of worship at that village, a musical representation of the beautiful cantata, entitled "The Captive Maid of Israel," the proceeds of the entertainment being in aid of a most praiseworthy object—the chapel trust funds. A large and influential company responded to the invitation, the structure being tolerably well filled. This choir, which comprises about 30 of the leading singers in Leadgate, is one of the most efficient and best-trained in this district, and whatever the enterprise they take in hand, their efforts as a rule far surpass those of any other body of musicians in the immediate locality—a circumstance which redounds favourably upon the painstaking care and energy displayed by their director, Mr G. Hedley. The soloists on this occasion were Mrs Stokoe, Miss Wilson, Miss Whitfield, Miss Power, and Mrs Polly Power; Mr Geo. Hedley, Mr J. Bell, Mr R. Bell, and Mr G Goulden; organist, Mr J. W. Hedley; and conductor, Mr Geo. Hedley. As we forestalled last week, a rare musical treat was in readiness for those who availed themselves of the opportunity of listening to one of the sweetest compositions of a popular musician, and those who attended must have returned home highly delighted with their evening's experience.

The proceedings were inaugurated by the choir and company joining in singing Hymn No. 225 (Wesley's), "Praise ye the Lord," which was succeeded by a short and appropriate prayer offered by M. E. B. Forster, of Leadgate, who ably presided over the gathering.

The Chairman, introducing the subject, said the piece to be performed that evening was descriptive of the narrative which they would find recorded in the fifth chapter of II. Kings, in reference to the little Israelitish captive maid, who was stolen out of her native land of Israel, and allured into the land of Syria, where she was detained a captive. The cantata indicates the great and glorious work accomplished by this little maid during her captivity in that distant land; and although she was away from her home, her parents, and her friends, she did not forget her God, like many people at the present day, who do so even if they but remove from one place to another. And wonderful was the result of the news the little maid spread throughout the land of Syria. (Applause.) The Chairman also apologised for the absence (through illness) of Mr P. Hedley, who had to take a prominent part in that evening's proceedings, but Mr G. Goulden had consented to act in his stead.

The first part of the cantata opened with the instrumental march, which was executed in a masterly style by Mr Hedley, and received a well-merited outburst of applause. The choir followed with the chorus, "O! praise the Lord," which was exceedingly well sung; and "Through Jordan's Vale," a piece that called into requisition all the expression and force that could be commanded. Messrs G. Hedley (bass) and J. Bell (tenor) contributed, in admirable style, the sweet solos in "Naaman," but as neither of the artistes possess strong voices, their notes, at least to the occupants of the pews at the far end of the chapel, were overpowered by the organ accompaniment—a feature that can easily be remedied in future. "I will give thanks," is a spirited and enchanting chorus, and the choir acquitted themselves with the utmost credit in the rendition of this piece. The rich, contralto voice of Mrs Stokoe was heard to the best advantage in the charming solo, "The captive's prayer," and the lady sustained her part exceedingly well. The pathetic strain, "Syria's Lament," by the female voices only, was sung with much pathos and expression, and was duly appreciated by the audience. To Mrs Stokoe and Miss Wilson (contralto) was allotted the duet, "The Balm of Gilead;" and it is needless to state that their efforts were greeted with the utmost enthusiasm. The chorus, "Comfort to Syria," was given with thrilling effect; the solos therein being decidedly well treated by Mrs Stokoe and Mr Golden. The next piece, "The Syrian's march," was most appropriately confined to men's voices; while the solo, "The herald," was proffered with much acceptance by Mr R. Bartle, a gentleman who, when he regains a little more confidence in himself, will prove to be a capital tenor singer. "In grief the King," a quartette, by Misses Whitfield and Power and Messrs Bell and Goulden, brought the first portion of the programme to a close.

During the ensuing interval, a hymn was sung by the congregation, and Mr G. Hedley also gave the solo, "Rocked in the cradle of the deep." Part II. was as follows: Air, "Naaman beheaded," choir; chorus, "Sing, O! heavens," choir; solos, "Thou did'st cleanse the leper," Miss Whitfield and Mr Goulden; duet and chorus, "Our voices now we raise;" solo, "Leaving all to Jesus," Miss Polly Power; solo, "The captives' evening prayer," Miss Whitfield; and chorus, "Before Jehovah's awful throne," choir. The whole of these selections were faultlessly rendered. Considering that this is Mr G. Hedley's *debut* at conducting, the baton was dexterously handled by him, and it is to be hoped that this gentleman will frequently occupy that position in the time to come. The instrumental performances of Mr Hedley were all that could be desired.

Votes of thanks having been passed to the Chairman, the choir, leader, and organist, the proceedings were brought to a successful termination.

CONCERT AT BURNOPFIELD.

The quiet little village of Burnopfield was all alive on Monday night, when the members of the Cricket Club held a grand fashionable evening concert in the National School-room, at which all the *elite* of the district were present. The room was tastefully decorated with ferns and evergreens by the members of the club, and presented a very nice appearance. The platform especially looked remarkably well, the red cloth at the back being surmounted with ferns, &c., while on the front, some beautiful chrysanthemums (kindly supplied by Miss Watson) gave quite a finished appearance to it.

The doors were opened at seven o'clock, but before that time, quite a crowd had gathered round them, and the room was soon filled. Punctually at 7·30 Messrs Walker, Mace, Keeney, and Rowley ascended the platform, and opened the concert with a part song, "Come away, come away," which was exceedingly well done; indeed the four part-songs sung by this party were all well rendered, especially "The Franklyn's dogge," which kept the audience laughing. The Rev C. E. Couchman was also very good with his two songs, "The clown's song" and "London bridge." Miss Thompson gave with great taste "Terance's farewell to Kathleen." She was also very nice in "Good bye," and receiving an *encore* she sang "Killarney." Mr Fred Mace then sang with his clear tenor voice "The woodpecker," which the audience fully appreciated by demanding an *encore*. The Misses Featherstonhaugh, of Edmondbyers Vicarage, then gave "In the dusk of the twilight," with courage and energy, which was re-demanded. "Liberty Hall," and "Our Jack's come home to-day," by Mr Newman were both well done, and fully appreciated, he having to return each time. Miss Gorton, who was rather nervous at first, sang the "Old lock," but gaining more confidence as she proceeded, she also won the approbation of her audience. She also sang very sweetly "Lord Mayor Whittington," for which she got an *encore*. The general favourite (Mr J. Lax) then gave "The fearless De Courcey" with fire and energy, and when he recited Tennyson's "Northern farmer," he completely carried the audience with him, and being brought back he gave the "Charge of the Light Brigade." Miss Featherstonhaugh sang very well the beautiful, though plaintive song, "Auld Robin Gray," and received an *encore*, and Miss B. Featherstonhaugh also received an *encore* for her song "Surely," to which she kindly responded. The trio "The hawthorn in the glade" by Miss Thompson, and Messrs Mace and Rowley, was admirable rendered. This most enjoyable concert was brought to a close by singing the National Anthem. The performers were afterwards entertained by Mr Watson, the president of the club, who with Miss Watson have spared no pains to make the concert a success; and we hope it will very materially add to the finances of the club.

Hymns for Sunday School Anniversaries, &c., printed on the shortest notice, and at the *cheapest* rate, by Robert Jackson, Consett.

The new Marquess of Londonderry descended Seaham pit in pit clothes on Monday afternoon, and visited the scene of the explosion.

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Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Templetown.—At Dover House, on the 26th inst, the wife of Mr. Jas. Hardy, of a son.

Darlington.—Shildon Street, North Road, 19th inst., the wife of Mr Moore Marshall, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Register Office, Lanchester.—18th inst., Mr W. Howe, Crookhall, to Miss Margery Pescod, Consett

London.—At the Church of St. Augustine, 20th inst., Mr C. H. Walker, to Miss Josephine Dickinson, youngest daughter of the late Mr R. Dickinson, of Shotley House.

Hamsterls.—At St. John's Church, 25th inst., by the Rev. J. Dent, Thomas Scott, New Cornsay, son of Mr John Scott, carpenter, to Jane Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr Mark Armstrong, farmer, Hamsteels Hall.

Halstead, Essex.—13th inst., at St. Andrew's, by Rev J. G. Brewster, Rector of Stratford St. Mary (brother of the bride), assisted by Rev C. Green, St. Paul's, Beckenham (brother of the bridegroom), and Rev D. Inglis, Halstead, Mr William Green, of Thornelly House, Lintz Green, to Miss Edith Jane, youngest daughter of Mr J. Brewster, J.P., of Ashford Lodge, Halstead.

DEATHS.

Consett.—17, Trafalgar Street, on the 26th inst., aged 65 years, Jane Hamilton. To be interred at Benfieldside Cemetery, on Sunday afternoon, at Two o'clock. Friends please accept this intimation.

Leadgate.—133, Green Street, 23rd inst., in his 73rd year, Robert Jackson, clerk, formerly of the city of Durham.

Died, at the age of 83 years, Edward Shotton, late of Billingside. Interment at St. Ives on Sunday, 30th inst., at Three p.m. Friends accept this the only intimation.

Stanley.—23rd inst., aged 43, Elizabeth, beloved wife of Richard Whitehead, and daughter of the late Mary Allison, of Consett.

Edinburgh.—4, Bright's Crescent, on the 22nd inst., aged 22, Lizzie, the eldest surviving and beloved daughter of Michael and Ann Patterson.

Whittonstall.—24th inst., aged 71, Joseph Green.

Blaydon-on-Tyne.—Hedgefield Lodge, 22nd inst., aged 72, William Watson, late of Howdon-on-Tyne. 1, James Street, 23rd inst., aged 25, James Gallagher.

Pelton Fell.—26th inst., aged 44, Robert Moffatt.

Waterhouses.—25th inst., aged 52, Hannah, wife of Mr John Tattets, miner.

Robert Beall, MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR IN MARBLE, GRANITE AND STONE, HIGH LEVEL WORKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. Special Designs and Estimates on application. Inscriptions Cut in Town and Country. 510c

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