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

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

☞ WANTED TO PURCHASE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR CASH.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:—TOWN HALL, CONSETT.

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 1,262. | REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. | FRIDAY EVENING, October 17th, 1884. | PRICE ONE PENNY.

ADAM BRODIE,
SHARE AND INSURANCE BROKER,
TOWN HALL, CONSETT,
LOCAL GAS, WATER, AND OTHER SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
☞ DEALER IN STEAMSHIP SHARES. ☞
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, AND PLATE GLASS INSURANCE AGENCY.

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

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

Money.

THE INDUSTRIAL LOAN COMPANY advances Money from £5 to £500 to respectable House holders, at a moderate rate of interest and easy payments. Applications personally or by letter (strictly private), 20, Clayton Street East, Newcastle.—Manager, I. TURNER. Business hours, 10 till 5.

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

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

Contracts.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE CONSETT LOCAL BOARD invite Separate Tenders for the performance of the following Works:—

1.—Finding and Setting about 250 Lineal Yards of Kerbing and Channelling, on Medomsley Road.

2.—Excavating, Finding Materials, and Making about 920 Superficial Yards of Footpath, on Medomsley Road.

Specifications, &c., may be seen at the Office of the Local Board, on and after Saturday, October 11th.

Tenders for Kerbing and Channelling, marked "Kerbing," and Tenders for Footpath, marked "Footpath," will be received up to Twelve o'clock on Wednesday, the 5th November next.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.—By order of the Board,

THOMAS WM. WELFORD, Jun., Clerk.

Local Board Offices, Parliament Street, Consett,
9th October, 1884. 680t

Wanted.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the Millinery.—Apply to ENGLISH & MILBURN, Consett. 691t

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

WANTED, a strong Woman as GENERAL SERVANT; well domesticated — Apply personally to JAMES STONES, Burnopfield. 676t

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, by the Annfield Plain Co-operative Society, a ROLLEYMAN. None need apply who have not been accustomed to a pair of horses.—Applications to be made at the Committee-room, on Tuesday Night, October 21st, at Seven o'clock. 698t

MRS. ARMSTRONG'S REGISTRY OFFICE, 15, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle.—Ladies requiring Servants can be suited daily with Cooks, Housemaids, Nurses, and good General Servants; and Servants of all classes with good situations, by applying at above address. 615t

COLLIERLEY SCHOOL BOARD.

WANTED, for the above School Board, a Female Ex-P.T. Salary—Thirty Pounds per annum. Duties to commence on November 17th.

Applications, with recent Testimonials, to be sent to me on or before the 10th day of November next.—By order,

W. W. THOMPSON, Clerk to the Board.

Lanchester, October 16th, 1884. 693t

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

EMIGRATION! EMIGRATION! EMIGRATION.

WANTED at once, for America, Canada, Australia, Queensland, New Zealand and South Africa, Mechanics, Artizans, Labourers, Agriculturalists, Miners, Domestic Servants, and others. Assisted Passages to eligible Persons. Free Passages granted to South Australia to a limited number of Domestic Servants. Send Stamped Addressed Envelope for Particulars and Rates to DAVIES & COMPANY, House, Estate, and Emigration Agents, 23, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Handbooks on the different Colonies, price 6d. each, or 6½d. by post. 628t

To Let.

TO LET, a Four-roomed HOUSE, at Iveston.—Apply to JOHN ARMSTRONG, East Castle. 695t

TO LET, a Superior HOUSE of 5 Rooms, with Gas in Rooms and Kitchen.—Apply to T. DUNNE, Grocer, Mount Pleasant, Consett. 694t

TO LET, the "BRADLEY ARMS," Leadgate; the "WHEAT SHEAF," Leadgate.—Apply personally to EDWARD APPLEBY, City Brewery, Durham. 687t

TO BE LET, and entered upon the 11th day of November next, a GROCER'S SHOP AND HOUSE, containing 3 Rooms, Cellar, Coachhouse, Stable, and Garden, where a good business has been carried on for several years. — Apply to Mr. W. BRADSHAW, Shotley Bridge, Co. Durham. 686t

POPLAR HOUSE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, the above very desirable DETACHED RESIDENCE, with Flower Garden and other Conveniences.—For particulars as to Rent, and particulars as to Price, &c., apply to Mr. W. WILSON, Grocer, &c., Shotley Bridge; or to the Owner, E. BURTON, Greenfield House, Waltham Cross, Herts.

TO LET, a good DWELLING-HOUSE and STABLE, centrally situate in Raglan Street, Consett.—Apply to ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett.

TO LET, SITTING-ROOM and BED-ROOM, with use of Bath-room with Hot and Cold Water. —Apply at No. 8, East Parade, Consett. 564t

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

TO LET, a DOUBLE HOUSE, or 2 COTTAGES, at Castleside, with Garden; rent 2s. 4d. and 2s. per week respectively. — Apply at the Vicarage, Castleside. 682t

LANCHESTER, CO. DURHAM.

TO BE LET, with a good current-going Business attached thereto, a small WATER CORN MILL, with Two Pairs of Stones, Oat Crusher, Corn Cleaner, and all other necessary Machinery; also good HOUSE, Garden, Stable, &c., within five minutes' walk of Railway Station. Possession at November Term.—For further particulars apply to JOHN JAMES HUTCHINSON, Urpeth Mills, Birtley Station. 616t

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

For Sale.

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

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a HOUSE of Five Rooms, with every Convenience, and GARDEN.—Apply to JOHN HETHERINGTON, at Messrs. Jackson & Co., Clothiers, Market Place, Durham. 339t

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

FOR SALE, RIDING SADDLES and BRIDLES HORSE CLOTHING, GIG APRONS, CLIPPING MACHINES, and SINGING LAMPS. —THOMAS OWEN, 67, Side Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A GOOD PLAN.

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

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

Business Announcements.

STONE and COAL BORING MACHINES from the best makers, from £1 to £7 10s. Also, COPPER GEAR. A Stock always on hand.—Sold by GEO. HUNTER, Medomsley Colliery, Lintz Green. Repairs attended to. 826s

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

EMIGRANTS! EMIGRANTS!!

EMIGRANTS Booked to and from all parts of AMERICA and CANADA, also to AUSTRALIA, at the most reasonable rates, compatible with accommodation. Recent Pamphlets on Canada and its Prospects free on receipt of stamp for postage.
JOSEPH WETHERALL, Emigration Agent, Oxhill, Chester-le-Street, Durham. 326

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

JOHN WALKER & CO.,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS TO THE QUEEN,
GLASGOW,

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

They submit a few of their Specialties, which are well worthy of a trial, viz:—Alberts, rich Tea, Wine, Shaughran, Water, Ginger Nuts, extra Toast, Digestive (rich and royal); also, their famed Scotch Farls (rich) and Scotch Oat Cakes (plain). These can be had from all Grocers, and from their Wholesale Agents,
CURRY & CO, CONSETT. 119

JOHN JOHNSON,
JOINER, AND CONTRACTOR,
MEDOMSLEY ROAD (near the British Schools),
CONSETT,

PREPARES Plans of Houses, together with strict and exhaustive Written Specifications for each Branch of the Building Trade.

Specimens of both may be seen at any time.

Charge moderate, being 2 per cent. on the value of the property to be built.

N.B.—Beams, Rafters, Posts, &c., subject to heavy strains, will have their dimensions determined by Mechanical and Trigonometrical Formulæ, instead of trusting to mere guess work. 278t

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

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

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

Informs the Farmers and Graziers of Consett, Lanchester and vicinity, that Messrs NESS & Co., Darlington, have received the Gold Medal at the International Health Exhibition, London, for their Celebrated Tar Elixir Sheep Dip, &c. Full descriptive Circulars, with recent Testimonials, may be had from T. M., Sole Agent Consett.

T. M. is likewise Agent for BELL & RIDDLE'S Sheep Dip, Foot Rot Bottle, Concentrated Cattle Spice, COOPERS, MCDOUGALL'S, MORRIS, LITTLE, & CO.'S, WILSON and KITCHEN'S Sheep Dips, &c., &c.

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

☞ HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MILNER'S HAIR RESTORER, 1s. PER BOTTLE

Sarsaparilla Blood Purifying Mixture. Dandelion and Podophyllyn Antibilious Pills.

QUININE WINE PREPARED ACCORDING TO THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

Invigorating Hop Bark and Columba Bitters.

QUININE AND IRON TONIC.

MILNER'S EFFERVESCING SALINE, &c. &c.
Dennis's Pig Powders.

Agent for Mr. LAMONT'S Magnetic Appliances.

SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

OILS, PAINTS, COLOURS, AND VARNISHES, IN GREAT VARIETY.

COOPER'S SEED PROTECTOR.

MILNER, CHEMIST, 563t
7, SHAKESPEARE STREET, CONSETT

Business Announcements.

SEND TO THE POST OFFICE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ TO ADVERTISERS.

THE *CONSETT GUARDIAN*

Has now been established upwards of twenty-four years, and has gained a most extensive circulation in Consett, Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Lanchester, Annfield Plain, Medomsley, Ebchester, Castleside, Burnopfield, Lintz Green, Rowland's Gill, Iveston, Dipton, Tow Law, Burnhope, South Moor, Stanley, Tanfield, Tanfield Lea, Tantobie, White-le-head, Hobson, Clough Dene, Swalwell, and the adjacent locality.

The large and increasing circulation of the *Consett Guardian* renders it invaluable as an advertising medium, and current Advertisements are inserted in its columns at moderate charges. Advertisements for lengthened periods are subject to considerable reduction.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON

59, FRONT STREET, CONSETT

Where Advertisements are received up to NINE o'clock on that morning.

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

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

CHEAP STATIONERY DEPOT.

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

ACCOUNT BOOKS, DIARIES,
POCKET BOOKS, BIRTH-DAY CARDS.
And STATIONERY of every Description in Stock,

Books not in Stock to be had on a Short Notice. 613t

QUEENSLAND.

This young and promising Colony offers Special Advantages to all classes, and the QUEENSLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE convey Passengers
☞ BY STEAMER FOR £7.

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

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

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

For further particulars regarding Passages, Land Laws, and Resources of the Colony, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL & Co., 109, Leadenhall Street, London, and 12, Renfield Street, Glasgow; or to the Local Agent, A. BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett. 237t

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. 583t

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DONALD BAIN, DRAPERY WAREHOUSEMAN, begs to notify his many patrons that he has removed to his NEW WAREROOMS, 71, WESTGATE ROAD, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, for the express purpose of devoting his whole time and energy to the COUNTRY AND WHOLESALE TRADE only. Wools, Yarns, Smallwares, and every description of Drapery Goods supplied at List Prices.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.

N.B.—Mr. MATTHEW WILLEY, Iveston Road, Leadgate (late with GEORGE HAWDON, Rate Collector), will be happy to wait upon you, on receipt of Post Card, and submit Patterns and Prices of our well-known Dress and Drapery Goods. All Parcels forwarded at nos. CARRIAGE PAID 879s

Business Announcements.

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

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

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

In order to make room for WINTER GOODS, the whole of the SUMMER STOCK will be offered at TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS.

A SPLENDID TWEED SUIT, AT 14s. 6d.

SEE OUR BEAUTIFUL BLACK WORSTED SUITS, at 25s. 6d.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SCHOOL SUITS AT REMARKABLE LOW PRICES, FROM 2s. 11d.

FELT HATS AND CAPS, IN ALL THE LEADING SHAPES. 403t

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

CURRY'S Invaluable STOMACH & LIVER PILLS.

CURRY'S TOOTHACHE DROPS.

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

TRUSSES OF ALL SIZES.

Dr. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC APPLIANCES.

AGENTS FOR THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OPTICAL ASSOCIATION.

☞ SPECTACLES IN GREAT VARIETY.

OILS, PAINTS, COLOURS, AND VARNISHES.

HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES

ALTERATIVE POWDER FOR HORSES.

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

HUGHES & CO.,
54, FRONT STREET, CONSETT

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

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

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

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

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

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS.
Prudhoe-on-Tyne, June 21st, 1884.
DEAR SIR,—My wife was a great sufferer from shortness of breathing left after a severe attack of Bronchitis. She had also since then been slightly Asthmatic. It gives me great pleasure to tell you that the Magnetic Invigorator purchased from you has been of wonderful use to her, and she has now worn it nearly two years. She feels altogether improved in health, and bids me say that she has found the Invigorator of the greatest value, both as regards the relief it has given her and in keeping her well.

I may also tell you that my wife's father, who suffered from Rheumatism, and spent pounds and pounds without relief, has derived astonishing good from your Appliances. Use this in any way that will be the means of making your Appliances more widely known.—Faithfully yours,
Mr. D. Lamont. JAMES R. GREEN.

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

☞ CALL OR WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET GRATIS AND POST FREE

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

Business Announcements.

HERBS, ROOTS, AND BARKS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

VALUATIONS made for Probate and Legacy Duties.

Agent for the SALE of BUILDING SITES at the following places:—Benfieldside Estate, Broomhill Estate, Ebchester, Low Fiņings Estate, Langley Park, Consett, Leadgate, and Blackhill.

☞ All Business promptly and carefully attended to.

PRESENTS! PRESENTS!!

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND FOR
CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS,
CUTLERY, AND FANCY GOODS,
IS
BUNN AND DICK,
10, WEST GRAINGER STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 458s
☞ WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

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

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

Packed on Plantations, chiefly in Tinfoil-lined Packets, containing ONE POUND, and guaranteed to be absolutely pure. Can be obtained in any quantity, Wholesale and Retail, not less than One Pound.

The pure Hill Teas of India are superior to the blended China and India Teas, and are acknowledged to excel those of China.

KANGRA VALLEY INDIAN TEA GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

6 LB. FREE OF CARRIAGE.

NORTHERN AGENCY,
6, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
To whom apply for Agencies. 50t

AMERICAN LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

LIVERPOOL TO PHILADELPHIA,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND ALTERNATE SATURDAY
First-class, full-powered Iron Steamships

Accommodation for passengers equal to any European Line.

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The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, October 17th, 1884.

A NEW MARVIN MYSTERY.

That was a pretty tale out of school which the *Telegraph* told on the mode by which private and confidential communications of the Cabinet pass into the hands of the press through the exceptional dishonesty of a printing-office employé. Of course, there was no insinuation in its columns that what was first offered in Peterborough Court was then passed on to Bridge Street, and so found its way into the columns of the *Standard*. But all the same we were led to infer that the details of the Redistribution Bill of which the *Standard* made such a specialty might have found its way into the columns of the journal with the largest circulation if its proprietors had been only so minded to pilfer State papers, if they could get them in no higher way. Into the morality of thus tapping dispatches we need not here enter. It was felt as soon as it appeared in the *Standard* that no responsible person had made a *communiqué* to an Opposition daily when a thick-and-thin Ministerial supporter like the *Daily News* was left out in the cold. The supposition was too absurd that the Ministry should pass by their friends to favour or at least disarm the opposition of their foes. For months past, on platforms and at pic-nics, the Opposition has been bawling itself hoarse for a Redistribution Bill. Like Othello calling out for the handkerchief which caused him pain and awoke his jealousy, so Lord Salisbury has stormed and raved at Mr Gladstone to let him see if only an outline of the details of Redistribution. All of a sudden, like a bolt from the blue sky, the details are launched on us. But the Opposition are not happy. They are not so misled—indeed, they were not on the very day of publication—as to suppose that the details were sent at Mr Gladstone's order to conciliate the Opposition. They knew better than that, and now we all know that this Redistribution scheme only represents a few out of many drafts of the Bill which have been before the Cabinet during the Autumn Recess. But the lesson we should learn on the eve of a compromise is not to resort to mystification for its own sake. The virtuous *Telegraph*, that declined the furtive offer of a copy of the Redistribution Bill, is now being laughed at. It is generally thought that the letter of a so-called journeyman printer was a bogus letter, and that the mystery about it was mere mystification. It was the readiest way of letting the details leak out, and so taking the wind out of Lord Salisbury's sails. In any case, the details, now that they are out, are only what we all knew already; so that as to the story of the *Standard* paying £700 for its information, we may as well say pounds as pence when we are drawing a bill on public credulity.

THE WEEK.

Anglophobia finds a fitting expression in the opposition raised by a French diplomatist at Washington to the adoption of the meridian of Greenwich as the Prime Meridian for all calculations of longitude the world over. The opposition of the French representative at the Congress is likely to thwart the good intentions of all the other twenty-one States which are represented. What can we do to meet the difficulty? Can we not denationalise the meridian of Greenwich? Englishmen will feel no particular thrill of pleasure because the Observatory at Greenwich is made a kind of Tom Tiddler's ground for the good of the world. Nor is the meridian of Greenwich one of the great British interests about which we are always in hot water. We feel a profound and cosmopolitan indifference as to the name of the future Prime Meridian. As to the fact, indeed, we have some interest. It so happens that the enterprise of English mariners, the excellence of the public hydrographic department, and the universal popularity of British charts, have made England the real centre of the navigator's world. Mercator's Projections are the best reply to the sentimental patriotism of our neighbours across the Channel. Of all the associations connected with Greenwich that which we remember the least is the all-important fact that Greenwich Observatory is for British and for most other seamen the beginning and end of all things. It is the one point of common interest among men who travel the seas; but we attach no value to it in the light of a mere idea. The use of the meridian we shall always retain, because it is in all the charts, but for all that it is no exclusive property of ours. It belongs to France more than to us. The portion of British territory which is traversed by the meridian of Greenwich is infinitesimally small compared with the extent of the Empire, while France is intersected by it from north to south. It is true the provinces traversed in France, as they lie on the seaboard, have mostly been English provinces for a while, but they are French now, and intrinsically French. We were beaten out of them, which makes them doubly French. It is true the French have not been in the habit of reckoning latitude and longitude by this particular meridian, and they have no observatory upon its line. But let us compromise the question with them. They have one town rather less important than Greenwich, which stands on this midmost meridian. It is called Castillon, and is in the Gironde. Let us denationalise the Prime Meridian, and surrender the honour and glory of retaining what by the plainest geographical rules should be a French possession, and let the longitudinal prime be this meridian of Castillon, a meridian which traverses France, and merely cuts a slice off the eastern counties of England. Then the navigation of the world will be facilitated, science will be advanced, and the *amour propre* of our neighbours will be salved.

The intentions of the Tichborne Claimant respecting the course to be pursued by him on his release from prison, appear to have undergone a change for the better. He desires now that no fuss may be made over him when he is set free, and is particularly anxious lest his friends should get up a demonstration on his behalf on the day of his release. He says, indeed, in the last letter that he will write from prison, "I have taken upon myself to ask the authorities not to allow the time and place of my release to be made known, except to one gentleman whom I have named. We may thank the gentle convict for this considerateness, though we scarcely thought, until the Claimant suggested it, that any considerable body of British citizens would be at the trouble of demonstrating on his account. The Claimant, as he is still popularly called, appears to think that all England is burning to avenge his wrongs, and it is therefore all the kinder of him to declare that he will not countenance anything in the shape of a popular rising for that purpose. "I shall be pleased," he says, in his singular epistle to Mr. Quartermaine East, "to join my supporters in all their movements so long as they are conducted in a quiet, lawful, and orderly manner; but to be a party to any clamorous demonstration, is a thing I do not intend to do." Mr. Castro's style of expressing himself is, in a literary point of view, open to criticism, but his sentiments are unimpeachable. He is still very wroth with the Government, and considers that the repeated failures of his appeals for "justice" during the past ten years and a-half constitute a decisive proof "that the people of the nation, under the present system, have no remedy or redress against the Government when that august body thinks proper to do an injustice." In his next sentence he quietly contradicts himself, for he asserts that there is a remedy, and he finds it "in the words of one of the Scotch poets, who says, 'Be Britons ever to Britons true, among ourselves united; for never but by British hands must British wrongs be righted.'" From this it plainly follows, as the Claimant suggests, that if the people will but be united amongst themselves regarding his wrongs and the necessity of righting them, "the rest is easy." We hope the people will profit by this ingenuous advice; but that, whatever they mean to do for the Claimant, they will do it without riot or revolution. Could not the release of Mr. Castro be postponed until the Franchise Bill is disposed of? We tremble for the success of that measure when we think of the counter-excitement which his liberation will provide for the country.

There is reason to believe that the police are at length in possession of the entire facts relating to the mysterious murder of three persons at Castletownroche in the county Cork some years since. It may be remembered that the remains of the victims—Mrs. Sheehan, a lady of property, and two of her children, Thomas and Mary Sheehan—were found at the bottom of a well; and an old man named Duane, who had previously been in their service, was arrested on suspicion. Not much was brought to light at the inquest, but Duane has just made a full statement which has enabled the police to elucidate the mystery. Now that we are in possession of what appear to be the genuine facts of the case, it is difficult to believe that they should have remained hidden for so long a time. That these three persons were murdered, it is no longer possible to doubt, and, if Duane's statement be true, the murder was one of an unusually barbarous description. The chief actor in it is believed to have been William Sheehan, the elder son, who is at present in New Zealand. The story goes that a family quarrel arose out of the mother's disapproval of a proposal of marriage made by her elder son, which led directly to the triple murder. In October, 1877, William was about to be married, and later in the same month the mother and her two younger children disappeared suddenly and mysteriously one night, and were no more heard of until their bodies were found at the bottom of the well. William's story was that they had gone to America, and this—a vague and general explanation, with no support whatever—was accepted without question by the neighbours, because "William Sheehan had many friends in the locality." Duane's information, however, goes to prove that on the day of the disappearance, William decoyed his brother Thomas to an outhouse in the yard, strangled him there; and then returning to the house, where he was joined by a second man the two of them murdered Mrs. Sheehan and her daughter. Duane's statement is strengthened by the statement of a servant girl who was at work in the house on that day, and was sent out on an errand by William Sheehan just before the murder is supposed to have been committed. It seems almost incredible that an affair like this could take place and cause almost no excitement whatever, and it is more incredible still that such an utterly weak and futile explanation as Sheehan appears to have given of the disappearance of the three persons should have been received with seemingly implicit and unquestioning confidence. Families are not in the habit of leaving Ireland for America at five minutes' notice and without a word of farewell to their friends. However, it is better that a crime should be discovered late than never, and the public will wait with some anxiety for news of the arrest of William Sheehan, and his supposed accomplice, whose name Duane is said to have given to the police.

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

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Dr. Bardsley's Antibilious Pills.—For eradicating all impurities of the blood from the system they have no equal. They have never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.—Sold by all Chemists in Boxes at 1s 1½d and 2s 9d. Box sent post free on receipt of 15 or 35 stamps. Wm. Mather, Wholesale Druggist, Manchester.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s. 1½d. per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Prepared by John I. Brown & Sons, Boston, U.S. European depot removed to 33, Farringdon Road London.

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OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The disclosure of what purports to be the Government scheme of Redistribution is one of the most singular episodes in the Franchise controversy. The incident must be particularly annoying to the Queen's Printers, whose position as confidential printers to the Government is both an honourable and a lucrative one. And yet, as was proved a year or two ago, even the most important Government offices are not secure against similar betrayals of confidence on the part of *employés*. The indiscretion of the *Standard* has, at any rate, served to indicate that the Government are not yet so prepared with the Bill as was asserted some time ago. The fierce controversy, too, which has immediately sprung up about the proposals contained in the draft serves to show how the Franchise Bill may be jeopardized by being coupled with a measure which must affect so many interests. By the way, the tale told by the *Daily Telegraph*, respecting an offer made to its management to supply a copy of the Draft Scheme, reads more like the relation of an attempted hoax on that paper than like the description of a serious overture. The man must be a bedlamite who would make a real offer to sell a purloined document, and give his address "P.P., Messrs Spottiswoode," suggesting a clue by which the head of that firm would spot his "proof-puller" without a second thought.

I should think the Conservative leaders must by this time be aware of the tactical blunder they have committed over the Franchise Bill. The very fact that they have been able to evoke a far from inconsiderable amount of popular support might show them that with a better cause they would have stood a fair chance of driving their opponents from power. Ministerialists one after another have frankly admitted the vulnerability of the Government upon the side of their foreign policy, and Thursday se'nnight's meeting on the South African question shows that there is a large and important section of the Liberal party which condemns the Gladstonian conduct of affairs in South Africa. If the Marquis of Salisbury and his friends had frankly adopted the Franchise Bill, and devoted their energies and rhetoric to denouncing the Egyptian, Colonial, and Irish policy of the Government, they would have stood a much better chance of success, and would have obtained the avowed or secret sympathy of large numbers of the Liberal party. There is no doubt that amongst Cape merchants in the city, Cape bondholders, returned colonists, amongst all who are interested in African missions, church or dissenting, and all who have friends or relatives at the Cape, there is a very strong feeling against the Boers and a deep regret that Lord Derby and his colleagues have been so blind to the inevitable consequences of their treatment of the Transvaal. It is often the fate of pacifically-inclined Governments to be thrust into war; and it is greatly to be feared that a new South-African war will be imperatively necessary.

I don't know whether dynamite has had its day, but it seems that O'Donovan Rossa and his friends are directing their attention to infernal machines of another description. It is reported that Orsini bombs of portentous dimensions are being manufactured, both at home and abroad, with the view of making it warm for the British Parliament by-and-by. Indeed, it appears to be within the hopes of the skirmishers to emulate the attempt attributed to Guy Fawkes on or about the anniversary of Gunpowder Day. The Fenians desire to effect a complete reform of the House of Lords, and at the same time to send the Commons "to the country," and to accomplish a "redistribution" of members as well as of seats.

The completion of our Inner Circle railway is no doubt a matter for legitimate satisfaction to the Metropolitan and the District Company, as well as to the people of London. But, to my mind, there is a much more important circle to be completed. I mean the great outer circle of breathing-space, of which Epping Forest and Hampstead Heath may be regarded as the two principal links already formed. It is impossible to insist too strongly or too often upon safe-guarding and increasing open spaces and recreation-grounds in the districts which are now suburban, but which the progress of another century will probably render quite central by comparison with new outlying districts. In order to avoid overcrowding, in order to avoid the pestilential atmosphere of an unexampled aggregation of human beings, there ought to be a complete belt of country or sanitary cordon of free recreation-ground, interposed between the present limits of the Metropolis and future extensions. New suburbs ought to arrange themselves around like the rings of Saturn, with an interval of air. The Leigh Woods have been spared. Caen or Ken Wood is only distantly threatened, and Highgate Wood may yet be saved by a vigorous agitation.

An amusing School Board story reaches me at a time when the subject of high pressure in Board Schools is absorbing considerable space in the newspapers. Examples of the inappropriateness of the subjects given to children to read or learn might be multiplied indefinitely; but here is one that shows the danger of giving imaginative minds indiscriminate poetry to "get by heart." It appears that a small maiden of twelve, who had attained to the giddy eminence of the Fith Standard, was told to learn that famous passage in the "Merchant of Venice" in which Shylock proclaims his intention to the Duke of insisting on the payment of "the pound of flesh." The idea of this ghastly mode of settling accounts so terrified the little girl that she dreaded to read of it, and was scarcely to be comforted by the assurance that Antoina was saved. If poetry must be made a task, surely its selections should be a matter of the greatest care. Mr Ruskin once treated this subject in one of the "Fors Clavigera" as one deserving attention, and it would be well if he or other child-lover would compile for Board Schools a volume of more suitable verse than we have at present from our great treasury of sweet singers.

The situation deepens. Lord Salisbury has spoken his last word at Kelso, and the Caucus has replied to it at Birmingham. It is a case now of Kelso against Birmingham, or a Salisbury to the rescue against the Birmingham Caucus. All this is magnificent; but it is not war, much less is it politics. The feeling to-day is that there will be a compromise, in spite of the Kelso no-surrender speech, and that Lord Salisbury will give up the Tory leadership which he has so mismanaged.

The moderate men on both sides are beginning to admit that they must step aside, and let this battle between the Peers and the people be fought out to the bitter end. The Conservatives say that the Redistribution scheme with its studied exclusion of the minority clause is intended to cut the ground from under them. On the other hand, Mr Herbert Gladstone in his speech of Saturday last admits that a dissolution with an appeal against the House of Lords is quite on the cards. So that all the prognostications are for stormy weather.

The Birmingham mob are a rough lot. They mobbed Priestley in the Church and Crown riots of 1795, and now they have mobbed the Conservative leaders who boldly made an attempt to get a hearing, if not to appeal to a mass meeting, in the home of Mr Chamberlain and the Caucus. It is clear to an impartial observer that there were faults on both sides. The Tories had hired some 700 "lambs" to keep order for them, and this put the Liberal party on their mettle, and so some scuffling occurred which might have led to worse.

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

The Depression in Trade.—Owing to the depressed state of trade, the North-Eastern Railway Company have reduced their permanent way staff by extending the existing "lengths" of platelayers, and dispensing with a set of three or four men on about every six miles of railway, on each of the different branches. This is particularly the case on the line between Ferryhill and Stockton, and if carried throughout the whole system a considerable number of men will be thrown out of employment.

A Waterloo Veteran Aged 102 Years.—O. G. Quinn, now in the Workhouse, Middlesbrough, was at the Battle of Corunna, and was at the funeral of Sir John Moore; was wounded in the leg at Salamanca, and was with the army all through the Peninsular War, and his last battle was Waterloo. As the Battle of Corunna was in 1809, there cannot be any doubting his age. He says he is 102, and was born at Stepney, London. He is now in the enjoyment of good health and clear intellect, and stirring about; is quite in comfort at the Workhouse, where he is carefully attended.

Correspondence.

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

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—Is it true that there are no lunatics in Egypt? and the latest equipments sent out to that country—have they been returned in care of our emetic Marquis for the use of his Radical party during the coming debate on the Franchise Bill?

If so, Gladstone will pass the Bill,
His hatchet isn't broke,
On it there is a good edge still,
To chop walnut, larch, or oak.

He'll thaw the Whig and Tory frost,
Those he will soon subdue;
No longer Ireland shall be lost
By Whig or Tory crew.

—Yours truly,
J. J. Harrison, K.B.S.B., Pro. Sweep.
Mansion House, Mayor's Chambers,
Shotley Bridge, October 15th, 1884.

THE WASKERLEY OUTRAGE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—The bible says, "Blessed is he that considereth the poor." But according to the case of the late Jonathan Garbutt, it is "Blessed is he that depriveth the poor of his last necessary article (a wooden box)." Well, this may be so. But I differ very much from it. And, sir, we have been styled as barbarians by some writers to the press, and I am quite willing to be branded as the chief of the barbarians; only I must say, had the Rev J. J. Cundill been well, and at home, there would have been no barbarians, for that gentleman certainly would have got some proper person to attend to him, or otherwise caused his removal to some hospital, and the piper would have been to pay. This would be more than, as Burns says, "My gowd guinea." I often visited poor Garbutt under his affliction, and the cutting or tearing away pieces of flesh his poor widow can sorrowfully attest. I could say much more, but it is too sickening to describe, besides it is of no avail now for poor Garbutt. The good Samaritan acts when man is yet alive. Therefore by recording this in your valuable paper you will oblige,

Yours truly, James Gowland.

Waskerley, Oct. 14th.

COLLIERLEY SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—I had no intention of troubling you concerning my coming forward as a candidate for the above Board on this occasion, but your correspondent "Rambler" has made a remark in your last week's issue that I wish to correct, viz.: That I have been "shelved" by the Durham miners. I most emphatically deny that statement, and I think it is only fair to correct such an assertion made by "Rambler." At the commencement of this year, about March if I recollect aright, I was informed by a brother miner that I was not a favourite with the miners, the reason being that on the School Board I moved that proceedings be taken against several parties who had not paid their school pence. Well, I answered to this, that in all cases where parents have been summoned according to the evidence before the above Board, the cases were quite clear; therefore the Board had no alternative but to enforce the Act. This, I consider, is satisfactory, and as to me not being a favourite I hope you will allow me to say on my own behalf that whenever I am elected on any Board, I always ascertain my duty, and then act accordingly. I never make any pretence to break the laws of my country; so that when I was told that in doing what was just and right to all ratepayers was offensive to my supporters, as a member of this Board, the first opportunity I had I positively told the members of the local lodge of which I am a member—viz., the South Derwent Colliery, which forms part of the Durham Miners' Association—that they were to get another candidate in my seat to represent them at the next election of the School Board. So far, I claim the honour of retiring from the Board, and not being "shelved" as stated by "Rambler." However, when it became known that I was going to retire, some of the ratepayers requested me not to give up, but to come forward again as a candidate for the Board, and said they would support me all they could. Hence I am standing as a candidate again, and my supporters are doing their best to secure my re-election. I am coming forward this time on behalf of the perish of Collierley, so that I represent no one section of the ratepayers, but as a representative of the whole of the township; and I think it only fair to give some account of the progress made during the three years of our management as a Board, for the information of every voter in the Collierley Township.

Subjoined is the statement:—The school balance sheet ending September 29th, 1881, shows that in that year the amount of Government Grant earned by the school was £270 10s 3d; the school pence paid by the children was £153 8s 10d; and the school rate 13d in the pound. Now, when the present Board had managed the school one year only—viz., 1882—the amount of Government Grant earned was £340 11s 1d; school fees paid by the children was £227 16s 10d; the rate in the township was 9d in the pound. The second year's management shows the amount of Government Grant earned to be £410 4s 1d, amount of school pence paid by the children, £239 9s 11d, rate in the township, 10d in the pound. Third year—amount of Government Grant earned, £449 5s 2d; school fees, £272 0s 1d; school rate, 13d in the pound. The reason the school rate was increased is because the Board of Management have had several necessary alterations to make which has incurred an additional amount of expense; also the school has been thoroughly cleaned out each year and once painted, otherwise the rate would have been very much lower than what it is. As a member of this Board, I declare the money to have been economically and judiciously spent by the Board. I cannot omit to say that the teaching staff employed by the Board has done their duty under the Board of Management in every way satisfactory, so that with a good staff of teachers and a good Board of Management we trust to have given a fair amount of satisfaction to all reasonable people. I will just add that the Board has had to remit a very large number of poor people's school fees; and, if I am correct, there has been taken from the rates in Collierley township—that is the school rate—an average of 13s 9d per head of the children taught in the school for each of the three years of our management for educational purposes, so that the working class will see how much the ratepayers have had to assist in the education of other children as well as pay for their own children at school. I leave these facts to speak for themselves, and I ask every lady and gentleman voter in the township of Collierley to judge for themselves how far I have done my duty in conjunction with the other members of the Board, and if you think that I am worthy of your confidence, please to let me share the same by voting for me.—Yours truly, Thomas Collinson.

Catchgate, via Lintz Green, Oct. 15th, 1884.

P.S.—During the three years of our management there has been paid to the Loan Commissioners toward the reduction of schools property the sum of £1,195 11s 8d, and I may state there is yet a very large amount of debt on the school property, and probably will remain for a great number of years to come. The members of the Board will have to be diligent in looking after the school fees, in order to meet their accounts each year; and any one desirous of further information can obtain the same from the school balance sheet when published in the *Consett Guardian*.—T.C.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS AND THE PROPOSED ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—I have read with interest the discussion which took place at the last Board meeting held at Lanchester, upon which I make the following remarks:—

In the first place it is neither right nor just, according to scripture, for any minister or priest, no matter what sect or denomination he belongs to, to want or look for pay for visiting the inmates of a Workhouse. Some people might tell me the labourer is worthy of his hire I admit so. But it seems from what appeared in the paper some time ago, that Mr Harris was not hired, but asked permission from the Guardians to visit the Workhouse, which was granted. Now this gentleman is looking for £10 or so for his labour in that institution, to be on an equal footing with Mr Dingle.

Now, sir, I contend that neither one nor the other of these gentlemen has a right, according to their calling to receive anything from the Guardians for preaching the gospel in the Workhouse. If we go back to primitive times, we see things in a different light, and cannot help calling to mind the words of our Lord in Matthew's Gospel, chapter x., verse 8th, last clause: "Freely ye have received, freely give."

In another place, St. Paul says: "I have coveted no man's silver, or gold, or apparel; yea, ye yourselves know that these hands have ministered unto my necessities and to them that were with me". "I have shewed you all things, how that so labouring ye ought to support the weak, and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Now, sir, this was a noble minister of Christ, he left us a pattern that we should follow; and left no room for anyone to say he preached the gospel for gain of money, lest the Cross of Christ should become of none effect.

Looking at things in this way, I don't think Canon Kearney did anything more than he should have done in visiting the Workhouse when the Roman Catholic inmates desired none other. I consider when a priest or minister has a horse and trap to ride in, a few miles is as nothing. There are others connected with the poor of the parish that have neither horse nor trap to ride in, and have to look after the poor, and walk on foot miles and miles in all kinds of weather, and at hail, snow, or rain, they are not able to provide horse or trap. I think it is about time Mr Logan, or someone else, was moving a motion to that effect. I always thought if a person lived in a parish they belonged to that parish. But the Rev J. P. De Pledge thinks differently. He says the inmates are from different parishes, and have not a claim upon Mr Dingle. Permit me to put an illustration. The Consett Iron Company employ a great number of men, that are from different parishes, some from Castleside, Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Leadgate, &c. We also have an infirmary at Consett provided by the Consett Iron Company for the benefit of their workmen. When any of them meet with an accident in their employ, they are taken in, and well attended to in every way till they are well again. As to their spiritual requirements, the vicar of Consett, Rev F. Steggall, would never for one moment hesitate to visit that Infirmary at any time he was called upon, but would only be too glad to hear of anyone enquiring the way to be saved. It would not be question with him what parish they came from so long as they were there. There is too much of this building up of partition walls; they want pulling down. The command was given: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature."

I quite agree with Mr Siddell and Mr Shell that the Vicar of Lanchester should visit the Workhouse free of charge—without money and without price. It is a shame, in the eyes of the public, to look for anything of the kind. Let ministers and priests know that if they do this for love to God they will not loose their reward. Now, in conclusion, I would say neither one nor the other of these gentlemen, Mr Dingle or Mr Harris, should receive pay from the Union. Let the gates of the Union be thrown open, and let ministers of every denomination visit their own flock and minister unto their wants. Then, and not till then, will the people be convinced that their labour is not for money but for the love of God.

(Signed) Legis-Legum.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—It must be an honourable position to be a Guardian when we see men using all sorts of stratagems to gain it. One can scarcely get along for handbills and splendidly got-up circulars, announcing the principles of some great man that wants to do something to alleviate the poor over-burdened ratepayers. I stopped the other day, sir, to read one of the bills in which Mr Fairley wants us to understand that the Returning Officer will be responsible for the expenses of the forthcoming Election; but I hope every ratepayer in recording his vote will not be influenced by this, as it is a complete farce. We all know very well that the expenses will come out of the ratepayers' pockets. And I think his other reason why we should vote for him is a very poor affair, namely:—That if we honour him with election he will always advocate a full report of all the proceedings of the Board. Now I think it will hardly pay to put him in on these grounds; as we have always a pretty good share already in your valuable paper. I cannot understand, sir, how it is that the Messrs Hedley should want to be so strongly represented on the Board, as they have already there two or three gentlemen that will never see them beaten; and, although the Local Government Board has decided that Mr Fairley is duly qualified, there are a great number of people who have a different opinion. I trust, Mr Editor, that every ratepayer will do his duty, and look after his own interest, and plump for the right man.—Yours truly,

A Ratepayer.

POLITICAL RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM.

TORY MEETINGS BROKEN UP.

In connection with the Midland Conservative Union, a Conservative demonstration was announced to be held on Monday at Aston Lower Grounds, near Birmingham, in support of the House of Lords, amongst the names of the speakers being Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Randolph Churchill, Colonel Burnaby, and others. Sir Stafford Northcote arrived in Birmingham about three o'clock, and Lord Randolph Churchill shortly afterwards, both being loudly cheered. But there was also a strong element of opposition in the crowd, which ultimately developed to such an extent that a riot ensued, and a total collapse of the proceedings took place. It was estimated by the Conservative party that about 130,000 persons were at the Aston Grounds, the main portion of whom were admitted by tickets. Many others, however, gained admission at the gates. During the afternoon a counter-Liberal demonstration was held without the walls, which was strongly attended, at which it was maliciously asserted that everyone wearing the "Gladstone badge," although provided with tickets, would be refused admission. This so exasperated the Liberals that a cry was raised, "To the walls," and soon the waggons which had been used by the speakers were run to the walls of the grounds. The broken glass at the top was knocked off, soon the coping-stones followed, and the Liberals poured in by thousands—barrels, planks, and every conceivable object being used to assist the scaling process. The disorderly trespassers then broke open the place where the fireworks were kept, and let them off, yelling and hooting meanwhile. They afterwards went to the Great Hall, where the night meeting was to be held, burst the door open and rushed in. A scene of wild disorder followed, and those who had charge of affairs endeavoured to keep out the opposing element, but without success, the supporters of the Conservative side being utterly overwhelmed. The opposition rushed over the reporters' tables, and carried the platform by storm. Chairs were thrown indiscriminately amongst the audience, and a regular free fight ensued, in which the whole of the property on the stage was broken. Wild cries of "Murder!" were raised. Sticks were used on both sides. The police were perfectly powerless. Some commenced singing "Rule Britannia," followed by "Wait Till the Clouds Roll By." Then there were more fights. Many on both sides received bruises and black eyes. At one time the Conservatives were belabouring their opponents with part of the wreckage, and almost cleared the platform, but they were powerless to restore anything like order, and although it is stated no one was seriously injured, many received bad bruises, and the demonstration terminated in the greatest confusion. In the meantime a similar scene on a smaller scale was being enacted in the Skating Ring, where the platform was torn down, chairs thrown about, and free fights between the supporters of either side indulged in. The other meetings were abandoned. Sir S. Northcote and Lord Randolph Churchill appeared on the platform and said a few words, which were drowned by the groans of their opponents; but they were afterwards conducted to a place where they briefly addressed their supporters. It is asserted that several prominent Liberals were present at the meeting amongst the mob who created the disturbances, and that it is probable proceedings will be taken against two members of the Town Council and other well-known Liberals for inciting the people to roit and damage property. The damage to property is estimated at £400 or £500.

The scene of the gathering at Aston presented on Tuesday an appearance of almost total wreckage, and shows the violence with which the party war was waged. It is almost marvellous that so little personal injury occurred. Two men who were on Monday night taken to the hospital have been sent home progressing favourably. Great blame is laid on the Tories for exasperating the Liberals by refusing them admission when provided with tickets, and so incited them to obtain it in some other manner, and by attempting to palm off the opinion of a packed ticket meeting as that of the people of Birmingham.

Primitive Methodism.—The Division of the Sunderland District.—The last district meeting of the Sunderland District of Primitive Methodism instructed the District Committee to prepare a scheme for the division of the district. The committee met on Friday for this purpose at Newcastle. A scheme of division was adopted by which it is proposed to divide the present district into three, the Sunderland and Newcastle District being composed of the following circuits:—Sunderland First, Sunderland Second, North Shields, South Shields, Newcastle First, Newcastle Second, Hexham, Berwick, Durham, Shotley Bridge, Allendale, Gateshead, Hetton, Thornley, Blyth, Stanley, Lowick, Chester-le-Street, North Sunderland, Seaton Delaval, Tynemouth, and White-le Head. Twenty-two circuits, 12,633 members. The other two divisions are to be called the Darlington and Stockton District, and the Carlisle District. The December quarterly meetings will be asked to consider this scheme, and they will be at liberty to accept, modify, or reject it, and indeed, to reject all schemes of division if they think well.

THE NORTH OF ENGLAND IRON TRADE.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF IRONMASTERS.

On Monday, it was reported that the Cleveland combination had been broken up, and as a result the market had given way. In the afternoon, a special meeting of the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association was held in their offices, Middlesbrough, and was largely attended. The condition of the iron trade was fully discussed, but the proceedings were kept strictly private. At the conclusion of the meeting, the merchants were anxious to ascertain what had transpired, and in the course of an hour all kinds of reports were in circulation. In some quarters it was stated that the advisability of blowing out a further number of blast furnaces, in order to reduce the make within remunerative limits during the ensuing winter, had been fully talked over, and that a committee had been formed to obtain information on the subject and report to the association. It was also stated that the appointment of an official salesman for the district had been suggested. In other quarters there was a settled opinion that the combination for systematic restriction had ended, and that each pig-iron maker would have to act on his own individual responsibility in conducting his business, and would either continue his furnaces in blast or blow them out, according to the natural law of supply and demand. It is beyond doubt that some firms cannot afford to put pig iron into stock any longer, while others are in a position to keep their plant, in which enormous sums are invested, fully occupied, and dispose of their stocks when prices improve. The combination attempt to bolster up prices has, it is believed, failed; and if each individual maker is to be left to carry on his business operations in his own way, there will be a change which will benefit the consumer. Prices are rather weaker, No. 3 Cleveland pig being quoted 36s 3d to 36s 6d per ton f.o.b. Tees.

Middlesbrough, Tuesday.—The iron market was well attended to-day, and after the rumours that have been afloat during the last day or two, this was to be expected, for people were naturally desirous of learning the latest, though they were not prepared to do business. The restriction arrangement cannot be interfered with at present (except that more furnaces may be blown out) until the end of February, the agreement being made for a year; but makers have now no "hard and fast" line with respect to prices; it was a mistake to have any at first, and did not work well for the firms whose brands were not well known abroad. It is well, therefore, that this is abandoned, and makers left at liberty to accept whatever prices they can get. Some firms can still get 37s per ton without difficulty for No. 3 product iron, because their books are well filled with orders, and some consumers will have no other iron; but other producer are ready to accept 36s 6d, and this is also the merchants' figure—about 3d less than last week; while for winter delivery 36s 3d, and even 36s, have been taken. Merchants have but small stocks, and it is expected that buying will be brisk during the next few weeks, for the navigation season is drawing near its close, and delays can no longer be safely permitted. The value of grey forge continues 6d per ton better than it was last month, and than the rate at which a good number of the orders now on hand are taken. The regular price is 34s, and it is expected that this will be kept up, as the quantity of forge iron on sale is not so large as it was. Warrants are 36s 3d, but are unsaleable. In finished iron the business is quiet, and very few inquiries are made. The demand for steel is poor, but prices are not altered. House coal is in improving request, but as yet the prices have not been raised, though in most other centres of the coal trade the summer prices have been abolished, and 6d to 1s more has been added to the quotations. Coke is in moderate demand at 10s 3d to 11s per ton delivered here.

FUNERAL OF THE RECTOR OF WINLATION.

The funeral of the Rev Henry Wardell, rector of Winlaton, took place on Friday at that village. At eight o'clock Holy Communion was celebrated in the presence of members of his family by two of his sons, the Rev H. J. Wardell and the Rev W. H. Wardell. Shortly after noon the body, which was encased in an oak coffin with lead lining, was interred in the vault on the south side of the church, where already for sixteen years the remains of the deceased rector's wife had reposed. The service was conducted by the Hon. and Rev J. Grey, Houghton-le-Spring, and the Rev H. B. Carr, Whickham; assisted by the Rev J. P. Hall, the curate of Winlaton. Among those present were the Rev W. Wardell, the Rev H. J. Wardell, the Rev H. Wardell, the Rev W. H. Wardell, Mr Charles C. Wardell, Mr and Mrs Fenwick M. Wardell, Mr and Mrs S. C. Wardell, the Misses Ramsay, Sir Henry Clavering, Bart., Col. Cowen, the Rev E. Greatorex (Rector of Croxdale), the Rev E. H. Adamson (Windy Nook), the Rev J. C. Maughan (Prudhoe), the Rev A. A. Phillpotts (Harton), the Rev J. Wilkinson (Team), the Rev M. Green (Rector of Blaydon), Canon Chester (Rector of Ryton), Mr Edward Boyd, Mr W. Boyd (representing Archdeacon Boyd), Rev H. Linthwaite (Ebchester), the Rev H. B. Southwell (Chaplain to the Bishop of Durham), Mr J. P. Mulcaster, Mr B. Carr, Mr E. J. Watson (Barnard Castle), Mr J. Denison (Newcastle), Mr G. H. S. Hind (Ovingham), Miss Newby (Stockton), Mr J. Nixon, Mr G. Parken, Mr J. Douglass, Dr. Brown, Mr T. Nicholson, Mr F. Bennett, Mr R. Weeks, Mr T. Thompson, Mr J. Ramsay, and a large number of townspeople and others. Word was received from the Bishop of Durham and from Archdeacon Watkins expressing regret at being unavoidably absent. The service was fully choral. A large number of beautiful wreaths were arranged about the vault and the coffin. These were the presents of Sir H. Clavering, Mr J. Ramsay, Mrs Ramsay, Mr Grace (Scotswood), the Misses Ramsay, Mrs Newby (Stockton), the choir, Col. Cowen, Mrs B. Carr, also from grand-children of the deceased gentleman at Beeksburn, Canterbury, and Mrs Wilson, Miss Nicholson, Mrs F. N. Wardell, Mrs S. Wardell, Miss Edith Hall (York), Mrs Mitchell (Bolton Hall, Yorkshire), Mr and Mr Mammett (Ilkley), and the servants. The coffin bore the inscription: "Henry Wardell, priest, rector of this parish, at rest 3rd October, 1884, aged 84 years. Jesu merci." When the impressive ceremony was finished, those present took a last reverent look at the case which contained the earthly remains of their late rector and then departed. The living of Winlaton is in the gift of the Bishop of Chester.

At Winlaton Church on Sunday, the preacher in the morning was the Rev Canon Chester, who, in the course of his sermon, thus referred to the late Rev H. Wardell, vicar of the parish:—To you, his much-loved flock at Winlaton, it were needless to try and portray his character, his cheerful manners, his pleasant greeting, his hearty welcome. All is more vividly painted in the memory of your hearts than words of mine can effect. You will with one voice acknowledge in words of St. Paul that he never shunned to declare unto you all the counsel of God, that he showed you and taught you publicly and privately, testifying repentance towards God and faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ. He was privileged in his generation to do a work for God and man in this parish which will live for ages, and the secret of all his labour was the simple faith in his Master's commission giving to him at his ordination, "Preach the Gospel to every creature, and be thou a faithful dispenser of the Word of God and of His holy sacraments." Whatever he did he did not to the praise of men, but to the glory of God and for the salvation of souls; and over his grave might be written without presumption the epitaph, "Here lies the body of Henry Wardell, a man who, by Divine grace, humbly strove in his day to glorify his Redeemer upon earth and to finish the work which He gave him to do." In his death he has literally fulfilled the description of a seasonable death in the text, "Thou shall come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of cork cometh in his season." Spared beyond the space alloted to most of us, he has gone to sleep, beloved, honoured, and revered; he has left behind him a name which will long be remembered in the diocese of Durham as that of a true Christian, and a faithful and devoted priest of the English Church.—The sermon in the evening was preached by the Rev H. J. Wardell, Vicar of Bekesbourne, Canterbury, from the text Zach. xiv., 7, "At evening time [illegible] be light."

CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY, Oct. 13th.—Before JONATHAN PRIESTMAN, Esq.

DRUNKENNESS.

Robert Brown was summoned at the instance of P.C. Bain for being drunk and disorderly at White-le-Head, on the 4th of this month.—About 11 30 p.m., the officer saw the defendant, who was exceedingly intoxicated, fighting with another person. Both the combatants were creating a great noise, and were bleeding.—A fine of 5s, and 5s 6d costs, was imposed.

John Coulson, the companion of the last defendant, was similarly fined for being guilty of the same offence.

George Slack failed to respond to a summons charging him with having been drunk and guilty of disorderly conduct at Castleside.—P.C. Laverick deposed that about a quarter past ten o'clock on the evening of the 5th inst., his attention was directed to the defendant causing a disturbance in the village. He ordered the man out of the place, when the latter commenced to shout and carry on like a madman. Defendant was intoxicated, and very disorderly.—The Bench inflicted a penalty of 10s and expenses, with the alternative of seven days' hard labour; but as lack put in an appearance at the conclusion of the Court, the fine was reduced to 5s and costs, which he immediately paid.

A lodger named *Patrick Duffy*, pleaded guilty to being drunk and incapable in the streets of Consett last Saturday evening.—About 10·30 p.m. Sergt. Norman came upon the defendant in Harvey Street, in a very drunken state, and he locked the latter up.—Fined 5s and costs; in default, seven days' imprisonment.

A DISORDERLY FEMALE.

Catherine Brown, the wife of a shoemaker, living at at Tantobie, did not appear to answer a charge of being drunk and disorderly.—P.C. Bain spoke to having been called in to eject the defendant from a private house where she was very inebriated, and misconducting herself. The woman having become most excited and disorderly, he ordered her away, but as she refused to depart he was obliged to eject her. He accompanied Mrs Brown down to her own home, and took her inside, but soon afterwards she came out again, and behaved herself in an unseemly and disgraceful manner. The constable added that the defendant was fined at the previous Court for not sending her child regularly to school.—The Magistrate let her off on payment of a fine 2s 6d, and 5s 6d costs.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

Albert Robinson (16), and *Thomas Swinburne* (18) both of Hobson Colliery—the former represented by his father and the latter by his sister—were charged with damaging certain property, belonging to Mr Richard Laycock, farmer, to the extent of 1d each.—P.C. Rogerson testified that at a quarter to eleven o'clock on the 1st October, he was on duty near to Lintz Hall Farm, when he observed the defendants trespassing in a wood They were gathering blackberries, and breaking down the fences. The proprietor had suffered a great amount of damage in this way.—Defendants were mulcted in 5s 1d each, which includes damage and costs

Thomas or David Wilson (16), was summoned for a like offence committed on the Lintz Hall Farm, on the same date.—Defendant's mother said the youth was merely picking blackberries. She possessed four sons, and defendant was the only one at work.—A similar fine was inflicted.

James Jackson (14), was accused by P.C. Rogerson of trespassing in the Dene Wood, near Lintz Hall Farm, on the 26th September, for the purpose of gathering brambles. The officer stated that he experienced a great deal of trouble in procuring the defendant's right name, as he first told witness that he was called Robinson, and resided at the Hobson. When he took the youth to Mr Swinburne, farmer, he however ascertained his real name.—The same defendant, along with his brother *John Jackson*, was found guilty of trespassing in a wood at the high side of the Lintz Hall Farm, shortly before eleven o'clock on the 1st inst.; and subsequently P.C. Rogerson also found the mother there, but did not think it worth while to summons her.—Mrs Jackson alleged there was no harm in gathering blackberries, as other people went across Mr Laycock's estate.—The policeman explained that certain parties, who had permission from Mr Laycock to enter his farm, went in by the gateways; but persons like the defendants, who had not obtained such leave, jumped over the fences.—Mr Priestman dismissed the first charge after cautioning the mother. For the second offence, the defendants were order to defray a fine of 5s 1d, including the amount of damage and costs; otherwise the youths stand committed to prison for a week.

THE VICAR OF SATLEY ON THE FRANCHISE QUESTION.

A demonstration, in support of Mr Gladstone's Government and the Franchise Bill, was held on Saturday afternoon in the Market Place, Bishop Auckland. The hour for commencing the meeting was half-past two, and from two o'clock the miners began arriving, with their bands marching before the procession and carrying their unionist banners. Representatives and, in many cases, processions of pitmen attended from the following collieries:—Binchester, Westerton, Leasingthorne, Gurney Pit, Auckland Park, Shildon and Shildon Lodge, Middridge, Evenwood, Tees Hetton, St. Helens, Tindale, West Auckland, Hunwick, Newfield, Byers Green (2), Sunnybrow, Sunniside, Stanley (Peases), Brancepeth, Whitworth, Newton Cap, Tudhoe, Tudhoe Grange, Roddymoor, Bitchburn, Howden-le-Wear, East Howden, Etherley (2), Black Prince, Thornley, and Adelaide. It was computed that there would be from 4,000 to 4,500 present. The meeting was addressed from two large platforms, the chair at No. 1 being taken by Colonel Scurfield, J.P., president of the South Durham Liberal Association; and Mr John Proud presided at No. 2. All the speeches were patiently listened to and warmly applauded to the end of the meeting, notwithstanding the fact that rain was falling heavily from half-past three o'clock.

At No. 1 platform Colonel Scurfield, chairman of the South Durham Liberal Association, presided, and was supported by Sir Joseph W. Pease, Bart., M.P., Mr W. Fowler, M.P., Rev J. P. De Pledge (Satley), Councillor R. Cameron, J.P. (Sunderland), Mr T. Douglas (Crook), Mr R. Hedley (Bishop Auckland), Mr C. Neasham (Shildon), Nr J. Wilson (Durham Franchise Association), Mr C. Allan (Bishop Auckland), Mr M. F. De Pledge, Mr J. Bigland, Mr J. T. Proud (Bishop Auckland), &c.

Mr John Proud presided at No. 2, and he was supported by Mr A. Pease, M.P., General Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, Bart., Mr T. Fry, M.P., Mr David Dale, J.P., Mr Wm. Crawford (working men's candidate for North Durham), Mr Jon. Townsend, Mr Jos. Lingford, Mr H. Brown (Shildon), Mr John Orr, Rev W. H. Brooks, Mr W. Allan, Mr S. S. Lingford, Mr S. Corps, Mr R. Dakers, Mr R. Airey, Mr R. Proud, Mr J. Lindsay, Mr W. H. Iley, Mr W. Fulton, and Mr J. Copeland. Resolutions in support of the action of the Government and strongly denouncing the House of Lords in rejecting the Reform Bill were unanimously adopted.

The Rev J. P. De Pledge, on rising to second the resolution, was received with loud cheers. He said it would have been strange if, in the county of Durham, they had had no Peers to stand forward on behalf of the people. The Duke of Cleveland was the first name he noticed on the list, but he was so well-known to them that it required no words from him on his behalf. He noticed also a name which he would have been very, very much surprised if it had not been there—the descendant of John George Lambton—(cheers)—first Earl of Durham, through whose indomitable energy the first Reform Bill was passed. (Cheers.) He was glad to hear the present Earl last week enunciate Liberal principles of a true Lambton ring, when he said if the House of Lords did require reforming he would be amongst those who would cast in their lot for the people. (Loud cheers.) The Bishop of Durham had also recorded his vote in favour of the people. During the five years the Bishop had lived amongst them he had studied the people. He had gone into almost every nook and corner of the county, and down the coal mine, to judge for himself what were the trials and the hardships of the working classes. (Cheers.) It was very remarkable, and very much to the credit of the working people of this country, that this great agitation, which had moved their hearts to the very core, had been conducted with such order. Throughout there had never been one word of abuse such as they had read from Lord Salisbury against Mr Gladstone. They had never returned the evil which they had done, but words of kindness. They did not wish to be hard on the House of Lords, but they wished them to do justice. They must not be content with mere words, but let it be with a firm and determined action they carried their point.

"We don't wish to fight, but if we must we can,
We have the men, we have the voice, we have the
Grand Old Man."

(Loud cheering.)

"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.

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY BOARD.

A general meeting of the waywardens was held at Lanchester Workhouse, on Thursday afternoon in last week—Mr Wm. Logan (the vice-chairman) presiding The members who attended were:—The Rev C. Gillow, Messrs W. H. Hedley, George Hobson, Geo Ridley, T. Longstaff, W. Brown, M Coupland, W. Cumming, J. Drummond, W. Fawcett, J. Towns, T. Copeland, the Clerk (Mr C. Maynard) and the Surveyor (Mr W. Dixon).

SHEEPWALKS' LANE.

The Board, after some discussion, agreed to accept the offer of £120 made by the Whickham Local Board, for transferring the Busty Bank, Burnopfield, to the Highway Board, who shall widen and repair the same in accordance with the order of the Court of Quarter Sessions, at Durham; the arrangements being left in the hands of the Clerk.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The Surveyor (Mr Dixon) submitted the subjoined report:—

Mr Chairman and Gentlemen,—The roads in your district are in good order. The various contracts entered into with the Board are being executed in a satisfactory manner. The County Surveyor has intimated to me that the balance due from the County Authority will shortly be paid.

I have not had any further communication from Messrs Ferens and Love respecting their claim for carriage of stone over their private railway. The necessary steps have been taken for the diversion of the road at Rawpath side. I have advertised for tenders for building the bridge, &c., over the Pan Burn at Low Mill.

The improvements at Kyo West Houses is now done, and the sum promised by the owners of the Willie Pit towards repairing the road is due.

The following orders are required:—8 grates and frames of various sizes; 80 tons of limestone for the county bridges; 30 tons of whinstone for the county bridges; 16 wagons of ashes for footpath at Westwood; also 40 yards of sanitary pipes; and 6 tons of screenings for footpath at Satley.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Wm. Dixon.

Surveyor's Office,
The Lodge, Lanchester, Oct. 9th, 1884.

The Clerk was instructed to write to Messrs. Dickinson, owners of Willie Pit, for payment of the amount due.

THE BRIDGE AT LOW MILL.

Several tenders were to hand for the building of the bridge over the Pan Burn; but the lowest contract submitted—that of Messrs Johnson and Walton, of Lanchester—was considerably in excess of the surveyor's estimate of the cost of the bridge.

The Surveyor assured the Board that the work could be performed for £150; but explained that many of the contractors strongly complained of the unseasonable period of the year for carrying out the erection of the bridge, the limited time allowed for the contract (three months only), and the approaching short days, all of which would in a great measure account for the discrepencies in the tenders and his estimate of the expenditure.

Several waywardens suggested that the period be extended for three months; but as Mr Geo. G. Taylor Smith, J.P., the prime mover in the matter, agreed to the work being postponed until the spring of the year, it was accordingly resolved, on the motion of Mr Cumming, seconded by Mr Fawcett, that owing to the unfavourable time of the year for performing the work, none of the tenders be accepted, and that the erection of the bridge be deferred until the spring of next year.

A proposal by Mr Towns that the contractors be allowed an extension of time, did not find a seconder.

ACCOUNTS.

The Treasurer reported that there was a balance of over £500 in hand to the credit of the Board. The Surveyor's monthly pay-bill, amounting to £320 1s 8d, was ordered to be paid.

PITFALL AT MOUNTSETT.

Mr Brown called attention to a dangerous pitfall across the road at the foot of Mountsett Bank, and The Surveyor promised to attend to the matter. He said this was a break across the road, which had to be filled up from time to time.

ANOTHER DANGEROUS ROAD.

Mr Fawcett stated that there was a dangerous portion of the road leading from east to west Butsfield. The highway was too narrow and the angle of the curve so sharp at that point, that an accident happened there the other day, several people being precipitated out of a conveyance and severely injured thereby. He suggested that Mr Dixon should have an interview with the Ushaw College authorities respecting the matter.

The Surveyor promised to see what could be done to remedy the place spoken of; and the Board shortly afterwards arose.

WEARDALE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The fortnightly meeting was held on Friday, in the Board-room, Stanhope, and was attended by Messrs C. Bainbridge (chairman), G. R. Wooler, W. Snowball, M. Reed, J. V. Walton, E. Crawhall, T. Curry, H. Maddison, W. Rippon, and J. Spark.

THE NEW VAGRANT WARD.

The Local Government Board write acknowledging having received the plans of the proposed new vagrant ward, which they will examine as soon as possible.

NUMBER OF INMATES.

The Workhouse Master's report showed the number of casuals admitted during the fortnight to be sixty-three against forty-one in the same period of 1883. In the first week of the fortnight the number of inmates was 82, in the second week 81, the corresponding week of last year showing a number of 69.

REVISING THE PERMANENT RELIEF LIST.

A suggestion was made to the Clerk by the Government Inspector for revising the permanent relief list, so that by taking a few cases at each meeting the whole might be gone over once in every six months.

The old system of the Board, that of making the relief order "until further notice," any alteration in the case to be reported by the officer, was, however, considered satisfactory.

This was all the business.

RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

The fortnightly meeting of the above Authority was afterwards held—Mr C. Bainbridge presiding.

FROSTERLEY WATER SUPPLY.

The question of the Frosterley water supply was again discussed, the same doubts as to the liability of those diverting the supply of water being expressed, and Mr Egglestone remarking that the original course of the water was not through the village at all.

Finally, the matter was adjourned.

ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Assessment Committee of the Weardale, Mr Lee appeared on behalf of the North-Eastern Railway Company to appeal against the new and increased assessment of their property in the Union. Mr Hedley, of the firm of Messrs Hedley and Sons, of Sunderland, who made the valuation, was present.

Mr Lee said they objected to almost all the valuation. The committee had chosen a most unfortunate time to increase the assessment of the railway company. There was no increase of traffic to justify the action of the committee—in fact there had been a falling off in both bulk and value. If Mr Hedley had gone into the facts of the present time, he would be pleased to go into the matter with a view of settlement.

Mr Hedley said the proper course was to take into acccount the traffic of the preceding year.

Mr Lee admitted that the valuation would be good if it could be proved that the trade of this year was as good as that of 1883. He would suggest that they have counsel's opinion taken as to whether they should be governed by the facts of last year or of the present time. Last year was an inflated year, and greatly above the present in traffic returns.

In reply to Mr Bainbridge, the Assistant-Over-said that the limestone traffic last year was greater than in any preceding year.

Mr Lee declined to be bound by the past in any way. The present year is the time on which to base the valuation. If the committee would take this year's figures into consideration, he (Mr Lee) would go into the matter.

This the committee refused to do; therefore Mr Lee took his leave.

Mr Hedley will furnish the committee with a report of the law on the point raised by Mr Lee.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT WASKERLEY.

FOUND DEAD ON THE RAILWAY.

About three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the dead body of a man named Patrick Chandley, of Washington, and formerly a drainer in the employment of Mr W. B. Van Haansbergen, of The Woodlands, Consett, was found on the Stockton and Darlington section of the North-Eastern Railway, near Waskerley, about a quarter of a mile on this side of Burnhill Junction. The body was discovered lying in the gutter by the side of the rails, and the ground being bespattered with blood, besides the existence of indications of a severe struggle having taken place, leads to the supposition that the deceased has been the victim of foul play. In addition, a great quantity of flesh has been scrubbed off the man's hands and knees, as if he had crawled a considerable distance along the line, but it is said there are no further marks of violence visible upon the body. The most reasonable conjectures of the police are that Chanley must have been proceeding home on Saturday night, while under the influence of liquor, and was knocked down by a passing train, and being conveyed a distance along the railway, was finally hurled into the gutter; or he had been travelling through the snow, and having lain down from sheer exhaustion, had succumbed to the intense cold prevailing on Saturday evening. P.C. Laverick had the body taken to the house of Mrs Davison, The Smelters' Arms, Castleside, where an inquest was held on Wednesday afternoon, before Mr Coroner Graham. Mr T. J. Muse having been selected foreman of the jury, the following evidence was adduced:—

James Chandley, drainer, lodging with his brother-in-law, James Ward, at Washington, identified the body as that of his father, Patrick Chandley, who was also a drainer, lately employed in the vicinity of Knitsley. His mother was dead, and his father had broken the house up. He would be about 57 years of age.

Mrs Elizabeth Gardner, the wife of George Gardner, mason, living at Knitsley, stated that the deceased had been staying at their house during the past week. He was working four days as a mason's labourer at Iveston. He stayed a week prior to last Saturday evening. He had been teetotal for a long period, but she understood that he "broke out" recently. About eight p.m. on Saturday, she was in Mr Rawes', Turf Hotel, Consett, when the deceased came in, but he was not the worse for liquor. He partook of a half-glass of rum, and her husband "stood treat." She did not see Chandley purchase any liquor, and did not notice anyone give him a bottle of rum. They all left the house about seven p.m., Chandley afterwards set them down to the foot of the street, opposite the Primitive Chapel. At first, the deceased expressed his intention of accompanying them home, but on reaching the chapel, he said that he was going to Rowley, but did not state for what purpose. He bade them "Good night," and they separated. She never again saw the man alone.

John Gleghorn, ironworker, employed at the Consett Mills, and residing at 5, Constance Street, Consett, knew the deceased, and met him in Consett on Saturday night. Between nine and ten o'clock he left Chandley in Mr Rawes', Turf Hotel, Consett. He had previously seen deceased go out with Mr and Mrs Gardner, and he returned alone. Chandley drank two halves of rum at his (witness's) expense. Afterwards the man went out shook hands with him, bade him "Good night," and said he was going home. Witness had seen Chandley the worse for drink; but he was in such a condition that going out into the cold air would possibly affect him.

James Carroll, employed at the Consett Works, and who lives at No. 20, Bottle Bank, Blackhill, deposed: On Sunday last, about twenty minutes to three in the afternoon, I was walking along the railway towards Burnhill Station accompanied by my youngest son, Thomas, aged 17, on my way to Wolsingham, where I was proceeding on a visit to my daughter. About fifty yards on the Consett side of Burnhill Junction, I discovered the dead body of a man lying in the water-cut at the right-hand side of the railway. The man was partially laid upon his back lengthways in the gutter, with his head rather inclined towards the rails. His hat was lying beside his feet; but all the rest of his clothing did not appear to be in the least disarranged, nor torn. The man's arms were partly folded across his breast, the left one pressing upon the stomach and the right a little extended. The body was stiff and quite cold. I gave information of what I had seen at Burnhill Station. There was no snow on the ground, but it was showery.

John Dent, a fitter in the employment of the North-Eastern Railway Company, said: I reside at Burnhill Junction. About 3 p.m. on Sunday, one of the neighbours called my attention to the dead body of a man lying about a quarter-of-a-mile below the station. The deceased was leaning on his right side in the gutter, his head towards the north, and face westward. The clothing was all intact, but the hat was laid at his feet. I assisted to remove the body from the cabin.

P.C. Joseph Laverick deposed: I received information at 4·30, and took charge of the body about 5·30 p.m. It was then lying in the cabin at Burnhill. In the inside pocket of his vest, I found a small piece of paper, part of a brace, and a letter dated 25th August last, which did not contain anything of consequence, and was signed by James Ward, of Washington. In the inside coat pocket I discovered a piece of rolled tobacco and a pipe. The snuff-box was in the right-hand pocket of the vest. A pocket-knife and empty purse were discovered in the left trouser's pocket, and at the bottom of the same I found a shilling and a small piece of shoelace. In the breast-pocket on the left side was the bottle produced, with a small quantity of rum in it, and uncorked. The clothes were not disarranged. There was a slight injury upon the fingers, and a scar on the nose. I traced the marks in the direction where the deceased had crept along the railway for a distance of 50 yards. The trouser's knees where marked with ashes off the railway, and there were corresponding marks on the inside of the 4ft. of the "up" line, close to the right-hand rail. There was also several drops of blood, which had apparently flowed from his nose, in addition to the marks of his hands upon the ground. At the commencement of the marks of creeping, there was a toe mark on the inside of the rails, also an impression of the right foot; and a heel mark on the other side of the 6ft way, as if the deceased had staggered on to the line and hurt himself. There was no other disturbance of the ashes on the railway. I had the body removed from the cabin to the Smelters' Arms Inn.

Dr G. Kirkhouse (assistant to Dr W. Renton, of Consett), who, in conjunction with Dr Richards, made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, attested that there were no signs of external violence. The brain appeared very anæmoic and dilated, the heart was hypertrophied, and the stomach contained a quantity of partially-digested food, as also the intestines. Death was due to amenia of the brain, and failure of the heart's action, otherwise syncope.

The Coroner: Would death be accelerated by exposure to the severe weather?

Witness: Most assuredly.

The Coroner: Especially when the man had partaken of a quantity of liquor?

Witness: Oh yes; that would tend to hasten his decease.

A member of the N.E.R. Police, stationed at Crook, stated, in answer to the Coroner, that the deceased could not possibly have been knocked down by a passing engine, inasmuch as no train travelled over that route after 7 p.m. on Saturday night. There was no traffic whatever on the Sundays.

The Coroner explained that there were no marks to show that Chandley had been knocked down by a train; and remarked that there was an absence of any indication of foul play having been used.

The Jury thereupon returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

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

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

Writing to the *Newcastle Chronicle* on Wednesday, Mr John G. Cooke, of Blackhill, states:—"I saw in your paper that the ironworkers of Blackhill had held a meeting and decided to assist in the effort to relieve the distress on the Tyne and Wear. I have nothing to say about their good intentions, but I should like to know is there not distress nearer home than either at Newcastle or Sunderland? Has the ironwarkers at Blackhill done anything towards assisting those in their own district, or are we so fortunate as to be better off that the generality of places. I think not, dear Sir, but I am sure if they will look around them they will see many families who need their help without sending their money out of Blackhill; and as for Consett aiding in the effort put forward by the people in the district to assist those out of work, I am afraid we have plenty amongst us need help as much as any either in Newcastle or Sunderland or Jarrow, for there are numbers of our men who have scarcely done anything since last March, and I am sure they would willingly receive anything the Blackhill workmen could give them."

The fourth distribution of bread to the needy in Hendon Ward, Sunderland, took place on Tuesday. Eight cwts. of bread and a cask of bread from Messrs Elliott and Morgan, of Consett, making in all 10 cwts., were distributed amongst 100 families. The District Relief Committee, in thanking Messrs Elliott and Morgan for their kind gift, state that not only those in receipt of ordinary relief were thus enabled to be supplied, but also twenty extra families were temporarily relieved.

At a large meeting held at Consett on Saturday night, it was agreed by all hands, in consequence of the distress in the neighbourhood, to pay no more than 3d per quart for new milk; and no one will take any milk in on any advance of 3d per quart.

WOLSINGHAM COUNTY COURT.

SATURDAY, Oct 11th.—Before His Honour E. J. MEYNELL (Judge).

MINERS AND THEIR DEBTS.

Richard Burns, miner, applied for an administration order in respect to debts of £25 which he owed to five creditors, two of whom appeared, but did not oppose the order. Defendant said he was in the employ of the Weardale Iron and Coal Company at Black Prince Colliery, Tow Law, earned 17s weekly, and resided in a colliery house. In reply to His Honour, Burns said he had just nine children, eight being at home. An order to pay 4s in the pound at 2s 6d a month was made.

A similar application on behalf of Joseph Ayre, miner, who owed about £40, was adjourned.

ALLEGED BREACH OF HORSE WARRANTY.

HENDERSON *v.* TEASDALE.—In this case, Robert Henderson, farmer, Allandale, sued Mark Teasdale, miller, Westgate, for £6 7s 4d, breach of warranty in the sale of a mare. On the 20th June, plaintiff bought the horse for £43, informing the defendant at the time that he wanted a good working, quiet horse. Defendant recommended the mare as being such and without fault. When journeying home it was found that the animal was far from quiet, and Henderson wrote to the defendant complaining that the horse was stupid, and that he dare not ride it. Teasdale replied that the mare was without fault, and it was of plaintiff's making if she was as described. On the 4th July, the mare was sold at Hexham for £41, and the claim was for this deficiency and for livery expenses.—George Philipson, plaintiff's son-in-law, admitted that when the transaction took place defendant said that the mare was as he had described "as far as he knew."—His Honour said the warranty was qualified, and found for defendant with the costs of twelve witnesses.

IMPORTANT LOCAL LAW CASE.

CHANCERY DIVISION — Wednesday.—Before Mr Justice CHITTY, sitting as Vacation Judge. IN *Re* DICKINSON.—MARQUESS OF BUTE *v.* WALKER.

This case came before the court last Wednesday week on an application by the Marquess of Bute on the part of the creditors of the late Mr Robert Dickinson, of Shotley House, for the appointment of a receiver, and on its being called upon to-day, Mr Greenwood, who appeared on behalf of the executor, said that the probate had been obtained since the previous hearing. The ground of the application was that sales of the property had been advertised, that the estate was insolvent, and that there was a risk of the executor wasting the assets.

Mr Hemming, Q.C. (with him Mr Godefroi) who appeared for the Marquess of Bute, said that the probate altered the complexion of the case, and he now asked for liberty to amend the writ so as to make it applicable to the then state of affairs.

Mr Greenwood said he should object to the amendment. He considered the motion wrong altogether, and it ought to be dismissed with costs.

Mr Hemming then said he should ask the Court to consider the whole motion, in order to determine who should pay the costs. The allegations on which it was made were that the estate was insolvent and the executor without means.

Mr Greenwood said that the allegations were denied by affidavits. The plaintiff's claim was for £3,000 as landlord, and it would not become due until the 1st of November. The plant in the colliery was worth at least £6,000, and the Marquess of Bute could recover by distraint.

Mr Hemming said that before the testator died he was threatening to take away the plant from the colliery, and that he should be unable to continue to pay the rent unless the amount was reduced. He did not allege that the executor was unable to meet his own liability, but he contended that he was not in such a position as to give confidence in his management of a very large and complicated estate on which there were heavy liabilities.

Mr Greenwood explained that the testator's communications to the plaintiff referred only to the profits of the colliery, and there was plenty of other property.

Mr Hemming said there were enormous liabilities, the amount of which could not be ascertained till a pending suit with respect to trespassing from one colliery into another had been decided. There was an affidavit from which it appeared that Mr Edward Joshua Walker, the executor, was debtor to the estate to the extent of £12,000, and that he was only beneficially interested under the will to the amount of £500.

Mr Walker denied that statement, and asserted that even if owed £12,000 his share in the firm of Walker, Parker, and Co., would be sufficient to cover it, but as a matter of fact that share was settled upon his wife who was a daughter of the testator.

Mr Greenwood said that Mr Walker had plenty of money besides this, and that there was no ground for this application.

Mr Justice Chitty, in delivering judgment, said that the plaintiff had entirely failed to prove that the executor was insolvent; and there was no ground for the allegation that he was wasting the estate. He must, therefore, dismiss the case with costs, but without prejudice to an amendment. Mr Hemming could issue a new writ if he thought proper.

DURHAM DIOCESAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—At the council meeting of the Durham Diocesan branch of the Church Temperance Society at Stockton on Monday, the Lord Bishop of Durham was appointed president; the Archdeacon of Durham, chairman of the Executive Committee; Rev W. F. Cosgrave, hon. secretary; Rev H. E. Fox, hon. treasurer; and Mr E. T. Reed, lay organising secretary. A large public meeting was held in the Exchange Hall in the evening. Archdeacon Watkins presided in the absence of Lord Castlereagh, and addresses were delivered by the chairman, the Dean of York, Mr Russell, and others.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Enfeebled existence.—This medicine embraces every attribute required in a general and domestic remedy. It overturns the foundations of disease laid by defective food and impure air. In obstructions or congestions of the liver, lungs, bowels, or any other organs, these Pills are especially serviceable, and eminently successful. They should be kept in readiness in every family, being a medicine of incomparable utility for young persons, especially those of feeble constitutions. They never cause pain or irritate the most sensative nerves or most tender bowels. Holloway's Pills are the best known purifiers of the blood, the most active promoters of absorption and secretion, whereby all poisonous and obnoxious particles are removed from both solids and fluids.

DURHAM LEASEHOLDERS.

IMPORTANT DEPUTATION TO SIR JOSEPH W. PEASE.

On Monday afternoon, a numerous and influential body of the Durham Dean and Chapter leaseholders had an interview with Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease, Bart., M.P., at Darlington, for the purpose of consulting him as to the best means of obtaining relief at the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Mr John R. Ord, Haughton Hall, acted as chief spokesman to the leaseholders, and said: Many of us, Sir Joseph, have a grateful remembrance of your kindness in being the champion of our cause—the cause of the Durham Dean and Chapter leaseholders—in the House of Commons, which movement resulted in a permission being drawn from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, after much previous resistance on their part, that we, through the medium of the Surtees Society, should have access to the ancient muniments which are deposited in the strong room known as St. Helen's Chapel at Durham. Search was duly made, and documents were found which fully establish our ancient copyhold tenure—although the volumes of the Surtees Society, arising therefrom, have not yet been published. Down to the time of the Reformation we had held our customary estates for a very lengthened period, during which our Lords in seigniority were the Prior and Convent of Durham. When, in the sixteenth century, the Dean and Chapter of Durham became the Lords, we were induced by them to take twenty-one years' leases of our ancient holdings; and these leases, after many renewals, are held by us to this day—the lessors holding out to us the inducement that they were to be renewed every seventh year for a fine of one years' rental value, and that such renewals were to continue in perpetuity. The leases were given and received accordingly, and, until twenty-one years ago have been regularly renewed. There is nothing in the leases themselves in evidence of the renewal arrangement, and this is the point of which the Commissioners take advantage. There is, however, abundant collateral evidence of the transaction, which was, in effect, observed by the Dean and Chapter for 300 years. But the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who took over the property of the Dean and Chapter, with all their tenantry obligations, arbitrarily refuse to fulfil this very important obligation, and have, accordingly, declined to renew the leases. Anp thus it would appear that by an unjust decree of an irresponsible power, the creation of a modern Act of Parliament, it becomes a question whether the long-boasted rights of an English citizen are not a mere delusion, and that rights sacred by aereement, custom, and equity are to be set at naught, crushed by the over-ruling power of the strong man against a very weak adversary—the savage wolf against the poor helpless lamb. The late Sir Wm. Eden once remarked that "If we had been howling Papists in the wilds of Connemara our rights would long ago have been recognised." And so it has been with regard to the tenantry in Ulster and those of Cornwall, notwithstanding our superior claims. To tell us that we have the option of enfranchising is a mere mockery. Our rents would not pay the interest of the money demanded by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for such purpose. We think we ought to have our renewals continued on the terms originally agreed upon, and that the fines which the Commissioners have omitted to collect ought to lapse, in consequence of the loss and inconvenience which we have suffered in consequence of their interference. As to the "intention" of the Legislature, of which our modern Lords pretend to be the custodians and exponents, nothing could be clearer than the expressed intention that the enfranchisement Acts were to be permissive only, and that if we did not avail ourselves of them we should continue to hold our properties as we had done; and that, in conducting negotiations, due regard should be paid to the just claims of the tenants arising from the long-continued practiced of having the leases renewed.

Mr Beadon, of Winderton, as representing Sir William Eden, the lessee of certain lands, said the lease would run out in two months, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners would take nothing less than thirty years' purchase of the present annual value of the land.

Mr Ord remarked that some time ago Mr Longstaffe investigated the case of two farms held by himself and his brother. He was able to trace a complete line, from father to son, from seller to buyer, from about the middle of the fourteenth century, of these farms. They now held those lands on a twenty-one years' lease, and the Commissioners said they had the power to stop renewing it. The property was purchased on the understanding and in the belief that the lease would run on for ever; but the Commissioners said, "No, we will not renew you any more. You must either enfranchise yourselves or sell."

Sir Joseph Pease asked if they had at the end of the seven and fourteen years offered to pay their fine?

Mr Ord said they offered at the end of seven years to pay the fine but the Commissioners refused to assess it. They had paid simply the "out rent."

Sir Joseph Pease: They say, because you have not paid your fine, but merely held the land, you have had your tenant's interest in it?

Mr Ord: That would be one of their arguments.

Sir Joseph Pease: But you say it does not meet the case at all?

Mr Ord: Yes. Every gentleman present is in the same line. We are all running out sooner or later. The system of which they complained began about 1555. Then the Dean and Chapter Agents made a grand discovery. Instead of allowing the tenants — the copyhold tenants—to continue as they had been, they saw there was more money to be got out of the concern by granting them twenty-one years' leases. By this system it was settled into a permanent tenancy at twenty-one years' lease, renewable every seven years for ever. Disputes arose even in the old times, of which a full account exists in the county records, and there would be more in the volume the Surtees Society was getting out. It was only after action in the House of Commons that the ancient documents were handed over.

Sir J. W. Pease: We only won by seventeen majority.

Mr Ord supposed they would try to induce Sir Joseph Pease to move again for a select inquiry into the matter, or take charge of a bill something like the Cornwall Bill. He further explained that there were four different rents. There was the farm rent, payable by the farmer; they were fined for the renewing at the end of seven years; there was the "out" rent, a charge upon the property of about 4d per acre; and there was a small rent called the "quit" rent, coming to something like 2s annually. Early in the present year he wrote to the Lord Bishop of Durham on the matter, and the letter, elicited from the Secretary to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in reply, concluded as follows:—"The Commissioners, under the circumstances, cannot suppose that in the year 1884 that they can seriously be expected to depart from the line of action which, with the full knowledge of the intentions of the Legislature, they have followed for so long a period."

Mr Beadon remarked that he had addressed a communication to the Commissioners, enclosing certain important statements, and handed the reply to Sir Joseph Pease.

Sir Joseph Pease said when he took up this question at the instigation of Mr Ord and several of his friends, he had no comprehension in his own mind of how very good a case the leaseholders had. It was only when he investigated it to the best of his ability that he came to the conclusion that they had a very strong case, and were being—without wishing to convey any personal imputation upon the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as individuals or gentlemen—very hardly dealt with. These rights were not freehold rights, but the Dean and Chapter represented that when the leases would run out and the holders would pay a rent year by year and they would be renewed, they became much more of the character of tenants who had acquired a hold on the land of a greater value than that of the landlord himself. Case after case was in the records of Parliament where the tenant had a far greater value in the land than its actual value. When they went to Parliament on the matter Lord Ravensworth took it up from a very independent point of view. He was not like him (Sir Joseph Pease), a Nonconformist and Dissenter, and looking at Church matters in that light; but he was staunch Churchman, and took a stronger view than he (Sir Joseph) did, of the injustice that was being done to the tenants by the Dean and Chapter. They got certain others to their assistance, and they moved that the documents held by the Dean and Chapter should be forthcoming, and that the whole history should be investigated. This they were successful in, and he thought at the time the Ecclesiastical Commissioners promised that the leaseholders should have every consideration, that they should have more consideration shown in the future than in the past. The Commissioners also asked him if he would see them on the subject. He was met by Mr Smith, a very able man, who said that at Shields satisfactory arrangements had been come to. So far as Shields was concerned, the member (Mr Steavenson) was agreed that the holders of the property had arranged with the Commissioners in a manner satisfactory to themselves.

Mr Ord: They commenced operations at Shields, but unfortunately they did not get any further. They there gave the tenants leases on favourable terms for 999 years.

Sir Joseph Pease was afraid the Shields case did not bear upon their case. It was mainly land, which was likely to be built upon soon, and house property. But in Durham the land held was almost purely agricultural—quite as much so as the Ulster land.

Mr Ord pointed out what had been done in Cornwall, with the prospect of rising values, but they in Durham had had to reduce rates all round.

Sir Joseph Pease, alluding to the old documents, said from them it appeared that just as much as landlords having their property under fee simple were entitled to hold that property, so were the leaseholders entitled to hold. The payment of the fee, they contended, gave the tenant the right to hold the land in perpetuity on the old terms. These leases were not expiring on the renewal; but until that renewal, on terms which had to be fixed by the Commissioners, they had the right to have them renewed on the old terms, and they appealed to the history of all time to confirm that. The difficulty was in dealing with the Commissioners, and getting them persuaded that they were doing right by the interests of the Church and the interests of the tenant. He suggested that they should have a deputation of three or four to go to Parliament—any one of them who were successful enough to get a day—for a commission of inquiry.

Mr Ord thought the proposal of a deputation was very good if they had two or three friends like Sir Joseph to give weight to their deputation. He read the following letter from Mr W. H. D. Longstaffe, historian and antiquarian:—

"Gateshead, 15th Oct., 1884.

"DEAR ORD,—I partly intended coming over to-day—not that I could be of much use—but business and a cold keep me within doors, as much as possible. I suppose that you will *try* to induce Sir Joseph to move again for a Parliamentary inquiry by Select Committee or Royal Commision, or to take charge of a bill something like the Cornwall one.

"Outside of Parliament, the modes seem to be to proceed in Chancery for renewal, or to let the leases run out and run the gauntlet of ejectment, insisting then upon the ancient halmote system, and treating the leasehold one as a temporary one which commended itself as enabling a tenant to will the term as against the strict customary descent, suspending but not destroying the ancient estate. This system of leases began before the enabling statutes, and the Durham ones were thus quite out of the category of ordinary Church leases.

"The arbitration plan was a failure in Mr Heath's case: but it was a peculiar one in more respects than one or two, and was not a test case at all. Besides, the proceedings were very provoking.—Yours sincerely,

"W. H. D. LONGSTAFFE."

Sir Joseph Pease, referring to the deputation proposal, had no doubt they could get the gentleman who voted with him, and also Lord Ravensworth, to support them. He might add that he did not think that any Corporation like the Commissioners should have land in their power. If all the money they had taken out of Durham had been left to the Church, the parsons would have been better off and the curates better paid. If they looked at a Commission, or anybody dealing with land, as a public body, they would find their expenses were enormous in proportion to their rent-roll. Mr Gladstone had the same view on the matter as he had. All this land was taken at mortmain. It never paid succession duty, and the consequence was that such as he had to pay the taxes to make up the balance. If the matter was brought before him in the spring, he would do all he could for them.

On the motion of Mr Ord, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Sir Joseph Pease.

THE BURIALS QUESTION AT TOW LAW

RATEPAYERS' MEETING.

On Monday evening, a meeting of the ratepayers of Tow Law was held in the Mechanics' Institute, for the purpose of selecting one of two sites proposed for a cemetery for the district. There was a good attendance.

The Clerk of the Local Board (Mr E. Milburn) was called upon to read the notice convening the meeting, and upon the motion of the Rev M. H. Simpson, seconded by Dr Johnstone, Mr Jos. Ridley was voted to the chair.

The Chairman explained the reasons for calling the meetting, and referring to the two sites which were proposed, he inclined to the one situate in Thornley Lane as the most suitable one, and compared the price of the land and the costs of drainage and fencing, which he gave as follows, viz.:—The price of two acres of land in Thornley Lane as offered by Mr W. Ridley. In the first instance, £150 for draining, and fencing £200, or a total of £350. The price of two acres of land adjoining the Dan's Castle burying ground—£200 for draining, and for enclosing £200, or a total of £400, which would be £50 in excess of the Thornley site. He then called upon the meeting to discuss the matter.

Mr W. Ridley then, in an excellent speech, spoke of the cost of the two sites, and said that in his opinion the site at Dan's Castle was by far the cheapest.

Mr Wherly next entered into a good many details and figures, and argued the advisability of purchasing the ground in Thornley Lane; and he was followed by

The Rev H. P. Slade (Presbyterian), who was strongly in favour of the Dan's Castle ground.

Dr Johnstone, in an able manner, expounded his views, which were in favour of Dan's Castle site.

Mr W. Smith entered into a long history of the purchase of the ground whereon the Church of England is built, and stated that the late Mr Burrell had promised him and the late Mr George Robinson two acres of the adjoining ground to the Church for £50 per acre whenever it might be required. He urged that the matter should be enquired into, and see if any such provision had been made.

Mr Robt. Sproates explained the nature of the strata beneath the Thornley site, and said it was complete rubbish, and being full of water was quite unfit for a burying ground.

Eventually, after a lively discussion, Mr. Wherly proposed and Mr Teasdale seconded, "That the Local Board be instructed to arrange with Mr W. Ridley for the purchase of a portion of his field in Thornley Lane for a burial site."

Mr W. Ridley proposed as an amendment, and the Rev H. P. Slade seconded, that the Board be instructed to arrange with Mr Wm. Elliot for the purchase of a portion of their land adjoining the exisisting burial ground at Dan's Castle.

Mr W. Smith proposed and Mr A. Robinson seconded, as a rider to the amendment, "That the Board make enquiries of the trustees of the late Mr Burrell as to the provision made by Mr Burrell when the land was sold to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the Church."

For Mr Smith's rider, 8 voted; for Mr W. Ridley's amendment, 82; and for the original motion, 93, which was declared carried. It was suggested that many persons in the room voted who were not ratepayers, and Dr Johnstone demanded a poll. It was ultimately arranged that the same should take place at the Local Board office on Monday next, between the hours of nine a.m. and five p.m., and on Tuesday next between nine a.m. and eight p.m. The voting to be by ballot. Mr W. Ridley then stated that if he found that any canvassing was carried on he would not sell the land at all. Mr Joseph Ridley, Dr Johnstone, Mr Wherly, and the Clerk to the Local Board were appointed to arrange and carry out the election.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the meeting.

Business Announcements.

ELEVENTH YEAR OF ATTENDING CONSETT.

MR. MARKHAM, SURGEON DENTIST, of Newcastle, Attends at Miss WILLIAMS', No. 4, MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, EVERY MONDAY, from 1·30 p.m. to 3·30 pm.

ESTABLISHED 1830. 962p

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

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

T. C. CAMPBELL,
SURGEON DENTIST,
8, GRAINGER STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

With all the greatest improvements of modern Dental Science. They are made of only the best and purest materials. and are not affected by the fluids of the mouth, but retain their natural appearance and colour for a lifetime, and enable those who wear them to masticate their food with ease and comfort. Every set is adapted to the mouth without the stumps being extracted, is warranted to fit perfectly, and guaranteed for five years. The prices are so reasonable they are within the means of all classes.

COMPLETE UPPER OR LOWER SETS FROM 30s. TO £4 10s.
FROM 3s. to 10s. PER TOOTH.

Teeth painlessly extracted by the aid of Nitrous Oxide (laughing gas), and all operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed. All Charges strictly moderate.

Country patients visiting Mr. CAMPBELL's Establishment in Newcastle, will have all the advantages of a most complete Dental Apparatus, which a travelling dentist cannot possibly offer.

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

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

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

JOHN HALL, WHOLESALE GROCER,
ANNFIELD PLAIN. 298t

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

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE
MILLER AND CORN MERCHANT, FIELD SEEDSMAN, &c.,

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF
PURE LINSEED AND COTTON CAKES, WHOLE OR READY BROKEN.

INDIAN MEAL, PEA MEAL, BARLEY MEAL, BOXINGS, SHARPS, AND BRAN.

OATS, WHOLE AND CRUSHED, and FEEDING STUFFS of every Description.

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

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

HOBSON'S AROMATIC CALF FOOD. REARS CALVES WITHOUT MILK.

This Calf Meal is an excellent substitute for milk, and what is of very great importance to Stock Breeders, it tends greatly to save calves from that inflammatory fever commonly called quarter-ill or Black Leg.

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

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION 427r

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

ROBERT SAVILLE,
HAIRDRESSER,
13, NELSON STREET, CONSETT.

UMBRELLAS COVERED AND REPAIRED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
☞ GRINDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WEDDING RINGS ! WEDDING RINGS !

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

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

THE SCIENTIFIC DRESS CUTTING ASSOCIATION,

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

---

FURNITURE AND HARDWARE SOLD UPON THE CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM.

DISCOUNT 2s. IN THE POUND FOR CASH ONLY

WILLIAM WILKINSON,
CATCHGATE,

BEGS to inform his friends that owing to the great increase of business he has had to take the whole of his premises to meet the demands of his customers, and is now prepared with a well selected Stock of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in all its Branches. Also, HARDWARE, GLASS, CHINA, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY. WEDDING RINGS from the best makers—Wholesale and Retail.

Agent for the New Patent Table Wringing and Mangling Machine, Hickman and Clark's Coffin Furniture, and Patent Horse Nails. 371r

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ROWATT'S PATENT LAMPS.

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

Their Patent SPLIT-WICK ANUCAPNIC and LORNE Lamps are the most Economic Light Producers from Paraffin or Petroleum Oil. They require no Chimney, and keep the Flame full up till the last drop of Oil is consumed. NONE GENUINE but those STAMPED

ROWATT'S PATENT.

RETAIL FROM IRONMONGERS AND LAMP-DEALERS.

Wholesale only—
ROWATT & SONS,
EDINBURGH, LONDON, & DUBLIN.
699t

A. D. MACLEAN & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF SAUSAGE MACHINES, FRUIT DRESSERS, SCALE BEAMS, WEIGHING MACHINES, COFFEE MILLS, COFFEE BOXES, CANISTERS, TREACLE CISTERNS, &c., &c.

Office and Show Rooms—15, Dean Street, } Newcastle-
Manufactory—Pottery Lane, Forth Banks, } on-Tyne.

N.B.—Coffee and other Mills Re-Cut to Grind equal to new.

Sausage Machines and Fillers, Fruit Dressers, Beam Scales, Weighing Machines, &c., Repaired and adjusted on Reasonable Terms. 348

Public Notices.

NOTICE.—The NEW MILK will be 4d. per Quart on and after October 20th, 1884. 679t

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

M. RICHLEY, Secretary
Gas Office, Shotley Bridge. 148t

Public Notices.

LANCHESTER UNION.

I, THE undersigned, hereby Give Notice, that the AUDIT of the Accounts of the Lanchester Union, and of the Rural Sanitary District in the said Union, and of the several Parishes and Contributory Places contained in the said Union and District, for the half-year ended 29th September last, will commence at the Board-room of the Guardians of the Poor of the said Union at Lanchester, on Thursday, the 13th November, at Five o'clock in the Afternoon.

Also, that the Audit of the Accounts of the following SCHOOL BOARDS will commence at the same Board-room, at the under-mentioned times, viz:—

Collierley at 4 p.m. } On Wednesday, 12th November.
Greencroft at 5 p.m. }
Kyo at 9 a.m. }
Muggleswick at 11 a.m. }
Healeyfield and Cold Rowley at 11·30 a.m. } On Thursday, the 13th November.
Medomsley at 2 p.m. }
Benfieldside at 4·30 p.m }

JAMES RADFORD, District Auditor.
7, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
16th October, 1884. 696t

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE PARISH OF LANCHESTER.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—You will be aware that the Local Government Board has, after a lengthy correspondence and official inquiry, decided that Mr. FAIRLEY is legally entitled to be rated for some plantations near Craghead, for which the Colliery Owners under whom he is employed pay the rent and all rates, and that to give the ratepayers an opportunity of saying whether they prefer their interests on the Board of Guardians to be represented by the person they selected in April last or by Mr. FAIRLEY, a Special Election has been ordered to be taken in the first week of November.

I have had the honour to be your representative with Mr. WILKINSON at different times during the last twelve years, and in again soliciting your votes in my favour, I must remind you that, being heavily rated in two parishes of the Lanchester Union, I shall in all questions of expenditure be able to look after your interests, which are identical with my own, not being in the happy position of having both rent and rates paid for me.

If elected, I shall in the future as in the past strenuously oppose any attempt at extravagance or waste of the public money in any form; but I shall always exert myself to relieve the wants of the poor who are found to require assistance.

The liberty of the press is in no danger of being curtailed by any person, nearly the whole of the Board being in favour of the fullest reports of their discussions being published, excepting on rare occasions when publicity would do no good but might be harmful.

It is my intention to call upon as many of the Ratepayers as my business engagements will permit; I shall, therefore, be obliged if you will be kind enough not to promise your votes until I have the opportunity of seeing you.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN BUCKHAM.
Lanchester Oct. 17th 1884.

PEARL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts presented at the Twentieth Annual General Meeting, held at the Offices of the Company, London Bridge, City, E.C., Sept. 26th, 1884:

THE Directors have now the pleasure of presenting the Twentieth Annual Report of the Company to the Shareholders, and trust it may be found of a gratifying character. On comparing the Official returns of the 116 various Assurance Companies for the past twelve years, they are proud to state that the Pearl, though comparatively a young Office, stands sixth on the list for rapid increase of Premium Income. In 1872 the income of the Company from Premiums amounted to £9,343 5s. 11½d. It is now £142,164 1s. 0d., being an increase of nearly £16,000 over that of last year, and of £132,820 15s. 0½d. over the income of the year 1872.

The Annual Premiums on the Policies in force at the end of June amounted to £170,332 12s. 6½d.

The new Policies issued during the past twelve months numbered 275,567, and represent a new annual Premium Income of £104,791 18s. 4d.

£272,426 15s. 11½d. has been paid in claims and grants since the Company was established, and of this sum £46,943 19s. 5½d. has been paid in the year now passed. Great care has now to be exercised in this department, as in some districts the Directors are sorry to find a most unhealthy and dishonest system of speculating in aged, infirm, and unhealthy lives has sprung up, which has been encouraged by some unworthy representatives of the different Offices, some of the Company's own representatives, it must be said with regret, being among the number. This system they are, so far as in their power lays, and with the assistance of other kindred Institutions, determined to stamp out; and they hope to have the active and hearty co-operation of the Company's representatives in these districts to assist them in terminating a practice which is so prejudicial to legitimate Insurance.

£20,207 18s. 2½d. has been added to the Life Assurance Fund since the last Report as compared with £12,119 16s. 0½d. the amount added the previous year. The Assurance Fund, with capital paid up, now amounts to £89,486 4s. 3d.

1,440 New Superintendents, Assistants, and Collectors have been appointed during the year to fill up vacancies and attend to the business of the Company in newly-opened districts.

Messrs. ROLL and FOSTER, the Directors who retire this year, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election; as do also Messrs. PARKER and JAMES, the Company's Auditors.

The Directors, while thanking all connected with the Company for past efforts, hope that, as the Pearl will have attained its majority previous to the next Annual Report being issued, every exertion will now be made to make the result of the year's labours so prominent a success that it may be looked upon as an encouraging example to still greater efforts in the future.

By Order,
P. J. FOLEY,
Managing Director.

LOCAL AGENT—W. J. ROSKELLY, 6, Buddle Street, Delves Lane, Consett.
DISTRICT MANAGER—N. SHORT, 24, Young Street, Gilesgate Moor, Durham.

JUST ISSUED.

Super Royal Quarto, handsomely bound, gilt and bevelled edges, Price £1 1s.

SUITABLE FOR A SCHOOL PRIZE OR GIFT BOOK.

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

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

PORTRAITS.

William Jenkins	1
Matthew Kearney	2
William Hedley	3
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Thomas Colpitts Granger	5
John Graham Lough	6
John Annandale	7
John Renton	8
Joshua Lax	9
John Surtees	10
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Mr. ROBERT JACKSON, proprietor of the *Consett Guardian*, has been appointed Sole Agent for the Sale of the above Work in the Consett District, and will send a copy to any address on receipt of a Postal Order for One Guinea. 525t

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Joseph Oley.

Preliminary Notice.
Consett Brick Works, Consett.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, by order of R. DICKINSON and Co., will SELL BY AUCTION, at an early date, the whole of the MACHINERY and PLANT on the above Works.

Sale Office, 10, Wood Street, Shotley Bridge. 670t

Shotley House, Shotley Bridge.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY is instructed by Miss DICKINSON to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, October 20th. 21st, 22nd, and following days, the whole of the Magnificent Household FURNITURE, the contents of the above Mansion, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, STABLE APPOINTMENTS, &c.

No. 1 DRAWING-ROOM.

Inlaid Walnut Cabinet; Corner Inlaid Walnut Cabinet; Walnut Cottage Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard; Inlaid Rosewood Side Table; Ladies' Inlaid Rosewood Cabinet and Writing Table; 2 Tables, in Black and Gold, and Satin Plush; 2 Rosewood Settees, in Tapestry; 3 Fancy Cushions, in Worked Satin Velvet; small Work Table, Inlaid with Ivory; Ladies' and Gentleman's Chairs; 2 Easy Chairs; 2 Walnut Chairs, Inlaid with Satin Wood; 5 Ebonised Chairs, Inlaid and Upholstered Satin and Velvet; 2 Occasional Chairs, in Red Plush; Rosewood Music Stool; Large Pier Glass, Carved, in Black and Gold Frame; Old French Timepiece and Buhl Bracket; Ormolu Mantle Timepiece, in Glass Shade; Brussels Carpet, 27ft. 6in. by 17ft.; Leopards Skin Hearthrug; 2 Sets of Tapestry; Window Hangings; 5 Pairs of Madras Window Shades; a number of Majolica and Minton Ware Flower Vases; 2 Parian Figures; 2 Brass Candle Brackets; Ebonised Screen; Basket Flower Stand; Inlaid Satinwood Bracket; Set of Steel Fireirons and Resters.

No. 2 DRAWING-ROOM.

Rosewood Sideboard, Plate Glass Front and Back; Walnut Sofa Table; Walnut Card Table; Walnut Work Table; Table, in Black and Gold; Bamboo Easy Chair, in Black and Gold; Easy Chair in Black Velvet; Inlaid Easy Chair, in Satin; Occasional Chair, in Bead Work; Rosewood Chairs in Red Plush; Stool, in Bead Work; 2 Corner Brackets; 2 Wall Brackets, Plate Glass Backs; 2 Candle Brackets; Gilt Timepiece; large Pier Glass, in Black and Gold Frame; Brussels Carpet, 16ft. by 15ft.; Wool Skin Hearthrug; Steel Fender and Fireirons; 2 Footstools; Artists' Easel, in Black and Gold; 2 China Brackets; a number of Dutch Delf and Oriental Plates; Brass Cornice Pole and Rings.

DINING-ROOM.

Mahogany Telescope Dining Table, 18ft. by 4ft. 10in.; Mahogany Dinner Waggon; Mahogany Sideboard, 7ft.; Mahogany Dumb Waiter; Mahogany Silver Closet; Mahogany Side Table; Mahogany Tray and Stand; 8 Mahogany Chairs, in Leather; 4 Mahogany Chairs, in Leather; Bamboo Folding Chair; Walnut Easy Chair, in Leather; Carved Oak Hall Table; Turkey Carpet, 18ft. by 13ft.; Brussels Hearthrug; Steel Fender, for Tile Hearth; Steel Fireirons; 3 Hassocks; 2 Footstools; Rosewood Screen, on Stand; Convex Mirror, in Carved Gilt Frame; Pair of Lace Shades; Ebonised Table; Dining Table Cover; large number of Electro-Plated Goods, for which see Catalogue; several Majolica Vases and Flower Stands; a number of Bronze Figures and Ornaments.

ENTRANCE HALL AND STAIRCASE.

Oak Table, Carved and Polished; Mahogany Hat and Umbrella Stand; 2 Wicker Chairs and Cushions; 4 Mahogany Hall Chairs; Oak Letter Box; Weather Glass; Barometer; 3 Stags' Heads; Turkey Carpet, 16ft. by 7ft. 6in.; 4 Skin Mats; Marble Flower Stand; 2 Pairs of Tapestry Hall Curtains and Tassels, with Brass Cornices; 8 Repp Curtains and Cornice Poles; 2 Brass Cornice Poles; 2 Pairs of Lace Window Shades; Rubber Mat; Dinner Gong and Stand; Alabaster Vase; 2 Alabaster Vases height, 6ft. 10in.; 80 Yards of Brussels Stair Carpeting; 60 Yards of Drugget; 13 Brass Stair Rods, 5ft. long; 15 Brass Stair Rods, 4ft. long; Wicker Table; Croquet Set; Lawn Tennis Set, new; Bronze Hall Table, Marble Top; Large Pier Glass; Rosewood Centre Table; Indian Idol; Box Ottoman; Music Stool.

LIBRARY.

Mahogany Bookcase, Glass Front, 7ft. 10in. in height, by 7ft. 6in; Mahogany Monocleid, by Sopwith; Mahogany Rocking Chair, in Leather; 2 Smoking Chairs, in Repp; 6 Rosewood Chairs, in Red Plush; Rosewood Couch, Red Plush; Carved Oak Table; Terrestial and Celestial Goods; Oak Writing Case; Turkey Carpet, 13ft. 9in. by 11ft. 6in.; 2 Skin Mats; Pair of Lace Curtains and Tassels; Mantel Board, in Plush; Steel Fender, for Tile Hearth; a number of Bronze Ornaments, &c.; a large Collection of Books, Valuable Oil Paintings, Engravings, Water Colours, Oleographs, &c. See Catalogue.

MORNING ROOM.

Magnificent Pianoforte, in Walnut Case, by Waddington; Mahogany Chefflonier, Plate Glass Back and Front; Walnut Spring Sofa, in Cretonne; Walnut Settees, in Cretonne; Walnut Folding Chair, Cretonne Cushions; Ladies' Chair, in Blue Repp; Ladies' Chair, in Rosewood and Sateen; Ladies' Chair, Walnut, in Sateen; Occasional Chair, in Worked Cloth; Centre-Swivel Ottoman, in Sateen; 2 Walnut Footstools, in Sateen; Walnut What-not; Walnut Davenport; Walnut Music What-Not, Black and Gold; Side Table, in Blue Plush; Pier Glass, in Gilt Frame; 2 Ebonised Flower Stands; Oak Horse Shoe Inkstand; Afternoon Tea Set; Mantle Clock, Black Marble; 50 Yards of Brussels Carpet; Wool Skin Hearthrug; Mantel Board, in Blue Plush; Steel Fender, Fireirons, and Ashpan; Coal Vase; 2 Pairs of Blue Repp Curtains and Vallances; 2 Pairs of Lace Curtains; a number of Hand Screens, Parian Figures and Ornaments.

Also, the CONTENTS OF 12 RICHLY-FURNISHED BED-ROOMS, WORK-ROOM, SERVANTS' HALL, HOUSEMAID'S ROOM, BUTLER'S PANTRY, KITCHEN, LAUNDRY, &c.

The CARRIAGES comprise 2 Broughams; Phaeton, Pole and Shafts; Landau, by Atkinson and Philipson; Waggonette, Pole and Shafts complete, by Burnup; Gentlemen's Close Carriage; 2 Sets of Double Harness; Set of Team Harness; Ladies' and Gent's Riding Saddles and Bridles; Horse Clothing; Stable Furniture, and other Requisites, which will be Catalogued.

The Books, Pictures, and Carriages will be Sold on Friday.

The Furniture, Carriages, &c., will be on view on Friday and Saturday, October 17th and 18th. Admission by Catalogue only.

Sale to commence at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon.

☞ Catalogues 6d. each, may be had of Messrs. GIBSON (late Dalziel), 98, Westgate-Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. R. SEWELL, Consett; Messrs. WILSON BROS., LAX, and BRODIE, Front Street, and the AUCTIONEER, Shotley Bridge.

Sale Office, 10, Wood Street, Shotley Bridge. 671t

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

By Mr. A. Brodie.

Monday, October 20th, and Three following days—Last Four Days of the Important and Unreserved Sale of Linen and Woollen Drapery Sale, on the Premises, No. 11, Shakespeare Street, Consett.

ADAM BRODIE is instructed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, under Power of Sale, on the Premises, No. 11, Shakespeare Street, Consett, on Monday, October 20th, and Three following days, the whole of the remaining portion of Superior LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY, including Dress Goods, Flannels, Shirtings, Calicoes, Hollands, and nearly every other article connected with the trade.

Sale to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

☞ The attention of the public is specially directed to this Sale, as the lots remaining are of first-class quality, in good condition, and will be sold without reserve. These are the last four days of this sale. 692t

TO FARMERS, GRAZIERS, AND OWNERS OF LIVE STOCK.

MESSRS. HEDLEY and BRODIE, Agricultural Auctioneers and Live Stock Salesmen, Town Hall Consett, are prepared to undertake the Sale by Auction, or otherwise of every description of Live Stock and Agricultural produce, and trust, by careful attention to all commissions with which they may be favoured, to merit the confidence of the Agriculturists of the District. Valuations for probate. Insurances on Farming Stock effected through the London Insurance Corporation (Established 1720). 744e

JOHN CRAWFORD,
AGRICULTURAL VALUER AND FURNITURE AUCTIONEER,
25, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

Business done promptly and on reasonable terms.

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

SALES BY AUCTION of HORSES, CARRIAGES and SADDDLERY, EVERY TUESDAY, at Two o'clock.

Entries respectfully solicited.
A. T. CROW, Auctioneer,
JOHN PEEL, Proprietor

Sales by Auction.

By Messrs. Nicholson and Murray.

☞ Royal Auction Mart, Agricultural Hall, Benfieldside.

ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1884.

MESSRS. NICHOLSON & MURRAY will SELL BY AUCTION,

12 to 18 Calving Cows.
8 to 12 Fat Cattle.
120 Fat Sheep and Lambs.
Geld Cows.
Several Grazing Cattle, 1½ to 2½ years old.
Calves, Pigs, Poultry, &c.
3 Turnip Cutters; 1 Oil Cake Crusher, &c., &c.

Sale to commence at One o'clock prompt.

☞ SATURDAY, October 25th, 1884.

GREAT HORSE AND FOAL SALE, at which are already entered—

28 Draught Horses and Mares.
27 Foals and Young Horses, 1½ and 2½ years old, and several more Entries expected.

Catalogues will be ready on Tuesday, October 21st, and can be had by applying to the Auctioneer.

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

By Mr. J. Vickers.

Tow Law Auction Mart.

NEXT FORTNIGHTLY SALE will be held on Monday, October 27th, 1884. Early Entries respectfully invited.

J. VICKERS, Auctioneer.
Partridge Close, Tow Law. 697t

By Mr. J. Jenkins.

Trafalgar Street Sale-rooms, Consett.

MR. JOHN JENKINS will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, October 20th, 1884, a large quantity of Valuable Household FURNITURE consisting of Mahogany Press; Painted Press; Mahogany Drawers and Bookcase; Mahogany Lobby Drawers; Mahogany Chefflonier Bed; 2 Desk Beds; Mahogany Bedroom Drawers; Mahogany Couch, in Hair-seating; Longsettle, in Leather; Iron and Brass Tester Beds; Iron French Bed; 2 Pairs of Mattresses; Down and Flock Beds; 2 Cornice Poles; Mahogany Centre Table; Kitchen and Tea Tables; Windsor Chairs; Forms; 2 Clocks; Kitchen Fenders and Fireirons; large Basin, suitable for a Bar; together with a large quantity of other useful Goods.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 300t

By Mr. A. Phillipson.

Beamish Red Row.—Monday, October 27th, 1884.

MR. A. PHILLIPSON will SELL BY AUCTION, at Mr. T. McCANN's, as above, all his Household FURNITURE, &c. See Bills.

Sale to begin at Half-past One o'clock. 689t

20, George Street, West Pelton.—Saturday, October 18th, 1884.

MR. A. PHILLIPSON, commissioned by Mr. R. ARMSTRONG, will SELL BY AUCTION, as above, all his Valuable Mahogany and other FURNITURE, BOOKS, &c. See Bills.

Sale to begin at Half-past One o'clock. 672t

Excellent Business Premises for Sale.—Albion House, West Stanley.

MR. A. PHILLIPSON, honoured with instructions from Mr. MATTHEW RIDLEY, of Albion House, West Stanley, will offer for SALE BY AUCTION, at the house of Mr JOHN CLARKSON, Commercial Hotel, West Stanley, on Wednesday Evening, October 22nd, 1884, at Seven o'clock, all that Splendid

BLOCK OF LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

Known as "Albion House," West Stanley, comprising House of 8 Rooms and Large Shop, with Pantry, Coach House, Green House, Two-stalled Stable, and all necessary Conveniences. Also, a choice BUILDING SITE, now in use as a Garden, containing 316½ Square Yards.

This attractive Property is in a capital situation, recently built, and very substantial, and for condition and Architectural Design, is most unique for use and comfort, and will offer a rare and tempting opportunity for a safe and profitable investment.

The Proprietor, Mr. RIDLEY, who now occupies the Premises, will show the Property, and any information may be had from either him or the AUCTIONEER, Front Street, Dipton. 673t

CHEAP EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

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MEDICINES !

One of the most severe and protracted trade struggles, within memory of the oldest resident in Newcastle continues to disturb the peace, profits, and prospects, of north-country Chemists and Druggists. An interesting circumstance (inseparably associated with this struggle), that cannot too frequently or too forcibly be impressed upon public attention, *is the irrefutable fact* that

J. ROBERTS,

1, New Bridge Street, and 97, Clayton Street, was the first Newcastle Chemist to adopt and advertise the most extraordinary concessions in the price of popular Patent Medicines ever attempted in Newcastle, which fact (when known) *at once determines intelligent purchasers whereat to procure this class of preparations, as well as other forms of Medicine.*

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The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17TH, 1884.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

[BY "INCEDO."]

The Lanchester Board of Guardians have a knotty point to unravel, and before the problem is solved some of them will have lost their temper. It will be understood that I refer to the difference of opinion as to whether the ratepayers of the parish shall pay £10 per annum to a Catholic priest for services rendered to the poor of the parish; or whether the Catholics, like good Christians, shall pay their own priests as heretofore. The question at issue is a most important one, and the members of the Board have acted wisely in letting the matter stand over for a fortnight. The wished-for appointment may be legal enough, but Messrs Logan and Co. damaged their case by the precipitancy with which they changed front, and the manœuvreing to which they subsequently had to resort in order to carry their point by hook or by crook. This show of side-play almost led to a scene, for few men can brook the idea of being over-reached. The Catholic element is well represented on the Board; but there is an opinion current in the parish that the present application is ill-timed and inopportune, inasmuch as the children of Roman Catholic parents are being transferred by the half-dozen from the House at Lanchester to a similar institution in Canada to the tune of something like £10 a-head, by way of paying expenses and giving the youthful emigrants a start in life. Some of us were set adrift under less auspicious stars; but this by the way. Another point which tends to weaken the present application is the comparatively short time which has elapsed since the Catholic party prayed for permission to conduct services in the Workhouse. The Guardians granted the petition, and that done the next move is for backsheesh! This has given rise to the saying that the primal step was neither more nor less than a ruse to get in the small end of the wedge. The moving spirits have left nothing unsaid that would be likely to tell in their favour. The wealth and social standing of the party was duly run out—marquis, duke, an' a' that—but the effect was marred by the unfortunate allusion to ill-paid priests. The man who would crave a favour from a mixed assembly had better make as good a show of independence as possible. Alas! it is little the poor get. God helps them that help themselves. Still less pardonable was the contrast between the apathy of the Protestant clergy and the untiring assiduity of the priests. None of the local clergy had ever applied for permission to conduct services in the house, while the Roman Catholic priests had done so repeatedly. Well, now, the contrast is not a very happy one, seeing that the Protestant section of the community were in no strait, having a spiritual adviser to minister to their wants. Most of the local ministers are known to me, and I do not believe there is one in the district who would not visit the Workhouse occasionally without money and without price. But apart from such consideration, the case, if it is worth pressing at all, might have been put forward on its own merits. That would have been the manlier way, and had the present question been based on the broad, well-defined lines of necessity, Messrs Logan and Co. could have held their own with a better grace. As it is, no headway has been made, for the side-pretences complained of at last meeting served only to kindle a spirit of rancour and opposition. The Board will have to determine the number of individuals which constitute a charge; and whether the clergyman who has the spiritual oversight of sixty shall be entitled to the same ratio of remuneration as one who ministers to one hundred. Then kindred questions will arise relative to the probability of an influx of other sections of the Church—Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians. All men are subject to the ups and downs of changing fortune, and although the inmates of the Union are made up, in this year of grace, of two pronounced shades of thought, a year or two may bring about a material change in that respect. In setting up a precedent, the Guardians will no doubt bear that in mind, and act in accordance with the dictates of their better judgment, irrespective of the frowns of a clique or the murmurs of the mob.

In view of the proposed Parliamentary Debating Society for Consett, I beg to call the attention of intending members to a tiny hand-book treating on that particular subject, and published by Messrs Jackson and Patterson, proprietors of the *Jarrow Guardian*. The Lilliputian pamphlet only costs a copper or two, and can be stowed away in the waistcoat pocket, but it contains everything that need be known about the etiquette and order of business in the mimic House of Parliament. Every member of a debating society should get a copy and—read, mark, learn.

The distress on the banks of our northern rivers is now being brought prominently before the public. In most cases the tale is a too true one, and the most lamentable phase of the story is the doleful refrain—how different it might have been. The case of the ordinary labouring man is pitiful, for even with all the advantages accruing from constant employment life is to him a hard, a weary road. But there is a very different class of workers who are at the present moment in as miserable a plight as the first-named, albeit that their chance in the race for existence was very much better than their less-favoured fellows. It has been said that one-half of the world doesn't know how the other half lives, and the truism is aptly illustrated in the lives of the labourer and the artizan. Two men live in one street, both pay the same rent, but the one brings home 20s and the other 30s a-week, while the wife and children of the one is just as smart-looking as the other. Should a hitch occur, the one goes to the wall as soon as the other. Query: What becomes of the odd 10s? There are thousands of cases more glaring than the above, and one is almost forced to the conclusion that big wages in the hands of the rank and file of people is attended by a curse. I have often heard the people of Consett speak of a man whose average earnings for many years were 20s a-day, and who, when his strength failed him, retired to that commodious mansion in the Lanchester Valley denominated—the Workhouse! That was no isolated case, as many a reader of the *Guardian* knows full well. It is a curious fact that not one working man in every ten derives any solid gain from the large incomes which certain of our staple industries afford to scores of privileged operatives. A few here and there build houses for themselves, and settle down under their own vine and figtree, but as a rule the money vanishes in a manner that astonishes even the happy recipients themselves. Wilful waste is woeful want, says the proverb, and many a cheerless home bears sad testimony to the fact. It has been said, however, that light fringes the darkest clouds, and the noble, self-denying efforts now being put forth to minister to the many wants of the cold and hungry, sheds another and a very different light on human character. The wail of misery touches a latent chord, and the heart in the depth of its untold mystery and love asserts its prerogative for good. This is the light side of an otherwise dark picture; and is valuable beyond computation, as showing the living existence of a power capable of sweetening sorrow and lending an additional halo to the ever-recurring shadows of life. Nearly the whole of the industrial centres in the north have now organised a systematic style of giving on a purely practical basis; and although institutions of that order are subject to abuse by the loafer eating the bread of the worthy and the deserving, that is an evil with which it is difficult to cope. Every community has its contingent of drones, but the laws of civilisation forbid that, like the busy bee, we should deliberately knock them on the head.

ROUNDABOUT NOTES.

[By "Rambler."]

At the Lanchester Police Court yesterday (Thursday), 53 cases were set down in the cause list, the total number of offenders being 76. There were 21 charges of wilful damage, principally to fences, field produce, and underwood, caused by persons unlawfully trespassing on farms in different parts of the district, for the purpose of gathering blackberries; and 36 defendants were convicted for this offence. The sitting justices remarked that the farmers had sustained a vast amount of damage to their property in consequence of people indulging in this pursuit, and they expressed their determination to use their utmost endeavours to prevent this wanton destruction on the part of men and boys, and even females are guilty of this practice.

⁂

The order of the Local Government Board declaring the election of Guardians in April last for the parish of Lanchester to be void has been issued; and a fresh contest will consequently take place. Mr James Fairley, Shafto House, has already published his address, and has been actively engaged in canvassing the electors; and I am informed that Mr J. Buckham (the sitting Guardian) intends offering himself for re-election. Should this be the case, the voting papers will be distributed on the 5th November, collected on the 6th, and the votes counted on the 7th. Nominations will be received from the 25th to the 29th inst.

⁂

Two points in Mr Fairley's address deserve more than passing notice. He states that he has always advocated a full and uncurtailed report of the proceedings of the Board through the press. That course (he remarks) has not always been adopted. He holds that any man offering himself to the public and accepted, becomes a servant of the public; and however independent his means may be, he is bound to see that those he serves are made fully acquainted with the business transactions at the Board. He will still advocate a full and truthful report to the public, so that the ratepayers may judge of the qualifications and general conduct of their representatives. So far so good; but I understand that in recent years a full report of all business of public interest that has transpired at the Guardians' meeting has been published in this journal. Of course, there are instances when a little matter crops up which it has been deemed inexpedient or unwise to insert in the newspapers; and occasionally—not very frequently—the demand of space necessitates the report to be somewhat condensed. Again Mr Fairley says: "Having had a conversation with a ratepayer, I learned, to my great surprise, that some of the ratepayers blame me for having pressed my case and forced on another election before April, thereby causing expense. * * * * As soon as I found that I was improperly disqualified by the Returning Officer, I put the case into the hands of the Local Government Board, and after a lengthy correspondence finally an enquiry was instituted, and the decision has confirmed my action. * * * * I am advised that the Returning Officer who disqualified me is liable for the payment of the costs of the second election—not the ratepayers." Indeed! Somebody must have been hoaxing Mr Fairley when they urged him to make this last assertion. It is exceedingly rich.

⁂

I am glad to learn that the inhabitants of Lanchester intend to light their pretty little village. As gas is not available for this purpose I should suggest that they try the gas oil lamps, which are, I understand, as near an approach to gas as can be had, and I believe are not easily blown out, and cause little trouble.

⁂

On Monday next, the ratepayers in the township of Collierley will once again be called upon to exercise their judgment in the selection of five suitable gentlemen to represent them on the School Board for the next three years, none of the candidates having withdrawn. Of the nine gentlemen aspiring to this distinction, Messrs J. W. Hodgson, J. A. Curry, T. Collinson, W. Robson, and Emerson Wilkinson appear to be the most suitable representatives; or if the ratepayers care for a gentleman living outside their township, they might select Mr Henry Carss, who will, I am sure, prove himself an efficient member, and along with the rest of the gentlemen mentioned is worthy of their support. Referring to last week's note, I am given to understand that Mr Collinson has not been "shelved" by the Durham Miners' Association; but in consequence of some little differences arising between that gentleman and the local lodge, he refused to be dictated to by them, and told them to select another candidate in his stead. Mr Collinson therefore comes out as an independent candidate, representing equally the interests of the voters of the entire township.

Local and District News.

CONSETT.

Mr Morgan, phrenologist, gave his final entertainments in the Assembly Rooms, Consett, on Friday and Saturday evenings, a mesmeric tea party being held on the concluding night.

The Michaelmas or first term in the accidemical years of Durham University has commenced, and we observe that in the list of matriculations Mr James Batey, of Consett (who was formerly engaged on this journal) has satisfied the examiners.

The Rev Henry Yool, of Consett, was one of the officiating ministers at the anniversary of the Bishop Auckland Primitive Methodist Chapel, on Sunday.

Baptist Church.—On Sunday, special sermons were preached in this place of worship, in the morning by Rev M. J. Elliott, of Nupe, West Central Africa; and in the evening by the Rev J. M. Stephens, B.A., of Newcastle, in aid of the trust funds. There was a large congregation at night.

Formation of a Parliamentary Debating Society.—Last (Thursday) night, a meeting, convened by circular, was held in the ante-room of the Town Hall, Consett, to consider the advisability of organising a Parliamentary Debating Society for the district. About 30 gentlemen were present.—The chair was occupied by Mr Teare, head master of the Benfieldside Board Schools, who briefly explained the object of the meeting, and called upon someone to move a resolution.—Mr W. Elliott proposed that a Parliamentary Debating Society be formed for the district.—This was seconded by Mr J. S. Redmayne, M.A., and unanimously adopted.—Mr C. C. McColvin enquired how many members would be required to form a Parliamentary Debating Society, and urged would it not be desirable to form at the commencement a general debating society?—Mr King (one of the secretaries) thought they could not expect to have a large number of members at the beginning, but as time rolled on, other people might be persuaded to join. He considered, at the outset, 30 or 40 members would constitute a very good society. Their object was to establish a Parliamentary Debating Society, but if anyone present could advance any reasons why it should not be so, they would be glad to consider such.—The Chairman said it might be possible that they would not obtain a sufficient number of Liberals or Conservatives to properly conduct a debate.—Mr M. McNally regretted that nearly all present were Liberals. He thought the Conservatives ought to have been consulted before the meeting was called.—Mr J. Kelly did not profess to be either a Liberal or a Conservative.—Mr A. Brodie (secretary) said that circulars were sent to a large section of Conservatives.—Mr W. Hoe stated that several parties had mentioned that there might be a much larger number of Liberals than Conservative members; but it did not follow that there would be a preponderance of debating powers.—Mr Redmayne remarked that his experience of Debating Societies was that more interest was manifested in them when the district was mapped into constituencies, with a member allotted to each division.—Mr King had not the slightest doubt that such a society could be formed, and explained the difficulties to be encountered in organising a scheme of this sort. He urged that they should try a Parliamentary Debating Society, and if the experiment failed, there was no disgrace. He should do all in his power to induce both Liberal and Conservative friends to join; and Mr Redmayne expressed a similar opinion.—Mr Brodie moved that the society be designated the Consett and District Local Parliament.—As an amendment, Mr Kelly moved, and Mr James seconded, that it be styled the Consett and District Parliamentary Debating Society.—Mr Hoe said the reason why he preferred a Local Parliament to a Debating Society, was because many persons might be under the impression that they must be good debaters before they could join.—Mr King explained that gentlemen would be appointed to represent different constituencies, and cards would be printed indicating the members for the separate divisions.—The Chairman advocated the society being based on the same principles as kindred societies in larger towns, such as Liverpool.—Eventually, Mr Brodie withdrew his motion, and Mr Kelly's amendment was carried.—It was resolved to hold the meetings every Thursday evening, at 7·30 p.m.—The following gentlemen were appointed a committee—viz., Messrs King, Teare, Elliott, Brodie, McNally, McColvin and Redmayne—to ascertain the terms for renting a suitable and commodious room, to prepare a scale of fees, and draw up a code of rules for governing the society, and submit their proposals to the ensuing meeting, which it is intended to hold next Thursday evening, in the same room.—Votes of thanks to the Chairman for presiding, to Mr Eales for attending as representative of the press, and to Mr King for his services as secretary, having been carried, the proceedings terminated.

BLACKHILL.

Benfieldside Stock Auction Mart.—Messrs Nicholson and Murray held their weekly sale on Monday, and sold 29 cows and heifers, from £11 to £26 15s; 13 fat cattle, £10 7s 6d to £16 5s; 17 store cattle, £5 2s 6d to £12 10s; 9 geld cows, £7 to £13 7s 6d; 7 calves, from 13s to 54s; 160 sheep and lambs, 21s to 58s; keeping lambs, 11s to 23s; and 26 pigs, 12s to 64s. There was a large company of purchasers present, and satisfactory prices were realised.—Yesterday (Thursday), a special sale of tups, ewes, kyloes, and calving cows was held.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Football:—Shotley Lily v. Dipton Rovers.—These clubs commenced play for the season on Saturday in the Shotley Spa Grounds. The game was played in two twenty-fives, and resulted in a win for Dipton by two tries, one touch in goal, and two touch-downs to nil. Teams:—Shotley Bridge:—Back, J. Topham; three-quarter backs, W. Robinson, W. Elliott, R. A. Milburn; half-backs, W. E Gough, J. Lancaster; forwards, J. Bruce, W. Barron, W. Gilbertson, J. Urwin, N. Scott, G. Topham, G. Shepherd, J. Leadbitter, and J. Welsh. Dipton: Back, J. Walton; three-quarter backs, W. Turpin, J. Rutherford, W. Woodley; half-backs, L. Robson, W. Dixon; forwards, W. Smailes, H. Shaw, R. Yeaman, T. Woodley, R. Curry, C. Morgan, J. Berwick, J. Evans, and J. Eltringham.—[We must request secretaries of football clubs to send their reports of Saturday's matches not later than Wednesday morning, otherwise we shall decline to publish full details.—*Ed.*]

BURNOPFIELD.

Cricket Club.—The annual general meeting of the members of the above club was held at the Black Horse Inn, Burnopfield, on Monday night. The chair was occupied by the president (Mr H. W. Watson, jun.), and there was a good number of members present. The report for the past season was read, showing that the club has played fourteen matches; of these they have won nine, and lost five, the percentage of wins being 64·28. The highest average score (for not less than six matches) was Mr Hogarth; the second, Captain Armstrong; and the third, Mr G. Cooper. The club expects to have part of their ground re-laid before next season, and towards that end they intend holding a concert. A vote of thanks to the president, vice-presidents, and others who have contributed towards the success of the club, brought a pleasant meeting to a close.

Church of England Temperance Society.—A public meeting of the above society was held in the Lintz School-room, on Monday evening. After the usual commencement, with a hymn and prayer, the chair was taken by Mr G. Hindhaugh, who, though occupying that position for the first time, entertained the audience with more than one amusing tale. Much credit was due to Mr M. Cunningham for the style in which he recited, also to Mr Ritchie and Mr J. Richards for the way in which they sang. The dialogue, "Mrs Maggs is Caught," caused great amusement. The characters represented were:—"Mr Maggs" (joiner), Mr A. Fail; "Mrs Maggs," Miss E. Daud; "Billy" (son), Master Nixon; "Kidney" (butcher), Mr L. Woody; "Sponge" (baker), Mr Smith-Hogg; "Chalk" (milkman), Mr M. Cunningham; "Policeman," Mr J. Wilkinson; "Fatface" (publican), Mr G. Hindhaugh. There was a marked improvement in the acting, more life and vigour being apparent throughout the whole dialogue. After the programme was finished, and thanks had been given both to the chairman and performers, the meeting dissolved, two new members being enrolled.

BLANCHLAND.

The Snowstorm.—A Blanchland correspondent writes:—On Friday morning the weather bore an extremely wintry appearance in this district, the ground being covered with snow to a great depth, a sudden and marked change to the day preceding, which was exceedingly fine and summerlike.

OXHILL.

Sudden Death.—Last week, a man named Thomas Mains (46), living at Oxhill, expired in a sudden manner. He was a miner employed at South Tanfield Colliery. On the 6th October, whilst following his employment he dropped down and died.

WOLSINGHAM.

Marriage.—At the Parish Church on Monday, the marriage of P.C. William Colling, stationed at Wolsingham, with Miss Jane Phillipson, of East Black Dene, St. John's Chapel, was celebrated, the ceremony being performed by the curate. The bride was attired in a sage green dress, trimmed with brocaded satin to match; and wore flowers on her head, together with a large white lace veil. After the nuptials had been performed, the happy couple proceeded to Tow Law to spend their honeymoon.

CORNSAY COLLIERY.

Entertainment.—The North of England Handbell Ringers gave an entertainment on Saturday night in the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, on behalf of the society and circuit funds. The entertainment was highly appreciated by a large audience. The ringers were encored several times during their performances. Several songs, solos, and duetts were also sung by Misses Bluett, Hamsteels, and H. Alport, and Messrs Gibson and Genner, Cornsay Colliery. The piano was presided over by Mr J. S. Plant. The chair was occupied by Mr C. Davison. The entertainment proved an entire success.

WASKERLEY.

Coffee Supper and Entertainment.—On Saturday evening, a coffee supper was held in the school-room at Waskerley, when upwards of fifty sat down to an excellent repast, the following ladies presiding at the tables:—Misses M. E. Graham, A. Stephenson, A. Gowland, and M. E. Skipsey; assisted by Messrs W. W. Graham and J. Gowland. Afterwards, a public meeting was convened—Mr J. Gowland in the chair. Excellent addresses were given by Mr J. Robson, Waskerley, who remarked that perseverance was the way to success, politically, commercially, and spiritually. Mr J. Oliver (Burnhill), gave an address on "Music," asserting that this was the oldest science in the world. He referred to the Creation, when the morning stars sang together, and all the Sons of God shouted aloud for joy; and pointed out that music was universal in its extent, and men endowed with musical powers were persons of finer feelings and culture.—The proceedings were interspersed with songs and duets by Messrs J. Stephenson, Gowland, W. W. Graham, and Misses M. E. Graham, M. Heavyside (members of the Waskerley choir), and were rendered in excellent style, under the able leadership of Mr Heavyside. The proceeds of the supper and collection were for the benefit of Mr W. W. Graham, harmoniumist.

SPEN COLLIERY.

Quadrille Party.—On Monday, the members of the Spen Excelsior Reed Band held the second dance of the season, and will continue them at intervals during the ensuing winter. Mr G. Summersides acted as M.C. Dancing commenced at seven, and was kept up with great vigour until eleven o'clock.

Leek Show at Barlow.—On Saturday and Monday, a leek show was held at Mr Harrison Thompson's, Green Tree Inn, Barlow, when a good display of exhibits were to be seen, and were in excellent condition. There were thirty entries, and being even would involve very careful judging, a task that was satisfactorily performed. The prizes were also very good, the dinner-set being a useful award, also the twilt and blankets adopted for the coming season. Appended is a full list of awards:—W. Setery, set of dinner ware; G. Emmerson, twilt; W. Lee, pair of blankets; H. Errington, teapot; T. Winks, alarum clock; H. Robson, pair of sheets; R. Todd, tablecloth; Joseph Errington, swing looking-glass; J. Bell, Gladstone bag; J. Brown, teapot; R. Browell, ½-dozen knives and forks; W. Rodham, round alarum clock; G. Wishart, hearthrug; J. Corn, pair of brass candlesticks; W. Hodgen, toddy kettle; N. Brown, steamer and pan; J. Wishart, floral album; G. Corn, lamp; T. Robson, woollen shirt; N. Gills, white tablecloth; T. Parker, inkstand; H. Thompson, pair sheets; M. Wells, steamer and pan; T. Atkinson, lady's bag; M. Davison, ½-dozen cups and saucers; C. Summersides, carving knife and fork; G. Wishart, ½-dozen table spoons; J. Morland, tea spoons; T. Wells, beast heart and ½-lb. of tea; G. Carr, meerschaum pipe and tobacco.

DIPTON.

Capture of an Escaped Lunatic.—On Saturday, a lunatic named Thomas Trotter, who had escaped from Sedgefield Asylum, was captured at Dipton by Sergt. Thornton. The maniac resisted violently, but the officer, with the assistance of one of the keepers, managed to convey the man back to his retreat.

St. John the Evangelist.—It being evident that if concerts are to be held at all this winter, with "hard times" so prevalent, the charge made for admission must be merely nominal so as to place within the reach of the very poorest the means of amusement now when it is most needed. The Vicar and congregation of the above church have determined to establish a series of cheap entertainments. The first of these "pleasant evenings" was held on Tuesday night, and it is not too much to say that it was a complete success. The school-room of the United Methodist Free Church (kindly granted for the purpose) was crowded by the villagers, old and young, who plainly showed by their hearty rounds of applause, that they had found what they sought—an evening's release from care. The following ladies and gentlemen (and the Vicar must not be omitted) were thoroughly successful in their efforts to amuse:—Messrs F. Turnbull, Wm. Hardy, James Riddle, Geo. Thornton, and Geo. Arkless, and Misses Seattrie and Thornton. It is proposed to hold these "Pleasant evenings" once a month, and an effort will be made to vary the entertainments as much as possible, so that fun, laughter, and good-will may abound.

WHITTONSTALL.

Failure of a Cattle Dealer.—The examination into the affairs of Wm. Thompson, farmer and cattle dealer, was proceeded with at the Newcastle Bankruptcy Court, on Tuesday, before Mr Registrar Ingledew. Debtor commenced business in 1875 with about £500 worth of stock, in partnership with his father and brother—the former died three years since, and the latter went out of business five years ago. His only assets availabe for payment of his debts were £291 14s 6d, which was in the hands of his late landlord. The gross amount of debts was £1,824. Examination adjourned.—At a meeting of creditors held afterwards, the debtor was adjudicated bankrupt, and the receiver appointed trustee.

GATESHEAD.

County Police Court.—On Tuesday, before Messrs R. O. Lamb (chairman) and J. M. Redmayne, John Davidson was charged with having wilfully damaged a tree, the property of Sir Henry Clavering, Bart., to the amount of 1s 6d, at Winlaton. Defendant was fined 6d, in addition to paying damage and expenses.—Joseph Maughan was charged with cruelly ill-treating and beating a pony at Stargate Pit, Ryton, on the 3rd inst. Defendant was thrashing the pony, which was attached to a tub, in a most brutal manner, with an iron bar, and when remonstrated with by a witness named William Rochester, he said he struck the animal because it would not "hold on."—Defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined 12s including costs.

VICTORIA GARESFIELD.

Bazaar.—On Saturday, a bazaar for the sale of useful and ornamental articles was held at the above place, under the auspices of the Primitive Methodist society. The opening address was given by Mr J. B. King, of Blackhill, and was both instructive and encouraging, and well calculated to stir up their better natures and stimulate them to greater success.—The various stalls were presided over by Mesdames Maddison, Douse, Henderson, Campbell, Lowe, Parker, Scott, and Elliott. The day was very wet, and this no doubt to some extent marred the proceedings though the amount realised was nearly £17. Mr King generously contributed £1 1s towards the extinction of the chapel debt.

ANNFIELD PLAIN.

Primitive Methodist Sunday School Band of Hope.—On Saturday evening, the members in connection with the above Band of Hope gave the first of a series of entertainments and services of song, entitled "How to fly your own kite," in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Annfield Plain. The service was gone through in a very creditable manner, and all seemed to be highly elated. Mr P. Reay, with his usual ability, acted as chairman and reader. Mr Joseph Bainbridge conducted, and the songs, solos, melodies, and readings were given by Messrs J. Mordue, J. Bainbridge, G. Bainbridge, and C. Graham, who were called upon by the company to sing "Will the angels come to me?" Fruit was served at intervals. Although the weather was inclement, a large company attended, who seemed to fully enjoy themselves. Votes of thanks to the chairman and singers brought this very pleasant meeting to a close. The amount cleared was £1 1s, which was handed over to the Evangelistic Fund in connection with the society.

Kyo School Board Election.—The triennial election of five gentlemen to serve on the above-mentioned Board is fixed to take place on the 27th inst. On Wednesday, the subjoined list of persons nominated was published by the Returning Officer (Mr W. H. Ritson):—Thomas Collinson, Catchgate, miner; *Robert Henderson, Catchgate, blacksmith; George Hobson, Harperley Mills, miller and seedsman; *Richard Holmes, West Kyo, check-weighman; *George Humble, Harpezley, mining engineer; Philip Reay, Annfield Plain, weighman; *George Ridley, Stanley, Registration agent; *Hugh Walker, Annfield Plain, overman. Those marked thus * were members of the late Board. Unless three candidates withdraw by the 20th inst., a contest will take place.

ESH COLLIERY.

Football.—*Esh Juniors v Hedleyhope Juniors:* Played on the ground of the former, on Saturday, and resulted in a draw, neither side scoring.—*Esh Ragpath Rovers v Ouston Wanderers:* Played on the ground of the latter, and ended in favour of Esh by three goals (two disputed) to one.

LANCHESTER.

Rural Sanitary Authority.—At the conclusion of the Guardians' meeting, last week, the Board resolved itself into the Rural Sanitary Authority.—A letter was read from the Rev C. D. Hodge, vicar of Esh, complaining of the insufficiency of the water supply at that village, and suggesting that immediate action should be taken to provide a proper supply.—A communication was also read from Mr J. W. Rounthwaite, the Inspector, enclosing a copy of Mr Stock's analysis of the water obtained at Esh, showing, amongst other remarks, that the water is unsatisfactory for drinking purposes.—It was decided to let the question, along with several other matters, remain in abeyance until the ordinary meeting of the Authority.

Lighting up the Village.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Lanchester took place in the National Schools, on Wednesday night, under the presidency of Dr John Wilson, to consider the advisability of lighting the village during the winter months. The meeting was well attended, the most influential residents being present.—Mr W. Dixon (Surveyor to the Lanchester Highway Board) explained that Mr Dunn, Mr Brotherhood, and himself had carefully discussed the question, and they considered that, with a little effort on their part, it would be an easy task to raise sufficient funds to enable them to purchase ten or a dozen oil-lamps to be erected in different parts of the village; and it was suggested that three of these lamps should be fixed in the much-frequented footroad crossing from the Police Court Buildings in the direction of the Railway Station. He had partially estimated the cost of such a scheme, and he was of opinion that the purchase of the lamps would entail an expenditure of about £30; and the cost of oil and attention would not exceed £10 per annum.—After some conversation, it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Mr Dixon, seconded by Mr John Buckham, to light up the village with oil lamps.—A Committee was appointed, with Mr T. Dunn as secretary, and Mr W. Brotherhood as treasurer, to carry out the preliminary arrangements.—Upwards of £16 was promised at the meeting towards the object; and the promoters intend to wait upon the leading gentry of the locality for the purpose of soliciting further subscriptions. The Committee hope to raise the sum required without the necessity of of levying a special rate.

TOW LAW.

Auction Mart.—Mr Vickers held a special sale on Saturday last for rams and keeping sheep. The following lots were disposed of:—30 Leicester shearling rams made 55s to 105s; 57 ram lambs, 45s to 95s—the top price both for shearlings and lambs was obtained by Mr Dolphin, New Hall; 40 Leicester ewes, 50s to 57s 6d—top price being obtained by Mr Collinson, Sweet Wells; 18 Leicester gimmer lambs, 28s 6d to 40s; 110 mule ewes and gimmers, 35s to 44s 6d; 270 black-faced ewes, 15s to 23s; 40 black-faced wethers, 23s; 287 mule lambs, 16s to 21s 6d; 108 black-faced gimmer lambs, 15s to 18s 3d.—The usual fortnightly sale was held on Monday, when there were forward 104 head of cattle and 295 fat sheep and lambs: 43 dairy cows and heifers made £14 to £22 10s: 11 fat cattle, £12 10s to £17; 23 two-year olds, £12 5s to £14; 21 yearlings, £4 5s to £10; 7 finger calves, 9s to 36s; 10 young pigs, 15s to 18s. Fair demand for all kinds of stock, with a decline in prices corresponding with other markets.

HARVEST THANKSGINING SERVICES.

St. John's Church, Shotley.—The harvest festival of the above church was held last Friday evening. The musical part of the service was well rendered by the choir, with the help of a few friends from St. Cuthbert's Church, Benfieldside. Hymn No. 223 was sung as a processional hymn. The prayers were intoned by the vicar (the Rev R. Wilson). The Rev W. East, vicar of Matfen, preached an appropriate sermon to a large congregation. The rev. gentleman based his discourse on the 47th Psalm, and preached with great power and eloquence. The church was adorned with texts, grain, flowers, evergreens, &c., which showed great skill on the part of those who kindly came forward and assisted. The offertory was for church expenses.

St. James's Church, Burnopfield.—No more satisfactory or hearty thanksgiving service have ever been held in Burnopfield than those of the present year. The church was very tastefully and appropriately decorated by the churchwardens, who were loyally assisted by a large number of the parishioners. The first service was held last Thursday evening, when the church was crowded. An appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev D. T. Allton, vicar of Garsdale, who, while studying for the ministry was a resident in the parish.—On Sunday, the thanksgiving began with a celebration of the Holy Communion, which was well attended. At 10·30 there was morning prayer and a sermon by the Vicar—the church being well filled. At 2·30 p.m. the parishioners again crowded the sacred edifice. At this service the choir and Sunday-school children sang exceedingly well the service of song called "Harvest home." The Vicar was the reader; and the Rev C. G. Couchman sang the solo, "Thou visitest the earth and blessest it." The concluding service was at 6·30 p.m. This time the church could not hold all who wished to attend, and many had to be sent away for lack of room. A very thoughtful and useful sermon was preached by the Rev L. M. Chesters, curate of Beamish. Throughout, the services have been most hearty and soul-inspiring, and those who attended them must have gone away with the conviction that it was good for them to have been there. Too much praise cannot be given to the choir and organist for the excellent manner in which their parts were performed. Their hearts were evidently in the praise they were leading, and so there were no signs of weariness or lack of fire. The offertories, which were for the Sunday school, amounted to £8 9s 9d. It is much to be desired that these harvest thanksgivings should be preceded by a careful and reverent observance of the Rogation days, which are intended by the church as a time for invoking the Divine blessing on the seed sown.

Blaydon.—A harvest thanksgiving service was held in Blaydon Church on Wednesday se'nnight, the church being filled with a most attentive congregation. Prayers were read by the rector (the Rev M. Green) and the lessons by the curate (the Rev W. Sykes). An eloquent sermon on the duty of gratitude was preached by the Rev Canon Bromley, vicar of Benwell. The service was rendered in a very efficient manner, the anthem being Callcott's "Thou visitest the earth." The church was most tastefully decorated with flowers, fruit, and corn. A large quantity of decorative plants were sent by Sir H. A. Clavering, Bart., Axwell Park, and various members of the congregation. The offertory was given to the Bishop of Durham's Fund. The services were continued on Sunday last.

Medomsley.—On Sunday, harvest thanksgiving services were held in this parish church, which had been tastefully and artistically adorned for the occasion. The special preacher was the Rev Wm. Henderson, M.A., vicar of Ancroft; and large congregations were present both morning and evening, the edifice being crowded at night.

Hamsteels.—Harvest thanksgiving services were held in Hamsteels parish church on Thursday, October 2nd, and Sunday, 5th. The church had been effectively decorated with the plentiful offerings made by the parishioners, of corn, plants, fruit, and flowers. On Thursday evening, the Rev Canon Rogers preached from the text, Acts xiv., 14 and 17. The offertory amounted to £2 8s 4½d which sum, together with £2 18s 5½d (amount of the offertory on Sunday evening when the Vicar was the preacher), £5 6s 10d in all, will be added to the fund for the restoration of the church, which is in bad repair. The church was full on both occasions.

THE PEARL INSURANCE COMPANY.

In our advertising columns of this issue appears the yearly report of the above society, and from the statements at the annual meeting we slip the following:—In 1872 the income of the Society was under £10,000, and its prospects none of the brightest; but now its income is £142,164—an increase of £16,000 over the very encouraging income of last year. The total premium income on policies in force at the end of June was £170,332, and no fewer than 275,567 policies were issued last year, producing a *new* premium income of no less a sum than £104,791. Since this Company has been in existence it has distributed no less a sum than considerably over a quarter of a million sterling, to mitigate the sorrows of the poor in the hour of their bereavement. The Pearl is still vigorously applying its energies to the suppression of the vile system of speculative insurances on the lives of the aged and infirm, and therein settling an example to its competitors which some of them would do well to copy; £20,000 has been added to the insurance fund, which sum is over 66 per cent., or £8,000 more than the increase of any previous year. The policies in force on the Company's books show an annual premium income of £170,332 12s 6½d. Among other remarks made at the the meeting we are impelled to notice particularly these.—The labour of getting so large a number of policies was far more severe than anyone could imagine who had not taken part in it. They had to meet all kinds of competition and opposition. Some of the rivalry was very unfair, as the agents of competing Offices sometimes went so far as to declare that the Pearl was going to the bad, and to prove this one of them the other day showed that there had only been a portion of the nominal capital paid up. To give the greatest possible benefits and advantages to the policy-holders consistent with the future stability of the Company has always been our greatest aim, and I am pleased the directors have now in view the extending of surrender values to the weekly or industrial policies as it has been extended for some years to the middle class branch. Paid-up policies will be issued to those who have paid their premiums for five years. I need not say that this advantage should give our representatives still greater facilities for the rapid increase of the business of their districts. The poor man will not be afraid if he fails in keeping his premiums paid that he will forfeit the money paid by him, as an equitable surrender value will be handed over to him in the shape of a paid-up policy. This will prevent heart-burning and disappointment, and will be an encouragement to take up another policy as soon as his means permit.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

Thursday, October 16th.—Before the Rev J. P. De Pledge (chairman), and George Hedley, Esq.

Continuous Tippling: A Shameful Confession.
John Walker, Charles Bell, Peter Dowd, John Molan, Dennis Corrigan, and *Daniel Jones*, miners, of Hedley Hill, were charged with refusing to quit the house of Matthew Atkinson, Dearness Valley Inn, East Hedleyhope, on September 27th.—It appears that the defendants had been drinking in the prosecutor's house, until at length he refused to serve them with any more liquor, when they became disorderly and obstructed him from attending to his other customers. The uproar caused by the men broke up his house, and they refused to leave when he requested them. This happened at 4·30 in the afternoon, and the defendants had been in his house about an hour. They were not intoxicated, although they had partaken of a quantity of drink at his place. Prosecutor wished to withdraw the charge against Walker, as since the occurrence, he had nearly lost his life at the pit, and he would not be able to follow his employment again.—Dowd asserted that he was drinking in Atkinson's house all day. He visited the premises at 9 a.m., and remained until 9·30 p.m., when he was so inebriated that he had to be carried home.—The Chairman (to the landlord): Is it true what he says?—Prosecutor: Well, it is possible he might have been there. The men were visiting the house most of the day; and once or twice they went outside to fight.—Prosecutor's neice gave corroborative evidence as regards the defendants refusal to quit the premises.—Replying to the Bench, she stated that Dowd first entered the house about ten o'clock, and remained until twelve. He returned some time after dinner, and stayed till the disturbance arose.—The Bench were of opinion that the case had not been proven, and dismissed the charge, the prosecutor being called upon to defray the costs.—In connection with this case, *Daniel Jones* (who, it was stated, had absconded) was charged with breaking a number of bottles and glasses on the same occasion, the damage being assessed at 2s.—Defendant was fined 2s 6d, and ordered to pay the damage and expenses.

Refusing to Quit.

Robert Batey was fined 5s and costs for being quarrelsome and refusing to leave the licensed premises of Matthew Wake, of Maiden Law, near Lanchester, on the 29th ult.

A Destructive Toper.

John Richardson, a young man, pleaded guilty to charges of refusing to quit the house of Samuel Dart, at Annfield Plain, on the 4th of this month; and also with tearing the coat worn by the landlord, and deliberately smashing a panel in the door at the same time, the damage amounting to 5s.—The magistrates fined the defendant 5s, in addition to paying the damage and costs.

Attempting to Pass Spurious Money.

Joseph Parker, a youth, was charged with attempting to pass a bad half-crown, at Mr Marley's, Hamsteels Inn, Quebec, on the preceding (Wednesday) evening.—Prisoner was remanded to take his trial at Consett next Monday, in order that the Mint authorities may be communicated with in the meantime.

Very Suspicious.

Thomas Lambert, a miner, working at Ushaw Moor Colliery, was put into the dock charged with having been found in a stack-yard belonging to Mr Henry Chaytor, J.P., owner of the colliery, for an unlawful purpose, on the 13th inst.—It appears that in consequence of an attempt having been made to set one of the haystacks on fire, two persons were directed to watch the place. About ten minuts to eleven on Monday night, Mr Taylor and another witness observed the prisoner enter the yard, and leaning against one of the stacks, he remained in that position for a few minutes. Taylor emerged from his hiding place, and asked the man what he wanted, to which he replied, "Nothing," and threatened to "give him a crack in the b—— gob." After further words, prisoner stated that he desired to proceed to Langley Park, and as he was escorting the man out of the yard, he met a policeman, and gave him in charge.—P.C. Garbutt deposed that he found the prisoner in the stackyard, and arrested him. Shortly after midnight on Saturday, he saw two matches struck at the end of a large haystack. He walked up to the gate, when a third match was ignited, and he noticed two men holding the fuse to the stack. The incendiaries espied him and ran away. He pursued the men, but they eluded him in the quarry. When searched, the prisoner had a box of matches and a pipe in his possession. He ought to have been at work at five o'clock on that particular night.—Prisoner alleged that he was intoxicated, and he was proceeding home when he discovered that he had unwittingly entered the stackyard. He knew nothing about the affair, and denied that he went to the place for an unlawful purpose; neither was he one of the men who had been seen in the stackyard on the previous Saturday night.—The Chairman did not suppose that the prisoner entered the stackyard for a malicious purpose, but pointed out that the circumstances were exceedingly suspicious. This had arisen from the evil effects of drunkenness, and he trusted it would be a lesson to him.—Prisoner having been convicted for various offences at Bishop Auckland, Gateshead, and other courts, was now fined 10s and costs; with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

The Wounding Case.—At the Durham Quarter Sessions, on Monday, before J. L. Wharton, Esq. (chairman), Col. Briggs, Rev A. D. Shafto, and Utrick Ritson, Esq., Hugh Clark was charged with unlawfully wounding John McIntyre, at Benfieldside, on the 12th July, under circumstances already published. Mr Meynell prosecuted. The prosecutor and prisoner had a scuffle during which prosecutor was struck in the neck.—Prisoner was sentenced to six months with hard labour.

Market Reports.

Newcastle Flour, Saturday.—Hungarian, 2s 4d; American, 1s 10d; No. 1 superfine, 1s 10d; 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, 7d.

Newcastle Fruit and Potato, Saturday.—Scotch potatoes, 6d to 8d; English do., 6d; onions, 10d to 1s 6d per stone; figs, 5d to 10d per lb; apples, 1s 6d to 2s per stone; cauliflowers, 1d to 3d each; oranges, 9d to 1s 6d per dozen; plums, 2d to 3d per quart; foreign grapes, 6d to 10d per lb; English do., 2s to 6s 0d per lb; blackberries, 4d to 5d per quart; cabbage, 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	1 0	Pigeons, pr couple	1 6	to	1 9
Prime mutton	0 11		1 0	Turkeys, per lb	0 0		0 0
Small Pork	0 9		0 11	Turkeys, pults	7 0		8 0
Veal	0 8		0 11	Partridge, brace	2 0		2 6
Lamb per lb	1 0		0 0	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		8 6
,, lamb	0 0		0 0	Hares, each	4 0		0 0
,, veal	0 7		0 9½	Leverets	2 6		4 3
,, pork	0 8		0 9	Rabbits, couple	2 9		3 0
Hens, each	1 0		1 9	Ptarmigan, couple	0 0		0 0
Ducks, per couple	0 0		0 0	Black Game, brce	0 0		0 6
Ducklings, per cp.	5 6		7 0	English fresh butter, per lb	1 0		1 2
Chickens	5 6		7 0				
Wild ducks, brace	0 0		0 0	Fresh eggs 11 for 1s			
Quails, per couple	0 0		0 0	Salmon, per lb	0 0		0 0
Grouse, per couple	0 0		0 0	Do. trout	0 0		0 0

Hexham Provision, Tuesday.—Butter, 1s 3d to 1s 4d per lb; eggs, 9 for 1s; black game, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per br.; grouse, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; hares, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; rabbits, 2s 3d to 2s 9d per couple; chickens, 1s 6d to 3s 0d; ducks, 2s 6d to 3s 3d; potatoes, 6d to 8d per stone; kitchen apples, 1s 8d to 2s 4d per stone; cauliflowers, 3d each; plums, 2d; blackberries, 3d to 4d per quart; lemons, 1d to 4d; cabbages, 1d to 2d each; flour, extra superfines, 1s 10d; superfines, 1s 8d; fines, 1s 6d; maslin, 1s 4d; oatmeal, 2s 4d per stone.

Durham Provision, Saturday.—Bacon, 4½d to 7d; ham, 7d to 8d; cheese, 6d to 7d; lard, 7d; chickens, 1s 0d to 2s; ducks, 2s 0d to 3s 0d; hens, 1s 6d to 2s 0d each; geese, 1s 3d to 1s 6d per couple; rabbits, 2s 6d to 2s 6d per couple; butter, 1s 4d to 1s 6d; eggs, 9 to 10 for 1s; damsons, 8d to 9d per quart; pears, 2d to 3d; grapes, 6d to 1s per lb; apples, 1s 6d to 2s; onions 10d to 1s 6d per peck; potatoes, 6d to 7d per stone.

Newcastle Corn, Tuesday.—Arrivals into Newcastle for week ending Oct. 6, 1884:—Coast and rail—Wheat, 1795; maize, —; barley, 242; malt, —; oats, 2216; rye, —; beans, 530; peas, 37; flour, 1405 qrs. Foreign—Wheat —; maize, —; barley, 698; malt, —; oats, —; rye, —; beans, —; peas, —; flour, 5,750 qrs. The arrivals of wheat and flour are small both from the coast and abroad. At this day's market wheat was held for rather more money, but the demand being restricted, only a moderate business was done at last week's full prices. Fine mixed American maize scarce and 6d dearer. Potatoes steady at late rates. Scotch oats unchanged for fine old, but new sold slowly at about previous prices. Foreign firm. Beans quiet. Peas and feeding barley without change. Malting barley met with a moderate inquiry at recent low rates, but buyers hung back, supplies of foreign are limited. Flour languid, prices rather easier.

Hexham, Tuesday.—Grain of any description was not in large supply at our market this morning, comprising wheat, oats, and barley. Barley sold at prices slightly in advance of those of last week, wheat selling at about late rates.

Newcastle Hay and Straw, Tuesday.—Old land hay £4 0s to £5 0s; this year's growth, £3 16s 0d to £4 15s 0d; new land hay, £5 0s to £6 0s; this year's growth, £4 0s to £5 0s; clover hay, £3 5s to £0 0s per ton; wheat straw, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; barley straw, 1s 9d to 2s 0d; oat straw, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per thrave; carts of hay at market, 132; carts of straw, 37.

Newcastle Cattle, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 21 head of cattle, 53 sheep, and 456 pigs from Aberdeen and the districts in the North-east coast of Scotland; 154 beasts from Ireland; 953 beasts and 2,807 sheep and lambs from foreign countries; and 42 beasts from Canada.

Respecting quality, every description of stock was a good seasonable average.

The supply of beef comprised 2,270 head. The beef trade was dull at lower rates, and a part left over at the finish.

The number of sheep and lambs shown was 11,080. Trade slow. A few lots were bought up for the south at the close. A bad clearance was effected.

The number of pigs shown was 979. The pork trade was slow, and part left over.

PRICES FOR THIS DAY SINKING THE OFFAL.

Beef, prime heifers, per stone	9s 0d	to	9s 3d
Secondary sorts	8s 6d	..	[illegible]
First-class oxen	[illegible] 9d	..	9s 0d
Middling	8s 3d	..	8s 6d
Cows and inferior	6s 6d	..	7s 3d
Pigs	5s 6d	..	7s 0d
Sheep, small, per lb.	8¼d	to	8½d
,, large fat, per lb.	8d	to	8¼d
Lambs, per lb.	7½d	to	8½d

Nos: Cattle, 2,270; sheep and lambs, 11,080; pigs, 979.

Railway Time Table.

CONSETT BRANCH.

Stations.	Week Days. A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
NWCASTLE Dep.	6·10	9·40	11·0	12·20	2·30	5·30	7·30
Scotswood ,,	6·17	9·47	11·7	12·27	2·37	5·37	7·37
Swalwell ,,	6·24	9·54	11·14	12·34	2·44	5·44	7·44
Rowlands Gill ,,	6·34	10·4	11·24	12·44	2·53	5·54	7·54
Lintz Green ,,	6·40	10·10	11·30	12·50	2·59	6·0	8·0
Ebchester ,,	6·53	10·20	11·40	1·0	3·12	6·10	8·13
Shotley Bridge ,,	6·59	10·24	11·44	1·4	3·18	6·14	8·19
CONSETT Arr.	7·5	10·30	11·50	1·10	3·23	6·20	8·25
CONSETT Dep.	7·10	10·32	...	1·12	3·25	4·35	6·33
Knitsley ,,	7·21	10·43	...	1·23	3·36	4·46	6·44
Lanchester ,,	7·30	10·53	...	1·32	3·45	4·55	6·53
Witton Gilbert ,,	7·38	11·1	...	1·40	3·53	5·3	7·1
Aldin Grange ,,	7·45	11·9	...	1·47	4·0	5·10	7·9
DURHAM Arr.	7·50	11·15	...	1·52	4·5	5·15	7·15
	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
DURHAM Dep.	7·25	...	11·37	2·35	3·30	5·10	8·10
Aldin Grange ,,	7·32	...	11·43	2·41	3·37	5·17	8·17
Witton Gilbert ,,	7·40	...	11·50	2·48	3·45	5·25	8·25
Lanchester ,,	7·50	...	12·0	2·58	3·55	5·35	8·35
Knitsley ,,	8·2	...	12·10	3·8	4·5	5·45	8·45
CONSETT Arr.	8·12	...	12·20	3·18	4·15	5·55	8·55
CONSETT Dep.	8·15	9·10	12·35	3·25	...	5·56	9·2
Shotley Bridge ,,	8·20	9·15	12·40	3·30	...	6·0	9·7
Ebchester ,,	8·24	9·19	12·44	3·34	...	6·4	9·12
Lintz Green ,,	8·34	9·29	12·52	3·44	...	6·14	9·22
Rowlands Gill ,,	8·39	9·34	12·57	3·50	...	6·20	9·28
Swalwell ,,	8·47	9·42	1·5	3·57	...	6·27	9·36
Scotswood ,,	8·54	9·49	1·11	4·4	...	6·34	9·43
NEWCASTLE Ar	9·5	10·0	1·20	4·15	...	6·45	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 late a	8·45	...
Shotley Bridge	7·59	5·5	Benfieldside. d	8·50	...
CONSETT late a	8·5	5·12	Shotley Bridge	8·55	...
Benfieldside. d	9·20	...	Ebchester	8·59	...
Knitsley	9·32	...	Lintz Green	9·9	...
Lanchester	9·41	...	Rowlands Gill	9·18	...
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.	Week Days. A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
NEWCASTLE dep.	...	...	9·20	...	...	...	5·30
CONSETT	...	8·20	10·37	...	2·0	...	6·25
[illegible]	...	8·30	10·46	...	2·10	...	6·34
[illegible]	...	8·40	10·55	...	[illegible]	...	6·43
Tow Law	...	8·53	11·8	...	2·37	...	6·56
Crook arr.	...	9·5	11·20	...	2·45	...	7·8
dep.	7·35	9·7	11·23	1·5	2·52	5·30	7·12
Bishop Auckland	8·0	9·31	11·43	1·29	3·12	6·8	7·37
Darlington	8·30	10·0	12·10	2·0	3·45	6·45	8·8
Stockton	8·56	10·31	12·35	2·29	4·13	7·18	8·26
Middlesbro'	9·5	10·41	12·50	2·38	4·31	7·21	[illegible]
SALTBURN	9·2	11·15	1·25	3·12	[illegible]	9·5	[illegible]

Stations.	Week Days. A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SALTBURN dp.	5·30	8·5	9·22	...	1·40	3·45	5·40
Middlesbro'	6·27	8·40	10·25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockton	6·37	8·48	10·32	12·57	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Darlington	7·8	9·19	10·52	1·22	[illegible]	[illegible]	6·55
Bishop Auckland	7·49	9·56	11·21	1·56	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CROOK arr.	8·10	10·16	11·42	2·16	3·47	5·55	7·48
dep.	8·13	...	11·44	[illegible]	...	...	8·10
Tow Law	8·25	...	11·56	[illegible]	...	6·5	...
Burnhill	8·40	...	12·8	[illegible]	...	6·20	...
[illegible]	8·50	...	12·17	[illegible]	...	6·33	...
CONSETT arr.	9·0	...	12·25	[illegible]	...	6·45	...
NEWCASTLE	10·0	...	1·20	[illegible]	...	6·55	...

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.

Sporting Items.

CORNSAY COURSING MEETING.

Judge, Mr Wm. Nicholson; slipper, Mr Smiles.

The coursing meeting held over the Old Cornsay estate, by the kind permission of Major Leadbitter Smith, of Flass Hall, was held on Wednesday, and resulted in a most enjoyable gathering, bright, fine weather which made a day on the high lands on the edge of the western Durham moors and fells a most enjoyable treat, reigning from morn until long after the coursing had been finished, whilst the hares which turned up were simply in plethora, and the stake was run off on two farms. There was an immense company at the Black Horse Inn, at Old Cornsay. No less than twenty-five hares were put up on Stob House Farm, and had all or even half the chances been availed the stake would have been run off in an hour. The arrangements were most excellent, and Sergt. Nicholson and his staff of constables had an easy task in maintaining order. Results:—

Old Cornsay Stakes, for eight all-aged dogs, at £2 10s. Winner, £10; second, £5.

I.

Mr J. Grainger's bd b Grapple, by Hanover—Star, beat Mr T. Slater ns w f d Broom Park, by Arkwright—Heart of Oak (2).

Mr J. W. Blackett's w f b Lady Kate (late Maid of the Wear), by Mousquetaire—Bird of Freedom bitch, beat Mr J. Watson ns w bd b pup Ellen Terry, by Villiers—Rose Mary.

Mr N. Brownless's bk w d Red Fence, by Self Defence—Red Girl, beat Mr W. Davison ns w f d Wandering Willie, by Herrera—Wear Witch.

Mr F. Hardy's r or f w b Bonny Belle II., by Stanley—Wear Witch, beat Mr J. Sprout's w bd d Chance II., by Stanley—Wear Witch.

II.

Lady Kate bt Grapple Red Fence bt Bonny Belle II.

III.

Lady Kate and Red Fence divided

After the coursing an adjournment was made to the house of Mr J. Suddes, the Black Horse Inn, Old Cornsay, where a most excellent dinner was served up, and after the removal of the cloth the health of Major Smith, to whose kindness, combined with that of Mr Joseph Atkinson, of Cornsay, his agent, a treat had been enjoyed, was warmly pledged by all present.

Football.

LOCAL FIXTURES.

Oct. 25.—Shotley "Lily" v. Consett 2nd, at Consett.

Mickley Rangers 2nd v. Redheugh 1st.—Played on Saturday, when Mickley Rangers won by five goals to nil.

Tow Law v. Howden.—Played at Tow Law on Saturday in very wet weather. The game was played in two thirties, and resulted in a draw, one goal each being scored.

Walker 1st v. Ryton 2nd.—Played at Walker on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for the home team by four tries and six minor points to nil. Each team played three men short.

Blaydon Juniors v. Belsay 2nd.—Played on Saturday, on the ground of the former, and resulted in a victory for the home team by one try to nil. The try was obtained by J. R. Biggins.

Tantobie 1st v. Gloucester 1st.—Played on Saturday, and resulted in a win for Tantobie by five goals to two. In the first half of the game Tantobie played with the wind in their favour, and secured four goals, and on changing ends they obtained another goal after several tries.

Hedleyhope v. South Bank Erimus.—Played at South Bank on Saturday, and after a pleasant game, resulted in a victory for the home team by seven goals to nil. Mr R. R. Skinner officiated as umpire for South Bank, and Mr Wm. Moses officiated for Hedleyhope. Hedleyhope—Goal, J. Johnson; backs, W. Siddle and H. Hardstaff; half backs, R. Palmer, R. Wright, and Brett; forwards, W. White, J. Carroll, R. Lammie, W. Gibben, and J. Barnsley (captain).

Darlington 1st v. Cleveland College.—On Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 8th, the above clubs met on the ground of the latter, and the game resulted in a victory for Darlington by one goal to nil. The College played well considering that several of the Darlington were county men—namely, J. Moore, considered the finest back in the North of England, T. Kirsopp, best dribbler in the county, and Maynard. Great credit is due to A. Wharton for the College who played goal well, also to G. R. Leadbitter (captain) who troubled the county men very much, often taking the ball near their goal. T. M. Curry and J. S. Watkins played a beautiful forward. In fact, there was no fault to find with any of the boys. Teams:—Darlington 1st—J. Maynard, J. Moore, W. French (captain), T. Kirsopp, Watson, H. Hodgson, W. Miller, F. Miller, A. Miller, W. Hall, and Gilbert. College—A. Wharton, G. R. Leadbitter (captain), T. M. Curry, J. Watkins, H. Stevenson, F. Charles, H. Ness, H. Knott, F. Scruton, S. Knott, A. Stevenson.

Durham City v. Ryton.—This match was played at Ryton on Saturday in very unpleasant weather. Rickerby kicked off for Durham, the forwards following up well, kept the ball in the Ryton 25, and in the first ten minutes Stoker by a good run scored a try, which he afterwards converted into a goal. On play being resumed Stowell and Taylor made several good runs, but were unable to get the ball away from the Ryton goal, and Lumsden by a piece of good play scored the second try for the visitors, from which Stoker again kicked a goal. After changing ends, Ryton worked the ball dangerously near the visitors' line, and Warden saved by touching down. For the rest of the time the ball was kept in the middle of the ground, Dale for Durham tackling well and putting in some useful runs. Towards the close of the game the visitors again pressed the home team, and Lumsden dribbled right up to their goal, but on account of the slippery nature of the ball lost possession just on the home goal line. Stevenson, however, having backed up well touched the ball down. The kick at goal failed, after which time was immediately called, thus leaving Durham victors by two goals, one try, and two touches down, to one touch down scored by Ryton.

Consett v. Crook.—The first match between these clubs came off under Rugby Rules on Saturday at Crook, amid a perfect storm of wind and rain. The game was played in two thirties, and Jameson started the ball by kicking off uphill against the wind, the home team commencing well, their backs doing a lot of passing directly the ball left the first scrimmage, and gradually worked it into the visitors' quarters. After about ten minutes play, one of the home forwards secured a try. The kick at goal was a failure, the wind being very high at the time. After the drop-out, the Consett men settled down to steady, careful play, and soon worked the ball up the field, the forwards on both sides being evenly matched and playing a fast game. The scrimmaging being mostly loose, they compelled the Crook back to touch down. The ball was soon again in the home 25, the backs of each side doing their utmost to change matters; but the "collaring" of both was faultless, and prevented either team from getting away, and at the finish of the first half the play was in the home territory. After the change of ends the visitors took the ball down the field and commenced the attack on the home goal, but amid the even play it was difficult to tell who gained the advantage. The home team passed a great deal, but their opponents "collared" so sure that it seemed impossible to get away, and Jameson, following the ball from a loose scrimmage, cleverly scored a try. The kick at goal failed owing to striking one of the opposite side previous to going over the bar. The play which followed was of the same even character as before, but always confined to the Crook lines, who were compelled to touch down other twice, and a very closely-contested game, in which the utmost good humour prevailed, ended in favour of Consett by one try and three touches down, to one try. Teams:—Crook—E. Milburn, back; W. J. Hall, T. Raine, and W. Hare, three-quarter backs; S. T. Thompson and G. Browning, half backs; G. Thompson, W. Thompson, G. Moore, R. Ogg, J. Race, J. Harding (captain), T. Furness, E. Taylor, and J. G. Woodhall, forwards. Consett—P. Gibson, back; W. Kempster, T. Jameson (captain), and J. O. Robson, three-quarter backs; J. Anderson and L. Parker, half backs; W. Turnbull, J. G. Taggart, J. Fiddes, W. Fiddes, A. Struthers, A. McCorty, F. Perkins, W. Pattinson, and J. Jackson, forwards.

"ROUGH ON RATS."—Ask Chemists, Grocers, &c., for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, beetles, flies, bed-bugs, roaches, ants, insects, ground moles, &c. 7½d. and 1s. boxes.

OUR LADIES' COLUMN

As the full tide of social life in London has not yet set in, the first exhibitions, the first concerts, the first lectures, the first scientific meetings, the first philanthropic conferences, all assume an importance, and have more special interest for the public than those that come later in this year, or earlier in the next. In the spring months, though the days are at their longest, none have hours enough for all the engagements which must be crowded in. When little meetings are sandwiched between big ones so much the worse for the less important causes. As to concerts, the heartache experienced by many an anxious professional in May and June who hopes to attract an audience of patrons and patronesses is a tale but too often told in London.

With this condition of things before them the councils of many very important societies have their annual meetings and exhibitions in October and November. The Architectural Association had its evening party last night in the new galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours in Piccadilly. One of the pleasant features of this society, the junior of the Institute of British Architects, is a sketching excursion which lasts for a week in the month of August. By October it is considered that all the drawings made are fully finished and mounted, and the interiors and exteriors of many Suffolk churches and mansions made this year figured upon the walls of the galleries last night.

At Camden Town the Michaelmas term has been inaugurated at the North London Collegiate School for Girls by the presentation to Mrs. Bryant, one of the professors, of a doctor's hood and gown. This lady, last June, obtained the great distinction of a degree of doctor of science, the first lady who has won it, and only the second graduate. It is only kind and discreet to observe silence as to the many male candidates for this coveted honour who have gone in for it and come out without it. It has been the misfortune, not the fault, of many who failed, for the requirements are severe, such as would have passed many a man with flying colours at the older universities a quarter of a century ago.

One very important exhibition is now open in Pall Mall East, that of the Photographic Society of Great Britain. In recording for my readers from week to week the social phases of our times, the drawing-room pastimes, satirically called "manias," we have passed a great many home occupations under review. Amateurs have lately been invading every walk of professional life. The stage, the concert room, the studio, have all been temporarily appropriated. Art has many branches, and ladies have been quick to pursue them all, but with such avidity that the interest of many of them has palled, in other words their manias are played out. Embroidery has had its day, and for the present is languishing. Machine work decorates dress materials, and in our dwelling houses Oriental fabrics have largely taken the place once given to crewels and serge. China painting also had its day, and the art was considerably developed by the artistic taste and culture brought to bear on it by amateurs. For the present little more is likely to be done with china painting. Wood carving, modelling, brass repoussé, and other pleasant time-beguiling pursuits had patronesses, but the interest in almost all of these seems to be exhausted.

As successive parties of friends return to town and we inquire from them how they spent their holiday, we have the invariable answer in the little bundles of curled up paper on which they have printed the views from their negatives. Every drawing table has a basket or tray of these; every morning room is strewed with cameras, and other parts of an apparatus; every tongue runs on the triumphs supposed to be achieved. Photomania has come to the front so suddenly that it takes away the breath of outsiders only to look on at its spread. Never did a social epidemic prove so contagious, seizing ladies and gentlemen alike. In response to a largely-expressed wish for a journal for amateurs, in which they can find the information they seek and communicate with each other, "The Amateur Photographer" has just appeared, a weekly London paper, full of photographic current news. Judging by the exhibition of the Photographic Society in Pall Mall, professionals and amateurs have a good deal to learn from each other. In portraiture the former take the lead, have the whole field to themselves, in fact. A perfection has been attained in some of the portraits, those of ladies especially, which is the result of years of experience, and unlimited expenditure on apparatus. In landscape the amateur has decidedly the best of it. To him is given leisure to study his view, and money to spend in travel, with photography, a secondary consideration, a detail merely of his holiday trip. Culture also has given a knowledge of art, how a picture is composed, and the judicious treatment of back grounds.

Last Saturday night we had also the eclipse of the moon. Future eclipses must be careful for the photo maniacs have been directing their cameras against Saturn with some success, and no planet can now be safe from having its privacy invaded by the inquisitive people on our own one. A very scientific gentleman who was out last Saturday evening moongazing, was hurrying home to record his observations, when he came upon a crowd at a street corner all staring heavenwards. At the same moment the policeman on the beat hurried up to know what was wrong, and disperse the mob. "It is the Eclipse," said a small boy with awe in his voice. "Eclipse!" said the guardian of the streets, scornfully, "it is nothing of the kind." "Cannot you look for yourself?" answered the boy. "Eclipse!" repeated the policeman once more. "Have you never heard that 'the moon is on the wane,'" and he said it like a poetical quotation, which no doubt it was. "You may all go home," he added loftily, "I can tell you it is only the moon upon the wane." The apostle of science hesitated whether to choose between many disciples, or one; between the intelligent crowd, or the unintelligent policeman. By the time the point was decided the martial tread of the guardian of the night had passed away into space, and he had carried his superior knowledge to the other end of his beat

The winter fashions are coming in rapidly, but the weather as yet does not call for very heavy mantles or jackets. Looking forward, however, to the fogs of December and the possible frosts of February, ladies who have to consider the economical aspect of winter wraps will like to know what is coming. The authoress of "John Halifax" remarks that it takes a heroine to be economical, and there is great experience, a long study of the ways of her own sex, in this remark. A heroine is always supposed to emerge with grace and great success from all her difficulties. The heroine of fiction, also, is always becomingly dressed, even in the cheapest and most worn of garments. I had almost added that she looked beautiful after a fit of crying, with her eyes red and her nose swollen, but that is foreign to the subject of dress, especially to that of a winter mantle. The fulness of back draperies has necessitated the banishment of old ulsters, Newmarkets, Mother Hubbards, and some of the tight-fitting jackets. All these will be utterly useless to the wearers this year, and may well be handed over to charitable institutions for distribution. Though dressmakers write against crinoline—meaning a loose cape worn under the dress—they are silent upon steel run into casings, which all our modistes recommend as the best arrangement for a skirt. The winter mantle, therefore, is a species of dolman, with loose fronts, the back half fitting, close at the waist and tied in, and the skirt set on in pleats, which leaves a good deal of fulness to fall over the skirt. The modern mantle is also very long, quite covers the dress, and only shews the skirt frilling peeping out below. An old material which was lasting and handsome, matelassé cloth, is being made up into these dolmans. A thick corded material, an ottoman with a long-haired back is also used, and all mantles have heavy linings, fur, or quilted satin. Very narrow borders of fur, bear, or skunk are also added at the lower edge and down the fronts.

SOMETHING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

KING SOLOMON AND THE HOOPOOS.

The hoopoo is a small yellow bird like a canary with a crown of yellow feathers on his head. How he came by this crown is the subject of the following fairy legend:—

King Solomon, the story goes, became so wise, after a time, that he could understand the language of all kinds of birds and animals, and could talk with them. He could also do almost everything that he wished to. Among other things, he had a great square piece of carpet which was able to fly through the air like a balloon, and carry as many people as could sit upon it to any place where the great king wished to go, without any trouble.

One day he had occasion to go away from Jerusalem, and he seated himself upon a beautiful throne on this carpet, and his servants gathered around him. Then he gave the carpet orders where to go, and it at once arose and began to move swiftly and steadily through the air, carrying all these people upon it.

At first it was quite pleasant, but, as the sun rose higher, it grew very hot, and, as Solomon and all his servants had forgotten their parasols, very soon their faces and necks began to blister. This was very bad, and the king looked about to see what could be done to keep the sunshine away. While he was wondering about it, he saw a flock of vultures, large birds like eagles, flying past. And Solomon cried out, "O, vultures, come and fly between me and the sun, and make a shadow with your wings to protect me; for its rays are burning me." But the vultures only laughed, and said, "You are going north, O king, and we are going south. We cannot turn back to protect you."

And the king was angry at the vultures, but they would not come to help him. By and by, as the carpet floated on in the air, the king saw a flock of hoopoos flying towards him. He asked them, as he had the vultures, to fly between him and the sun, so as to make a shade with their wings.

And the king of the hoopoos, said, "We are but little fowls, O king, but we will gather all our nation together, and fly over you, and protect you." So this good-natured little bird gathered all his nation, and they flew over the heads of the great king and of his servants, protecting them from the burning sunshine.

When the journey was over, Solomon called the king of the hoopoos to him, and said, "Now I will repay you. What shall I give to you and all the other hoopoos as a reward for your kindness?" The little bird flew away and asked his wife, and she said, "Go and ask King Solomon to give all the hoopoos crowns of gold to wear!" The king thought this was foolish, but he always obeyed his wife, so he returned and said, "O king! give us crowns of gold to wear!"

Solomon laughed when he heard this, but he only said, "Be it as you wish," and immediately all the little hoopoos found golden crowns on their heads, and they were happy.

But their crowns soon brought them trouble. A man caught one of the birds in a trap, and when he found real gold upon its head, he began to kill all the hoopoos he could find and sell their golden crowns; other men found out about it, and, they too, killed the birds, till the whole tribe became terribly frightened.

So the king flew away to Jerusalem, right into Solomon's bedchamber, told his sad story, and begged that the golden crowns might be taken away before all the birds were destroyed.

Solomon only smiled, and said, "Very well, let the crowns of gold be changed into crowns of feathers."

When the hunters found that the gold was gone, they stopped killing the birds, who keep their crowns of feathers to this day.

The moral of this little story is that pride is both foolish and dangerous. Children would sometimes do well to remember that it is safer for them to have what their friends know is best for them, than what they themselves sometimes think would be prettiest.

HOW A DOG SAVED ITS BLIND MASTER.

Little Folks tells the following story of how a dog once saved the life of its blind master:—

Some time since a blind gentleman, well-known in the north of England, went for a walk of several miles accompanied by his dog. He knew the road so well that he did not strap up the dog but let it run loose. He had nearly gone five miles on his way and was crossing some fields by a footpath when his dog gave a peculiar whine in front of him. He was about to climb a stile when another whine was heard. This startled him, so he crossed the stile as carefully as he could, feeling every step. Just as he got over the stile the dog gave a louder whine of alarm, placed its fore feet upon his breast, and held him fast against the stile. He tried to push the dog aside, but it would not let him proceed. The strap was therefore put around its neck, and the wise creature at once led its master by a roundabout way, quite out of the ordinary path. It appeared that part of the footpath which led past a stream had been entirely washed away by a flood, so that, had the gentleman continued upon the old path, he must have met with a most serious accident. What made the sagacity of the dog more conspicuous on this occasion was the fact that it had not been with its master for eighteen months—he having been laid up for the whole of that period, and the dog living with a friend during the illness.

DWARFS AS PETS.

A living creature—bird or animal of some kind—is much more interesting as a pet than a doll is, and some children who read the following may think it would be really very nice, if like Cæsar's niece, they could have a mannikin as a pet, but they must remember that, however, kindly cared for, no human being likes to be treated as if he or she were a toy or a doll.

In the time of the Roman Empire it was the custom for rich people to buy dwarfs and keep them as pets. Julia, the niece of Cæsar Augustus, had a little favourite named Canopas, and a handmaiden, Andromeda, each of whom was only two feet and a hand-breadth high. Augustus himself was very fond of dwarfs, and used to send to all parts of the world for them; but he would not have any excepting those who were well shaped, handsome, and lively. He and his little pets used to play together in the palace; while listening to their pretty prattlings the great emperor forgot his worldly cares. The Romans had a cruel practice of *making* dwarfs by keeping young babies in wooden boxes to prevent their growing; and by the time the poor little creatures were a few years old they were worth a great deal of money. In Egypt, and Persia, and Turkey, pet dwarfs had been kept from the very earliest times, and from these countries the fashion spread to Europe. In the city of Mantua there is, in the duke's palace, a suite of six very small rooms, with ceilings so low that a tall man cannot stand up under them. Two tiny staircases lead to these rooms, which are said to have been built for the duke's dwarfs to live in. William, Duke of Normandy, had dwarf pages, and it was the fashion among his nobles to have as many of these little creatures as they could get to wait on them and lead their horses in grand processions.

NUTS TO CRACK.

1.—My *whole*, composed of 9 letters, is a kind of sectarianism. My 1, 2, 9 is a river of England; my 1, 3, 2, 6 is a race; my 4, 5, 6 is a beverage; my 8, 1, 2, 6 is to survey; my 2, 3, 9, 8 is beneficence.

2.—In rivulet, not in dale.
In bargain, not in sell.
In tack, not in nail.
In tempest, not in hail.
In boat, not in sail.
In dipper, not in pail.
Whole is a man's name.

3.—Buried Proverb.—Now, here the rent was high; I saw ill-fed peasants that he refused to help, but I saw their loyal ways, and I saw a Yankee demagogue almost lynched.

4.—To remonstrate with. If you behead,
The reverse of heat you'll have instead;
Behead again, and then, I ween,
What aged people are 'twill mean.

5.—My whole dashes; beheaded, I beseech; beheaded again, and I shine; beheaded once more, and I affirm.

6.—Word Square.—1. Something recent or modern. 2. A sheep; 3. An excrescence.

7.—1. A city of England; 2. A musical instrument; 3. A flower; 4. To retain.

8.—Diamond.—One third of ape; part of a popular cry; a volcano; a pleasant house decoration; feathers; a verb; another third of ape.

LAST WEEK'S KERNELS.

1. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. 2. London. 3. Ash, cedar, lime, upas, elm, fir. 4. Apple. 5. Procrastination is the thief of time. 6. Lalla Rookh. 7. Love.

"So far so good," as the boy said when he had finished the first pot of his mother's jam.

"Now, children," she continued, "what is the meal you eat in the morning called?" "Oatmeal," promptly replied a member of the class.

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FROM RICHES TO RUIN,

JAMES S. BORLASE,

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

CHAPTER LVIII.

IN THE HEART OF THE ENEMIES' CAMP.

A minute later Sally found herself in a large and comfortable stone-paved kitchen, where the light of an enormous fire seemed to be reflected in all directions from brightly-burnished block tin dish covers, and equally bright copper pans.

Sally had never seen such a kitchen save in a pantomime at the Britannia, and when she thought of the scrimpy fire at home, and all the other discomforts of Crabtree-row, it struck her that a servant's lot must be a very happy one, as indeed it generally is.

Scarcely had she taken it all in, including the red-faced cook, who seemed as much a part of the pantomime as any of her inanimate surroundings, when she became conscious of the fact that Betsy Jones was sobbing as though her very heart would break, whilst she rubbed her eyes with the corner of her greasy apron as though trying to rub them out.

"Why, what's the matter with the girl? No bad news, I hope?" said the burly monarch of the kitchen, whilst the housemaid and the parlourmaid, who were deep in the pages of some trashy penny novelette which they had divided between them, looked up with an air of disgust at their dirty little fellow servant, and one of them ejaculated aloud:

"La, I do believe that she weeps dripping, Laura."

"I don't cry crockledile's tears, anyway," retorted Betsy, who had overheard the remark, as it was indeed *intended* that she should do, and then expanding her mouth to dimensions that would have been a very creditable feat in the "crockledile" aforesaid, she blubbered out:

"Oh, mudder, mudder, she want me to go home and nuss her, or she say's she'll die. This is my sister, mum, as 'ave brought me the bad news. Oh, do please let me go home to nuss mudder, and sister Mary Hann will stay here an' do my work, for she don't hunderstand mudder's ways as I do, she don't."

"Then I should think her 'mudder's' ways must be very nasty ways, for I knows which of the two I'd sooner be 'nuss'd' by," ejaculated the parlourmaid in a particularly audible undertone, at the same time laying great stress on the weakest points of Betsy's pronunciation.

"Does your mother *particularly* want your sister near her instead of you?" enquired the cook, staring at Sally with a considerable amount of surprise, as indeed she might, for the predilection was certainly a most extraordinary one. "What's the matter with her?" she added, with her thoughts still running in the same direction. "Is it her body or her head that's bad?"

"It's rheumatic fever, the doctor says," replied Sally, almost hating herself for telling so many falsehoods, yet quite ready to tell scores more if she could get a chance of serving Rose Roscorla thereby.

"Ah, that affects the head don't it?" rejoined the cook, half aloud and half by way of mental soliloquy. "All fevers fly to the head, more or less, and I suppose that accounts for it. Well, I've heard that sick people must be humoured where it's possible, and as it don't matter a pound o' kitchin fat who's skullerymaid as long as there *is* one and she gets through her work, I've no objection to a swop for a few days, for I may gain by the change, and I'm sure I can't lose by it, for *that's* impossible. So, as the missus here seems to be a hairy shadder, and the old woman wot calls herself the 'ousekeeper don't look no more into things than she's absolute bound, I'm agreeable and willing."

"We are all agreeable, convinced as we is that any change will be for the better," echoed the housemaid with a toss of the head.

"And thankful shall we be to get in exchange anyone that we can sit down at table with, and not feeling sick the while, or that it's not dogrogrotory to our respectability to associate with," added the parlourmaid.

"Oh, but you needn't think that I'm going for good. I'll be back again directly muvver's better, and then I'll serve you out for this, you stuck up baggages. Maybe you'd be as smutty and greasy as me if so be as you'd my work to do, and I wouldn't like to eat anything as was turned out of saucepans of your cleaning. You wait till I'm back, and I'll dust the seats of your chairs with the dish clout just before you sits down in 'em. Yes, I'll sarve 'ee both out for giving me sarse. I don't forgive a hinsult, no not I, and even a worm will turn."

"Now, Betsy, if you don't shut up and go about your business, you'll neither turn nor *return*," put in the cook. "If you can't stand chaff, you've no right to be what you are. It's the mat at the foot ov the stairs that everyone rubs their boots on, and not the one that's against the drawing-room door. *You* are at the foot of the stairs at present, Betsy, an' so mustn't mind dirt, nor shoe rubbings either, so take my advice and wait for better times with a better temper, or maybe they won't come at all, and only yourself to blame. Now, follow me into the pantry, and I'll look you up something for you to take home to your mother: and you, Mary Ann, can sit down by the fire and warm yourself."

"Thankee kindly, cook, an' you're the only good un' out o' the lot. Them two over there is ate up with stinking pride, and with nothing to be proud of either. Mary Hann, you'll find all you wants in the way of working togs in my room, either in the box under the bed, or hunged up on the hooks. You had better give me my fare home by buss, for I ain't got no money," and as Betsy thus concluded her oration, she gave Sally Jacobs a wink to notify that it was really the sovereign that she wanted.

So, Sally gave it to her sandwich fashion, between two penny pieces, and Betsy grinned at the ruse, for being cockney born and bred she was as sharp as a needle, or, as she would have expressed it, "fly to everythink under the sun."

Having pocketted the larger half of her bribe she lost not an unnecessary moment in carrying her compact into effect; and, a quarter of an hour later with a face polished with yellow soap and hard rubbing to the brightness of a silver dish-cover, and a fringe well plastered down with grease over her forehead, she took her departure from "The Lilacs," carrying with her a little shabby black bag so stuffed out with eatables that it betokened the liberality of one who was giving away what didn't belong to her, for it is really wonderful how generous people can be in such a case.

As she listened to her receding footsteps, Sally Jacobs felt that in the character of Mary Ann Jones she was at all events in the very heart of the enemy's camp, and consequently, or at least, so she thought, with considerably more than half her difficulties surmounted, and as she came to this conclusion she found herself wondering—

"How, as a kitchenmaid, shall I ever be able to get upstairs, except at night; and how shall I manage to find out in what part of the house Miss Rose sleeps without exciting suspicion?"

CHAPTER LIX.

THE MARQUIS BIDS ROSE A WELCOME TO "THE LILACS."

Rose Roscorla went to bed that night little imagining that she had so true and staunch a friend temporarily living under the same roof. She went to bed, moreover, feeling not exactly satisfied either with herself or her surroundings, and yet not able to tell why or how.

For one thing, her aunt, being the housekeeper, made her feel very uncomfortable, for she could not help entertaining an instinctive suspicion and dislike of the woman who had served her so cruelly and others so deceitfully, and she was fully aware that the dislike, if not the suspicion, were fully reciprocated, as also that she had given her relative great offence by the way in which she had treated her communication concerning Seraphina and Lord St. Vincent, and that she was quite capable of avenging herself, therefore, in some sly and secret manner, if she had to wait even months for the chance.

All the evening her aunt had been trying to pump her as to her exact relationship with the Marquis of Scampertown, and when Rose, having nothing to conceal, told her everything, the simper with which her simple explanation was received hinted as plainly as words could have done that she wasn't believed.

This, too, had annoyed the dear girl intensely, and all the more so because a simper is a thing that there is no replying to.

Then, last of all, there was a change in her father's manner that disturbed her, for he had not greeted with any particular pleasure the change in his surroundings.

A sense of vague wonder he had certainly shown, but the wonder had seemed to be mingled with an irritation and uneasiness that he in vain endeavoured to express. Once or twice he had appeared to be making the most strenuous yet painful attempts at human utterance, and some of the most tempting dainties that she had endeavoured to entice him to eat he had pushed aside with his hand almost roughly, and certainly most strangely.

She attempted to persuade herself that this was a mere state of transition, and a good sign rather than a bad one, and in this she almost succeeded before she went to sleep—a state to which she was also soothed by what she considered to be the marquis's extreme delicacy in not even calling at "The Lilacs" on this the first evening of her arrival there.

"Of course, he will come to-morrow," she thought, "and certainly I can expect no other, nor, I suppose, must I feel surprised if he calls very frequently. He has an undoubted right to do so! I really believe he is very fond of my dear father. How different from Cecil, who had seen so much more of him, and who was yet heartless enough not to take the slightest notice of him when he called this afternoon at Crabtree-row."

Little did Rose imagine that the earl had not been even conscious of the presence of her father, so entirely was he swallowed up in the great elbow chair, whose back was turned to him all the while. Far less was it possible for her to imagine that at the very moment in which she was balancing in her mind the merits and demerits of the two young noblemen, the supposed amiable, generous, and noble-hearted Scampertown was writing underneath her stolen, and by her forgotten, portrait the words: "I've kept my oath. All inquiries concerning the above may be made of the present possessor, that is to say, myself, and all letters may be addressed to my care," thereafter appending his scrawling and defiant-looking signature, and enclosing it in the envelope which lay open on his desk, all ready directed to "Lord St. Vincent, Adelphi Chambers, W.C.," and which, with its contents, was destined to arrive there at an hour when it might reasonably be taken for a reply to his own warning epistle (now in the possession of Sally Jacobs), handed deliberately over to Scampertown as soon as read, in order that he might transmit this insulting and detestable answer.

Rose Roscorla, when once she actually *did* go to sleep, enjoyed a very good night, and woke the next morning feeling refreshed and in perfect health.

The cheerful aspect and pure air of her chamber were alone sufficient to account for this, and when she sprang out of bed and looked forth from the window at the prettily laid-out garden and the branches of the trees all covered with glittering hoar frost, with the handsome villas seen between them, and the dome-like roundness of Primrose-hill in the distance, gleaming as whitely in the sunshine as though covered with snow, caused her such emotion, after having beheld nothing but roofs and dingy chimney-pots for so long, that she burst into tears of mingled thankfulness and joy.

It was impossible to entertain this joy without thinking gratefully of its author, and Rose Roscorla resolved that in his honour especially, she would wreath her face with smiles, and don the very brightest and daintiest dress that she possessed.

Happily she had two or three very pretty morning dresses remaining, made of such inexpensive materials that they had never been taken to the pawnshop, whilst they had been so ill adapted to the smoke and grime of Crabtree-row, that they had never been put on since quiting Rose Mount.

Not content with this, Rose arranged her hair as she had been accustomed to do in happier times, not from any promptings of vanity, but in order that her appearance should agree with her altered position; for our pretty heroine had always had an eye for what we may call the fittedness of things, and, had she been a parlour-maid, would have taken as much pride in the natty caps and aprons suited to that station in life, as had she been a duchess she would have taken pride in wearing the jewels and other adornments suited to *that* sphere. Such a feeling is, indeed, a very proper one.

When Rose brought her father down to breakfast her aunt at once noticed the change that she had made in her personal appearance, and of course said something stinging, though at the same time nothing that could be taken offence at. Her niece felt the covert stab, however, and winced beneath it as well.

Rose experienced much more pleasure in contemplating her father's already improved appearance than she did pain in having to endure her aunt's chronic disagreeableness of manner, and which was never quite so provoking as when she wrapped it up in smiles, after the manner of pills in jam; for Mr. Roscorla's eyes were much brighter than it was their wont to be, and a colour had come back to his for long pale lips. True, he was even more querulous and excitable than the night before, and more difficult to please as well, whereas in Crabtree-row the most trivial things had seemed to afford him amusement and pleasure; but Rose tried to think that this was a sign that his mind, which had so long lain dormant, was beginning to wake up and re-assert itself; and the idea, whilst it lasted, gave her great contentment.

Directly breakfast was over, she led him into the drawing-room, a most sumptuously furnished chamber, and planting him in the most luxurious chair she could see, opened the piano and commenced to play him some of the airs that had been his old favourites at Rose Mount, watching him keenly the while to observe if they awoke any old memories within his breast, no matter how feeble might be the chords which they touched.

At first she felt almost sure that they had some effect upon him, but, if it was so it soon passed off again. As, however, he still seemed to be listening to the sounds just as a child might do, she played on and on, gliding from one air into another, and not infrequently raising her voice in song.

At last that most sweet and touching almost dirge "For ever and for ever" recurred to her memory, and as it completely chimed in with her present disposition, she threw an amount of feeling into it which she had assuredly never done before, and the long, wailing, nearly tear-compelling refrain had escaped from her parted lips for the third time when she became conscious, by a kind of intuition (for neither footstep nor voice had she heard), that she was no longer alone with her father.

She ceased suddenly, looked round, and perceived standing just within the room door, and in an attitude as though her singing had had the effect of rooting him to the spot, the Marquis of Scampertown.

Seeing that his presence was discovered he came forward and held out his hand, declaring that "he was more than charmed by her singing," and bidding her "a very warm welcome to The Lilacs."

(*To be continued.*)

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Educational Overpressure.—The *Medical Times* says:—It is now more than ever clear from this controversy that further investigation should be made by the Government on this matter, and should any corroboration of this contention be asked for it may be found in the great consensus of medical opinion shown in the correspondence on overpressure which has recently appeared in our columns. The letters we have received on this subject are certainly free from bias, representing for the most part the impressions received directly from experience; and by no means conclusions drawn from facts observed with any preconceived object of inquiry. The seven physicians who have addressed themselves directly to the question at issue, all of them on the active staffs of our hospitals for children, are of opinion that cases of cholera in its various degrees, frequent headaches, and disturbed sleep are often to be attributed to overwork at school; and it must undoubtedly be inferred—though it may not be possible with the data at present at command to demonstrate conclusively the evidence of fatal or permanent effects of over-schooling—that the evils resulting therefrom are of sufficient magnitude and frequency to arrest the attention of those who administer the Education Code. It is infinitely probable that long-continued disorder of the literary impressionable nervous system of children will have a far-reaching and prejudicial effect on the ultimate development of the mind, and permanently damage the delicate structures which it is the avowed object of national education to keep in good working order.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

Can't be beat—Turnips.

Honey jars—Lovers' quarrels.

An aid that is not an aid—A blockade.

For good board apply at any saw-mill.

A new way to pay old debts—With cash.

A fire-escape—Dodging a bullet from a rifle.

A pair of pinchers—A couple of snuff-takers.

The latest sweet thing in cradles—The new baby.

Arms have they, yet toil not—chairs.

Eyes have they, yet see not—needles.

Legs have they, yet walk not—tables.

Lips have they, yet kiss not—pitchers.

Hands have they, yet steal not—clocks.

Teeth have they, yet chew not—combs.

Hearts have they, yet pity not—cabbage.

Tongues have they, yet taste not—buckles.

Ears have they, yet hear not—old book leaves.

It is not necessary to use water in poring over a book.

Where every man meets with his deserts—At dinner.

An inhospitable man—One who refuses to entertain an opinion.

Don't open your purse too hastily or too wide, nor your mouth either.

When must a man die in order to recover?—When his life is insured.

The slowest man ever heard of was one who could not get out of his own way.

He who indulges too much in an eye-opener is liable to go home on a shutter.

A cigar may be the best in the world, but sooner or later it will meet its match.

Nobody wishes the baby stolen; still it is a relief when the nurse cribs it at night.

The seashore gets its reputation for charity on account of its constant care of an offin'.

T and not the T—"T" is often silent; but a tea party is the noisiest thing on record.

A lady was dreadfully affronted because a gentleman accosted her as an *old* acquaintance.

Naturalists somehow neglect to record the fact that young deer always run on hind legs.

Speculators in "promising" mines are always ready to let you in, but never let you win.

A second-hand clothier publicly announces that he has "left off clothing of every description."

"They tell me you have had some money left you," said Brown. "Yes," replied Smith sadly; "it left me long ago."

A boy says in his composition that "Onions are a vegetable that make you sick when you don't eat them yourself."

An accomplished talker, but not always a delightful companion—One who, if you have nothing to say, says it for you.

A man having fallen from his berth in a sleeping car, hurt his knee rather badly, and at once claimed that he was lame from his berth.

"'Pa,' said little Harry, "what is a soldier of fortune?"—"A soldier of fortune, my son, is a soldier that never has any fortune at all."

The corpulence that is gaining upon two or three of the professional runners was not unexpected. It has long been known that haste makes waist.

A French lady, driven by famine to eat her pet dog, as she was finishing, exclaimed: "Poor thing! how he would have enjoyed picking these bones."

"Oh, pa," exclaimed a young lady, "why don't you get a lot of fir trees? It would be so nice to raise our own furs—we could have any kind we wished!"

Is there anybody who can successfully oppose a woman's will? A lawyer has sometimes been able to do it—has even had a woman's will upset and set aside.

"They say Smith and his wife did not get along well together. Is that true?" asked Brown. "Not a bit of it," replied Fogg; "they are never together."

A Wonderful Collection: Wellington U.P. Church, Glasgow.—On Saturday last, the New Church at the corner of Ann Street, Hill Head, was opened by the Rev Principal Cairns, D.D. There was a large attendance. The rev gentleman selected for his text Isaiah 55, 8th and 9th verses, and in concluding a most eloquent sermon he said—I account it a great privilege to be permitted to take part in the opening services of this day, and to be associated again with a congregation which has had so bright a career, and which, in entering upon this new and splendid sanctuary, may be said to reach a point, in outward greatness at least, beyond any in its former history. I feel brought into contact not only with the living but with the dead—with my dear and honoured teacher in theology, Dr Mitchell, the first minister of this congregation, and whose kindness to me as a student I can never forget; and with Dr Robson, one of the wisest, purest, most delightful friends, whose image, hallowed by innumerable memories, comes back to me as of yesterday; and with others whose names are written not only on the history of this congregation, but of our whole church. It is solemn to realize the thought that in entering a new sanctuary we are compassed about with death, that the memories which we bring from elsewhere blend with its lights and deepens its shadows; and that we are all on our way to the grave, our days on the earth as a shadow, and with none abiding. So much the more should we feel the privilege of being connected with that Church of God which lives while men die, which rises when its sancturies change and fall, and in its onward march amidst the monuments of sorrow and death perpetually renews the watchward, "Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ," &c., &c.—The opening services were continued on Sabbath the 12th inst., the Rev Professor Calderwood preached in the forenoon, the Rev Dr Black in the afternoon, and the Rev John M. Sloan, Free Anderston Church, in the evening. At all the diets the church was crowded, and the total amount of the collections for the building funds was £11,375 12s 8½d, exclusive of £1,160 subscribed for the organ fund.—*North British Daily Mail*, Oct 13th.—[It may be noteworthy to remark that the grandfather of James Annandale, Esq., J.P., the respected chairman of Benfieldside Local Board (Rev Professor J. Mitchell, D.D.), who was well known amongst the Presbyterians of this locality, was the first minister of the old Wellington U.P. Church.]

Prison Population and Expenditure.—The Commissioners of Prisons have just issued statistics relating to the number and cost of prisoners in the local gaols of England and Wales for the year ended the 31st March, 1884. It appears that the number of prisoners received during the year in local prisons, under sentence of the ordinary Courts, was 160,836, besides 1,696 soldiers, and 7,320 persons imprisoned as debtors. On the 31st March last there were 17,421 prisoners, against 16,913 at the end of 1883. The daily average population in 1884 was 17,194, against 17,876 in 1883. The gross total expenditure was £366,248 14s 1d, being an average cost of £21 6s per prisoner. The following are the figures given for Durham:—In this prison there was during the year ended 31st March, 1884, a daily average of 603 prisoners. The greatest number at any one time was on the 9th November, 1883, when the number stood at 704. The least number in custody was on the 29th April, 1883, when there were 494 prisoners. Of those remaining on the 31st March, 1884, 5 were 12 years and under 16 years; 105 16 and under 21 years; 237 21 and under 30 years; 137 30 and under 40 years; 75 40 and under 50 years; 40 50 and under 60 years; and 18 60 and above. The staff of this prison consisted of 1 governor, 1 chaplain, 1 surgeon, 5 clerks or schoolmasters, 1 matron, and 35 officers of the warder class. The cost of the staff for the year for pay allowances, uniforms, &c., was £4,548 13s 1d, being £7 10s 11d per prisoner. The expenses of the maintenance of prisoners was £3,960 11s or an average charge of £6 11s 4d per prisoner, and included victualling, £5,470 7s 10d; medicines, &c., £19 18s 7d; cleaning articles, £113 2s 9d; clothing of prisoners, £533 5s 3d; and fuel, light, &c., £824 6s 7d. The other expenses amounted to £1,039 12s 9d, being an average cost of £1 14s 6d per prisoner, and included bedding, £45 5s; furniture, &c., £96 1s 10d; gratuities on discharge, £176 6s; ordinary repair of buildings, £583 5s 8d; and carriage of provisions, store, &c., £11 16s 4d; rent, £3 11s 6d; and incidental expenses, £122 13s 5d, making the total cost of the prison £9,548 16s 10d, or an average of £15 16s 9d per prisoner. Of the prisoners committed during the year (4,546 males and £2,069 females), 2,236 males and 1,387 females were previously convicted. Of the total committed, 3,268 males and 1,489 females were born in England; 51 males and 31 females in Wales; 337 males and 233 females in Scotland; 793 males and 305 females in Ireland; 28 males and 3 females in the colonies; 65 males and 8 females in foreign countries.

HERE AND THERE.

There are many proposals a-foot as to what should be done with Sir Erasmus Wilson's magnificent bequest to the Royal College of Surgeons, which is expected ultimately to exceed £200,000. The Council of the College will shortly be called on to consider the matter officially, and it is said that they are disposed to favour a proposition by Sir T. Spencer Wells, to devote a large portion of the funds to the provision of a place and means of pathological and scientific research for practitioners and advanced students, such as that made by the universities and colleges of Germany, at the Collége de France in Paris, and at the Physiological Institution presided over by Professor Michael Foster at Cambridge. Beyond this there is a scheme under consideration for making better and more extended provisions for the examinations of the College. If there be anything to spare, one would like to see a portion of the funds devoted to strengthening some of the large London hospitals, in many of which beds lie empty from one year's end to the other, for lack of pecuniary support.

It is funny to read of the elaborate arrangements that are being made in connection with the release of the Tichborne Claimant. In a week or two he will be taken to Pentonville, an establishment of which he is said to cherish anything but pleasant memories. "No notice will be given the claimant of the day or hour of his removal, but he will be summoned suddenly from his work, and ordered to change his clothes, while the warder who will accompany him will at the same time be ordered to put on plain clothes. The claimant's convict dress will then be packed in his portmanteau, and he and his warder will proceed at once to London, ensuring as much secrecy as is possible. On reporting himself at Pentonville the Claimant will again assume the convict garb, in which he will remain clothed till his liberation." Meanwhile Castro, or as he still signs himself "R. C. D. Tichborne," has issued an appeal to his friends to let him leave prison quietly. His plea for a little rest after ten years and-a-half enforced labour in prison ought not to be disregarded.

Some hundreds of people assembled in the Old Bailey, and the open space towards Holborn, to witness the hoisting of the black flag—the signal that two men, convicted of peculiarly atrocious murders, had paid the extreme penalty of the law. In old times the crowd in this historic thoroughfare, waiting to see one, two, or half-a-dozen criminals hanged, used to number thousands. A dense mass of sightseers extended from Ludgate Hill to Newgate-street; and if the crime punished had been exceptionally horrible high prices were paid for places in windows which overlooked the place of execution on the prison roof. Thieves reaped as great a harvest on these occasions as they do in an ordinary Lord Mayor's show, and the behaviour of the multitude was revoltingly brutal. On Monday "there was no semblance of anything approaching disorder, and, very little that savoured of ribaldry. Shortly before eight, the bell of St. Sepulchre's began to toll, the hundreds of faces turned towards that one spot, with its heavy clang, the last minutes of the life of the two men now in the hangman's hands. As the minute hand stood at the hour, and the flag rose on the staff, a deep murmur broke from the crowd, and in another moment it had begun to dissolve."

[illegible] Brocklehurst, silk-weaver, has been charged before the Macclesfield magistrates with attempting to murder his wife and daughter. On Saturday afternoon the accused, without any provocation, suddenly attacked his wife with a fire-scraper, and beat her on the head until she was insensible. The daughter, attempting to protect her mother, was also seriously injured. The prisoner, who was once in a lunatic asylum, was remanded.

Mr. Samuel Reid, merchant of Kirkwall, has purchased the island of Copinshay, along with four small islets, the acreage of the whole being 180 acres, from Colonel Balfour, of Balfour, Convenor to the county. These islands were recently offered for sale at £1,200, but were not disposed of, and the purchaser has now secured them at a higher figure. Copinshay is one of the wildest islands of the Orkney group, and famous for the enormous number of sea fowl upon it.

"PROFESSOR LOISETTE'S SYSTEM OF MEMORY TRAINING.—Since the appearance of a paragraph in *Knowledge*, mentioning (with my sanction) that an Assistant of 'ours' had tested Professor Loisette's Method of training the memory, with most satisfactory results, I have received several hundreds of letters asking for my own opinion of the System. To these I have been unable to reply, first because I did not know what Professor Loisette's Method might be, and secondly because the letters reached me in too great abundance. But, wishing to respond to these correspondents, I have taken advantage of the period of rest from travel recently enjoined me to examine thoroughly the Loisettian System. I have not been content to try it in my own case only, but, knowing how greatly memories differ in quality, I have made the inquiry in company with two relatives, whose powers of memory are very different from mine—in some points superior, in others I think not quite so good. The result in every case has been to confirm fully what my friend Dr. Andrew Wilson has said respecting the System. *Whether regarded as a device for memorising, or in its more important aspect as a System of memory-training, Professor Loisette's Method appears to me admirable.* I have tested it in my own case on those matters in which my memory is least trustworthy, perhaps because least exercised; and I have been surprised to find how easily and pleasantly I can fix such matters in my mind, almost without an effort, yet in such a way that I am satisfied they are there for good. My two companions in the inquiry have had in one sense the same experience, in another sense an experience entirely different; they have tested the System on entirely different subjects, but with the same satisfactory results. I have no hesitation in thoroughly recommending the System to all who are in earnest in wishing to train their memories effectively, and are therefore willing to take reasonable pains to obtain so useful a result. —R. A. PROCTOR.

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COOKS, HOUSE, PARLOUR MAIDS, NURSES, and GENERAL SERVANTS WANTED.—All should apply; no difficulty in suiting competent servants, having an established high-class connection of nearly 20 years with the best families, Town and Country.—Address, The Principal, 12, Great Portland Street, Oxford Circus, London, W.

HIMROD'S CURE for ASTHMA, Catarrh, Colds, &c. Lord Beaconsfield stated it had given him the only real relief he had. [illegible] by Post [illegible] of Chemists, or from the Depôt: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward street, London.

FOX'S "KIDNEY & BLOOD MEDICINE" cures scrofula, ulcers, old sores, &c. 4 ounts, 2s. 6d. of Chemists

From the SATURDAY REVIEW.

TWO SUMMER STORIES.

Those wandering Englishmen who have found themselves on the lofty piazzas of a Saratoga hotel in the height of the torrid season, or who have sat in cool comfort on the hospitable verandahs of a Newport cottage, where lawns of an almost English richness of verdure slope away to the pleasant waters of Narragansett Bay, cannot but have made the acquaintance of a variety of fiction known in the United States as the "summer novel." The wandering Englishman will, no doubt, have seen many of the pretty girls of America reading the flat quarto pamphlets into one of which the pirate-publisher reprints the solid three volumes of the English novel; but he must have noticed, by the side of these thin piratical octavos, certain stouter octavo volumes stitched in paper covers. These latter were Summer Novels, and they are generally of American authorship. Their chief characteristics are brevity and liveliness; for the Summer Novel is the reverse of the Convalescent Novel. As we understand the matter, the convalescent requires a novel of gentle interest, of exciting episode, and of interminable length; while the general reader in summer seeks rather for a short tale which will keep him quietly awake during a sultry afternoon. The ideal Convalescent Novel is the great epic of the great Dumas, with its many sequels, wherein all the daring deeds are duly set down of the Three Musketeers. The ideal Summer Novel is Mr. Howell's "A Chance Acquaintance" or Mr. James's "Siege of London," truly books for an idle hour—bright and brief. It is as Summer Novels that we must describe the two books* before us. One of them is American in authorship and the other is English; one of them is by an experienced teller of tales, and the other is plainly enough a first attempt; one of them is by a man, and the other, in spite of a masculine *nom de guerre*, is obviously the handiwork of a woman; one covers almost the whole of the heroine's life and the other confines itself to the setting forth of the events of six weeks; but the one and the other are Summer Novels in their brevity, their simplicity of plot, and their liveliness of narration. . . . "In Sunny Switzerland" is the work of an educated lady—a book which can be taken up with pleasure. The sentiment is wholesome, and it does not sink into sentimentality. The character of Mr. Folliot is very neatly hit off, and suggests that the writer may develop a strong power of character-drawing; and the two sisters, Eleanor and Verna, are painted with sympathetic touches.

* *The Fortunes of Rachel*. By Edward Everett Hale. ✱ *In Sunny Switzerland: a Story of Six Weeks*. By Rowland Grey. London—KEGAN PAUL & Co. Price 5s.

BOURNEMOUTH, BOURNE HALL. Residence en pension for Seaside Visitors. Conducted by resident M.D. Reduced Summer Terms. Prospectus free. [419

THE ANCIENT WRITING PAPER OF THE PRIESTS.
THE BEST MATERIAL FOR NOTE PAPER.
A VEGETABLE PARCHMENT.
HIERATICA
5 QUIRES, 1s.
COURT ENVELOPES TO MATCH.
TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL STATIONERS.
Wholesale only—J. SIMMONS & Co., LONDON.

LUBRICATING OILS, 2/6, 3/-, 3/6 Gallon. Sample bottles 6 Stamps. [illegible] Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.

NERVOUS DEBILITY CURED.
A PHYSICIAN will, on receipt of [illegible] particulars of a sure [illegible]

WM. WAINE, Complete House Furnisher.
GREAT COMPULSORY SALE
Now On. By Order of the Landlords.
131 to 139, Newington Butts, LONDON. [418

FLEECY WOOL WRAPS.
A BEAUTIFUL FLEECY WOOL WRAP, splendid quality, sent free by the Manufacturers on receipt of 1/9 or 23 stamps. Larger size, 2/6 or 33 stamps; also at 5/-, 7/6, & 10/6 each. Any colour. HAND-MADE IRISH LACE COLLARETTE, 4in. deep, only 9d. Warranted to last.
F. E. WILKINSON & Co., 14, BOTTLE LANE, NOTTINGHAM.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS and NEURALGIA.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
A few doses quite effectual.—Caution.—The extraordinary medical reports of Chlorodyne render it of vital importance that the public should obtain the genuine, which is protected by a Government stamp, bearing the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne." See decision of Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, the *Times*, July 16th, 1864.
Numerous testimonials from eminent Physicians accompany each bottle.
Sold in Bottles, 1/1½, 2/9, & 4/6, by all Chemists.

MIDDLESBROUGH CORPORATION.—ISSUE of DEBENTURE STOCK.—£200,000 at 3½ per cent. interest per annum, Redeemable at par 1st January, 1[illegible]. Loans received for five years and upwards at [illegible] per cent per annum. Loans received, subject to six months' notice, at [illegible] per cent. per annum.—Prospectuses & further particulars may be obtained by applying to the Borough Accountant, Middlesbrough.

HOGE'S HOREHOUND HONEY
FOR THE PROMPT RELIEF OF CHEST COMPLAINTS, COUGHS, AND SORE THROATS.
SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.
The safest and most efficacious remedy ever discovered for all pulmonary diseases, sore or congested lungs, consumption, coughs, colds, sore throats, hoarseness, &c. An uncompounded product of Nature secreted in the petals of Horehound blossoms, and gathered by the honey bee.

SUCCESS IN THE PURSUITS OF LIFE depends much on a thorough knowledge of every branch pertaining to the vocation the individual chooses to follow. Yielding to the early inclination of making the study of the honey bee a professional one, Mr. Hoge's life-long association and continual study has been with them. This gave him unequalled facilities for investigating the curative properties of various kinds of honeys, and enabled him to discover and corroborate the wonderful healing powers of Horehound Honey.

IT IS A COMMON ERROR to think that any kind of Honey will make a good cough mixture, and we regret to say most chemists employ Honey as a basis for such medicines, without the least discrimination as to its source. It would be just as rational to expect any kind of bark to make good quinine. François Huber, Baron Liebig, and Sir John Lubbock agree with all other investigating naturalists in the assertion—that the characteristics of various Honeys are attributable to the plants from which they are gathered. Xenophon tells us that all his soldiers who ate of the Honey found in the villages on the mountains of the Colchians lost their senses; that those who ate but little were like men very drunk, and those who ate much like madmen. Pliny accounts for this by saying the honey was gathered from the flowers called *Rhododendros*, while of the Horehound plant Keats beautifully says—
"The bee, with sense so subtly true,
From *Horehound* herbs extracts the healing dew."

HONEY IS NOT MADE BY THE BEES, they are simply the vehicles provided by an all-wise Providence for *conveying* the Honey from the petals of the blooms and depositing it into the cells of the honeycomb. Notice a bee as it alights and insinuates itself into the very heart of the flowers, and you will have no difficulty in observing by a telescope motion of its body that it is sucking or rather pumping the drop of nectar into its honey sack, which is lined with a muscular tissue. When filled the little almoner of nature flies away to its hive, and, by compressing the muscles of its honey sack, deposits the Honey into the cells. The Honey undergoes no digestion, and is chemically the same in the hive as in the petal of the flower.

The LORD MAYOR of LONDON ORDERS IT.
MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.,
September, 28, 1883.
The LORD MAYOR would thank Messrs. W. M. Hoge and Co. to send him half a dozen of their Hoge's Horehound Honey, which has been *well recommended* to him.

W. L. BRIGHT, Esq., son of the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., says Hoge's Horehound Honey CURED his father of a bad cough.

WHAT THE CLERGY SAY OF IT:—
ELY, CAMBS., *May*, 1883.
The Rev. C. D. KINGDON has great pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellent properties of Hoge's Horehound Honey for preaching. It makes the voice clear and pleasant, and takes away all that huskiness in the throat which is so uncomfortable to preacher and congregation.

THE PRIMA DONNA.
HAWTHORN LODGE,
FINCHLEY NEW ROAD, N.W.,
March 30, 1883.
Messrs. W. M. HOGE & Co., London.
GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that I consider your Horehound Honey the most wonderful remedy I have ever tried, possessing properties which are nothing short of marvellous for the cure of affections of the throat and chest. I shall never be without a bottle of Horehound Honey.—Yours very truly, MARIE ROZE.

Your Honey is delicious. ELLEN TERRY.

From the CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER.
38, MARYLANDS ROAD,
WESTBOURNE PARK,
October 27, 1883.
Messrs. W. M. HOGE & Co.
GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in certifying to the excellence of your Horehound Honey. I have found great relief from taking it, and strongly recommend it for coughs.—Yours faithfully,
JOHN ROBERTS, JUN.

WHAT IT DID FOR GEO. F. BLACK, Esq.
7, SUFFOLK LANE, CANNON STREET, E.C.,
LONDON, *April* 20, 1883.
Messrs. W. M. HOGE & Co., London.
GENTLEMEN,—Having suffered for many years with irritation of the throat and chest, I never found any remedy to relieve the irritation until I purchased a bottle of your Horehound Honey, which I did a few days since. I want to inform you it had a wonderful soothing effect, affording relief at once. Please send me one dozen bottles, and oblige,
Yours truly, G. F. BLACK.

PUT UP IN LARGE BOTTLES,
PRICE, 1s. 1½d. PER BOTTLE.
And Supplied by all Chemists.
WHOLESALE BY
HOGE'S HONEY COMPANY, LIMITED.
12, GREAT EASTERN STREET, LON

IRON BUILDINGS & ROOFING, "New and Second-hand" Churches, Chapels, Mission and school rooms, Cottages, Shepherds and Keepers Huts, Stables, Coach houses, Farm buildings, &c. Several [illegible] on view. [illegible] HARBROW'S Iron Buildings Works, [illegible] Station, London, S.E.

UNION LINE, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, NATAL, AND EAST AFRICAN STEAMERS.—The Union S. S. Company's Mail Packets sail from Southampton every alternate Thursday, and from Plymouth the following day. For Passage or Freight apply at the Company's Offices, Oriental Place, Southampton; or 11, Leadenhall Street, London.

UNION LINE.
CAPE of GOOD HOPE, NATAL & EAST AFRICAN STEAMERS.—The UNION S. S. Co.'s MAIL PACKETS sail from SOUTHAMPTON every alternate Thursday and from PLYMOUTH the following day. For Passage or Freight apply at the Company's Offices, Oriental Place, Southampton, or 11, Leadenhall Street, London.

READING FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD, IN TOWN, COUNTRY, AND SEA-SIDE.
1. THE QUIVER, for SUNDAY and GENERAL READING. Monthly, 6d.
"Contains a library of good reading."—*Scotsman.*
2. CASSELL'S FAMILY MAGAZINE. Monthly, 7d.
"The stories are good, the pictures clever, and the contents unusually attractive."—*Times.*
3. "LITTLE FOLKS" MAGAZINE. Monthly, 6d.
"Is at the head of English Illustrated [illegible] for children."—*Queen.*
CASSELL'S COMPLETE CATALOGUE sent [illegible] Cassell & Company, Limited, Ludgate Hill [illegible]

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BLACKHILL.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV T. SMITH.

A presentation of a somewhat novel and unique character was made to the Rev Thomas Smith, the estimable priest of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, at Blackhill, on Monday evening, the testimonials consisting of a purse of gold, together with a magnificent horse and beautiful carriage. The instructive and interesting ceremony took place in the spacious school-room adjoining the Church, which on this occasion was crowded to its fullest extent by a thoroughly representative and enthusiastic audience, composed principally of members of the congregation, with a fair sprinkling of Protestant members of the community. The chair was occupied by the Rev Father Power, the curate of St. Mary's; who was accompanied upon the platform by the recipient of the gift (Rev T. Smith), Mr Geo. G. Taylor Smith, J.P., of Broadwood Park (Chairman of the Lanchester Board of Guardians), Mr T. Dunne (Consett), Mr Edward Sloane (Blackhill), Mr P. Coyle, Mr M. McGurk, and Mr M. McNally (Consett). Amongst those present in the audience were Mr T. Harker (Blackhill), Mr Richard Murray (Benfieldside), Mr G. Brown, Mr James Daley (Consett), &c., &c. After the choir had favoured with the enchanting melody, "Song of welcome,"

The CHAIRMAN, who on rising, was greeted with loud cheers, dwelt upon the pleasant feelings and reflections of gratitude occasioned by the singing of that beautiful hymn, and proceeded: It brings to my mind very forcibly Father Smith's labours in your midst as your pastor—as your spiritual king—who rules here by the spiritual authority from the Bishop, who received his authority from the Pope of Rome, and through him from Christ Jesus, the Head of the Church. Father Smith has endeared himself to you by bonds of love during the long years he has lived amongst you. He is your king, and I occupy his throne to-night, and I feel that I am only an usurper. The great Shakespeare has better described such feelings than I can do—the feelings of an usurper on an occasion like this. It is you who have placed me here, and on your conscience is thrown the onus, and perhaps many sleepless nights. You have deposed your king for a short while, but only that you may honour him ten times more than heretofore. (Applause.) For the long years he has laboured amongst you he deserves your wormest love. Twenty-five years have almost elapsed since Father Smith came amongst you. Twenty-five years ago the mustard seed was sown in your hearts. During these years—through storm and sunshine; winter and summer, peace and war—he has laboured unceasingly and perseveringly in your midst; and to-day you are assembled here to show a slight tribute of the love and admiration you cherish for your pastor—despite whatever differences of faith or nationality that exists amongst you. (Loud cheers.) Nor is this testimonial confined to the members of Father Smith's flock. I may say that many of our Protestant friends and fellow-citizens entertain a deep respect for Father Smith; and I am glad to state that they have generously subscribed their quota towards this present. (Applause.) The desire of the flock was that this testimonial should be a spontaneous gift on the part of the congregation to their pastor; but as soon as our Protestant friends became acquainted of the fact, they also desired to bear testimony with his Catholic children to the pure and unimpeachable character borne by Father Smith (cheers), whose life has been devoted to the improvement of his followers—a life strikingly marked for its labours towards elevating the physical and moral tone of those subjected to him, no less than to God, and thus calculated to foster feelings of love and gratitude in your hearts. Events like these are, like angels visits, few and far between—they are the favoured spots in a humble priest's life. But still they no less eloquently speak of the members of this congregation. It is one of the noblest featurees in a noble character—it is a feature essential to a lofty soul, and must be ever present in your minds. Gratitude speaks of favours received, and it foreshadows a repetition of these favours. Gratitude is the noblest music of a noble heart. It reflects no less upon him who is the receipient of your favour to-night, than it does upon yourselves. It speaks of years of labour devoted to the care of your souls, and to the promotion of your intellectual and social welfare; and it speaks of the success of those features which marks the high standard of his character and position. Twenty-five years ago, your pastor was younger and fresher than he is to-day. Now, you who believe in the inspiration of God's grace and its mighty issues, must form some idea of the sacrifice a young man makes when he first leaves the home of his parents. The student's college life are the years which may be best described as the spring-time of his life—it is a period of ceaseless activity, when all the resources of the mind and body are brought into operation. From his father's home the student goes forth to college, yet you all know that there is no love live a mother's love. Forth from college, the student comes to the Bishop, who imposes his hands upon his head, and anoints his palms with blessed oil; and, placing God's word in his hands, bids him preach the Gospel to the sons of men. And this young Levite, Father Smith, was sent here to labour in your midst. There are some here to-night—a few wise, old men—who remember the day when your priest first came to minster amongst you. Hitherto this Mission was attached to the Brooms Church, and Father Smith was selected by the Bishop to perform the great work to be accmplished in this parish. None whatever dared to hope that the mighty results you have witnessed to-night could have been achieved even in a long lifetime. The chapel was here; but that was all. There was no home for the priest and no schools in Consett. The spire that rises to-day as the most conspicious object in the landscape has been erected through the exertions of Father Smith, and much more has to be ascribed to his efforts. (Applause.) The Liberalism of the age is wont to compare the different denominations of Christianity; but I consider that true Liberalism is for each man to follow the dictates of his own conscience, and work in that sphere in which he believes God has called him. The first desire of your pastor was to establish a school in your midst, where the children of his flock might be properly instructed and trained, and this building arose as if by magic. Then, he established commodious schools in Consett. Since that period, Father Smith has brougt amongst you those angels of charity and sacrifice—the good Sisters of St. Paul. (Applause.) All these years brings another thought to my mind. Twenty-five years ago, the seed was sown. Through the heat of the day your pastor has toiled; and he has directed all the efforts of his life to his Heavenly Master. We are emboldened to meet here to bear testimony to the success of his life. The spring-time is past, the summer has gone; and the autumn of life has come—for there is no winter whatsoever in the life of a priest. During the absence of Father Smith, his children resolved to present him with some testimonial, some proof of their love. You doubtless considered that long and patiently your pastor has travelled up and down—if not the "banks and braes" of bonnie Scotland, yet the "banks and braes" surrounding Consett. (Loud laughter.) You therefore determined to provide him with means of locomotion, as well as a source of aumsement. I have to call upon your worthy friend, Mr Geo. G. Taylor Smith, to make the presentation to Father Smith in your name. (Applause.) I will add that Mr Smith is one of the few chosen representatives of England's old Catholicicy, and is connected with the historical Catholic family—the Smiths of Esh. (Prolonged cheers.)

Mr GEO. G. TAYLOR SMITH, who was accorded a hearty welcome, expressed the pleasure it gave him to be amongst them that evening, and was glad to see such a large number of Protestants—especially members of the Established Church—present, and he felt assured their hearts and souls were at one with their Catholic brethren. (Applause.) He observed, in looking over the last issue of the *Consett Guardian*, that Mr T. Siddell made the remark—"No one cherished a greater respect for the Rev Father Smith, of Blackhill, than himself—a gentleman who bore a high moral character, and was worthy of being esteemed and looked up to in every respect." (Cheers.) He (the speaker) had known Father Smith as long as any of them; therefore he did not intend to expitate upon his labours in their midst. Their pastor was present, and they all knew his worth as well as he did. They were aware that Father Smith discharged his duties in such an extreme sense, that there was no mistaking his actions in whatever he took in hand. He was glad to notice that the people of Consett were about to assist their poorer and less fortunate brethren in Newcastle, Sunderland, and other large centres, and he thought they were exhibiting a remarkable trait in their character. In presenting Father Smith with the horse and carriage and a purse of gold, the speaker, although he had already subscribed to the testimonial, expressed his intention of contributing a further donation of £5 towards the rev. gentleman's expenses. (Loud applause.)

The rising of FATHER SMITH to respond was the signal for an outburst of deafening applause, which lasted for several minutes. After the noise had subsided, the rev. gentleman observed that he was sorry Father Power, in his eloquent address, had omitted to state that he had occupied a longer time than he had intended, and must limit the speeches of the succeeding speakers to two minutes and a half. (Laughter.) He would just like to offer two remarks—the first is a complaint, and the second is to make the best of a bad job. The complaint is that they should have taken undue advantage of him, and certainly it was not creditable for anyone to strike a man when he is down. (Laughter.) They appeared anxious that he should go off on a holiday, and as soon as he had departed, some of them laid their heads together, and concocted a scheme which they called a testimonial. The project was carried on so secretly that they did not even give him the least chance of replying or collecting any ideas upon the subject. All he could say was, why they should treat him so—should he say "shabbily"?—he could not tell. Had they first consulted him regarding the testimonial, he should certainly have said, "No." If they had offered him a horse that ate nothing, and did not require any attention—(laughter)—he might have accepted it; but he could not afford to keep an animal which fed on oats, corn, hay, &c., and required a man to attend to it; and they must present it to somebody else. He should not have objected if some members of his congregation had taken compassion upon the poor Sisters of Charity who have trudged up the bank to Consett; then he should have heartily approved of the scheme. Perhaps these same individuals considered that if they presented the steed and the equipage to Father Smith, these poor Sisters would get the advantage of it. (Laughter.) There was great wisdom in this, because they knew that he would send them up the bank in his conveyance so long as it was about the place. He had a burden to support, while others gained the benefit. Many of them doubtless thought that he was growing older, and consequently could not travel up that hill so fast as he used to do. It was probably suggested that if they bought him a horse and conveyance then his days might be lengthened—providing he did not fall out of the carriage and break his neck. (Laughter.) He could not say whether it would tend to shorten or lengthen his life. (Renewed laughter.) However, he would have to make the best of the presents now they were here. He must remark that, taking into account the present severe depression in trade, and considering what the congregation had already done, they had certainly made a great sacrifice. Had such a thing happened in prosperous times, when the iron-workers were earning a good sum per fortnight, a few shillings might not have been much out of their way; but now the trade was as bad as he had ever known it almost as long as he had resided in that place. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the people have gathered together a large sum of money, for the purpose of showing him a tribute of their respect by presenting him with a stylish carriage and a valuable horse. If the inhabitants thought his mode of living was getting rather "fast," the congregation themselves would have to bear the blame. But they had received great assistance at the hands of their Protestant friends, and he had been told that almost the first 5s laid down, was generously subscribed by one who did not belong to his flock (hear, hear, and applause); and many others whom he had perhaps never seen or spoken to, had come forward and contributed handsomely. (Loud applause.) Therefore, he must tender his heartfelt thanks to one and all. As he had previously observed, if the congregation stopped giving, then he would have to stop working. Nobody could accuse him of having wasted their contributions. He was not aware that he had spent their money injudiciously, or had uselessly squandered away a single penny. He regarded their offerings as His Master's property, and he treated the same as if it were his own. (Applause.) He had always endeavoured to put their savings to the very best purpose. He always watched over their interests with as much eagerness—if not more—than if he had been looking after his own. He did not think he had accomplished anything in particular to deserve their thanks and gratitude; but the testimonial was of their own concocting—their own doing; still he trusted they would not be any the poorer for it. He would also thank Mr Geo. G. Taylor Smith for coming there on that occasion. That gentleman had evidently made some little sacrifice in leaving his comfortable home. They had been acquainted with each other for a long period—in fact he knew Mr Smith when he was but a little boy at college, and had been associated with him from the days of his early youth. He also thanked the gentlemen on the platform who had manifested the deepest interest in promoting this testimonial—they were the prime movers, and possibly the prime deceivers—(laughter)—for the trouble they have taken on his behalf; also to the Chairman who had talked about a throne and a king. (Laughter and applause.) As far as he (the speaker) was concerned, he did not solicit either, and Father Power was quite welcome to them. The rev gentleman again thanked them most cordially for the honour they had conferred in presenting him with such a handsome testimonial, and resumed his seat amidst a storm of applause.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed a vote of thanks to the gentlemen who organised the testimonial and the collectors who brought it to such a successful issue.

Mr T. DUNNE, one of the principal lay members of the congregation, in acknowledging the compliment on behalf of the collectors, said it afforded the greatest pleasure to them to do what little they could for Father Smith; and they only regretted that, in consequence of the unexpected return of the rev gentleman from his holidays, they had been unable to carry out their original intentions. They proposed to set the bells on ringing, and to have the horse and carriage ready waiting for him on his arrival at the station, and to drive him right round the parish. (Laughter and applause.) Father Smith did not seem altogether pleased with the form of the testimonial; but he did not think any member of the congregation would care to see their pastor riding about on a bicycle—(laughter)—as Father Smith suggested; and moreover he was afraid the students did not receive sufficient training at college in the art of riding those machines to enable them to travel about with safety. (Loud laughter.) The collecting of the subscriptions had not been a difficult task, all things considered. The people responded liberally to the call of the committee, and the work was easily accomplished. Considering the hard times, he thought it was a marvellous performance to raise close upon £70 in a few days. (Prolonged cheers). At first, it was proposed that the testimonial should be confined to the members of the congregation, and that no subscriptions be solicited outside; but the warm-hearted parties desired to show their admiration and appreciation of Father Smith, and they could not refuse such assistance from their Protestant brethren. (Applause.) He thought the best thanks of the company were likewise due to Mr Geo. G. Taylor Smith for honouring their gathering with his presence, and he begged to move to that effect.

The proposition having been accorded by acclamation, Mr SMITH assured those assembled that it gave him the greatest pleasure to come there that evening, and he only wished that he could frequently attend such a large and representative bodies met together for such a worthy cause. (Cheers.)

At this stage, the subjoined programme of music was introduced: Duett, "The forest mymphs;" song, "You see I'm not long from the army," Mr G. Hagan; song, "Only for thee," Miss A. Cairns (a piece of music which was most exquisitely rendered, and much admired by the audience); song, "Dear little Shamrock," Mr B. Ward (which was vociferously *encored*); chorus, "All among the barley," choir; song, "The harp and Shamrock of Erin," Mr J. Tumilty (also well received); and chorus, "Hail! smiling morn," choir.

On the motion of Mr E. SLOANE, a vote of thanks was passed to the choir; and a similar compliment—proposed by the Rev FATHER SMITH—having been paid to the Chairman, the enthusiastic and enjoyable proceedings were brought to a successful termination.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

At the fortnightly meeting of this Board, held at the Union Workhouse on Thursday se'nnight, under the presidency of Mr Geo. G. Taylor Smith, J.P., the following Guardians were present:—Revs Canon Kearney, J. P. De Pledge, J.P., and Chas. Gillow; Mr Matthew Kearney, J.P., Edward Taylor Smith, J.P., Major E. Leadbitter Smith, J.P., Messrs W. Logan, John Wilkinson, W. H. Hedley, W. M. Annandale, Geo. Hobson, T. J. Muse, J. W. Hodgson, H. Hornsby, W. Shell, J. Nicholson, Thos. Taylor Smith, R. Clark, Joseph Eltringham, W. Cumming, John Collinson, J. Lax W. Brown, W. Bell, and the clerk (Mr W. H. Ritson).

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and the Guardians afterwards proceeded to consider the relief business.

THE DISTRESS: A GOOD SIGN.

The CHAIRMAN said that a great outcry had been raised in the north country relative to the distress prevailing on Tyneside. He enquired of the relieving officers if this Union was in any way affected?

Mr R. Walton said he was now receiving fewer applications for relief and there was less poverty in his district.

Mr J. Moon stated that the depression was hardly noticeable in the Consett district, and he had no fresh applications to bring before the Board that day. (Hear, hear.)

Mr SIDDELL stated that on the previous day, a deputation waited upon him, and requested permission for the men employed in the Consett Tinmill Works to form a Committee for the purpose of relieving the distress prevailing in Newcastle, Sunderland, and other places.

Mr SHELL corroborated the testimony of Mr Siddell, and stated that he had seen a paragraph in that morning's Newcastle papers to the effect that the ironworkers at Consett had decided to relieve the people of other places.

The CHAIRMAN said that fact spoke well for the good feeling exhibited by the Consett people in their laudable efforts to benefit their less prosperous neighbours. (Hear, hear.)

THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

This Committee, having invited contracts for the erection of a new boiler at the Workhouse, recommended that the tender of the Grange Iron Company, Durham (which was the lowest), be accepted by the Board. The Committe also recommended the payment of an allowance of 3s per week to George Harris, for services rendered to the Institution for the ½-year ending September 29th last.

The report, on the motion of Mr SHELL, was adopted.

THE EMIGRATION SCHEME.

The Magistrates having sanctioned the emigration of a Roman Catholic orphan, named James McKenna, to Canada, the Guardians resolved to send him out under the auspices of Mr J. F. Boyd's Colonization Scheme, and the Clerk was directed to obtain the consent of the Local Government Board.

THE HORRIBLE STORY FROM WASKERLEY.

The Clerk read the following correspondence relating to this matter:—

Waskerley, Sept. 30th, 1884.

Mr Ritson.

DEAR SIR—I duly received yours respecting the decision of the Board of Guardians in Garbutt's case. The difference in the statements by Mr Moon before the Guardians, and the assertion of Garbutt's son to us regarding the order for the coffin is certainly perplexing. If Garbutt's son had told us that he had agreed to pay for the coffin, then of course I should not have taken any further notice of the matter. The son said that Mr Moon threatened to summons him if he did not pay for the coffin. Conscious, therefore, that Mrs Garbutt would be called upon to pay for it, and considering that she has experienced enough trouble during her husband's illness, I consequently under the circumstances of her case, wrote to Mr Moon respecting the order for a coffin. Now that the gentlemen of the Board of Guardians has confirmed the action of Mr Moon, I respectfully bow to their decision.—With respects, &c.,

JAMES GOWLAND.

Prospect House, Ebchester Hill,
October 8th, 1884.

Mr W. H. Ritson,

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 7th inst., asking why Jonathan Garbutt, of Waskerley Park, had not been supplied with disinfectants, I have to inform you that when I saw him, he did not require them, as his legs were greatly inflamed, and there was nothing whatever offensive about him; also that no one ever applied to me for disinfectants, and were refused, as I would only have been too happy to have furnished them, having a good supply on hand from your Board.

The facts of the case are these: When I received Mr Moon's letter to visit Garbutt, I did so at once; and after examining him, I asked who had been attending him, and what means he had adopted? He replied, No one had been attending him, and that he had only used what means he could think of. When I got back to Consett and saw Mr Moon, he told me that story was quite false, as Dr Hood was in attendance upon Garbutt, and that he only required my order for support, and not to interfere with Dr Hood's treatment of the case. From the above facts you will see that Mr T. J. Muse has misinformed your Board.—I am, dear sir, yours, &c.,

W. T. BOLTON.

Mr MUSE said the details of the story was much worse than what was published in the newspapers. He certainly had not been misinformed as to the smell and stench arising from the place. The poor fellow lay on a sort of squab, and his body gradually decayed away and mortification set in. The man might have recovered, if he could only have inhaled fresh air. When an attempt was made to lift him up, the bones were actually protruding through the flesh, and he was reduced almost to a skeleton. The corruption oozed out of the body, and collected upon the floor. The sight was most awful, and the stench so horrible, the wife had to cover the matter over with a shoveful of ashes, before she dared to remove it. The stench and smell was really dreadful; and Mr Nicholson could bear him out in what he said.

Mr NICHOLSON substantiated the assertions of Mr Muse, and declared it to be the worst case that had ever occurred in England during his lifetime.

Mr MUSE: Yes; the man suffered such agony that he actually cut and tore pieces of flesh out of his own legs!

The CHAIRMAN said that Mr Muse did perfectly right in calling attention to the case, and urged the Guardians to bring such instances immediately they were cognisant of them under the notice of the Guardians, so that they could take immediate action.

THE WORKHOUSE WATER SUPPLY.

At the desire of Mr M. KEARNEY, the Board resolved to pay a sum of 5s per annum as an acknowledgment for taking water out of his property.

INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE.

Week ending Oct. 1st	165
Corresponding week of last year	155
Week ending Oct. 8th	165
Corresponding week last year	155
Vagrants relieved during past fortnight	13
„ „ corresponding fortnight last year	19

BALANCE IN HAND.

The treasurer (Mr W. Cummins) reported the balance in hand on October 9th to amount to £918 7s 7d.

The Board adjourned.

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

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD

The monthly meeting of this Board was held in the Board-room, Town Hall Buildings, Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday evening, under the presidency of the chairman, Mr James Annandale, J.P. There were also present—Messrs J. Lax, W. Wilson, H. Carss, W. Wheatley, W. Telford, J. Eltringham, J. Dowson, A. E. Turner, R. Murray, F. Priestman, the Clerk (Mr J. Booth), and the Surveyor (Mr J. Dixon).

The minutes of last meeting were read and signed by the CHAIRMAN.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

Subjoined is the Surveyor's (Mr Dixon's) monthly report:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Benfieldside Local Board.

GENTLEMEN,—During the past month your workmen have been employed on the several highways and streets in your district channelling and dressing-up.

Since last meeting I have received 103 tons of limestone from Messrs Ord and Maddison. The stone-breakers are preparing the same for the ensuing season.

As instructed last meeting, I posted a notice in Tinmill Street, declaring a portion of this street to be a highway.

I have got the new trough erected at the Bridge Hill watering place during the month.

The wall near to Mr Wheatley's has been repaired.

With regard to the removal of the privy and ash-pit at Benfieldside Edge, I have received two tenders for the same. They have been laid before you Higway Committee, who will report on this matter.

As requested last meeting meeting, I have made an estimate of the cost for cementing kerbing, and channelling the Benfieldside footpath from the Miners' Arms to Mr Heymer's house; it will cost £114. I also made an estimate for the Durham Road footpath, as requested, the cost of which will be about £40.

I have collected and paid to Treasurer, during the month, the following sums:—

	£	s	D
From General District rate	263	2	5
From the County Authorities	257	15	2
From other sources	1	7	3

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JOHN DIXON.

Shotley Bridge, Oct 15th, 1884.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Appended is the Inspector's (Mr Dixon) monthly report:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Benfieldside Local Board.

GENTLEMEN,—I have inspected your district several times, and find the ashpits well cleaned out. I consider your district is in a good sanitary condition.

The Consett Iron Company are pushing away with the new privies and ashpits in Bottle Bank.

With regard to Mrs Hagan's property, I wrote as requested at last meeting to the local agent of the building society. His reply to my letter and a letter sent from the building society are now laid before you.

As requested, I served a notice on Mr Emmerson to connect his drains to the Board's main sewer. Notices have also been served on the following gentlemen:—Mr Lough, Mr Siddle, Mr Carss, Mr Purvis, and Messrs J. Annandale and Sons. These parties have all connected with the exception of Mr Carss.

As instructed last meeting, I have put in your overflows to the main sewer on Durham Road. These were found in working order on Saturday night last.

During the month I have laid down the 9in. sewer in Wesley Street, Blackhill. I wish to know when the apportionments should be made out.

Messrs Ridley and Cutter have made the necessary alterations to their property at the Bridge End, Shotley Bridge, during the month.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN DIXON.

Shotley Bridge, Oct. 15th, 1884.

THE MAIN ROADS.

The CHAIRMAN (to the Surveyor): Did you get the full amount claimed as the half-cost of main roads?

The Surveyor: Yes, sir; there were no deductions whatever.

MRS HAGAN'S PROPERTY.

The letters referred to by the Inspector with respect to this property were to the effect that the house belonged to Mrs Hagan and not to the Building Society; and that she was the proper person to remedy the nuisance complained of by the Board.

The members decided to take proceedings against Mrs Hagan. However, that lady, later on in the evening entered the room, and explained that as she could not possibly keep up her payments to the Building Society, she had to give the house up, and pay rent for it. This she had done for the past ten weeks, and produced a rent-book showing the payment of £2 10s as rent for that period.

By reference to the book and the letters, it was ascertained that the letters were written before Mrs Hagan had paid the lump sum of £2 10s for rent; and the Society was quite justified in saying the property belonged to Mrs Hagan. However, it was quite clear to the members that the Society owned the property, and Mr MURRAY moved that the Clerk write to Mr Howarth, secretary of the Crown Building Society, Sunderland, informing him that the Board had ascertained that the property belonged to his Society, and if the nuisance complained of by the Board was not remedied forthwith, legal proceedings would be instituted.

On this being seconded by Mr ELTRINGHAM it was carried *nem. con.*

CUTLERS HALL ROAD MAIN SEWER.

The Surveyor reported that all the parties, except Mr Carss, who had been notified to connect their drains with the main sewer had done so.

Mr CARSS still persisted that he would not connect his six-inch pipe to the Board's foot sewer.

After a short discussion, it was moved by Mr TELFORD and seconded by Mr WHEATLEY, that the matter be left in the hands of the Surveyor and Mr Carss, and do the work in the best way that could be arranged between them.

The motion was agreed to.

THE WESLEY STREET SEWER.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr WILSON, seconded by Mr LAX, that the apportioning of the cost of the above sewer be left in the hands of the Clerk and Surveyor.

FINANCE.

Accounts amounting to £128 14s 4d were presented for payment, and at the recommendation of the Finance Committee, cheques for the same were signed.

THE OUT-HOUSES IN BENFIELDSIDE EDGE ROAD.

The Highway Committee reported on this matter as follows:—"The Surveyor having procured tenders for the removal of the out-houses abutting the new property in Benfieldside Edge Road, we beg to refer the matter to the Board, with the recommendation that the whole block be removed."

Mr WILSON moved, and Mr MURRAY seconded, that the Committee's recommendation be adopted; and that the tender of Messrs Milburn and Gibson to do the work be accepted.

Agreed to.

APPLICATION TO ERECT A PALISADING.

The Highway Committee, with regard to this subject, reported:—"We think that the Board should grant the request of Mr G. Eltringham, to erect a palisading in front of his new property in Durham Road, Blackhill, on his agreeing to pay the Board an annual acknowledgment of 1s."

Mr LAX explained that Mr Turner, Mr Dowson, and himself met the Surveyor on the ground, and thoroughly inspected the place. It was the unanimous opinion of all that Mr Eltringham's request on being carried out would make a very great improvement indeed. Why they recommended an acknowledgment was that the Board might utilise the ground any time they required it. He might further say that there were proprietors above Mr Eltringham's house who would like to do the same thing; but he could not say that they were all willing.

Mr ELTRINGHAM: You will first have to get the consent of all the property-owners in the street before you can sanction the work being carried out.

Mr CARSS: Certainly.

Mr LAX: If the other proprietors did object to erect similarly, still it would greatly benefit their property.

Mr ELTRINGHAM: I greatly question that. If you allow this palisading to be erected, it will make the adjoining property exposed to nuisances.

Mr CARSS: It will be no use whatever sanctioning the erection of this palisading without the adjoining property-owners are willing to do the same thing.

Mr LAX: I only hear of one owner who has any objection to follow in the same line, and that is Mr Eltringham.

Mr ELTRINGHAM: I have asked the person who adjoins my property, and he told me that he also is not willing.

Mr LAX: We asked Mr George Eltringham that day we inspected the place if the person you refer to was willing to erect a palisading on the same line, and he said that he was.

Mr ELTRINGHAM: I only asked the gentleman on Saturday last.

Mr CARSS: If this palisading is erected, it will make a vacant space, and thus a public urinal will be provided.

Mr LAX: Mr Eltringham could easily put up a little palisading.

Mr ELTRINGHAM: I shall do no such thing.

Mr WHEATLEY: I should not have the least objection to the thing, if the other property-owners would erect palisading likewise; but it would be folly to allow such if they did not.

Mr ELTRINGHAM: The thing is going to do a lot of harm if it is proceeded with.

Mr LAX could not see that any harm could be done. He made no doubt that as soon as the adjoining property-owners saw the great improvement that would be made to their property by the erection of a palisading, they would have one put up forthwith. Further, he might say there was a footpath 18ft wide in front of the houses, and during wet and windy weather it was impossible to keep the ashes thereon out of the house; and he thought it was a very hard case that the majority of the owners had to be denied a privilege because one or two objected to it.

Mr ELTRINGHAM: If you allow this palisading to be erected, the Board will have to take the consequences.

Mr DOWSON: I am sure a palisading is greatly needed, because the people cannot keep their houses clean. The dirt caused by the footpath in front of the houses is deplorable, and this will remedy the grievance. I am certain that if this palisading was erected, the other owners would soon follow suit.

Mr CARSS (sarcastically): Have you left a 2ft. footpath?

Mr TURNER: No; I think we have left a very good footpath 8ft. in width.

Mr LAX (to Mr Carss): I think you have voted to grant these sort of privileges before.

Mr CARSS: Not for giving the public rights away. You can search the minute book, and I'm sure you will not find a single instance where I voted for giving public rights away.

Mr LAX: Oh! no, Mr Carss; we are not giving them away.

Mr CARSS: I know better than that.

Mr LAX: Will you put the question to the vote, Mr Chairman?

Mr MURRAY: I beg to move that we grant the request of Mr Geo. Eltringham to erect palisading in front of his property, with the condition that he pays an annual acknowledgment of 1s, the pallisading to be fixed on a line marked out by the Surveyor.

Mr LAX: I second the motion.

On being put to the meeting six voted for and four against the motion, which was declared to be carried.

Mr ELTRINGHAM: You will see that it will not be erected.

Mr CARSS: No, they cannot do it.

The CHAIRMAN called order.

MORE LIGHT.

The Lighting Committee reported:—"Your Committee would recommend that an additional lamp column be erected in Cemetery Road, at the point about midway between the lamp on Durham Road and that opposite the corner of Manse Street."

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr MURRAY, seconded by Mr WILSON, to adopt the Committee's recommendation.

PLAN.

The Building Committee reported as follows:—"We recommend the Board to pass the plan of store-room or cow-byre, and also one for two work-sheds for sculptor's yard in Cemetery Road, Blackhill, for Mr Wm. Turner."

On the motion of Mr CARSS, seconded by Mr ELTRINGHAM, it was resolved to stamp the plans.

THE BLUE HEAPS PARK.

The CHAIRMAN read a letter from Mr W. S. Davies, sent from a meeting of ratepayers held with regard to the above in the Agricultural Hall, Blackhill, in which he asked the Board to support them in the means that were in operation for securing a park for the inhabitants of Consett and Blackhill.

Mr MURRAY said he believed the inhabitants were very wishful that the Board should give them every assistance in procuring what was known as the "Blue Heaps," with the adjoining fields, as a kind of recreation ground for the denizens included in Consett and Benfieldside Local Board districts. He believed some years ago the Consett Iron Company engaged an architect of some kind to give them an estimate of the probable cost of laying the "Heaps" out as a park, and that gentleman said it would take something like £4,500. That however, was on a very elaborate scale, which he thought altogether unnecessary. He thought if £1,000 were spent upon putting the place into decent condition that would be quite sufficient. Some persons had also made it current that it would take a rate of 1d in the pound to keep it in order; but he thought it would not take more the ½d in the pound. He considered the thing was very desirable, but he did not see that they as a Board could go any further into the matter just then.

Mr CARSS: If the Consett Iron Company are willing to present this land to the inhabitants, I think it is a most munificent offer, and should be taken advantage of at once.

Mr ELTRINGHAM: I think it is about three years ago since this affair was before the Board, and there was a committee who waited upon Mr Jenkins about it.

Mr LAX: Yes; and Mr Jenkins at that time showed the committee what would probably be done with regard to the scheme. It was a very generous one; but I think the Directors did not altogether agree with Mr Jenkins, and so the thing has fallen through until the present time.

Mr DOWSON: But isn't this one a much larger scheme?

Mr ELTRINGHAM: No; it is just the same.

Mr CARSS: Have they not made any alterations in their conditions?

Mr ELTRINGHAM: No; the original conditions mentioned by Mr Jenkins were that if they made the park, the Boards of Consett and Benfieldside should maintain it; and also if the Company required any of the outside portions of the ground for building or manufacturing purposes they would be at liberty to utilise them. These conditions the Company still adhere to.

Mr CARSS: I believe there is an impression in some quarters that if the Company did give this large area of land, the two Boards would not maintain it.

Mr ELTRINGHAM: I believe you are right, Mr Carss. Some people think that we as a Board are going to do nothing in the matter at all. That is the reason why the request in the present instance was made to the Board.

Mr MURRAY: The Board has already—three years ago—committed itself to maintain the proposed park, in conjunction with the Consett Local Board; and I think that should be communicated to Mr Davies as a reply.

This suggestion was unanimously agreed to.

THE BOARD'S MEETING PLACE.

Mr CARSS said before the meeting adjourned, he wished to move that the Clerk be instructed to give notice to Messrs Hodgkin, Barnett, Pease, Spence, and Co., the owners of Shotley Bridge Town Hall, to terminate the Board's tenancy of the present Board-room at the proper time. His object, he said, in making this motion was because he thought they could expend their rent money in a better way than they were doing. They had a most excellent Board-room of their own at the Board Schools, Blackhill, which was considerably superior to the one they were in. Besides this, the rent, instead of going into the exchequer of a very wealthy banking firm, would return to the pockets of the ratepayers. When the late Town Hall Company erected the Town Hall for the public's benefit, it was only right that the Board should encourage and support them; but now that a rich banking firm held the place, he thought they should give the ratepayers the benefit of their own money. It was, he said, both expedient and wise that they should go to their own property, which was altogether more suited for the transaction of the Board's business than the present premises.

The Clerk said the motion was premature, and as it was an important subject, he thought the members should have time to consider the matter. Personally, the change of Board-rooms would be a great inconvenience, as he would have to remove the boods and papers to and from the Board Schools every month. It would also be inconvenient to leave the plans there, and he could not tell what could be made for their preservation at that place.

Mr CARSS: There is plenty of accommodation in the room at the schools—even more than there is here.

Mr LAX: We should have to keep a person there six months in the year to offer inspection of the books, &c.

Mr CARSS: Well, there is the caretaker on the spot.

Mr LAX: But the caretaker could not undertake to be at the Board-room at any time; his work his mostly outside. However, I think you had better give notice of motion, so that the members can think over the matter.

Mr CARSS: Very well then.

Mr MURRAY: But if you put the thing off we can not give notice until November, and that is past the term.

Mr LAX: It is not a killing matter to the township.

The CHAIRMAN: I think it will be most inconvenient to change the place of meeting. You see the Clerk's office is here, the Surveyor lives close by, and so do the bulk of the members; and seeing this I cannot at all see how we can be benefited by the change. On the other hand, I think it will put us to a decided disadvantage.

Mr CARSS: Is the township to be sacrificed for its officials? I should think not. The subject, however, is premature to enter into debate, and it ought not to be "rounded" on.

The CHAIRMAN: The subject is a very important one, and you made a speech upon it at the outset, so that it is only fair that every member should express his feelings.

Mr CARSS: When I spoke upon the subject, I did not think I should have to give notice of motion, which I intend to do.

Mr LAX: Supposing the present School Board allowed us to have their room, we are not sure but that the next Board would kick us out.

Mr CARSS: No fear of that; the School Board is elected by the ratepayers.

Mr LAX: That does not alter the fact. I do not know how it is, but it seems as if everything has to be taken from Shotley Bridge.

Mr CARSS: It is not a question of taking from Shotley Bridge; it is a question of saving to the township.

The CHAIRMAN: This place has been properly fitted up for the requirements of the Board, and we could get no place in the district more suitable.

Mr ELTRINGHAM: The plan closet could be removed.

Mr CARSS: Oh, yes; and there is plenty of room for it at the schools.

Mr WHEATLEY: Supposing your motion was carried to-day, Mr Carss, how do we know that the School Board will have us?

Mr ELTRINGHAM: I rather think we should ascertain that first.

Mr CARSS: You may rest yourselves on that point; they would only be too glad of your money.

The CHAIRMAN: Can we settle the matter to-day?

Mr ELTRINGHAM: I think it would be best to let the matter stand over for a month.

All the other members were of the same opinion, and thereupon

Mr CARSS gave notice to move at the next ordinary meeting of the Board that the Clerk be instructed to give notice to Messrs Hodgkin, Barnett, Pease, Spence, and Co., owners of the Town Hall, to terminate the Board's tenancy of the present Board-room at the proper time.

This was all the business.

THE ASSIZES.—It was stated in court at the Durham Quarter Sessions that the forthcoming Assizes at that place had been fixed for the 29th of October.

SPECIAL CHURCH BUILDING FUND.—The sixth meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Special Church Building Fund was held in Durham Castle, the Lord Bishop of Durham presiding, when grants were made for the following amounts to various churches, either in progress or about immediately to be begun:—To Dipton (Rev R. Tuson)—population, 3,300—a grant of £500. To St. Aidan's, Blackhill (Rev T. J. Storey)—population, 3,500—a grant of £500. To new church at Harton (Rev A. A. Philpotts)—£300. To church of Ven. Bede, Gateshead (Rev J. McIntosh)—£250. To Mission Church, Felling (Rev E. Haythornthwaite)—£250. To a new church at Herrington (Rev A. J. Blagden)—£500. Several new regulations were framed as to payment of approximated subscriptions, &c. The various new subscriptions and offertories were duly reported. It is probable that another meeting will be held before the close of the present year.

FRIGHTFUL MINE ACCIDENT.—An inquest has been held before Mr John Graham, coroner, at Mr Charlton's Commercial Inn, West Stanley, on the body of Samuel Hawke (59), of No. 10, Havannah Houses, who expired on the 26th ult., from injuries received.—Deceased was employed by Messrs Hedley Bros. as a banksman at the Louisa New Pit. On Tuesday, 23rd ult., about 3 p.m., he was standing near the pit shaft when the onsetter rapped to the brakesman to lower the empty cage. Deceased proceeded to the pit's mouth, and was looking down the shaft, when the cage from above was lowered and caught him by the head, violently jamming him between the framework and the bottom of the cage, breaking his jaws. He was extricated with considerable difficulty, and taken home, where he was attended by Dr Wilson (Lanchester), and Dr Benson (Stanley). He lingered three days and seven hours afterwards.—A verdict of "Accidentally killed" was returned.

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Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

GATESHEAD.—Trench Hall, 11th inst., the wife of Mr Henry Wallace, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

TOW LAW.—At Thornley Church, 13th inst., P.C. Jacob Crabb, to Mrs Elizabeth Pearson, both of Tow Law.

MADERIA.—At the English Church, Funchal, 13th ult., by the Rev M. Addison, and afterwards at the British Consulate, Mr J. E. Crocker, Liverpool, to Mary Hill, daughter of the late Mr Richard Hill Gee, of The Lodge, Lanchester.

DEATHS.

TEMPLETOWN.—On the 16th inst, Sarah Elizabeth, infant daughter of Simon and Margaret Farnsworth.

DIPTON.—Aged 85 years, Mary, wife of John Hall, joiner. Interment on Sunday, Oct. 19 at Hare Law. Cortege to leave Dipton at Three o'clock p.m. 690t

ANNFIELD PLACE.—On the 11th inst., aged 24 years, Isabel, wife of Matthew Pattison.

SHIELD ROW.—On the 12th inst., aged 76, David Moore.

EAST PONTOP COLLIERY.—On the 14th inst., aged 71, Margaret Simpson, widow of William Simpson.

SLALEY TOWNFOOT, Hexham.—14th inst., aged 77, Thomas Rowell.

WINLATON.—Derwent Place, 8th inst., aged 70, Jane, wife of Thomas Slater.

PELTON FELL.—8th inst., aged 68, Isabella, wife of Thomas Laidler, late of Witton Gilbert.

CRAGHEAD.—12th inst., aged 68, John Reed.

RYTON-ON-TYNE.—Thorp Cottages, 12th inst., aged 65, Ann, wife of John Atkinson.

SWALWELL.—15th inst., aged 65, John Aldridge.

OXHILL.—15th inst., aged 48, Barbara, wife of Irving McVettie.

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