The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 842. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14TH, 1876. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY,
WATCHMAKER, EBCHESTER.

J. BATES
HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, UNDERTAKER, HARDWAREMAN,
HARVEY STREET, CONSETT. 6758

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. 660a

NOTICE.

ANY Person or Persons found TRESPASSING or KILLING GAME upon Derwent Grange Farm, near Castleside, will be Prosecuted according to Law.
By order,
372g WILLIAM R. DICKINSON.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

E. BROOKS,
59, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF STOCK FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.
Splendid FELT HATS at 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. 850g

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

E. FARNSWORTH,
Wholesale and Retail
FRUIT AND POTATO MERCHANT,
NEWMARKET AND VICTORIA STREETS,
CONSETT,

HAS always on hand an excellent supply of FRUIT in season. Fresh BUTTER and EGGS and CHEESE of excellent quality. Fresh RABBITS daily. Licensed Dealer in TOBACCO and GAME
Garden Seeds and Flower Seeds.

GEORGE WARD,
CARTWRIGHT, JOINER, AND UNDERTAKER,
KNITSLEY LANE, CONSETT,
(Adjoining Mr. Glendinning's, Blacksmith,)
AND MEDOMSLEY,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has recently commenced Business at Consett, as above, and hopes, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit public support. Orders received at either of his establishments, will meet with prompt attention. 244g

MAIN AND ROBINSON,
MILLWRIGHTS AND ENGINEERS,
GIBSON STREET, CONSETT,

BEG to announce that they have commenced business as above, where they are prepared to execute all Mill Work, together with the Manufacture of Crushing Machines and Circular and Endless Saws, Thrashing Machines, Reaping Machines, together with every description of Agricultural Implements. All orders promptly attended to. 6874

LADIES' SCHOOL, WEAR TERRACE, BISHOP AUCKLAND.

PRINCIPAL:—MRS. CLEMINSON.

SEVERAL of the Pupils have passed the Local Examinations of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham. The result of this year's examinations—Six passed the various English subjects, one in first-class honours; five passed in French, four University Prizes gained; and four passed South Kensington Science and Art Department, one Prize gained. 180h

IMPROVED CONCRETE FLOORING.

JOHN DOVE & CO.,
35, CLOSE, NEWCASTLE.

BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and others supplied with any quantity of PORTLAND and other CEMENTS, PLASTER, HAIR, LATHS, LATH TACKS, &c.
CONCRETE FLOORING executed in all its Branches.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that any Person or Persons entering into the occupation of any House, Shop, or other Building, to which Gas has been supplied to the previous occupant, upon such entry must first obtain the consent of the Secretary of the Company before consuming the Gas supplied by the said Company. In default therefore, upon proof of the use of the Gas, without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Person will be Prosecuted as the Law directs. The Secretary can be seen daily at the Company's Office, Shotley Bridge, to whom all applications must be made.
By order of the Directors,
M. RICHLEY, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870. 24

NOTED FOR GENUINE ARTICLES.

JOHN MADDISON,
GROCER, PROVISION DEALER AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
DIPTON,

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Dipton and surrounding district for the liberal support accorded to him during the many years he has been in business, and begs to intimate that he has now on hand
SPIRITS OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
Which he purposes to dispose of at the following moderate rates:—
Fine Gin (superior quallity)........2s. 6d. per bot
Real Irish Whisky ....2s. 6d. and 3s. "
Fine Scotch Whisky..2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. "
Superior Rum..........2s. 3d. and 2s 6d. "
Excellent Brandy, 3s. 6d., and the very best quality ....4s. 6d. "
☞ A trial is respectfully solicited.

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

THIS elegant and renowned Preparation of genuine QUININE stands unsurpassed for Purity Strength, and Flavour, and is universally approved by the Medical Profession. It is the best, safest, and most agreeable Remedy known for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, Tic or Neuralgia, Ague, Debility, Spasms, and all derangements of the Stomach.
The genuine is manufactured only by JOE TODD, Chemist, Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government Stamp. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, and Wine Merchants. Ask for and have only
TODD'S QUININE WINE.
Agents—W. Aynsley, Grocer, Middle Street, and D. Imrie, Chemist, Front Street, Consett; J. A. Curry, Grocer, Dipton; T. J. Muse, Castleside; and Joseph Robinson, Chemist, Stanley.

Business Announcements.

JOSEPH OLEY,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
10, WOOD STREET,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE. 228c

T. SKELTON,
WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,
4, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

ALL kinds of Watches and Clocks Cleaned and Repaired on the Shortest Notice, and Warranted for Twelve Months.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery of all kinds kept in Stock or made to order. Watch Glasses and Keys fitted. Jewellery of all kinds repaired.
WEDDING RINGS.
☞ Note the Address:—
4, FRONT STREET, CONSETT. 204h

THIRD YEAR OF ATTENDANCE AT CONSETT.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MR. R. L. MARKHAM, DENTIST, attends at DR. SAVAGE'S SURGERY, MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, from Eleven a.m. till Three p.m., where Persons who have been imposed upon by Unskilled Pretenders to Dentistry may have their ARTIFICIAL TEETH REMODLED and made to Fit the Mouth, thus ensuring true comfort and mastication.
Single Tooth from 5s. to 10s.; Sets from £2 10s. to £12.
Established at 40, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, A.D. 1832. 586g

NEW MUSIC WAREHOUSE.

THOMAS WOODS,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF ALL KINDS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
22, COLLINGWOOD STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

PIANOS, Harmoniums, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Drums, and all Instruments in the Music Trade.
Depot for Messrs. T. BESSON and Co.'s celebrated Instruments and all kinds of Appurtenances.
Bands supplied with Instruments and all Requisites in any quantity, and on special terms of payment.
Pianos, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., Tuned and Repaired. Brass Instruments Repaired and Regulated on the premises. 552g

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

GEORGE HOBSON

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

Try G. H.'s CRUSHED OATS and BEANS for Horses.
Try G. H.'s CRUSHED MIXED HORSE FEED.
Try G. H.'s MIXED COW FEED.
Try G. H.'s MIXED PIG FEED.
Pure BARLEY MEAL, PEA MEAL, INDIAN MEAL, and every other Article in the Trade on the most reasonable terms.

HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS
(Warehouse, Catchgate),
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.
ESTABLISHED, 1817. 238g

THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT with the AWARDED ROADS, QUARRIES, WELLS, WATERING PLACES, &c., set out by the Commissioners by their Award, dated 13th June, 1871; also a note of the various
CUSTOMS OF THE COPYHOLD OF MANORS
OF THE SEE OF DURHAM.
Edited and Compiled by ROBERT JACKSON, for upwards of thirty years Managing Clerk in the Copyhold Office, Durham, and late Bailiff of the Manor.
The whole of the remaining copies of this useful work, which was published at 3s. 6d., having been purchased by ROBERT JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett, he has determined to reduce the price to *Three Shillings* per copy (post free) in order to effect a speedy clearance.
Also on hand a few copies (being an exact facsimile) of the *Original* LANCHESTER COMMON ACT, recently published by Mr. JOHN CALVERT, at the reduced price of *Two Shillings* (post free).
☞ Every owner or occupier of property within the boundary of Lanchester Common should possess a copy of either of these editions.
Mr. JACKSON will be glad to forward copies of either of these editions by return of Post. For which Halfpenny Postage Stamps or Post-Office Orders made payable to ROBERT JACKSON, Consett, must be received.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND THE CITY OF LONDON.—His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia has conferred on Mr. J. W. Benson the appointment of Goldsmith to the Imperial Court, in appreciation of Mr. Benson's artistic production of the Golden Casket presented to the Emperor by the Corporation of the City of London.

J. W. BENSON. To the Queen and Royal Family.
To H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (special appointment).
Inventor and maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all great races are timed. Prize Medals: London, Dublin, and Paris.
Steam Factory and City Show Rooms:
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

J. W. BENSON invites attention to the unequalled advantages which he is enabled to offer to purchasers by the use of steam power and the employment of a large staff of skilled English and foreign workmen. The highly satisfactory performance of his Watches and Clocks is recognised as an established fact by the Press; whilst the rapidly augmenting demand, both at home and abroad, affords satisfactory evidence of increasing appreciation by the public. The prices charged, in every instance, are the lowest compatible with sound workmanship and high finish.
NOVELTY.—English Clocks, far superior to foreign, designed by English artistes, manufactured on the premises, and to be obtained only at the above establishments. Clock Cases made to harmonise with the architecture of mansions, country houses, &c., and with their furniture.
CLOCKS.—1 to 1,000 Guineas. Carriage, Church, House, Presentation, Office, and Shop.
WATCHES.—From 2 to 200 Guineas. Chronographs, Chronometers, Keyless, Levers, Presentation, Repeaters, Railway Guards, Sailors, Soldiers, and Workmen's Watches (of extra strength).
JEWELLERY.—Special Novelties for Presents. New designs at moderate prices. Bronzes, &c.
PLATE.—Household, Presentation, Prize, and Regimental (designs and estimates furnished), &c.
Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen.
Old Jewellery, Silver, and Watches exchanged.
Watches sent free to all parts of the country.
Merchants and Shippers supplied.
The new Pamphlets on Turret and Church Clocks (with testimonials), Watches and Clocks, Jewellery and Plate (profusely illustrated), sent post free, each for two stamps.
J. W. Benson's New Work, "Time and Time-Tellers, published by Hardwicke, Piccadilly. Plain, 2s. 6d.; Gilt, 3s.
CAUTION.—The Public are cautioned against misrepresentations and attempts to sell Spurious Imitations. 603g

Business Announcements.

THE SECRET OF OUR SUCCESS.

THE people who don't use our Indian Tea, wonder at our success and even doubt the extent of our transactions. The people who use it, cease to wonder as soon as they sip the first draught of this life-sustaining cup of pleasure. We would have been surprised had the people not appreciated this, our great effort, to secure for them the greatest luxury in the world. Years ago, when Indian Tea was little known and its cultivation little understood, we discovered in the Native Tea Plant of India a great future for the Tea Trade in that Empire. At first, the Growers were cautious and slow. Year after year New Parcels were shown in our Markets, which were readily bought by those who could appreciate real worth. At that time the supply was so limited that we could not offer this Tea alone; we, therefore, commenced by mixing Indian and China Tea together. Demand set in—English enterprise and capital stepped forward to aid the new country and opened fresh Tea Gardens. The sharpest competiton existed amongst the new Growers, their great ambition being to produce the finest quality. This healthy competition has secured a supply of the finest Tea in the world. (We write this advisedly after 30 years' experience as Dealers in Tea.) To support the views of the Growers, we resolved to sell the finest quality only and no other. This we fixed at 4s. per lb., a high price we admit. We had confidence in our judgment and faith in the public. You will think we trusted confidently when we inform you that last year we sold 136,337 lbs. of Tea. We believe, we are now doing the largest Indian Tea Trade in England. We are now in direct communication with the Indian Tea Growers. Years of careful observation have made us acquainted with most of the Tea Gardens under cultivation on the hills or in the valleys of India. The extent of our sales has made it to the interest of Growers and Importers to forward us samples under offer of the finest Teas, as soon as they arrive in England. These advantages are not lost sight of by us. After we have written all this about the development of our Trade, we must now answer the question as to the secret of our success. We answer, it has taken us many years of careful study to learn the peculiar character of the produce of every Tea Garden, and, what is more, we are still learning. This knowledge helps us to combine in our present 4s. Indian Tea, the produce of 17 Tea Plantations, each having a distinct character. This combination only known to ourselves, is the Tea that charms and makes the evening meal an hour of pleasure to thousands of the tea-drinking public. We should like you to set aside your prejudice and test the correctness of our judgment as to the strength, lasting power, and economy of Indian Tea.

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT, 33, GRAINGER STREET, } NEWCASTLE.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 33, SANDHILL, }
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 32, MOSLEY STREET, }
SUNDERLAND BRANCH, CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET. 644

£20 REWARD.

WHEREAS some Evil-disposed Person or Persons have maliciously circulated Reports affecting my Character as a Tradesman, this is to give Notice that the above Reward will be paid to any Person who will give such evidence as will lead to the Conviction of such Person or Persons.

WILLIAM AYNSLEY,
Tea Dealer and Provision Merchant,
3, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.
October 10th, 1876. 246h

W & A GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS—The undermentioned WINES & SPIRITS, bottled by W & A GILBEY, and bearing their Seals and Labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at Head Establishments.
From W & A GILBEY'S List of 200 varieties two descriptions of each class of WINES and SPIRITS are quoted below, one on account of its moderate price, and the second for its fine quality combined with greater age

AGENT—
Wm. AYNSLEY, *Grocer*, CONSETT & LEADGATE

WINES

	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle 1A PORT *from Portugal* A good-bodied Wine with excellent flavor, well matured. 4 years old at time of bottling	1/9	21/
Castle B PORT *from Portugal* A fine full-flavored fruity Wine, well matured. 8 years old at time of bottling	2/4	28/
Castle 1 SPANISH PORT A fruity Wine of good body, from the north-east of Spain. 2 years old at time of bottling	1/3	15/
Castle 2 SPANISH PORT The finest Red Wine produced in the north-east of Spain. 5 years old at time of bottling	1/9	21/
Castle 1A *Pale* SHERRY *from Spain* A pure Spanish Sherry suitable for Luncheon or Dinner. 3 years old at time of bottling	1/6	18/
Castle C *Pale* SHERRY *from Spain* A good type of nutty Spanish Sherry, moderately dry. 6 years old at time of bottling	2/4	28/
Castle VP *Pale* MARSALA *from Sicily* A delicate flavored Luncheon or Dinner Wine 3 years old at time of bottling	1/4	16/
Castle C *Pale* MARSALA *from Sicily* The finest dry and delicate Wine produced in Sicily. 7 years old at time of bottling	1/8	20/
Castle A CLARET *from France* A pure sound Medoc Wine; an excellent beverage at all meals. Upwards of a year in bottle	1/	12/
Castle C CLARET *from France* A fine-flavored and well-matured Medoc Wine, possessing bottle character	1/6	18/
Castle SAUMUR *Silver Foil* A Sparkling dry Champagne, with fine flavor and delicacy — Quarts	2/1	25/
— Pints	1/6	16/6
Castle SAUMUR *Gold Foil* A Sparkling dry Champagne, with fine flavor, great delicacy and age — Quarts	2/6	30/
— Pints	1/8	17/

SPIRITS

	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle UP GIN Distilled from the best unmalted Corn, and highly rectified at our own Distillery. 33 per cent. under proof	2/	24/
Castle PROOF GIN Distilled from the best unmalted Corn, and highly rectified at our own Distillery. Strength, proof	2/10	34/
Castle UP IRISH WHISKEY Distilled from fine Malt, and matured in our own Bonded Stores. 33 per cent. under pf.	2/3	27/
Castle DO IRISH WHISKEY The finest old Dublin Whiskey, matured in our own Bonded Stores. Strength, proof	3/3	39/
Castle UP SCOTCH WHISKEY Distilled from fine Malt, and matured in our own Bonded Stores. 33 per cent. under pf.	2/3	27/
Castle SO SCOTCH WHISKEY The finest old Scotch Whiskey, matured in our own Bonded Stores. Strength, proof	3/3	39/
Castle UP BRANDY Possessing the wholesome qualities and much of the fine flavor of Cognac. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle PROOF BRANDY Possessing the wholesome qualities and much of the fine flavor of Cognac. Strength, proof	3/	36/
Castle D COGNAC An excellent Brandy of fine flavor, from the Champagne districts of Cognac. 33 per cent. under pf.	3/	36/
Castle FO COGNAC The finest Champagne Brandy, well matured by great age Strength, proof	4/9	57/
Castle UP JAMAICA RUM A well-matured Jamaica Rum, and of a soft mellow flavor. Strength, 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle JO JAMAICA RUM The finest Jamaica Rum, well matured by great age. Strength, proof	3/3	39/

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES AT REDUCED PRICES

		Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle 1 CHAMPAGNE A pure Sparkling Wine for ordinary use, from the Champagne district	Quarts	2/2	26/
	Pints	1/3	15/
Castle 2 CHAMPAGNE A class of Champagne usually sold under special brands and at high prices	Quarts	3/6	42/
	Pints	1/11	23/

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

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

ANY Person found Trespassing in pursuit of Game, gathering Mushrooms, Brambles, &c., on Middle Heads, Oliverford, Middles, Knitsley Grange, Allen Heads Lyerdean, Rowley, Dean Houl, and Healeyfield Farms will be Prosecuted as the Law directs.
July, 1875. 7132

MRS. I. ELSDON,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to her Friends and the Public that she has commenced business as GENERAL PROVISION DEALER, in VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT, and has always on hand HOME-MADE BREAD, TEA CAKES, &c.
SOUP and BROTH ready every day.
TEA, COFFEE, and other Refreshments provided on the shortest notice. 177g

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
91 & 93, BLACKETT STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

JAMES JOHNSON, Family Grocer and Tea Dealer. Teas, Coffees, and Spices of the Choicest quality. Good Useful Teas from 2s. per pound. Coffees, 1s. per pound. Household Soaps from 3d. per pound. All kinds of Drysaltery Goods cheap and of the best quality. Hotels and families supplied at wholesale prices.
TERMS—CASH. 879a

WILLIAM HALL,
MACHINE AGENT, DIPTON.

EUROPEAN, HOWE'S, BELGRAVIA, TAYLOR'S, or any other SEWING MACHINE in the Trade; also KNITTING MACHINES.
WASHING MACHINES, MANGLING MACHINES. WRINGING MACHINES, and SAUSAGE MACHINES.
Any of these Machines on Hire; the Hire to go as Payment.
Sewing Machines Cleaned, Adjusted, Repaired, or Exchanged.
☞ Instruction Free by an Experienced Machinist.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM KNOX

HAS much pleasure in announcing that he has entered upon his NEW PREMISES, at MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, where he intends carrying on Business as HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, &c. and trusts, by strict attention thereto and keeping a staff of good Workmen, to merit a share of Public support.
N.B.—Estimates given for general Repairs, Shop Fronts, &c. 617

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE
VILLA AND OTHER BUILDING SITES
FOR SALE,
IN LARGE OR SMALL PLOTS,
ON THE BENFIELDSIDE ESTATE.

APPLY TO
WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, VALUER, SURVEYOR
AND COMMISSION AGENT,
BLACKHILL,
178g CO. DURHAM.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

BEFORE YOU FURNISH,
GO TO
WILLIAM WILKINSON'S
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, AT CATCHGATE.

THE Largest and Cheapest Stock of HOUSE FURNISHINGS in the District always on hand.
Well-seasoned Household Furniture; Brass and Iron Bedsteads, in great variety, from 14s. 6d. upwards; Flocks, Feathers, and Rabbit Down; Ready-made Ticks; Paraffin Lamps, from the best makers; and Paraffin Oil.
Agent for the Home Washing and Mangling Machines and Hardy and Bury's Patent Picks.
Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and other Musical Instruments; also, Clocks, Watches, and Jewellery at wholesale and retail prices.
☞ ADDRESS:—
CATCHGATE, OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL.

Business Announcements.

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

JOSEPH HOWARD,
SHARE AND MONEY BROKER, INSURANCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT
BLACKHILL, CO. DURHAM.
MONEY advanced upon approved security. 367g

R. GRAY AND SON,
OXHILL,
HORSE SHOERS AND GENERAL SMITHS.

STEEL PICKS LAID, DRILLING GEAR LAID AND REPAIRED. 983g

P. OSBORNE,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
FRONT STREET,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
☞ Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 227

JOHNSON ROBSON,
PAINTER, GLAZIER, PAPER-HANGER, &c.,
40, DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PAPER HANGINGS. 6919

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Quality and Construction unsurpassed, fixed with every recent improvement in Gold, Silver, Coralite, and all pure material known to the profession. Mineral Teeth from 5s. each. Scaling, Stopping, &c. Children's Teeth regulated, and every other operation in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.—DE LACY, Dentist, 57, Grainger Street, Newcastle.

PERFECTION IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH AND PAINLESS DENTISTRY AT MODERATE CHARGES.

MR. T. F. WATSON, DENTIST,
36, CLAYTON STREET (Corner of Newgate Street), NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

RESPECTFULLY calls attention to the Superiority of his Rugosite Suction Palate and Dental Coral.
☞ TEETH STOPPED OR EXTRACTED. 55h

JAMES PALLISER,
FAMILY GROCER, PROVISION MERCHANT, AND COMMISSION AGENT,
AND 6, FOUNDRY ROW, BLACKHILL.

Agent for the Royal Life and Fire Assurance Company and the Union Permanent Building Society. Meeting night, on Monday Evening, Oct. 16th, 1876.
Agent for the Sale of Pianofortes and Harmoniums.

IMPORTANT TO PARTIES FURNISHING.

A. RICHARDSON,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,

WHO is leaving this Neighbourhood, is now SELLING OFF for Twenty-one Days, at 25 per Cent. below Cost Price, the remainder of his Stock of Furniture, Iron Bedsteads, Cocoa Matting, Hardware, &c. 114h

JOHN STREET AND PITT STREET
ALE AND SPIRIT STORES,
CONSETT.

SPARKLING EDINBURGH & BURTON ALES
(Family Casks, 9, 12, and 18 Gallons).
A FINE SELECTION OF SPIRITS.
DUNVILLE & CO.'S WHISKEY,
3s. per Bottle, or 35s. per Dozen.
653g
H. NICHOLSON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

FOR CLOVER, GRASS, and TURNIP SEEDS of every description, including HOBSON'S Celebrated MIXTURES for PERMANENT PASTURE, which have been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturists of the County, apply to
GEORGE HOBSON,
MILLER, SEEDSMAN, &c.,
HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS.
WAREHOUSE:—CATCHGATE, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.
ESTABLISHED 1817. 716g

JOHN DAWSON,
PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public of Consett and surrounding district, for the patronage already accorded to him, and begs to intimate that he has now
REMOVED
To more commodious premises,
No. 7, SHAKSPEARE STREET,
(below the Town Hall)
CONSETT,
Where he has always on hand a large assortment of Chandeliers, Water Closets, Spouting and Gas Fittings.

JOHN SIMPSON,
CABINETMAKER,
ANNFIELD PLAIN,

BEGS most respectfully to inform the Public that he has a quantity of well-seasoned HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE to dispose of. Parties furnishing will be favourably dealt with. No reasonable offer refused. The Trade supplied.
Address—
CORNER SHOP,
FRONT STREET. 132h

R. C. WHINFIELD,
4, DERWENT PLACE
(Within Two Minutes' Walk of Central Station and Facing the Sheep Market),
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

DIARRHŒA Mixture, Tonic Drops and Pills for Nervousness and Indigestion, Specific Oil and Eclectic Liniment, Drawing and Healing Salve for Dry and Wet Scurvy, Cough Drops, Breast Ointment, Certain Cure for Asthma and Bronchitis, and Miraculous Mixture for Gravel.
The above to be had of Messrs. TAYLOR, GIBSON, and Co., Druggists, Bigg Market, Newcastle; CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Consett; Mr. HENRY POSTER, Stationer, Leadgate; Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, Grocer, Tow Law; Mrs. MYERS, Grocer, Cornsay; and Mr. WM. DAVISON, Castleside. 375a

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. 6735

THE GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, OCT. 14, 1876.

THE PAN-SCLAVIC AGITATION.

It is unfortunate that Lord Beaconsfield has carried down into his old days so much of the affected and mystical style of "Tancred" and "Coningsby." The result is that even when he is speaking words of sober sense he is supposed to be trifling with us, and when most serious leaves the impression that he is only performing some feat of literary legerdemain. In his recent Aylesbury speech, for instance, he excited a smile by his allusion to secret societies, and the world laughed when he described the Russian occupation of Servia as emanatingf rom some Pan-Sclavonic Committee sitting in Moscow. If Mr Cross or Sir Stafford Northcote had mentioned this fact, they would have done so in such a business-like way that the statement would have received the attention it deserved. Even those who think as we do, that there are causes besides Russian intrigue for this outbreak of insurrection in Turkey, would have admitted that there was something in it. We should not have regarded it as a leaf torn out of "Lothair"—some stray fancies from the prolific pen that wrote "Lothair" as a political squib to aid in the no-Popery scale which cost Mr Gladstone his Lancashire election in 1870. But the shepherd boy who cried "Wolf!" too often spoke truth at least once, and this alarm at Pan-Sclavonic propagandism is not so absurd as we at first supposed it, if the well-informed Berlin correspondent of the *Times* is correct in his report of last Saturday, which we have no reason to doubt. In a column entitled "Russia on the Balkan," he describes an ethrological gathering in St. Petersburg as far back as 1867 in which the most extravagant theories of the reunion of the scattered branches of the Sclavonic family were propounded as the political problem of the future. It was the year after Sadowa Van-Teutonism from a dream of the Professional mind of Germany had become a waking reality. Austria, the standing enemy to the nationality principle, had been twice crushed—in Italy after Solferino, and in Germany after Sadowa. Under these circumstances the Pan-Sclavonic idea did not seem such an absurdity. It is true that a Serb is unintelligible to a Czeck and a Czeck to a Russian, and the dialects differ far more than High Dutch and Low Dutch. But as the Swede learns German in a few months so the Servian acquires Russian without an effort: as the Dutchman can have no difficulty in gaining access to Danish literature so the path of the Slovak towards Slovenian cannot be thorny. The answer to this ethnological extravagance of Pan-Sclavism is, that a similar agglomeration of Pan-Teutonism would imply a confederacy of Germany, England, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, and large parts of Austria, not to speak of Finland and the Baltic provinces of Russia. The nationality principle would thus be a two-edged sword and Russia herself, which played with this edged tool at the expense of her neighbours—Turkey and Austria, would find that she only cut her fingers with it. If Lord Beaconsfield had directed his remarks into this channel, his allusion to secret societies would not have seemed so fantastic as it did. It is a pity that our Prime Minister should thus defeat his own purpose by his too great ingenuity as a master of phrase. He meant to cry "Wolf!" and he only got laughed at; but we are, nevertheless, bound to admit that there was a grain or two of truth in his bushel of chaff with regard to this Moscow propagandism. As to the right way to deal with it, this is too large a question to discuss here. As in most cases, publicity is its best antidote. We also think, as in the case of Italy, that the nationality cry is only raised when a nation is misgoverend. Give Servia her legitimate desires, and this call for help from Russia will die out of itself. As in the case of Greece, Servia looks to Russia because it is her only quarter for help. The best way to baffle Russia is to beat her with her own weapons.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Parliament stands prorogued until the third week in October, and under ordinary circumstances the prorogation would have been extended, as a matter of course, until the usual time of assembling after Christmas. But as we are in the midst of a trying political crisis, no one can tell whether events may not occur at any day which will make the assembling of Parliament for an Autumn session a necessity. The Cabinet Council which met on Wednesday last has not, of course, allowed the subject of its discussions to transpire, but it does not need much sagacity to conjecture that this very question of an Autumn session was under consideration. It is no secret that the Ministry is on this subject, not only opposed to the country, but also a house divided against itself. There is a Turkish and an anti-Turkish party in the Cabinet, as in every household in England at present, and the only policy which seems to be uppermost is that of letting things drift and waiting for something to turn up. In this respect let me venture, for once, upon a personal opinion: our policy is becoming as vacillating as that of Austria without her excuse.

If the Liberal party do not take care, they will ride this pale horse of Bulgarian horrors to death, and then they will have nothing to mount upon. The Monday meeting in Hyde Park was felt to be a mistake. It was an attempt of certain obscure men to get on the back of a popular excitment, and ride into notoriety on the crest of a wave. But the day of Hyde Park demonstrations is a little out of date. The Magna Charta Association has brought these appeals to the working classes into contempt; and no one would be suprised if this kind of thing were to result in a Conservative reaction not unlike that which hurled Mr Gladstone from power in 1873. In any case, the Liberal party cannot be too careful not to work this question too far, as there are signs that the old suspicion of Russia may be aroused at any moment.

We are in danger of being overdone with Congresses. The clergy met last week at Plymouth, Law put in an appearance in the Sheldonian at Oxford in the person of the Law Association, and the London Hospitals were opened with addresses from the chair on medical subjects. Thus, Law, Medicine, and Divinity have all been airing their claims, and trying to set forth the merits of professionalism to a word which is indifferent to theories, and only cares to judge a tree by its fruits. A Law Conference has at least the merit of novelty; and it was an excellent idea to invite the Society which sets the standard of education as high as it can among solicitors to meet in an University town. Since the day is fast drawing on when the dividing line between the two branches of law—the one which pleads in court and the other which only prepares cases for court—will disappear, it is desirable that solicitors should be University men, as they are becoming every day in increasing numbers.

I met a friend who had returned from Plymouth—who, indeed, threw up his ticket and came home a day or two before the Church Congress was over. His account of it was that it was a sorry affair. The Bishop of Exeter in his opening speech did all he could to throw contempt on the whole proceedings and it is no secret that he could only with difficulty be persuaded to preside at all. The general feeling is that these Congresses are holow affairs. The more earnest Churchmen are and must be party men, and the men of no party are too indifferent to these matters to care to attend them. The result is that the whole affair is left in the hands of a few fussy theological laymen of the type of Earl Nelson and Beresford Hope. It cannot be said that the Earl Nelson of our day ever ran up a flag which was a signal of victory.

Important works of restoration are now being carried on in the interior of Westminster Abbey; but the Abbey will never be restored in the true sense of the word, as a *donius dei*, until a bold step has been taken and the monuments removed *en masse* to the cloisters. I went to the Abbey on Sunday week to hear the new Canon, Farrar preach his first sermon, and was thrust with a crowd of gaping sight-seers into the North transept. All I could make out over the heads of the crowd was the marble figure of Palmerston in the robes of the Garter and Canning *vis-a-vis* masquerading in a Roman toga. I did not know which figure was most absurd and inappropriate; while towering over all was the Great Chatham in bag wig and breaches thundering against somebody or other, with Britannia, Neptunes, Fame, and all the other allegories in marble weeping at the base of this mountain of tasteless rococo. If we must give commissions of this kind to encourage Art, is there no Valhalla to put them in? The Aquarium opposite is empty enough, and would form a suitable receptacle for the marine monstrosities at least which celebrate our naval heroes.

The Spiritualistic police case continues a topic of conversation. It has been remarked by several of Dr Slade's clients that his henchman or usher is a keen-witted Yankee with a tremendous thirst for information—from the sitters. That, in fact, he is a person who would have made an admirable assistant to a veritable professor of the black art. Be that as it may, let me remark that some twelve months or so ago I had business to transact with the acting manager of a legerdemain show—a thorough Yankee who knew his duties and how to perform them. In the course of conversation he remarked, that he had taught Miss F. (mentioning the name of a lady whose *seances* were the talk of the Town) *all she knew*! (A more wonderful medium than she—if one may judge from the reports—has not been in Britian.) He also said, "why it was I who worked the Davenport Brothers"!!! Worked the Davenport Brothers!!!! Having given my friends, the thoughtful critics, a nut to crack, I retire. The question to be solved is, not whether Dr Slade is an imposter or no, but wether the alleged phenomena of Spiritualism are true or false. In other words, is everybody an imposter who "poses" before the world as a medium? The Bow-street police-court is hardly a competent tribunal to deal with the question, but it would be more than amusing if the case of Dr Slade were sent on to the Middlesex Sessions to be dealt with by that great legal luminary and learned authority upon Psychis Force, Mr Serjeant Cox.

The accounts of that unfortunate speculation the *Hour* have been made public, and it appears that upwards of £70,000 was sunk in the vain attempt to float it. This ill success has had a deterrent effect, for—though we have had one or two new weeklies—no one has dared to start a new daily.

Writing as I am on the eve of the last-but-one great race of the year, I feel that a word about betting may not be out of place. There are great complaints amongst the bookmakers at the lack of remunerative business this season. I hear of several of those gentry having declared that "they will never make a a Cesarewitch book again." "The public"—as backers of horses are called—will not spend their money as wildly and recklessly as they were wont to do in days gone by, and, in consequence, there is depression in the ranks of the booknaking fraternity. There was a period, not very remote from this when a bookmaker could reckon on getting as much "dead money" (as it is called) out of his speculations as made these safe. Now "the public" wait until training reports and the market show that all is right, and then put down their money on two or three horses that in the majority of cases produce the winner. It would not surprise me in the least to see a society started for the relief of decayed bookmakers.

Mr Chatterton has taken up the gauntlet thrown down by young Mr Mowbray Morris, the *Times* critic, and fighting has begun in rightdown earnest. The sympathies of all the playgoing public are with Mr Chatterton. They feel that he has been badly used. In 1868 Mr John Oxenford, then the *Times* critic, praised Barry Sullivan's *Richard III* to the skies: in 1876 Mr Mowbray Morris, the sucessor to John Oxenford, condemns the same performance without stint. The deliverance of Morris on the subject of Barry Sullivan is regarded, shrewdly enough, as that of the leader of "a ring" of critics who take their tone from the Beafsteak Club. The question of the hour is, "are the public to be misrepresented" any longer by such aset? At any rate, the battle has begun. Mr Chatterton has shown exemplary pluck in the matter, and he will not want for supporters.

THE SPLIT AMONG THE GOOD TEMPLARS

To the Editor of the Guardian.

Sir—Under the above heading in the last issue of your paper you kindly grant nearly a column and a half of your valuable space to an individual writing under the *nom de plume* of "I.O.G.T.", to show to your readers how the division in the order of Good Templars came about.

I am not desirous of entering into a newspaper controversy on the subject, but really the *detailed account* of "I.O.G.T", is so far from the actual truth, that I must ask you to allow me a little of your space to reply to some of his mis-statements. After reading over his letter, I can come to no other conclusion, than that he is one of the few malcontents who are ever ready to seize upon anything or nothing, as an excuse to pour out their spite and ill-feeling on the chief officers of the order. They cannot argue the question on its merits, but must attack and vilify those who were sent, not to represent themselves, but the membership. Your readers will perceive this by the remarks in the first and following paragraphs of the letter of "I.O.G.T."

In the second paragraph, "I.O.G.T" endeavours to show that the action taken by the British representatives this year is quite contrary to their action in 1872. This seeming contrariety is easily explained. At the 1872 session of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, the British representatives, being only new to the order, were easily (to use an expression of "I.O.G.T's.") befooled and hoodwinked by the smooth sophistry of the acute whites of the Southern States, who in their deceitfulness led them (the British representatives) to believe that it was the blacks who were praying for a separate organization when in reality it was the whites who having refused membership to the blacks, now tried to get a separate order for them but to allow them the use of the Good Templar rituals, &c. The British delegation objected, on the ground that doing so would be tantamount to starting a bastard kind of Good Templarism, and suggested that if the blacks would really not join the order of Good Templars, then start a separate order with distinct rituals, &c. Thus was the order of True reformers originated amongs the blacks, and which now numbers 40,000 to 50,000 members but who ought to be under the banner of Good Templarism.

"I.O.G.T" then passes on to the question of dual grand lodges, and the action of the British representatives thereon. I.O.G.T says that if this motion had been carried it would have settled the question, by allowing the Negroes to have separate grand lodges. I differ from him, and say that the passing of such a motion would have left things just as they were, for by it no negro lodge or coloured grand lodge could be formed without the sanction of *existing white grand lodges*, and that sanction would never be obtained. The statement that Malins and Gladstone resigned their offices on the passing of that motion, because it would destroy the order in England, is a fallacy. It is true they tendered their resignations, but their reason for doing so was the fact that the British membership were opposed to dual grand lodges, and that they (Malins and Gladstone) wanted to be free to follow their respective grand lodges in any action they might see fit to take. The statement of "I.O.G.T" that the British representatives had for years uniformly voted against dual grand lodges for the black, is quite contrary to the truth, for in truth they have always been anxious for the blacks to have separate grand lodges, but as already said have been opposed to dual grand lodges for whites, except where difference of language exists, as in Wales.

"I.O.G.T," then says that the ultimatum was not so much as mentioned in subordinate or district lodges, and that it was only heard of when it came on for discussion at the grand lodge session in Newcastle. Surely this must be said in ignorance, for the grand lodge executive sent copies to every district in England for consideration, so that the district representatives to grand lodges might be prepared to decide on the matter when the grand lodge met, and might say at that session the action of the executive was unanimously approved. The Rev. Geo. Gladstone is not entitled to the piece of sharp practice credited to him by "I.O.G.T.," for the presiding officer distinctly ruled that he was in order in moving his amendment.

"I.O.G.T." then passes on to the decision of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, and here he entirely misrepresents the true state of the case, the fact being that 68 votes were cast in favour of the equal rights of man, and 65 against; while "I.O.G.T." would have your readers believe that only fifteen or sixteen were in favour, and over 100 against. Very good for one who professes to give a true statement of the case. This is not, however, all; "I.O.G.T.'s" statement becomes more glaring when I state that the 58 votes cast in favour of the negro represented 450,000 members, while the 84 against only represented 300,000!!!

The action of the British *and other* representatives, after leaving the company of those who would not carry out one of the cardinal points of the orders was in accordance with their instructions, to re-organise the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, and to pass such laws as the demands of the case necessitated. "I.O.G.T.'s" remarks "about the only master stroke of their policy," in retaining the charters and rituals of another body, is answered by the re-organised Right Worthy Grand Lodge claiming to be the true Right Worthy Grand Lodge, inasmuch as the other had violated and trampled upon its constitution, and allowed prejudice to overcome principle.

Since the representatives have come home, the grand lodges (not the executives as "I.O.G.T." states), of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales have met, and with wonderful unanimity approved of the action taken by their representatives, and also expressed their devoted allegiance to the re-organised Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the world. The Grand Lodge of England has not met for the simple reason that its annual session was held previous to the meeting of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, and that it would be utter folly to spend a few hundred pounds in calling a special session, when, with very few exceptions, all the lodges under its jurisdiction have passed and sent motions to the executive approving of the action of the representatives.

Let me say, in conclusion, that ever since the eyes of the British representatives were opened, after the Right Worthy Grand Lodge session of 1872, they have been doing their utmost to gain admission for the negro, but finding that talking and entreating would not do it, they rightly decided to make a final appeal, and, if unsuccessful, to sever themselves from any participation in the wickedness of a violation of the fundamental principle upon which the order is based, viz., the universal brotherhood of man. From all parts of the world grand lodges are sending notes of approval, and pledging devoted allegiance to the re-organised Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the world, thus showing to the world at large that the great majority of Good Templars are desirous of extending the blessings of the order to the entire human family, irrespective of country, creed, or colour—

Yours truly,

EQUALITY.

FACETIÆ.

A doctor reckons that an average woman will shed a barrel of tears in forty years.

SOUTHERN STATES.—The lower region situated between the Alleghany mountains and the Atlantic seacoast, extending over nearly five degrees of latitude south of Chesapeake Bay, has its distinctive natural features, which have determined its economic and social conditions. Its shores, which project into the ocean at Cape Fear, Cape Lookout, and Cape Hatteras, so far as to turn the northward flow of the Gulf Stream in the direction of Europe, are remarkably furnished with several ranges of small flat islands, divided by narrow lagoons or sounds from the adjacent mainland. A belt of low and often swampy ground, from sixty to eighty or a hundred miles wide, lies inside the chain of these "Sea Islands," as they are called; and is succeeded, going inland by a middle country of pine barrens, sand hills, and upland moors only here and there inviting culture. Within and above this zone of less available soil, which may, however, be fertilised by skilful treatment of the native marl and other ingredients, rises a pleasant and salubrious land of hill and dale, watered by abundant streams, at the foot of the Blue Ridge. The height of the mountains in the northern part of the territory here described, reaches from 6000 feet to 6700 feet; their rock formations are rich in gold and copper, while the carboniferous beds yield iron-ore and coal. The pine-forests, with their timber, pitch, and turpentine, also constitute a natural source of wealth. A variety of crops, tobacco in the middle districts, maize, and sweet potatoes, the best of rice in those moist lowlands, and the finest long-staple cotton in the Sea Islands, besides ordinary grain and grazing products in the high-land districts, contribute to the resources of this country. It now forms the wealthy States of North and South Carolina and Georgia, in the present American Union.—*From Cassell's "Illustrated History of the United States."*

JANET DONCASTER.—Janet's youth was passed in the narrow Norborough society. Hers was not at all a merry childhood. In the first place Mrs. Doncaster had been very disappointed that her child was a daughter and not a son. She had set her heart upon having a son, and bringing him up to be a missionary. A girl could not be a missionany, and was consequently not so interesting to Mrs. Doncaster as a boy would have been. Then, to her mother's anxious eyes, Janet, at the early age of three years and a half, showed unmistakable signs of a worldly disposition. The giddy infant was highly delighted with new clothes, and the smarter they were the better she liked them. She learnt to sing nigger melodies that she heard sung in the streets much more quickly than she learnt to sing Dr. Watts's hymns. She drew no hard and fast line between Sunday stories and Monday stories; she would ask first for Jack the Giant Killer, and then for Daniel in the lion's den, in a manner that made her mother tremble. When she said her prayers at her mother's knee, Mrs. Doncaster having impressed upon her that she was not to learn any form of prayer, but to ask of God from her heart whatever she most desired to have, she prayed for "a red cloak wiv velvet buttons, 'xackly like Amy Grey's. Vere is anover at ve shop." Then, when instructed not to ask for material but for spiritual blessings, her interpretation of a spiritual blessing was that there might always be short sermons in church. When she had scarlatina, and Mrs. Doncaster had begged her to pray for her recovery, Janet, having been told that when she was beginning to get better her skin would peel off, and that when it was all off she would be quite well, joined her little hands in bed, and said in a soft voice, "O God, peel me quick." Made desperate by the comical things Janet asked for in her prayers, Mrs. Doncaster at length taught Janet to repeat a mixed form of prayer, and thus excluded the possibility of inconvenient originality.—*"Janet Doncaster," by Millicent Garrett Fawcett.*

HENRY THE FIFTH'S ATTACK ON A LOLLARD CONVENTICLE.—The more effectually to rouse the apprehensions of the king, and lead him to cut off the very men who would have sowed the seeds of order in his dominions, and been a bulwark around his throne, they (the priests) professed to adduce a specific instance in support of their general allegations of disloyalty and treason against the Lollards. In January, 1414, they repaired to Eltham, where the king was then residing, and startled him with the intelligence of a formidable insurrection of the Wicliffites, with Lord Cobham at their head, just ready to break out. The Lollards, they declared, proposed to dethrone the king, murder the royal household, pull down Westminster Abbey, and all the cathedrals in the realm, and to wind up by confiscating all the possessions of the Church. To give a colouring of truth to the story, they specified the time and place fixed upon for the outbreak of the diabolical plot. The conspirators were to meet on a certain midnight "in Ficket Field beside London, on the back side of St. Giles," and then and there begin their terrible work. The king, on receiving the alarming news, quitted Eltham, and repaired, with a body of armed men, to his Palace of Westminster, to be on the spot and ready to quell the expected rebellion. The night came when this terrible plot was to explode, and to leave before morning its memorials in the overthrow of the throne, and the destruction of the hierarchy. The martial spirit of the future hero of Agincourt was roused. Giving orders for the gates of London to be closed, and "unfurling a banner," says Walden, "with a cross upon it"—after the Pope's example when he wars against the Turk—the king marched forth to engage the rebels. He found no such assembly as he had been led to expect. There was no Lord Cobham there; there were no armed men present. In short, instead of conspirators in rank and file, ready to sustain the onset of the Royal troops, the king encountered only a congregation of citizens, who had chosen this hour and place as the fittest for a field preaching. Such, in sober truth, appears to have been the character of the assembly.—*From "The History of Protestantism," by Rev. Dr. Wylie.*

CHAUCER'S "GRISELDA."—It is important to observe that it was taken by Chaucer not from the "Decameron," but from the Latin version made by Petrarch in 1373, a year before his death. Now Petrarch made his version of the story for the distinct purpose of treating it as a spiritual myth. He called his version a mythical piece upon Wifely Obedience and faith. "Be Obedientia et Fide Uxoria, Mythologia." In Boccacio there is simply the tale of the patient—the too patient—Griselda. Petrarch, about a year before his death, re-told it with constant though quiet regard to his own under sense, throughout suggesting the submission of the patient wife as type of the submission we should all pay to the will of God. * * * At the close of his skilful repetition of the story from this point of view, Patrarch expressly said, "It seemed well to me to tell this tale in another style, not so much that I might stir matrons in our day to imitate the patience of this wife, which seems to me hardly fit for imitation, as that I might so far stir readers to imitate the woman's constancy, that what she yielded to her husband they may have heart to offer to our God; for though, as the Apostle James says, He is made tempter of those who do evil, yet tempteth not any man, yet He does prove us, and often suffers us to be tried with many and heavy strokes, not that he may know our will—that he knew before we were created—but that we may learn our frailty by known signs within our home. Amply will I inscribe him among constant men, whoever he may be, who without a murmur shall suffer for his God what this poor countrywoman suffered for her mortal husband." Chaucer completely adopts Petrarch's view of the story; and, while he turns into music Petrarch's narrative, with grace, pathos, and kindly touches of humour that make its impression deeper, the reader should not fail to observe how firmly yet delicately he preserves the type of an unswerving love and faith towards God in his manner of describing each of the chief trials of Griselda's patience. Petrarch spiritualised Boccacio's Griselda; Chaucer preserved the spiritual life thus given to the story, while, with a power since surpassed only by Shakespeare, he brought his Griselda home to us, warm with a woman's simple love and faith, that are of all things upon earth the most abiding.—*From "Cassell's Library of English Literature," edited by Professor Henry Morley.*

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

DRAGOMANS AT ALEXANDRIA.—Two dragomans made a quarrel as to who would take me to the bazaars. When appealed to, I said, "You may both come, but I shall only pay one." Whereupon they fastened upon each other tooth and nail, tore each other's clothes and tarbishes, and bit each other's cheeks. These two (though I never suspected it) were, it appears, in the habit of dealing with ladies and philanthropic English, with here and there a missionary, and they always got up this farce. To avoid a street fight, the kind-hearted new arrival would employ and pay both, and, if ladies, perhaps give a pound out of fright to calm the heroes down. I innocently did the right thing without knowing it. I had so often seen negroes fighting with knives in South America, and been really frightened, that two dragomans biting each other's cheeks appeared to me more supremely ridiculous and time-wasting than sensational; but I waited patiently until one of the two affected to be very much hurt, and then, turning to the other, I said, "You are the best man of the two, so we will employ you." They were very crestfallen.—*"The Inner Life of Syria." By Mrs. R. Burton.*

IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.—One of the places I most love to linger in is the Beauchamp Tower, where so many sad prisoners have waited for the guard which was to lead them off to the block on the Tower Green. It was the prison of poor Anne Boleyn, Lord Guilford Dudley, and many others. Poor creatures! without hope or occupation, they have spent weary hours in carving their names or thoughts on stone walls. * * One look we must take at this room in the White Tower. It is full of Spanish arms and armour; at the end is a figure of Queen Elizabeth, reviewing her troops at Tilbury. She is mounted on a carved horse, dressed in crimson velvet, trimmed with gold lace, rings on her fingers, and pearls, spangles, and embroidery everywhere; she looks as though she might be saying, "Though mine a woman's form, yet mine the heart of England's king." * * Here, too, is bluff King Hal's walking-staff, with which, we are told, his majesty sometimes walked round and about his good city to see that the watchmen were at their posts. It has three matchlock pistols in it and a short bayonet or dagger in the centre of the barrels. I should scarcely have cared to have angered his most gracious kingship, while he held the weapon ready, or to have stood near while he flourished this battle-axe, contrived to cut four holes in an enemy's skull with one blow. The old Bowyer Tower, with its vaulted roof, is so called from the days when Englishmen fought with bows-and-arrows, for here dwelt the master and provider of the king's bows; and here too, it is said, that a Duke of Clarence was drowned, by his own brother's orders, in a butt of Malmsey wine. The last strong tower which we reach is called the "Byward Tower." Once there was a gate and a portcullis here, and long narrow loopholes through which arrows went flying at the unruly crowd of citizens—for king and subjects often fell out in the old bow-and-arrow days.—*From "Little Folks."*

THE MARTYRDOM OF LORD COBHAM.—When the day came for the execution of this sentence, Lord Cobham was brought out, his hands pinioned behind his back, but his face lighted up with an air of cheerfulness. By this time Lollardism had been made treason by Parliament, and the usual marks of ignominy which accompany the death of the *traitor* were, in Lord Cobham's case, added to the punishment of which he was judged worthy as a *heretic*. He was placed on a hurdle, and drawn through the streets of London to St. Giles-in-the-Fields. On arriving at the place of execution he was assisted to alight, and, falling on his knees, he offered a prayer for the forgiveness of his enemies. He then stood up, and turning to the multitude, he exhorted them earnestly to follow the laws of God as written in the Scriptures, and especially to beware of those teachers whose immoral lives showed that neither had they the spirit of Christ nor loved His doctrine. A new gallows had been erected, and now began the horrible tragedy. Iron chains were put round his waist, he was raised aloft, suspended over the fire, and subjected to the double torture of hanging and burning. He maintained his constancy and joy amid his cruel sufferings: "consuming alive in the fire," says Bale, "and praising the name of the Lord so long as his life lasted." The priests and friars stood by the while, forbidding the people to pray for one who, as he was departing "not in the obedience of their Pope," was about to be plunged into fiercer flames than those in which they beheld him consuming. The martyr, now near his end, lifting up his voice for the last time, commended his soul into the hands of God, and "so departed hence most Christianly." "Thus," adds the chronicler, "rested this valiant Christian knight, Sir John Oldcastle, under the altar of God, which is Jesus Christ; among that godly company which, in the kingdom of patience, suffered great tribulation, with the death of their bodies, for His faithful word and testimony; abiding there with them the fulfilling of their whole number, and the full restoration of His elect."—*From "The History of Protestantism," by Rev Dr. Wylie.*

THE SPANISH COMIC NOVEL.—"Picaro" is one of the many words which the Spanish language, in its almost tropical luxuriance of expression, employs to distinguish the various delicate shades and variations of moral obliquity. The common English translation "rogue" is, perhaps, the nearest our less abundant northern idiom can furnish to express the idea, but "picaro" and "rogue" are by no means interchangeable terms. A philological sense will perceive that the notion of "sharpness" predominates, and that so far a comparison may be instituted with the American "cute;" but "picaro," whether as adjective or substantive, involves in addition ideas of utter unscrupulousness and absolute freedom from all inconvenient restraints of conscience. Thus, the *picaro* is not necessarily a thief or a cheat or an impostor, as English translators generally make him, but one who has no scruple whatever about lying, cheating, or stealing under the slightest possible pressure of circumstances. The picaresque novels, then, are pictures of life seen through the medium of some such character as this. They are, with hardly an exception, autobiographical in form. The hero, a crafty, shifty vagabond, entirely devoid of either shame or scruple, tells the story of his life, recounting with matter-of-fact *naiveté* his rogueries, his meannesses, his schemes, his scrapes, the kicks and cuffs which he received—everything, in fact, that self-respect, if he had any, would have prompted him to conceal. It is this air of impudent candour, hovering between simplicity and effrontery, that gives to the picaresque novels a flavour as peculiar as that of Amontillado sherry, and marks them as a distinct variety of fiction. This is their distinguishing characteristic, but they are besides remarkable as pictures of life—low life chiefly, but not exclusively—which, allowing for occasional satirical handling and a certain infusion of caricature, are evidently true pictures. Indeed, it is obvious from the very nature of the tales themselves that they must have been life-like representations, for their *raison d'être* lay in the recognition of their truth, and we know, as a matter of fact, that the great popularity they enjoyed in their own day was mainly owing to the fidelity with which they sketched certain familiar phases of life. They are, in fact, in the history of literature, very much what the paintings of Teniers and Ostade are in the history of art.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Why ought stars to be the best astronomers? Because they have studded (studied) the Heavens since the creation of the world.

SEWER-CIDE.—When a man is digging a sewer, and it kills him by falling in upon him, does he die a natural death or by sewer-cide.

What is the difference between a husbandman and a sempstress? The one gathers what he sows—the other sews what she gathers.

Tom went out and his dog went with him: the dog went not before, behind, nor one side of him; where did he go? On the other side.

Why are stokers well versed in the laws of punctuation? Because they never put coal on (colon) when they should make a full stop.

SECRETS.—Sekretz are a bad investment—If yu pass them yu lose the principal, and if yu keep them yu lose the interest on them.—*Josh Billings.*

Poetry: Original and Select.

BONNY NORTH TYNE.

OH, to live in a cottage by bonny North Tyne!
Where the friends of my heart by its valleys reside;
And where beautiful mansions so proudly do shine,
By the streams of the river—bonny North Tyne.
How sweet there to listen the cuckoo's monotone,
And the lark singing sweetly on its dewy spread wing;
With the mayvis and blackbird's sweet warble so clear,
By the banks of the river they are gladsome to hear.

How oft with John Armstrong, John Gallon, I've met,
At the foot of Reedwater by the Greengaret Hott;
When away with the hounds by Hargroves so clear,
Where the otter by midnight the fish he kills there;
The swift swimming salmon he brings there to bay,
Then the king of the flood he feasts on his way:
By midnight he roams when the bright stars they shine
By the streams of the river—bonny North Tyne.

Oh! to stand by the river on a bright summer's morn,
And listen to the echo of John Gallon's clear horn;
His voice there so cheering, his hounds in full cry,
All warning the wild otter that day he must die;
Then to follow the pack on the wild otter's track,
Like blood-thirsty Turks, all tearing for blood;
When on a bright gravel bed the otter's blood the hounds shed,
By the streams of the river—bonny North Tyne.

Then to stand by the lake in the countess's park clear,
Where the bright water lillies so proudly appear,
With the woodbine and wildrose and ivy deep green,
And the primrose in splendour where bleaberries hang.
What can compare with bonny North Tyne?
With its bright glowing splendour which is easily seen;
There the bright blooming flowers where dew drops they shine,
By the streams of the river—bonny North Tyne.

W. T.

FACETIÆ.

An Indianian describes his runaway wife as "young in years, but an old eloper."

The weakest of women is not without power. One such has been known to turn a steamboat excursion into an occasion of gloom and despondency.

"How long will my chop be, waiter?" savagely asked a hungry and waiting guest. "About five inches, sir," was the precise reply

"I've a penny left," said a spendthrift, "and I'll buy a paper with it." "What paper will you buy?" asked a friend, curious to know the literary taste of the dissipated fellow. "I'll buy a paper of tobacco," said the spendthrift.

Uncle 'Zekiel, who lately travelled from Pawtucket, R.I., to Springfield, Mass., and back, on his return, declared that, "if the world's as big t'other way as 'tis that way, then it's a tarnation whopper, an' no mistake."—*American paper.*

"Come, come, my dear!" said an indulgent mother to her eldest hope, "the sun has been up these two hours, and here you're not out of bed yet."—"Oh, well the sun goes to bed at dark, and I'm up till midnight," was the reply.

"Cæsar, why don't you fire at those ducks? Don't you see that you have the whole flock before you?" "I knows it, marster; but you see, when I gets a good aim at one of 'em, t'ree or four oders swims right atween it an' me, and put me all out."

A young man broke through the ice on a skating pond the other day, where the water was only a few feet deep, and when he was hauled out and laid upon the ice, he faintly whispered, "I didn't care for myself, but I'm engaged, and I thought of her feelings."

"It's well enough for you to name your boy Elias," said Aunt Hepzibah, "but for gracious goodness' sake don't name him *Alias*, cause the Aliases is always a cuttin' up bad. Here's Alias Jones, Alias Brown, Alias Thompson, Alias one-eyed Jake, all been took up for robbin' and stealin'."

A Methodist clergyman, about to preach in an out-of-the-way town in California, was warned that if he said anything disagreeable the "roughs" would make trouble. He ascended the pulpit, took a couple of revolvers from his pockets, and laying one on each side of the Bible, looked fearlessly around the congregation, and said, "Let us pray." A more orderly service never was conducted.—*American paper.*

INFANTINE PHILOSOPHY.—There is more than one way out of a dilemma. A gentleman told his little four-year-old daughter that it was hard times now—that if she ate syrup on her cakes she could not have butter also. The child worked her infantine philosophy for a moment, and then, arching her brows, asked, "I can have two cakes, can't I, papa?" "Yes, my dear," he said. "Then I will eat butter on one and syrup on the other," she replied.

FLIRTATION.—A young lady has devised a plan to dismiss tedious beaux who linger until ten o'clock. Her fan has the words, "Young man, does your mother know you're out?" painted on one side in small letters, while the other side is blank. She adroitly turns the side with the inscription towards the young man, who, glancing at it, suddenly remembers that he must be at home by 10.30 o'clock certain. She, of course, politely inquires why his haste, and he, murmuring an excuse, bids her good night, and flies from her presence.—*American paper.*

NOT TO BE ADMIRED.—An Aberdeenshire laird who kept a very good poultry yard, strangely enough, could not command a fresh egg for his breakfast. One day, however, he met his grieve's wife going towards the market, and, very suspiciously, with a nice basket. On passing and speaking a word, he discovered the basket was full of beautiful white eggs. Next time he talked with his grieve he said to him, "James, I like you very well, and I think you serve me faithfully, but I cannot say I admire your wife." To which the cool reply was, "Oh, 'deed sir, I'm no surprised at that, for I dinna muckle admire her mysel."

AN ARAB TRICK.—A gentleman who rode his own mare in the course of an eastern tour asked his Arab attendant if he was quite sure she always got her allowance. "Oh, yes," he said; "my countrymen steal from one another, and rob their friends' horses, but I can always find out if your mare has been cheated." "How?" "I always put some pebbles in with the barley—seven or eight—and count exactly how many I put in. The mare never eats the pebbles, and if any one steals from the barley he is sure to take two or three pebbles with it. If I find the pebbles short in the morning I have hard words, and they cannot tell how I know, and so they give up cheating her."

STUDYING NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Old Keyser found Cooley's boy standing in a very suspicious position under his best apple tree, with a stick in his hand, and a certain bulgy appearance about his pockets. Having secured him firmly by the collar, Keyser shook him up a bit, and then asked him sternly what he was doing there? "Ain't a doin' notin'," said Cooley. "I came over yer to study." "That's entirely 'too thin,'" exclaimed Keyser. "Yes, I did; I come over yer to study about Sir Isaac. We had it in our lesson. He was in an orchard and saw an apple fall, and that made him invent the 'traction of gravitation; and I come yer to see if it was so." "It won't do, sonny," said Keyser. "You're too enthusiastic about Sir Isaac; and, besides, what were you going to do with that stick?" "With this stick! This yer stick! What was I goin' to do with this stick! Why, a boy gave me this stick to hold for him while he went on an errand for his aunt." "And where did that apple core come from there on the ground?" "That apple core! That one lying there! The birds is awful on apples this season. I saw a blackbird drop that there, and I says to myself, them birds are just ruinin' Mr. Keyser's apples."

THE PHANTOM ROBBERS.

Jonathan Savage, having bought a house out of town, and comfortably established himself and family therein, found himself one morning in that state to which the father of a family residing in the rural districts is so often reduced—cookless; Maud Matilda Emmelina Skinner, who had condescended to accept the place, having departed in wrath because of a bitter argument concerning the pudding.

"So bring a new cook home with you, dear," said Mrs. Savage, as she gave him her parting salute. "I can't leave the children, you know, while sister Olivia is away, and I can't take the whole tribe with me."

Mr. Savage promised to do his best, and having made a promise he never broke it; but his task was a hard one. Not a cook, of all who sat airing their heels in the Intelligence Office, would condescend to accept a situation in the country.

And poor Mr. Savage was in despair, when there at last stood before him a small and very dark-coloured girl, who, having listened to his explanations and remarks, replied to them by asking if there were other servants.

"Well, no," said Mr. Savage, "there are not."

"Then I'll come," said the girl. And Mr Savage took his new cook home in triumph, to the great joy of Mrs. S., who watched them from the nursery window as they came up the road.

When questioned by her new mistress, the girl proved respectful and apparently capable. She gave her name as Peggy, and declared herself anxious to suit. And having given satisfactory answers to all interrogatories, she took her way to the kitchen, where she set herself zealously to work at dish-washing without delay.

"A perfect treasure," Mrs. Savage declared, "decidedly a perfect treasure."

There was no cause to change their opinion next day, nor the next. On the third night, however, Mr. Savage was surprised, on alighting from the train at the depot, to see Peggy in her black straw hat and water-proof cloak standing on the platform. He addressed her, but she did not answer him; and he hastened home, wondering what had happened that the "treasure" should have been dismissed so suddenly. To his surprise Peggy opened the door for him.

"Well, Peggy, you must have walked fast to get here before me," he said pleasantly.

Peggy made a courtesy, but said nothing.

"I saw you at the depot, didn't I?" said Mr. Savage.

"Please, sir, I don't know," said Peggy.

But though he discovered that Peggy had not left the house all day, he could scarcely believe that he had not seen her.

Mr. Savage slept late next morning and was aroused by the breakfast-bell. As he hurried down stairs, consulting his watch, he saw the door of the servant's room, which opened on the platform of the stairs—the room being built over the kitchen—standing slightly ajar, and as he looked, a dark face, encircled by a nightcap, peeped out, and a hand, with a white frill about it, pushed it to. Peggy's face, Peggy's hand, without a doubt.

"Had to get breakfast yourself, my dear?" said Mr. S., as he took his seat at the table.

"Oh, no," replied his wife. "Why did you think so?"

And at that moment Peggy, in her ordinary dress, walked into the room with a plate of cakes in her hand.

"Singular," said Mr. Savage to himself, but made no further explanation.

It was a month since Peggy's entrance into the family, and she had given every satisfaction. Still it was plain to be seen that something was the matter.

Aunt Olivia had returned home, and every one was well, but Mrs. Savage looked anxious. So did her sister. So also did Mr. Savage.

The ladies exchanged mysterious glances with each other, and the gentleman often shook his head warningly at his eldest boy, when he had just opened his lips to say something.

At last Olivia was found in hysterics in the hall, and matters grew too serious to be kept quiet any longer.

"I must know what it is," said Mr. Savage.

"There now," said Mrs. Savage. "I declare I can't bear it any longer. My dear, poor Livy has taken to ghost-seeing, and she's so affected me that I really have imagined something of the sort myself. She sees a dark woman exactly like Peggy over and over again, when Peggy is somewhere else to my certain knowledge; and I've seen the same thing twice."

Mr. Savage turned pale.

"My dear girls," he said, "I myself have seen the same thing twice."

"You have!" cried Mrs. Savage.

"You!" screamed Olivia. "Oh, I'm so thankful! I'm not crazy, then."

"Oh, dear, no!" said Mr. Savage; "oh, dear, no! You see it is becoming plain to me that a certain old superstition of which I have read is founded on fact. You've heard of people who had doubles. Peggy evidently has a double. The wraith does not speak, you say. That coincides with all the stories on the subject. Yes, that's the solution of the mystery. Peggy has a double."

"But we can't keep such a mysterious girl about the house. It's like hiring a ghost," said Mrs. Savage.

"Suppose we talk to Peggy?" said Mr. Savage.

The proposition met with favour. Peggy was sent for, and came at once.

"Now, my good girl," said Mr. Savage, "did you ever have anything singular said to you about yourself—for instance, that you were seen where you never went, you know, or something like that?"

"Oh, yes," said Peggy, "yes, to be sure; I always hear the same story. There's two of me. It scares folks, but I can't help it."

"Don't it frighten *you*?" asked Mrs. Savage.

"I'm used to it," said Peggy.

"I'm sorry, Peggy," said Mrs. Savage, "but we shall be obliged to part."

"Very well, ma'am," said Peggy, "I'll pack up. You must excuse there being two o' me—*I* can't help it."

Peggy went up stairs to pack her clothes, and came down with her bundle.

"If you'd like to look over my things ma'am," said she, "there they are. If there is two of me, why, I'm honest."

Then Peggy slowly proceeded to spread upon the floor her worldly possessions.

"Ma!" cried Tom, just then bursting in at the door, "Peggy is going over the bridge with a big bundle—oh! why, here is Peggy. Oh! my, look!"

The three elder folks rushed to the window, and stood solemnly gazing out.

In the room beside them stood Peggy, with her calico dress, pink calico apron, and round black hat, and a bundle under her arm.

Over the bridge, slowly as a phantom should, passed Peggy's double—black dress, pink apron, round hat, bundle and all. They all saw it at once. It was frightful. Miss Olivia sunk into a chair, trembling. Mrs. Savage grasped her husband's arm. Tom fairly yelled—even the sterner man turned pale.

Away Peggy went, and those to whom she bade adieu breathed more easily when she had left the house.

It was nearly two hours after Peggy's departure, that a stout gentleman in a cap rang the door-bell.

"I call," he said, "to make a few inquiries concerning a girl you hired about three weeks ago—a girl named Peggy. I do not wish the girl to suspect anything as yet. If you can keep her from leaving the house, you will oblige me."

"She left us this morning," said Mrs. Savage.

"I am very sorry to hear that," said the gentleman. I see you've been taken in, just as the Smiths were. She's a cute girl, that Peggy."

"My dear sir," cried Mr. Savage, "you scientific men doubt everything. Now it is certain to me that Peggy has a double. I myself—"

"My dear sir," cried the other, "stop a bit. I'm not exactly what you suppose me. I'm a detective. Peggy's double is a deaf and dumb twin-sister, as like her as two peas, and this ghost dodge is her little game. She smuggles the dumb girl into the house she lives at, and she goes through the closets and trunks. Has the lady made certain that nothing is gone?"

The wraith-seers stared at each other. Mr. Savage turned red. The ladies rushed up stairs together. A few moments' inspection proved to them they had been robbed. While Peggy had been exhibiting her bundle, the double had walked away with another containing laces, jewellery, and other small matters, not to speak of Mr. Savage's watch, which he had left on the stand in his room that morning, and the cuckoo clock from the back parlour.

HOW THE BURGLARS WERE FOILED.

"You are not afraid, Maggie?"

"Me afraid!" said Maggie. "I'd no fear born with me. As for the house, it's the strongest fastened ever I was in. God knows the place will be safe enough when you come back—as safe as though there were a regiment of soldiers in it; and I'll have all bright for your new wife, Mr. Archibald."

She called her master Mr. Archibald still, this old woman; but she was the only one who still used his Christian name. He was an elderly man himself, and had few intimate friends, hospitality not being one of his virtues. He was rich, and there was much that was valuable in the house; more ready money, too, than most men keep about them; but then it was as secure as a bank-vault. The Van Nott mansion could have withstood a siege at a moment's notice.

Mr. Van Nott was a money dealer. On the whole, he was disliked in the place, and rich as he was, would have found it hard to get a wife to his liking among his neighbours at Oakham. However, having resolved to marry again—there had been a Mrs. Van Nott, who died years before—he had sought out a wealthy widow of a saving disposition. And now, though both their economical souls revolted against it, custom decreed a wedding of some sort, and a honeymoon trip somewhere, and they had decided to do it as cheaply as possible. For this brief time Mr. Van Nott must leave his business and his house, and it was upon the eve of his departure that he held the above conversation with his old servant, standing with his portmanteau in his hand, and regarding her gravely.

"Yes, yes," he said, "I presume it is all safe enough." And Mr. Van Nott departed.

"Yes, yes," said old Maggie, "no doubt she'll have fine, extravagant ways. Poor master! What a pity he should marry, after all—but old fools are the worst fools. A young thing of eight-and-forty too, when he has a sensible servant, sixty last January, that knows what belongs to good housekeeping. If he wanted to marry why didn't he ask me?"

And Maggie trotted away to begin her sweeping and dusting.

She had said truly that there was no fear born with her, but as the night drew on she began to feel somewhat lonely.

"If I was superstitious," she said to herself, "I should think something dreadful was going to happen. I feel chilly up and down my back, and I keep thinking of funerals."

The old clock ticked away on the mantel, the hands pointing to half-past eight.

"I'm going to bed at nine," said Maggie, "I've worked well to-day. Much thanks I'll get for it, I doubt. Hark! what's that?"

It was a sound outside the door—a slow, solemn grating of wheels. Then feet trod the pavement, and the bell rung faintly.

"A carriage!" cried Maggie. "Has he changed his mind and brought her home at once? But that can't be—he's not married yet." And taking one of the candles, she trotted to the door, but not before the bell had rung again.

"Who's that?" she cried, holding the door slightly ajar.

"A stranger," said a voice, "one who has something particular to say to you."

"You'll have to wait for to-morrow," said Maggie. "You can't come in to-night."

"My good woman," said the stranger, "you are Margaret Black, Mr. Van Nott's housekeeper for twenty years?"

"Yes."

"My good woman, if you are attached to your master, I have very bad news for you."

"Gracious Lord!" cried Maggie, but she did not open the door much wider—only enough to thrust her head out. "Don't scare me, mister. What is it?"

"The worst you can think of," said the man. "Mr. Van Nott travelled on the —— railroad. There has been an accident."

"Preserve us!" cried Maggie, letting the door fall back, "and him on his way to his wedding. He's hurt badly, then?"

"He's dead," said the man. "Dead, and we've brought him home."

Maggie sat down on a chair and began to cry.

"We've done what we could," said the man. "The lady he was to marry, and her friends, will be down to-morrow. Meanwhile my instructions are that you shall watch with him, and allow no strangers to enter the house. There are valuable things here, I'm told; and Mr. Van Nott's lawyer must take possession of them, and seal them up before strangers have access to the rooms."

"Oh! dear, dear," cried old Maggie. "That it should come to this. Yes; I'll watch alone. I'm not afraid, but—oh, dear!"

Then she shrunk back, and let two men carry a horrible coffin into the front parlour.

They came out with their hats off, and the other man held his also in his hand.

"I regret to leave you all alone in the house," he said. "If you'd like me to stay." "No," said Maggie. "I've no fear of living or dead folk. You can go."

Then she locked the door and went into the parlour, and, putting the candle on the mantel, looked at the coffin through her tears.

"I'll take a look," she said to herself again. "I'm not afraid of dead folks."

In a minute more Maggie dropped the lid again, and retreated, shaking from head to foot. She had seen, within the coffin, a face with its eyes shut, and with bandages about the head, and the ghastly features of a clown in a circus, minus the red mouth.

But it was a living face well chalked, and not her master's; and Maggie knew at once that she had been well humbugged—that this story of her master's death was a lie, and that a burglar lay within the coffin ready to spring upon her and bind her, or, perhaps, murder her at any moment.

Mr. Van Nott's revolvers were in the next room, she knew, loaded, six shots in each. Maggie could use pistols. She had aimed at troublesome cats with great success more than once. If she could secure these pistols she felt safe.

"Poor, dear master," she sobbed, and edged toward the back room. "Poor, dear master." She lifted the desk-lid. She had them safe.

She glided back to the front parlour and sat down on a chair. She turned up her sleeves and grasped a pistol in each hand, and she watched the coffin quietly. In half an hour the lid stirred. A cautious hand crept up the side. A wary eye peeped out; it fell upon the armed figure and closed again.

"You'd better," said Maggie to herself.

Again the head lifted. This time Maggie sprung to her feet.

"You're fixed quite handy," she said coolly. "No need of laying you out, if I fire; and I can aim first-rate, especially when I'm afraid of ghosts, as I be now."

The head bobbed down again. Maggie reseated herself. She knew this could not last very long—that there must be a conflict before long. It was as she supposed. A moment more and the coffin was empty, and a ferocious-looking young fellow sat on its edge, and thus addressed her:

"We meant to do it all quiet," he said; "and I don't want to frighten old women. Just put them down. I'm coming to take them things away from you.

"Come," said Maggie.

He advanced one step. She took aim and he dodged, but a bullet went through his left arm, and it dropped by his side.

Furious with pain, he dashed towards her. She fired again, and this time wounded him in the right shoulder. Faint and quite helpless, he staggered against the wall.

"There, you've done it, old woman," he said. "Open the door and let me out. My game is up."

"Mine isn't," said old Maggie. "Get into your coffin again, or this time I'll shoot you through the heart."

The burglar looked piteously at her, but he saw no mercy in her face. He went back to the coffin and lay down in it. Blood dripped from his wounds, and he was growing pale. Maggie did not want to see him die before her eyes, but she dared not call aid. To leave the house before daylight would be to meet this man's companions, and risk her own life. There was nothing for it but to play the surgeon herself, and in a little while she had stopped the blood and saved the burglar's life.

About one or two o'clock she heard steps outside, and knew that the other burglars were near, but her stout heart never quailed.

The daylight found her sitting quietly beside her wounded burglar, and the milkman, bright and early, was the ambassador who summoned the officers of justice.

When the bridal party returned next day the house was neat and tidy, and Maggie, in her best alpaca, told the news in laconic fashion.

"Frightened!" she said, in answer to the sympathetic ejaculations of her new mistress. "Frightened! Oh, no! Fear wasn't born in me."

Child of the son—A grandchild.

Counter-claims—Your wife's shopping bills.

Something that always soots—A chimney-sweep.

'Twas ever so—To owe is human, to pay up divine.

A game much in vogue on board ship in a heavy sea—Pitch and toss.

New definition—A good lawyer is not a necessity, for necessity knows no law.

The word d-e-b-t is composed of the initials "due every body twice." C-r-e-d-i-t is formed of the initial letters of "call regularly every day; I'll trust."

The worst case of sunstroke of the season is reported from Williamsburg, where a seven-year-old boy broke a base-ball bat in an attempt to brush a fly off his father's ear.

ESSENTIALS IN A HUNTER.—1. The hunter must have at least one good eye, for a hunter must see his way. 2. He must have lungs good enough to gallop without distress. There are horses that roar, to the great annoyance of every one within hearing, without any apparent effect upon their speed or endurance. It certainly requires great courage in a gentleman to ride such nuisances. 3. He must have a back equal to the weight he has to carry; quarters, hocks, and thighs with propelling power to carry him over any reasonable fence. There are beautiful park hacks and showy harness-horses that have not power to jump over a rail three feet high or a ditch a yard wide. 4. He must have such shoulders, and legs so fitted to his feet, that he can land without tumbling on his head, and gallop without tripping over a mole-hill, or a clay furrow. 5. All these qualifications are useless unless the hunter has endurance enough to carry him through a day which frequently begins at nine o'clock in the morning, and ends at dark, ten or fifteen miles from home. If, in addition, he has with high courage a fine temper, will allow his rider to open a gate and mount again after a mutual fall; if he really likes his trade, cries "Ha, ha!" at the sound of a huntsman's horn; if he goes at his fences with his ears pricked forward, delighted, and picks his places with sense, has a "fifth leg" always to spare in a scramble; if he has a good constitution, drinks his gruel freely after the last run of the day is over, and eats his feed and lies down after he gets home; if he will stand three good days in a fortnight, and two ordinary days in a week, he is a treasure, although he may have an ugly head, a rat tail, an unfashionable colour, contracted feet, corns at times, and many skin-deep blemishes. If, in addition, he is a good hack, can after a hard day alternately walk and shog for ten or twelve miles at about five miles an hour, he is an invaluable animal, especially to the man whose love of hunting is great and means for enjoying it limited.—*The* [illegible]

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle.—Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford-street, London.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493 Oxford-street, London.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493 Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s 6d per Bottle.

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' bill. 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."

THE INVALID'S FRIEND—TODD'S QUININE WINES.—Dr Wheatley, writing from the Crescent Carlisle says:—"I have much pleasure in giving my testimony to the efficacy of Mr Todd's, Quinine Wine, I consider it a valuable and pleasant mode on taking Quinine." This valuable and renowned preparation of genuine English Quinine is the most pleasant and certain remedy known for indigestion, and all derangements of the stomach. The genuine is manufactured onlyby Joe Todd, chemist Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government stamp.

Todd's Quinine Wine is prepared with genuine Quinine.
Todd's Quinine Wine is strong and fine flavoured.
Todd's Quinine Wine is efficient, safe, and pleasant.
Todd's Quinine Wine for indigestion, loss of appetite, &c.
Todd's Quinine Wine for tic-doloreux or neuralagia.
Todd's Quinine Wine for nervousness, giddiness, &c.
Todd's Quinine Wine for ague, debility and spasms.
Todd's Quinine Wine for all stomach derangements.
Todd's Quinine Wine, made only by Joe Todd, Carlisle.
Todd's Quinine Wine is protected by Governme stamp.

FITS.—EPILEPTIC FITS OR FALLING SICKNESS. A certain method of cure has been discovered for this distressing complaint by a physician, who is desirous that all sufferers may benefit from this providential discovery; it is never known to fail, and will cure the most hopeless case after all other means have been tried. Full particulars will be sent by post to any person free of charge.—Address:—Mr. WILLIAMS, 10, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, London. advt

READ DR. BARNES' NEW WORK,
Just published for two Stamps, entitled
"HOW TO ENSURE HEALTH; or THE CONFIDENTIAL FRIEND:"

A GUIDE FOR THE SAFE AND SURE TREATMENT AND CURE of all debilitating diseases, whether from YOUTHFUL EXCESSES, VENEREAL or CONTAGIOUS DISORDERS, or Tropical Climate. Dr. BARNES' treatment is the result of many years successful practice in all cases of Debility and Wasting Diseases, Groundless Fears, Muscular Relaxation, Want of Confidence, Love of Solitude, Impaired Sight and Memory, Indigestion, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Timidity, Self-Distrust, Blushing, Eruptions on the Face and Limbs, and many other ailments, which if neglected bring the sufferers to an early death!

"THE CONFIDENTIAL FRIEND" contains valuable Hints on Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Hysteria, and all diseases of the Nervous and Alimentary System.

The Appendix gives PRESCRIPTIONS for the alleviation of suffering, and the cure of minor disorders, with full Instructions for their preparation and use.

Also, Friendly Advice on HYGIENE, or the way to Preserve Health.

Illustrated by numerous testimonials from grateful patients who have been restored to health through the Author's instrumentality.

Sent post free for two stamps, or by letter post three stamps.
SPECIAL ADVICE IN ALL DISORDERS PECULIAR TO FEMALES.
Address, Dr. J. A. BARNES, 48, Lonsdale Square, Barnsbury.

IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Advice by Letter, Gratis.

DR. BARNES may be consulted personally or by letter, all private and confidential cases, and for the benefit of Nervous Sufferers who cannot visit him, he will on receiving a description of their case, enclosing a stamped envelope for reply, be ready to give his opinion upon the nature of the cases and the principles of treatment necessary to effect a perfect cure.

Address, Dr. BARNES, 48, Lonsdale Square, Barnsbury, London, N.

JOHN D'ARCY AND SON,
BREWERS OF
PORTER AND STOUT.
Pronounced by Dr. Cameron, Analyst to the Dublin Corporation,
"Free from all kinds of impurities, and contains a larger amount of food substances than is found in any kind of wine."
ANCHOR BREWERY, DUBLIN.
(Largest Brewery but one in Ireland.)
Ask for D'ARCY'S PORTER AND STOUT.
Purchasing Agents required in unrepresented Towns.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT OF POOR CLARES COLETTINES, ST. LAWRENCE STREET, YORK.

A GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES
(On the Art Union Principle) will take place on
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, 18th, 19th, and 20th OCTOBER, 1876, in the
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' HALL, CASTLEGATE, YORK,
To raise funds for paying off the debt on the above new Convent.
First Prize—A PAIR OF PONIES;
And 600 other Prizes, many of which are very valuable.
For names of first Hundred see Tickets, which can be had from the above-named Convent.

TICKETS, SIXPENCE EACH.

NOTE.—Many complain of not receiving Prizes, which is generally because they do not send back the duplicates with their name and address to the person appointed on the Tickets to receive them.

IF YOU WISH A PRIZE—SEND BACK YOUR DUPLICATE.

Each person purchasing or disposing of Three Books, or 30s. worth of Tickets, will be presented with a Ticket for the

SPECIAL "ALL-PRIZE" DRAWING.

1st Prize, An Irish Cow; 2nd, A Marble 15-day Mantelpiece Clock; 3rd, A Yorkshire Sheep; 4th, A Gold Watch; 5th, A splendidly-bound New Missal; 6th, A Silver Watch; 7th, A Set of the *Month*, bound; besides several Statues, Paintings, Gold and Silver Articles, &c., &c.

The Winning Numbers will be published in the *Universe* and the *Catholic Times* of 28th October. To those who send a Stamped Directed Envelope to the Convent, a List of the Winning Numbers will be forwarded by post.

"There should be a better reason for the race of depositors than a fluctuating rate of 2 or 3 per cent."—Investors' Guardian.

LOMBARD BANK, Limited,
Nos. 43 and 44, Lombard Street, City;
And Nos. 277 and 279, Regent Street, W.
ESTABLISHED 1869.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS, on Demand, 5 per cent.; subject to notice, 10 per cent. Opens current accounts. Supplies cheque books. Investors are invited to examine this new and improved system that ensures a high rate of interest with perfect security.

To BORROWERS—It offers pre-eminent advantages for prompt advances on leases, reversions, policies, trade stocks, farm produce, warrants, and furniture without removal, publicity, sureties, or fees. Prospectuses and balance-sheets free. Agents wanted.

JAMES PRYOR, Manager.

LOMBARD BUILDING SOCIETY,
Nos. 43 and 44, Lombard Street, City;
And Nos. 277 and 279, Regent Street, W.
ESTABLISHED 1869.
Incorporated under the New Act, 1874.

TO INVESTORS.—Deposits received at liberal interest. The Directors, by a system of strict economy, have hitherto paid every Investor 10 and 12 per cent. per annum.

BORROWERS are offered unusual facilities for purchasing houses, shops, farms, &c., by a system of repayments so arranged as in most cases the rent yielded repays the advance, the properties being thus acquired free of cost.

NEW AND SPECIAL FEATURE.—The Society will build houses, &c., in any approved part of Great Britain, finding the whole cost of the building at 5 per cent., repayable by instalments, the applicant merely finding the plan and paying or giving security for the first five years' interest.

Prospectuses, balance-sheets, and press opinions free. Active Agents wanted. JAMES PRYOR, Manager.

MONEY LENT.

BY the LOMBARD BANK (Limited), 43, Lombard-st., City, and 277, Regent-st., W., London, from £10, on leases, reversions, policies, trade stock, farm produce, warrants, &c.; also on household furniture, without removal, publicity, sureties, or fees. No inquiries, forms, or law costs. Executions, bills of sale, and rent paid out in town and country. Telegrams and letters command prompt personal call without any charge. Prospectus and balance-sheet free. J. PRYOR, Manager.

Business Announcements.

ADAM BRODIE,
AUCTIONEER, VALUER, AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
OFFICES, TOWN HALL, CONSETT,

UNDERTAKES the Sale, either by Auction, Tender, or Private Treaty, of every description of Real and Personal Property, including Houses and Land, Farming Stock, Household Furniture, Merchandise, and Sundries of every kind, on reasonable terms. Accountancy in all its branches. Wills and Common Agreements of all kinds drawn. Valuations made for Probate, Dissolution of Partnerships, &c. Punctuality and exactitude may be relied on in all cases. First-class references.

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENTAL, and PLATE GLASS INSURANCES effected through the following First-class Offices:—
The London Assurance Corporation—Fire and Life. Established 1720.
The Ocean, Railway, and General Accident Assurance Company.
The United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, for Mutual Assurance of Lives.
The Scottish Commercial Insurance Company—Fire and Life.
The London and County Plate-glass Assurance Company.
The Commercial Guarantee Society.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and other particulars may be had from Mr. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Valuer, and Accountant, Sole Agent for Consett and district. 302g

THE ADVANCE PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society confidently relies upon a large measure of Public support from the many advantages it offers to all desirous of Purchasing or Erecting Property, and special attention is called to some of its leading features:—
Members can join at any time.
No entrance or management fees.
Investors not subject to fines.
All Members share in profits.
Six per cent. charged on yearly balances of advance.
Five per cent. allowed on repayments.
Very low legal charges.
Sums as low as Sixpence taken.
Rules, Balance Sheets, and all information required can be obtained at the Chief Office: 65, Church Street, West Hartlepool; or, from the Resident Agent: Mr. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer and Accountant, Consett.

The next FORTNIGHTLY MEETING will be held at the Office, Town Hall, Consett, on MONDAY, Oct. 2nd, 1876, from Six to Seven o'clock in the Evening. Intending Members may join at any time on application to the Resident Agent.

THE PUBLIC SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.

SPECIAL FEATURES.
THE Distribution of all Household Requirements from the Stores.
Free Delivery (to Shareholders).
Shareholders and the Public not required to write out their own Lists or Invoice Notes.
The Annoyance of producing Membership Tickets entirely dispensed with.
Prompt Attention, as in the Best Retail Establishments.
Order Clerks in each Department.
The Public may Purchase at the Stores at the fixed tariff.

CAPITAL, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, IN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES OF ONE POUND EACH:

Ten Shillings per Share on Application, and the remainder, if required, in calls not exceeding Five Shillings per Share, at intervals of not less than three months. Shareholders may pay up in full, or in part, receiving interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the amount paid in excess of calls.

COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION:—
MAJOR DE WINTON, South Norwood.
DR. J. STEELE, 18, Bloomfield Road, Maida Hill.
LIEUT.-COL. T. R. H. DRUMMOND-HAY, Lee, Kent.
MAJOR-GEN. T. B. CREAGH, Hanover Square Club.
BANKERS:
THE CITY BANK, 34, Old Bond Street.
SOLICITOR:
JOHN WATERHOUSE, Esq., 28, Austin Friars, E.C.
AUDITORS:
MESSRS. GRIFFITHS AND GRIFFITHS, 15, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
SECRETARY:
J. A. MORICE, Esq.

This Association is founded to provide for the Public all the advantages of the other Stores, without the restrictions imposed by these institutions.
All have endured the annoyance and inconvenience of being compelled to fill up their orders will appreciate the abolition of this system.
The Public will receive the same prompt attention as in the best retail establishments.
For economy of time Order Clerks will be appointed in each Department.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
May be opened, in sums of not less than £5, to save the trouble of making remittances through the post. These accounts will be debited with the amount of each order, and balanced quarterly, 5 per cent. per annum being allowed on the minimum quarterly balances.

Every Class of Household Requirements will be represented at the Stores, and all Articles guaranteed of the Best Quality.

In the Civil Service, Army and Navy, and other Trading Associations, the privilege of purchasing is restricted to Shareholders and Members.
In this Association the Public can Purchase at the Stores at the Fixed Tariff.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES OF SHAREHOLDERS.
FREE DELIVERY OF GOODS within the postal district of London to Shareholders holding ONE fully paid-up Share.
FREE DELIVERY OF GOODS to any Railway Station within 25 miles of London to Shareholders holding TWO fully paid-up Shares.
FREE DELIVERY OF GOODS to any Railway Station within 50 miles of London to Shareholders holding FOUR fully paid-up Shares.
FREE DELIVERY OF GOODS to any Railway Station within 100 miles of London to Shareholders holding FIVE fully paid-up Shares.
FREE DELIVERY OF GOODS to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom to Shareholders holding TEN fully paid-up Shares.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION OF THE PUBLIC SUPPLY ASSOCIATION,
Regent Street, London, W.,
Notify the Opening of the following Departments at an early date:—
The Grocery Department.
The Oil and Italian Department.
The Tin and Canned Goods Department.
The Fruit Department.
The India and China Tea Department.
The Butter, Cheese, Egg, and Poultry Department.
The Bacon, Ham, and Game Department.
The Wine and Spirit Department.
The Ale and Porter Department.
The Perfumery, Drug, and Patent Medicine Department.
The Tobacco and Cigar Department.
The Stationery Department.
The Jewellery and Fancy Goods Department.
The Leather Goods Department.
The Watches, Clocks, and Plate Department.
The Miscellaneous Household Department.
The Household and Domestic Implement Department.
The Brush and Turnery Department.
The MacIntosh and India Rubber Goods Department.
The Coal Department.
Other Departments, in most branches of trade, will be opened up without delay and duly announced.

P. S. A., LIMITED,
140, 142, Regent Street, and 29, 30, 31, Warwick Street, Regent Street, London.
All Communications to be addressed to the Manager.

PRICE LISTS WILL BE ISSUED.

HOURS OF BUSINESS FROM 9 A.M. TO 6 P.M.
April 8th, 1876. 781g

Business Announcements.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRAPERS,
HATTERS,
MILLINERS,
HOSIERS,
GLOVERS, and
GENERAL HABERDASHERS,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
AND
FRONT STREET, DIPTON. 992g

SPECIALITIES! SPECIALITIES!!

SHAW AND ATKINSON
Have great pleasure in intimating their Large Arrival of
NEW GOODS FOR AUTUMN WEAR,
Which consists of the undermentioned Special Lines.

FANCY DRESSES.
LADIES' BEAVER JACKETS.
CHILDREN'S WHITE FUR JACKETS.
LADIES AND GIRLS' HYDE PARKS.
COSTUME CLOTHS.
FUR BOWS.
MUFFS AND COLLARETTES.
SILK AND BRAZILIAN UMBRELLAS.
WOOL SHAWLS.
COSTUMES.
INFANTS' COATS AND CAPES.

STAYS AND CORSETS
LEATHER BAGS.
MILLINERY.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
WOOL DAMASKS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS in great variety.
BLACK SILKS.
EIDER DOWN SKIRTS.
COLLARS AND COLLARETTES.
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS.
TULLES AND LACES.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

An enormous Assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
For Men and Boys.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS.

N.B.—We keep a Staff of TAILORS upon the Premises, and any Orders which are entrusted to our care may be relied upon being executed in a prompt and proper manner.

LADIES' JACKETS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., can be ALTERED to the satisfaction of the Purchaser in a few minutes.

SHAW AND ATKINSON,
22, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 109h

THE CHEAP FLOUR AND PROVISION WAREHOUSES.

WILLIAM AYNSLEY,
THE TEA DEALER,
MIDDLE STREET CONSETT, AND FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,

IS SELLING HIS
Best Superfine FLOUR at 2s. 0d. per Stone.
Best Fines Do. 1s. 10d. „
BOXINGS, 11s. 6d. per Sack of 12 Stone.
Prime BACON, 7d. per lb.
Excellent HAM (whole), 8d. per lb.
Finest American CHEESES, 8d. per lb.
Good American Do. 7d. „
Dutch Do., 6d. „
Pure LARD, 8d. per lb.
In fact every other Article he Sells is Equally low in Price.

Always on hand
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
TODD'S QUININE WINE.
A Large Stock of First-class Confectionery. Shops supplied. 245h

JONATHAN CLARK
BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Leadgate and surrounding District that he has commenced business as Joiner, Cartwright and Undertaker, at Leadgate. 243h

AUTUMN NOVELTIES, 1876.

GEORGE RICHARDSON,
DRAPER,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
BEGS to inform his numerous Customers that he is now SHOWING a well-selected STOCK of NEW GOODS in every description of style and novelty. Dress Materials in all the new shades; a large and entirely new Stock of Furs, Boas, Muffs, &c.; Shawls and Mantles; Millinery; Flowers, Feathers, &c. Black Silks and Silk Velvets, bought before the advance, will be sold at old prices; inspection of which is respectfully invited.
N.B.—Tailors, Milliners, and Dressmakers kept on the premises. 182h

Public Notices.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT, 1874.

THE following places and times have been appointed by the Registrar for the requirements of Registration:—
First TUESDAY in each Month, at Mrs CHRISTOPHER'S, Blackhill, from Nine a.m. to Eleven a.m.
Every Alternate TUESDAY, at the LOCAL BOARD-ROOM, Consett, from Twelve noon to Two p.m.
First TUESDAY in each Month, at Mr LAIDLOW'S, 119, Leadgate, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.
Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mrs MARY ROBSON'S, Medomsley, from Nine a.m. to Ten a.m.
Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mr STOKER'S, Westwood Colliery, from Eleven a.m. to Two p.m.
Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mr WILLIAM CHARLTON'S, Ebchester Hill, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.
Second TUESDAY in each Month, at Mr POTTS' Castleside, from Two p.m. to Four p.m.
Second FRIDAY in each Month, at Mr THOMAS HUNTER'S, Annfield Plain Wood Cottages, from Ten a.m. to Twelve noon.
Third MONDAY in each Month, at Mr JACKSON'S, National School, Helmside, from Eleven a.m. to One p.m.
First MONDAY in each Month, at Mr THOMAS WAUGH'S, Hill Top, from Eight a.m. to Ten a.m.
First MONDAY in each Month, at Mr COCKERILL'S, Quebec, from Eleven a.m. to One p.m.
First FRIDAY in each Month, at Mr. SIDDELL'S, Old Cornsay, from Ten a.m. to Eleven a.m.
First FRIDAY in each Month, at Mr. W. ALLISON'S, Cowsley Cottages, from Twelve Noon to One p.m.
First FRIDAY in each Month, at Mr WILSON'S, Satley, from Two p.m. to Four p.m.
At my OFFICE, Lanchester, on WEDNESDAYS, from Eleven a.m. to Four p.m.; and SATURDAYS, from Eleven a.m. to Four p.m.
It is now compulsory for all persons to attend on the Registrar under pain of prosecution.
JOHN JAMES THOMPSON,
Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Sub-district of Lanchester.

Public Notices.

DIPTON WESLEYAN NEW CHAPEL.

THE above Chapel will be OPENED for DIVINE SERVICE, on WEDNESDAY, October 25th, 1876, by the REV. THOMAS MACCULLAGH, of Liverpool. For particulars, see Circulars and Bills. 238h

I, JOHN LIGHTBURN, of Todd's Buildings, Front Street, Leadgate, miner, do hereby give Notice that I will not be answerable for any Debt or Debts that my wife, ALICE ANN LIGHTBURN, may contract after this date.
JOHN LIGHTBURN.
Leadgate, October 10th, 1876. 224h

MESSRS. ROBSON and FORSTER, the renowned Tenors; MR. WILSON, the pleasing Bass; and MISS STORY, the sweet Soprano, will sing at the WESLEYAN SERVICE OF SONG, at STANLEY, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 18th, 1876.
Organists:—MRS. ROBINSON and MR. ROBT. PEARSON.
Conductor:—MR. J. ROBINSON. 235h

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Joseph Oley.

12, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, honoured with instructions from Mr. THOMAS BATEY, who is leaving the neighbourhood, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, October 16th, 1876, all his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising 1 excellent Birch Press; large Mahogany Bookcase, with sliding doors in glass; 1 Ash Chiffonier Bedstead; 2 Iron Bedsteads and Mattresses; 1 Oak Desk and Drawers; 1 Painted Wardrobe; 1 American Clock; 1 small Office Desk; Mahogany Turnover Tea Table; 1 China Press; Kitchen Table and Form; 1 Snap Table; Dressing Table and Washstand; 1 Mantlepiece Mirror; 2 Swing Dressing Glasses; 1 Longsettle; 6 Birch Chairs; 3 Arm Chairs; 1 Rocking Chair; Child's Perambulator; large Carpet; 1 large Stool; 4 Foot Stools; 2 Clothes Horses; Dinner, Tea, and Glass Ware; Metal Pots and Pans; Tea and other Trays; 2 Box Irons and Heaters; Candlesticks; a number of Books and Pictures, with other useful Articles; also a 15ft. Round Ladder; 1 Wheelbarrow; 1 Iron ½-inch Plate, 3ft. by 2ft.
Sale to commence at One o'clock in the Afternoon.

Mr. W. Nicholson.

HAIGH, NEAR SATLEY.

MR. W. NICHOLSON, instructed by the representatives of the late Mr. Holmes, will SELL BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, October 18th 1876, the whole of the Valuable FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, HAY, STRAW, TURNIPS, and EATAGE, consisting of 1 Brown Mare, 9 years old, 15¼ hands high, in foal to "Prince Arthur;" 1 Bay Mare, 3 years old, 15·3 high; 3 Cows, in Calf; 1 Cow, recently Calved; 1 In-calving Heifer; 2 Two-year-old Heifers; 1 do. Steer; 4 One-and-a-half-year-old Heifers; 4 Stirks; 18 Half-bred Ewes; 8 Half-bred Lambs; 22 Black-faced Ewes; 1 Leicester Tup; 3 Shot Pigs; 8 Fat Geese; 20 Hens; with the whole of the Farm Implements, Dairy Utensils, and a portion of the Household Furniture; 3 Stacks of Hay; 1 Stack of Barley; 1 Acre of Swede Turnips, to be taken off the premises; the Eatage of 90 Acres of Pasture and Meadow Land until the 5th day of April and the 13th day of May, 1877.
Sale to commence at One o'clock. 239h

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Henry Brown.

NOTICE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE BY AUCTION, at TANTOBIE, belonging to Mr. W. BELLERBY, on MONDAY, October 23, 1876. For particulars, see Handbills. 237h

By Mr. Pattinson Osborne.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, IMPLEMENTS, HARNESS, &c.

MR. P. OSBORNE has been commissioned to SELL BY AUCTION, at One p.m. punctually, on MONDAY, October 23, 1876, at the house of Mr. W. CHARLTON, STATION HOTEL, EBCHESTER HILL, a consignment of CATTLE from Ireland, together with a quantity of surplus Stock, the property of gentlemen in the locality.
ENTERED CATALOGUE:—1 excellent Bay Harness Mare, rising Four years old, 16 hands high, with four black points, suitable for a Brougham; 7 other Horses, broken and unbroken; 10 In-calving Cows; 8 In-calving Irish Heifers; 10 Feeding Irish Heifers, in high condition; 2 Newly-calved Cows; 10 Fat Lambs; also, Coup Carts and Harness; Spring Carts; Whitechapels, &c.
Entries can be taken for this Sale up to THURSDAY, the 19th inst., by applying to the Auctioneer, 25, Front Street, Shotley Bridge. 236h

By Mr. Adam Brodie.

Last Three Days of the *Bona-fide* Sale of LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY, Solid Gold JEWELLERY, and HARDWARE, at the TRAFALGAR SALE-ROOMS, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, October 16th, 17th, and 18th, 1876, at Seven o'clock each Evening.

MR. ADAM BRODIE, in consequence of important engagements elsewhere, is instructed to CLEAR OUT the remaining Lots belonging this Estate, for the benefit of Creditors, on the dates named above, which will be absolutely the last Three Days of the Sale, and there will be no reserve on any lot. Particulars in Bills

UNDER DISTRESS FOR RENT.

MR. A. BRODIE will include in the Sale advertised above, a quantity of the best class of New and Fashionable DRESS GOODS, taken under Distress for Rent. The public are reminded that these Sales cannot be resumed for some time, and that the Three Days named will conclude these Sales. 241h

THE well-built and Commodious FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE situate at the corner of Derwent Street, Consett, and occupied by the Owner, Mr. R. FRASER, not haivng been sold at the Sale by Auction, on Thursday, the 12th inst., may be treated for, on application to Mr. A. BRODIE, at his Office, Town Hall, Consett.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 2 h.p., in excellent condition, having been in use only a short period.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office. 5h

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

FOR SALE, a SHOP and HOUSE, with Parlour, Kitchen, Pantry, &c., on the Ground Floor, and Three Bedrooms above, situate at Victoria Street, Consett.—Apply to Messrs. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Provision Merchants, Side, Newcastle; or W. RAW, Auctioneer, Blackhill. 69h

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, either together or separate, the HOUSE and SHOP and the old-established Stationery, Bookselling, and Newsagent Business, with a small quantity of Printing Plant, being 12, Front Street, Consett, where a first-class trade has been done for the last fourteen years.—Apply to Mr. THOMAS BATEY, on the Premises. 247h

TO LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS, DRAPERS, UNDERTAKERS, &c.

A HEARSE, Two Mourning Coaches, and a One-horse Mourning Coach, with Coffin Box below; also a Pair-horse Cab, a Landau, a Brougham, a Brake, and a Waggonnette, sent in FOR SALE by a Cab Proprietor giving up the business. Will be Sold together or separately. To be seen at ATKINSON and PHILIPSON'S, Carriage and Harness Manufactory, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 198h

IMPORTANT TO DRESSMAKERS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, PAPER PATTERNS of the latest styles in Costumes, Tuniques, Tabliers, Polonaises, Mantles, Jackets, Dolmans, Capes, Robes de Chambre, Children's Dresses, &c. Their cut and fit is guaranteed, of a most perfect character, and (with a due regard to *real value*) they are the cheapest in the world. Treble their cost is saved in material and trimmings, economy in cutting out being carefully considered. Agent for Consett and District—ROBERT JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett.

SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

A Clarence, a Brougham, a small Miniature and a Bijou Brougham; a large medium and miniature Landau; a Landau Wagonette and Omnibus Wagonette a pair-horse and also a light one-horse Wagonette; a Victoria; an Albert Park, with folding heads; a Mail, and a light Stanhope Phæton, with folding heads; a back to back Phæton and a light T Cart; an Albert, Sociable, Denmark, and Sociable Pony Phæton; a light Pony Phæton, 3½cwt.; a Moray and Whitechapel Dog Cart; a gentleman's Brake; also several Brakes, Landaus, Cabs, Wagonettes, side-light Carriages to close and open; one and pair-horse Omnibus, very suitable for hotels and livery stables. An excellent assortment of single and double harness. Drawings and particulars sent on naming the kind of carriage required.—Apply to ATKINSON and PHILIPSON, Northern Counties Carriage and Harness Repository, 15, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 584g

Contracts.

TO WOOD CUTTERS.

TO BE LET, in Two Lots, the CUTTING, CARRYING OUT, and LOTTING of 6,700 small Larch and Hardwood Trees, standing in Bradley and Billingside Plantations, near Medomsley.
Mr. SIMPSON, Farmer, Bradley, will point out the lots.
For further particulars apply to Mr. WM. HAVELOCK, Hencotes, Hexham, who will receive written offers for the execution of the work up to WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of October, 1876.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE CONSETT LOCAL BOARD will receive Tenders for LAYING DOWN about 300 Yards of KERBING and CHANNELING in Sherburn Terrace, Consett.
Specifications may be seen at the Office of the Board, on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst., from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Tenders, addressed to the Consett Local Board, and labelled "Kerb," will be received up to Noon of November 1st.
The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
By order of the Board,
JOHN ELLIOTT, Clerk.
Local Board Office, Consett,
October 13th, 1876. 244h

LANCHESTER UNION.

THE GUARDIANS of the above Union will be prepared, at their next meeting, to be held on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at the BOARD-ROOM, LANCHESTER, to receive Tenders for the following Articles of CLOTHING required for the Union Workhouse, viz.:—300 Yds. of Colico; 100 Yds. of Blue Flannel; 20 Yds. of White Flannel; 200 Yds. of Harn; 200 Yds. of Print, Blue and Lilac; 100 Yds. of Wincey; 200 Yds. of Striped Regatta; 12 Doz. of Men's Handkerchiefs; 3 Doz. of Men's Caps; 3 Doz. of Boys' Caps, different sizes; 3 Doz. of Women and Girls' Stays; 6 Gross of Buttons, all sizes; 3lbs. Drab Thread; 200 Yds. of Scouring Flannel; 80lbs. of Worsted, Grey and Blue; 10 Doz. of Cotton Reels, Black and White; 3 Doz. of Boys' Braces; 3 Doz. of Men's Braces; 50 Yds. of Moleskin; 50 Yds. of Blue Cloth.
Samples to be sent along with Tenders, not later than 10 a.m., to the Workhouse, on Thursday, the 19th inst.
By order,
W. W. THOMPSON,
Clerk to the Guardians.
October 5th. 242h

Found.

FOUND, at Annfield Plain, on the 18th September 1876, a young CUR DOG. If not claimed within Seven Days, will be sold to defray expenses.—Apply to GEO. WAILES, Butcher, Annfield Plain. 201h

To Let.

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, in Front Street, Consett.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office. 87h

TO LET, at November Term, the SHOP and HOUSE 7, Shakespeare Street, Consett.—Apply to Mrs. WILSON, 4, Shakespeare Street. 220h

TO LET, IMMEDIATELY, at Lanchester, a HOUSE and GARDEN.—Apply to W. INNES, Lanchester. 138h

TO LET, a large HOUSE, situate at Shotley Bridge. Rent moderate.—For particulars, apply either personally or by letter to GEORGE PYBUS, 52, Alfred Street, Gateshead. 183h

TO LET, a HOUSE with Seven Rooms, Front and Back Shop, with Double Windows, suitable for Tailor, Drapery, or Grocery Business, situate at 8 and 9, Tinmill Place, Blackhill.—For particulars, apply on the Premises. 186h

TO BE LET, and entered November 23rd, 1876, a pleasantly situated HOUSE, called "Lanchester House," in the village of Lanchester. The House contains 2 large Reception Rooms and 5 Bed Rooms, Kitchen, large Pantry, Scullery, and Wash-house; Stable and Loft, with large Kitchen Garden attached. Within four minutes' walk of Railway Station.—Apply to WM. RAW, Auctioneer, Blackhill; or R. REED BYERLEY, 12, The Grove, Sunderland. 248h

TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

A
GRAND EVENING CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 18, 1876.
ARTISTES:—
MISS ANNIE PHILLIPS,
Of St. Nicholas', Newcastle.
MRS. McINTEE,
Of Newcastle.
MR. FREDERICK MACE,
Of Mr. REA'S Concerts, Newcastle, and also of the Philharmonic Society's Concerts, Glasgow.
MR. CHARLES STEPHENSON,
Of Blackhill.
PIANISTS:—
MR. G. H. ERSKINE,
Of Newcastle (Organist at Benfieldside Church).
MASTER W. STOKER,
Of Blackhill.

Doors open at Seven o'clock; Concert to commence at Half-past Seven.
☞ ADMISSION:—Reserved Seats, Two Shillings; Second Seats, One Shilling; Gallery, Sixpence.
Tickets to be had of Mr. JOSHUA LAX, Shotley Bridge, and Mr. S. WALKER, Stationer, Blackhill. 219h

JUDSON'S DYES.—18 Colours, Sixpence each.

RIBBONS, WOOL, SILK, FEATHERS,
Completely Dyed in 10 minutes without soiling the hands.
Full instructions supplied. Of all Chemists and Stationers.

JUDSON'S DYES.—DYEING AT HOME.—JUDSON'S simple DYES are most useful and effectual. Ribbons, silks, feathers, scarfs, lace, braid, veils, handkerchiefs, clouds, bernouses, Shetland Shawls, or any small article of dress can easily be dyed in a few minutes without soiling the hands, violet, magenta, crimson, mauve, purple, pink, ponceau, claret, &c.
JUDSON'S DYES.—PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER POSITIVES or PHOTO-PRINTS should be dipped in hot water and then submitted to a hot bath of JUDSON'S DYES. Beautiful effects are thus produced in Green, Pink, Brown, and many other beautiful colours.—Use Judson's Dyes for general tinting!
JUDSON'S DYES.—FERNS, GRASSES, FLOWERS, and SEA-WEEDS may be dyed most exquisite colours, Green, Crimson, Purple, Scarlet, &c., by simply dipping them in a solution of JUDSON'S DYES. Charming Bouquets may be composed.
JUDSON'S DYES.—INK—INK—INK.—A Sixpenny Bottle of JUDSON'S DYES, Violet, Red, or Magenta, will make half a pint of brilliant writing ink in one minute by simply adding hot water.
JUDSON'S DYES.—For Colouring Architectural Plans, &c. Much trouble may be saved in grinding up colours to a uniform tint. They may be used either with a brush or pen. Rose Pink, Purple, Canary, Crimson, Orange, Green, Blue, Magenta, and 12 other shades.
JUDSON'S DYES.—For Staining Wood, diluted with water. They sink deeply into the fibre and will not rub off. They form the most economical stain on record. Light Brown for mahogany colour is excellent; No. 2 Black for walnut; Canary for satin; also Black, Lavender, Magenta, and many other colours.

SIXPENCE, PER BOTTLE.
OF CHEMISTS AND STATIONERS.

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN
AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF 40 COLUMNS.
PRICE ONE PENNY.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON
AT FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
where Advertisements are received up to Nine o'clock that morning.

TO ADVERTISERS.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

1 insertion	4d.	per line per insertion.
2 to 6 insertions	3d.	„
7 to 12 „	2½d.	„
13 „	2d.	„
26 „	1½d.	„
52 „	1d.	„

All orders for advertisements in the *Guardian* should state the number of insertions for such advertisement. When this is not stated the insertion of the advertisement will be continued until an order to stop the announcement is received, up to which time it will be charged for.

Advertisements are not charged less than 1s. each insertion. Paragraph Advertisements, Government Advertisements, Parliamentary Notices, Prospectuses of Public Companies, Local Board, School Board, and Parochial Electors are charged double the above rates.

Parties forwarding advertisements in manuscript may calculate EIGHT words to a line, and when they wish their notices displayed, they should specify (in inches) the space they desire them to occupy.

☞ Advertisements from a distance should be sent through our agents; where this is not convenient, HALFPENNY Postage Stamps to the amount should accompany the order.

Remittances may be made in HALFPENNY Postage Stamps for sums not exceeding three shillings; above that sum, by Post Office Order, made payable to ROBERT JACKSON, Consett.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

News and Letters intended for insertion should be addressed to "The Editor," and must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer.
Orders for Advertisements, Printing, &c., should be addressed to "The Manager," *Guardian* Office, Consett.
No notice can be taken of any communication unless the signature and address of the correspondent are appended.
Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths must be certified as correct by our resident agent.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, OCT. 14TH, 1876.

LOCAL NOTES BY "PHIZ."

The Local Board, I think, committed a great blunder last week in the course they adopted with regard to the Fire Brigade's account. I don't mean to say that these gentlemen ought not to be paid for their services; what I allude to is the fact of the Board deciding to send the account to Mr. McIlroy, one of the persons to whose house the Brigade was summoned. Mr. Routledge admitted that the presence of the Brigade was necessary in McIlroy's case and as every ratepayer, I presume, is entitled to the services of this body in case of fire, I cannot see how the Board can with any justice charge Mr. McIlroy with the expense. In regard to the other case, that of Sherburn Terrace, there seems to have been no necessity for the services of the Brigade, and the Surveyor ought not to have included that "fire" in the account. Had Mr. Dawson and his men charged a moderate sum for attending McIlroy's house, no doubt the Board would have passed the account and the ratepayers would have been satisfied. I see that the question of remuneration to the Fire Brigade is to come before the Board next meeting. Might I suggest that in future the Surveyor give his services gratuitously. Of course the men forming the Brigade are not in the pay of the Board, and they ought to be paid pretty liberally. I hope the allegation made last week against one of the members of the Brigade is not true. If Maxwell be guilty of the act imputed to him he ought to be dismissed.

The travelling public will no doubt feel obliged to Mr. Murray for bringing before the Board a matter that has been a frequent subject of complaint, namely, the want of a later train from Newcastle. Mr. Hudson's suggestion about the necessity for better accommodation at Benfieldside Station ought also to be strongly represented to the Railway Company. A better and more commodious waiting-room ought to be provided, and the platform should be covered. I believe that the "powers that be" have already consented to enlarge the waiting-room, but for some reason (probably that alleged by Mr. Crozier in the case of the new Court-house) the improvement has not been carried out.

Mr. Carss, no doubt, had an eye to the rates in the proposal he made to the Benfieldside School Board, that the proposed new schools should be erected at Baxton Burn Quarry. Three or four hundred pounds is a serious item of expenditure, but taking all things into consideration I should prefer paying that amount for a site in preference to Baxton Burn. I believe the atmosphere of this district is not very salubrious, especially during hot weather. In choosing a site for a building of this sort, it is of paramount importance that the situation should be a healthy one. If Mr. Carss can find another piece of common land higher up the hill, say in the neighbourhood of Benfieldside Edge Road, I have no doubt the ratepayers will be much obliged to him. I understand that the Castleside School Board are also looking out for a school site. They, too, propose to build on a common quarry. The latter is in a nice healthy situation, and if the land can be obtained the site will be adopted.

I am told that several of the ratepayers of Castleside refuse to pay the rate recently levied by the School Board.

Local and District News.

There has been a capital company at the Music Hall this week.

The hotel robberies still go on as brisk as ever in the North of England. The money is left very often on shelves and in drawers, the proprietors' movements are watched carefully by an interested party, who seizes the first opportunity to bolt with the proceeds of a week's business. A good fire-proof safe can be bought of J. R. HALL, St. Nicholas'-square, Newcastle, for £5, which would prevent the loss of hundreds. 626g

W. J. Mallet, Esq., M.D., of Burlington Street, Manchester, says:—"I have prescribed Todd's Quinine Wine, and consider it in many cases an agreeable and efficacious way of administering quinine." This pleasant and popular medicine is the safest and most certain remedy known in all cases of indigestion, tic or neuralgia, ague, debility, spasms, and all derangements of the stomach. The genuine is manufactured only by Joe Todd, chemist, Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government stamp.

THROAT IRRITATION.—The throat and windpipe are especially liable to inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use glycerine in the form of jujubes. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. 6d. and 1s. boxes (by post for 14 stamps), labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, London." Selling agents in Durham: Scawin and Burns, 19, Market Place. 621g

CASTLESIDE CHURCH.—On Sunday last, harvest thanksgiving services were held in the above Church, which had been very tastefully adorned with fruit, grain of various kinds, and evergreens, while in the chancel stood a table loaded with fruit, neatly arranged among flowers and moss. This work was carried out by, and under the superintendence of, Miss Farrar. Most eloquent and impressive sermons were preached by the Rev. Arthur Watts, of Durham Training College. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was a good congregation in the morning, and in the evening the Church was densely crowded. As there has been no collection during the past seven months in aid of Church expenses, this opportunity was taken to collect for that object, and the liberal sum of £7 12s. 6½d. was realised.

TANFIELD CRICKET CLUB.—The members of the Tanfield Cricket Club, with a few friends, held their annual supper at Mr. Forster's, "The Peacock Inn," Tanfield, last Saturday. There was a pretty good muster. After everybody had done ample justice to the good things provided for them, the table was cleared. Mr. Smith, of Tanfield, was called to the chair, Mr. Robson, of East Tanfield, occupying the vice-chair. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been honoured, "The Host and Hostess," who have always shown particular kindness to the cricketers, was proposed. A hearty vote of thanks was also given to all those gentlemen who subscribed towards the levelling of the cricket ground. During the evening songs were sung by the following gentlemen—Mr. S. Smith, Mr. C. Fawcett, Mr. H. Atkinson, Mr. G. Horner, Mr. Busby, and Mr. Joe Yernell. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, after which all joined hands and sung "Auld lang syne."

CASTLESIDE SCHOOL BOARD.

The monthly meeting of the members of the above Board was held on Monday afternoon. Present—Mr. Muse (chairman), Mr. Walton, Mr. Leybourne, and Mr. Scott. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, confirmed, and signed.—The Chairman said the Clerk (Mr. Ward) would not be able to attend the meeting that day.—Mr. Scott expressed his surprise. It was very necessary, he said, that the Clerk should attend their meetings.—The Chairman said Mr. Ward had asked the Vice-Chairman and himself, and they had given him leave.—Mr. Scott said he objected to the Clerk getting leave. He hoped it would not occur again.—The correspondence was then read. A letter had been sent to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England pointing out that a School Board had been formed, and asking the Commissioners to transfer the endowments of the present school to the Board School as soon as it was erected. The letter also called attention to the fact that the ratable value of the united townships of Healeyfield and Rowley only amounted to £2,200, and that the Commissioners had six farms, and were the largest landowners in the united townships. In reply to this communication it was stated that Mr. Ward's letter would be laid before the Commissioners when they resume their meetings after the recess.—The Clerk had also been in communication with Mr. Oakley, of Durham, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, as to the school accommodation required. The Clerk had replied that the number of children in the united townships between the ages of 3 and 13 was 166, for whom accommodation would have to be provided by the Board.—A discussion then took place as to the advisability of procuring a plan of that part of the ecclesiastical district which it is proposed to annex to Healeyfield and Rowley for School Board purposes.—The Clerk was instructed to get the necessary plan at Durham.—The meeting then proceeded to discuss the question of a site for the proposed School. The Chairman said since last meeting he had made a discovery which would, perhaps, be the means of saving the ratepayers £200 or £300. On looking at the Lanchester Common Act he found that there was an acre and twenty-five perches of land set out by the Commissioners as a common quarry. The latter was known as Water Gate Quarry, and was not far from the Church. The Commissioners, he said, had power to grant this land to the Board, and in support of this statement he read paragraph 6 of the School Sites Act, 1841:—"And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any corporation, ecclesiastical or lay, whether sole or aggregate, and for any officers, justices of the peace, trustees or commissioners holding land for public, ecclesiastical, parochial, charitable, or other purposes or objects . . . to grant, convey, or enfranchise such quantity of land as aforesaid . . . provided that no parochial property shall be granted for such purposes without the consent of a majority of the ratepayers and owners of property in the parish to which the same belongs."—Mr. Walton wished to know if they could get a title to the land.—The Chairman said it was parochial land and they only required the sanction of two-thirds of the ratepayers and owners of property. He understood that Benfieldside School Board were about to build a school on similar land.—Mr. Walton: Is it likely to be a suitable place?—The Chairman said it was central, more so, in fact, than the present school.—Mr. Scott said whilst on the subject of schools, he wished to make a few remarks about the Vicar's refusal to hand over the Church of England School to the Board. There seemed to be an impression that the ratepayers had lost something on this account, but he was of opinion that they would benefit by not getting Mr. Farrar's School. If, contended Mr. Scott, we had got Mr. Farrar's School, we should have had to pay him a rent, and in extending the building £600 or £700 would have had to be borrowed. The Education Department would not have allowed us to borrow the money for this purpose, but we should have been compelled to make a rate at once to raise the money, and this would have fallen heavily upon the present ratepayers. If we build a new school, however, the money may be borrowed, and by allowing repayment to extend over say fifty years, the cost to the ratepayers will be very trifling.—Mr. Leybourne: Could we not borrow £500 or £600?—Mr. Scott thought the Education Department would not allow them to do so. He did not think the Department would allow them to borrow money to build upon another man's property.—The Chairman was also of opinion that nobody would lend them money to build on another person's property. He was convinced that Mr. Farrar never intended to let them have the School from the first.—Mr. Scott said he was very glad that they had not got it.—The Board ultimately decided to visit the piece of land referred to by the Chairman and report the result of their visit to the next meeting.—Mr. Leybourne said with respect to the precept ordered at the last meeting several of the ratepayers refused to pay the School Board rate.—Mr. Scott: Why do they object?—Mr. Leybourne said some of the ratepayers appeared to doubt the legality of the rate. Two of them offered him the poor-rate, but refused the School Board rate. He (Mr. Leybourne) had told them that it was all poor-rate.—Mr. Scott said the Board had nothing to do with that. The Board looked to Mr. Leybourne for the money.—The Chairman said the Board was deserving of the sympathy and co-operation of the ratepayers. They met there entirely for the public good.—On the motion of Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Walton, the Clerk and treasurer were required to find security, the former to the amount of £50, and the latter in the sum of £100.—Mr. Scott said he would like to see Messrs. Knight's account.—The Chairman said the account was in the box and Mr. Ward had possession of the key. He thought the only unreasonable item was the seal, and he considered that Messrs. Knight ought to be asked to reduce the price of it.—Mr. Scott said the Clerk ought to have ascertained the price before ordering the seal. They might have got one to answer their purpose for 15s.—The Chairman said the stationery bill included eleven books, including those used by the schoolmaster.—The Board shortly afterwards adjourned.

CONCERT AT BLACKHALL MILL.

On Saturday evening last, the Shotley Bridge choir under the conductorship of Mr. W. Urwin, gave a concert in the Wesleyan Chapel, Blackhall Mill. Long before the time announced to commence the concert, every available seat in the chapel was occupied. Mr. F. Raine, of Shotley Bridge, occupied the chair. The service commenced by singing the hymn beginning "Before Jehovah's awful throne," followed by prayer, after which the Chairman stated that the proceeds of the evening were to be devoted to the Sunday-school building fund. He also said that on account of domestic bereavement, one of the singers (Miss F. Oley) was unable to take the prominent part assigned to her on the programme. However, Miss E. Muse had kindly consented to take Miss Oley's place. The following programme was then gone through:—

PART I.

Duet and chorus,	"Sing ye redeemed,"	Choir.
Hymn,	"Only one crossing,"	Choir.
Duet and chorus,	"Hosannah,"	Miss M. Milburn and Mr. L. Urwin.
Solo,	"Home again,"	Miss E. Muse.
Duet and chorus,	"Infancy,"	Miss E. Muse, Master Urwin, and Choir.
Solo,	"Fading away,"	Miss E. Muse.
Duet and chorus,	"Gratitude,"	Miss S. Smith, Master Urwin, and Choir.

PART II.

Anthem,	"Daughter of Zion,"	Choir.
Hymn,	"There's rest in that happy land,"	Choir.
Solo,	"'Tis for him that mother's weeping,"	Miss E. Muse.
Trio,	"Canaan,"	Miss E. Muse and Messrs. Urwin.
Solo,	"The vacant chair,"	Mr. W. Urwin.
Solo,	"Love at home,"	Miss E. Muse.
Trio,	"Resurrection,"	Misses S. Milburn, E. Muse, and Mr. A. Campbell.

It will be remembered that a few years ago, when singing contests were so popular, this choir distinguished itself by taking first-class honours at Stanhope and elsewhere, and if the hearty and spontaneous approbation with which the various pieces were greeted on the present occasion be any criterion, we shall have to acknowledge that it redeems its ancient character, and exhibits that efficiency for which it is so much renowned. On account of the length of the programme, the choir was unable to respond to the demonstrative *encores* it received. The pieces that proved special favourites were the solo, "Home again," by Miss E. Muse. Miss Muse possesses a sweet voice and a perfect knowledge of music. The "Vacant chair," by Mr. W. Urwin, was also *encored* and responded to. The trio, "Canaan," by Miss E. Muse and Mr. and Master Urwin was heartily received, the juvenile appearance of Master Urwin, and the able manner in which he discharged his duties being the subject of special comment, while the hymn "There's rest in that happy land," was greeted with loud applause. At the close of the first part of the programme, the Chairman said he had been requested to make a short speech about singing, and he would have to try to obey. However, his knowledge of music was very limited, and consequently he would have to speak about its history and effects rather than its nature. And first, he stated that singing was no modern invention. The first concert of which we read was held in the garden of Paradise. After the creation, when God had pronounced everything good, even then "the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy." When the Israelites were delivered from Egyptian bondage, and miraculously led over the Red Sea, then sang Moses and the children of Israel this song unto the Lord, and spake saying, "I will sing unto the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath he thrown into the sea," or, as the poet sings, "Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea, Jehovah hath triumphed his people are free." When Saul, king of Israel, was depressed in spirit, when bound by the power of satanic agency, when his courtiers failed to obtain an audience with him, even then, David, the young shepherd, with his harp could chase the king's gloom and cheer his spirit. When the ark of the Lord was brought out of the house of Abinadab "David and all the house of Israel played before the Lord on all manner of instruments." And after David became king over Israel, he would call the people together and exclaim, "O sing unto the Lord a new song; for his mercy endureth for ever." In the temple at Jerusalem, choirs were constantly engaged in singing the praises of Jehovah. When the Redeemer took upon Him our nature, His advent was announced to the shepherds by the angelic choir singing "Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace, and good will towards men." When Paul and Silas prayed and sang praises unto God, they were delivered from the prison at Philippi. And the great multitude which John saw were employed in singing the song of Moses and the Lamb. Such, then, are the accounts of singing, as brought before us in the scriptures. To come to the history of the reformation, it is said when Luther had to appear before his superiors, so much was he cast down, that, conscious of the presence of the devil, he threw the inkstand at the head of his satanic majesty. After singing Psalm xlvi, "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Therefore will we not fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea," and then could the great reformer defy his foes and rejoice over his enemies. In the days of Wesley, singing played a very conspicuous part, and found expression in the well-known hymn beginning—

"O, for a thousand tongues, to sing
My great Redeemer's praise."

Concerning Handel's "Messiah," a man of note has said that more of the educated have been converted to christianity through hearing it performed than nearly all the preaching put together. And in our own day, has not the singing of Mr. Sankey been instrumental in bringing many to a knowledge of the truth? But what lessons had they to learn from this subject? If in the past music had been such a potent means of blessing, is it not the same now? And may it not convey comfort and consolation to mankind at the present day? If the followers of Christ are unable to preach the gospel, they might be able to sing it in an equally effective manner. When the English were engaged in fighting the united forces of France and Spain, before the battle of Trafalgar Lord Nelson signalled "England expects every man to do his duty," and, after a sharp contest, the British achieved a complete victory. We, as subjects of the King of Kings, are also expected to do our duty, and, if we are gifted with singing ability, can we be said to be doing our duty unless we "sing for Jesus?" On the motion of Mr. Harrison, seconded by Mr. Dickinson, a hearty vote of thanks was given to the choir and Chairman, after which they were gratuitously entertained to supper, for which the hearty thanks of the choir were given, and an enjoyable meeting terminated. Miss M. A. Campbell presided at the harmonium with her usual ability and skill.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

The ordinary meeting of the members of the Leadgate Local Board was held in the Reading-room, on Wednesday afternoon. The members present were—Mr. Shaw (chairman), Mr. Teaney, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Parker, Mr. Davison, Mr. Keenleyside, Mr. Brown, Mr. Nicholson, and Mr. Jenkins.

ROBINSON AND THE BOARD.

The Clerk (Mr. Coupland) intimated that he had, as instructed at the last meeting, written to Robinson informing him that unless he paid £1 fine for a breach of the Highway Act near Medomsley, his position as a contractor under the Board would terminate.

The Surveyor (Mr. Longstaff) said he had seen Mr. Robinson, and the latter had promised to pay the fine, but expressed a hope at the same time that the Board would reduce the fine as much as they could. Robinson also pointed out to him (Mr. Longstaff) that he had already lost a great deal by his cart breaking down, and that when the accident happened he was working under the Board for a very low price. Mr. Robinson had not yet paid the money.

Mr. PARKER: What is the lowest amount we can reduce it to?

The Clerk did not see how they could reduce the fine until it was paid.

Mr. SIMPSON wished to know what authority the Board had for imposing such a fine.

Mr. NICHOLSON said the members were of opinion that Robinson had been guilty of negligence, and on this account they thought it advisable, instead of taking him before the magistrates, to impose a penalty of £1. Of course, they could not enforce the penalty, but if Robinson did not pay the money he would not be employed by the Board again.

The Clerk, in answer to Mr. Jenkins, said there was no agreement in writing between the Board and Robinson.

Mr. SIMPSON said it was an accident on Robinson's part, and there were plenty of cases as bad as his looked over.

Mr. TEANEY thought the Board might return 15s. of the money if Robinson paid the fine.

Mr. PARKER said if Robinson would acknowledge that he had done wrong the Board might forego the whole of the fine.

Mr. JENKINS said Robinson had practically admitted that he was in the wrong. He thought the suggestion of Mr. Teaney a very proper one.

Mr. PARKER said he did not wish to find fault with the course adopted by the Board in this matter, but he thought they had overstepped their jurisdiction in fining Robinson. If Robinson had done wrong he ought to have been dealt with in the proper way, namely, before the magistrates.

After some further conversation, Mr. TEANEY moved, and Mr. NICHOLSON seconded, that the penalty be 5s. instead of £1.—This proposition was agreed to.

DAMAGE TO PIT HOUSE LANE.

A letter was read from the Consett Iron Company denying their liability to repair the road in Pit House Lane, which is said to have been damaged by the colliery workings.

Mr. SIMPSON said it was strange if the Consett Iron Company was to be allowed to let the roads down with impunity, while Robinson had to be punished for leaving a few stones on the highway. The Company apparently thought they could do anything they liked. He thought the Company ought to be summoned before the magistrates.

Mr. JENKINS said there was a wide difference between Robinson's case and the question before the meeting. It was a disputed point whether colliery companies had a right to let the surface down, and he believed there was a case pending between the Company and Benfieldside Local Board.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Board should repair the road, without prejudice, until the dispute was settled.

Mr. JENKINS said that would be the wisest plan.

Mr. NICHOLSON then proposed that the road in question should be repaired by the Board, and that the cost of the same should be kept separate, pending the settlement of the case between the Company and Benfieldside Board.

This motion was seconded by Mr. PARKER, and carried.

THE DAMAGE BY SEWAGE.

In reference to Mr. Wilson's claim for compensation for damage alleged to have been caused to his land by the Board's sewage, it was decided to put down 100 yards of 12in. piping to carry away the nuisance complained of.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The following report was read:—

GENTLEMEN,—There is no special feature in the health of the district to report to your Board this month. Two cases of enteric fever are the only instances of preventible disease that have come under notice. These cases have occurred in the same house as that reported last month. The cause, or, at any rate, the probable cause, having been removed, it is fair to assume that the number of cases will not be increased. The health, generally, of the whole district still remains good.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

GEO. RENTON, M.D.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,—Since your last monthly meeting I have inspected nearly the whole of your highways. In many places they are becoming very soft. I have had a little slag laid on. The limestone has been coming to hand very slowly this last month, but I have had a large quantity of slag broken and carted. Very little manual labour has been done in the district, but a part has been done in Medomsley township, most part of it in the western portion. Your contractor at Pont Burn deviation has progressed well this last month, considering the bad weather. I expect he will shortly have some metal on to the new road, as it is not very passable in its present state. A letter will come before you from George H. Gouch, Esq., of Lintz Colliery, requiring improvements to Long Syke Lane. I should like to know if I have to prepare any material for Long Close Lane. Monthly pay bills as under:—District highways, £94 8s. 6d.; Medomsley township, £72 1s. 1d.; total, £166 9s. 7d.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS LONGSTAFF.

Mr. SIMPSON said, with respect to Long Close Lane he thought they had better do nothing more to the road. Those persons who used the road had to pay a toll, and he thought there was no call for the Board to maintain a road which did not in reality belong to the public.

Mr. JENKINS said it was curious that the Board should be called upon to maintain the road and that private persons should demand toll.

Mr. SIMPSON said it was only a bridle road and there was no necessity for making it a cart road.

Mr. PARKER said the road was a great convenience to people in that neighbourhood.

In the conversation that ensued it transpired that the road in question belonged to Mrs. Surtees, of Hamsterley Hall, and that toll was only taken when carts passed over it. The Surveyor was ultimately instructed to repair the road. The Surveyor was also instructed to repair Long Syke Lane, referred to in his report.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,—Since your last monthly meeting I have inspected the whole of your district. I find it in an average state of cleanliness. Some of the Consett Iron Company's ashpits and privies are not so well cleaned out as they have been of late, but I hope in a day or two the contractor for the removal will attend to them. I have had notices served on the owners of property at and near the premises where the Medical Officer complained about last month, and have been partly attended to. The Consett Iron Company have finished their new street, sewerage, &c., which I may say is a great improvement to your Local Board district. We are in the mud again, as we were all last winter, near the arch. I have had a trial with the Fire Brigade, and gave the sewers a good washing out. Plans will come before you for a cottage for Mr. John Bland, of Iveston, also for out-offices and yard improvements for Mr. John Parker, of Leadgate, and for a joiner's shop for Mr. J. Clark, also of Leadgate. Monthly pay-bill, £17 10s. 7d.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS LONGSTAFF.

The plans referred to in the above report were passed, it being understood, in Mr. Bland's case, that he would not interfere with the footpath. A letter from Mr. Foreman, of Stoney Heap, was read, in which Mr. Foreman said the land on which he proposed building had been in his father's possession 40 years and in his own hands 22 years. He was prepared to show his title. It was decided that Mr. Foreman should attend at the next meeting to prove his title to the land.—The Board shortly afterwards adjourned.

LANCHESTER REVISION COURT.

On Saturday, Mr. Gibbon, Revising Barrister, held a Court for the revision of the list of voters, in the Justice-room, at Lanchester. Mr. Bowey appeared for the Liberals, and the Conservatives were represented by Mr. Simey and Mr. Salkeld. There was an unusually large amount of business, and some of the cases contained features of public interest. In the township of Billingside, Mr. Thomas Clark, who was objected to by the Liberals, claimed as a joint-occupier in respect of a farm. Claimant did not appear in person, but was represented by his brother, from whom Mr. Bowey elicited the fact that Clark's mother was living with him, but that Clark was sole occupier.—Mr. Bowey said Clark claimed as joint-occupier, and he submitted that his Honour could not change the qualification.—His Honour said he would be justified in amending the claim by striking out the word "joint."—The claim was allowed.——In the Iveston township, Mr. William Bell, who was on the Register as a £12 occupier, was opposed by the Liberals. The Overseer, in answer to Mr. Bowey, said Bell was on the rate-book, but he was not prepared to say that he was the tenant. Mrs. Bell, he said, was a widow before she was married to Bell, and her name was Shearer.—Mr. Bowey contended that the representatives of Shearer were the tenants.—His Honour said the evidence, *prima facie*, was that Bell was in possession.—Mr. Bowey said the Act of Parliament required the claimant to be in occupation as owner or tenant. There was no evidence to show that Bell was the tenant.—His Honour: There is evidence that he is rated and in possession.—Mr. Bowey submitted that the fact of a man being upon land did not conclusively show that he was the tenant.—The Revising-Barrister: But Mr. Bell has paid rates. (To the Overseer.) Can you say that the rates are not paid on behalf of Shearer's executors?—The Overseer: No.—Mr. Bowey: Can you say that the executors of Shearer are not the tenants of this farm?—The Overseer: I cannot say.—His Honour thought there was sufficient evidence of occupation before him to allow the claim.—Mr. Bowey expressed himself as being "astounded." In another court his Honour had held that, before a claim could be substantiated, it was necessary to prove possession.—His Honour: When did I hold that?—Mr. Bowey: At Shotley Bridge.—His Honour said in this case they had a witness who knew Bell, who received the rates from him, and knew that he was in possession.—Mr. Bowey said the Act of Parliament required—1st, that he must be the owner or tenant; 2nd, that he should be in occupation twelve mouths; and, 3rd, that he should pay the rates. There was no proof that the rates were paid on Bell's behalf.—His Honour said Bell appeared upon the rate-book as the occupier. He thought the justices who signed the rate-book would scarcely attach their signatures to a document which was not correct. (To the Overseer.) Who is the owner of the land?—The Overseer: Sir Henry Clavering.—His Honour (after looking at the signatures on the rate-book) said Mr. Clavering himself was one of the justices who had signed the book. Mr. Bowey might depend upon it that Mr. Clavering would not have signed the rate-book accepting Bell as his tenant unless he were so.—Mr. Bowey said it was not the magistrates' duty to look through a rate-book before signing it.—His Honour thought it was.—Mr. Bowey again submitted that no evidence of Bell being tenant had been given.—His Honour, on the other hand, said he was satisfied with the testimony before him.—Mr. Bowey said it was curious that in another court, where the claimants paid the rates, his Honour required proof from the landlord of their tenancy.—His Honour said in coming to a decision they were to be guided by the ordinary rules of evidence. They had it in evidence that Bell occupied land under Mr. Clavering, and that Bell paid the rates.—Mr. Bowey said his Honour laid down a different law at Shotley Bridge.—His Honour said he was not aware of having done so. Perhaps Mr. Bowey would be more explicit.—Mr. Bowey said at Shotley Bridge, in a case where three brothers named Stephenson were rated, his Honour required that there should be evidence from the landlord.—His Honour (laughing) said the thing was perfectly absurd.—Mr. Bowey: Three brothers claimed jointly, but none of the claimants were present. The overseer was in court, and he knew the men, who were on the rate-book, but I was nevertheless required to prove that they were tenants.—His Honour: How can you say so? (Laughter.)—Mr. Bowey: I do say so. (Renewed laughter.)—His Honour: How can you say such a thing?—Mr. Bowey: Because I believe it.—His Honour: I struck out the Stephensons upon the evidence afforded by the rate-book.—Mr. Bowey: You did not strike them out at Shotley Bridge.—His Honour: I struck them out at Sunderland.—Mr. Bowey: You struck them out because there was no landlord's receipt.—His Honour: Really, Mr. Bowey, you must not say that. I struck them out at Sunderland because the evidence was not forthcoming as to their tenancy. Mr. Allen proposed that if the matter stood over to Sunderland ——Mr. Bowey (interrupting): He was the objector.—His Honour: I don't care who objected. Mr. Allen proposed that if the matter stood over to Sunderland, Lord Crewe's agent would prove that the Stephensons were joint tenants. Mr. Allen did not do so, however, and they were consequently struck off. In this case, if you can bring any positive evidence to prove that Bell is not the tenant I shall adjourn the case to Durham.—Mr. Bowey said it was evident that Bell paid the rates, but he submitted that that was not evidence of his being the tenant.—His Honour: Have you any evidence.—Mr. Bowey: It is for Bell to prove his claim. If your Honour holds that the rate-book is evidence that a man is a tenant without being entered as occupier, I must ask you for a case.—His Honour: We will see about that.—Mr. Bowey: You hold that the rate-book is evidence of a man being occupier?—His Honour said Mr. Bowey persistently misrepresented him. He had done so on two occasions. Mr. Bowey had misrepresented him with regard to Stephensons' case.—Mr. Bowey said he had not done so wilfully.—His Honour said he thought the rate-book, together with the evidence of the overseer, proved that Bell was the tenant.—Mr. Bowey: The overseer does not know that Bell is the tenant. He says he is the occupier.—His Honour (to the overseer): Is Bell the tenant?—The Overseer: I am not prepared to say whether the wife or he is the tenant. Mr. Bell is down in the rate-book as the occupier.—His Honour: Is he the person who holds the land?—The Overseer: I cannot say whether he or the wife holds it.—His Honour wished to know what Mr. Simey had to say in the matter.—Mr. Simey said he failed to see the point of his friend's argument. (Laughter.) There was no evidence to show that Bell was not the tenant.—Mr. Bowey said he was instructed that Bell was not the tenant, that the real tenant was the representative of the late Mr. Shearer. He consequently asked to have the case adjourned to Durham.—His Honour said he was quite willing to do so.—The case was accordingly adjourned.——In the Collierley township, Mr. Edmund Balleny, who claimed in respect of a freehold house and garden at Catchgate, was objected to by the Liberals. Mr. Balleny said he resided at Little Greencroft. The house in question had been in his possession about ten years.—Mr. Bowey: Have you got the deeds?—Mr. Balleny: I haven't them by me.—Mr. Bowey: When did you get the property?—Mr. Balleny: I succeeded to it about ten years ago.—Mr. Bowey: From whom?—Mr. Balleny: From my grandfather.—Mr. Bowey: Is your father living?—Mr. Balleny: Yes.—Mr. Bowey: Does this property belong to your father?—Mr. Balleny: My father has no interest in the property.—Mr. Bowey (to his Honour): This claim was objected to last year. Mr. Balleny refuses to produce his deeds, and it is impossible for me to produce them for him.—His Honour said he had no power to compel a man to produce his deeds. There might be a hundred reasons for a man refusing to produce his deeds.—Mr. Bowey said there might be one very good reason for Mr. Balleny not producing them, namely, he might not be the owner of the house.—His Honour said he had no reason to doubt Mr. Balleny's word.—Mr. Bowey said if his Honour would not ask Mr. Balleny to produce his deeds, he should request that gentleman to be sworn.—The usual oath having been administered, Mr. Balleny, in answer to his Honour, said he had been in receipt of the rents and profits of the house and garden in question for the last twelvemonths. His brother Eustace was the tenant.—Mr. Bowey: Has your brother paid you any rent?—Mr. Balleny: Yes.—Mr. Bowey: Has he paid you above 40s.?—Mr. Balleny refused to answer the question.—Mr. Bowey: What rent does he pay you?—Mr. Balleny: I won't answer the question. You may strike me off the Register if you like.—Mr. Bowey: Has your brother paid you any rent?—Mr. Balleny: He has paid me all that I have asked him.—Mr. Bowey: Have you asked him for any?—Mr. Balleny: Yes.—Mr. Bowey: How much?—Mr. Balleny: I won't tell you.—Mr. Bowey, in answer to his Honour, said his contention was that the property belonged to Mr. Balleny's father.—His Honour (to the claimant): You have had no notice to produce your deeds?—Mr. Balleny: No.—Mr. Bowey said it had always been the custom at that court for persons to produce their deeds in support of their claims.—His Honour said a man was not bound to produce a document unless he had had timely notice. Even then he could not be compelled to produce his title deeds.—Mr. Bowey said the evidence before them was that the brother was in possession, and there was nothing to show that Mr. Balleny received any rent. (To Mr. Balleny) Do you get 40s. a year from your brother?—Mr. Balleny: I will not tell you how much I get. It is an arrangement between ourselves.—Mr. Bowey: There is no evidence before us that Mr. Balleny is in receipt of the rent?—His Honour: He says he is.—Mr. Bowey (to the claimant): Have you received any rent?—No answer.—His Honour: Have you received more than 40s. a-year?—Mr. Balleny: I will not say what I receive from him.—His Honour: What we want to know is whether you receive 40s. a-year from your brother?—Mr. Balleny: I do not take any rent from him. What I get is taken as an acknowledgment.—His Honour said Mr. Balleny swore that he was in receipt of rent, and he held that that was sufficient. With respect to the production of title-deeds, he said he did not like to be too inquisitorial in this respect. He knew that the thing was done in some courts, but he did not think it was right. Looking at family deeds might lead to disastrous results.—The vote was allowed.—At Durham, on Monday, the case of William Bell came before the court, and the vote was allowed.

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WM. FERGUSON
(Bart., F.R.S., late Surgeon to H.M. the Queen.)
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NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

Leaves Newcastle (Week days)—5·0, 6·50, 7·35 (*), 7·55 9·0, 9·55, 10·55, 11·50(*), 12·30, 2·10, 3·0, 3·35 (*) 4·5, 5·5, 6·5, 7·10, 8·5, 9·35, 11·0.

Leaves Newcastle (Sundays)—6·10, 8·0, 9·40, 2·0, 5·0, 7·10, 8·10, 9·30.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Gateshead, 3; Felling, 8; Pelaw, 15; Hebburn, 20; Jarrow, 25; Tyne Dock, 30; and High Shields, 36 minutes after the above times, arriving at South Shields about 40 minutes after the time they leave Newcastle.

* First, second, and third-class express trains, stopping at Gateshead at 3 minutes, Jarrow at 15 minutes, and Tyne Dock at 18 minutes after the above times, arriving at South Shields about 25 minutes after the time they leave Newcastle.

Relief Trains leaves Newcastle for Jarrow on SATURDAYS at 7·5, 8.0, 9·30, and 10·50 p.m.

On SATURDAYS ONLY, a relief train leaves Hebburn for Shields at 2·20 p.m.

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARROW AND NEWCASTLE.

Leaves South Shields (Week days).—4·55, 7·8, 8·0 8·30(*), 9·0, 10·5, 10·40, 11·45, 12·30, 1·50, 3·15, 3·50(*), 4·15, 5·10, 6·15, 7·15, 8·15, 9·15, 10·35.

Leaves South Shields (Sundays).—6·15, 8·0, 9·55, 2·10 5·0, 7·15, 8·20, 9·35.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—High Shields, 3; Tyne Dock, 8; Jarrow, 14; Hebburn, 19; Pelaw, 24; Felling 30; and Gateshead, 35 minutes after the above times, arriving at Newcastle about 40 minutes after the time they leave South Shields.

ON SATURDAYS [illegible]

Relief trains leave Jarrow for Newcastle at 1·55 3·18, 8.23, 9·23, and [illegible] p.m. calling at all intermediate stations.

* First, second, and third-class express trains calling at Tyne Dock, Jarrow, and Gateshead, leaving Jarrow 10 minutes after the above times, arriving at Newcastle about 25 minutes after they leave South Shields.

Fares from South Shields to High Shields or Tyne Dock: First, 3d.; second, 2d.; third, 1d.

Jarrow: First, 8d; second, 6d.; third, 3½d.

Pelaw, Felling, Gateshead, or Newcastle: First, 1s; second 9d.; third, 6d.

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND JARROW.

Leaves Sunderland (Week days).—4·45, 6·50, 7·50, 8·50 9·55, 11·5 12·15, 1·40, 3·5, 4·5, 5·0, 6·5, 7·5, 8·5, 9·5, 10 25.

Leaves Sunderland (Sundays).—6 5, 7·50, 9·25, 2·0 4.50, 7·5, 8·10, 9·25.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Cleadon Lane, 7; Tyne Dock, 13; High Shields, 17, minutes after the above times, arriving at South Shields about 20 minutes after the time they leave Sunderland.

Passengers between Sunderland and Jarrow change carriages at Tyne Dock.

Fares from Sunderland to Cleadon Lane: first 6d. second, 5d; third, 3d.; Tyne Dock, first, 10d.; second 8d. third, 6d., High Shields and South Shields first, 10d.; second, 8d.; third, 6d.; Jarrow, first, 1s 4d.; second, 1s.; third, 7½d. Return tickets to Jarrow first, 2s. 3d. second, 1s. 8d. third, 1s. 2d.

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

Leaves Jarrow (Week days).—5·25 7·13, 7·52, 8·18, 9·23, 10·18, 11·18, 12·8, 12·53, 2·23, 3·23, 3·53 4·28, 5·28, 6·28, 7·33, 8·28, 9·58, 11.23,

Leaves Jarrow (Sundays)—5·33, 8·23, 10,3, 2·23, 5·23, 7·33, 8·33, 9·53.

These trains leave intermediate Stations as follows:—South Shields 4, High Shields 7, Tyne Dock 11, and Cleadon Lane 16 minutes after the train leaves Jarrow arriving in Sunderland in about 24 minutes.

Fares from Jarrow to South Shields: first, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 3½d.; High Shields: first, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 3d.; Tyne Dock, first, 6d.; second, 4d.; third, 2d.; Cleadon Lane, first, 10d.; second, 8d.; third, 4½d.; Sunderland, first, 1s. 4d.; second, 1s.; third, 7½d. Return tickets to Jarrow, first, 2s. 3d.; second, 1s. 8d. third 1s. 2d.

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH.

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Week days)—4·50 6·10(*a*), 7·0, 8·10, 9·0(*), 9·15, 9·45, (*c*), 10·15, 11·0, 12·0, 12·45, 1·15, 1·45, 2·30(†), 3·5, 4·0, 4·45(†), 5·0, 5.50(†), 6·5, 6·45, (†), 7·0, 8·10, 9·0, 10·0, 10·40, 11·30.

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Sundays).—6·10 (*a*), 9·0, 10·5, 1·0, 2·0 3·0 4·30, 6·0, 7·0, 8·0, 9·15.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Manors 3, Heaton 7, Walker 11, Wallsend 16, Howdon 21, Percy Main 25, and North Shields 30 minutes after above times, arriving at Tynemouth 35 minutes after leaving Newcastle.

* First, second, and third class express trains, stopping only at North Shields.

† These trains stop only at Manors and North Shields Stations.

a.—This train stops at intermediate stations when required, to set down passengers arriving from the south by either the 4.38 or 5·58 a.m trains.

b.—The 6·45 p.m. train from Newcastle will stop at all Stations on Saturdays and reach Tynemouth at 7·20 p.m.

c.—The 11·30 p.m. train stops at intermediate Stations when required, to set down passengers.

3d.; third, 2d.; Walker, first, 6d; second, 4d.; third

Fares from Newcastle to Tynemouth: First, 1s. 3d., second, 1s., third, 8d. Return, first, 2s. 0d., second, 1s. 6d., third, 1s.

North Shields, first, 1s., second, 9d., third, 6d. Return, first, 1s. 8d., second, 1s. 3d., third, 10d.

Percy Main: First. 10d., second, 8d., third, 6d. Return, first, 1s. 6d., Second, 1s. 2d., third, 10d.

Howdon: First, 10d., Second, 8d., third, 6d. Return, first, 1s. 6d., second, 1s. 2d., third, 9d.

Wallsend: First, 8d., second, 6d., third, 3½d. Return, first, 1s. 2d., second, 10d., third, 7d.

Walker: First, 5d., second, 4d., third, 2½d. Return, first, 9d., second, 7d., third, 5d.

TYNEMOUTH TO NEWCASTLE.

Leaves Tynemouth (Week days)—5·20, 6·49 (*a*), 7·45, 8·30 (*), 9·0. 9·30 (*), 10·0, 10·30 (*), 11·0, 12·0, 12·45, 1·40(*), 1·50, 3·0, 3·30, 4·0, 5·0, 5·35 (*), 5·55, 6·30(*), 7·0, 7·30(*), 8·0, 9·15, 10·0, 10·50 (*).

Leaves Tynemouth (Sundays)—7·35, 9·55, 1·0, 2·0, 3·0, 4·30, 6·0, 7·0, 8·0, 9·0, 10·15.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—North Shields 3, Percy Main 9, Howdon 11, Wallsend 16, Walker 19, Heaton 23, and Manors 30 minutes after above times, arriving at Central Station, Newcastle about 35 minutes after leaving Tynemouth.

* First, second, and third class express trains, stopping only at North Shields and Manors stations.

a.—The 6·49 a.m. train stops at intermediate Stations to take up passengers booked to the Central Stations.

b.—The 10·50 p.m. train stops at Stations up to and including Walker on Saturdays, and does not reach the Central Station until 11·20 p.m.

Fares from Tynemouth to North Shields, first, 4d.; second, 3d.; third, 2d.; Percy Main, first, 6d.; second, 4d.; third, 3d.; Howdon, first, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 4d.; Wallsend, first, 10d.; second, 8d.; third, 6d.; Walker first, 1s.; second 9d.; third, 6d.; Heaton, first, 1s.; second 9d.; third, 6d.; Newcastle (Manors or Central), first, 1s. 3d.; second, 1s.; third, 8d.

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GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	12·30	2·30
Benfieldside	"	6·50	1·30	4·30
Rowley	"	7·0	1·40	4·40
Burnhill Junction	"	7·10	1·50	4·50
Tow Law	"	7·23	2·3	5·3
Crook	arr.	7·35	2·15	5.15
	dep.	7.38	2·25	5·25
Bishop Auckland	"	8·5	2·55	5·55
Darlington	"	8·55	3·35	6·25
Stockton	"	9·25	4·5	7·15
Middlesbro'	"	9·35	4·15	7·30
Saltburn	"	10·10	4·50	8·7

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Saltburn	dep.	5·45	11·10	4·30
Middlesbro'	"	6·22	11·45	5·5
Stockton	"	6·34	11·55	5·15
Darlington	"	7·15	12·30	5·55
Bishop Auckland	"	7·48	1·15	6·25
Crook	arr.	8·12	1·40	6·45
	dep.	8·15	2·20	6·48
Tow Law	"	8·27	2·32	7·0
Burnhill Junction	"	8·42	2·45	7·15
Rowley	"	8·52	2·55	7·25
Benfieldside	arr.	9·5	3·5	9·35
Newcastle	arr.	10·0	4·52	9·40

CONSETT BRANCH

TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	2,G P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	9·40	12·30	2·30	5·35
Scotswood	"	5·52	9·47	12·37	2·37	5·42
Swalwell	"	5·59	9 54	12·43	2·43	5.49
Rowland's Gill	"	6·9	10·4	12·53	2·54	5.59
Lintz Green	"	6·15	10·10	12·59	2··9	6·5
Ebchester	"	6·28	10·23	1·12	3·12	6·18
Shotley Bridge	"	6·34	10·29	1·18	3·18	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.			1·25	3·25	
	dep	6·42	10·37		4·40	6·35
Knitsley	"	6·54	10·49		4·42	6·47
Lanchester	"	7·3	10·58		5·1	6·56
Witton Gilbert	"	7·10	11·9		5·12	7·7
Durham	arr.	7·26	11·20		5·25	7·20

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2 G. A.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·30		11·45	3·40*	8·0
Witton Gilbert	"	7·42		11·57	3·52	8·12
Lanchester	"	7·55		12·10	4·5	8·25
Knitsley	"	8·7		12·22	4·17	8·36
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.				4·23	
	dep	8·20	9·10	12·35	3·35	8·50
Shotley Bridge	"	8·25	9·15	12·40	3·40	8·55
Ebchester	"	8·29	9·19	12·44	3·44	8·59
Lintz Green	"	8·39	9·29	12·54	3·54	9·9
Rowland's Gill	"	8·41	9·39	12 59	3·59	9·15
Swalwell	"	8·52	9·42	1·7	4·5	9·22
Scotswood	"	8·59	9·49	1·14	4·14	9·29
Newcastle	arr.	9·10	10·0	1·25	4·25	9·40

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

First, second, and third class return tickets will be issued on Saturdays by the following trains—

STATIONS.		A.M.		P.M.	
Newcastle	dep.	7·10	4·0	5·25	7·30
Scotswood	"	7·17	4·9	5·32	7·37
Swalwell	"	7·24	4·15	5.39	7·44
Rowland's Gill	"	7·34	4·25	5·49	8·55
Lintz Green	"	7·40	4·29	5·55	8·2
Ebchester	"	7·53	4·42	6·8	8·16
Shotley Bridge	"	7·59	4·47	6·14	8·23
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·5	4·56	6·20	8·30
	dep.	9·20	5·10		
Knitsley		9·32	5·22		
Lanchester		9·41	5·31		
Witton Gilbert		9.52	5·44		
Durham	arr.	10·5	5·55		

STATIONS.		A.M.		P.M.
Durham	dep.			4·0
Witton Gilbert	"	8·5		4·12
Lanchester	"	8·18		4·25
Knitsley	"	8·30		4.37
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·45		4·48
	dep.	8·50		5·30
Shotley Bridge	"	8·55		5·35
Ebchester	"	8 59		5·39
Lintz Green	"	9·9	12·39	5·49
Rowland's Gill	"	9·15	12·44	5·55
Swalwell	"	9·22	12·52	6·2
Scotswood	"	9·29	12·59	6·9
Newcastle	arr.	9·40	1.10	6 20

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE	a.m.	p.m.	LEAVE	a.m.	p.m
Newcastle	7·30	7·15	Benfieldside	8·35	8·20
Scotswood	7·37	7·22	Shotley Bridge	8·40	8·25
Swalwell	7·44	7·29	Ebchester	8·44	8·29
Rowland's Gill	7·54	7·39	Lintz Green	8·54	8·39
Lintz Green	8·0	7·45	Rowland's Gill	8·59	8·44
Ebchester	8·13	7·58	Swalwell	9·8	8·51
Shotley Bridge	8·19	8·4	Scotswood	9·14	8·59
Benfieldside (arr)	8·25	8·10	Newcastle (arr.)	9·25	9·10

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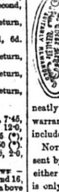
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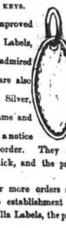
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Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, Oct. 12th.—FIRST COURT.—Before M. KEARNEY, Esq. (chairman), E. T. SMITH, Esq., J. FAWCETT, Esq., and F. GREENWELL, Esq.

"SCHOOLING" AT WEST KYO.—John Green, John Elliott, John Tidman, Christopher Tidman, Charles Meggison, and John Reay, of West Kyo, were summoned for playing at pitch and toss. P.C. Tranmer stated that on the 30th of September, about seven o'clock in the evening, defendants were obstructing the highway by playing at pitch and toss. The constable said he had had numerous complaints about people blocking up the public roads in this way, and Sergt. Stamper also referred to the nuisance caused by "schooling."—Reay, Green, and Elliott, who did not appear, were fined 5s. and costs; the others were ordered to pay 2s. 6d. and costs.

UNJUST SCALES.—Hannah Myers, of Cornsay Colliery, grocer, was charged with having an unjust scale in her possession. Supt. Oliver stated that on the 24th of July he visited defendant's shop and found a large scale 9½oz. against the purchaser. Defendant told him that the beam had got broken, and that it had not been in use for some time. There was another pair of scales, which were correct, and witness believed the faulty scales had not been recently used, as stated to him by defendant. As he found the scales on the premises, however, he was bound to report the matter.—The case was dismissed on payment of the expenses.——John Knox, of Cornsay Colliery, butcher, was charged with a similar offence. Mr. Oliver said he examined defendant's scales on the 24th July and found them ½oz. against the purchaser. The scales would weigh half-a-pound.—Defendant said he was not aware that the scales were unjust until Mr. Oliver examined them.—Mr. Oliver said the defendant had also two balances in his possession, but they were quite correct.—The Chairman said the defendant would have to be more particular in future. He was ordered to pay the expenses.—Nicholas Raine and Bros., of Dipton, grocers and butchers, were also charged with having an unjust scale in their possession. Mr. Oliver deposed that he visited defendant's premises on the 8th of August, and found a pair of scales 3oz. against the purchaser. The scales were used for weighing potatoes.—Mr. Raine said he only took possession of the business, having bought it from Mr. Curry, the day before Mr. Oliver's visit.—Mr. Oliver said that was so. Mr. Curry's explanation to him (Mr. Oliver) was that the scales had been broken in removal.—The case was dismissed on payment of the expenses.——William Armstrong, of the Tantobie Co-operative Store, was charged with a similar offence. On the 18th of August Mr. Oliver found a flour scale 1½ oz. against the purchaser. There was a number of scales on the premises, but the others were in perfect order.—Defendant said he was in the habit of examining the scales, and he could not say how the scales in question, which would weigh a hundredweight, had got out of order.—The magistrates did not believe there had been any intention to defraud the public.—Defendant was then ordered to pay the expenses.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF GAME TRESPASS.

Stephen Atkinson, George Atkinson, John Armstrong, Walter Scott, and Wm. Robson were charged with killing game without a license. Mr. J. A. Bush, of Gateshead, defended. P.C. Thompson said on the 12th of last month, he was on duty near to Beckerley Wood when he heard a lot of shouting, accompanied by the barking of dogs. He was proceeding to the place when he encountered another officer named Coates. They proceeded up the west side of the wood, and concealed themselves. Presently witness observed two cur dogs fetch a hare towards where witness was secreted, the defendants following close up to them and shouting. Defendants then returned to the other side of the field and witness and the other constable crept through the stooks after them. They saw the dogs fetch a rabbit out of the standing corn and the dogs killed it.—The Chairman: Were these men employed cutting corn?—P.C. Thompson: Yes.—The Chairman: Who has the shooting?—P.C. Thompson: Sir Henry Clavering.—The Chairman: Does he instruct you to prosecute in this case?—P.C. Thompson: Mr. Scott, the gamekeeper, got the summons out.—The Chairman: Is the farmer here?—P.C. Thompson said the defendant Stephen Atkinson farmed the land.—The Chairman (to Atkinson): Is the game reserved?—Mr. Atkinson said they had orders not to kill game.—P.C. Thompson said Atkinson had had notice from the gamekeeper.—The Chairman said the reason he asked the question was because if the game was not reserved there would be an end to the case.—P.C. Thompson, in cross-examination, said the field in question was a corn-field, and Mr. Atkinson and his men were cutting it. It was rather a hilly field, and when in Beckerley Wood it was impossible to see on to the road. The men were chasing the rabbits out of the standing corn, the horses having been pulled up for that purpose. Defendants were armed with long sticks. Witness saw the dogs chase the hare before the rabbit was killed. The whole of the defendants were running after the rabbit with two cur dogs.—By the Bench: One dog belonged to the farmer and the other to another man.—Re-examined by Mr. Bush: They had orders from Sir Henry Clavering to watch the game. Witness had not a dog with him. When they were in the wood P.C. Raine came up and said that he had found a coach-dog. When they were lying behind the stooks a rabbit came past them and the dog which Raine had ran after it.—P.C. Coates said he was with last witness and heard the dogs barking. He saw the whole of the defendants, with the exception of the old man Armstrong, follow the dogs in the direction of the wood where witness and the other officer were concealed. Witness thought it was a hare the dogs chased into the wood, but he was not positive. The old man Armstrong was standing against the corn whilst this was going forward.—The Chairman said Armstrong appeared to have been there in the discharge of his duty, and he did not see why he had been included in the summons.—In answer to Mr. Bush, P.C. Coates said he was not aware that rabbits made to the centre of the corn as it was being cut down by the reaper. It was Alexander Atkinson's dog that killed the rabbit. He knew that Mr. Stephen Atkinson's old bitch was very fat.—The Chairman said there appeared to be no evidence against John Armstrong.—Mr. Bush: None, excepting that he was in the field.—Armstrong having been told to leave the dock, Mr. Bush addressed the magistrates. They had already heard, he said, that Mr. Stephen Atkinson was a farmer, and on the day in question was finishing cutting his corn. With regard to the rabbit that had been killed he said it was chased off the road by another cur dog, and took refuge in the corn which Mr. Atkinson was cutting. The rabbit was chased out of the corn again by the men, and he admitted that it was killed, but he denied that it was killed by Mr. Atkinson's dog, which, he might say, was in court, and could not possibly catch a rabbit. All Mr. Atkinson's dog had done was merely to join in the chase, and any dog would do that. In fact, Thompson had himself admitted that Raine's dog had run after a rabbit which was passing it.—The Chairman said Mr. Bush need not proceed with the case any further. They were of opinion there was no case against the defendants, and they therefore dismissed it.——John Prinn, Robert Thwaites, Erancis Carborough, Patrick Collins, and Wm. Thompson, were charged with trespassing in pursuit of game on the same occasion. P.C. Thompson was about to give evidence when the Chairman said this case also would be dismissed.

CURIOUS CHARGE OF GAMING.—Thomas Reed, John Brown, Joseph Whitfield, Joseph Waggett, and William Forster, of South Moor, miners, were summoned for gaming under the following circumstances. P.C. Curren stated that on the 1st of October he was at South Moor and saw the defendants collected together in a public place. Forster had three pennies in his hand, and was betting that the other defendants could not guess the dates on the coins.—The magistrates said they could not see that what the officer described exactly constituted gaming, and consequently dismissed the case.

A WARNING TO GOAT KEEPERS.—Thomas Neilly, of Cement Houses, was summoned by P.C. Curren for allowing a goat to stray on the highway, on the 6th of October. Fined 1s. and the expenses.

AN UNHAPPY COUPLE AT WHITE-LE-HEAD.—John Nicholson, innkeeper, White-le-head, was summoned for an assault on his wife, Mary Jane Nicholson. Mr. John Patrick, sen., appeared for the complainant; defendant was represented by Mr. Dickinson. The witnesses on both sides having been ordered out of the court, the complainant was examined as followes. About two o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th of September, her husband, the defendant, went upstairs and remained there until six o'clock in the evening. He then asked for his supper, and complainant told him that there was some cold mutton and some beef-stake pie. She got him a plate of cold mutton, and then went and got some whiskey for a man named George Campbell. Defendant followed her into the bar, and whilst she was getting the whiskey he took up a glass, got hold of her by the shoulder, pushed her, and called her an old ———. She asked him what he had done that for, whereupon he ran to the knife-box and then returned to her. He took hold of her by the throat, and her little girl began to scream and said her father had a knife in his hand, and asked him not to strike her (complainant) with it. Complainant said she would take her husband to Lanchester, and that she would summon the man Campbell as a witness. Defendant then went and sat down and complainant sent her little girl for Mrs. Kirtley, defendant's sister. When the latter arrived, defendant was cooking himself a herring, and told his sister that there was nothing for him to eat. Complainant replied that his supper was covered over, and the defendant then took up a knife and said he would rip her guts out.—Cross-examined by Mr. Dickinson: It was not true that defendant wished to draw a glass of beer when he followed her into the bar. She did not push him aside and tell him that he should not have any beer. She could not swear that he had a knife in his hand when he took her by the throat. They had had some conversation in the morning. It was not true that she doubled up her sleeves and threatened to "rib" her husband if he would go outside. What she did say was that she would rather he thrashed her than he should call her and her daughter bad names. It was true that she had many a time threatened to throw her husband into gaol. She had often told him she would give him share of the property if he would leave her. It was a fact that she had offered him £200 to go away. She denied having pelted him with stones. It was true that she had called him a coward. Nobody was present that night but the little girl and Campbell.—By Mr. Patrick: The house in which they lived belonged to her first husband, who died without a will, consequently the property belongs to the two daughters. (The complainant here began to cry). A man named Hopper was at the house in the morning, between ten and eleven o'clock. Her husband used bad language to her in Hopper's presence. Hopper did not interfere with the defendant; he merely told him to hold his tongue.—George Campbell said on the evening in question he went to Nicholson's house to get a pot of whiskey. The defendant and his wife were in the kitchen when witness first went into the house. Witness went to the window of the bar, and Mrs. Nicholson went into the bar, and was in the act of getting the whiskey when defendant came forward, called his wife an "old ———," and took hold of the beer pump, which he pulled down, causing the beer to run down into the receptacle below the tap. Witness did not see the defendant touch the complainant at that time. Mrs. Nicholson then turned round and said to her husband "what do you want?" She also asked him if he was mad. Nicholson went back into the kitchen and Mrs. Nicholson put the whiskey into a bottle. Witness then asked for a glass of beer, and complainant was getting it for him when Nicholson returned to the bar, again called his wife a filthy name, and seized her by the lower part of the throat. The little girl got hold of the defendant, and began to scream. Defendant had hold of Mrs. Nicholson with his left hand, and witness could not see his other hand. Mrs. Nicholson said she would go to Lanchester on the following day and would take him as a witness. Defendant made use of a vulgar expression and went into the kitchen. Witness then left the house.—Cross-examined by Mr. Dickinson: He did not see a knife. When witness first entered the house, defendant and his wife were quarrelling in the kitchen.—By the Chairman: If the little girl had said that her father had a knife in his hand, witness must have heard it.—By Mr. Dickinson: He had been asked by Mrs. Nicholson if he saw a knife, and he replied negatively.—The Chairman (to Mrs. Nicholson): When your husband got hold of your neck did he injure you in any way?—Complainant: Yes; I showed the marks to my daughter next morning.—The Chairman said the witness Campbell had told them that defendant got hold of the lower part of the throat and that the thumb rested on the collar-bone. If that was so, Nicholson could not hurt his wife much.—Mr. Dickinson was about to address the bench in defence, when the Chairman said it was not necessary to do so. In reality, no assault had been committed, and the case would be dismissed.—Mr. Patrick said Mrs. Nicholson wished to have her husband bound over to keep the peace. She was afraid of her life.—Mrs. Nicholson, in answer to the bench, said her husband used threatening language to her every day. He had been in gaol for assaulting her (Mrs. Nicholson's) daughter. He had threatened her, but had not struck her lately.—The Chairman thought the parties had better go home and live peaceably together.—Mrs. Nicholson said she could not live any longer with him. She was afraid to go home with him.—The Chairman said the magistrates could not interfere further in the matter.—The parties then left the court.

CHARGE OF KEEPING A DOG WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Patrick Boe, hawker, was charged with keeping a dog without a license. Mr. Wilson, Officer of Inland Revenue, said on Sept. 15th he went to the defendant's house at Hanging Stone and found a pointer dog, for which no license had then been taken out. Boe told witness that the dog belonged to Mr. Robert Reed, and that he (Boe) was keeping it for him.—Boe said the dog was only seven months old. Mr. Reed had given it to his (Boe's) wife to keep for him.—Mr. Wilson said Boe took out a license for the dog the day after witness visited his house.—The magistrates thought it would be hard to find defendant under the circumstances, and the case was therefore dismissed.

EXPENSIVE AMUSEMENTS.—John Robson, of Stanley, miner, was summoned for an assault on Michael Crawford. Complainant stated that on Friday night, the 29th September, he was on the railway between Annfield Plain and Oxhill when the defendant and several companions threw him into a field. Witness picked himself up and was making his escape when Robson threw a brick at him and cut his head. He had not given defendant any provocation.—The defence was that complainant was the aggressor.—The magistrates said defendant had been guilty of an unprovoked assault and he would have to pay 40s. and costs, or two months in default.

ASSAULT AT TANFIELD.—Martha Patrick, married woman, was charged with assaulting Eleanor Mudd, at Tanfield. Complainant stated that on the 30th of last month she was in the act of leaving her garden with a man named Henry Ridley when the defendant, who had been getting water at the tap, asked her what she had been "clashing and saying about her." After some further words, Mrs. Patrick followed complainant into her house and knocked her down, and injured her so severely that she had not been able to walk about since, having had to come to the court in a cart that day.—The witness Ridley was called, and said on the day in question he went into Mrs. Mudd's garden to "see how the pig was getting on." After they came out of the garden, and as witness was going towards home, he heard some words pass between Mrs. Mudd and the defendant. He saw Mrs Patrick rush towards the complainant's door.—A neighbour of Mrs. Mudd's was called, and said she saw Mrs. Patrick in the act of giving Mrs. Mudd a good "hiding" at the bottom of the stairs.—Defendant said Mrs. Mudd threw the blacking brush at her first. She added that she and her children had been badly used by defendant for a long time past.—The Chairman said Mr. Joicey gave defendant a good character, but her conduct on this particular occasion had been very violent. She was fined 20s. and costs, £1 18s. 6d. in all.

A TRIFLING CHARGE.—Ann Muse, of Greencroft Cottages, was charged with assaulting William J. Harris, a boy. It appeared that defendant was in an outhouse. The boy wanted to push the door open, when complainant closed it and pushed the defendant away.—The magistrates dismissed the case, the Chairman remarking that they ought not to have been bothered with it.

DANGEROUS FREAKS OF A DRUNKEN MAN.—Wm. Hope, of Shield Row, miner, was summoned for assaulting P.C. Burnett whilst in the execution of his duty. A second summons charged defendant with an assault on P.C. Nicholson.—Defendant pleaded guilty. P.C. Burnett said on Saturday night, the 30th September, he was on duty at Shield Row in company with P.C. Nicholson. As they were coming out of Peacock's public-house they encountered Hope, who was under the influence of drink, and had a very wild appearance. He began to swear, and said he did not care for Stamper and the rest of the policemen. He followed witness and the other officer down the road and went in the direction of the house where he lodged. He soon afterwards made his appearance with a large "gully," with which he attempted to strike witness about the face. Hope then went to Nicholson, and a struggle ensued between them. They both fell to the ground, and defendant was eventually disarmed.—The Chairman said defendant seemed to have been guilty of very extraordinary conduct.—P.C. Burnett said defendant was mad.—P.C. Nicholson gave similar evidence. Defendant, he said, struck him repeatedly with the knife, but did not inflict any serious wounds upon him. The officer added that when defendant was making the onslaught upon them "his eyes were standing in his head like glass."—Hope said he had no recollection of what transpired.—He was fined 20s. and costs in each case.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A LITTLE GIRL.—Thomas Ledger, a miner, residing at Hamsteels Colliery, was charged with assaulting Jane Goodwin, a little girl. Complainant, who said she was ten years old, said the defendant pulled her over some railings, and lifted up her dress.—Mary Johnson, another little girl, stated that she saw defendant give the last witness a penny, and tell her to go away.—Defendant said he gave the children a penny, but he did not do what the little girl Goodwin had described.—P.C. Straker was called, and said he had known the defendant for three years. He was in the habit of taking too much drink, but in other respects he was a respectable man.—The magistrates said they were inclined to think that defendant never intended to assault a little girl like the complainant. He would be discharged.

SECOND COURT.—Before J. CLAVERING, Esq.

DRUNKENNESS.—Thomas Stacey, sen., Moor Pit, miner; Wm. Thompson, North Pit, miner; John McLauchlan, Annfield Plain, labourer; John McLauchlan, labourer, Catchgate; John Hamilton, Bartholomew McMahon, labourers, Annfield Plain; John Weymess, labourer, Greencroft Cottages; John Maxwell, miner, Annfield Plain; and Jas. Galligan, Moor Pit, were severally charged by P.C. Reay with being drunk. Weymess was ordered to pay the costs, Hamilton was fined 2s. 6d. and costs, Stacey and the two McLauchlans were fined 5s. and costs, and the others were ordered to pay 10s. and costs.——John Gaffney, miner, Tanfield Lea; John Hind and David Moore, of Stanley, miners, were charged with a similar offence. Moore was fined 10s. and costs and the other defendants 5s. and costs.——George Henderson and Stephen Toole, of Stanley, miners, charged by Sergt. Stamper with being drunk, were fined, the former 5s., and the latter 10s. and costs.——Thomas Moniton, Shield Row, miner, charged by P.C. Burnett with a similar offence, was fined 5s. and the expenses.——Mary A. Brannon, married woman, Cornsay Colliery, and Frank Hughes, miner, Hedley Hill, were charged by Sergt. Nattrass with being drunk. Hughes was fined 2s. 6d. and the woman 10s. and costs.——John Mains, Hedley Hill, Wm. Dawson, Burnhope, and James Galligan, Moor Pit, were severally charged by P.C. Tranmer with being drunk. Fined 10s. each and costs.——Edward Hennessey and John Doyle, miners, of Cornsay Colliery, charged by Sergt. Nattrass with being drunk at the latter place, were fined, the former 2s. 6d. and the latter 10s. and costs.——Thos. Quinn, of Cornsay Colliery, labourer, and William Blackburn, of the same place, miner, were fined 2s. 6d. each and costs, and James Wilson, miner, of Cornsay Colliery, was fined 10s. and costs for being drunk at Cornsay Colliery. Sergt. Nattrass proved the cases.——Edward Dixon Bell, charged by P.C. Kendrew with being drunk at Craghead, was fined 5s. and costs.

PITCH AND TOSS.—John McCormick, James McCormick, John Christle, Frank Halliday, Matthew Brown, Thomas Wilson, Robert Wallace and Robert Cutter, all of Stanley, miners, were charged by Sergt. Stamper with playing at pitch and toss, on the 30th September. James McCormick, Halliday, and Brown were ordered to pay a fine of 2s. 6d. and costs; the others were discharged on payment of the costs.

WILFUL DAMAGE.—John Laidler, fireman, Cornsay Colliery, was summoned for trespassing in a turnip field, belonging to Mr. John Kidd, on the 16th Sept. Fined 6d. damage and costs.——Thomas Armstrong, John Keating, Wm. Close, Wm. Robinson, and Ralph Herron were charged with trespassing in a grass field belonging to Messrs. Dickinson and Co. in the neighbourhood of Stanley. Ordered to pay 1d. damage and costs.——Andrew Johnstone, of Stanley, miner, charged with trespassing in a field in the same neighbourhood, on the 7th October, was also ordered to pay 1d. damage and costs.——David Moore, of Stanley, miner, for breaking pots and glasses belonging to Mr. John Clarkson, innkeeper, Stanley, was ordered to pay 2s. damage and costs.

THREATENING TO SHOOT.—Mary Kirknp, of Lintz Hall Farm, was summoned for threatening to shoot her son, John Kirkup, on the 4th October. The case was compromised.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.

CASTLESIDE SCHOOL AND THE SCHOOL BOARD.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

DEAR SIR,—I do not wish now to enter into any discussion on the above unpleasant affair, but I should like Mr. Farrar to give a *definite* answer to a simple question. *Could* he, of his own will, or through his instrumentality, transfer (if he were desirous of doing so) the present School to the Board? A plain yes or no will oblige your humble

ENQUIRER.

SIR,—It was not my intention to trouble you again on this subject after giving the facts that appeared in the *Guardian* of last week. Refraining from personalities altogether, knowing that the Vicar was in a weak state of health, I did not say a single word to wound, but what had been said at the different meetings, and, if needed, I can get the signature of every ratepayer that attended to testify. However, after reading in last week's *Guardian* the Rev. Wesley Farrar's mis-statements, personalities, and low puns, I feel in duty bound to trouble you again. In the first place, Mr. Farrar says that my letter was sent under the protest of some of the Board. That is a downright falsehood, as my letter was read and approved of by every one of the members. Next, he tries to alter the meaning of my letter. Where does he find me accusing him of forgery? In my amendment I plainly say "original deed." Does not that mean first? The last deed I have nothing to do with. He here actually tries to frighten me with his legal adviser. Does he mean the one dressed in "petticoats?" If so, then I don't fear; or does he really intend to take me before a Court of Law for speaking the truth? I would strongly advise him to have a better case than the one he had some time ago at the County Court, when I heard him get such a stinging reprimand for adding a P.S. to an agreement after it had been duly "signed." He next tries to get Mr. Elliot Leybourne, a gentleman that has had the responsible situation in the parish as Guardian for nearly forty years, drawn along with myself into a scheme that neither of us know anything about, viz.:—"At a ratepayers' meeting the task of canvassing for private contributions towards the enlargement of present school." Now, on the face of that, how was it possible when Mr. Farrar told us in plain language that the school would not be given over to anything but a School Board? Before I put my amendment we laid it before some of the largest ratepayers, asking their opinion and advice. Here he stoops, in his usual style, to personalities, calling me a self-constituted historian, and tries by the use of my name to make a low pun. What has that to do with the School Board? I here flatly deny ever using the term "priestcraft" in connection with the Very Rev. Archdeacon Prest, or any other good man. Last, but not least, he tries to calm over the ratepayers by holding up the present school as a "parody of perfection" for the last twelve years, and talks about the quiet little village. Certainly it was quiet before it came under the influence of Mr. Farrar. Since then we have had plenty of "excitement," and any one reading his letter of last week can draw their own conclusions as to cause. One would naturally expect to hear something good from a clergyman that can talk so bland about the fruits of the spirit on a Sunday. I ask what spirit does he show in his letter? Is it not the one with the "cloven foot"—the same that compels us to have ten different schoolmasters in less than ten years, keeps the Church almost empty, unless he can get a stranger to preach, and the self-same spirit is forming the ratepayers to build new schools. If Mr. Farrar had used his influence for, instead of trying by all means to thwart the ratepayers' things would have been different.—Yours sincerely,

T. J. MUSE.

Castleside, Oct. 12, 1876.

[We have been compelled to eliminate certain passages in the above letter. We are always ready to throw open the columns of this journal to fair and honest criticism, but it must be done temperately and with as little personality as possible.—Ed. *C. G.*]

THE RULES OF DEBATE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Will you be kind enough to answer the following questions:—1st—Has the secretary of a benefit or religious society the power to speak and vote upon any motion before a meeting? 2nd—Has the Chairman of a meeting the right of speaking, if he wishes, upon any motion before a meeting? 3rd—What is meant by a casting vote? An answer to the above will oblige yours, &c.,

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

Blackhill, October 10th, 1876.

[1—We presume that in the case of a benefit or religious society the secretary would also be a member; therefore, as such, he would certainly have power both to speak and vote upon any question that might be before the meeting. 2—Yes. 3—The casting vote is the exclusive privilege of the Chairman. We cannot better illustrate the meaning of a "casting vote" than by assuming a case. If six members (including the Chairman) be at a meeting and a motion be submitted, for which three members are in favour, and to which the other three (including the Chairman, who, of course, being a member, has a right to vote) are opposed, the Chairman may give his casting vote by negativing the motion, that is, giving a second, or casting vote, against it.—ED. *C. G.*]

BENFIELDSIDE SCHOOL BOARD.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Can you, or any of your readers, inform me whether Mr. Carss, as assistant-overseer of the township of Benfieldside, can legally sit as a member of the above Board? I understand that members are not allowed to participate in the profits of School Boards. Mr. Carss receives a salary for collecting the poor-rate, and as the School Board rate is collected along with it, he would seem to be in the pay of the Board. If none of your readers should be able to set me right on the point, perhaps Mr. Carss himself (who knows so much about law, criminal and civil, and who is desirous of "having everything done in order") will enlighten me.—Your obedient servant,

A RATEPAYER.

Shotley Bridge, October 9th, 1876.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—It affords me great pleasure at all times to read the summaries of home news. The Local Board seems to be a very lively body. Last Wednesday's sitting was rendered remarkable by two scenes of chimney firing. There is a healthy vigour and impressiveness in the language of some of the members, which sometimes renders a meeting exhilarating. The Fire Brigade has met with a well-merited rebuf. Mr. Calvert deserves the thanks of every ratepayer. I am glad to observe he is not willing to allow the officers of the Fire Brigade full control of the public purse-strings. It was impertinent of the officers to bring such a proposal forward. It is scarcely possible to imagine a more unsatisfactory way of dealing with the ratepayers' money. I sincerely hope, sir, the members will at their meeting next month settle quietly down to the discussion of the Fire Brigade question proper. Certainly there is a great difference, sir, between a cunning man and a wise man, not only in point of honesty, but in point of ability. There be those that can pack the cards, and yet cannot play well; so there are some that are good in the canvasses of actions, and are otherwise weak men. Again, it is one thing to understand persons, and another thing to understand matters; for many are perfect in men's humour that are not greatly capable of the real part of business, which is the constitution of one that hath studied men more than books.—Believe me, sir, yours sincerely,

A POOR RATEPAYER.

Consett, October 10th, 1876.

SIR,—Will you allow me to state my case in reference to some trouble the Consett Local Board was immersed in at their last meeting. One of the chimneys of my house having accidentally caught fire, it was considered necessary by some to have the hose of the Fire Brigade at hand. When I came home and heard this I went immediately to the Surveyor and offered to pay there and then any reasonable charge. He declined to make any charge, saying that the Board would settle with the Fire Brigade. From the *Consett Guardian* I learn that the Board have fixed a wage which they intend to pay to the Fire Brigade when on duty at fires. But in this instance they considered the charge to be such a gross imposition that they seemed to be in doubt about the paying of it. Eventually they pay, but what follows? It is proposed, seconded, and carried, that the account be sent to me for payment. In other words, it is moved, seconded, and passed that the imposition be carried a stage further, and that I pay it!

Sir, this Consett Local Board has lately become a prize-ring, where a property qualification and influence have excluded the roughs, and left the *elite* of Consett to have the *melee* to themselves. Through the *Guardian*, the Consett public have watched their representatives worrying for Consett's rights; and they see Mr. Calvert, who was flooring everyone in the ring who said that the public should pay for Albert Road, suddenly take another tack when Sherburn Terrace comes on the carpet, and flooring everyone who says that the footpath past Sherburn Terrace should be paid for by anyone except the public. When the Fire Brigade present their bill, he exclaims, "six guineas is a tremendous charge for half-an-hour." But he finds that their blundering engagement renders them powerless against the imposition, so he moves that the account be sent to me, and in Mr. Murray, who did not get *his* money by paying for other people's mistakes, he finds one ready to second that I pay for theirs. I am sorry to think that they could find sufficient support in the Board-room to enable them to carry such a motion. Sir, this is the offspring of their blundering, and if they want to get rid of it by laying it at my door as a foundling, I must tell you that I courteously decline to receive it. But to proceed a step further. I understand that the person they look to for legal advice in these matters, informed them that legally they could not charge the account of the Fire Brigade to me. From this it appears, that, legally, they cannot make a charge. Even if they could, it is unjust to make an exorbitant one. So that now we have the Consett Local Board taking the discreditable position of knowingly administering neither law nor justice, and directing this act of oppression towards a workman who has invested the accumulation from steady habits in a dwelling-house, and who could not be expected to put that investment in danger, seeing that it is not covered by insurance. Sir, I do not seek to interfere in public affairs, unless a public mistake is billed upon me, a private individual.—Yours, &c.,

THOMAS MCILROY.

Consett, October 10th, 1876.

SIR,—On reading the report of the Consett Local Board in your last week's impression, I was not a little surprised to see my name figuring so prominently, and, I may say, with so little truth, with regard to the alleged fire at Sherburn Terrace. I am charged with being in the house previous to calling out the Brigade. That I most candidly deny, as I never was there until I went with the Brigade. The reason I had for doing so was this: while going along Front Street I heard some one shout there was a fire in Sherburn Terrace, and seeing a number of people gathered about I went to within a short distance of the house, and saw smoke issuing from under the tiles. Thinking that there really was a fire I went and called the Brigade, and the only time I was in the house was in the presence of Mr. Dawson, nor did I speak to anyone in the house, knowing it to be the Surveyor's duty to do so and not mine. As for hunting up fires to raise money, that I deny, as I had no idea that any claim would be put in until I saw the report in your last issue.—Yours, &c.,

H. MAXWELL.

Consett, Oct. 11, 1876.

Markets.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of country wheat, but a fair coasting arrival. Fine samples of new brought rather more money than on this day week, but secondary were difficult to move at late rates; old and foreign 6d to 1s dearer. Barley, malt, beans, and peas unchanged. Oats dull, and new neglected. Maize rather lower. Flour moved off at previous terms.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At our market this morning buyers were present in strong force, and the supplies of grain were fully up to the average. Wheat met a good demand, many seed buyers being present, the prices obtained being slightly above late rates. Barley and oats a sluggish trade, and little change from late rates.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 104 beasts, and 799 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, there is little or no change to notice. The supply of beef comprised 2,189 head. The number of sheep was 7,167. Pigs: 1,002 were shown. Beasts, prime heifers, per stone, 9s 9d to 10s 0d; secondary sorts, 8s 0d to 8s 9d; good oxen, 9s 6d to 9s 9d; middling, 8s 0d to 8s 6d; cows and inferior, 6s 6d to 7s 6d; pork, large, 5s 0d to 7s 0d; do. small, 7s 9d to 8s 9d; sheep, good vendable wedders, per lb., 9½d to 10d; middling, 7½d to 8½d.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land hay, 140s to 160s; this year's growth, 105s to 130s; new land hay, 130s to 160s; this year's growth, 115s to 140s per ton; wheat straw, 4s 0d to 4s 8d; barley straw, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; oat straw, 4s 0d to 4s 6d per thrave.

DURHAM PROVISION, Saturday.—Oats, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; barley, 7s 9d to 9s 6d; Indian corn, 7s 6d, beans, 9s 6d to 12s; peas, 10s 6d to 11s 0d per boll. Beef, 9d to 11d; mutton, 9d to 10½d; veal, 10½d; bacon, 6d to 9d; hams, 7½d to 1s; cheese, 6d to 10d per lb. Chickens, 2s 0d to 2s 6d; ducks, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; hens, 1s 8d to 2s 0d each; butter, 1s 8d to 1s 10d per lb.; eggs, 7 for 1s; pigeons, 1s 3d per couple. Plums, 3d to 6d per quart. Apples, 2s to 2s 8d; pears, 2s to 2s 8d; onions, 1s per stone.

NEWCASTLE POTATO, Saturday.—Scotch potatoes, 11s per load; kidneys, 9d per stone.

DURHAM POTATO, Saturday.—Potatoes, 6d to 9d per stone.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The finest remedies in the world for bad legs, old wounds, sores, and ulcers. If used acording to the directions given with them, there is no wounds, bad leg, or ulcerous sore, however obstinate or long-standing, but will yield to their healing and curative properties. Numbers of persons who have been patients in several of the large hospitals under the care of eminent surgeons, without deriving the slightest benefit, have been thoroughly cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills. For glandular swellings, tumours, scurvy, and diseases of the skin there is no medicine that can be used with an effect equally salutary. In fact, in the worst forms of disease, dependent upon the condition of the blood, these medicines, used conjointly, are irresistible.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE HALIFAX INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—On Tuesday, at the Halifax County Court, Mr. Rhodes, solicitor, applied to the judge (Mr. Giffard) to appoint a special day for hearing a petition to wind up the affairs of this society. The petition, which was presented to the court on Saturday, is signed by six of the shareholders, and charges the directors whith having "published and circulated a statement of accounts in July, 1876, well knowing the same to be erroneous, and pretending to show a balance of profit amounting to £10,299 17s. 2d; and a bonus was declared and paid to some of the members." It goes on to state that the directors have committed many breaches of trust, acted in total disregard of the rules, are no longer fit to be entrusted with the management of the society; and the plaintiffs submit they are responsible for the unathorised investments of the funds, whereby great losses have accrued. "The defendants," says the petition, "in order to conceal their improper conduct and to prevent the affairs of the said defendant society from becoming known, caused a rule to be passed in the early part of the year 1876 giving them power to suspend withdrawals and making a material alteration in the 12th rule with regards to the forfeits." The plaintiffs also contend that they became members of the society before such alterations took place, and consider they are not bound to them, but by the pre-existing rules. The plaintiffs pray that the defendants may be restrained from allowing the society to continue in securities unauthorised by the rules, and that all such securities may be realised and the proceeds placed in a proper state of investment; that the defendants may be restained from declaring or paying any bonus by way of dividend out of the capital of the society; that the defendants may be declared unfit to conduct any longer the affairs of the society; that a fresh committee of management may be appointed in accordance with the rules, and that proper directions may be given for that purpose; and in the meantime a receiver and manager be appointed; and if the court should be of opinion that it is just and equitable that the society should be wound up, the society may be dissolved and wound up accordingly." The judge appointed the 14th or 15th of November for the hearing of the petition, the parties to decide as to which day will be most convenient.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

The insertion of anything beyond the simple announcement of Births, Marriages, or Deaths, will be charged as Advertisements.

BIRTHS.

LEADGATE—At 125, Front Street, on the 7th inst., the wife of John Heenan, of a son.

LINTZ GREEN—On the 6th inst., the wife of Wm. Green, jun., of a daughter.

DIPTON—At South Medomsley Cottages, on the 30th ult., the wife of Mr. T. Graham, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CONSETT—At Melbourne Street, on the 11th inst., John George, infant son of John Sewell.

HOBSON—On the 26th ult., aged 68, the wife of John Wall, formerly of Dipton, much respected.

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