NORTH-WEST DURHAM EMIGRATION AGENCY.

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

☞ TO PARTIES REMOVING OR LEAVING THE COUNTRY AND OTHERS.

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

Note the Address:—Town Hall, Consett.

The Consett Guardian

DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER

AND NORTH-WEST DURHAM GAZETTE.

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

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

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

Note.—The Oldest Insurance Agency and the only Share Broker in the District.
ADAM BRODIE, TOWN HALL, CONSETT.

No. 1,314. | REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. | FRIDAY EVENING, October 16th, 1885. | PRICE ONE PENNY.

Money.

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

Contracts.

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

Wanted.

WANTED, a CARTMAN, to the Greengrocery business.—Apply to J. Oxley, Blackhill.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT.—Apply to 13, Havelock Terrace, Gateshead.

DOMESTIC SERVANT WANTED.—Apply to Mrs. Wiles, Sherburn Terrace, Consett.

WANTED, APPRENTICES to the Dress-making.—Apply at No. 8, Victoria Street, Consett. 210v

WANTED, a respectable Lad as an APPRENTICE to the Printing Business.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office. 184v

YOUNG LADIES WANTED to BUY Beautiful and Cheap Frillings, and other Novelties.—Address, "Bon Marche, Consett. 135u

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

DRAPERY.—WANTED, a pushing JUNIOR ASSISTANT; one accustomed to travel.—Apply at the "Bon Marche," Consett. 87v

WANTED, a Two or Three-roomed HOUSE, with Garden, at or near Stanniforddam. Rent must be low.—Apply to Box X, *Guardian* Office. 195v

GREENCROFT SCHOOL BOARD.

WANTED, for the above School, a FEMALE Ex-P.T. Salary £40 per annum.
Applications, with reference, to be sent to me on or before Tuesday, the 4th day of November next.
W. W. THOMPSON, Clerk to the Board.
Lanchester, October 12th, 1885. 202v

LANCHESTER UNION.

THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR of the Lanchester Union require the services of a FEMALE NURSE for the Infirmary, at the Lanchester Workhouse. Salary £25 per annum, with Rations and Residence.
Applications, in own handwriting, stating age, experience, &c., with Three Testimonials, to be sent to me on or before the 21st instant.
WM. HENRY RITSON, Clerk to Guardians.
Lanchester, October 14th, 1885. 201v

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE.

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

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

To Let.

TO LET, a COTTAGE at Field Head, near Shotley Bridge, containing Three Rooms.—Apply to Mr. William Wood, Field Head. 166v

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

TO LET, a HOUSE of Five Rooms, situate in Sherburn Terrace, Consett.—Apply to George Hawdon, Consett. 9v

TO LET, COACH-HOUSE and STABLING, at the Station Hotel, Blackhill. Also, HORSES and CARRIAGES FOR SALE, at a moderate price to an incoming Tenant, with Goodwill of the business.—Apply to William Turner, Whitehall Lodge, Blackhill. 205v

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

TO LET, with immediate possession, the BUSINESS PREMISES in Front Street, Leadgate, comprising large SHOP and spacious SHOW-ROOMS above, as occupied for upwards of Twenty years by R. W. Shaw, Draper. moderate Rental.—Apply to Adam Brodie, Town Hall, Consett. 960u

TO LET, at Catchgate, a HOUSE and SHOP, lately in the occupation of Mr. J. W. Davison, Furniture Broker. These Premises were originally built for a first-class Butcher's Shop having an excellent Slaughter House, fine dry Cellar (cemented, well-aired, and adapted to keep meat in warm weather). There is also a good Two stalled STABLE, and all necessary Conveniences. The Shop is well situated, and suitable for any business. A capital opening for a Pawnbroker or Auction Mart.—Apply to Geo. Hobson, Harperley Mills, Lintz Green. 677u

For Sale.

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

FOR SALE, COWS and HEIFERS at profit.—Apply, W. C. Bowman, Hole House, Lanchester. 196v

FOR SALE, a LITTER OF PIGS.—Apply to Mr. Matthew Ayre, Low Mill, near Old Cornsay. 207v

THREE NEW-CALVEN HEIFERS FOR SALE.—Apply to G. Ritson, Fenn Hall, Lanchester. 200v

FOR SALE, a LITTER OF PIGS, 8 weeks old.—Apply to W. Fenwick, Low Bradley, near Medomsley. 197v

10 PIGS FOR SALE, 8 weeks old.—Apply to Mr. Simeon Burch, 46, South Medomsley Cottages, Dipton. 193v

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

SEED WHEAT.—20 Bolls of Oakshott's Champion Prize White Wheat FOR SALE.—Apply, Wm. Watson, Tanfield, Lintz Green. 163v

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

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

DRESS GOODS DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY.—Any quantity from One Dress Length upwards SOLD at Manufacturers' Prices. Samples sent Post Free.—Henry Pease & Co.'s Successors, Railway Mill, Darlington. 840u

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, SHOP and HOUSE of Three Rooms, with Stable, Yard, Conveniences, &c., now occupied by Mr. Matthew Stobbs, Front Street, Dipton. The Property is Freehold, in capital order, and well situated.—For all particulars, and Conditions of Sale, apply to A. Phillipson, Auctioneer, Dipton. 132v

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

For Sale.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, HALF SHARE OF THE ADELPHI FARM, adjoining the Property of Sir Henry Clavering, Bart., and John Greenwell, Esq., Broomshields, between Tow Law and Satley, containing upwards of 140 Acres, well watered and sheltered, in the occupation of Mr. John Milburn, who will shew the Farm, and Written Offers to be sent to Mr. Thomas Pallister, Lanchester, Durham. 185v

TO GARDENERS AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, by William Ambler, who is leaving Dipton for Australia, the whole of his PLANTS, HOUSES, HOTWATER PIPING, &c., which are little worse than new, viz:—
500 Roots of Rhubarb.
100 Plants of Black Currants.
200 Roots of Miscellaneous Plants.
100 Ferns, including Maiden Hair, &c.
500 Geraniums, in Varieties.
100 Fuchsias and a quantity of others, including Begonias, Abutilons, Bouvardias, Hoya Bella and Carnosa, Yucca, Aloefolia, Dracenas in Varieties, Palms, Plumbagos, Primulas, Gloxinias, Passiflora, Hydrangeas, Statices, Voletta Purpurea, Chrysanthemums.
60 Pots of Tulips.
1 Dozen Pots of Hyacinths.
12 Lapargeras Rosea, and a large quantity of other Plants. Double Scarlet Hawthorn, 10 ft. high.
No. 1 HOUSE—21 ft. long by 9 ft., including Boiler and 76 ft. of 4 in. Hot Water Piping.
No. 2 HOUSE—35 ft. by 12ft., including Boiler and 120 ft. of 4 in. Hot Water Piping.
1 PATENT STAR BOILER, and a quantity of Loose Piping and Fittings. 206v

Business Announcements.

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

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted on the latest and most improved system, without causing the slightest pain, of the Purest and Best Materials.
All operations performed with the greatest care, and on the most reasonable terms.
MINERAL TEETH FROM 5s. PER TOOTH.
UPPER OR LOWER SETS FROM £2 10s.

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JON. C. WYLIE, PRIVATE TEACHER IN LANGUAGES AND MATHEMATICS.
☞ Pupils attended at their own Homes.

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

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CO. DURHAM.

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Agent for the SALE of BUILDING SITES at the following places:—Benfieldside Estate, Broomhill Estate, Ebchester, Low Finings Estate, Langley Park, Consett, Leadgate, and Blackhill.
☞ All business properly and carefully attended to.

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UHL AND CO.'S VIENNA FLOUR.
Purveyors to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

THE BEST FLOUR FOR HOUSEHOLD USE IS
UHL'S VIENNA FLOUR
NUTRITIOUS. DIGESTIVE. WARRANTED PURE.

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

For samples and quotations for single or more Bags apply to
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(Entrance opposite North-Eastern Bank, Grey Street),
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THE TRADE ALSO SUPPLIED.

UHL'S VIENNA FLOUR
NOW ALSO SOLD BY ALL LEADING GROCERS AND FLOUR DEALERS IN 6lb. COTTON BAGS.
Retailers not yet supplied, please apply to
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HUGHES & CO.'S
PHARMACY,
OPPOSITE THE NEW TOWN HALL,

CURRY'S Invaluable STOMACH AND LIVER PILLS.

CURRY'S TOOTHACHE DROPS.

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

TRUSSES OF ALL SIZES.

Dr. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC APPLIANCES.

AGENTS FOR THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OPTICAL ASSOCIATION.

☞ SPECTACLES IN GREAT VARIETY.

OILS, PAINTS, COLOURS, AND VARNISHES.

HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES.

ALTERATIVE POWDER FOR HORSES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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LARGE DELIVERY OF NEW GOODS FOR AUTUMN TRADE.

DRESSES, MILLINERY, MANTLES, SHAWLS,
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FUR CAPES, FANCY GOODS, WOOLS, SMALLWARES.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL. SEE WINDOWS.
AT 9 AND 9A, MIDDLE STREET.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS,
MERCERY, PIT CLOTHING, &c., &c.,
NEW CLOTHS AND OVERCOATINGS.
22, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

THOMAS H. BATCHELOR.

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!

T. H. BATCHELOR purposes offering for SPECIAL SALE, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, 1885, the OVERCOATS bought with Mr. R. W. Shaw's Stock.

☞ The very large Discount at which they were purchased enables him to make extraordinarily low prices, and the Public should not miss this opportunity of securing useful Coats for the coming Season.

THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHING SHOP, 22, MIDDLE STREET.

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

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

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

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

JOHN HALL, WHOLESALE GROCER
ANNFIELD PLAIN. 289

Business Announcements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 427r

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

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

WEDDING RINGS! WEDDING RINGS!
WE continue to present a Half-Dozen best Nickel Silver TEASPOONS to each PURCHASER of our Standard GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
F. A. AND E. WELCH,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
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FOR
FANCY AND GENERAL STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
TRY
JASPER COCKBURN,
Stationer, Newsagent, Printer, & Bookbinder,
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☞ London and other Daily Papers supplied to order. Books not in Stock, to be had on a short notice.

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EVERY WEDNESDAY AND ALTERNATE SATURDAY.
First-class, full-powered Iron Steamships.
Accommodation for passengers equal to any European Line.
Passengers and Goods landed at Philadelphia on the Wharf of the Pennsylvania Railroad.
The Shortest and Best Route to the West.
Apply to RICHARDSON, SPENCE, & CO., 17 and 19, Water Street, Liverpool; ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett; E. SLOANE, Postmaster, Blackhill; G. LEADBITTER, Catchgate, *via* Lintz Green; A. PHILLIPSON, Auctioneer, Dipton; W. Anderson & Co., Shipping Agents, Tow Law. 85u

QUEENSLAND.
This young and promising Colony offers Special Advantages to all classes, and the QUEENSLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE convey Passengers
☞ BY STEAMER FOR £7.
MAIL or other Steamers will be despatched from LONDON or PLYMOUTH fortnightly, by which ASSISTED PASSAGES will be granted to eligible Persons, such as Engineers, Farmers, Fitters, Engine Drivers, Railway Carriage Builders, Blacksmiths, Bricklayers, Stonemasons, Sawyers, Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Shoemakers, Tailors, Shipwrights, Farm Labourers, Domestic Servants, Gardners, Vine Dressers, Road Makers, Miners, Quarrymen, Navvies, at the following rates:—
SECOND CABIN...£21 10s. | THIRD CLASS...£7.
Children under 12 years, half-price. Infants under 12 months, free. Persons not eligible for assisted passages will be taken at the following rates:—Second Cabin, £31 10s.; Third Class, £17.
For further particulars regarding Passages, Land Laws, and Resources of the Colony, apply to Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell, & Co., 109, Leadenhall Street, London, and 12, Renfield Street, Glasgow; or to William J. Johnson, Queensland Emigration Office, 96, High Street, Gateshead-on-Tyne; or to the Local Agent,
Adam Bodie,
20u Town Hall, Consett.

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

ARRIVAL OF SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

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

BLACK WORSTED SUITS, FROM 24s. 6d.

BOYS' SUITS, FROM 2s. 6d.

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

C. F. COOKE, ANNFIELD PLAIN.

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

C. E. THOMPSON,
MANUFACTURER OF
RUBBER, STEEL, AND BRASS STAMPS,
SELF-INKERS, DATERS AND NUMERATORS
PEN AND PENCIL STAMPS,
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EMBOSSING PRESSES, METAL-BODIED RUBBER TYPE,
AUTOGRAPHS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, &c. 809t
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JOHN WALKER & CO.,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS TO THE QUEEN,
GLASGOW,
BEG particularly to call the attention of the Public to the superior quality of their Biscuits, which are manufactured only from the finest machines.
They submit a few of their Specialties, which are well worthy of a trial, viz:—Alberts, rich Tea, Wine, Shanghran, Water, Ginger Nuts, extra Toast, Digestive (rich and royal); also, their famed Scotch Farls (rich) and Scotch Oat Cakes (plain). These can be had from all Grocers, and from their Wholesale Agents,
CURRY & CO., CONSETT.

ROBERT JACKSON'S
CHEAP PRINTING & STATIONERY
ESTABLISHMENTS,
59, FRONT STREET, and 9 & 10, NEWMARKET
STREET, CONSETT.
☞ Agent for Dipton:—MR. THOMAS CLARK
South Medomsley Cottages.

SHEEP DIPS. SHEEP DIPS
THOMAS MILNER,
DISPENSING AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST,
☞ THE CENTRAL PHARMACY, CONSETT.
Respectfully draws the attention of Farmers to the TAR ELIXIR PRIZE MEDAL SHEEP DIP
Prepared by Messrs Ness & Co., Darlington, for which he is sole Agent.
PRICE 7s. 6d. PER 100 SHEEP.
Also, the THYMO CRESOL UNIVERSAL PURIFIER, most excellent as a Disinfectant and Wash for Cattle.
Price 6d. and 1s. per Bottle, or 2s. 6d. per Quart.
☞ T. M. is likewise Agent for Bell & Riddle's, McDougall's, Little, & Co.'s, Jeye's, Cooper's, and Wilson and Kitchen's Sheep Dips.
Alterative Condition Powders and Purging Balls for Horses.
FELLON AND CLEANSING DRINKS FOR CATTLE.
☞ HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Milner's Dandelion and Podophyllyn Pills, excellent for the Stomach, and all diseases of the Liver.
Sarsaparilla Blood Purifying Mixture.
HOP BARK AND TONIC BITTERS IN 6d. PACKETS.
FINEST COD LIVER OIL. Tasteless Italian CASTOR OIL.
ORANGE QUININE WINE. QUININE AND IRON TONIC, &c.
CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE, 1s. per Bottle.
Milner's Blue Ribbon Wine Mixture, 1s. per Bottle.
BALSAMIC COUGH MIXTURE.
HAIR RESTORERS' PERFUMES, POMADES,
TOILET REQUISITES IN GREAT VARIETY.
SPECTACLES TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS.
TRUSSES OF ALL SIZES.
Agent for Mr Lamont's Magnetic Belts, Chest Protectors, Knee Caps, &c., &c.
OILS, PAINTS, COLOURS, VARNISHES, AND CLEANING REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MILNER, Chemist,
Opposite the Post-Office, Consett. 984u

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, October 16th, 1885.

OPEN QUESTIONS AND OPEN MINDS.

There was once a time in our political history when men of recognised eminence and ability were sent by constituencies to the House of Commons to exercise their independent discretion in dealing with questions as they arose, and when a representative's own conscientious judgment was allowed to determine his political action. Gradually, however, as party lines became more distinctly established, either side adopted programmes of policy, the points in which were treated as test questions at elections. Even within the memory of living men, such programmes were generally very limited in their scope, and outside of them every representative was at liberty to follow the dictates of his own judgment; while down to a comparatively recent period, a good many seats were obtained in the House of Commons by what were called Independent Members, who reserved to themselves liberty of action in dealing with any proposed measure, and the right to co-operate with this or that party as they might deem expedient. But nowadays the Independent Member is almost an extinct species, and the party representative must not only give his adhesion to a more extensive and varied programme than of yore, but engage to support his party leaders under all circumstances, even in connection with quite unforeseen matters. Party, in fact, is put in the place of principle, and the nominal representative is reduced to the position of a mere delegate. As for party leaders themselves, they used to form their own judgment as to the requirements of the times, and take the initiative in proposing measures in accordance with their own convictions of what was just and judicious with regard to different questions. According to the public support which their definite proposals received, they either took office to carry these out, or gave way to their opponents. At present, however, party leaders hesitate to initiate, at all events on the Liberal side.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

London, Wednesday Evening.

Lord Hartington has at last made his position plain, and has cleared up the last lingering doubt as to the Whigs throwing over the Radicals, and going over into the Conservative camp. It is Lord Randolph Churchill who has not so much dished the Whigs this time as he has dished his own party, and rendered the formation of a third and middle party out of the question. His address to the Birmingham Conservatives is a bold bid for Tory Democracy. He makes scarcely a concealment of his alliance with Mr Parnell, and writes of current questions in a tone which must make an old Tory shake in his shoes.

Sir William Harcourt has earned his title of Historicus from his far-sighted shrewdness in paying court to Mr Chamberlain as the coming man. In his Blandford speech Sir William did much more than apologise for Mr Chamberlain's bluntness and his plainness of speech, he added the pointed remark that "the more he was abused the stronger he grew." As no one knows which way the current is running better than Sir William Harcourt, we may consider his adopting of Mr Chamberlain as a bold bid for the first lieutenancy when the Member for Birmingham takes Mr Gladstone's place as captain of the ship.

It is now thought that we are within a fortnight of a winter campaign between Turkey and her old vassals, Servia and Greece. The Powers have not seriously put their veto on the attempt of Servia and Greece to compensate themselves for the one-sided aggrandisement of Bulgaria. In any case the attitude of Austria has been so equivocal that Servia will probably disregard threats not seriously meant, and the Eastern Question will be re-opened and Turkey partitioned probably for the last time.

It seems only too likely that we shall at last lose M. Waddington, the only French Minister to this country who can be said to have borne an international character. He was an Anglo-Frenchman of a type only too seldom met with, and he throws up his part for a cause unworthy of such a step. He has repeatedly said he would resign if the Préfet of the Aisne, M. Sébline, was dismissed. As M. Sébline has been given his *congé* by the Minister of the Interior, M. Waddington has nothing but to follow him into exile from office.

The Hell Gate explosion of Long Island Sound has been a perfect success—so much so that a new and clear water-way has been opened out between New York and Europe, which the Atlantic steamers will invariably take in the future. The result of nine years' patient labour has been crowned with success, and the biggest thing out in dynamite, the explosion of fourteen tons at a touch of the electric spark discharged by the finger of a little girl, will be something to be remembered. General Newton's little daughter will go down to history as a lively example of *maxime e minimis*.

The heir and representative of the Talbots has no doubt rightly appraised his own capacities in devoting himself to the business of a cabmaster. As an hereditary legislator he is not a success. He has not displayed highly meritorious regard for the sanctities of social life. But he has improved hansom cabs! Who can say there is no use in an aristocracy when an Earl of Shrewsbury and a Lord Savernake vie with one another in the capacity of job-masters!

Mr Max O'Kell, whose silly books have had such a sale amongst us, is by profession a schoolmaster. It was in that capacity that he resided in this country. And he has revenged himself for the indignities which he suffered at the hands of mischievous English schoolboys by maligning their mothers and sisters *en masse*. His successes as an author have led him to abandon the scholastic profession. He is about to set up as a lecturer. His first tour is to be in that Paradise of lecturers, the United States. The ladies of America are to have the advantage of hearing their English sisters "taken off" for their amusement. But there will no doubt be a "return match."

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

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Correspondence.

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

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—On the road between Oxhill and Annfield Plain, on Sunday night, about six o'clock, a most brutal spectacle was to be seen. Three men in a gig, seemingly intoxicated, were amusing themselves by driving backwards and forwards along the road a splendid horse at a furious gallop, plying the whip incessantly about the head and neck of the frightened animal. Apart from the danger to foot passengers, it was a most brutal exhibition on a quiet Sunday evening, as people were going to their various places of worship, and certainly called for action on the part of the police, and also on the part of the owner of the horse and the master of the man. The matter was witnessed by a number of spectators on the road—at the Cement Houses and at Annfield Plain, through which place the men eventually drove, and where they are well-known. Altogether, it was the most painful and irritating sight I have seen for a long time.—I am, yours,

A Spectator.

MR ATHERLEY JONES AND CHURCH DISESTABLISHMENT.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—I wonder whether "G.H.R.-L." is aware of the injustice that he is bringing upon the community, who have pledged themselves to return Mr Jones for the North-West Division of the county of Durham, by declaring him insincere in his statements, and misleading in his aims, respecting the position of the revenue of the Church of England. He says he is "quite aware that there is some intelligence in this district; nay, he is struck with it, from what he has seen during his four years' residence." It is very well that this confession is made, for had it not been, one might have thought that he was a perfect stranger, and knew nothing of the locality. But he knows, and yet he does not know, or at least they (the people) do not act according to their knowledge, so he thinks, when they listen to Mr Jones. This is very strange—men acting foolishly when they ought to act wisely; there must be something wrong. Since this extraordinary letter appeared in your columns I have looked at the names of those gentlemen who form Mr Jones's committee, as advertised in your paper, and I have concluded that there are men on that committee who have read a little, and who can likewise do a little at figurers; and they are not likely to receive anything from Mr Jones without due consideration. "G.H.R.-L." may think it a little hard for Mr Jones to lead those men astray, but where is the proof that he has done so? Is Mr Jones more likely to mislead than "G.H.R.-L.?" The chairman of that committee, for instance (and by-the-by, he was chairman at the meeting at Blackhill), has had some experience of life, he is a man of judgment, a man of figures, a man of keen perception; yet, our friend makes a sweeping statement and shows, with the assistance of Dr Stubbs, that Mr Jones has palmed arguments of an unsound kind upon those who have not the means of acquiring authentic information. I don't know what Mr Jones and the committee will think of this gentleman, but I do know what a few of the private supporters think of him. He must certainly be a very wise man, and a man with a very warm heart, for as he looks upon the district, and sees it in blissful ignorance as far as the Church revenue is concerned, he not only pities it himself, but calls upon Dr Stubbs to augment the evil. But what availeth all this if Church tithes *are* received, and the clergy are in the position stated by Mr Jones? If England is paying the clergy of a Church that many of the sons of toil care not for, then what steps must be taken? With the extension of the franchise they must send men to the House of Commons pledged to correct those anomalies, and to break down this bigotry. The electors have chosen Mr Jones, and as he has gone through the division almost unopposed, they may confidently conclude that the voice of the division is:—"The Church must be Disestablished and Disendowed; and that as soon as possible." "G.H.R.-L." writes with great force on "The Englishmen's Brief on behalf of his National Church," and he thinks the arguments are unanswerable. But has he never perceived that the very title of this book may be a stumbling-block to some, yea, to many? Every Englishman does not look down upon the Church from some high eminence; they look at her as they find her; and when they find her contrary to what her friends give her out to be, they very naturally conclude that there may be more mistakes than one. Is she National? if she is, in what respect? Hence, if there is doubt as to the correctness of the title of this unique book, the evidence must be very conclusive and convincing before it will be relied upon. But what need is there for an Established Church? Pardon me, Mr Editor, for being so audacious as to ask such a question. What need is there to pay an Archbishop £15,000 a year? That is about £41 per day. What need is there to have twenty-six or thirty Bishops, with an average stipend of £4,000, with a seat in the House of Lords? Who ever caught any of those gentlemen in a poor man's house? What do they know about a poor man's struggles? With a carriage and pair, and a coachman, and a footman, and a butler, and the choicest land in the kingdom, waited upon hand and foot, three months vacation yearly to recuperate their wasted powers, pampering the rich, neglecting the poor when appealed to to defend them from the iron hand of Toryism. Talk about an Established Church, and if Disestablished, the result a godless nation! Curates turned from their charge because they dared to preach truth, and by so doing offened some wealthy brewer, appealing to gentleman for cast-off clothes, and doing the drudgery work of the parish, while the vicar is quietly sitting at ease, living at starvation point, and yet my lord rolling in luxurious pomp. Livings sold to the highest bidder, and merchandise made on the care of immortal souls; brewers and publicans meeting at public-houses to defend "Mother Church" against her supposed unscrupulous foes. "G. H. R-L" may write from a moorland parish, and may depict the spoliation of this and other poor parishes by Disestablishment. He may show the magnaminous spirit of the noble rector, but if the rectory is left vacant when £200 tithe money is no more; and if he cannot depend upon the free will offerings of his 200 parishioners, then he will show a spirit much different from a noble one, especially if he has a private income. If this has to be the outcome of the adherents of our National Church, then who are they following? Christ? or who? Is there any of the Spirit of Christ portrayed in such proposed behaviour? Why need there be a parish without a vicar if the Church was Disestablished at the present moment? Shame be upon her ungallant supporters for ever letting such a thought harbour in their unmanly minds. If there is not sufficient self-denial amongst her rich patrons and millionaires to keep her up, then, with Mr Jones, I say sooner the better her assumed position is forgotten. And for "G. H. R-L" to talk about men of private means never entering the ministry of Dissenting Churches is as misleading as anything Mr Jones ever could say. It is just as bad as when he says that the rector and the rectory of the various parishes is the centre of goodness. I have but lived in three parishes. I am a poor man. My parents have always been very poor, financially speaking, and yet we have had but one visit during these last 30 years from a minister of the Established Church, and that visit happened to be made when I was not at home. If the vicarage is the centre of goodness, the circumference of that goodness must be very limited, for I have always lived within a mile of it. I will close my remarks with an extract from the *Northern Echo*, in which it is said—"The Rector of Wychling (Rev Thomas Norton) has delivered a speech of an unusual character at Ashford, in which he said: 'The great guns of the Church are opposed to Liberalism, but big names are not of much use. They don't represent the Church, at least they don't represent me. I don't see why there ought to be such a difference between the Church and other denominations. I say that if you cannot stand on your own base you have no right to stand at all. As to extraordinary tithes, I would abolish them as a rank down robbery. We were talking about great guns just now. Well, I will give you something rather spicy about the Archbishop of Canterbury. A living in East Kent—I won't mention names—fell vacant, and the Archbishop sent down a man who was a disgrace to any respectable body. Was that right? What voice have you in electing the Vicar of Ashford? Why, none at all. As a Liberal, I think we ought to Disestablish, and if necessary Disendow the Church. I don't think the Church requires money in that sense to ensure good teaching. Why the commonest savage could put us to shame in that way.'"—Yours, &c.,

Dissenter.

Dipton, Oct. 13th, 1885.

P.S.—It ought to have been 5s instead of £5 in my letter of last week's issue.

D.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—A correspondent of yours who signs himself "Dissenter" has asked a number of questions, and made a few assertions, some of which I think to be inaccurate. Promising that I cannot attempt a full answer in one short letter, let me deal with one or two of the assertions. He writes: "Dissent is as ancient as Establishment." This phrase contains a contradiction in itself. How can Dissent be as old as that from which it dissents? But does he mean that Dissent is as old as the English Church, or that it was the first love of the forefathers of the young men whom he mentions? Permit me a word or two on this. When our Master, the divine author of our common Christianity, ended his life on Calvary, his followers partly in obedience to his commands, and partly because they were driven from their native land by Jewish persecutions, began with burning zeal to attempt a world's salvation. Very early, how early is not certain, some of them reached our own island of the West, and began to teach our heathen forefathers, the Britons, the truths of the Gospel. I said we know not how early, but of this we are sure that at the end of the second century (1700 years ago nearly) the Britons were Christians with regular orders of bishops, priests, and deacons. I don't know of any Dissenters then, except the few remaining heathen. Here then we have an independent British Church, owning no outside authority, and being almost the identical in doctrine, and quite so in Church Government with our own National Church of the present day. Need I say that our modern bishops are the direct representatives in unbroken succession of those ancient heroes, the missionary bishops, who battled so well for Christ. At the Church Council of Arles (over 1500 years ago) three British Bishops were present. Now we light upon some Dissent. Morgan the author of that heresy, Pelagianism, disturbed and distracted the Church, and interfered with its spiritual well-being. Again, let me say that "Dissenter" is welcome to these Pelagians if they will prove his case. Dark days came. The heathen Saxons, Angles, &c., from the shores of the Baltic, by fearful slaughter, nearly destroyed Christianity in Eastern Britain. In 596 a.d., the good Gregory, Bishop of Rome, moved with compassion, sent Augustine and a company of preachers to win the Saxons to Christ. They succeeded, and St. Augustine was made Archbishop of Canterbury. Gradually, very gradually, the remnants of the British Church united under the successors of Augustine until the National Church was again one. In 668 a.d. (1200 years ago) began the establishment of parish churches in our land. Thenceforward for 900 years, often in conflict with rulers, feeling the irksomeness of the interference of foreign bishops, ever more or less keeping touch with the people, as generation after generation of Englishmen and their teachers passed away to the abodes of the faithful, the Church pressed on, enriched by her faithful sons. "Dissenter's forefathers, who were determined that their children and friends should not die beggars, or lack the means of worshipping God in the beauty of holiness. In the sixteenth century which agrees with the date given by your correspondent at the end of his letter, the Church determined that the time had come for the correction of certain abuses which had crept in. These had been pointed out by men of learning and piety for many years. The Bishops, being the most learned men of the time, often met in discussion, many agreeing that a reformation was needed, others denying this. In the end the Reformers had their way, the doubtful doctrines and practices were done away with, and the English Church was declared independent of the Bishop of Rome. Henry VIII, of murderous memory, was King at the time. He, taking advantage of the discord in the Church concerning reforms, and being surrounded by a crowd of needy courtiers, resolved upon doing some reformation on his own account and, for the advantage of himself and friends, and seized upon the lands of the monasteries, Church property, and shared the spoil. Now, sir, I confess I do not understand your correspondent when he says that the National Church holds one and a half millions of money taken from the Catholics in 1539 a.d., at or about 1539, the English Church while reforming herself was robbed by a tyrant king. Does he mean this? Or does he imagine our Church sprang into mushroom existence then? Did the National Church steal from itself? Why cast upon the shoulders of Christians the faults of a wife-slaying tyrant? The Church was robbed, not the Catholics; and what blessings was she robbed of? The Church lands had been used for the benefit of the poor. There were no workhouses then. On those lands, and in those houses God's poor found a refuge in old age, and a meal and protection from tyrants whenever they needed it. When the civil power claimed the monastery lands of the National Church, the poor roamed over England in thousands, homeless, friendless, and they died of want at the waysides. The Church has been often misrepresented, and she is misrepresented now. Our Radical friends desire to finish the horrible impiety begun by Kenry VIII. Give back the Church lands, the heritage of the poor; give back the stolen revenues, and there will be no need that our aged parents should taste the cold charity of the workhouse. And what do the despoilers want with the remaining revenues of the Church? To devise more exquisite torture for school children, to accomplish more horrible slaughter like that in the Soudan, and to lay down more desert railways like that at Souakim, not (Mr Carss) to provide you a pension in your old age. It is the Church of our fathers, then, which I ask our young men to rally round.—Yours truly,

Derwentdale.

October 13th, 1885.

WHAT IS STATE-PAYMENT.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—At a time when so much is being said about the payment of the clergy, and so much difference of opinion on the subject exists, it may not be without advantage to discuss the above question. The grounds on which those who assert that tithes are a State-payment seems generally to be that tithes may be recovered by a clergyman in a Law Court, under the authority of the State whatever the religious convictions of the occupier of the tithed lands may be. If payment that may be enforced if necessary under the provisions of an Act of Parliament be correctly termed "State-payment," then the clergy, in common with every man of the nation who receives money to which he has a legal claim, is "State-paid." The tradesman is State-paid, because he can recover money due to him from his customers for goods supplied; the working man is State-paid, because he can recover his wages from his employer; the house-owner is State-paid, because he can recover rents from his tenants; and the clergyman is State-paid, because he can recover tithes from the occupier of tithed lands. But will anyone uphold that this is the usual and proper interpretation of the term "State-paid?" State-payments are rather those whose existence depends on the existence of a governing body in the State, payments originally created by the State, and which would *necessarily* cease were the governing power of the State abolished. The difference between the above-mentioned payments and State-payments properly so-called appears to be this: The former are made to persons whose right to the same has been *recognised* by the State, the latter to persons whose right to the same has been *created* by the State. The rights of a tradesman to payment for goods supplied to his customers, of a working man to his wages, are such as do not require a declaration of the State by Act of Parliament, or otherwise to make them rights. Such a right also is that of a clergyman to his tithes. If then it can be shown that the State created, at the outset, the payment of tithes to the clergy, and that the right of the clergy to tithes was not recognised until the State, through its governing body, declared the existence of such a right, the payment of tithes is undoubtedly a State-payment. *But no single proof of this can be adduced.* On the other hand, it is generally admitted that the tithe endowments were originally voluntary; it can be shown most clearly that the governing body of the State did not take any steps in reference to their payment for upwards of 200 years from their first institution, and therefore it is a perversion of the term "State-paid" to apply it to the recipients of tithes. The governing body of the State, in its firsts Acts relating to tithes, perceiving the manner in which they had been acquired, viz., *by free gift*, the right of the clergy to the same and made them recoverable by the common law of the land in precisely the same way, as it has also recognised the various other indisputable rights mentioned above. The recognition of these rights in neither one case or another can be quoted as converting the various payments into "State-payments." Unless, therefore, it can be demonstrated, and no one yet has done so, that the right of the clergy to tithes was not only *recognised*, but *created* by the State, that in fact tithe endowments would not have existed but for the interference of Government, it is sheer misrepresentation to assert that the payment of tithes is a "State-payment."—Yours, &c.,

October 13th, 1885. Albert R. Steggall.

A PLEA FOR EARLY CLOSING.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—As a constant reader for many years of your valuable paper, I have been very much struck lately with the impartiality you have shown in political matters, and your humble servant thinks that both political parties owe you a debt of gratitude, for opening your columns so liberally for the sake of propounding each of their views. Now, Mr Editor, I have to crave your indulgence and liberality for a very deserving class of humane beings who are supposed to live on this earth, and who ought to be in a position to assist however little in the spiritual, moral, and mental advancement of the community amongst whom they live. The class I refer to are shop-assistants and apprentices, who are worse off in Consett than any other place I know of. To me this state of matters is beyond my comprehension, when from careful observation I know there can be no legitimate reason brought forward in support of excessive long hours. To substantiate this statement I will begin with "Pay" Friday. On this day when I walk along the streets at eight o'clock in the morning I find most of the shops open, and are kept so by drapers till nine o'clock at night, and by grocers till ten o'clock at night, and on Saturday gas is blazing brightly in many places till within a few minutes of Sunday morning. Now, Mr Editor, this is simply violating a commandment given by God himself in holy writ, in language so plain that he that "runneth may read"—viz: "Man goeth to his work in the morning and returneth in the evening." From my knowledge of Consett, every shop could be closed every night in the week till Friday at six o'clock, and on Saturday at nine o'clock, without the slightest loss falling upon masters, indeed, I believe it would be to them a great gain, as those whose money burns in their pockets would make their shopping previous to going to the public-house, and it is common sense to suppose that they will have more money to spend upon shopkeepers previous to going there, besides what an immense saving in gas. Now on Saturdays the last train leaves Consett at nine o'clock, and I have noticed for sometime that after 9.30 Middle Street begins to dwindle down to a few strollers about intent on pleasure not business, and, Mr Editor, does it not seem outrageous that young ladies, young men, and lads should be closeted for nearly sixteen hours in a close atmosphere, and be expected to have a smile and a pleasant word for all comers, and especially for the very individuals who make it a practice to come late. I appeal especially on behalf of the young ladies. I have come in contact with a good many during the last 22 years, and to their honour be it said, that notwithstanding the many temptations they are exposed to they have both kept themselves respectable and virtuous. I leave it to your readers to judge what is to be seen and heard on the streets after eleven o'clock at night. Where are our Christian masters and philanthrophists? Where are our ministers and spiritual guides? who give any amount of advice on Sundays, but forget all about the poor counter-jumpers during the week. A great cry is at present made for the protection of young girls; it is sadly needed in Consett, when some of them have to walk unprotected for considerable distances well into Sunday morning. Masters may say it will inconvenience the public. I say it will do no such thing. Most of the public wants drilling. There is far too much jealousy among masters; this one is afraid the other one gets a penny too much, and hence the long hours—and hence the large gas bills—and hence the dissatisfaction of employees. Let masters show that they are anxious to benefit their servants, and their work will be attended to with energy and faithfulness. I understand several tradesmen are prepared to shorten the hours, and are only waiting to be asked to do so. I am also persuaded that several ministers in this neighbourhood are prepared to advocate shorter hours from their pulpits. These late hours effect churches and chapels. You cannot work 73 hours per week and sit comfortably in your pew on Sunday morning at 10.30. If there is an early closing association in Consett, I hope the members will be up and doing, and take for their motto:—

"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labour and to wait."

—Yours truly, Sam.

Consett, Oct. 14th, 1885.

CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

Monday, Oct. 12th.—Before Jon. Priestman, Esq.

DRUNK.

A young man, named *Charles Grant* (20), who has several convictions recorded against him, surrendered on his bail to answer a charge of being drunk and disorderly at Consett last Friday night.—P.C. Lawson stated that at 9.30 p.m. he was looking out of the windows of the Police Barracks, when he observed the defendant wandering along Parliament Street, minus his coat, vest, and shirt. He was very drunk and disorderly, shouting and swearing at the top of his voice, accordingly the officer locked him up.—The charge was admitted by Grant, who was fined 5s, and 5s 10d costs.

A CAUTION TO TRAMPS.

John Clark, who stated that he came from Carlton, near Stockton-on-Tees, was brought up on a charge of vagrancy.—P.C. Neesam deposed that at 9.30 on the preceding (Sunday) morning, he found the prisoner begging alms from door to door in King Street, Consett, and from thence he went to Princess Street.—Prisoner (to the officer): You said you saw me begging, but did you see me receive anything?—Neesam: No.—Prisoner: Did you find any bread or coppers upon me when searched at the police station?—Officer: No, sir.—Prisoner denied that he was begging, and stated that he was merely walking along the street.—The Superintendent of Police (Mr James Oliver) informed the Magistrate that he had received a great number of complaints lately respecting persons like the prisoner idling about the town, and soliciting alms. If anybody refused to give them anything, these "gentry" commenced to abuse them. It was utterly unsafe for any respectable people to leave anything of any value in their back-yards at present, as these articles were sure to be taken away by such men as the prisoner. Under these circumstances he had instructed the whole of his constables to take into custody all persons caught begging.—Mr Priestman pointed out that if the prisoner was not begging, he was endeavouring to beg alms, and he would have to commit the man to goal for 14 days.

THE HEXHAM DIVISION.

MR MacINNES'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr MacInnes, the Liberal candidate for the Hexham Division of the county of Northumberland, last Friday evening addressed a meeting of electors in the School-house, Mickley. Mr G. A. Fenwick occupied the chair, and there was a numerous audience. A vote of confidence, proposed by Mr J. W. Richardson, and seconded by Mr S. Pattinson, was declared to be carried.

On Saturday night, Mr MacInnes addressed a meeting of the electors in the mining district of Prudhoe, at the School-house, which, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was fully occupied by a male audience, numbering several hundred electors. Mr G. A. Fenwick, of Bywell Hall, presided. At the close of Mr MacInnes's address, questions having been answered, a vote of confidence was unanimously passed in Mr MacInnes, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr Philipson.—The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr Trotter, an old resident in the neighbourhood, on the land laws.

SIR M. W. RIDLEY'S CANDIDATURE.

On Tuesday night, Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., M.P., addressed a meeting of the electors of the Hexham Division, in Mr Reed's Granary, Orchard Vale, Corbridge. Captain Atkinson presided, and there was a crowded attendance.—On the motion of Mr Rose Fuller, seconded by Mr R. Reed, a vote of confidence was passed, although a considerable number of hands were held up against it.—Cheers were called for and given for Mr MacInnes.

CHESTER-LE-STREET DIVISION.

MR JOICEY'S CANDIDATURE.

On Monday night, Mr James Joicey met the electors of the polling division of Fatfield in the School-room of the village, in connection with his candidature for the Chester-le-Street Division of the county of Durham, and was accorded a very enthusiastic reception. There was a considerable attendance, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, several hundred electors being present. Mr Sutherland occupied the chair. After Mr Joicey's address, Dr McLean moved, Mr Geo. Carr seconded, and Messrs Perkin (mechanic) and Chas. Simpson supported, a vote of confidence in the Liberal candidate.

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

A Tame Pigeon.—In a village beyond St. John's Chapel a hostelry was visited by a good dame from the west demanding the return of a pigeon which she alleged had been pilfered from her dove-cot. The denial of her ownership was silenced by the woman offering to forgo her claim if the bird did not come and alight in her hand when she called it by name, which she no sooner did than her pigeon flew on to her out-stretched hand to the dismay of an onlooker.

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

CHALLENGE ANSWERED BY A CONSERVATIVE WORKMAN.

A "Conservative Elector" asks us to publish the following interesting narrative from *England*, a Conservative weekly paper:—

An interesting discussion and challenge took place on June 29th last at Higham Hill Liberal Club, Essex, as to which political party had been the best friends, and had passed the most measures in the interests of the working classes. The challenge came about in this way. Mr John Cropley, a Conservative working man, was passing the club a few weeks back when he was invited in by a member. A discussion was just commencing on the programme for the new Radical Parliament. The speaker, in his concluding remarks, said:—"There was every reason why the working classes should vote for the Radicals, and none whatever why they should vote for the Conservatives." He further remarked that the Conservatives had never done anything for the working classes, nor never would, &c., Mr Cropley immediately jumped up, and said that he would forfeit £5 if he could not produce as many measures passed solely in the interest of the working classes, and for their benefit, by the Conservative Government, from 1874-1880, as the Radicals could from 1880-1885, which was about six years each, and a fair test. The challenge was taken up by one of the members of the club, but eventually it was decided by the club that Mr W. Neil, a member, and Radical labour candidate for Rotherhithe, should take up the challenge on behalf of the Radicals. There was a very large attendance of working men and others, the club-rooms being full to overflowing. Mr W. Bird, Liberal, and Mr K. Bell, Conservative, were appointed umpires, with power to call in a third party, if necessary. Mr James, president of the club, occupied the chair.

Mr Cropley was called upon to bring forward his first Act, which was the Act to consolidate and amend the law of Friendly Societies (38 and 39 Vic., ch. 60). He explained in what manner it especially benefitted the working classes, and principally by the accounts of such societies being audited every year by a Government auditor, which has consequently prevented the cooking of accounts and the treasurers and secretaries from appropriating the funds.

Mr Neil, while admitting it was a good measure, brought forward the Employers' Liability Act as a set-off.

Mr Cropley's second Act was the Employers' and Workmen Act (38 and 39 Vic., ch. 90), and explained that this benefitted the workmen by enabling him to recover any wages at petty sessions or police courts, instead of under the old Act at the County Court; and, further, that it practically put the employer and workman on an equality.

Mr Neil's second Act was the amendment of the Education Act, which principally benefitted the working man by allowing his children to work part time, after having passed a certain standard.

Mr Cropley's No. 3, Sale of Food and Drugs (38 and 39 Vic., chap. 63). This Act of Parliament provided that local authorities should appoint proper inspectors to analyse all food and drugs where necessary, which was a most important thing in these days of shams.—Mr Neil: All parties agree as to this measure.

Mr Neil then brought forward the Irish Land Act.

Mr Cropley: I am decidedly of opinion that it was not passed in the interests of the workman, but of the tenant farmer.

Mr Cropley's 4th Act was Weights and Measures (41 and 42 Vic., ch. 49), and he remarked they would all agree that working men should get their proper weights and measures.

Mr Neil then brought forward the Burials Act, but Mr Cropley took exception to this as not being a working man's measure.

Mr Cropley's No. 5, Sanitary Laws Amendment (37 and 38 Vic., ch. 89.) This principally benefitted the working classes by compelling all landlords to provide proper water, and to compel all authorities to remove nuisances.

Mr Neil's 5th Act was the Bankruptcy Act, and he explained that it much benefitted working men by preventing them being imprisoned for debt, and explained the various ways in which a man could get in debt up to £10.—Mr Cropley again took exception to this measure as being passed more for the trading and mercantile classes, and explained that tradesmen took good care not to let working men get £10 in debt.

Mr Cropley's 6th Act, Factory and Workshops (41 Vic., ch. 16.) He said every one of them knew the immense benefit this Act had been to the working classes, and pointed out the very strenuous opposition to the measure and all its predecessors by Mr Bright and other such-like Radicals.

Mr Neil's 6th Act was the Franchise Bill.

Mr Cropley's 7th Act, Poor Law Amendment (39 and 40 Vic., ch. 61.) This Bill, passed by the Conservatives, provided that in certain cases, and at certain ages, old couples on entering the house should not be separated, but be allowed to pass the remainder of their days together. [illegible]

Mr Neil's 7th Act, Redistribution of Seats.—Mr Cropley could not see in what way this was of benefit to the workman, but still he would throw it in.

Mr Cropley's 8th Act, Industrial and Provident Societies—which was an Act much in the same way as the Friendly Societies' Act.—Mr Neil here said he had brought all his Acts forward, and asked Mr Cropley how many more he had got.—He replied ten or a dozen yet. (Much laughter.)

Mr Neil not having any more Acts to bring forward, the following were the remainder of Mr Cropley's:—

9. Factories (Health of Women), 87 and 38 Vic., ch. 44.
10. Hosiery Manufactory (Wages), 37 and 38 Vic., ch. 48.
11. Unseaworthy Ships, 38 and 30 Vic., ch. 33.
12. Commons Preservation, 39 and 40 Vic., ch. 56
13. Workmen's Dwellings, 37 and 38 Vic., ch. 59.
14. Matrimonial Causes Acts, 41 Vic., ch. 19.
15. Canal Boats, 40 and 41 Vic., ch. 60.
16. Open Spaces (Metropolis), 40 and 41 Vic., ch. 35.
17. Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 42 and 43, ch. 33.

Mr Cropley shortly explained in what way these various Acts were greatly to the benefit of the working classes, and said, though it is true the Conservatives had not imitated Mr Gladstone's foreign or Irish policy, had not truckled or apologised to foreign Powers, had not trafficked with rebels, had harassed no time-honoured institutions, yet none the less do their deeds show them to be the best and truest friends of the people.

The number of Acts brought forward by Mr Cropley were 17, and by Mr Neil 8.

The umpires then retired to consider their decision. After a few minutes they returned, and both Mr Bird (Liberal) and Mr Bell (Conservative) decided in favour of Mr Cropley, the result being announced amid enthusiastic cheers.

WHAT DOES DISESTABLISHMENT MEAN?

A Correspondent from Blackhill, signing himself an "English Churchman," sends us the following rejoinder to the letters published in this journal in favour of Church Disestablishment and Disendowment:—

It means that on and after a certain date, the Church of England shall cease to be the recognised Church of the nation.

It means that all Church Corporations (bodies capable of holding property) shall be dissolved by Act of Parliament.

It means the abolition of the Church's rules and regulations, and of the Church's Courts for putting such rules and regulations in force among her members.

It means the exclusion of the Bishops from the House of Lords, where they have been from the very beginning of that House—the exclusion from Parliament of the representatives of religion.

It means that the Bishops and Clergy shall be pensioned off, without being required any longer to work for the Church.

It means that the Cathedrals and Abbeys, which Churchmen have raised and kept in repair at enormous cost for the honour of God and the spiritual good of the people, and which have been solemnly consecrated for ever to God's service, shall be treated as "national monuments," and used for any purpose, however profane, that Parliament may determine.

It means that the ancient Parish Churches, in which many generations of Church people have worshipped God, shall be taken away from the Church of England, and used for any secular purpose, or even sold to the highest bidder.

It means that parsonages and glebes shall be taken from the Church to which they were given, and dealt with as State property.

It means that the ancient endowments, provided by Churchmen for the maintenance of God's ministers, shall be taken by the State, which has no more right to them than to the endowments of Dissenting chapels or any other property whatever.

It means that the Church shall be despoiled of nearly all that man can rob her of; that she shall be crippled and hindered in her work; broken up into disconnected congregations, which, for the most part, are to have neither place of worship, permanent clergymen, parsonage, endowment—in fact, nothing but what they possess as individuals.

This is what the Liberation Society means by Disestablishment, and this is the only scheme you are asked to support or oppose.

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

WEARDALE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The fortnightly meeting was held at Stanhope Union Workhouse, on Friday last, and was attended by Messrs Wooler (in the chair), Snowball, Crawhall, and Gibson.

THE LOST TENDER.

Mr Crawhall, jun., for the Weardale Iron Co., wrote that the company's tender to supply Black Prince screened coal at 10s 6d per ton had not been presented to the Board, and inquired how that happened, as the tender was given to the Workhouse Master. The Board had let the contract at 10s 6d, and Mr Crawhall submitted that his company were entitled to it. Further correspondence elicited that the lost tender was found amongst some envelopes on the Boardroom floor.

The Clerk said the accepted tender had been sealed, and orders signed for a truck of coal, and under these circumstances—the Clerk held—the Board had no power to rescind the contract.

The Chairman pointed out that everything was in great confusion at the last meeting.

Mr Snowball: The Chairman had a great deal to do, and I don't think any one was to blame.

Mr Crawhall promised to communicate to his son the purport of the Board's conclusions.

CRUEL CASE OF CHILD DESERTION.

The Relieving Officer told a pitiable story to the Guardians. Six shillings allowed to Sarah Gibson, of Tow Law, had been withheld, because the woman had deserted her five children, all under twelve, and, when the Relieving Officer found them, in a sad state of neglect and starvation, having nothing except what the neighbours chose to do for the poor things. When the mother absconded, she was arrested in Durham on four cases of larceny, and is at present serving four months in goal. The little ones are now in the Workhouse, their father being in America.

A LUNATIC'S LIFE INTEREST.

Messrs Watson, of Barnard Castle, reported that Thomas Saunders, a pauper lunatic, now in Sedgefield Asylum, was entitled to £1 5s per annum life interest in a share, and the amount has since been paid to the Board.

STEELWORKERS AND RELIEF.

It was reported that the Steelworks management had neglected or refused to furnish a wages statement necessary to the due consideration of a relief case.

The Board, however, offered no observations on the point.

A PLEA FOR FREE EDUCATION.

The relief discussions gave timely emphasis in behalf of Mr Chamberlain's proposals for free education. It was reported that the Tow Law School-master, in "lots of cases" had the greatest difficulty in getting the school fees. One mother, four of whose seven children are attending school, wrote that a child of hers had been sent back from school three days, the family income being insufficient even to obtain food. The parents, it was admitted, could not pay, and in one case a penalty had been recovered from very small wages.

The Chairman said they would get some alteration next Parliament. These cases would be put upon the consolidated fund. He was convinced from what he saw in the papers that education would be dealt with in the next Parliament.

Mr Snowball: That will be a good thing, Mr Chairman.

The Chairman: That's no trouble to you paying, is it. I believe that will come.

RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

At the meeting of this Authority, held subsequently, the Clerk quoted the *Local Government Chronicle's* opinion that the Authority are not bound to pay easement (the N.E.R. Company claim 10s per annum) for carrying a sewer under the railway at Frosterley. A local authority is only subject to the necessity of paying compensation for damage, and enjoys statutory right to sewer under any lands on giving the prescribed notice.

THE FROSTERLEY WATER SUPPLY.

A scheme for supplying the houses at Bridge End, Frosterley, with a proper supply of water was laid before the Board, but there only being two members for the Stanhope parish present at the meeting, the further consideration of the scheme was adjourned at the request of those members.

The public water supply at Frosterley is completed. There are five stand-pipes.

WOLSINGHAM COUNTY COURT.

Saturday, Oct. 10th.—Before His Honour E. J. Meynell (Judge).

DAMAGES FOR FALSE ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT.

Bussey v. Proud.—Ann Bussey, aged 12 years, brought (through her father) an action against Richard Proud, of Tow Law, cowkeeper, to recover £6 damages for wrongful arrest.—Mr Maw was for plaintiff; Mr Devey for defendant.—Evidence for the plaintiff showed that she was a nurse for Mrs Proud, who, missing a sovereign from her dress, suspected plaintiff as the thief. A policeman (Telford) who went by was called in, but as he declined to make an immediate arrest, Mrs Proud said she would get a policeman who would take the girl. Later on the policeman, first taking the girl to a shop to ascertain if she had changed a gold piece, did apprehend plaintiff, who was locked up a day and two nights, subsequently taken to Wolsingham Town Hall, and discharged, the Prouds not entering an appearance against her.—The Judge awarded £5 damages, payable in twenty-eight days.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Longstaff v. Stephenson.—John Longstaff, of Stanhope, sued John Stephenson for balance of rent.—Defendant entered upon plaintiff's premises at Westgate at Martinmas, 1878, quitted May Day, 1882, and left £14 due as two years' rent, with a promise to send the money when he had it.—The defence was a denial of any claim.—His Honour gave a verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed at 4s per month.—Mr J. T. Proud appeared for plaintiff; Mr Wooler defending.

INTERESTING CASE UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACT.

Anderson v. Hutchinson.—Mr E. G. Anderson, of Tow Law, medical practitioner, brought an action against Thomas Hutchinson for trespass and damages, and claimed about £19.—It appeared that plaintiff took a field from defendant, who, it was discovered, was himself only a tenant. In due course the superior landlord distrained on the crops, through the agency of Mr Richardson, actioneer, who, holding no certificate from His Honour under the Agricultural Holdings Act, had thus made an illegal distraint—this being the contention of Mr R. G. Wooler, for plaintiff.—The Judge said if the distraint were illegal, plaintiff must sue the superior landlord—on plaintiff's showing the trespass had not been committed by defendant.—Mr Wooler: Your Honour can amend the claim.—His Honour: There must be a fresh action altogether.—Mr Wooler: Can your Honour join the superior landlord as a co-defendant?—His Honour did not see his way to do this, and nonsuited plaintiff with leave to sue again, and costs for defendant.—Dr Carr appeared on behalf of the defendant.

THE LIABILITY OF BAND MEMBERS.

Wheatley v. Hobson.—George Wheatley, of Tow Law, claimed from Henry Hobson £4 balance of money lent by plaintiff to a Good Templar Band to pay off a debt of £11 upon the band instruments. It transpired that Hobson was the only remaining ex-member of the band, the money previously repaid to Wheatley having been given him by band members jointly, as documentary evidence proved. The instruments were seized to pay a debt of £38; plaintiff lent £11, of which £7 had been repaid by the members.—The Judge said the money was lent to the band, and not to Hobson. Plaintiff would be non-suited, with leave to sue again.

THE AFFAIRS OF A WEARDALE INNKEEPER.

Walton v. Roddam.—William Roddam was examined as to his means, at the instance of Messrs Walton, of Allergill, judgment creditors.—Defendant, whom the Judge repeatedly threatened to commit, admitted occupation of an inn, some land, &c., at Westgate, said he was merely an agent, chiefly for Mr Watson, on a small and precarious commission; that he had not been a cattle dealer for about two years; and that he could not pay. His transactions at Stanhope Fair or elsewhere were not for himself, and the sheep he pastured were paid for by the owner.—The Judge made out an order of commitment, to be suspended if £3 be paid before next court.—Messrs Devey and Maw were counsel in the case—Mr Devey for plaintiffs; Mr Maw defended.

DEATH OF MR JOHN BOWES, OF GIBSIDE HALL.

The announcement of the death of Mr John Bowes, at his ancestral seat, Streatlam Castle, on Friday evening, will be received with feelings of deep regret. He died at his residence, Streatlam Castle, where he has for some time being confined to his bed, and while his recovery was doubtful his death was perhaps scarcely expected so soon. Mr Bowes expired at half-past seven o'clock on Friday night, in the 75th year of his age. The deceased gentleman arrived at Streatlam Castle from Paris on the 8th of August, having been recommended by his medical adviser in the French capital to repair to his English residence without delay. Mr Bowes suffered from a complication of diseases, and for some time has been in an exceedingly enfeebled condition, being attended by Dr Munroe, of Bernard Castle. John Bowes, of Streatlam, has long been a name familiar as a household word in the county of Durham, and a name with which has ever been coupled the sterling virtues of straightforwardness and honesty which are presumed to be peculiarly English. The deceased gentleman was the owner of vast possessions in the valley of Teesdale, besides rich mines on the Tyneside, which were left him by his father, the late Earl of Strathmore, being the estates belonging more particularly to the Bowes branch of the family. The Bowes family trace their descent back to the 13th century, and establish a connection with Barnard Baliol, the grandfather of the King of Scotland, who built Streatlam Castle. The Bowes married with all the principal county families, and took part in the stirring incidents of the times. A Bowes was at Poictiers, another at Bangy Bridge, a third at Agincourt—"old Sir William," who was so great a favourite of the Regent of France. On fatal Flodden Field a Bowes won distinction; and the sturdy, simple royalist, the bulwark of the Crown in the north of England, gathered his people in Baliol Castle, and there checked the Northumbrian rebels until the Queen's forces had time to breathe. In the 17th century the younger branch of the family became its chief representatives, though the elder branch was not extinct until 1884. One of the most popular members of the family was Mr George Bowes, who represented South Durham in the Parliaments of 1734, 41, and 47, and he was active in raising troops to oppose the progress of the Pretender. The race for the first King's Plate at Newcastle was won by Mr George Bowes's Cato, and the Corporation of that ancient city still possess a salver on which the event is inscribed. His daughter, Mary Eleanor, whose fortune was estimated at £1,040,000, married the ninth Earl of Strathmore. She was a cultured lady of most refined and correct tastes for science and art, but at a late period of her life she possessed the sympathy and pity of all England for the miserable fate which beset her. The lady may be best remembered to readers of general literature as the victim of Andrew Robinson Stoney, or Stoney Bowes, the original of Thackeray's "Barry Lyndon," probably the most heartless and inhuman wretch that ever lived. The ... Stoney Bowes, who still lives in unenviable memory, was no relation of the family. This "compound of everything that was base" had no title to this concluding surname beyond its assumption on his marriage with the widow of the ninth Earl of Strathmore. Before the building now occupied as a branch of the York City and County Bank, in Prospect Place, Darlington, was erected, a house stood on part of its site, adjacent to the then Sun Inn, which has also been long since removed. Here Stoney Bowes, on the 10th of November, 1786, brought by force his maltreated wife. The house was attacked by some London tip staves, armed with a warrant for the apprehension of the miscreant, who, however, escaped for the night, and was apprehended on the following day near the village of Neasham by Gabriel Thornton and Christopher Smith. Stoney Bowes died within the rules of the King's Bench Prison, London, January 16th, 1810, about ten years after the death of the lady who had had the misfortune of having been his wife. John Bowes, the Countess's eldest son, succeeded to the title, and was elected a representative peer of Scotland, and created Baron Bowes in 1815. He was the father of the gentleman whose death we record today, and son of the unhappy Countess who married the notorious Stoney. The circumstances of the birth of Mr John Bowes are romantic and remarkable. His mother, Mary Milner, of Staindrop, a girl of humble extraction but great beauty and strength of character, was engaged in the woods of Streatlam to strip the bark from the trees felled by the woodmen. She attracted the attention of the susceptible Earl about the year 1810, whilst the "fast man," who had seen much of life, was passing the Streatlam woods, and the result of the *liason* was the birth of the subject of this notice, who was given his father's name, though he had no legal claim to his title. The earl's mistress and subsequent wife was the daughter of a village schoolmaster, and she passed her girlhood hatless and barefooted in the streets of Barnard Castle. Miss Milner, after the birth of her child worked in the gardens at Streatlam, and was then taken into the house, of which she soon became the mistress. Her son was acknowledged and educated by the Earl, and she herself exercised great influence over her noble protector. She continued the recipient of the earl's attentions, and no doubt the pair would have married but for the hostility of the Strathmore family. In the year 1820 the Earl became ill, and his conscience, awakened by the approach of death, could not prevent the peer doing justice to the peasant, and he sent for her and the child, and the marriage was celebrated while he lay peering through the gloomy hall of death. He married Miss Milner, at Streatlam, on the 30th July, in the presence of the Earl of Darlington, afterwards the first Duke of Cleveland. In accordance with a Scotch custom, the son, who was then seven years of age, was hidden within his mother's petticoats, the belief being that in this way he Newton Hall, near Stocksfield, the residence of would secure the rights of legitimacy. Next day the Earl of Strathmore passed away. The Strathmore's contested the boy's right to the Scotch estates, and they along with the title went to the Hon. Thomas Lyon Bowes, the Countess Eleanor's second son. The Dowager Countess of Strathmore for 11 years attended to the duties of her station, and carefully tended her son, and then married in 1831 Mr William Hutt, M.P. for Hull. She died in 1860. The large estates in Durham and the North Riding, amounting in the aggregate to 57,000 acres, were left by will to Mr John Bowes. In 1832, Mr Bowes, who enjoyed the reputation in the county of Durham of an amiable and generous gentleman, came forward as a candidate in the Liberal interest. His address, dated Dec. 5th, is instinct with the character of the man, and is mainly a vindication of his personal position. Mr Bowes observes that the reformed Parliament will have to deal with "more subjects of momentous importance than any since 1688"—a prophecy amply fulfilled by events. On Tuesday, 18th Dec., Mr Bowes was nominated by Mr Henry Witham, of Lartington Hall, and Mr R. Surtees, of Mainsforth. Both gentlemen spoke eulogistically of the young candidate, whose youth indeed was the only objection raised against him. Mr Bowes's own speech, though it was made while he laboured under the disadvantage of serious ill-health, shows him to have been a staunch and sturdy reformer. He pointed out that unless a system of national education was established there must be large numbers of people pass through life in a state of ignorance. Another important plank in Mr Bowes's platform at this epoch was the question of free trade to India, which, as our readers are aware, was only accomplished by Lord Ripon in the year 1882, exactly 50 years after it had been advanced and enunciated by Mr Bowes. On Dec. 24th the poll closed, with the following result:—

Mr Joseph Pease, jun.	2,273
Mr John Bowes	2,218
Mr R. D. Shafto	1,841

Mr Bowes sat in Parliament until the year 1847, having again to fight for his seat in July, 1841. In Aug., 1847, he retired, Lord Harry G. Vane and Mr James Farrer—the first Conservative who ever sat for the county—being elected. Two years before Mr Bowes retired from Parliament he entered into commercial life. After 15 years service in Parliament Mr Bowes lost touch of his constituents, and for voting for the increase in Maynooth College endowment he was compelled to retire. It was officially stated that he had spent £30,000 in contested the division. Soon after this, and when in his 41st year, Mr Bowes was appointed High Sheriff of the county of Durham. But he never returned to politics, and gradually withdrawing from any part in public affairs he devoted himself almost exclusively to the turf. Deceased first married, in 1872, Josephine Benoite, Countess of Montalbo, a lady whose tastes in the drama and the arts were in perfect harmony with those of her husband. The pair systematically gathered together works of art in the departments of painting, sculpture, and pottery, until their collection became one holding very high rank indeed. In 1874, the Countess of Montalbo died, and the bereaved husband resolved to erect a memorial building on his estate in Barnard Castle, wherein the art treasures which for nearly a quarter of a century he had been collecting might be placed on public view, and near which in due time his ashes might be deposited by the side of those of his wife. Thus the "John and Josephine Bowes Museum" arose, the magnificent building providing space for the reception of a collection valued at an enormous sum of money. However, Mr Bowes did not remain unconsoled, as in 1877 he again entered into the estate of holy matrimony, his second spouse being Alphonsina Marie de St. Amand, Countess of Corten, of the Valais, Switzerland. This union was not by any means a happy one, and about six months ago it was legally dissolved. By neither of the marriages was there living issue, and much interest attaches to the testamentary disposition of the enormous property which was within Mr Bowes's power to bequeath. Certain of the estates will revert to the holder of the earldom of Strathmore, but there was yet very much within his absolute power of distribution. His first wife was possessed of an immense fortune. Mr Bowes possessed a discriminating taste in regard to pictures, and the Countesse de Montalbo was even more enthusiastic in art than he was. Mr Bowes was passionately devoted to art, and in this direction when the meridian of life had passed his tastes more and more inclined. Mrs Bowes, as a painter, was proficient beyond the generality of amateurs, and thus shared with her husband a pilgrimage without end in search of the beautiful. Together they rambled wherever paintings or curiosities were to be found, and spent as liberally as they admired, gradually acquiring a rare and precious collection of works, and innumerable *objects d'arte*. It is in this connection that the pair will be best remembered. When the collection became unwieldly in its proportions, when every staircase and room of every house and castle which they possessed was literally littered with articles of priceless value from every quarter of the globe, and every square yard of walling was occupied by the spoils of travel, the comtesse conceived the idea to bequeath the great treasure to the British nation. The inspiration expanded, and in addition to the art treasures she designed a mansion in which they should be placed. The foundations of the vast pile, which is now known all over England as "Bowes Museum," were laid on the high banks of the Tees overlooking classic Rokeby. It is now completed, and some estimate of its dimensions may be gathered when we state that it is an exact model of the Louvre. The sculptor gallery and museum are 200 feet in length and 45 feet in width, the picture gallery is the same dimensions and 60 feet high, and the libraries, reception rooms, and entrance hall are equally large. The south front is about 300 feet in length. With such care has the work been specified, and with such disregard of expense, that the mansion itself is finished in the highest style of art. Mosaic tiling has been laid by Italian artists. Frenchmen laid down the oak floor; the ablest cabinet workers have provided other wood work, which for beauty could not be surpassed; and the best stone-carvers in the country are responsible for the stonework, which is carved from end to end, from top to bottom of the facade. Ornamental terraces, gardens, and lakes are provided for visitors, and by the will of the late comtesse, who died in 1874, she devised the 20 acres of land in which the mansion stands as a public park, and the museum as a public museum. All her pictures, books, works of art, curosities, antiquities, and furniture she bequeathed to the museum; and on the death of her husband the residue of her property goes to the maintainance of the establishment. Mr Bowes at the outset very heartily set about executing the wishes of his dead wife, and decided to add his own collection of paintings, selected under the advice of the eminent art critic Mr Solly. Mr Bowes has also spent a large sum of money in the fabric. It was computed that the mansion would cost £100.000, but this amount has been largely exceeded, and it was understood that part of the revenue from Mr Bowes's Tyneside mines was also devoted to this end. The policy of placing a museum of art treasures, so valuable to the student and so interesting to the connoisseur, at Barnard Castle has been generally canvassed. On the occasion of his visit to the Duke of Cleveland at Raby Castle, during the Bulgarian atrocity agitation, Mr Gladstone raised as great a storm locally and in art circles by doubting the suitability of the Comtesse de Montalbo selection as he did in other departments of life by his denunciation of Turkish misrule. The answer to his criticism was, of course, the local associations of the donor and the beauty of the district. In point of acreage, Mr Bowes was perhaps the largest landowner of any commoner in England. He owned the Streatlam and Westwick estates, Wemmergill Hall, in Lunedale, and the adjoining moors leased to Sir F. A. Milbank, Bart., M.P., and was proprietor of thousands of acres of long leasehold property in Teesdale. He was the owner of Hedley Hall and the estates, as well as Gibside.

In 1845, Mr Bowes met Mr C. M. Palmer, the present member for North Durham, then a young man engaged in the timber trade as head of the firm Palmer, Beckworth, and Co. Mr John Bowes, Sir Wm. Hutt, who, as we have seen, married Mr Bowes's mother, and the late Nicholas Wood, in whose honour the Wood Memorial Hall at Newcastle was built, entered into partnership with Mr Palmer. They began the manufacture of coke at Marley Hill, and in the same year bought Marley Hill. This was the commencement of the great firm of colliery owners known over all the world as "John Bowes, Esq., & Partners." Lord Ravensworth and his partners were known through out the North as "The Grand Allies." The Grand Allies, once almost omnipotent in the Northern coalfields, have passed away; but their fame and many of their possessions descended to John Bowes & Partners, who have long been known as among the largest colliery owners in the world.

In 1851, Mr Bowes, Mr Charles Mark Palmer, Sir Wm. Hutt, and others, started the world-renowned shipbuilding works at Jarrow. On June 30th, 1852, the first vessel was launched at that place, and she was christened *John Bowes*. She was a screw-steamer of 465 tons register, was made to carry about 30 keels of coal, and was calculated to make thirty trips per annum between Newcastle and London. She was one of the first vessels that was ballasted with Dr White's water ballast, which had just been introduced at that period.

Mr Bowes's connection with the turf was remarkable and unique. He cared little for the excitement of the racecourse. He seldom gambled, even to the extent of sixpence; and the turf was to him destitute of the attractions which encircle and repay the majority of its patrons. Yet the name of Mr John Bowes finds as honourable a place in the racing calender as in the records of Parliament, and is heard as frequently on the course as on 'Change. The fact is, that the large sums of money spent on racing studs by Mr Bowes were a sacrifice to the memory of his father. Streatlam has long been celebrated for the race-horses bred in its paddocks—mainly descended from "Queen Mab" and "Beatrice," who were brought there in 1795. Mundig, Cotherstone, Daniel O'Rourke, and West Australian are among the equine champions of Steatlam. The Earl of Strathmore inherited the family taste to the full, and his son felt it to be in some sort a pious duty to preserve the old traditions. The first horse he ever owned and ran was Maid of Lune, which ran second to Bubastes in a two-year-old stake on Langton Wold, Malton. This was the beginning of a connection with that good old sporting town which continues till his death. When he began running horses, John Scott, the famous "Wizard of the North," was then coming prominently forward, and Mr Bowes consequently sent his horses to him to be trained at Whitewall. He never regretted this connection, which was kept up with the greatest satisfaction to both parties until the death of Scott, when Mr Bowes engaged two of the oldest servants of the Whitewall establishment, viz., Jim Perren as his trainer, and Mr John F[illegible]mond Peart as secretary and manager, and renting Wold Cottage, Norton (John Shepherd's old place), he installed Perren therein, and ever since his horses have been privately trained on Langton Wold.

His will, which was made in 1874, and his supposed to be unaltered, provides that the Lord Lieutenant of the county, the two members for the Southern Division, the Rev Monseigneur Witham, of Lartington, and other gentlemen are to act as the trustees of the Bowes Museum.

We understand that the extensive landed property left by deceased will (failing direct heirs of his body) revert to the Earl of Strathmore. The present earl is a representative peer for Scotland, and was born in 1824. He succeeded his brother in the peerage in 1865. Deceased was descended from "Bowes," who was bowbearer to William the Conqueror. Hence the name of "Bowes" and the bow and crossed arrows on the family crest. Students of history will recall the gallant defence of the baronial castle at Barnard Castle by Sir R. Bowes during the Westmorland rising. Nothing is as yet known of the destiny of the breeding or training stud, and in this latter subject the good little sporting town of Malton is evincing the greatest interest, seeing that deceased has been so long a generous and open-handed supporter of the sporting interests of the place. In fact, but for him and his chivalrous conduct on a critical occasion, Malton must have been blotted out of the list of sporting towns altogether.

The funeral of the late Mr J. Bowes has been fixed for to-day (Friday), and will take place at Gibside Park. His remains will be interred near those of his first wife, the Countess de Montalbo; but, on the completion of the family vault at the Bowes's Museum, Barnard Castle, will be transferred there. The *cortege* will leave Streatlam Castle at 10·30 a.m., and Barnard Castle by special train at 11·30, and will arrive at Rowlands' Gill at 1·30 p.m. Gibside chapel will be reached at about two o'clock.

At both morning and evening services at St. Cuthbert's Church, Marley Hill, on Sunday last, "The Dead March in Saul" was performed on the organ, and a touching allusion made by the Rev J. Daunt, curate, in his sermon in the evening to the death of Mr John Bowes, to whom this parish is much indebted.

Speaking at Cotherstone and Mickleton on Saturday afternoon, Sir Frederick A. Milbank, Bart., M.P., Liberal candidate for the Richmond Division of Yorkshire, feelingly alluded to the death of Mr Bowes. He was a staunch and earnest Liberal, and one who gallantly helped in 1832 in the carrying of the great Reform Bill of that year.

At the ordinary monthly meeting of the Barnard Castle Local Board, Mr Wm. Watson, previous to the commencement of the routine business of the Board, moved from the chair a resolution recording the deep regret of the Board at the death of Mr Bowes, who had been one of the best friends Barnard Castle ever possessed.—The resolution was adopted unanimously.

A muffled peal was rung on the bells of St. Mary's Church, Barnard Castle, on Saturday night, and the chairman of the Local Board has issued a request that an entire suspension of business should take place on the day of interment.

At the monthly meeting of the Stockton and Middlesbro' Water Board, on Monday, Ald. Jos. Dodds, J.P., proposed, and the chairman (Ald. T. Hugh Bell) seconded, that the Board place on record their regret at the death of Mr Bowes.—Mr Dodds remarked the Board had purchased a considerable quantity of land from him in Baldersdale and Lunedale, and it was only last year that the interest on the purchase money, which amounted to no less than £14,000, was returned by Mr Bowes to the Board.

The *Daily News* Paris correspondent writes: I was intimately acquainted with the late Mr Bowes, He was twice married to French ladies. His first wife was an actress. She was a clever still life painter. She was passionately fond of diamonds, and he gratified her taste to the full. I saw her at a ball with a diamond bird of Paradise on her head which cost, it was said, £120,000. She also sold for a million francs the historical villa at Luciennes, which he gave her, to buy jewels with the proceeds. Bonapartists predominated at his dinner parties. The second wife had been brought up by her step-father, M. Hippolyte Lucas, in the best literary society in Paris. She was a generous, impulsive woman, and had a brilliant *salon*. I never saw a more charming host than Mr Bowes. He had a rich fund of anecdotes about Dickens, who, when on a visit with him in the North of England, found materials for chapters about Do-the-Boys Hall.

MR O'CONNOR, M.P., AT CONSETT.

Last Friday night, Mr T. P. O'Connor, M.P. (President of the National Land League) delivered an address, in connection with the local branches of the League, in the New Town Hall, Consett, on "The duty of Irishmen in relation to the forthcoming General Election." Although a charge was made for admission, the spacious building was fully packed by a respectable audience, a large proportion of the company consisting of ladies. The Blackhill League of the Cross Brass Band paraded the principal thoroughfares of the town, and performed musical selections in the Hall prior to the commencement of the meeting. The chair was taken by Mr Thomas Dunne, of Consett, the leader of the Irish party in the district, and he was accompanied on the platform by Mr O'Connor, M.P., Mr D. J. Sweeney, organiser of the League for the North of England, Fathers Power and McGarrity, Roman Catholic priests, and several prominent gentlemen, their appearance on the platform being the signal for rounds of applause.

The CHAIRMAN, who was favourably received, remarked that the large gathering he saw before him was a sure proof of the deep interest manifested in the affairs of their own country by the Irishmen of that district. Althought the Irish people had been struggling for generations past, they were struggling harder that day than ever only with this difference, that they had greater hopes now than they ever experienced before. (Cheers.) He maintained that no class of people in the world had fought more earnestly for the rights of the people than the Irish Parliamentary party, under the command of Mr Parnell. (Loud cheers.) There was no man on the face of the globe more respected and esteemed than Mr Parnell, even by the greatest enemies of their race. He hoped that the day was not far distant that, under the leadership of Mr Parnell, the Irish Parliamentary party would be successful, and that before long they would see the flag of Home Rule floating over the old house on College Green. (Cheers.)

Mr J. KELLY (Consett) proposed—"That we, the Irishmen of the North-Western Division of the county of Durham, express our unabated confidence in the Irish Parliamentary party under the leadership of Charles Stewart Parnell; and, further, that we pledge ourselves to use all legitimate means in our power to secure the return of any candidate selected or approved of by them." (Cheers.) The speaker urged upon all Irishmen to record their votes at the forthcoming election only as instructed by Mr O'Connor.

The motion was seconded by Mr J. GALLAGHER (Allendale Cottages), who criticised the views of Mr Atherley Jones as put forward to catch votes from the electors, and ridiculed his promises of free education, Church Disestablishment, land nationalisation, and local option. He asserted that in giving their adherence to Sunday-closing, the working classes were bartering away their rights.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr O'CONNOR, M.P., who received an enthusiastic welcome, commenced by dealing with the first part of the resolution just passed, expressive of confidence in Mr Parnell and his party. What, he asked, was the position of that party, which took upon itself the representation of the Irish cause? The Parnellite party was initiated in the year 1877, and at the general election of 1874 Mr Isaac Butt was given something like sixty followers by the Irish constituencies. These followers all pledged themselves to advocate self-government for Ireland, and under the leadership of Mr Butt great hopes were raised that they would be able to accomplish many things for the Irish people. Mr Butt brought in bills for the settlement of the land question, the franchise question, and the education question. Mr Butt's land bill was voted down by a majority consisting of Tory as well as Liberal members. (Shame.) His other measures were laughed at and received no support. During the three years that succeeded there was not a single proposal put forward by Mr Butt, although he had sixty supporters behind him and Irish people in his favour. Thus they arrived at the conclusion, first, that the position of Irish affairs was intolerable, and second, that such a state of things could be remedied and improved. They had upwards of five hundred Englishmen joined against them, and besides fifty-eight Irish bricksters and trimmers in the rear. As Ireland could not obtain beneficent measures, Messrs Parnell and Biggar determined to speak upon English questions and interfere with English legislation. Soon after this policy was pursued, it resulted in the passing of an Education Bill. (Cheers.) The same active policy had been successful during the present Parliament. In Ireland, in 1879, 800,000 people were in receipt of relief, otherwise the majority would have perished of hunger or of fever. In 1880, the great Land League movement, then in its early and vigorous manhood, was bringing together the Irish people with a demand for a large and complete scheme of land reform. While all this was taking place within 60 miles of the English shore, Ministers were eithair absolutely ignorant or careless, or absolutely deaf and dumb, though Mr Gladstone made perfectly gigantic efforts on behalf of the Bulgarians, Greeks, Montenegrins, Zulus, and Afghans. (Laughter.) Mr Gladstone afterwards admitted that when he came into office in 1880 he knew practically nothing whatever of the state of Ireland. ("Shame.") The Queen's Speech contained not a single paragraph relating to Ireland, though there were allusions to the other countries mentioned. The Irish party held that this could not be tolerated, and submitted an amendment to the Speech, calling upon the Government to pay attention to the condition of Ireland. Appeals were made for time, because of the supposed difficulties of the Government on account of the policy of their predecessors, but no notice was taken of these appeals. Then they took their second step. A "Suspension of Evictions Bill" was brought in by the Irish party, and after being opposed by the Government, was adopted under the name of the Disturbance Bill when brought in by Mr Forster. That Bill was defeated in the House of Lords, and 15,000 people were "under sentence of death," as Mr Gladstone described them. The Prime Minister having failed to carry that measure, the Irish leaders felt it to be their duty to stand by those people, and the 15.000 whom the Ministry had deserted and allowed to be tossed out on to the roadside to die, were protected by the Land League, and kept in their homes and prepared for the future. (Cheers.) Having reviewed the history of the events during the past five years, Mr O'Connor maintained that the English Parliament was utterly incompetent to deal with Irish affairs. If Ireland had had a native Parliament of her own, public opinion would have been so strong that they would not have allowed the people to hunger and perish. Ireland had been united to England 85 years. During that period they had had 94 Coercion Acts. ("Shame.") Even if the country had been granted prosperity and contentment under this *regime*, he (Mr O'Connor) affirmed that no Liberal or Tory could declare that any people had not the right to say how they should be governed, and if the Government was not acceptable to the majority of the people, then it had no longer a right to exist over them. (Cheers.) If he could tell of any other country but Ireland where during 85 years there had been 84 Coercion Acts, three abortive rebellions, three famines, a decrease of the population from 8½ millions to 5 millions, by hunger, fever, and exile, could they not think that that country had a right to be dissatisfied, and that a remedy should be promptly applied. (Cheers.) English Liberals sympathised with the Bulgarian rising in Roumelia, and grandly declared that the people were rightly struggling to free themselves from the yoke of Turkey, because they did not like it. Therefore, by what right had Ireland to submit to the yoke of the English Government, because she did not like it? He trusted that one of the first actions of the Irish Parliament would be to purchase several tons of Tidman's "Sea Salt," and widen the channel. (Laughter.) The speaker contended that the union of the countries was the greatest barrier to the bonds of fellowship existing between England and Ireland, and prevented greater sympathy or affection between them. Did not all the Liberal candidates make smooth suave promises in favour of pacific legislation for Ireland during the general election of 1880? These promises, however, were shamelessly and ruthlessly broken; and he had grounds for thinking that the speeches of 1885 would be the same as those of 1880. They were a simple and imbecile race of men if they placed confidence in the Liberal party a second time. (Cheers.) If the Tories had attempted a tenth part of the coercion to Ireland achieved by the Liberals, Mr Gladstone would have indignantly swept the Tories out of power, and raised an angry feeling in the minds of the English people. He (Mr O'Connor) did not know any individual equal in venom and rancour, and more tried to practice tyranny than the kind of Radical usually sent from the North of England. The Liberals desired a large majority in the coming elections in order to crush out Ireland. Liberal candidates, in their speeches, advocated a reform in the procedure of the House of Commons, which meant, reading between the lines, more *cloture*, more gag, more suspensions, and choke and gag the Irish party in relation to Irish legislation. He had been charged in certain Radical papers with having come down to the North of England for the purposes of frightening and intimidating the Irish voters. Well, he must say they managed to conceal their apprehension exceedingly well. Fancy, the Liberals talking about dictation, with their grand-new patent sausage machine from Brummagem (laughter) turning out members of Parliament according to order. (Loud laughter.) There was only one bond of union between them and Mr Parnell and the leaders of the party. They did not attempt impossibilities, but were held by Mr Parnell to the empire by bonds stronger than armies and ironclads, bonds of confidence, admiration, and respect for the man who aimed at freeing the country which gave them birth. (Prolonged cheering.)

On the motion of Mr MCCARTAN, solicitor, seconded by Mr MOYLE, and supported by Mr SWEENEY (who trusted that the parties would be equally balanced after the next election, so that neither Lord Salisbury nor Mr Gladstone, but Mr Parnell, should be Prime Minister), a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded Mr O'Connor. The meeting concluded at a late hour amid cheering for Mr Parnell and his colleagues.

A PROGRAMME FOR THE NEW DEMOCRACY.

[BY ONE OF THEM.]

It is rather puzzling to many electors as to how they are to give their votes at the forthcoming General Election, and especially so to those who, like myself, are Liberals in the main, while on one or two, and these not the least important, matters we incline to lean to the other side. We may be Tories in foreign policy, and Protectionists in home politics; while, as regards the Land Laws and other subjects in the Liberal and Radical programme, we hold advanced Liberal opinions. Many voters, I believe, incline to such a mixed political creed; and it becomes a matter of serious consideration with us—seeing there are none but Tories, or Liberals, and Radicals, of the ordinary type, before the constituencies—what part we are to take in the election: whether we should abstain from voting altogether, casting in our lot with neither party; or whether we should do our best to advance the interests of those candidates whose general principles best accord with our own, and who we find come nearest the standard we have set up for ourselves. I have said that there are many Liberals who are Protectionists as well, and this may appear to some a contradiction of terms, seeing that Free Trade and Liberalism have been so long associated in men's ninds. And no doubt for the last half-century or more, and up to within a few years of the present time, every Liberal politician would naturally be a Free Trader. When wheat was at 60s or 70s a quarter, or at 50s even, it would have been but a selfish and shortsighted policy that would have sought to further advance the price of the working man's loaf by the addition of any import duty—but, *tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis*. The times are changed indeed—whe.t being now at 30s a quarter, having fallen below the price at which it can possibly be profitably grown; the result being that the farmers will not much longer be able to pay either their rents or their labourers' wages. They and the landlords must soon succumb, while the labourers either starve in their present homes or migrate to the towns in the vain endeavour to find work, and to supply a labour market already overstocked. Of course, in a manufacturing country it is desirable that operatives and artisans should be able to live as cheaply as possible, but there are other semi-necessaries of life—such as tea—which are largely consumed by the labouring population, and which are at present taxed, and it has become part of the political creed of many like myself, that it would be better to take off such taxes, and put their equivalent on agricultural products, the raising of which employs a good many hands. A duty of 4s or 5s a quarter on wheat, until the article brought 40s a quarter—the very lowest figure at which it can be profitably cultivated—would help to save the country districts from absolute ruin, and do the towns no harm.

At present there is little work to be had on farms, and the labourers would very willingly pay 4½d for their loaf if they could get employment, than have it at 4d *without the job* whereby the money could be earned to pay for it. Wheat at 40s a quarter would ensure the prosperity of the agricultural districts to some extent and so relieve the towns from the influx of a pauper population, while at the same time the strength and manhood of the nation would be thus maintained by a people, country bred, strong in physique and moral stamina, instead of being weakened by a population, reared in the slums of great cities, weakly and degenerate. Such a duty on what is called the mainstay of life may for a while yet be scouted by the hard-headed men of the manufacturing North, whose dislike to everything savouring of Toryism, or Landlordism, is well-known; but before another decade has passed a great change may be looked for throughout the country on this question. Even now the agricultural labourers manifest a disposition to vote for Protection, and as a matter of fact all democracies inclined in that direction. Look, at the United States, Canada, and Victoria. These countries have an extended franchise, and in them Radicalism and Protection go hand-in-hand. Victoria has for her neighbour New South Wales—a colony which still adheres to Free Trade; yet Victoria with her import duties is, at least, quite as prosperous and is more thickly, populated than her bigger and earlier settled neighbour. There in Australia the two systems have for the last twenty years been tried side by side, and a Protectionist policy has held its own.

There are other panaceas no doubt before the country for the purpose of dispelling the prevailing depression besides this stale one of an import duty on corn, but few of them are likely, even if tried, to be of much practical benefit. The cheap conveyance of land, its definite ownership, and release from present trammels, may do something in the way of relief, but the effects of such beneficial reforms will be slight at the best; while Mr Chamberlain's programme, if carried out in the truly rural districts, can be nothing but hurtful. It may be, and is, advisable to give municipalities the power to purchase land at a fair price, within a radius of two or three miles of their town boundaries, for market garden purposes, but in these days, farming, like nail making or other such industries, can be prosecuted to the best advantage, and in the cheapest way, by capitalists employing labour, and Mr Chamberlain may with as much reason propose to tax the people of Birmingham to give cottages to individual nail-makers, where they can pursue their calling, each on his own account, as to tax the ratepayers in country villages to buy land which is to be farmed by agricultural labourers. The labourers themselves would consider the cultivation of two or three acres an intolerable burden. They are content if they have good sized gardens, and they know that their employers, the farmers, can by the aid of machinery and other appliances, raise crops much better and cheaper than they ever could hope to do by unassisted manual labour.

This subject of Protection is tabooed by most of the candidates for Parliamentary honours. Not but that many of the Tory ones incline to support it in their hearts, but fancying that public opinion is against them on this point, they hesitate to speak their whole minds. Here, in the county of Sussex, for instance, we have Tory candidates supporting a duty on imported hops, but declining to assent to one on corn. Why the one should be taxed and the other allowed to come in free, it is rather difficult to understand. It may be affirmed that an import duty on grain would injure some of our Colonies, and in that case its imposition is inexpedient. Such a tax, no doubt, would be disadvantageous to Canada, but as Canada imposes a high tariff now on English manufactures, for, as she says, revenue purposes, she could not very well object to our putting a duty on corn for even weightier reasons.

India might have more cause to enter a protest. Still, if the duty on tea was done away with, her exports of that articles would much increase, and the advantage accruing therefrom would go far to counterbalance any diminution which might take place in her export of wheat. Then why should not beer go untaxed? Is it right that this wholesome beverage of home production should be handicapped in comparison to the cheap red wines imported from, and mixed and manufactured in, France?

Such are the views of a patriotic Democrat, and below I give a political programme, one not likely to be adopted at the General Election, for neither candidates nor electors have got out of the old grooves yet; but as the next Parliament is not likely to last more than a couple of sessions, the country by then will have made up its mind to some definite reforms, and amongst those much of the following will find a place. Mr Gladstone's *umbrella* may cover a few old-fashioned Whigs, and accommodate beneath its drip a number of Radicals also, but the New Democracy requires some wider and better shelter, and beneath the undermentioned reforms the multitude may rest for the next score of years, viz:—

1. Triennial Parliaments.
2. Reform in the Procedure of the House of Commons.
3. A Radical Change in the Constitution of the House of Lords.
4. The Better Housing of the Poor, and Laws against Impurity strictly enforced.
5. A Paid Magistracy.
6. A Strong Navy, with proper Surveillance over Expenditure.
7. Pensions Abolished—when gifts of money are voted to the Army or Navy, the rank and file to share with officers in proportion to their pay.
8. Freedom of the Land, and Municipalities empowered to buy land near towns at a fair market value.
9. Free Education in Board, National, Denominational Schools to all children whose parents' earnings are less than £60 yearly.
10. A Firm and Equitable Foreign Policy and a Sympathetic Colonial one.
11. An Import Duty of 5s per quarter on Wheat till price reaches 40s per quarter, afterwards Registration Fee of 6d per quarter only; Maize free; Hops £1 per cwt.
12. Extraordinary Tithe computed on a basis of 15 years' purchase.
13. Local Option in Districts comprised in Unions, at the will of the ratepayers.
14. Main roads maintained by Government. Bye ones by Parishes. Proposed County Government, meaning increased Taxation relegated to the Greek Kalends.
15. The Crofter Question so settled that population in the Highlands will increase and Deer Forests be discouraged.

Disestablishment is not included, for if the Church of England abolishes the traffic in livings, discountenances, sacerdotalism, and ritualistic practices, and initiates some necessary reforms, her connection with the State may not be severed for many a day. Meanwhile freewill offerings by the laity should be encouraged and interest excited in foreign missions and other Christian work, so that when the time does come for Disestablishment and Disendowment, her people may be found to be not altogether unprepared. As the Church's endowments were intended for the support of Religion, Education, and the Poor, these three should share them when Disestablishment comes.

Sermons in aid of the Wesleyan Foreign Missions were preached in the Wesleyan Chapel, Wolsingham, on Sunday, by the Rev Lionel Westlake, of Bishop Auckland.

Sporting Items.

CONSETT RUNNING GROUNDS.—There was a good company present at the above grounds on Saturday afternoon, when the final heats of the great foot handicap, promoted by Mr Jos. Dodds, of Consett, were run off. Results:—Heat 1—Teasdale, Dipton, 18½ yards, 1; M. Wilkinson, Blackhill, 2; Siddel, Oxhill, 3; Welsh, Blackhill, 4; won by two yards. Heat 2—J. Haggerston, Leadgate, 23, 1; G. T. Kennedy, Dipton, 18½, 2; R. Thompson, Dipton, 16½, 3; T. Davison, Castleside, 13½, 4; won by six inches. Heat 3—J. Armstrong, Dipton, † 1; J. Neil, Durham, 10½, † 2; C. Bowman, Blackhill, 18, 3; J. Hutchinson, Stanley, 19½, 0. In deciding the dead heat Armstrong won by two yards. Heat 4—R. Wilkinson, Consett, 21½, 1; R. Nevin, Lintz Colliery, 16½, 2; W. Hornsby, Blackhill, 16½, 3; W. Elliott, Dipton, 12½, 0. Won by half-a-yard. Final heat—Haggerston, 1; Wilkinson, 2; Teasdale, 3; Armstrong, 4. Won by 1½ feet, same distance between second and third, other man close up. This was one of the best finals ever witnessed. Odds of 5 to 1 against the winner in the final, evens on Teasdale, 8 to 1 on Wilkinson. Mr N. Lamb acted as pistol firer, Mr J. Morgan was judge, and Mr J. Dodds handicapper.

RABBIT COURSING AT WHITE-LE-HEAD.—The coursing promoted by Mr Anthony Harrison, from Robert Atkinson's, White-le-Head, for which there were 56 entries, was concluded on Saturday, as under:—Shy, 16½, beat Champagne Charlie, 18½; Lantern Fly, 16½, beat Don Juan, 17½; Surprise, 15¾, beat Odd Trick, 15½; Lantern Fly, 16½, beat Shy, 16½; Little John, 18½, beat Young Fox, 16¾; Eleanor Brown, 16½, beat Little Creature, 17; Brassfinisher, 16, beat Little Kate, 15½; Shy Girl, 18, beat Grand Composer, 18½; Eleanor Brown, 16½, beat Tim Bobbin, 18½; Happy Go Lucky, 18, beat Tim Bobbin, 18½; Young Fox, 16¾, beat Surprise, 15¾; Brassfinisher, 16, beat Little John, 18½; Scotty, 17, beat Wheel of Fortune, 14½; Bob the Devil, 16½, beat Flash, 15¾; Moonshine, 16½, beat Don Juan, 17½; Little Kate, 15½, beat Flash, 15¾; Little Creature, 17, beat Moonshine, 16½; Grand Composer, 18½, beat Scotty, 17. Second round—Lantern Fly beat Shy, Surprise beat Lantern Fly, Little John beat Eleanor Brown, Shy Girl beat Brassfinisher, Eleanor Brown beat Happy Go Lucky, Surprise beat Brassfinisher, Scotty beat Bob the Devil, Little Kate beat Moonshine, Little Creature beat Grand Composer. Third round—Little John beat Happy Go Lucky, Shy Girl beat Charlie, Lantern Fly beat Odd Trick, Little John beat Surprise, Eleanor Brown beat Shy Girl, Surprise beat Scotty, Little Creature beat Little Kate. Fourth round—Little John beat Shy Girl, Surprise beat Happy Go Lucky, Little John beat Odd Trick, Lantern Fly beat Little Kate, Little Creature beat Scotty, Shy Girl beat Surprise, Eleanor Brown beat Champagne Charlie. Fifth round—Little John beat Surprise, Lantern Fly beat Little John, Little Creature beat Shy Girl, Eleanor Brown a bye. The stake (£9) was divided between the four dogs left in. A. Harrison was pistol firer, and T. Brown judge.

HOWELL'S BEST MILE RECORD.—The following is an extract from the *Boston Herald* of Sept. 30th:—"As previously announced, R. Howell, the champion bicyclist of the world, rode one mile against time to-day on Hampden Park, in 2min. 31 2-5sec., beating the best previous world's record, made by him a few days ago, by exactly 4secs. At exactly 5·15 P.M., Howell appeared on the track, followed by Brooks, who was to ride the last half mile with him; and at the flash of the pistol at 5·20 H. D. Corey of the Massachusets Bicycle Club of Boston pushed him off. Bending over his machine he rounded the turn and shot up the back stretch, reaching the quarter pole in 39 3-5sec.; continuing on he came down the home stretch at a rattling pace, doing the half mile in 1min. 15 2-5sec. Just before he reached the half mile Corey started Brooks, and Howell started after him for the last lap. Up to the back stretch they went for the last time, reaching the three-quarter pole in 1 min. 53 sec. Coming down the final home stretch Howell put all in and flew across the tape in the unequalled time of 2 min. 31 2-5 sec. The day was perfect, not a breath of wind stirring, and everything was in his favour. Howell rode his favourite wheel, a 59in. "Rudge" racer, a marvel of lightness and strength, weighing only 22lb, although its rider weighs 185lb. On being told of his time he said, "That's good, but give me another week and I will lower it a bit more." Every precaution was taken regarding the timing, and besides the official timekeepers of the Springfield Bicycle Club, a number of prominent turfmen were invited into the judges' stand to clock him and compare with the official timekeepers. All three timers agreed exactly except one, who made it one-fifth less, but the slowest time was given as official. If this is beaten before his return to England, he feels confident he can put it still lower."

SATLEY COURSING MEETING.

Judge, Mr C. Richardson. Slipper, N. Smiles.

This meeting was held on Wednesday over the estate of Mr John Greenwell, of Broomshields Hall, near Satley, who is a liberal supporter of the sport. The weather was execrable, rain falling almost without intermission during the day, and considering that Satley is one of the most outlandish places in the county, and withal one of the most wretched in bad weather, it was too much to expect that the company would be so large as a fine day would have brought together. Nevertheless, there was a good muster at the Royal Oak Inn, when the field was taken about nine o'clock. Hares were plentiful enough and of the right stamp, but, as was natural, owing to the weather, were very wild and unapproachable. The stake was divided between undoubtedly the two best dogs entered for it—Wandering Willie and Royal Thomas. Details:—

THE BROOMSHIELDS TENANTS' STAKES for 16 all-aged greyhounds at £3 10s each. Winner, £27; second, £13; two dogs, £4 each.

Mr J. Disberry ns Mr Ralph Lumley's r or f d Royal Thomas, by Stormy Pat—Maid, beat Mr W. Fawcett ns Mr R. Robinson's Lizzie's Pet.
Mr N. Smiles ns Mr Geo. Thompson's Painter, by The Don—Lizzie, beat Mr T. Laws ns Messrs Hepple and Irvine's f b p Free Cripple, by Birtley—Heather Bloom.
Mr T. Garthwaite ns Mr G. R. Ramsay's Rosaline beat Mr A. Lamb's w and bk d Satley, by Light Cavalier—Tibby.
Mr T. Heads ns Mr Gardam's w b Lizzie Walker, by Lighthouse—Jenny Walker, beat Mr R. Suddes ns Mr J. Marley's r d Merry Wise II., by Londonderry—Pride of Kildare.
Mr W. Maddison ns Mr W. Young's bk b Miss Ethel, by Villiers—Lady Lynn, beat Mr N. Walker ns Mr J. Moore's f and w d Master Merryman, by Willie Montewyke—Cottage Girl.
Mr Wilson ns Mr Barras' f d Lord Byron, by Young Frenchman—Empress II., beat Mr J. Nicholson ns Mr R. Fewster's w and bk b Lady Elizabeth, by Herrera—Countess.
Mr W. Nicholson ns w and f d Wandering Willie, by Herrera—Wear Witch, beat Mr Geo. Armstrong ns Mr Irvine's r d Gunner, by Birtley—Sister of Mercy.
Mr R. Templey ns Mr W. Allison's r and f d Jem Mace, by Balderdash—Sister of Mercy, beat Mr T. Nichol ns Mr M. Dagleish's bk and w d Chief Council, by Highland Prince—Born-a-Star.

II.

Royal Thomas bt Painter	Miss Ethel bt L. Byron
L. Walker bt Rosaline	W. Willie bt Jem Mace

III.

Royal Thomas bt Lizzie Walker	Wandering Willie bt Miss Ethel.

FINAL.

Stake divided.

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

DEATH FROM THE EFFECTS OF A HORSE'S KICK.—On Friday last, an inquest was held at the house of Mr John Marley, the Hamsteels Inn, before Mr J. Shepherd, deputy-coroner, on the body of a lad, named Martin Welsh, aged seven years, of Square House, near Quebec, who expired on the day previous (Thursday) from the effects of a kick of a horse. The animal was grazing in a field near Square House, and it struck the boy on the forehead, inflicting such injuries as to result in his death eleven days afterwards.—A verdict of "Accidentally killed" was returned.

Business Announcements.

THIRTEENTH YEAR OF ATTENDING CONSETT.

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

ESTABLISHED 1830.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER
MONSTRE STOCK OF
PAPER HANGINGS!
AT 2D. AND UPWARDS.

J. W. DAVISON'S,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

A LANCASHIRE BLANKET MILL BURNT DOWN.

GREAT SALE

OF A LARGE NUMBER OF THE UNDAMAGED PORTION RESCUED PERFECTLY SOUND FROM THE FLAMES.

PRICES—7s. 11d., 8s. 9d., 9s. 11d., and upwards. SEE SMALL BILLS.

"BON MARCHE"
4, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.
D. BAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

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

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

THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS
Have been effectually
CURED
BY LAMONT'S SELF-CURATIVE
MAGNETIC BELTS,
For Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Liver Complaints, &c.
LUNG INVIGORATORS for all Bronchial and Lung Complaints.
CHEST PROTECTORS for Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, &c.
KNEE CAPS for Sore and Weak Knees. SOLES for Cold Feet.
SPINE BANDS, WRISTLETS, ANKLETS, GLOVES, &c

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

CURE OF BRONCHITIS.
Board School, Arthurs Hill,
Newcastle-on-Tyne, July 2nd, 1885.
DEAR SIR,—I can heartily recommend your Magnetic Lung Invigorators, my daughter having used one for the last six months. She has been subject to severe attacks of Bronchitis for the last 10 years, and I tried all sorts of remedies to relieve her before she began to use your Invigorator. It has removed all pain and suffering, and she has not had a cold since she began to wear it. I am in every way satisfied with it.—Yours truly,
Mr D. Lamont. GEORGE PRINGLE.

"IT HAS COMPLETELY CURED ME."
65, Eleanor Street, Cullercoats,
March 9th, 1885.
DEAR SIR,—It is with the greatest pleasure I write to inform you of the effect the Magnetic Invigorator I purchased from you has had upon me. Prior to purchasing it I was troubled with a weakness in my chest, also with indigestion, the accompanying evils of which I need not mention.
Now, I am not one to fly to any new remedy that may present itself to me, as some do, and aggravate the complaint. With my own conception of the value of magnetism as a curative, I resolved to try a Magnetic Appliance, which I have worn for twelve months, and the best proof I can give of its efficacy is by saying that it has *completely cured me*, and more than that, it has had a most wonderful effect upon the whole of my system. I is comfortable to wear and effectual in its operations. It causes no unpleasant sensation and can be "cast" with safety.—I am, yours &c,
Mr D. Lamont. C. W. MASON.

SEVERE INJURY TO THE SPINE.
482, Leadgate, near Consett.
February 7th, 1885.
SIR,—Two years ago I happened a severe accident. Whilst at my work in the pit, a fall of stone came down on me, and injured my spine, a little above the waist. I was knocked fairly useless, could not use my legs, and was unable to do any work. A year ago a friend advised me to see you, and on your advice procured a Magnetic Belt and Spine Band. I feel proud to say that the Appliances have done me a vast amount of good—so much good, in fact, that I am now better than I thought I ever would be. I have been able to work regularly for the past six months, and I am certain I could not have done this had I not got your Appliances. Nothing would tempt me to put them off, as I feel I could not follow my work without them.—I am, yours respectfully,
Mr. D. Lamont. JOHN SURTEES.

KNEE CAP FOR PAINS IN THE KNEE.
Ryal, Matfen, Northumberland, Feb. 12, 1885.
DEAR SIR,—The Magnetic Knee Cap I purchased from you about two years ago, has given me complete satisfaction. I have no hesitation in saying the effect was almost instantaneous. My knee was badly injured, and but for your Knee Cap, I believe I would not have been able to follow my occupation to-day.—I am, yours truly,
Mr. D. Lamont. JOHN GILLIS.

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

CALL OR WRITE FOR PAMPHLET.
GRATIS AND POST FREE.

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

SAVED! SAVED! SAVED!!!
FROM
DIRT, DISEASE, AND HARD WORK,
BY
HARRISON'S MAGIC ARIZONIC SOAP.
It Washes black things white; and is noted for its Cures of Scurvy, Ringworm, Cuts, Sores, Corns, and Bad Feet. Price—3d. per lb.
SOLE AGENCY—
1A, RAGLAN STREET, CONSETT. 97v

NOTICE.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY beg to intimate to their Patrons in Consett and District that they have just OPENED A SHOP in the TOWN HALL BUILDINGS, Middle Street, Consett, where they have on Sale or Hire an Assortment of their well-known Sewing Machines for every class of Sewing. LATEST AND HIGHEST AWARD GOLD MEDAL HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON. All kinds of Sewing Machines Repaired or Exchanged. Every requisite for Sewing Machines and Cotton Oil Silk, &c., always in stock.
NOTE THE ADDRESS:—
TOWN HALL BUILDINGS, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 941t

YOU ARE INVITED
TO
BUY YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
JOHN GIBSON'S NEW SHOP.
CORNER OF
FOUNDRY ROW AND BESSEMER STREET, BLACKHILL (near the Railway Station),
As they are unsurpassed for FITTING and DURABILITY
A Well-selected Stock always on hand.
All Goods marked in plain figures, at LOWEST READY-MONEY PRICES.
BOOTS MADE TO MEASURE, AND REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS DONE AS USUAL. 539u

Public Notices.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

MR. NORMANS' PRIVATE CLASS will COMMENCE ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21st, 1885, in the
TOWN HALL, CONSETT,
To commence at Seven o'clock promptly. 189v

NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

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

Wm. Jenkins, Esq., J.P., Consett Hall.
Jonathan Priestman, Esq., J.P., Derwent Lodge.
Robinson Ferens, Esq., J.P., Durham.
David Dale, Esq., J.P., Darlington.
Edward Trow, Esq., Darlington.
James Joicey, Esq., J.P., Dissington Hall.
Wm. James Joicey, Esq., J.P., Urpeth Hall.
J. W. Pease, Esq., Pendower, Benwell.
Geo. Peile, Esq., Greenwood.
Wm. Logan, Esq., Langley Park.
Charles Wilson, Esq., Shotley Park.
J. Stephenson, Esq., Newbiggen House, Blanchland
F. Priestman, Esq., Derwent Hill.
Joseph Pumphrey, Esq., Elm Park.
C. P. Douglas, Esq., Consett.
R. G. Barclay, Esq., Cauldwell, Shotley Bridge.
Charles Davison, Esq., New Cornsay.
J. C. Raine, Esq., New Cornsay.
Matthew Coupland, Esq., Westwood House.
Thomas J. Muse, Esq., Castleside House.
George Ridley, Esq., Stanley.
J. H. Hudson, Esq., Castle Dene House.
Robert Telford, Esq., Berry Edge Farm.
George Hawdon, Esq., Consett.
James Wilson, Esq., Tanfield Lea.
Mr. William Wheatley, Shotley Bridge.
Mr. John Orr, Annfield Plain.
Mr. Henry Carss, Shotley Bridge.
Mr. Daniel Reed, Leadgate.
Mr. Patrick Carling, Friarside.
Mr. T. Williams, Consett.
Mr. J. G. Cook, Blackhill.
Mr. Philip Reay, Annfield Plain.
Mr. H. Curry Wood, Burnopfield.
Mr. Ernest Foster, Esh Winning.
Mr. William Walton, Medomsley.
Mr. Edward Handy, Cornsay Colliery.
Mr. William Fitzpatrick, Annfield Plain.
Mr. J. W. Taylor, Dipton.
Mr. Henry Surtees, Edmondbyers.
Mr. William Milligan, Hamsterley.
Mr. James Clark, Westwood.
Mr. William Bulmer, Tanfield Lea.
Together with a strong working committee in each Polling District.
ADAM BRODIE, F.S.A., Election Agent.
Town Hall, Consett,
September 24th, 1885. 122v

Public Notices.

THE REV. CHARLES SPURGEON,
OF LONDON (Son of the Celebrated Preacher), will
RE-VISIT BLACKHILL, ON NOVEMBER 3RD AND 4TH, 1885,
AND
PREACH IN THE BAPTIST CHAPEL, HIGHGATE, ON TUESDAY, AT TWO P.M.,
AND
ST. ANDREW'S UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BLACKHILL, ON WEDNESDAY, AT TWO P.M.
ADMISSION FREE. COLLECTION AT THE CLOSE.

HE WILL ALSO GIVE
TWO POPULAR LECTURES
IN THE
AGRICULTURAL HALL, BLACKHILL. } TUESDAY EVENING—"STREET CRIES." WEDNESDAY EVENING—"HOARDING INFORMATION."
EACH BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED BY DISSOLVING VIEWS.
ADMISSION TICKETS:—ONE SHILLING, & SIXPENCE. 203v

LOOK OUT for the CONSETT CAGE-BIRD and PIGEON SHOW, to be held at A. PARKER'S Black Horse Inn, on October 31st, 1885.
Schedules are now ready, and may be had on application to the above. 56v

FOOT RACING. LINTZ GROUNDS, SATURDAY, OCT. 24TH, AND NOV. 7TH, 1885.

£8 FOR 110 YARDS FOOT HANDICAP. Entrance, 1s. Close Monday's Post to
190v W. TURNBULL, Hon. Sec., Lintz Green.

LANCHESTER WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

ON TUESDAY, October 20th, the Rev. PETER MACKENZIE will Preach in the Wesleyan Chapel, Lanchester, at Half-past Three; and at Half-past Six o'clock, will deliver his LECTURE on "John Bunyan: the Hero of Elstow, and his Pilgrims." For further particulars see Bills. 164v

NEWCASTLE WESLEYAN SERVICE OF SONG.

THE UNITED CHOIRS OF SHOTLEY BRIDGE, CONSETT, and BLACKHILL, intend to repeat the above, in the Consett Wesleyan Chapel, on Wednesday Evening, November 4th, 1885.
Particulars in future announcements. 215v

CHRIST CHURCH, CONSETT, HARVEST THANKSGIVING, Sunday, October 18th, 1885.

SPECIAL SERVICES, Morning 10·30; Evening 6·30. Preacher, the Rev. R. BRENT, Vicar of Holmside. Collections in aid of Fund for Bells. The Church will be suitably Decorated with Fruit, &c.

ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, BENFIELDSIDE.

HARVEST THANKSGIVING SERVICES on Sunday, October 18th, 1885.
Preacher: Rev. C. G. DAVIS, M.A., Vicar of St. James's, Darlington.
MATINS: Hymns—382, 386. Anthem—"Ye shall dwell in the land," (Stainer), Bridgewater's Service.
EVENSONG: Hymns—274, 383, 384. Anthem—"Fear not O Land," (Barnby), Bridgewater's Service.
Offertories in aid of Sunday School and Bell Fund.

CONSETT & DISTRICT CHORAL SOCIETY.

THE Committee have decided to commence the Rehearsal of the "Messiah" forthwith.
Members are now being enrolled—Gentlemen, 2s.; Ladies and Juniors, 1s. per Quarter.
Practices every Thursday Evening in Gibson Street School-room, Consett. Elementary at 7; Advance at 8 o'clock.
CHAS. STEPHENSON, Conductor.
208v ALEX. RUSSELL, Jun. Hon. Secretary.

MUSIC!

J. SURTEES, Organist of Christ Church, Consett, GIVES LESSONS IN HARMONY, and on the PIANO, HARMONIUM, and ORGAN.
Pianos at low prices; direct from the best English and Foreign Makers.
ADDRESS:—
2, CEMETERY ROAD, BLACKHILL. 674u

WHAT DISESTABLISHMENT WOULD INVOLVE.

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

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. William Raw.

No. 1, Cemetery Road, Blackhill.
MR. WM. RAW, honoured with instructions from Mr. CHRISTOPHER WATSON (who, with his wife and family, is about to Emigrate to Australia), will SELL BY AUCTION, the whole of his valuable Household FURNITURE, &c., on Saturday, October 17th, 1885, comprising—High Chest of Mahogany Drawers; Bed-room Mahogany Drawers; Mahogany Dining Table; Mahogany Couch, Hair-stuffed and Hair-seated; beautiful Walnut Sideboard, with Plate-glass Back; Mahogany Easy Chair, Stuffed and Hair-seated; Mahogany Chairs, in Hair-seating; Lady's Work Table; Walnut Inlaid Secretaire; Harmonium, by Steinman & Co., 8 Stops; Whatnot; small Mahogany Table; Mantle Mirror; Kitchen Press; Couch; Corner Press; 2 Kitchen Tables; 8-days' Clock; Alarm Clock; Round Tea Table; Brass-topped Fender; Brass Fireirons; Kitchen Fender and Fireirons; 3 Bed-room Fenders, with Fireirons; Arm Chair; Rocking Chair; 5 Kitchen Chairs; 6 Bed-room Chairs; Half-tester Bedstead and Hangings; 2 Iron Bedsteads; Mahogany Cheffioneer Desk Bed; Mahogany Night Commode; Washstand and Dressing Table; 2 Feather Beds; Rabbit Down Bed; Flock Bed; 4 Bed Quilts; 3 Window Cornices; 4 pairs of Lace Window Shades; 3 pairs of Cretonne Window Shades; pair Damask Window Shades; Damask Bed Hangings; Brussels Carpet for Sitting-room; Bed-room Carpet; 3 Bed-room Oilcloths; Passage and Staircase Oilcloth; Stair Carpets and Brass Rods; Case of Stuffed Birds, in Glass Shade; 2 Glass Walking Sticks; 6 Hearthrugs; Door Mats; Swing Looking Glass; 2 Hand Lamps; Cradle; 2 Children's Chairs; 2 Brass Spitoons; Hassocks; Chimneypiece Shelf; 3-Light Brass Chandelier; Towel Rail; small Drawers; Writing Desk; Stuffed Squirrel; Shower Bath; Clothes Horse; Tea Caddy; Full Set of China; 3 Sets of Fancy Jugs; Glass, Ware, &c.; Set of Chamber Ware; Poss and Washing Tubs; Pans; Kettles; Water Filter; Wringing and Mangling Machine; Pair of Steps; Tricycle; Morning and Evening, and several other Pictures; a lot of Valuable Ornaments; Singers' Sewing Machine, in good order; also 7 Vols. of the Popular Encyclopædia, by Blackie and Sons, well bound, and several other Valuable Books; Rosewood Piano, by Collard and Collard; Mahogany Dining Table, Inlaid with Rosewood.
N.B.—The Furniture is good, and will be Sold without reserve.
Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock precisely.
Sale Office, Blackhill. 127v

Iveston Road, Leadgate.
MR. WM. RAW, honoured with instructions from Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, who with his Wife and Family are about to Emigrate to Australia, will SELL BY AUCTION, the whole of his Valuable FURNITURE, on Monday, October 19th, 1885, comprising—Mahogany Drawers and Bookcase; Mahogany Chest of Drawers; Mahogany Sofa, in Hair-seating, new; Painted Chest of Drawers; Kitchen Table; Round Table; small Table; Arm Chair; 3 Hair-seated Chairs; 6 Kitchen Chairs; 6 Cane-bottomed Chairs; Eight-days' Clock; Eight-days' American Clock, both excellent Timekeepers; Iron and Brass Half-Tester Bedstead; Short Iron Bedstead; Feather Bed; Down Bed; 2 Mattresses; 2 Fenders and Fireirons; Tidy; good Mangling Machine and Wringer; Table, and Bake Board; Large Box; Quilting Frames; Clothes Horse; Dressing Table; Mahogany Swing Glass; Hearthrugs; Oilcloths; several Pictures; Ornaments; Home Washer; Poss and Washing Tubs; Pails, Pans, Ware, Glass, &c.
The Furniture is good, and will be Sold without Reserve.
Sale to commence at One o'clock precisely.
Sale Office, Blackhill. 162v

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. A. Brodie.

19, William Street, West Pelton.—Saturday, October 17th, 1885.—Sale of Superior Household Furniture including Mahogany Chest of Drawers; Bedsteads; Chairs and Tables; 3 Down Beds, and all the Miscellaneous Furnishings.

ADAM BRODIE is instructed by Mr. ROBERT ARGYLE, who is about to Emigrate, to SELL BY AUCTION, on the Premises, as above, on Saturday, October 17th, 1885, the whole of the HOUSE FURNISHINGS. Particulars in Posters.

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

By Messrs. Nicholson and Murray.

ROYAL AUCTION MART, BENFIELDSIDE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19th, 1885.
18 Fat Cattle, including several very prime West Highland Kyloes.
180 Fat Sheep.
12 to 20 Incalving Cows and Heifers, including several very promising Half-bred Ayrshire and Short-horns.
Several Store Cattle, numbers not ascertained.
15 Grey-faced Keeping Ewes.
1 Spring Waggon; 1 Spring Cart.
A quantity of Cattle Feeding Troughs, Poultry, &c.
Sale at One o'clock.
216v NICHOLSON & MURRAY, Auctioneers.

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

By Mr. J. Vickers.

TOW LAW AUCTION MART.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19th, 1885.
Present Entries—
16 Dairy Cows and Heifers.
10 Fat Cattle.
123 Fat Sheep and Lambs.
50 Mule Shearling Gimmers.
180 Mule Lambs.
40 Black-faced Wether Lambs.
Also, expected, a large consignment of Black-faced Ewes, for Breeding purposes, from the North.
A Number of Young Ducks.
20 Cockerels; 11 Couples of Pigeons, &c.
Entries to day of Sale. Sale at 12·30.
JOSEPH VICKERS, Auctioneer.
Partridge Close, Tow Law. 191v

TOW LAW AUCTION MART.

A SPECIAL SALE for HORSES and STORE CATTLE, will be held on Friday, October 23rd, 1885. Entries forward comprise—
HORSES.
1 Bay Draught Mare, 6 years old, warranted sound, and honest in all yokes.
18 Draught Colts and Fillies, 2½ years old.
4 do. do. 1½ years old.
4 Colt and Filly Ponies, 2½ years old.
3 Foals.
CATTLE.
14 Geld Cows.
147 Store Cattle (Steers & Heifers) 1 to 3 years old.
Sale to commence with Horses at 11 o'clock a.m.; Cattle at 12·30.
Additional Entries expected.
J. VICKERS, Auctioneer.
Partridge Close, Tow Law. 192v

By Mr. John Crawford.

MR. JOHN CRAWFORD, instructed by Mr. A. ROBINSON, will SELL the whole of the Valuable Household FURNITURE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday First, October 19th, 1885, at 25, Victoria Street, Consett, at One o'clock. For particulars see Posters. 212v

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

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

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

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

CHEAP EMIGRATION.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES TO AMERICA, QUEENSLAND, &c.
Liverpool to America, £2 15s. and £3, by the best Lines.
To Australian Colonies at the Lowest Rates.
For reliable information, apply to
269u A. PHILLIPSON, Auctioneer, Dipton.

Business Announcements.

SAFETY BICYCLES! SAFETY BICYCLES!

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

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

Business Announcements.

THE CONSETT AND DISTRICT PERMANENT
BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY,
TOWN HALL, CONSETT.
SHARES MAY BE TAKEN ANY DAY.
Advances made on Freehold or Copyhold Property repayable as arranged, or for fixed periods.
428u ADAM BRODIE, F.S.A., Secretary.

BICYCLES & TRICYCLES FOR SALE, NEW AND SECOND-HAND. Liberal Discount for Cash. Illustrated Lists Post Free.
D. RUDGE & CO.,
The Oldest and Largest Cycle Manufacturers in the World,
WORKS: COVENTRY.
DEPOT: 15, BIGG MARKET, NEWCASTLE.
T. D. OLIVER, Manager.
Splendid New Stock of Rudge Safety Bicycles, and Coventry Rotary and Double Driving Tricycles.
Repairs by experienced Coventry Workmen. 428u

FRIGERIO & POWER,
45, GRAINGER STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,
BEG to state that through the opening of the great Tunnel of Mount St. Gothard, they have been able to Import a Large Stock of
GENUINE PURE WINES
From the Vineyards of Italy, which for purity and strength cannot be equalled, as they are good and nourishing, and which they now offer at the following low prices, viz:—
14s., 16s., 18s., 20s., and 24s. per Dozen Bottles.
Also, a Special Nourishing Port at 30s. Carriage Paid on 12 Bottles and upwards. 579u

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

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"DIPTON" and "HENRY CARSS" next week.

Letters to ensure publication must be received on Wednesday.

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16TH, 1885.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

[BY "INCEDO."]

Mr T. P. O'Connor, M.P., is every inch an Irishman. I heard him speak for nearly two hours the other evening, and he looks like a man who understands his business. The assembly—not the Consett meeting—was distinctively Irish, and there were some jokes going at John Bull's expense. A remark from the speaker to the effect that Englishmen rather than part with Ireland would shed their last drop of blood, afforded an opportunity for a hard hit. "Shure and she's very fond of her," chimed a voice in the richest brogue; an expression which produced roars of laughter. In whichever way we may regard the aspirations of the Irish people, it is quite clear that the leader of the Irish National Party has gathered around him a cordon of men of remarkable force of character, if Mr T. P. O'Connor is to be regarded as a specimen; but whether or not they gain their point is quite another matter, but time will try. Many hold chimerical notions on this subject, but Mr O'Connor was very explicit on the point. He asserted that the dismemberment of Ireland from Great Britain formed no part of the programme. Mr Parnell and his colleagues wanted no such thing—what they wanted, and what they meant to have, was legislative independence; and that, he believed, would tend to bind closer the ties of loyalty to the crown. What astonished me was that this statement was cheered to the echo. There are not wanting those who hint that the present demands of the Irish National Party are neither more nor less than the thin end of the wedge; but I hardly think that the enthusiasm that greeted the mention of loyalty was assumed. I looked around me, and I came to the conclusion that the expression of sentiment was real. The world may think differently, but its judgment is often false with respect to nations, communities, and men.

Mr Stead, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, met with a kindly welcome in Newcastle; but not a few who heard him on the occasion of his visit regard him as a visionary and a fool. That he is an enthusiast there can obviously be no doubt; but it is to men of that stamp that we owe many of the privileges that we now enjoy. The son of a remarkable Congregational minister, Mr Stead is one of the few men of letters who are what can be denominated Godly men. One hears much about a class of Christians who fold up their religion with their Sunday clothes; but they are not the worst people in the world. At anyrate, Mr Stead is no lukewarm saint, halting between two opinions. A gentleman on the staff of the northern daily edited by Mr Stead prior to his appointment on the *Pall Mall Gazette* told me that Mr Stead did no manner of literary work on Sunday, having made due provision on that head before accepting the post. Few journalists are fastidious on that score, and fewer still can afford to be. It is, however, refreshing to meet with even one man ready to set so good an example. Mr Stead believes, with all the fervour of an imaginative nature, that the work with which his name is now indissolubly connected was laid out and planned for him by the Great Disposer of events. In short, he declared he had a direct command from God to enter upon the work. It may have been this statement that led his critics to set him down as a visionary and a fool. Opinion may be divided relative to the well-spring of the impulse; but whether impelled by the divine afflatus, or from some less sustaining source, the fact—the fruit is there; and they err who by tongue or pen rob the unflinching worker of so pleasing a thought.

The Lanchester Board of Guardians is made up of a strange compound of absurdities. We read in Scriptural lore of a certain company of whom it was said—"Seven were wise and seven were foolish." It is to be feared that an inscription embodying this sentiment might well be posted over the door of a certain assembly-room that will here be nameless. There has been much talk about the appointment of a chaplain to that stately mansion in Lanchester valley, where the pilgrims who enter in rarely wend their way out again. The salary of the spiritual head of this "big house" has been a bone of contention for some time. Some are willing to pay twelve pence all told for the term of 365 days, together with the few odd hours and minutes. Another section of the same legislative body offer £10 cash down! whilst another segment of the same circle go to the length of offering the very respectable sum of £25. Meanwhile, a gentleman well-fitted in every respect for the duties comes forward and essays to undertake the charge without any salary whatever. One would have thought that such an offer would have restored peace in the land, but it hasn't. The House is evidently divided against itself, and having bargained for a set-to on something, the captious spirits have determined to have a round upon nothing. The magnanimity of the offer took their breath away, and twice seven days must necessarily elapse before their blood again begins to circulate. The shallowness of the arguments abduced are well enough understood; but a point of form is a point of form, and that's an end to it. It would never do to take a gentleman's word for it in these days of doubt and distrust. The lawyer must be called in, and the legal documents signed with becoming ceremony, that prayers may be said under deed and seal; and above all that objectors may carry hence the last pound of flesh. It might well have been taken for granted that the gentleman who generously offered to do the work gratuitously would do it well. The very fact proved that his heart was in the right place; and to request such a man to pledge himself by sign or or seal is nothing short of an insult. It is all very well to prate about legal quirks and quibbles; but some people have the knack of getting over such—when it happens to suit their purpose. The time was when the nod of an honest man was enough.

Local and District News.

CONSETT.

We learn that Mr T. W. Welford, solicitor, Consett, who has been confined to his room in consequence of sustaining a severe sprain to his ankle, is now recovering.

The Consett and District Choral Society have secured the services of Mr Charles Stephenson as conductor, and will commence the rehearsal of Handel's "Messiah" in the Gibson Street Schools next Thursday night.

On Saturday night, a public meeting and entertainment, in connection with the newly-formed Temperance Organisation at Consett, was given in the New Primitive Methodist School-room, Mr J. T. Little presiding. There was a fair attendance.

VAGRANCY.—On Wednesday, Catherine Cox (23), tramp, a woman of colour, was charged before Mr Jas. Annandale, J.P., at Shotley Bridge, with vagrancy by begging in the streets of Consett, prisoner being considerably under the influence of drink and was insulting and annoying people, on Tuesday night.—The charge was preferred by P.C. Martin, and the woman was committed for seven days' hard labour.

IRON TRADE WAGES ARBITRATION.—On Monday, the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Manufactured Iron Trade of the North of England sat at the Station Hotel, Newcastle, to consider a claim by the employers for a reduction of 9d per ton on puddling and 7½ per cent. on all other forge and mill wages. The proceedings lasted the whole day. Mr Jeremiah Head represented the masters, and Mr E. Trow the operatives. Dr R. S. Watson acted as arbitrator. Mr Wm. Jenkins, J.P., and Mr J. Heymer appeared for the Consett Iron Co., while Mr T. Williams (Consett) and Mr M. Nugent (Blackhill Tinmill) attended for the operatives.

PENNY READINGS.—On Saturday evening, a penny reading was given in connection with the Christian Lay Church at Consett, when songs and solos were sung by Messrs T. Davis and J. T. Jones. Miss Lydia Jones rendered two splendid solos in excellent style and met with a hearty *encore*. The recitations were ably rendered by Mr T. Smith. Humorous readings were given by Messrs M. Stobbs (Blackhill) and J. H. Hodgson, leader of the Lay Church choir. Duets were beautifully executed by Messrs Ward Davison and R. Kirkup. Messrs E. Williams and F. Eltringham contributed largely to the success of the entertainment by two exceedingly rich duets on the violin. Mr Oliver Johnson, Lay Churchman, occupied the chair, his opening remarks meeting with rounds of applause, his witty tit-bits being highly appreciated all through the programme.—A vote of thanks brought the meeting to a close.

WESLEYAN BAND OF HOPE.—This active temperance body held a fruit banquet on Wednesday night, in the Gibson Street Schools, Consett. The Rev Henry Parkes opened the meeting, after which he made a short prayer. The rev. gentleman then called upon Mr Jas. Palliser, Blackhill, to take the chair. During the evening, a capital programme was gone through. The choir, as usual, contributed much to the enjoyment of the meeting by the way in which they rendered their several pieces. Readings, given by Messrs T. Grainger, C. C. McColvin, and T. Foster, were well rendered and favourably received. A dialogue by two girls on "Drink," and another by seven boys, were also nicely given. The trio and chorus, "A social glass," by Miss Harwood and Messrs Allison and Hobday, assisted by the choir, was well received; but the piece of the evening was a solo and chorus by Miss Harwood and choir, entitled "When the drink is in," she receiving a well-merited *encore*. Mr Parke (Wesleyan minister) delivered an address on temperance. In his remarks he contrasted the difference

BLACKHILL MISSION BRASS BAND ENTERTAINMENT, in the Agricultural Hall, October 26th. W. WATSON, Esq., Holm Edge, Chairman; Mrs. WATSON and the Misses WATSON and WILSON will give Addresses. 133v

between drunkenness and non-drinkers. A plentiful supply of fruit was served during the evening; and an enjoyable and profitable meeting was brought to a close with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr Parkes, the choir, and all those who had assisted.

BLACKHILL.

Our weekly report of the Blackhill Bible Students' Society is unavoidably held over.

REVIVAL MISSIONS.—On Sunday, Mr W. H. Elswork, of York, commenced a fortnight's revival mission in the Wesleyan Chapel, at Blackhill. The whole of the services, both on Sunday and week-nights, have been well attended, and we learn that much good has accrued from this spiritual effort.

BENFIELDSIDE SCHOOL BOARD.—At the ordinary meeting of the above Board, held on Friday last, the Rev Edwin Wm. Jenkins, of Highgate, took his seat as a member, having been elected by the Board to fill the vacancy in the returning officer's list at the late triennial election.

BENFIELDSIDE STOCK AUCTION MART.—Messrs Nicholson and Murray held their weekly sale on Monday, when they had forward 55 cattle, 220 sheep, 25 geese, a quantity of fowls, &c. Trade fairly good, but prices considerably lower than for several weeks past, but nearly the whole changed hands at reduced prices. Plenty of customers, but the low prices at Newcastle market last week having a depressing effect on the trade.—Yesterday (Thursday), Messrs Nicholson and Murray held a special sale of West Highland kyloes, Ayrshire cows, and young horses. The demand for the kyloes was brisk, and the whole lot of 95 were quickly disposed of. The demand for cows was somewhat flat, and prices low, only 4 of the lot being shown. The trade for horses was nearly at a standstill, only about 6 out of between 50 and 60 being sold; and although a few were sold after the sale, the demand for horses seemed to be nil.

BLANCHLAND.

AUTUMN FAIR.—This annual fair was held at Blanchland on Tuesday week, and notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, heavy showers of rain and sleet falling throughout the day, the fair was well attended, and a fair quantity of stock exhibited for sale, though buyers were very scarce, Mr John Nicholson, of Broomshields, transacting the most of the business that was done. Black-faced ewes sold from 12s to 15s each; wethers, 16s to 21s; and mule lambs, 10s each. There was a pretty good display of cattle, one and a half year old shorthorns selling from £7 to £9; stirks, £3 5s to £3 10s. Calving cows and heifers were rather a small show, and the prices drooping ranged from £18 10s to £21.

CROOK.

LAND LEAGUE.—The Irishmen of Crook are busy organising a Land League meeting to take place soon, when Mr Sweeney, the organiser for Durham and Northumberland, will lecture on the duty of Irishmen at the next election.

LANGLEY PARK.

A CHILD BURNT TO DEATH.—Last Friday afternoon, Mr J. Shepherd, deputy-coroner, held an inquiry at the house of Mr Edward White, Langley Park, into the circumstances attending the death of a child, Elizabeth Ellen Gott, aged about 15 months, who expired the same morning. Deceased was left in the house with her sisters Hannah Gott, aged 11, and three other children. They began to play with lighted papers about the fire. One of the children burnt its fingers with the paper, and let it fall upon deceased's clothes, burning her severely, and causing her death. The child lingered for about 36 hours, being attended by Dr McKay, of Esh.—The verdict was "Accidental death."

TANFIELD LEA.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL.—On Saturday, an evening concert was given at Tanfield Lea by Messrs Joseph, John, and James Harker, of Bishop Auckland, assisted by Miss Dent, of Castleside, and was presided over by Mr Wm. Bulmer.—The Chairman, during his remarks, referred to the depression of trade, and said the fashions of the day had a bearing on this matter. Alluding to ladies' dress improvers, he said he did not approve of such improvers, especially when they were converted into receptacles for smuggling tobacco and cigars, and in some cases this "instrument of dress" had actually become an "instrument of death."—The singing during the evening was much appreciated, Mis Dent equipping herself in a ladylike fashion.—On Sunday, Mr Joseph Harker preached in the morning and evening. Mr Robert Taylor preached in the afternoon. At evening the chapel was crowded to excess, and the service was much enhanced by Miss Dent singing "Where is my boy to-night?" also Mr Jas. Harker rendering "Pray, brethren, pray." Mr John Harker presided over the harmonium on each occasion. The chapel choir, canducted by Mr Harry Sanders, sung three anthems during the day, Miss Donald officiating at the harmonium. The services throughout were conducted with marked success.

DIPTON.

ST. JOHN'S PLEASANT EVENINGS.—King Winter is approaching. Already his herald, the stormfiend, howls at our gates, shrieks down our chimneys, and scatters the leaves from the trees to form a meet triumphal path over which his monarch may pass in state, when the tributary clouds pour down their crystal flowers—the snowflakes—later in the year. King Winter is about the only tyrant politicians and dynamitards cannot reach. But though his sway may be over the wintry fields, that is no reason why he should enter the dwellings of men. There let merriment drown the cries of himself and slaves. Let every village be lit up, and the dark evenings spent in laughter, sport, and song, as Wednesday evening was spent by a large number of the villagers in the Free Church School-room, Dipton. The vicar, congregation, and friends of St. John's are providing another series of pleasant evenings, of which that held on Wednesday was the first. If laughter be any sign of pleasure, a most merry evening was spent. The friends who volunteered their services to interest and amuse were: Misses Thornton, M. Thornton, and Compton; the Vicar, and Messrs Thornton, Forsyth, and Prevell, and right royally did one and all perform their pieces, whether reading, recitation, song, or duet; continued outbursts of applause and roars of laughter testifying to the appreciation and enjoyment of the large audience.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST BAND OF HOPE.—An entertainment was given by the members of the above league in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Dipton, on Wednesday se'nnight. The meeting was opened by the singing of a hymn and prayer, and the President (Mr W. Close), as chairman of the meeting, in his introductory remarks, intimated that this was the commencement of at least monthly (but if possible fortnightly) entertainments, the object of which is to raise money for the mitigation of debt which had been incurred by the purchase of instruments for a musical band, recently commenced in connection with this temperance society. He considered that such a noble enterprise ought to have the sympathy and support of all who were interested in retaining our rising youths within the ratio of temperance and other ennobling influences. (Applause.)—In the course of the proceedings, recitations were contributed in an excellent manner by the Bros. W. and F. Haughen. A piece of poetry was also given with good effect by Mary J. Stamp. The dialogue, "Serving him out," had ample justice done to it by the young but promising *dramatis personæ* of this confederacy. Three solos were rendered in splendid style by Miss Watson, whose allegiance to this cause is expressed by the invaluable service she is incessantly rendering to its support. The harmonium accompaniments were performed by Mr R. Starford with his usual masterly power and ability. Although the tone of the pieces given was not so potent for bringing into operation the ludicrous powers of the audience as some that have been given previously by this batch of temperance workers, yet the tenor of the meeting was of a healthy, virtuous character, and capable of contributing to the enjoyment of all well-disposed persons, consequently the night's transactions terminated under favourable and promising aspects.

WEST STANLEY.

C.E.T.S.—(*Beamish Branch*)—The second fortnightly meeting, for the autumn season, of the Beamish Branch of the above society, was held in the National School, West Stanley, on Monday evening. The weather was excessively tempestuous, and prejudicially affected the attendance. In spite, however, of the discomfort resulting from drenched clothes and wet boots, the interest of the meeting was well sustained throughout. The curate (Rev L. M. Chesters) occupied the chair, and after opening the meeting called upon Mr J. Robson, who effectively delivered an amusing reading in the local dialect, entitled, "Betty and the lodger's voice." This was followed by "Waiting and watching," a sweetly-toned trio, sung by Miss and Master W. Anderson, and Mr R. D. Grundy. Next came a recitation, entitled, "How to cure a cough," given with a forcible and distinct enunciation, by little Miss E. Ramshaw, and caused considerable merriment. The choir followed with a melody, "Give me a draught;" and here the chairman introduced a somewhat new feature into the meetings, in the form of a short address on the "Value and physical effects of alcohol." This is the first of a series of similar addresses proposed to be given during the session. The character of the meeting was then lightened by a song, "The drunkard's child," by Mr Grundy; after which came a second trio, "It is well," given by the same performers as the first. The various pieces on the programme all met with a hearty reception. This society now has 209 members on its books, and 41 members have been admitted during the past twelve months.

LINTZ COLLIERY.

C.E.T.S.—(*Burnopfield Branch*)—The members of the above society gave their usual monthly entertainment, on Monday evening, in the Lintz Schoolroom. The weather was rather disagreeable, and prevented some of the juvenile performers from putting in an appearance; yet in spite of the rain, a large and intelligent audience assembled to listen to a good programme. Mr Adam Fail occupied the chair, and made some pithy remarks bearing upon temperance, asserting that, after sixteen years' experience as a total abstainer, he was fully convinced that he was much the better for it.—There was a lengthy programme, every part of which was very satisfactorily rendered. Among the performers we noticed Messrs Gibbons, Hindhaugh, Ramsey, Dews, McCutcheon, Gordon, Lamb, Hall, Pace, and the well-known reciter, Mr Wm. Hall. Also the Misses Gladders, Parker, Daud, Hall, Blyth, and Cunningham, and a numerous choir. The dialogue, entitled "Dear father, come home," is worthy of special mention, the performers quite bringing down the house in their masterly imitation of the tippler's life. A very enjoyable evening was spent, and we were glad to see six new members initiated into the society after the meeting. As many of the members will be leaving very soon, through the stoppage at the Lintz Colliery, the society stands in need of fresh members in order to carry on the good work hitherto done by the society.—The members and friends had an enjoyable evening together on Saturday, the occasion being a tea and coffee supper, followed by various games.—The clergy of the parish wish God-speed to those members who shall soon be removed from them, and their prayers will ever be that they may keep their resolutions, and cling to the principles of the society all their days.

SPEN COLLIERY.

LEEK SOCIETY.—The seventh annual exhibition in connection with the Spen Leek Society was held on Saturday, at the house of Mr Richard Browell, Miners' Arms Inn, Spen. Each member subscribes 6s 6d a-year, this being accumulated into a large sum and suitable prizes are purchased, and each exhibitor secures one. The members' gardens are within the boundaries of Barlow Burn to Coal Burn, from thence to Clayton Terrace, and to Fiddler's Green, Chopwell, and to Victoria Garesfield, Low Spen, Thornley, Barlow, and back to the Spen. There were 23 entries. The winning leeks were exceptionally fine specimens, and the others were throughout of splendid quality. The judges were Mr W. Henderson, gardener to Col. Cowen, of Blaydon Burn, and Mr Robert Shield, Swalwell, and the decisions gave unbounded satisfation. The following is a list of the awards:—1st prize, a splendid timepiece, J. W. Bewick (who also won a valuable teapot, given by Mr R. Browell, for the best leek in the show); 2nd, a first-class barrow, Geo. Errington; 3rd, set of china, H. Thompson; 4th, a quilt, W. Lee; 5th, teapot, J. Alexander; 6th, a copper pot, W. Roddam; 7th, copper kettle, J. Robson; 8th, cruet stand, J. Stonehouse; 9th, half-dozen knifes and forks, T. Robson; 10th, pan and steamer, H. Robson; 11th, half-dozen table spoons, R. Todd; 12th, a lamp, Geo. Wishart; 13th, timepiece, J. Minks; 14th, pair of carvers, R. Browell; 15th, pair of sheets, T. Wells; 16th, pair of sheets, M. Wells; 17th, table cloth, E. Robson; 18th, half-dozen teaspoons, W. Dixon; 19th, a lamp, J. Morland; 20th, inkstand, Dr Colquhoun; 21st, steampan, R. Coultbard; 22nd, half-dozen breakfast cups and saucers, W. Foster; 23rd, garden spade, S. Morland.

HARE LAW.

We are glad to be able to welcome the Rev John Gornall, the vicar of Collierley, once again back to the vicarage at Hare Law. The rev. gentleman is somewhat improved by his sojourn at Silloth, although he may be said to be still in a critical state of health yet. With care, the rev. gentleman may overcome the severe and trying ordeal he has been called to pass through.

ANNFIELD PLAIN.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT.—On Thursday se'nnight, Cuthbert Pearson, who has been a locomotive engineman under the North-Eastern Railway Company for a number of years, expired somewhat suddenly at Annfield Plain. Being delicate in health and exposed to the weather very much, he was subject to colds, and suffered in his bodily health. Pearson attached himself to colliery-winding engines, under Messrs Dickinson and Company, where he was under cover and sheltered from the inclement weather, which he was formerly exposed to. He found that the change was much more congenial to his health and comfort. Altogether, he has been engaged as engineman for about 30 years, and when the late Mr Robert Dickinson, of the Lily Pit, situated near Dipton, departed this life, Pearson was thrown out of employment, and was off work about fifteen months. During that period he was unwell, and his medical adviser recommended him to go away for a change of air, accordingly last summer he went for a few weeks to a Convalescent Home by the seaside. He benifitted for a time by the change, and as soon as he was able to perform any work again he applied to Mr John Swinburn, the superintendent of the Way Department of the North-Eastern Railway, and that gentleman kindly gave Pearson a gate to mind on the Old Medomsley Railway, near to what is known as the Busty Pit, owned and worked by the Consett Iron Company. At present he has only been at his new place some four weeks, and walked the distance night and morning from Annfield Plain. This feat has ultimately proved more than his physical constitution could endure, and on Wednesday, Oct. 7th, Pearson took very ill, and word was despatched to his wife. She delayed no time in getting a trap to bring him home the same night, and as soon as possible medical aid was called in. Pearson was found to be suffering from inflammation of the bowels, and he lingered until the next day (Thursday afternoon) at half-past three o'clock, when he expired. He leaves a wife, but no children. Deceased was a most industrious, quiet, and inoffensive neighbour, much respected by all who came in contact with him in the sphere in which he moved, and his demise was deeply regretted when the sad fact became known. He was 59 years of age, and was a regular attender of the Church of England. His remains were interred on Sunday last, at St. Thomas's Church, Hare Law, the *cortege* being followed to the grave by an unusually vast concourse of people of all classes, Pearson being so universally esteemed.

WINLATON.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At the Gateshead County Police Court, on Tuesday, Robert Lang was charged, on remand, with attempting to commit suicide by hanging himself, at Winlaton. He had been under the charge of the medical officer at Durham gaol during the remand, and he was now discharged.

LANCHESTER.

COPYHOLD COURT.—On Friday last, the Halmote Court of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (Lords of the Manor of Lanchester) was held in the Police Court Buildings. A jury of twelve gentlemen were empannelled, under the presidency of Mr John Booth (Deputy-Steward). — Mr Edward Sloane, of the Post office, Blackhill, was appointed greeve for the township of Benfieldside, owing to the demise of the late greeve.—Mr R. Walton, of Lanchester, asked the assistance of the Court to prevent horses, pigs, &c., running about the village green at Lanchester, and also the holding of cattle fairs and sales thereon, the same, he stated, having become an intolerable nuisance to the residents.—The Deputy-Steward pointed out that in case the village green was used for any other purposes than originally intended, proceedings should be taken before the Magistrates to prevent such outrages. He had no doubt but if the petitioners consulted the Clerk to the Justices he would advise them as to how to proceed to overcome the difficulty.—The lists of copyholders having been gone through, the Court arose.

MEDOMSLEY.

THE CONSETT IRON COMPANY'S COLLIERIES.—In reference to the paragraph which appeared in the second edition of this paper last week, respecting the reported temporary stoppage of the Consett Iron Company's collieries at Medomsley, we learn that the statement is only partially correct. Mr Wm. Jenkins, the manager of the Consett Iron Company, informs us that the men employed at the Busty Pit are to lay idle for a week or so, until the coke ovens consuming the coals from the colliery have undergone repairs. The miners at the Derwent Pit and the drift at Medomsley Edge are merely working short time according to the necessities of the slackness of trade. There is no actual stoppage of the pits, as no formal notices have been given.

PRUDHOE.

PENNY READINGS.—On Monday evening, the third of a series of penny readings and musical entertainments was given in the United Methodist Free Church School room, Prudhoe. The Rev F. Raine occupied the chair, and the building was crowded, many being unable to gain admission. Songs and duets were given by Miss Hamilton and Mr Sparke, and readings and recitation by Miss Callender and Mr J. Graham, Hexham. Mrs Raine, who acted as accompanist, likewise executed two piano solos in excellent style. The proceedings terminated with votes of thanks and the National Anthem.

WATERHOUSES.

FATAL RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, an inquest was held by Mr T. Dean, coroner, at the Workman's Institute, Waterhouses, touching the death of Whitfield Maddison, 44, deputy-overman. Deceased, whilst working in the pit on the 12th August, was caught by a fall of stone. His back was greatly injured, and he was removed home. He was medically attended to, and lingered until Sunday, when death took place at a late hour. Verdict, "Accidental death."

WITTON GILBERT.

LEEK SHOW.—The fifth annual leek and vegetable show was held at the Glendenning Arms, Witton Gilbert. The show proved to be one of the most successful ever held. The large celery grown came again to the front for the first prize. Messrs T. Renwick and R. Hall won with parsnips, measuring about 3ft. long and 12ins. round. W. Millner won for cauliflowers. Extra prizes, for best six vegetables, any variety, 1st, W. Milliner; best two vegetables, J. Hodgson. Open class, for best two leeks, grown in Witton Gilbert, Sacriston, Bearpark, and Langley Park, 1st, R. Macnada. The judge was Mr R. Turner, Fell House.

WEST WYLAM.

RECOGNITION OF A MINISTER'S WIFE.—On Saturday afternoon, a numerously-attended tea was provided in the United Methodist Free Church, West Wylam, and was presided over by Misses Robson, Philipson, White, and Soulsby.—In the evening, an enthusiastic public meeting was held to welcome Mrs Raine to the circuit. Mr J. Wood occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance. In a few appropriate remarks the Chairman introduced Mr T. Gillis, who read the following beautifully illuminated and handsomely framed address:—"Address of welcome to Mrs F. Raine, on the occasion of her advent to the Prudhoe-on-Tyne Circuit of the United Methodist Free Church. —Dear Mrs Raine,—We the members of the West Wylam United Methodist Free Church, hereby unitedly desire to congratulate you on your marriage with the Rev F. Raine, our esteemed minister, and we sincerely rejoice that this auspicious circumstance has brought you into our midst. We have been delighted to hear of your tireless activity in the Saviour's vineyard in connection with the Church and Sunday school at Wisbeck, and the many practical and sincere manifestations of regret that you have received on your removal from your native town. We likewise may be pardoned in feeling a pleasurable satisfaction in knowing that the loss of the Wisbeck Church will be to us a distinctive gain. We are constrained to accord to you an enthusiastic welcome to Tyneside, and recognise the important position that you have been called upon to occupy as a minister's wife. We earnestly pray that the Great Head of the Church will so replenish and enrich you and your husband with all grace and spiritual benediction as to cause your 'cup to run over.' We, moreover, fervently supplicate the Divine blessing upon all your efforts in seeking to spread the Redeemer's Kingdom on the earth, and we hope that long lives of great usefulness may be before you, and that at the close of your earthly soiree and pilgrimage, you may experience the unspeakable felicity of entering into the 'Marriage Supper of the Lamb.'—On behalf of the Church, we remain, yours sincerely, Thompson Gillis, secretary; Thos. A. Dobson, treasurer."—In returning thanks for the kindly expressions of good-will contained in the address, Mrs Raine was received with demonstrational applause.—Brief addresses were also delivered by the Revs F. Raine, F. S. Ball, London; Messrs T. Chrisp, T. Robson, and T. A. Dobson, and selections of music were given by the choir. —The usual votes of thanks were passed at the close.

TOW LAW.

A Conservative club has been formed at Tow Law.

Swine fever still exists in Tow Law district. Mr James Pallister, surfaceman, has lost a valuable pig, and has another animal affected.

PARTY POLITICS.—A short while ago, Mr Oliver Young, Newcastle, gave a lecture, on behalf of the Tory party, entitled "Conservatism and its effects on the working classes," in the Mechanics' Institute, Tow Law. In reply to this, on behalf of the Liberals, Mr Thos. Beckwith, Gateshead, gave a lecture (treated from an opposite point of view) on the same subject, on Monday night. There was a numerous attendance at the Institute. Mr Jas. Vickers (in the absence of of Dr Hood) occupied the chair. At the close of the lecture, only a local clergyman essayed to dispute the lecturer's statements. The latter, however, amusingly sustained his arguments, and effectually replied.

AUCTION MART: RAM SALE.—The annual ram sale was held at the Tow Law Mart on Saturday last, when there were a splendid show of Leicester and black-faced rams. Number shown: Leicester rams, 165; black-faced rams, 42; Leicester ewes and gimmers, 67. Leicester shearling rams made from £2 17s 6d to £4, top, Mr F. Vickers, Stobbilee; Leicester ram lambs, £1 10s to £2 15s, top, Mr J. H. Atkinson, Greenwell; Leicester ewes and gimmers, 41s to 52s, top, Mr Dolphin, Newhall.—On Monday, the usually weekly sale was held, when there was an average supply of stock forward, comprising—19 dairy cows and heifers; 17 fat cattle; 2 veal calves; 25 store cattle; 176 fat sheep and lambs; 570 keeping and lambs. There was good company present. A little more animation prevailed in the trade for all classes of stock than has been customary of late, consequently a clearance was soon effected.

WEARDALE.

A Hexham wool buyer, named John Dunwoodie (or Scott) was on Friday found dead on the Weardale Moors. He had been missing a week. Death was caused by starvation and exposure.

On Wednesday, Mr Thos. Bramley, an aged official of the Weardale Iron Company, and a Presbyterian, died very suddenly at Mount Pleasant.

TANFIELD.

C.E.T.S.—A meeting of this society was held in the Schoolroom, on Tuesday night, Mr James Gilchrist in the chair. Songs were given by Misses M. Hinckley and N. Davison. A dialogue by four girl-members of the society was well received, and a dialogue, "Rash conclusions," was given by Misses Brewis and Armstrong, and Messrs T. Smiles and A. Swinburne. This was given again in consequence of a very general request, and was quite as successful as when first given at Flint Hill. Miss Brewis gave a recitation, "Alice Lee," which was well received and thoroughly enjoyed. The meeting was one of the best ever held by the society, although the wet weather interfered with the attendance. The President (Rev T. H. Archdall) closed the meeting with prayer.

PARISH CHURCH.—On Sunday last, collections were taken in Tanfield Parish Church in aid of the Hospital Sunday Funds. The musical portion of the service was very carefully rendered by the choir, under the leadership of the Rev C. H. Newman, curate, and Mr Hinkley, the organist of the church, supported by the Rev T. H. Archdall, vicar of the parish. On Sunday morning, the Te Deum was by Dr Dykes, and Jubliate, Dr Garrett. The church was well filled. The preacher was the Ven Archdeacon of Durham (Archdeacon Watkins), who preached an eloquent sermon. The Archdeacon made an urgent appeal on behalf of the Newcastle Infirmary, which, he said, was nearer for Tanfield than that of their own county town, and had stronger claims. The preacher in the evening was the Rev J. Wilkins, M.A., vicar of Pelton, who gave an able discourse. The collections during the day realised £3 1s 8d.

STANHOPE.

Sermons were preached at Stanhope Church on Sunday on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts.

STOCKSFIELD

DARING BURGLARY AT NEWTON HALL.—On Friday night, between eight and nine o'clock, Newton Hall, near Stocksfield, the residence of Mrs Joicey, was entered in a daring manner, and a quantity of jewellery stolen from one of the bedrooms, while Mrs Joicey and her family and friends staying at the hall were at dinner. It seems that Mrs Joicey's youngest daughter, a young girl of some eleven or twelve years of age, had about the time gone upstairs towards the bedrooms, when she observed two strange men pass quietly out of one bedroom to another, whispering to each other as they walked. She gave a scream, upon which the thieves entered one of the bedrooms and locked the door upon themselves. The butler and the other servants were soon made aware of the fact that there were thieves in the house, but on breaking in the bedroom door they failed to capture the men. It seems that the thieves had entered one of the bedrooms by means of a ladder, which they had brought from an off farm of Mr Angus's at North Acomb, about a mile distant. After quitting the bedroom, they had closed the window and carried the ladder away and thrown it into a plantation. Inoormation was sent to the Hexham police station of the robbery, and Supt. Stephenson and Sergt. Tait left late on Friday night to investigate the affair. They ascertained that three suspicious-looking men were in the vicinity of Newton Hall on the previous day, and made many inquiries respecting the hall and gardens of Mrs Joicey. The jewellery stolen includes a gold bracelet, ornamented with two torquoises; a gold bracelet to support a locket, bracelet of alternate squares of dark blue enamel and gold, a gold filagree necklet of Indian work, composed of small leaves like shamrock leaves, arranged in sets of three and four and linked together, and two brooches to match. Mrs Joicey has had the whole of her jewels and valuables removed to a place of safety, and a night watchman has been appointed to keep guard over the hall and grounds.

LIGHTNING.—"Talking about lightning," said a passenger from the West, "if you want to see lightning that's lightning, just go out into Western Nebrasky, that's where it lightnings for all that's out. But I'll never forget how I was fooled out there one day. A few days after I got there I was going across the prairie with a friend of mine, when I saw something that caused my hair to stand on an end. It was a streak of lightning going across the prairie in leaps, as if it were an animal. My eye could hardly follow it, it was so fast. 'Well,' says I to my friend, 'that beats all the lightning ever I heard tell on. I've seen forked lightning, and sheet lightning, and zig-zag lightning, but I never saw lightning follow the ground like that.'" "'That's where you're off,' says my friend; 'that hain't any lightning at all—it's a jack rabbit out exercisin' hisself.'"

A RADICAL CURE.—An old man, Phil Ludds by name, who had a great reputation as a quack doctor, used to travel week by week through the rural districts of Sussex. One day a servant came to him and said, "I'm troubled with two bad complaints, Mr. Ludds, and I want you to cure 'em. I've got a lying tongue and a bad memory, and I just should be glad if you could get rid on 'em for me." "Ah, well," said the doctor, "I haven't got the right stuff with me for these complaints today; but you come again when I'm round this way next week, and I'll cure 'em." In the meantime the doctor made up a couple of pills of assafœtida, or some such naseous compound, and when the girl in due time presented herself he gave them to her, telling her to take one there and then, and to chew it well, or it would not do her an atom of good. As soon as the girl began to chew, she began to splutter, and cried out, "Oh, Mister Ludds, this is just horrid stuff you've just given me. I can't swallow it nohows in de worrild." "Ah, then," said the doctor, "you've spoken the truth, that's certain. So I've cured your lying tongue, and I'm sure you won't forget that pill; so I've cured your bad memory, I shan't charge you anything. Good morning."

READY WIT.—A traveller, fond of a joke, a corpulent, jolly looking fellow taking a walk with one of his customers, met a "rough, rude, ready-witted" Hibernian, driving a small cart, drawn by a jackass, when the following dialogue ensued:—"Well, Pat what kind of an animal is that you have got?" "Arrah, now, don't be after denying your friends when you meet with them. Sure you have not forgot your cousin, Mr. Jack-Ass." "Oh, ho! so you deal among asses." "Well, in troth I do, Sir." "And what is the price of a good one just now?" "In troth, Sir, that greatly depends on their appearance; a little jackey like this un might be got for a pound; but, by jabers, a big fat cuddy like yourself would cost thurty shillans.

THE QUEEN AND THE LITTLE BOY.—A little boy living in Scotland heard that her Majesty the Queen was going to drive through a pass near his home, and thought he would like to give her some flowers. So he got a beautiful nosegay, and, as he was not tall enough to reach the carriage, he fastened it to the end of a pole, and waited patiently till the Queen should appear. At length there was a sound of horses' feet, and the carriage was seen driving rapidly. The little boy held up his pole; a gentleman on the box caught at the flowers, but unfortunately let them drop to the ground, and the Queen was carried quickly away. "Stop! stop!" screamed the little boy, in an agony of disappointment, and, picking up his flowers, he ran after the carriage. But what chance had he of overtaking it, however fast he ran? The Queen saw how unhappy he was, and told the coachman to stop till the little boy came up, panting and breathless, when she accepted his flowers with a pleasant smile and kind words.

A HARD HIT AT POPE.—The following bon-mot, at the expense of the little "Queen Anne's Man," is related by Nimmo in his account of Books and Authors. Pope was one evening at Button's Coffee House, where he and a set of literati had got poring over a Latin Manuscript, in which they had found a passage that none of them could comprehend. A young officer, who had heard their conference, begged that he might be permitted to look at the passage. "Oh," said Pope, sarcastically, "by all means; pray let the young gentleman look at it." Upon which the young officer took up the manuscript and, considering it for a time, said, there needed only a note of interrogation to make the whole intelligible; which was really the case. "And pray, master," sneered Pope, "what is a note of interrogation?" "A note of interrogation," replied the young fellow, with a look of great contempt, "*is a little crooked thing that asks questions.*"

A SENSATIONAL ELOPEMENT FROM LANCHESTER.

THE INFIRMARY NURSE AND THE FASCINATING TRAMP.

Much consternation and amazement was caused in the usually quiet village of Lanchester yesterday (Thursday) morning, on the fact becoming generally known that the nurse at the Workhouse Infirmary, Mrs Elizabeth Grieveson, a "charming young widow," had eloped with a pauper inmate, named John Newton, hailing from Consett. Mrs Grieveson, who is 26 years of age, and possessed of considerable personal attractions, was formerly a nurse at the Newcastle Infirmary, and was only appointed to the situation at Lanchester in June last, having produced excellent testimonials as to her previous character and general capabilities. During her brief stay at the Workhouse, she had discharged her duties to the entire satisfaction of both the Master and Matron, and appeared to be a modest and unassuming person. Newton is 33 years old, and was only taken to the Institution a few weeks ago, having been picked up by Mr J. Moon, relieving officer, at Consett, and conveyed thither. He was suffering from bronchitis, from which ailment he has partially recovered. The man stated that he was formerly a gardener in the neighbourhood of Alnwick, Northumberland. Whilst under the care of Mrs Grieveson, it seems that a tender attachment has mutually sprung up between the pair. Since her advent to Lanchester, the "little nurse" (as she was familiarly termed) has received great attention from the marriageable young fellows in the village, and this unexpected *denouement* with a common pauper who does not boast of an attractive-looking *physique*, has produced a vast deal of amusement in various quarters. During Wednesday night, the couple obtained egress from the precincts of the Workhouse by means of the Master's private entrance opening on to the railway station platform, the key of one of the doors connected with the Infirmary, in possession of the nurse, exactly fitting the door referred to, although the Master was unaware of this circumstance. It is surmised that Mrs Grieveson and her adopted *fiancee* have proceeded to Alnwick, although the couple did not depart from Lanchester by rail, or leave any trace as to their probable destination; but this supposition is strengthened by the fact that Newton was seen to book her luggage at Durham station for that town. The elopement had been pre-concerted, inasmuch as the nurse had all her baggage and trunks in readiness, and they were despatched to Durham beforehand. Singular to relate, the Master (Mr W. Brotherhood) paid Mrs Grieveson her quarter's salary on Tuesday, £6 5s being due to her. The Guardians are advertising for a successor. This is the second elopment that has taken place from Lanchester in the space of about two years.

HARVEST FESTIVAL SERVICES.

CONSETT PARISH CHURCH.—Harvest thanksgiving services are announced to be held in Christ Church next Sunday, the Rev R. Brent, vicar of Holmside, being the special preacher at both morning and evening services. The Church will be nicely decorated, and the collections will be in aid of the new peal of bells fund.

BENFIELDSIDE.—The annual Harvest Festival will be held in St. Cuthbert's Church on Sunday next, the preacher in the morning and evening being the Rev C. G. Davis, M.A., vicar of St. James's, Darlington. We learn that the new peal of bells recently affixed in the tower will be rung foa the first occasion.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, CASTLESIDE.—The annual thanksgiving services of this church were held on Sunday, when the Rev J. Sunter, vicar of St. Anthony's, Newcastle, preached two impressive sermons, morning and evening. The text in the morning Psalm cvi., and in the evening from Psalm lx. This neat little church was crowded at both services, in the evening especially, when a large number could not obtain seats. Great credit is due to Miss Hetty Farrer and other members of the church, for their painstaking and tasteful manner in decorating the chusch, the flowers, fruit, and farm produce being kindly given by the local gentry and farmers. The choir, which is under the careful leadership of Mr F. Bell, Kilnpit Hill, did full justice to each of their parts in the services, which were fully choral. The collections were a little over last year's, and on the whole the thanksgiving services have exceeded any previous year, and no doubt the result will be gratifying to the vicar, Rev W. Farrer.

CONSETT PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.—Harvest thanksgiving services were held in this place of worship on Sunday last. The decorations were profuse—corn, flowers, fruits, and every kind of garden produce being artistically arranged in various parts of the building. "How it stands, that yellow corn, on its fair taper stems; its golden head bent all rich and waving there! the mute earth, at God's kind bidding, has produced it once again—man's bread!" so exclaimed Luther on his memorable return home through the cornfields from Leipsic; and to acknowledge such of the Almighty's bounty, these services were held. In the morning and evening, sermons suitable to the occasion were preached to crowded congregations by the Rev J. Moffitt, of Prudhoe-on-Tyne; whilst in the afternoon Mitchell's appropriate service of song, "The joy of harvest," was given by the chapel choir, the musical illustrations of which were:—"Sanctus," "Praise ye the Lord," "Glory be to God the Father," "Come, ye thankful people, come," "Harvest festival," "The joy of harvest," "We plough the fields and scatter," "Praise, O praise," "Gracious God, another harvest," "Cry out and shout," "Earth below is teeming," "Bringing in the sheaves," "Scatter seeds of kindness," "Thine, O Lord, is the greatness," and "Father of mercies," which were efficiently rendered under the direction of Mr James Arnott. Mr Thomas Jones presided at the harmonium, whilst Mr Jos. L. Surtees contributed the connective readings. Collections were made on behalf of the trust funds.

BURNOPFIELD—On Thursday se'nnight (as stated briefly in our last issue) a special service of thanksgiving for the late harvest was held in St. James's Church, Burnopfield, on which occasion the beautiful little church was tastefully decorated. There was a large congregation, and the full choral service was well rendered, accompanied by Mr Ridley, the organist. An appropriate sermon on the harvest and its teaching was given by the Rev J. Crennell, of Beamish.—Harvest festival services were continued on Sunday. In the morning, the Rev P. Hughes (curate) preached an able sermon, and in the afternoon, a service of song, entitled "Harvest Home," by Mary Palmer, was ably rendered by the choir. In the evening, the preacher was the Ven. Archdeacon Watkins, of Durham. Long before the commencement of the evening service the church was crowded, and eventually it got so full that people were packed closely in the aisles, chancel, pulpit steps, within the altar rails, vestry, and other recesses; in fact, so dense was the crowd that the vicar (Rev T. Stirrup) read the lessons, and the Archdeacon preached, from within the communion rails, and did not attempt to get to the reading desk or pulpit. The curate (Rev P. Hughes) read the prayers, and the full choral service, with the anthem, "I will give thanks," was well rendered by the choir and organist (Mr Ridley). About 50 persons had assisted in the decoration of the church. The collections, which were for the Sunday schools, amounted to £7 11s 1d.

Harvest thanksgiving services were held on Sunday at St. Margaret's, Durham, and St. Andrew's, Corbridge.

HE DIED DETESTED AND AGAINST HIS WILL.—A farmer having died intestate and without a will, and leaving seven infants besides his eldest son, the latter inquired of a friend what he should do, who asked him whether he had consulted counsel. He replied, "I don't know him." His friend told him he must go to London and consult a civilian upon the subject, and say that his father died intestate, and without a will, and had left seven infants besides himself, and would wish to know on what terms he could be their executor. He went and knocked at the civilian's door and asked him—"Are you a silly villain?" "Do you mean to insult me, sir?" "Yes; I came for that 'are purpose. You must know as how my father died detested and against his will, and has left seven little infidels besides myself, and I want to know on what terms I may be their executioner."

WHOLESALE POACHING NEAR TANFIELD.

At the Lanchester Petty Sessions yesterday (Thursday)—before M. Kearney, Esq. (chairman), Rev J. P. De Pledge, and Geo. Hedley, Esq.—*Thomas Armstrong*, of Mountsett, near Dipton, was charged, under the Poaching Prevention Act, with aiding and abetting in removing game for an unlawful purpose, on the 10th inst.

Sergt. Thornton deposed that about seven o'clock last Saturday morning, he received information that a gang of six poachers had been following their vocation on the estate of Messrs Joicey at Tanfield, and they had been observed proceeding in the direction of Mountsett each carrying bags about half filled, and were accompanied by dogs. He called the assistance of P.C.'s Davidson and Bain, and they all attired themselves in plain clothes. They went to the house at Mountsett, occupied by the defendant's grandfather, and they saw the men enter this dwelling, where Armstrong lodged. The sergeant took up a position where he could command a full view of the premises, and the other constables concealed themselves some distance along the road, to prevent any possibility of the men effecting their escape. Presently, he watched the defendant emerge from the house, and yoke two horses in a wagon, with the intention of proceeding to Newcastle Market. Subsequently, he saw a couple of men come out of an adjoining house occupied by a person called Doidge (all the premises being connected with each other), and the defendant, after looking cautiously around, received from them a hamper, which he placed in the wagon, and hurried off towards Pickering Nook. After pursuing Armstrong for some distance, he called upon him to stop, but instead, the defendant galloped away. Eventually, P.C.'s Davidson and Bain succeeded in bringing the horses to a standstill. Witness asked Armstrong if he had any poultry or game in his possession, to which he replied that he had not. The officer got into the wagon, and found a large hamper, 3ft. long, 2ft. deep, and 1½ feet across; the lid was fastened down, and a label was attached thereto. There was no address on the label to indicate where it came from, but at the foot was printed the words—"From W. Coleman, wholesale and retail game, rabbit, and poultry dealer, 197, Butcher's Market, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Branch shop and residence, 71, Cambridge Street." (A *facsimile* of the label was produced.) He opened the basket, and found that it contained 24 couples of rabbits and 7 full-grown hares. (The hares were also produced in Court.) The officer further interrogated the defendant as to where he obtained the game from, and he replied that he got them from two men at their house. Armstrong could not tell the names of these individuals, but said that he could identify them again if necessary. Defendant declared that he even did not know where they lived. The sergeant told him that he might as well state the truth at once, when Armstrong confessed that the men came out of Doidge's house, and that he lodged there. They were poachers. Witness also asked him where he was going to take the hamper, and he answered to Coleman's, where he had received them from. He further stated that there would be someone there to meet him. The police detained the hares, but permitted defendant to proceed to Newcastle with the rabbits. The police subsequently proceeded to Armstrong's house, and saw five men inside. Their shoes were dirty, and they were endeavouring to scrape them, and likewise clean their clothes. The men had been poaching on Mr Joicey's land, where there was a vast amount of game. Sergt. Thornton said to Doidge, "How do you account for a hamper of game leaving your house this morning?" but he denied any knowledge of the fact. The following (Sunday) morning, the police again went and saw Armstrong, and the sergeant enquired if he got paid for the game he took to Newcastle yesterday, and he rejoined "Yes." He also asked if defendant had brought any hampers back again, and he said "No." They proceeded to the stable adjoining the premises, and discovered two empty baskets, which had been sent by Coleman, and on being questioned, Armstrong excused himself by saying, "Oh! I forgot. I brought them out last night." The sergeant asked him what he had brought the baskets for, and he retorted for nothing in particular, but he confessed, on being closely questioned, that he would hand the hampers to anybody who applied for them.—In answer to the Bench, witness said a gang of poachers had infested that neighbourhood for some time. Armstrong had been carrying on this practice for a lengthened period, and Coleman had been in the habit of taking in the game in this fashion. When the hamper was searched, the rabbits and hares were warm, as if caught that morning, and they were bleeding from the nostrils. All the poachers had since absconded.—By the defendant: P.C. Davidson did not tell him to go beyond the railway, and then stop. Defendant was not galloping until he shouted of him to halt.

Daniel McLean, a boy, living at Gateshead, employed by Mr Coleman, said that on Thursday, the 8th inst., he took three empty hampers down to the defendant's waggon in the New Market, Newcastle. There was no labels affixed thereto to show where the baskets were going to, but he presumed that Armstrong knew where they had to go. On Saturday morning, he again saw the defendant in Newcastle, and received from him a hamper full of rabbits. He never paid anything, nor did the defendant ask for any money for fetching them. The hamper was placed on a cart and taken to Mr Coleman's establishment. — Replying to the Magistrates, witness said he had been in the service of Coleman two years, but this was the first time he had received any goods from Armstong. On previous occasions, they were received by Coleman himself or two other boys in his employment.

P.C. Bain corroborated the statement of the Sergeant; and P.C. Davidson was in attendance, but the Bench deemed it unnecessary to hear further substantiative testimony.

Defendant alleged that on Thursday a little boy came down to the Royal George Hotel, Newcastle, and requested him to take three hampers to Mountsett, and he expected someone would be calling for them. Whilst he was away from home, some men got one of the baskets, and the other two were put into the stable. He was asked on Saturday morning to take the hamper to Mr Coleman's, as he was going to Newcastle Market, and when he encountered P.C. Davidson, he requested him to drive over the railway and then he would search the wagon. Accordingly, when the hamper was overhauled, it was discovered to contain seven hares, and a number of rabbits. He positively swore that he was not aware of the contents of the hamper. The men gave him 1s for taking it to Newcastle.

No witnesses were called for the defence, and the Chairman, having consulted with his colleagues, informed Armstrong that the evidence was direct and conclusive, and it appeared to them from the defendant's conduct that he had been carrying on this practice for some time past—(Defendant: No, no.) The Bench much regretted that they could not inflict a heavier penalty, or even send defendant to goal without imposing a fine. They were also sorry that the law would not allow them to punish Coleman, who was anything but a respectable tradesman, and it was such men as him that afforded facilities to poachers in their avocation, in disposing of their ill-gotten booty in this wholesale fashion. Armstrong was mulcted in the full penalty of £5, including costs—in default, two months hard labour; and the hares were ordered to be forfeited.

The *Newcastle Chronicle* commenting upon the foregoing case this (Friday) morning, says:—"Poaching on the estate of the Messrs Joicey, at Tanfield, was the burden of a charge brought up yesterday at the Lanchester Petty Sessions. Apart from its legal merits, the case is interesting. For there must be great abundance of game to provide a morning's catch of 24 couple of rabbits and seven full-grown hares. And that, too, notwithstanding the Hares and Rabbits Bill, the destruction of cover in the Durham uplands, the great increase of population, and the multitude of dogs which the miners and others in the neighbourhood of Tanfield are allowed to keep."

The Chester-le-Street and District Farmers' Club held their annual turnip competition on Wednesday.

George Blakey, joiner, residing at Chester-le-Street, had one of his legs smashed to pieces at Waldridge Fell Colliery, on Monday. His leg had become entangled in the wheel of a waggon running between the pit and the cinder ovens.

Football.

Oct. 17.—Tantobie v. St. James' and St. Mary's, at Tantobie.
,, 17.—Consett v. Crook, at Consett.
,, 17.—Dipton Rovers v Shotley Bridge, at Shotley Bridge.
,, 17.—Shankhouse Blues 1st v. Tanfield Lea 1st, at Tanfield Lea.
,, 17.—Clarence Juniors v. Tanfield Lea Juniors, at Tanfield Lea.
,, 24.—Percy Rovers 2nd v. Tanfield Lea 2nd, at Newcastle.
,, 24.—Crookgate Juniors v. Alhusen Juniors, at Newcastle.
,, 24.—Castleside v. Shotley Bridge, at Shotley Spa.
,, 24.—Dipton Rovers v. Mount Pleasant, at Dipton.
,, 24.—Tantobie v. Boundary, at Newcastle.
,, 24.—Tantobie 2nd v. Hobson 2nd, at Tantobie.
,, 31.—Tantobie 2nd v Gloucester Star, at Tantobie.
,, 31.—Fenham Rovers v. Shotley Bridge, at Fenham.
,, 31.—Crookgate 1st and Juniors v. Swalwell 1st and Juniors, at Crookgate.
,, 31.—Medomsley 1st v. Tanfield Lea 1st, at Tanfield Lea.
,, 31.—Dipton Rovers v. Durham, at Durham.
Nov. 7.—Blaydon Juniors v. Shotley Bridge, at Blaydon.
,, 7.—Tanfield Lea 2nd and Juniors v. Crookgate 1st and Juniors, at Tanfield Lea.
,, 14.—Crookgate Juniors v. Tantobie Juniors, at Tantobie.
,, 21.—Crookgate 1st v. White Rose 1st, at Newcastle Town Moor.
,, 21.—Consett 2nd v. Shotley Bridge, at Consett.
,, 28.—Crookgate 1st and Juniors v. Swalwell 1st and Juniors, at Swalwell.
Dec. 5.—Crookgate v. St. Cuthbert's, at Newcastle Town Moor.
,, 12.—Crookgate Juniors v. Alhusen Juniors, at Crookgate.
,, 19.—Crookgate 1st and Juniors v. Westwood 1st and 2nd, at Westwood.
,, 19.—Benwell Hill v. Shotley Bridge, at Shotley Bridge.
Jan. 2.—Fenham Rovers v. Shotley Bridge, at Fenham.
,, 16.—Gosforth Rovers v. Shotley Bridge, at Shotley Spa.
,, 30.—Castleside v. Shotley Bridge, at Castleside.

WYLAM 1ST V. PRUDHOE ROVERS 1ST.—Played at Prudhoe on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for the home team by two goals to nil.

DURHAM RANGERS V. WATERHOUSES (A).—These clubs met on Saturday on the ground of the Rangers at Durham. The weather was most disagreeable, and the attendance of spectators consequently limited, and the match ended in a draw.

CONSETT V. HENDERSON'S WANDERERS.—Consett team met Henderson's Wanderers at Durham on Saturday afternoon, but after playing for a few minutes, the ground was discovered to be so wet, that the game was drawn slightly in favour of Consett.

CHEVIOT V. TANFIELD LEA (A).—These two teams met on the ground of the former to decide the arranged match, but owing to the wet weather, they were only allowed to take part of the game, which amounted to seven minutes. The home team, kicking up hill and against the wind, scored three goals to their opponents' none. The goals were scored by Tinlin (1), Muir (1), and Woodhouse (1).

TANTOBIE SCRATCH V. NORTH-EASTERN SCRATCH (A).—North-Eastern journeyed to Tantobie on Saturday, in wet weather, which made playing very difficult and dangerous. The home team played with the wind in their favour, and got one goal in the first half of the game. On changing ends, the visitors got one goal, and the ball bursting, the players agreed to stop playing, the match ending slightly in favour of the visitors.

TANFIELD LEA V. BEAMISH AND DISTRICT (A).—On Saturday, these clubs played on the ground of the latter. The ground being so soft and slippery, play, as might be expected, was difficult. The visitors having won the toss, played with the wind and rain blowing in their faces. Some give and take play brought the first half to a close without any result. On change of ends, the ball was kept pretty much in the home territory, and some good shots were sent in, two goals to nil for the visitors being the result. For the visitors, the Rev C. H. Newman played well, considering this was the first Association game he has played.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

"CARE will kill a cat," says someone. Then when you go cat hunting, be sure and take care.

SEEMS as if the most likely place for a fisherman to get a bite would be at the mouth of the river.

POPINJAY says that he wishes that he could induce his wife to try the early-closing movement on her mouth.

SOME people are willing to be good if they are well paid for it. Others prefer to be good for nothing.

"You think she will make a good stepmother?" "I know it." "How so?" "She cuts her bread an inch thick."

A BABY comes to us on angels' wings, but it hangs the wings up in a dark closet when its feet have once touched the earth.

BREAD is the staff of life, and liquor the stilts—the former sustaining a man, and the latter elevating him for a fall.

A CYNICAL old bachelor, who looked in upon an apartment full of young women in ball-room attire, called it an "art gallery."

THERE is many a slip between the cup and the lip, but there are many more slips after the cup has been drained by the lips.

IT is a remarkable fact that, although common sheep delight in verdant fields, religious flocks are not anxious for green pastors.

"You don't understand your business, landlord; did you never have a gentleman stop with you before?"—"No, not if you are one."

MEN are said to sleep soundest the night before they are hanged. Those troubled with insomnia have now an efficacious though heroic remedy.

A CYNICAL bachelor says woman is a good deal like an accordian. You can draw her out, but she "makes music" if you attempt to shut her up.

NEVER call a man a liar; perhaps he may not be a liar, and you would not want to call a man out of his name. Perhaps he may be one and knock you down.

"WHAT sort of an establishment is that across the way?" "They teach drawing, music, and dancing." "A young ladies' seminary?" "No, a dentist's shop."

MAMMA: "Don't you think, Emma, you are getting a little to old to be playing with the boys so much?" Emma: "I know it; but the older I get the better I like 'em."

"No," said Mrs. Homespun, "I don't care anything about climbing up mountains. I had enough of such kind of pleasure when I lived up four pair of stairs in a family hotel."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The great need.—The blood is the life, and on its purity our health as well as our existence depends. These Pills thoroughly cleanse the vital fluid from all contaminations, and by that means strengthen and invigorate the whole system, healthily stimulate sluggish organs, repress over-excited action, and establish order of circulation and secretion throughout every part of the body. The balsamic nature of Holloway's Pills exercises marvellous power in giving tone to debilitated and nervous constitutions. These Pills dislodge all obstructions, both in the bowels and elsewhere, and are, on that account, much sought after for promoting regularity of action in young females and delicate persons who are naturally weak, or have from some cause become so.

THE TESTING OF SAFETY LAMPS.—A general meeting of members of the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers was held on Saturday, in the Wood Memorial Hall, Newcastle, under the presidency of Mr J. Daglish. Professor Bedson read a paper on "The Testing of Safety Lamps; an Account of Profs. Kreischer and Winkler's Experiments." An account was given of the critical examination to which Profs. Kreischer and Winkler have subjected the Wolf benzine lamp, which, oil consumption and illuminating power considered, was found cheapest. The method employed by Profs. Kreischer and Winkler in testing the behaviour of the Wolf and other lamps in mixtures of air and marsh gas, of air and coal-gas of known composition was described, and it was claimed that the results are such as to give the benzine lamp a very high place as a fire-damp detector.—On the motion of Mr G. Forster, seconded by Mr E. F. Boyd, a vote of thanks was passed to Prof. Bedson, and the discussion on the paper was postponed to a future meeting.

LADIES' COLUMN.

The first swallows have mustered and taken flight for their winter quarters, and we have entered upon St. Martin's summer. There is a pleasant old conceit revived once a year, that all the fine days filched from summer will be restored to us before the winter sets in. People who live in the country and have leisure to keep debtor and creditor accounts with Mother Nature, assert that if St. Martin thus befriends us, and sees restitution made, the fine weather will last far into the month of November. This promise is almost too pleasant for fulfilment. Let us live in hope of even half such a measure of good fortune.

The tennis players are everywhere utilising the last of the summer weather; and not enough of rain has yet fallen to make the turf spongy or leave pools of water on the asphalte. The airy dresses are being superseded by others less highly ornamented, and a little more substantial than those which looked so picturesque a month ago. Lace tr[illegible] trimmings are over for this year, and braids in wool, mohair, [illegible] and gold and silver threads, are the popular finish to skirts, [illegible] hems, sleeves, bodices, tunics, &c. Skirts are still made very plain, the heavy woollen materials requiring no frills or flounces, but falling into graceful folds when pleated with sufficient fulness. Over some of the plain skirts may be seen what dressmakers call the butterfly panier. There is nothing in this new but the name, and not more than three years have elapsed since tunics almost precisely similar were worn. The difference in the revival is merely that the butterfly tunic belongs to the plain skirt and formerly required a flounced, kilted, or trimmed skirt below it. The upper drapery, instead of passing across the whole front of the skirt, is made in two parts, meeting in front, and pleated on the waistband, the sides being caught back and concealed under the draperies behind.

The newest autumn dress is made like a redingote, opening in front and turned back like a waistcoat, fastening with three large horn buttons. The full vests worn with every dress in the present day suit these double-breasted redingote dresses admirably. The fronts of the bodice are cut like a Princess dress, but are taken up and looped at the back into a butterfly panier.

A new tennis shoe, the invention of Mr. Arnold Graves, a champion player, is to be seen at the Dublin Artisans' Exhibition. It is of canvas with leather mountings like the ordinary shoe, having the same grooved india-rubber sole, but at the two extremes of the sole, the toe and heel, a piece of leather about half an inch in depth gives the shoe firmness and staying power, applying the term also in its economical meaning. Tennis-players speak highly of the capped sole, which gives a desirable support to the foot.

The exhibition alluded to has several remarkable features, the chief one of which is that it is in the literal sense of the word an Artisans' Exhibition, got up in a great degree by the men themselves, with some little help in funds and counsel from some of the local gentry, and the name of every workman who did any part of the work on any exhibit is inscribed on the label. This is as it ought to be, and it would be well if the South Kensington authorities would profit by such a hint and give due credit to every employé who furnishes a new design, or adopts an old one. The system of classifying all the work done for the Science and Art Museum as departmental is not calculated to stimulate zeal, or inspire enthusiasm in the workmen. Even the women who took any part in the preparation of the Dublin exhibits are allowed to have their names handed down to posterity. In polishing furniture a woman's light touch and patient repetition of each process are of priceless benefit, and the Dublin women are coming to recognise their own value in the scale of labour. Chairs, tables, cabinets, bureaux, billiard tables, &c., beautifully constructed, are shewn, and in every instance the honour and glory have been fairly divided between men and women.

The ladies of the county Waterford, 70 in number, headed by the Marchioness of Waterford, have presented the Princess Beatrice with a fan covered with Cappoquin lace, which was not quite finished when the wedding gifts from other places were sent forward. Cappoquin lace takes its name from the place at which it is made. The same kind is frequently spoken of as Youghal lace, for the same reason. The technical term for it is lacet point, and it really is point lace, for it is entirely wrought with the needle, not a morsel of braid, machine net, or other meretricious material being introduced. The central idea of the design, which is always solid, is worked in close rows of button-stitch, and each leaf, flower, or scroll is joined to its neighbour with fine bars, what are known as *brides picotées*. The term "Irish lace" includes several varieties, all wrought in different ways. Limerick lace means a pattern worked on net with a tambour needle. The net is stretched in a frame, and the design produced in chain-stitch, with a little hooked needle like a crochet needle. Since machinery was brought to greater perfection a very good imitation of the Limerick lace is made, which satisfies people who do not know one kind from another. Carrickmacross lace is an imitation of old Brussels. Fine muslin is laid on net, and the outline of the design, worked in what embroiderers call cording, then cut round. Sometimes no net is used, but the respective parts of the design are joined by small bars. Wexford lace copies the old reticella laces for which Italy was famous several centuries ago. Coarse linen is the foundation. Threads are drawn both from warp and weft at certain intervals, and those left remaining are worked over and over with lace thread until all the original linen is quite concealed. Reticella lace, from its nature, is always in geometrical designs. On the borders of Lough Erne, Innismacsaint lace is worked. This is a point lace, entirely needle wrought, copies of the old Venetian, Florentine, and Spanish laces, the flowers solid and very much raised, joined by small fine bars. Lastly, there is the crochet imitation of the old lace just described, much less laborious than the old point, and consequently much cheaper. The best crochet lace comes from Cork and Clones, county Monaghan.

A new material has been invented which, it is hoped, will be useful for saving lives at sea. Floating fabric, or "cork cloth," a much more convenient name as being shorter, is exceedingly flexible; sufficiently so to be made into coats, ulsters, bathing dresses, &c. Of what this material is made we are not informed, but if it fulfils all the expectations of its inventors it must have a great future before it. The attention of the Lifeboat Society will be drawn to the new material as soon as the experiments are completed. Suits of cork cloth kept for the use of men who risk their lives for others would minimise the danger attending rescue from shipwrecks.

To the next generation of English people Japan will not be nearly so interesting a country as it is now. Reforms are becoming the fashion, and changes are setting in in the habits and manners of the people which would have aroused the deepest indignation in the breasts of the parents of the present race of Japanese. Ladies are reluctant converts to the new ideas, especially to sanitary reforms, and they decline to make acquaintance with even the most rudimentary principles of the laws of health. Whenever radical changes become fashionable, then women are speedily quite reconciled to them. Hair-dressing has been marked out for attack by the reformers. The drawing of the hair over a pillow, dragging it up from the roots, must be exceedingly painful, but no woman of fashion objects to the native style on that account. A rich woman has her hair dressed ten times a month, and pays ten sen for each operation. Ladies less richly endowed pay smaller sums, and have the hairdresser less frequently—from three times to six a month. If a Japanese woman ever learns the comfort of having her hair taken down and thoroughly brushed at night, not to mention shampooing at regular intervals, she will never return to the barbarism of native custom. As the hair is worn now by some nine millions of women, rest is only to be had at night by resting the base of the skull upon a little block of wood and paper.

SOMETHING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

WARMLY WELCOMED.

Of all the friends who pay us visits, surely the most thoughtful and considerate is that quiet, unassuming gentleman who, if he does happen to look in at a rather inconvenient hour, always calls as little attention as possible to himself, and carefully avoids disturbing the peace of the household, or putting its members to any trouble to wait upon him. Occasionally, however, he is welcomed more warmly than he expects, though he seldom gets such an affectionate reception as that recorded below.

A poor man was once travelling in Ireland with a dancing bear. Late one night he arrived at a small inn, and asked for shelter. "Faith, now," said the landlord, "I'll give ye a corner and a bit of straw, and welcome, but I'd be afraid to let the big beast into the house. Whatever will we do with him?" The two put their heads together and finally arranged that the bear should have the pig-sty, while Mrs. Sow and one little pig should be admitted into the kitchen. "And snug she'll be there," declared her master; "for look you, friend, last night she had a visitor who stole four of her little pigs from her, and only left me this one." The traveller sympathised with the innkeeper on his loss, and then they all went to bed. Towards early morning the house was roused by piercing cries of alarm outside. Up jumped the host, up jumped his guest, and both flew to the pig-sty, the noise proceeding from thence. There was Master Bruin hugging a man in his too affectionate grasp. The thief had come back for the last little pig, and groping for it, as he thought, under its mother's body, had all unaware fallen into the clutches of a very ugly customer. In his alarm he confessed his sins, and though he escaped being squeezed to death by the timely help of the bear's master, he had to restore the piglings he had stolen, and also to remain the laughing-stock of the neighbourhood for the rest of his days.

A RECOLLECTION OF JUMBO.

Alas, poor Jumbo! In all probability we shall never look upon his like again. The superior size and strength that made him a king of beasts seem to have inspired him with a pride which must have got the better of his elephant sagacity, or he would not have been so foolish as to match himself against a railway train. Even Jumbo's ponderous bulk could not withstand the mighty giant, steam. All we can now do is to console ourselves with recollections of some of his traits and peculiarities. Here is a story told by Superintendent Tallett, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who was on duty at the Zoological Gardens during the preparations for Jumbo's exportation to America:—

An elderly lady, who appeared to be quite sane, came in a cab at 6.30 a.m. on a Friday morning, bringing with her six pounds of hothouse grapes, about four pounds of raisins, with apples, oranges, cakes, biscuits, and sweets to eat, and wallflowers and daffodils for Jumbo to smell. She also brought a nice basket for the elephant to feed out of. Before Jumbo had finished the delicacies, he seized the basket and ate it, ribbons and all, in preference to the grapes. The lady seemed disconcerted and said to me, "He is rude and ungrateful." But I said, "He is quite rational; for he prefers his natural food (twigs) or something like it." She asked, "Do you think he likes meat? Shall I bring him a nice leg of mutton?" I said, "He is not carnivorous." She asked, "Now, what would be a treat to him, do you think?" I said, "Old birchbrooms." The lady went away quite crestfallen.

THE STREAMLET.

I flow by stately towers,
By mansions rich and rare,
The homes of wealth and beauty,
Though not exempt from care.
I pass the wayside cottage,
And hear the cradle song;
I chatter to the children,
Who play my banks along.
I sparkle in the sunlight,
I glisten 'neath the moon,
I whisper tender secrets,
I sing a cheery tune.
I toss my shining pebbles,
I lave my rippling sands,
And sometimes kiss with gladness
The baby's chubby hands.
Among my gleaming wavelets
Small fishes swim and glance,
And now and then a tiny boat
Upon my breast will dance.
Then, when the days are dreary,
I sluggishly flow on
Until the sun comes out once more
And whispers, "Gloom, begone!"
And then I dance and sparkle,
Through all the livelong day,
And strive to make the people
Who pace my banks feel gay.

Will you, dear little children, learn
A lesson from the stream;
Reflecting back the sunshine
God gives, with brilliant gleam.
Let sullenness be conquered
Because God loves you so,
And when He asks for service
In obedience gladly go.
So learn to do your duty
Both cheerfully and well,
And serve the great Creator
Who caused the brook to swell.
In play-time, or in work-time,
Be ever kind and true,
And shew the world how children
The Master's will can do.

EVAN MAY.

ODD ADDRESSES.

Considerable difficulty is sometimes experienced in post-offices in deciphering badly spelt addresses.

Some time ago, a letter was dropped into the London post-office bearing this address:

"Co[illegible] Lunentik
A Siliam."

The clerk at once perceived that this meant "Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum." Another letter bore the inscription:

"Ann Meggs
Oilmeywhite
Ampshire"

The clerk promptly changed the address to "Isle of Wight, Hampshire." Another letter was addressed in a way that was for a time quite baffling:

"For Mr. Willy wot brinds de Baber in Lang Caster were te jail is."

After a time it was found that this letter was intended for "Mr. Willy who prints the paper in Lancaster where the jail is."

NUTS TO CRACK.

1.—My *whole*, composed of ten letters, names an important town in England; my 4, 5, 6, 7 is a fish; my 8, 9, 10 is a weight; my 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 is a term of endearment.

2.—I consist of sixteen letters. My 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 is part of the globe; my 3, 6, 7 is an ironclad; my 8, 10, 9, 6, 4, 2, 16, 12 is a vegetable; my 12, 6, 3, 6, 13 is a girl's name; my 7, 6, 3, 4, 16, 11 is a quadruped; and my *whole* is an English county.

3.—My *first* is generally my *whole*, though he is my *second* to be the very opposite.

4.—HIDDEN COLOURS OF THE SUNSET.

Lo! the King of Fire, descending 'neath the horizon distant rim,
Heaves a parting ray of splendour, rare and beauteous, after him;
From his golden car mine eyes are dazzled by the light,
Till I wish he would, to spare them, drop in kindness, from my sight;
Still, I feel a keen delight, e'en as the moth the candle seeks—
Thus dwell in painful pleasure—hear the language Nature speaks—
Language, not of hate or anger, but of all-pervading love,
Lifting man, thro' selfish feelings, upward—thoughts of self above.

5.—SQUARE WORDS.—A fool; a plant; a name; a period.

6.—A nuisance; a poet; mature; a delightful spot.

7.—High; an open space; a mineral; a female.

LAST WEEK'S KERNELS.

1.—Thomas à Becket. 2. Con-cent-rate. 3. Bury St. Edmunds. 4. Su-c-cess-ful.

5

O U S E L
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S C R I P
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LOVE IN A MIST:

A ROMANCE.

BY KENINGALE COOK, LL.D.

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

CHAPTER XXIII.

"THE LUNATIC, THE LOVER, AND THE POET."

Sebastian Urswick was certainly not a party to any fraud that was being or had been perpetrated, except to that one which he had been endeavouring to impose upon himself, namely, that he could continue to meet Helen Ashbrook with a calm and cool appearance of friendship and nothing more. He posed to himself as the dignified elderly man of affectionate disposition;—Helen was an interesting, nay, an engaging young girl. He might have had a different plea for a continuance of their innocent companionship for every day in the year; he might have found some ingenious method of likening their mutual [illegible] to that of grandfather and granddaughter; but no such subtleties would have prevented his falling more and more deeply in love, or his finding out the fact without any possibility of subterfuge before very long.

Poor Sebastian! It was early morning, he was at present looking down into the grey-green water hurrying by the vessel's side, and making a bit of a song, which he hummed to himself line by line.

I fain must love, and yet I must not know it,
Or let my heart be stirred;
I fain must love, and yet must never show it
By gentle look or word.
The laws of men forbid by canons cruel,
Heaven's dewy arches frown;
Diver who finds but may not seize his jewel,
In depths of love I drown.

And he turned away from the sea as if by so doing he could leave his feelings in its absorbent depths, instead of sinking deeper and deeper himself, even to drowning.

In turning, so to speak, away from his emotion, he caught sight of the cause of it—Helen. She, like a wild bird caged, had been struggling with the bars that hemmed her in, and had been endeavouring to throw off the pressure on her nerves by taking the fresh morning air on deck.

When she saw Mr. Urswick, she hesitated a moment in her walk, and endeavoured to retire unnoticed.

This maidenly gesture of alarm was oil on poor Sebastian's flame.

"What! run away from me!" he said, with as airy a tone as he could assume, but with a great deal more gentleness of look and word, than he had professed to allow himself in his song.

"I must go," said Helen, a little awkwardly.

"What, are you busy?" asked Sebastian. "Reading this morning's *Times*, I suppose; or have you been asked to darn the ship's sails with a thread of silk?"

"Neither," said Helen, "but really I cannot stay."

She was in a very pretty attitude of going, for she really meant to go, but she did not quite go.

"Why are you so frightened this morning?" said Sebastian with a strangled caress in every word, and a desperate attempt to keep to light badinage. "Are you afraid of me? I'm not an ogre; and if I were, the skipper would throw me overboard at a word from you."

"No, no, it is not that," said Helen, whose mind was too full of trouble to respond to his playful manner. She stood hesitant and confused. Sebastian's manner changed at once to one of serious attention.

"Something's the matter," he said earnestly; "can I be of service? Command me."

"Only troubled thoughts, and sore perplexities I don't know what to do with," said Helen slowly; she did not even dare to look up.

"Give your thoughts what nothing can be healthy without—air and light. In shadow and a narrow space trifling things may put on an aspect dark enough to frighten. Tell your troubles to somebody. If you'll trust me—you know I cannot give you a woman's sympathy, which no doubt you feel the need of, but at least I will strive to give you the best a masculine brain can do."

Helen thought a moment. "I will do it," she said half to herself. "Yes, I can do it that way."

"You will think me insane, I dare say," she said, aloud with a nervous effort; "but will you promise to answer me one question, however you may dislike to answer it?"

"If I can answer your question, believe me, I will," said Sebastian in reply.

"I'm sure you will say, No," said Helen with a tremulous attempt at a smile; and then jerked out her terrible question.

"Have you a dreadful secret you would not like known?"

Sebastian was somewhat non-plussed at first, the question seemed so german to his recent thoughts, then with a smile and a gay attempt to hide real feeling, he replied—

"I cannot say; I have a secret which I will not tell."

Helen again paused a moment to think. Then she said, "You must forgive me for being so bold, even immodest. But the matter seems very important to me, and your answer is ambiguous; you need not answer me at all, and, indeed, I have no right to ask such a question, and cannot even explain why I feel impelled to do so. Perhaps I can put my question better."

"Don't be nervous, don't be afraid," put in Sebastian, "I see you have something weighing on your mind."

"Have you a secret, something you would be ashamed to have people know, something that is known to very few besides yourself?"

Sebastian was relieved. This was a question he could answer, a cobweb he could at least brush away. How it came to have been formed at all was a marvel hitherto. He smiled, and resumed his affectionate bantering manner.

"Mistress Sphinx, have you been reading books on eastern plots, or the conspiracies of secret societies? My life has run an uneventful and placid course, if not under the sunshine of great joys, at least without the darkness of the river that hides its hurrying waters underground. I have no secret, I can say it without shame, that I would not tell to the flowers in spring. I know no tragic cave where I have whispered over deeds, that dare not see the light, with any fellow-conspirators. I hope this answer will be clear enough."

"It is, it is," said Helen, passionately. "I am so glad. Forgive me for ever doubting for a moment that you could be anything but what you seem."

She was so innocent, so naïve, so candidly and openly delighted that Sebastian felt as if he would give anything in the world to wrap his arms round her that very moment.

He refrained, however, and having promised the assistance of his brain, not the effusion of his heart, he turned away from the beauty of the poser of problems to the intellectual aspect of the problems themselves.

"You make me strangely curious," he said; "I am not in ordinary matters inquisitive, but now—"

"All is very dark," said Helen, slowly, with intense eyes still straining to solve her problem, as if she could discover truth by peering into its perversions.

"Somebody has frightened you. Who?"

"Mr. Baringer."

"Mr. Baringer!"

"Yes, and he professes to represent Lady Katherine's wishes; and they meet and talk, and either he tells lies, or——. I can't say any more, I don't understand it at all," and Helen's tears sprang forth and her breast began to heave, but by a strong effort she mastered herself.

"You are right, there is some mystery. I have been somewhat puzzled myself by this Mr Baringer. Let us compare notes calmly, and we will see what conclusions we can come to."

This orderly way of looking at matters made Helen's mind feel more composed.

"He is a relative of yours, you said when you first came on board, but you have known him but a short time. When did you first see him?"

At this moment Lady Katherine and Mr. Baringer, having met in the saloon and found no one there, came on deck for fresh air, and to get an appetite for breakfast.

Lady Katherine at once noticed Sebastian and Helen deeply immersed, as it seemed, in one another's sympathies. "Look there," she said to her companion, in a low, angry tone.

Otto stepped forward jauntily, and addressed them.

"Your conversation seems so interesting, one is liable to forget etiquette in seeking to partake. The butterfly must listen to the bees with some amazement as they toil to store the hive. Now I, a butterfly, am quite attracted by your serious air, so intense, so absorbed, such a delightful contrast to the dull languor of life on a long sea voyage."

Sebastian looked him in the face, there was something jarring, even insulting, in this artificial and unreal sympathy. But there was nothing to take hold of. So he also put on his armour as a man of the world.

"Your coming was opportune enough just to spoil the culmination of a most interesting discussion. I fear it will be impossible to take up its threads again for your benefit, at least before breakfast."

To Helen, unused to diplomacy, and the press of intense emotions unlike any she had experienced before, this kind of light exercise with intellectual foils was a trial of the patience.

It must be remembered that she was alone on the ocean, and felt herself to be without a single friend, except one in regard to whom proper persons [illegible] that any relation on her part so warm would seem an indelicacy. She had very as friendship [illegible] indefinite ideas of the power exercised over her by the subtle and false protector in whose charge her aunt had placed her.

And now she was prevented, perhaps for ever, from availing herself of the light that would have been thrown upon her difficulties by the sound reason and hearty sincerity of Mr. Urswick.

No wonder her first feeling at being so baffled in her purpose was one of irritation. After a moment of irritability and doubt, the intellect sometimes, in the case of persons who have any reserve capacity at all, will clear and brighten.

Helen's abilities suddenly awakened, and she was for the moment as capable of diplomatic rapier practice as either of the others.

"You were asking me, Mr. Urswick, just as Mr. Baringer came up, how long I had known him. I can answer your question before him as well as not. Strangely enough, I have not known him as long as I have known you, and that is a very short time indeed."

Mr. Baringer smiled, not very pleasantly. Mr. Urswick did not lose one of Helen's words, but only bowed in acknowledgement.

Helen went on,—

"Strangely enough, I think he must have known you longer than that. At all events, he has known Lady Katherine, he says, for some time."

"I am not aware of having that honour myself," said Sebastian. "But no doubt Lady Katherine will be able to give a good account of Mr. Baringer. I will make a point of endeavouring to revive her recollections."

Otto was a little misled by Sebastian's sangfroid, so he ventured upon an observation, which was not a very judicious one.

"You will find, Mr. Urswick, that my ward is very young, and very romantic in her ideas. I really never knew any one jump at a conclusion so rapidly. Something may possibly have been mentioned which she has taken as the basis of her present supposition. But I need hardly say——"

"You give me so bad a character for accuracy, Mr. Baringer," said Helen, interrupting him, "that I am tempted to ask you to repeat before Mr. Urswick what you said to me about him. I have not been guilty of any breach of confidence. I have not told him what you told me as a secret. But there are reasons why, if there is really a secret, I wish Mr. Urswick should know that I know it."

"My dear Helen," said Otto, with an air of concern, "What do you mean? What new romance is this?"

"If you decline to do this, it is because what you would have had me believe is not true."

Helen's eyes flashed and she looked like a feminine St. George getting a slender spear well home in the insensate bulk of the dragon.

The dragon in this case did not even wince, but parried and returned with diabolical art.

"Dear Helen, come with me! You know your danger when you get excited. Don't subject yourself to another of your attacks."

This was to Helen so unexpected a move on the part of her nominal protector, that she became for a moment speechless with indignation.

Sebastian confronted Otto.

"Be good enough to explain yourself, sir," he said.

"Pardon me, Mr. Urswick," said Otto, raising his voice, "I know best what is required for her, when her disorder comes on, in fact, she is in my charge."

"Not in that way!" was all Helen could gasp out, looking appealingly at Mr. Urswick.

At this juncture Lady Katherine came up, as if attracted by the commotion. She had been standing not far off, though with an appearance of inattention, and had listened to every word.

"Pray what's the matter!" she said, as she came up; "you all seem excited about something."

"Be good enough to ask Miss Ashbrook what is the matter, Kate, and to give her your assistance," said Sebastian; then to Helen he said reassuringly, "Don't be afraid."

"Well, what is the trouble pray, Miss Ashbrook? Speak, I beg?"

But poor Helen was so taken aback by the turn affairs had taken that she was powerless to speak. An accusation of insanity is difficult to rebut when no friends are by, especially if one is excited at the time. And the horrible thought entered her mind, "What if Mr. Urswick should really think I am mad! how can I possibly undeceive him? With two people to contradict every word I say, and especially as I have been talking about things they say mad people often talk about, mysterious troubles and dark secrets!"

This passed through her like a flash of icy lightning if that is imaginable. All she could say was, "One moment, I feel as if I could not breathe."

Otto meanwhile had had time to give his weapons an extra polish, and said in a confidential tone to Lady Katherine, but so that Sebastian could hear,—

"You remember, my lady, what I said to you about my charge, her unhappy quasi-hysterical aberration, and the delusions that accompany the attacks."

"Perfectly," said Lady Katherine; "say no more. I will do anything I can for the poor child. Come with me, Miss Ashbrook. We can, no doubt, do you good by taking the matter in time."

And she and Mr. Baringer, one on either side, led away poor Helen with every appearance of gentleness and care.

Civilisation is no doubt an excellent thing in its way, but it was bad for Helen just now; it placed her in the power of this Machiavellian pair. She could protest, but to what avail? These self-constituted keepers in lunacy would only smile with a still more plausible appearance of regretful assurance.

Now had Helen been a perfectly primeval young woman, conscious that she was suffering wrong, she would have had a plain remedy against Lady Katherine at least. A beautiful savage would have taken the other female by the hair, and have knocked her skull with firmness against the first convenient projection. Sebastian moreover, had he been brought up in the same primitive and straightforward school of human manners, would no doubt have been doing the same meanwhile for Mr. Baringer.

Thus would have been afforded the chance of an explanation between the victorious pair; and they would have marched off together in triumph, tremendously in love with each other.

How essentially feeble is the nineteenth century! Helen, more than a match though she is for Lady Katherine, is walked off to a couch in a distant cabin. There she will have eau-de-cologne bandages placed gently, but firmly, about her temples; and with every appearance of law, order, and affectionate care, even the door may be locked upon her.

All Sebastian can do is to pace to and fro in strange agitation, saying to himself, "She is not mad; I am confident she is not mad. I will find the bottom of this mystery that so oppresses her. It flings on me also a shadow, gathering up suspicion from trifles in the past. They crowd together and are significant now, though scarcely noticed at the time. It is hard on the girl to leave her in this emergency, but they cannot murder her quite out of hand. I will test this monstrous conspiracy myself."

(*To be continued.*)

HARDSHIPS OF AN EMIGRANT FAMILY.

A man applied to the magistrate at the Westminster police court on Saturday for advice. He stated that he took passage to Australia for himself, his wife, and child, paying £35, all the money he could scrape together, to the shipowner's agents, a firm in Leadenhall street. The ship was advertised to sail on Saturday from the South West India Docks, but on him and his family presenting themselves he was informed that he could not go on board the vessel, as the date of departure had been altered till the 10th inst. He did not know what to do, for he had sold up his home and he had no means. Mr. D'Eyncourt said he could not assist him. He examined the papers handed to him by the applicant, and then advised him to go to the ship agent in the City, who might perhaps, under the circumstances, be disposed to help him in his strait.

SINGULAR CHARGE OF ROBBERY.

At the Thames police-court on Saturday, Israel Needle, a tailor, of New-road, Whitechapel, was charged on a warrant with stealing the sum of £56 8s., belonging to Abraham Abigail, a young Pole.—The prosecutor stated that he was a native of Poland, and was 17 years of age. He arrived in England on the 22nd ult., by a steamship from Hamburgh. While on board the vessel he made the acquaintance of a fellow-passenger. This person told him that as he (the prosecutor) had no friends in London, a fact which he had previously stated to him, he had better come and stay with him at his brother's house. Upon arriving in this country the prosecutor went with the man to No. 55, New-road, Whitechapel, and stayed there with him and his brother (the prisoner). On the 23rd inst. he told the accused that he had 900 Russian roubles in his possession, which he intended using for the purpose of starting in business. The prisoner then persuaded him to get rid of the Russian roubles for English money, at the same time telling him he was not allowed by the English Government to have foreign money in his possession. The prosecutor, believing that statement and feeling afraid to keep the foreign money, handed the prisoner the 900 Russian roubles, which were equivalent to £90 in English money, and proposed going with him to exchange it. They did so, but the accused would not allow him to accompany him into the bank, making various excuses. When Needle came out of the bank he said he had exchanged the money, receiving £82, a sum of £8 being charged for exchanging. The prosecutor wished to have possession of the money, when Needle said, "Never mind; we will make a business together with it." The prosecutor pressed for the possession of his money, when the prisoner handed him £30 in gold. On being asked for the remainder, he said he would not give the prosecutor any more unless he gave him a receipt for the whole amount. The prosecutor then wrote out a receipt in Hebrew, believing at the time he should receive the £52 balance. When the prisoner got possession of the receipt he pulled out £2, and handed it to the prosecutor, saying, "That is all I got from the bank for your Russian money." The prosecutor boarded with the prisoner and his brother, and they would not allow him to go out. Eventually he managed to obtain his freedom, and meeting a fellow-countryman, told him how he had been deprived of his money. The prisoner afterwards said he had paid the prosecutor the whole of the money. He had since found out that the bank only charged £3 12s. for changing the money.—Other evidence having been given, the magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded.

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A VERY LIGHT GUINEA.—A gentleman on his travels, in the olden time, called his servant to the side of the post-chaise. "Tom," says he, "here's a guinea, which is too light, and I can get nobody to take it, so take it and part with it somewhere or other on the road." "Yes, sir," says the footman, "I will endeavour." When they came to their inn at night, the gentleman called to his servant to know if he had passed off the guinea. "Yes, sir," says the man, "I did it slyly." "Ay, Tom," says the master, "I fancy thou art a sly sort of fellow; but tell us how?" "Why, sir," says the footman, "the people refused it at breakfast, and so they did when you dined, but as I had fourpence to pay at the turnpike gate, I whipped him in between the halfpence, and the man put it into his pocket and never saw it."

TIM AND THE DONKEYS.—"What's the matter, my friend?" said Mr. ——, as he accosted a young fellow driving some donkeys; "you seem sadly put about." "Why, sir, my master sent me on an errand, and told me to call and drive the donkeys home. As I came past the field they were in, and coming along the road I've lost one, an' I shall get the sack safe as houses." "How many had you ought to have, then?" asked Mr. ——. "Why, five, sir, and now there's only four on 'em." "Well, my friend, have you counted them?" "I've counted 'em two or three times, sir, but there's only four on 'em." "Well, count them again, and you'll see they're all right." "Why, there's little Jack's one, the two brown 'uns meek three, and the white 'un meek's four—but there ought to be another on 'em, sir!" "Well, try and count them again; you've made a mistake, Tim." "Ah, but you can see 'em for yourself; but I'll count 'em once more. There's the white 'un, and the two brown 'un's meek three, and little Jack meek's four, and——" "And," said the gentleman, "the one you are riding on makes five." "Be jabers, your right sir; I forgot that entirely."

It is a Divine pleasure to admire! Admiration seems in some measure to appropriate to ourselves the qualities it honours in others.

Plagiarism is an accusation often made by fools against wiser men. Did the lark that sang to me last summer copy his song from a lark in the days of Homer? And if so, what lark did Homer's copy from?

The past, and future are veiled; but the past wears the widow's veil; the future, the virgin's.

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"COULDN'T you give a little more expression to the countenance?" said a gentleman to an eminent painter who had shown him his portrait, which he had just finished. "Well, I made the attempt," replied the painter, "but nobody knew for whom it was intended. So I had to begin again and make a picture perfectly like you, and perfectly meaningless, as you see it now."

SAYS Johnny, who is spending the afternoon at the Smiths': "My mother says she'd like to look like you, Mrs. Smith." Mrs. Smith (who is extremely plain, but not entirely aware of it): "Like me, my dear? I take that as a compliment; indeed from so pretty a lady as your mamma. You're quite sure it was I, Johnny, that she meant?" Johnny (accepting another mince pie): "Oh, yes'm. She said if she could have your health and strength, she believed she'd as lief look just as you do."

CONGRATULATORY friend—"Just arrived from the continent, eh? You are looking remarkably well. How long were you in Paris?" Returned tourist: "About six weeks." "How did you manage? You can't talk French." "Oh, gestures went a great way! Sometimes I sketched what I wanted." "Made a drawing of it, eh? And were you always understood?" "Well, not always. Once I made a drawing of a mushroom. Now, what do you think the waiter brought me? The idiot brought me an umbrella!"

"WHY is it that the attendants in telephone offices are all women?" Mrs Brown made this inquiry of her husband. "Well," answered Mr. Brown, "the managers of the telephone offices were aware that no class of attendants work so faithfully as those who are in love with their labour; and they know that women would be fond of the work in a telephone office." "What is the work in a telephone office?" Mrs. Brown further inquired. "Talking," answered Mr. Brown; and the conversation came to an end.

THE typical Chicago girl, who is known all over the United States as the possessor of the largest feet in America, has been cruelly libelled. A Boston paper recently declared that she habitually talked slang, and made use of such expressions as "getting left," "corraled a handkerchief," and "put in his best licks." A reporter at once called upon a representative Chicago young lady, who belongs to one of the first families in that city, and asked her what she thought of the assertion. "This is a fish story," she replied with natural indignation. "The fellow who wrote it is 'way off his base. There may be some of us who sling slang; but I never work the slang racket myself; not this child; and now you hear my bazoo! We can discount Boston on beauty; and, as for accomplishments, why, that's where we hold a full hand. Take me, for example. I can paw the ivory; I can warble a few warbs; and I can elocute. Boston girls are just disgruntled. The fact is that they have got to hustle to keep even with us; and don't you forget it!" This interview seems to us to have effectually settled the question. The libellous Boston paper should now apologise.

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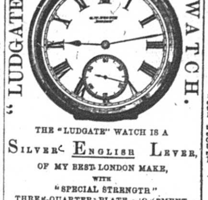
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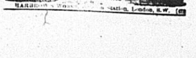
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LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

A monthly meeting took place at the Reading Room, Leadgate, on Wednesday evening. Present: Messrs R. W. Shaw (chairman), G. Nicholson, W. Brown, W. H. Hedley, H. Kinleside, J. Davison, Thos. Lammonby, J. H. Hudson, M. Robson, the Clerk (Mr M. Coupland), and the Surveyor (Mr T. Longstaff).

The minutes of the last regular meeting, and also of a subsequent special meeting, were read and confirmed.

THE SALARY OF THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

The Clerk read correspondence that had passed between the Local Government Board and himself, relative to the payment of one-half of the salary of Mr Longstaff as Inspector of Nuisances for the district of Leadgate. The Imperial Board forwarded the necessary forms to be filled up, and enquired the cause of the delay in making the application?

The Clerk announced that the Chairman had duly signed the forms, and in answer to the query of the Local Government Board, he informed their Lordships that he was in perfect ignorance of the fact that it was requisite for him to make formal application, but he would not fail to do so in future.

The Clerk further intimated that after that meeting there would be two half-yearly instalments of the Inspector's salary due from the Imperial Board.

THE RECENT AUDIT.

The subjoined report was presented by the Committee appointed to consider the suggestions by the new auditor, Mr Chas. Luckmore Hockin:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Leadgate Local Board.

GENTLEMEN,—The letter of September 3rd last, from Mr Hockin, the District Auditor, having been referred to us, we, having taken note of its contents, beg leave to make the following recommendations:—

As to the Collector's accounts:—That the Collector's attention be drawn to fact of his not having kept up, as required, during the past year, the collecting and deposit book, and that he be requested to keep up the same regularly in future, and to deposit this book, as well as the rate collection account, for inspection at each of the ordinary monthly meetings of the Board. Also, that to comply with the altered requirements of the Act, he be called upon to give bond direct to the Board.

As to Treasurer's Pass Book:—That for the information of the Board as to the state of the accounts and balances, it is desirable that this book should be on the table at the Board meetings, and that, therefore, the treasurer should be asked to forward the book duly entered up in time for each ordinary meeting. Moreover, the attention of the treasurer should be called to the Auditor's remarks with reference to his accounts for the past year.

As to the Order Check Book:—That as pointed out by the Auditor, it being, as indicated by the Local Government Board's order, the province of the Clerk rather than the Surveyor to keep and deal with this book, it should be kept by the Clerk in future.

As to Highways' Repairs Expenditure Account (Form C):—This has heretofore been kept by the Surveyor, together with the wages, &c., in one book (Form F). It appears, however, to be intended by the orders, that these accounts should be kept separately in different books. The wages account in form F by the Surveyor, and the highway repairs expenditure in Form C by the Clerk; and we recommend that this be acted upon in future.

In a concluding paragraph the Auditor remarks strongly upon the office accommodation as not being proper for the purposes of the Board. This we leave for the consideration of the members generally.

R. W. SHAW, } Special
W. H. HEDLEY, } Committee.

On the motion of Mr HUDSON, seconded by Mr ROBSON, the report was received and adopted.

PROPOSED NEW BOARD OFFICES.

The CHAIRMAN read the subjoined extract from the Auditor's report, referred to above:—

"By section 197 of the Public Health Act, 1875, every Urban Authority is required to provide, and maintain, such offices as may be necessary for transacting their business and ... of their officers and servants ... provided by you is in ... the place at present pro... to which a itself wholly unsuitable, in addition ... The consequence ... number of persons have free access to it. ... sequence is that books and documents which should be kept and deposited at your office have to be taken backwards and forwards at inconvenience and risk of loss."

Mr HUDSON said the Board could not do otherwise than carry out the recommendation of the District Auditor.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that there were two or three places in the town that might be suitable for the purpose, but they could not take them on a long lease, as they had already entered into negotiations with the Consett Iron Company for the purchase of a piece of ground near at hand, with a view to building a suitable Board-room and offices; and although they had paid no money on account, he did not think any member of the Board was desirous of backing out of the agreement. He thought they might temporarily migrate to suitable offices, until they saw what was to be the issue of the project they had in contemplation.

Mr ROBSON stated that Mr Nicholson was willing to convert one of the new houses he was at present erecting near the gas tanks in Iveston Road into suitable offices, at a rental of £12 per annum.

Mr BROWN: Are the premises large enough? It is no use for us to remove and still be coped up in a box like this. If we have to shift elsewhere, let us go to a place worth going to.

Mr ROBSON replied that the room upstairs measured 27 feet by 14 feet, which was certainly commodious enough for their purpose. Then there were the rooms on the ground floor which could be let to anyone the Board might engage to attend to the offices.

Mr HUDSON was in favour of advertising for offices.

Mr G. NICHOLSON observed that, so far as the Consett Company were concerned, he did not think any injury would be done either to the Board or the ratepayers if they purchased the ground straight off, because there was a great possibility that they might carry out their Board-room scheme a couple of years hence. In the meantime, however, the Board could take Mr Nicholson's premises. He had examined the place himself, and it seemed to be a very nice self-contained house, there being suitable rooms both upstairs and down. The room upstairs was a decided improvement upon the accommodation they had hitherto been accustomed to. He suggested that the members of the Board should visit Mr Nicholson's house at the close of that meeting. He did not think it was right to advertise; there were only one or two places in Leadgate available for their purpose, and Mr Nicholson had given them a fair chance. If the Board were desirous of securing these suitable premises, the question was very urgent, and ought to be decided that day, as Mr Nicholson desired to proceed with the building. He moved that the members of the Board proceed to inspect the place.

Mr HUDSON said the members of the Board had no idea of how many places in the town that were available for their requirements, and there was no telling, in these hard times, what people would do in order to accommodate the Board and so secure a little more rent.

Mr HEDLEY: Would it not be well to refer the matter to the Board-room Committee to select suitable premises. It is rather too precipitate to settle the matter to-day.

Mr HUDSON quite agreed to the question being relegated to a committee, if they only advertised for rooms.

Mr ROBSON: You must say "Yes" or "No" to Mr Nicholson to-day. He cannot wait.

Mr LAMMONBY thought Mr Nicholson's premises in every way suitable.

The CHAIRMAN, being requested to state his views, said it was a subject that required a little consideration, and even in regard to Mr Nicholson's property, they could not come to a final decision that day.

Mr ROBSON: We have had since the special meeting ample time to consider the point.

Mr HUDSON: I hope Mr Nicholson has not delayed his building for the sake of the Board?

Mr ROBSON: Well, a portion of it.

Mr HUDSON: He is very foolish, then. I say we ought to advertise, and then Mr Nicholson can tender along with the rest.

Mr G. NICHOLSON, speaking from personal knowledge, said there was no other room in the place they could get.

Mr HUDSON: You do not know the exact accommodation of Leadgate.

Mr G. NICHOLSON: It will not be a permanent migration, and I don't think anyone will incur the expense of altering or improving his premises in order to accommodate us for a short period.

Mr HEDLEY was rather inclined to the belief that if the Board were quartered in comfortable rooms, they would probably remain there.

Mr ROBSON spoke in favour of building a Board-room and offices forthwith (but not on the site selected) and then they were done with the matter.

Mr NICHOLSON said it was not the right moment to go into building enterprises just now. It might be twelve months or so before they commenced operations.

Mr HEDLEY: When we thought about erecting a special building for the Board's offices, we were much richer then than we are now. Our rateable value has dimished about £3,000 or £4,000—I believe, from £14,000 to £10,000 or £11,000.

Mr BROWN moved that the subject be referred to the Board-room Committee.

Mr NICHOLSON urged that they should first decide whether it was their intention to carry out the original scheme with the Consett Iron Company, and simply negociate for temporary offices. They might purchase the land without further trouble. The ratepayers would prefer a place of their own, rather than be beholden to private individuals for such accommodation, and were desirous of seeing the project carried out.

Mr HEDLEY replied that if the Board leased suitable premises it would be much the same in effect. If it was their intention to build offices themselves, why could they not remain in that place a little longer?

Mr BROWN: Simply because we have been ordered out. The auditor is quite right in condemning this place. It seems to me that our books and documents have been kept in a very loose manner—here and there; and through the Board's neglect in not providing a suitable receptable for these books, our officers have been kept running up and down the street hunting after them.

Mr HUDSON: If we build a place we shall have to get some money.

Mr ROBSON: There is plenty of money in the country.

The CHAIRMAN: That is just the very thing—the want of money—that has stopped us from building.

Mr LAMMONBY: We are not going to build a castle.

Mr HUDSON: We shall have to borrow the money.

Eventually, the resolution proposed by Mr BROWN—"That the new Board-room Committee—viz., the Building and Sanitary Committee—be appointed to arrange for taking suitable buildings for Board-room and offices, and report at the next meeting, for the acceptance of the Board"—was seconded by Mr DAVISON, and carried without dissent.

Mr NICHOLSON: And possibly about three years hence, the ground belonging the Consett Company will have subsided, and we will be in a position to proceed with the building.

POSTAL ACCOMMODATION AT IVESTON.

The CHAIRMAN stated that on Saturday, 3rd inst., Mr Norman, of York, called upon him, and said he would recommend the Post Office Authorities to erect a wall letter-box at Iveston; but he could not see his way clear to advocate a re-arrangement or extension of the area of the delivery of letters. The provision of the letter-box, however, would allow most of the residents a period of nearly an hour to write any replies to their communications, prior to the same being cleared by the postman.

Mr HUDSON understood that the Inspector saw Mr Ward at Iveston, and that gentleman clearly explained to Mr Norman that by changing the route as suggested by him (Mr Hudson) at a former meeting, he would save about a mile in the distance of travelling; and the Inspector finally came to the conclusion that it would be advantageous to accept this arrangement.

An opinion was generally expressed that even the concession of the letter-box would prove a great boon to the people of Iveston; and the Clerk was instructed to write Mr Norman that the erection of the box would be most acceptable and duly appreciated by the residents in the village, and thanked that gentleman for his exertions on their behalf.

THE SEIZURE OF UNSOUND MEAT.

Relative to the prosecution instituted by the Board against Mr Henry Stoner, butcher (investigated by the Consett Bench on September 21st) for having an unsound carcase in his possession, the Clerk stated that the magistrates, having regard to the evidence submitted in defence, dismissed the summons; although the Chairman (Mr Priestman) said it was a case which had been very properly brought under the notice of the Court, but under the circumstances they were bound to dismiss it. He (the Clerk) might observe that when he questioned Mr young Parker, in the presence of his father and Mr Longstaff, he was careful to take the statement down in writing, and the youth never mentioned anything about Stoner, after he had slaughtered the animal, that "it was of no use to him, and he would have to go to Newcastle and get another beast;" but he attested to this fact before the justices.

Mr HUDSON said that, according to the Act, it was quite plain that when their Inspector found a diseased or unsound carcase, the owner of the premises is entirely liable. He thought the Bench were to blame for believing such stories—that Stoner had no intention of offering the meat for sale," or "that the carcuse was of no use to him, and that he would have to go to Newcastle to get another." It was Stoner's duty to have given Mr Longstaff due notice, after he had killed the beast, and saw it was unfit for human food, and then perhaps the Board might have overlooked the offence.

Mr NICHOLSON jocularly remarked that the defendant had the "great British public" behind him, as there was much applause in Court when the magistrates announced their decision. He supposed the object of the Board was to protect the public?

The Clerk: Yes; it was for the benefit of the public, and to make such people amend their ways.

Mr HUDSON said that, at the outset, he was under impression that their officials would stand a bad chance of getting a conviction; but if the beast had been bought of the likes of himself there would have been every possibility of a conviction.

Mr HEDLEY thought that after the confession of young Parker, the magistrates could not, in the face of such testimony, have equitably convicted the man. At any stage of the killing process, it was possible to make the discovery that the meat was unsound.

The Clerk: But there was no doubt that Stoner should have acquainted the Inspector as soon as he saw the carcase was unsound.

Mr HUDSON: Did not Stoner blackguard you for condemning the meat?

The Inspector: Yes.

Mr LAMMONBY: Did he not say in public Court that he called your attention to it?

The Inspector: What he said was that the hide was worth as much as the carcase.

The CHAIRMAN said it was of no avail prolonging the discussion, and the subject dropped.

THE PUBLIC RECREATION GROUND.

A special meeting having been held to consider the recreation ground scheme, it was announced that the draft terms of the transfer of land by the Consett Iron Company had been accepted, and the Clerk was directed to communicate to the Consett Company, per Mr Wm. Jenkins, that the Board accord their warmest thanks for the terms offered by them for the provision of a recreation ground at Leadgate.

The Clerk read his letter to Mr Jenkins, which was to the effect that the terms offered by the Consett Iron Company were unanimously agreed to, and he was instructed to tender him, on behalf of the directors, the thanks of their constituents for the kind, liberal, and generous manner in which they had met the views of the Board, and no doubt when the formalities had been duly entered into, the Board would strive to do their best to carry out the covenant faithfully; also expressing a hope that the ground would be kept and maintained in a manner creditable to the district, and that the inhabitants thereof will conduct themselves with order and decorum, not only to the satisfaction of the Board but the Directors of the Company.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The Surveyor submitted the following monthly report:—

To the Chairman and Members of Leadgate Local Board.

GENTLEMEN,—Accounts will come before you for the following manual and team labour, &c:—For new cementing in Front Street; new kerbing at Redwell Hills; and re-setting old kerb to St. Ives Church; part repairing to flagging and crossing in Front Street; also, a stone stile repaired on Brooms footpath; and a new footbridge put up at Stoney Heap Burn; and new railing erected at one side, and the fence repaired at the other side, of Iveston Burn. These two undertakings have been completed jointly by your Board and the Lanchester Highway Board. I have put two new troughs at Stockerley, and the water-spout there railed in, also part of your footpath stiles repaired.

Durham Main Road—Attention given to water-course in wet weather.

Other Roads—Redwell Hills Road: Over 50 tons of rough limestone bought, carted, and broken, and part manual labour done in lowering and levelling footpaths; also, the old kerbstones pulled up and the earth carted away to level Brooms footpath. Pont Lane: I have had the quicks cleaned and dressed up; also paid attention to all your other roads in wet weather. I should like your Highway Committee to inspect (after this meeting) the highway west of the coal *depot*.

Annexed are monthly pay-bills:—

	£	s	d	£	s	d
Durham Main Road:						
Manual labour ...				0	3	8
Other roads:						
Manual labour ...	11	3	9			
Team " ...	3	0	3			
Materials ...	9	6	4			
				23	10	4
Tradesmen's bills ...				32	10	0
				£56	4	0

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
Leadgate, Oct. 14th, 1885. THOS. LONGSTAFF.

THE FIRE-PLUGS.

Mr BROWN drew the Surveyor's attention to the fact that some of the fire-plugs in their district were projecting about six inches above the level of the roads, and were exceedingly dangerous. In other Local Board districts, he noticed that these plugs were blocked and paved around, in a sloping direction.

The Surveyor understood it was the duty of the Water Company to recitify this matter; and this statement was corroborated by Mr HUDSON, who affirmed that if the Company had set the plugs at a wrong level they must put them right.

The Surveyor promised to make enquiries, and ascertain whether it is the duty of the Water Company or the Board to re-set dangerous plugs.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The Inspector (Mr T. Longstaff) submitted the following report:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Leadgate Local Board.

GENTLEMEN,—During last month, I have had your Pont settling ponds well cleaned out, and your ponds and irrigation pipes are working well at present. I have had a fence railing put up at your new settling ponds, and the two new urinals painted.

I have had a trial with your fire brigade party, and we tried every gulley-trap at the new back kitchens in North Cross Street, and all the drains at the same place, and many others of your sewerage drains, which I found all working well. We had a good supply of water.

Accounts will be laid before you from the Consett Water Company for street watering and for the fire brigade practice, and for water for urinals. Also, for the scavengers quarter's salary, for street sweeping, cleaning-out gullies, carting water, &c., and for cleaning and oiling hose.

The Consett Iron Company have got Crookhall Red Row new spouting completed, and have put in a new drain in front of the houses, to bring the water from the down-comer spouts; also paved around the water hydrants, and inserted a gulley-trap and grate, connecting them with the above-mentioned drain. I consider this drain a capitally finished job, and on the whole is a great improvement. We have commenced to light the street lamps. Gas burnt in the month of September, 55 hours.

Total amount of sanitary paybill for three months, £33 18s 2d.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
THOS. LONGSTAFF.
Leadgate, Oct. 14th, 1885.

The Surveyor explained that he tried the gulley-traps according to instructions from the Medical Officer, as there were some cases of fever in the vicinity of North Cross Street.

THE PONT ESTATE: ALLEGED NUISANCE.

A letter signed by Messrs Dodds and Co., solicitors, Stockton-on-Tees, was read, intimating that renewed complaints were received regarding the discharge of sewerage from Leadgate running through the Ponton Estate. The water ... directly impure, and they desired to know if the complaint was to be effectually remedied, as if not, they would be obliged to take such steps as may be necessary for the abatement of the nuisance.

The Clerk also read correspondence between Messrs Dodds and Co., and the Board, relative to a nuisance three years ago, when similar complaints were made, prior to the constructions of the new settling ponds.

Mr HUDSON wondered if the Hamsterley people had also complained of their sewerage; but the Clerk could not say.

The Surveyor produced samples of sewage taken before the water reached the ponds, and after it had passed through them; and there was a marked difference between the two samples. He also stated that during a thunderstorm last July, the settling ponds overflowed through the rush of water, but the Board could not be accountable for such a circumstance.

Mr NICHOLSON said if it was desired that clear spring water should be sent down, the parties could not have it, as they purified the sewerage as well as they possibly could.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the fact of the Surveyor having taken 100 loads of stuff out of the settling ponds was proof that they were of some value. He believed the ponds constructed by their Inspector were better and more efficient than expensive ones.

The CHAIRMAN and Clerk were deputed to prepare and forward an answer to the foregoing letter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr W. H. Maddison, landlord of the Jolly Drover's Inn, Redwell Hills, wrote informing the Board that he was now engaged in making an arched cellar under his premises, and he desired to know if it was necessary to submit a plan for their approval, as he did not wish to infringe the bye-laws.

The subject was referred to the Building Committee.

An application from Mrs M. M. Bumley, of the Golden Lion Inn, Leadgate, for a license for a slaughter-house in her yard, which had formerly been used as a cart-shed, was left to the discretion of the Sanitary Committee to deal with.

THE FINANCES.

The Clerk reported the Board's balance to amount to £127 2s 9d. Cheques, representing the sum of £135 4s 5d were ordered to be paid. The Clerk also stated that he had received the order from the Finance Committee of the county of Durham for the payment of £45 1s 10d, being one-half of cost of main roads.

THE SUBSIDENCE OF THE ROAD.

The Board then proceeded to view the subsidence of the highway at the west end of Leadgate, and on their return the question was discussed at some length as to the expediency of filling the holes up with broken slag or limestone.

Ultimately, Mr HEDLEY promised, on behalf of the Consett Iron Company, to provide the slag necessary, and the work will be carried out under the supervision of the Surveyor.

DISPUTED DOCTOR'S BILL.—At the Durham County Court, on Monday, before Judge Meynell, Mr John Taylor, surgeon, of Chester-le-Street, sued Mr William Taylor, market gardener, of Red Rose Hall, Chester-le-Street, for £7 12s 6d, for medicine and attendance upon defendant's late wife. Defendant only admitted £3 17s, and called witnesses to prove that his wife was from home, and therefore could not have been attended by plaintiff on certain dates upon which visits were charged. However, his Honour did not consider this proved, and gave judgment for plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

A LAMESLEY MAINTENANCE CASE.—At the Gateshead County Court, on Tuesday, James Pickering, pitman, Lamesley, was sued by Joseph Proud, Low Ford, Beamish, brakesman, to recover £14 for the support of defendant's wife, who was the plaintiff's daughter.—Mrs Pickering stated that she left her home in February last, because the defendant abused her and showed some jealousy.—The defendant said his wife had been "carrying on with a lodger," and when he determined to eject the lodger, his wife cried for a week, and eventually went to reside with her father.—His Honour said he thought the defendant's conduct did not justify his wife in leaving her home as she had done. He remanded the case for further evidence.

Market Reports.

NEWCASTLE FLOUR, Saturday—Prices:—Hungarian 2s 0d; American, 1s 9d; No. 1 superfines, 1s 9d; superfines, 1s 8d; fines, 1s 6d; households, 1s 4d; seconds, 0s 0d; ryemeal, 1s 6d; wheatmeal, 1s 6d. Oatmeals—English, 2s 2d; Scotch, 2s 0d per stone; 4lb. loaf, 6d.

NEWCASTLE FRUIT AND POTATO, Saturday.—Prices—Scotch potatoes, 6d to 8d; onions, 10d to 1s per stone; figs, 4d to 8d per lb; cauliflowers, 1½ to 2½d each; pears, 3d to 8d per lb; apples, 1s to 1s 6d per stone; green grapes, 8d per lb; plums, 2d to 3d per quart; cabbages, roots, and other classes at late rates.

NEWCASTLE MEAT AND POULTRY, Saturday—

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Prime large beef	0 9 to	0 11		Pigeons, per couple	1 6 to	2 0
Prime mutton ...	0 11	1 0		Turkeys, per lb...	0 0	0 0
Small Pork ...	0 9	0 11		Turkeys, pults ...	8 0	9 0
Veal ...	0 5	0 9		Partridge, brace.	2 6	3 6
Lamb per lb ...	0 10	0 11		Pheasants ...	0 0	0 0
American beef ...	0 2½	0 7		Geese, per lb ...	0 0	0 0
" mutton	0 5	0 9		Goslings, each ...	7 0	9 0
" lamb ...	0 0	0 0		Hares, each ...	4 6	0 0
" veal ...	0 7	0 9½		Leverets ...	2 6	3 6
" pork ...	0 8	0 9		Rabbits, couple..	2 6	3 0
Hens, each ...	1 0	1 9		Ptarmigan, couple	2 6	3 6
Ducks, per couple	6 0	7 0		Black Game, brace	5 0	6 6
Ducklings, per cp.	0 0	0 0		English fresh butter, per lb...	1 3	1 6
Chickens ...	5 6	6 6		Fresh eggs 12 for 1s		
Wild ducks, brace	0 0	0 ..		Salmon, per lb....	0 0	0 0
Quails, per couple	0 0	0 ..		Do. trout ..	0 0	0 0
Grouse, per couple	6 0	7 6				

DURHAM PROVISIONS, Saturday.—Chickens, 1s 6d to 2s 6d; ducks, 2s ... to 2s 9d; geese, 7s to 10s; turkeys, 7s to 8s 6d; rabbits, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; pigeons, 1s to 1s 3d per couple; fresh butter, 1s 3d to 1s 5d per lb; eggs, 7 to 9 for 1s; plums, 4d; damsons, 6d to 8d per quart; pomegranets, 1d to 1½d each; grapes, 6d to 8d; tomatoes, 8d per lb; peaches, 2s 6d per dozen; pears, 2d to 3d; apples, 1s 0d to 1s 8d; onions, 1s to 1s 6d per peck; potatoes, 6d to 8d per stone.

HEXHAM PROVISIONS, Tuesday.—Butter, 1s 2d to 1s 3d per lb; eggs, 7 to 9 for 1s; potatoes, 8d per stone; common plums, 2d to 0d; greengages, 4d to 6d; dessert plums, 6d to 8d per qt; pears, 2d to 4d per lb; apples, 1s 6d to 2s per st; onions, 1s 6d to 2s; carrots, 8d per stone; cucumbers, 8d to 10d each; cauliflowers, 2d to 4d each; chickens, 1s 9d to 2s 6d; ducks, 2s 6d to 3s each; grouse, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; black game, 3s 6d to 5s; partridges, 2s 6d to 3s per brace; rabbits, 2s 6d to 0s per couple; leverets, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; hares, 3s to 3s 6d each.

NEWCASTLE CORN, Tuesday.—Arrivals into Newcastle, week ending October 12th, 1885:—Coast and rail—Wheat, 2,754; maize, 375; barley, 392; oats, 682; beans, 430; peas, 73; flour, 1,631. Foreign—Wheat, —; maize, —; barley, 2,084; oats, —; peas, —; flour, 6,846 qrs. The arrivals of wheat coastwise are moderate, with nothing from abroad. At this day's market there was a moderate inquiry for fine dry foreign wheat, and holders of same were enabled to make 6d to 1s per qr advance; fine South-country and local wheats were, however, sold at prices hardly equal to last week. Maize firm. Scotch and foreign oats steady. Beans firm. Peas unchanged. Malting barley met with a good inquiry for fine samples, but secondary were quite neglected. Flour held for rather more money, but no advance can be established.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land hay, £4 0s to £5 5s; this year's growth, £3 15s to £4 13s; new land hay, £5 0s to £6 0s; this year's growth, £4 0s to £5 7s per ton; wheat straw, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; barley straw, 1s 10d to 2s 2d; oat straw, 2s 6d to 2s 9d per thrave; carts of hay at market, 118; straw, 42.

NEWCASTLE, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 56 head of cattle and 402 pigs from Aberdeen and the North-East Coast of Scotland; 379 beasts, 935 sheep and lambs from foreign countries; 55 beasts, 181 pigs, and 900 sheep from Ireland, and 18 from Canada.

Respecting quality, that of cattle was below a seasonable average, while sheep and lambs middling. The supply of beef comprised 2,104 head. There was a fair good demand for the better sort, but the middling and inferior were a slow dragging trade, and at the close a bad clearance was effected.

The number of sheep and lambs shown was 8,410. The small number shown caused a better feeling in the trade, but not to any quotable extent. The South men bought a few lots, and at the close nearly all changed hands.

Pigs: 561 were shown. There was a good demand for pork, but the large was rather a dull trade.

PRICES FOR THIS DAY SINKING THE OFFAL.

Beasts, prime heifers, per stone ...	7s 9d	to 8s 0d
Secondary ...	7s 3d	... 7s 6d
Good ...	7s 6d	... 7s 9d
Middling Sorts ...	7s 0d	... 7s 3d
Cows and inferior ...	6s 0d	... 6s 9d
Pigs ...	5s 0d	... 7s 6d
Sheep, small, per lb ...	0s 7½d	... 0s 7½d
Sheep, large fat, per lb ...	0s 6½d	... 0s 7d
Tups and Ewes ...	0s 5d	... 0s 6d
Lambs ...	0s 6½d	... 0s 7½d

Nos. shown:—Cattle, 2,104; sheep and lambs, 8,410; pigs, 561.

Railway Time Table.

CONSETT BRANCH.

STATIONS.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
NEWCASTLE Dep.	6·10	9·40	11·0	12·20	2·30	5·25	7·30
Scotswood	6·17	9·47	11·7	12·27	2·37	5·27	7·37
Swalwell	6·24	9·54	11·14	12·34	2·43	5·32	7·44
Rowlands Gill	6·34	10·4	11·24	12·44	2·53	5·42	7·54
Lintz Green	6·40	10·10	11·30	12·50	2·59	5·55	8·0
Ebchester	6·53	10·20	11·40	1·0	3·12	6·5	8·13
Shotley Bridge	6·59	10·24	11·44	1·4	3·18	6·9	8·19
CONSETT Arr.	7·5	10·30	11·50	1·10	3·24	6·15	8·25
CONSETT Dep.	7·10	10·32	...	1·12	3·25	...	6·33
Knitsley	7·21	10·43	...	1·23	3·36	...	6·44
Lanchester	7·30	10·53	...	1·32	3·45	...	6·53
Witton Gilbert	7·38	11·	...	1·40	3·53	...	7·1
Aldin Grange	7·45	...	...	1·47	4·0	...	7·9
DURHAM Arr.	7·50	11·15	...	1·52	4·5	...	7·15
DURHAM Dep.	7·25	...	11·45	2·35	...	5·25	8·10
Aldin Grange	7·32	...	11·52	2·41	...	5·32	8·17
Witton Gilbert	7·40	...	12·0	2·48	...	5·40	8·25
Lanchester	7·50	...	12·10	2·58	...	5·50	8·35
Knitsley	8·2	...	12·20	3·8	...	6·0	8·45
CONSETT Arr.	8·12	...	12·30	3·18	...	6·10	8·55
CONSETT Dep.	8·15	9·10	12·33	3·25	...	6·15	9·2
Shotley Bridge	8·20	9·15	12·38	3·30	...	6·20	9·7
Ebchester	8·24	9·19	12·42	3·34	...	6·24	9·12
Lintz Green	8·34	9·29	12·50	3·44	...	6·33	9·22
Rowlands Gill	8·39	9·34	12·55	3·50	...	6·39	9·28
Swalwell	8·47	9·42	1·3	3·57	...	6·48	9·36
Scotswood	8·54	9·49	1·9	4·4	...	6·55	9·43
NEWCASTLE Ar.	9·5	10·0	1·20	4·15	...	7·0	9·53

SUNDAYS.

	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
NEWCASTLE ...	7·30	7·20	CONSETT ...dep.	8·35	8·20
Scotswood	7·37	7·27	Shotley Bridge	8·40	8·25
Swalwell	7·44	7·34	Ebchester	8·44	8·29
Rowlands Gill	7·54	7·44	Lintz Green	8·54	8·39
Lintz Green	8·0	7·50	Rowlands Gill	8·59	8·44
Ebchester	8·13	8·0	Swalwell	9·8	8·53
Shotley Bridge	8·19	8·4	Scotswood	9·14	8·59
CONSETT ...arr.	8·25	8·10	NEWCASTLE ar.	9·25	9·10

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.
NEWCASTLE ..	7·10	4·15	DURHAM ...dep.	7·55
Scotswood	7·17	4·22	Aldin Grange	8·1
Swalwell	7·24	4·30	Witton Gilbert	8·9
Rowlands Gill	7·34	4·40	Lanchester	8·20
Lintz Green	7·40	4·46	Knitsley	8·32
Ebchester	7·53	4·59	CONSETT and BLACKHILL a	8·45
Shotley Bridge	7·59	5·5	CONSETT and BLACKHILL d	8·50
CONSETT and BLACKHILL a	8·5	5·12	Shotley Bridge	8·55
CONSETT and BLACKHILL d	9·20	...	Ebchester	8·59
Knitsley	9·32	...	Lintz Green	9·9
Lanchester	9·41	...	Rowlands Gill	9·15
Witton Gilbert	9·50	...	Swalwell	9·22
Aldin Grange	9·59	...	Scotswood	9·29
DURHAM ...arr	10·5	...	NEWCASTLE dp	9·40

SALTBURN, STOCKTON, & DARLINGTON BRANCH

STATIONS.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
NEWCASTLE dep.	...	6·10	...	11·0	12·20	...	5·30
CONSETT	...	8·20	...	12·10	2·0	...	5·20
Rowley	...	8·30	...	12·21	2·10	...	6·29
Burnhill	...	8·40	...	12·30	2·20	...	6·38
Tow Law	7·20	8·53	...	12·50	2·33	...	6·51
CROOK ...arr.	7·32	9·5	...	1·2	2·45	...	7·3
" dep.	7·35	9·7	11·23	1·5	2·52	5·30	7·8
Bishop Auckland	8·0	9·31	11·43	1·29	3·12	6·3	7·32
Darlington	8·30	10·0	12·10	2·0	3·50	6·45	8·10
Stockton	8·56	10·31	12·40	2·18	4·18	7·18	8·37
Middlesbro'	9·5	10·41	12·50	2·27	4·27	7·31	8·51
SALTBURN	10·10	11·15	·25	3·1	5·2	8·5	9·24

STATIONS.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SALTBURN dp.	5·50	8·5	9·52	...	1·40	3·45	5·55
Middlesbro'	6·27	8·40	10·25	12·50	2·13	4·20	6·28
Stockton	6·37	8·48	10·32	12·57	2·21	4·28	6·36
Darlington	7·20	9·20	10·55	1·30	3·0	5·5	7·20
Bishop Aukland	7·49	9·46	11·21	1·56	3·26	5·33	7·48
CROOK ...arr.	8·10	10·6	11·42	2·16	3·47	5·55	8·10
" ...dep.	8·13	...	11·49	2·20	...	6·0	...
Tow Law	8·25	...	12·1	2·32	...	6·15	...
Burnhill	8·40	...	12·13	2·45	...	6·30	...
Rowley	8·50	...	12·22	2·55	...	6·40	...
CONSETT ...arr.	9·0	...	12·30	3·5	...	6·50	...
NEWCASTLE	10·0	...	1·20	4·15	...	9·53	...

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.

ARCHDEACON WATKINS ON "PRAYER."

The Ven. Archdeacon Watkins was the special preacher at the Harvest Festival Services in Burnopfield Church on Sunday night, the sacred edifice being crowded to excess. The text of his sermon was St. Matthew vi. 9—"When ye pray, say, Our Father, which art in heaven." The Archdeacon said: These are the words of Him whom we believe to be the Incarnate Son of God—God manifest in human flesh, revealing to the world the eternal truth of heaven. But how can God speak on earth? How can the truths of heaven be made known to men? How can men, in their ignorance and weakness, understand the language of the spirit world? Well, how would the wisest and best among you teach a child? By letter, syllable, word, short sentence, and long sentences until the child seemed to lay hold of something of the truth you want to teach—or by pictures you could also teach; so in the infinite goodness and condescension of God has Jesus Christ, the Great Teacher, taught human beings. He came into this world knowing truths that the world never dreamed of—the eternal truths of heaven to man; and he taught man by syllable, word, line upon line, precept upon precept, truth upon truth, and by pictures. The corn, birds, and fishes all teach the eternal truth to men. He took that great natural relation of childhood and fatherhood. See how good God is. We have all been children and learnt the truth of fatherhood—pictures, true of men in Galilee and of men in Burnopfield—true 1800 years ago. Fatherhood! the sacred link between heaven and earth. I cannot hope to explain its meaning fully: I have never half learnt it myself, for every time one looks at it we find something new, and so long as we live it will be new until we know its meaning the presence of the Eternal Father Himself. When He taught us to say "Our Father," He meant us to learn what it all implied. Personality—existence—self. What do they mean? What am I? What was there before the world was, and what will there be hereafter? What is life—death—beyond the grave there must be something; my soul tells me there is! What is it that is always speaking, living, thinking, within me. I hear a voice, when there is no human voice near me, conscious of a Being all around, above, beneath me. Being! Being! is always seeing me through and through, and I am living and speaking to It. Oh God! what does life mean? What this mystery of Being? Christ tells me to take this heart and kneel down and solve this mystery: say "Father," Thou art (because the eternal love of God created thee and made thee) His own. That yearning in thee is God's spirit within. There is in thee, my brother, a spirit of divinity; thou art a child of God, and thou never wilt rest until thou sayest "Father," and findest thy rest in Him. We all believe it, or we would not come here and deck this house, saying in the presence of the world, "The harvest-tide is God's — the earth, the firmament, the sun that shines, and the rain that fertilizes, are God's, and all the blessings we enjoy—the blessing of being saved through Jesus Christ our Lord—we are Thy children, Thou art ours, Father. We do praise Thy holy name." These flowers and corn are but emblems and signs—let heaven's angels gather in this night the purity of thought and determination of holy lives. Let heaven be decked with flowers and fruits and corn from these thankful hearts of ours! Christ also meant to teach us that God our Father is our only Provider. So in our life, is it not: the father provides for his children? And we would call a man a brute if he did not care for the child of his love. And shall not your Father in heaven give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him? "Our Father!" Oh, how simple the lesson seems to be, but it is divine. The child in the busy streets, with throngs of people around, would fear to cross the street, but he trots along quite happily, because his little hand is holding the big strong hand of the man by his side—his father, who would die rather than betray the loving confidence of his child. Oh come to the foot of the cross of Christ, and let your hand lay hold of the strong hand of God, Who is an Architect that never made a mistake. He loves you more than ever human father loved the youngest child, and if you will but lay hold of His hand He will lead you through every danger, guide you by His counsel, and receive you to His eternal home. Put your life in God's hands If you have any plans for next week, next year, that have not been drawn by the Holy Spirit of God, tear them to atoms and begin again. Be divine, because you are human. Be the child of God and rest in God, and pray Him to guide you. Don't you be tempted to be independent. God has stamped upon every human being the law of love to Him; and when people find themselves in God they have a peace which they otherwise could not have. Life is union with God, You are divine, and you cannot live the merely human life and satisfy your soul with the husks that the swine do eat. No—come to the Father's home: there is bread enough and to spare. Come, even if thou art a prodigal, thoughtless and careless. Come: it is thy Redeemer who bids thee; it is thy Father who is yearning to receive thee to Himself. This is one of Christ's pictures; it is not mine. May not this harvest festival tell of some souls who say in the depth of their spirit, "Father," and go thus to Him. Again, Christ meant to teach us the source and origin of Being—and that God is the protector of life. How beautiful it is to think of that, and I have been trying to bear my own burden, and all the time God has been close by me. Oh, God, forgive me all that is past, and make me truly Thy child. There was hardly any thought more present to Christ than that of "home." "In my Father's house are many mansions, and I go to prepare a place for you and receive you unto Myself." The idea of home, if you think for a moment, is perfectly natural, and goes necessarily with the idea of father—does it not? Therefore, Christ never taught us to say "Father" without wishing us to be with the Father. Is not the one thing the soul craves for home—for a rock on which to build? Tempest-tossed on the ocean of life it yearns for a haven with an anchor of rest. Where God is, there is home; and Jesus Christ, God's Son, remember, Who came from the Father's home, has taught you to kneel down and lift the heart to heaven, breaking sometimes under the thoughts of separation. "Father, which art in heaven"—"Home." Oh, how blessed! That loved one who has gone before is at home—the old parent whom we miss is gathered as a ripened sheaf to the eternal harvest home, and that dear child whom we could not spare and cried for so bitterly is gone a spring flower—they are all in their Father's keeping. Heaven's angels are now reaping, and we know not where the sickle will be cast. I am told that some to whom I am speaking to-night will soon be moving and shifting. Oh, if it be so, does not this harvest festival, with the idea of home, bring comfort to your souls and ours? You are bound to us in the brotherhood of Christ, and in the hopes of the home of heaven where parting shall never be. You cannot go beyond a Father's love and guiding care. You do not know in some cases where you are going or where your lot may be cast; but kneel down before God to-night and say "Father," then you cannot go beyond the everlasting arms. Lay hold of God to-night—in Him is no separation—claim the Fatherhood and you are one with Christ. Pray for us, as we will pray for you. Wherever God places you, go to the Holy Communion and make a friend of your clergyman, and join in the work of the great family of Christ, Who taught us not only to say "Father," but "Our Father," when we pray. Christ also repeats it, and for our sake He pleads. Think of Him leaving His Father's Throne and bearing our humanity on earth. See Him die for His own. Hear Him plead "Father, forgive them," and from the depths of your soul bow down before God and say, "It is enough, through Christ, I dare say, Our Father which art in heaven."

The Archdeacon's beautiful discourse was listened to intently by the large congregation, and will doubtless be long remembered.

CHEAP MEAT.—The inability of the local farmers to dispose of their fat stock has resulted in a boon to the dalesfolks, as these farmers have "butched" and hawked the carcases at prices ranging from 5d to 6½d, causing the butchers to lower their rates to a like amount, instead of from 8d to 10d as hitherto The public are giving every encouragement to the farmers in their new spheres.

CONSETT PARLIAMENTARY DEBATING SOCIETY.

The third sitting of the House for this session was held on Tuesday evening, when the Speaker (Mr P. Teare) took the chair at 7.30.

NEW MEMBERS.

Preliminary business having been gone through, the nomination of new members was proceeded with, when the names of several gentlemen were brought before the House and duly agreed to, amongst which may be mentioned that of Mr L. A. Atherley Jones, Liberal candidate for North-West Durham.

THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES.

A letter was read from Lieut.-Col. Wilbraham, J.P., in which, in reply to the unanimous request of the House that he would accept the position of Chairman of Committees, he expressed his regret that on account of other engagements he was unable to accept the important post, and trusting that the society might continue to prosper.

It was resolved that the matter stand over.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The questions of which notice had been given having been disposed of, the debate on the Address, in reply to the Queen's Speech, was continued by Mr E. G. KIRKHOUSE, Home Secretary, who, in a lengthy speech, shewed that the late Government had, by their bungling in the Soudan, and by their general policy in regard to foreign affairs, reflected discredit on the country, and went on to state that the evidence of Major Kitchener, which was most authentic, went to prove that Khartoum did not fall by treachery, but from the exhaustion of the resources of the garrison.

Mr KING (Dumfries) replied, and in the course of his remarks ridiculed the Goverment of Lord Salisbury in connection with their "Soft sawder and ready cash" arrangement with the Parnellites, and shewed in the most lucid manner that they were quite unfit to manage the affairs of the country.

Mr RICHARDSON (Lincoln), in a few terse remarks, reiterated his well-known views on the subject of "Waste Lands."

Mr WEAVER (Newcastle-under-Lyme) followed in a lengthy speech; after which Mr G. T. HYDEN (Chief-Secretary for Ireland) attempted to make out a strong case against the Government of Mr Gladstone, and expressed his belief that the present Government, if continued in office, would introduce measures promoting the well-being of the country at large.

Mr WM. ELLIOTT (Midlothian) then reviewed the Speech, which he characterised as "no speech at all," and drew attention to the fallacy of the views expressed by the members who had addressed the House from the Government Benches.

Mr KELLY (Roscommon), in his remarks, defended the Conservative party in especial reference to their alleged compact with the Parnellites, after which Mr J. NOBLE moved the adjournment of the debate. He will be the first speaker at the next sitting.

WAITING-MAID: "Good morning, doctor. My lady sends me to beg you to come to her husband as quickly as possible. She does not wish him to die without your assistance."

"ANNIE, is it proper to say this 'ere or that 'ere?" "Why, Kate, of course not." "Well, I don't know whether it is proper or not, but I feel cold in this ear from that air."

LOUIS XIV. was presented with an epitaph by an indifferent poet, on the celebrated Moliere. "I would have been much more entertained," said he, "had Moliere brought me yours."

THE man who complains that he has "married the wrong woman" doesn't deserve your sympathy. It should all be given to the woman. She has married the wrong man—by a large majority.

AN Irishman wrote thus to his wife of a sick brother: "If Jamie isn't dead yet, remoind him of the twenty shillings he owes me on the pigs; if he is, tell him not to give himself any consurrun about it."

CONSETT HEARSE & MOURNING ESTABLISHMENT.

T. C. RAWES & CO.,
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Beg to inform the Public that they have just added to their Establishment a

NEW HEARSE,

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CABS AND WAGGONETTES FOR WEDDINGS & CHRISTENINGS.

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CEMETERY ROAD, BLACKHILL, AND BURNOPFIELD.
INSCRIPTIONS neatly executed in Town or Country. Special Designs and Estimates on application.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

CONSETT.—Old Police Buildings, 14th inst., the wife of Mr R. Ramshaw, of a daughter.
Sherburn Terrace, 15th inst., the wife of Mr W. Weaver, of a daughter.

TANFIELD.—Vicarage, 12th inst., Mrs Archdall, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LANCHESTER.—8th inst., Mr John Carr, of West Stanley, to Miss Elizabeth Reay, of Kyo.—10th inst., Mr Jas. Liley to Miss Elizabeth Langham, both of West Stanley.—13th inst., Mr Robert John Armstrong to Miss Mary A. Robson, both of Consett.

STANHOPE.—Wesleyan Chapel, 10th inst., Mr George Stephenson, butcher, of Stanhope, to Miss M. Harrison, of Crawleyside.
Primitive Methodist Chapel, 10th inst., Mr James Ward to Miss M. J. Gibson, both of Wolsingham.—Same day, Mr C. Dickinson, moulder, to Miss E. J. Harrison, both of Wolsingham.

WOLSINGHAM.—Register Office, 13th inst., Mr G. Richardson to Miss E. J. Little, both of Tow Law.
Baptist Chapel, 13th inst., Mr H. A. Raine to Miss E. M. Dobinson, both of Wolsingham.

DEATHS.

CONSETT.—4, Bertha Street, George Thomas Wilson Dodds, the beloved son of William and Hannah Dodds, aged 17½ years. To be interred at Benfieldside Cemetery, on Sunday, 18th inst., at 2·30 p.m. Friends, please accept this, the only intimation. 217

BLACKHILL.—16th inst., aged 44 years, Barbara, the dearly beloved wife of Wm. Strachan. Deeply lamented by a large circle of friends. Interment at Benfieldside Cemetery, on Sunday, at Three o'clock. Friends, please accept this intimation.

LEADGATE.—On the 14th inst., John Proudfoot, aged 36. To be interred at St. Ives Church, Leadgate, on Sunday, 18th inst. Friends, kindly accept this invitation. 194

CATCHGATE.—15th inst., William Hall Wailes, aged 30 years. Interment on Sunday, at St. Thomas's, Collierley, at Four o'clock. Friends, please accept this intimation. 209

ANNFIELD PLAIN.—8th inst., aged 59, Cuthbert Pearson.

SATLEY.—7th inst., Jane Walton, wife of the late George Walton, aged 82 years.

PELTON.—27, Urpeth Square, 9th inst., aged 21, Elizabeth, wife of Ralph Marshall.

TWIZELL HALL.—11th inst., Robert Turnbull.

BLAYDON.—10th inst., aged 55, Thomas Nicholson, who has been employed under Mr Cowen, M.P., for 40 years as waterman.
No. 12, James Street, 10th inst., aged 45, David Starling.

RYTON.—11th inst., aged 5 years, John Bell, second son of James W. Smith, M.D.

STREATLAM CASTLE.—9th inst., aged 74, John Bowes, of Streatlam Castle and Gibside Park, Esq., formerly M.P. for South Durham and Lieut.-Col. of Durham Militia.

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