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1004

BURNOPFIELD.

THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The first meeting was held on Monday night, a good number of people assembled. The chair was occupied by the President, Society, Mr. A. Davis. The secretary, Mr. Haughan, gave the annual report, ress of an encouraging nature. Songs, ons, etc., were given at intervals, and after an enjoyable evening was spent. ANNUAL MEETING AND CONCERT.—The hanksgiving services were held on Saturday sunday, and Saturday a public tea provided in the afternoon, and at ere was announced to be given Rev. W. H. Moseley—subject :—Rob-nures—Frogbanton—and Poet's Pen-to numerous counter-attractions, very ge audience was present. The lecture was ed on Monday and the proceeds were ted to the Rev. W. W. Moseley when was tastefully decorated for the

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e attend to our own Business."
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re Business is not only to sup-ply Oak and Polished Coffins of superior description at Moderate ges, but we also Supply Hearses, ages, Cabs for Weddings, and ases and Conveyances of all kinds. ripts by Brakes specially Con-ucted for.
the Mourning is under our personal ervision, and everything is done n care and responsibility is ded, and to suit the pockets of all asses. A Stock always on hand t can be finished at a few hours' tice.
T. C. RAWES & Co.
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CONSETT. 3670.

THS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Marriages.

AM—ROBSON.—At St. Patrick's Church, ton, on 19th inst., by the Rev. D. O'Sullivan, Mr. Matthew Bradley, of Beaster, to Miss Margaret Robson, only daughter of William and Isabella Robson, of Hyde.

Deaths.

S.—Prudhoe, Ist inst., aged 66 years, ompson Street, Blackhill.
—No. 1, Lou se Terrace, West Stanley, 18th inst., aged 67 years, William, husband of argaret Auld, formerly of Bishops Colliery.
MOUTH.—Recently, at Stanhope, on the resi-ce of his son-in-law, John Bamborough, late ster, aged 78 years.
ER.—On the 15th inst., aged 2 years, Ada, ed only child of Michael Cassidy.
.—Late Vicarage, Shotley Bridge, on the inst., aged 59 years, David Cowan.
.—Suddenly, Consett, on the 20th inst., the res-ence of his sister, Mrs. Scrimgham, on the h inst., aged 26 years, Dodd, youngest son of the late John and Catherine Dodd, Newcastle Road, Ingoe Pinnacle.
LAMB.—8, Cutler's Hall Road, Shotley Bridge, on September 21st, aged 73 years, Ann Fairbairn, widow, 42 years with John Lamb, mason and builder, deceased.
.—Swalwell, 21th inst., aged 1 year and 4 months, Joseph Maull, son of Jacob and Ann Maull.
ELSTONE.—Derwent Street, Blackhill, on the 20th inst., aged 46 years, Julia, the be-loved husband of Margaret Huddlestone.
.—Suddenly, at Beechfields Cottage, on Sunday, Oct. 1st, to 1ift at 2.45 p.m. Bessie, dearly loved child of Robert and Annie Ewing.
ING.—Prostercy, on the 19th inst., Rhoda ssing, aged 39 years.
LY.—Sawell Lodge, Blaydon-on-Tyne, on he 18th inst., aged 78 years, Ann, wife of ster Jolly.
SOPP.—Sunderlandside, 17, St. Cuthbert's Ter-race, on the 22nd inst., Mary Jane, beloved daughter of Martha and the late John Sopp.
.—Allendale Town, on the 21st inst., Joseph Ross, contractor, New House, St. Johns, Consett.
TER.—Waldridge Cottage, on the 19th inst., aged 71, Barbara, widow of the late Joseph Turner.
THWAITE.—Blackhall, Suffolk, 17th inst., aged 76, the Rev. Henry Linthwaite, M.A., late rector of Ebchester.
STON.—Bishop Cowan's Buildings, on 20th inst., Ann Morton, aged 67 years.
KENZIE.—Hamsterley Colliery, on the 22nd, inst., aged 52 years, Mary, the beloved wife of Robert Mackenzie.
HOWAN.—Leazes, Burnopfield, on the 22nd inst., aged 4 years 10 months, Mary Ann, daughter of John and Isabella Scarlett Mac-Millan.—Hylton Terrace, Fulton, 24th inst., Thomas Hartley, husband of Margaret Mary Hanson, late of Ouston Colliery.
SON.—Kibblesworth, on Sept. 30th, 1899, aged 3 months, Nora, daughter of Albert Edward and the late Isabella Ann Jane, and great-daughter of James and Mary Riddle.
.—High Spen, 27th inst., aged 76, John, husband of the late Elizabeth Proud.
.—Beech Grove, Shotley Bridge, on the 20th inst., Thomas Stormont, on Saturday, Sept. 23rd, aged 75, William Storey.
ARER.—Sacriston-heugh, aged 24, Margaret Ann, wife of William Straker.
ELD.—2, Elm Street, South Moor, 19th inst., aged 14 months, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Edward and Mary Elizabeth Sutherland.
SON.—Causey Wood Engine, 19th inst., in his 77th year, Thomas, widower of the late Mary Wilson, for over 50 years in the service of the N. E. Railway Company.
HORN.—Moody Close, Preston, 21st inst., aged 7 months, Ellen Beatrice, loved daughter of Albert R. and Jane Wright.
.—Tanfield Lea, Gateshead, Sept. 25th, aged 56 years, Dorothy, wife of David Wil-kinson.

Sectionate remembrance of William Brown, the beloved husband of Annie, and the late Robert Brown, of Port Mead, Consett, who departed this life, 30th Sept., 1897, 2 years.
In the midst of life we are in death :" ever remembered by his mother and sisters.
loving memory of my dear daughter, the dearly beloved daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Brownrigg, of Bradley Cottages, who departed this life Oct. 3rd, 1898, aged 35 years.
Her sun went down while it was yet day." ever remembered by her father, mother, brothers, and sisters.
loving remembrance of my dear husband, Robert Allan, who died at Bradley Lodge, Bradley, on the 24th inst., aged 56 years.
O, lost, too soon! O, loved too well!
Too dear for earth, too good for hell;
One soothing solace yet is given,
To think that we shall meet in heaven.
—

and Mrs Barker and family, Victoria Garden-ield, sincerely thank the many friends who so kindly sent letters of condolence and sympathy and flowers to them in their recent bereavement, and would very gratefully appreciate such expression of sympathy as to kindly send letters of condolence and flowers to their beloved one, Alfred Royal, was held by us who knew him best.
We mourn not, as three without hope.

ROBERT BEALL,
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YEARS AND EIGHT YEARS in CONSETT.
BLACKHILL.

ted and Published by ROBERT JACKSON, at the Atmospheric Printing Works, 19, Front Street, Consett, September 29th, 1899.

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Without Operation, for Cataract and all Diseases of the Eye; Deafness in all its forms; Noises in the Ears; Discharges from the Ears; Deafness from Influenza cured. Hundreds of letters in testimony of success. Write for testimonials and terms, or for questions to answer sent free. Mr T. HIGH, Optician, Aurist, 71, Great George Street, Leeds. At Leeds every Tuesday and Alternate Saturdays : October 7th and 21st. Hours, 10 to 7.—Artificial Eyes, Spectacles, etc.
NOTICE.—Mr. Irwin of Irwin's Eye and Ear Dispensary, Ltd., Leeds, personally attends same hotels as Mr. Taylor. Next visit, Sunrise Coffee House, Front Street, Newcastle, Monday, Oct. 16th, 10 to 12 noon; Grand Hotel, Sunderland, Oct. 16th ; Hours, 10.30 to 4.30. Imperial Hotel, Hull, Friday, Oct. 13th ; Hours, 11 to 4.30.

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No. 2042 FRIDAY, October 6th, 1899. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Contracts.

TO BRICKLAYING CONTRACTORS.
THE CONSETT IRON CO. LIMITED, INVITE TENDERS for the ERECTION of ONE BLAST ENGINE-HOUSE and ONE INCLINE WINDING ENGINE-HOUSE to the East Side of the Engine of Blast Furnaces at Consett.
Plans and Specification may now be seen, and Form of Tender and Bill of Quantities obtained on application at the Engineer's Office, Consett.
The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. 4627

CONSETT WATERWORKS OFFICE.
SALE BY LOAN.
OF
£3,000 FOUR PER CENT PREFERENCE SHARES
(£5 nominal value each), of and in the Consett Waterworks Undertaking, under the Consett Waterworks Act, 1896, and the Regulations of the Consett Waterworks Act, 1896, and required for Section 36 of the said Act, to be offered to the public.
RESERVE PRICE: £6 PER SHARE.
The Directors give notice that they are prepared to receive, up to the 27th day of October next, at the Company's Offices, Consett, sealed tenders (forms of which can be had on application) for the above 3,000 Shares, addressed to me, and endorsed "Tenders for Shares."
The Reserve Price, below which no Tender will be accepted, has been fixed at £6 per Share.
The allotments will be made to the highest bidders, and where two or more tenders are equal in excess of Shares to be allotted, the allotment on the Tenders at the lowest price accepted will be subjected to a pro rata diminution.
A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of sending in the Tender, the remainder to be paid on or before the 15th day of November next.
The Shares will be registered in the name of the purchaser, without fee, and will be entitled to dividend from the First day of December next.
By order of the Directors,
ROBERT JACKSON,
Secretary.
Consett, 21th September, 1899 4627

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Lost and Found.

LOST, on Sunday night, October 1st, a Lady's SILVER WATCH and CHAIN, between Mr. Sergeant's Consett, and the Waggon Hotel, Blackhill.—Anyone returning the same to M. Toms, 38, St. Cuthbert's Terrace, Benfieldside, will be rewarded. 4607

STRAYED,a DOG, with long White Coat, taken from Parson Birks, High Spen, on Sunday night, Sept. 24th. Anyone giving such information as may Police Officer or the under-signed, as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who took the dog away will be rewarded. Detention large Sheep Dog.—Mr. G. J. RUTLAND, High Spen, Lintz Green, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 4626

Wanted.

WANTED, Morning or Day GIRL.—Apply, Guardian Office, Consett. 4607

TEN LEAD WANTED, any quantity, suitable Guardian Office, Consett. 3456

WANTED, Male and Female APPRENTICESHIP in the Drapery Trade.—Apply, 3, Front Terrace, Consett. 4627

WANTED immediately, an APPRENTICE to the Dressmaking.—Apply, Miss LEDGER, 11, Benfieldside Road, Consett. 4627

WANTED, at November Term, a Good LOCAL GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—Apply, Mrs. KIRKHOUSE, Westlands, Consett.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT; a Good Character, for Hotel.—Apply to Guardian Office, Consett. 3502

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CERTIFICATED SERVANT WANTED, also to go Wash and Bake.—Mrs. PATTRICK, 5, Front Street, Consett.

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THE CONSETT REGISTRY OFFICE for Domestic Servants.—Apply at Mrs. ROBINSON'S, Stationer, &c., 13, Front St, Consett.

WANTED, a steady GARTMAN for open Cart.—Apply, Joseph Bailey Bridge, at the Grocer, Consett. 4607

WANTED, an experienced GENERAL SERVANT.—Apply, Mrs. WILLIAMS, 19, St. Cuthbert's Terrace, Consett. 4607

WANTED, PUPILS for Painting, Free-hand Writing and Shading.—Terms moderate per lesson, or 10s 6d quarter.—Apply, Miss M. A. HENDERSON, Professor of the late Mary Wilson, for over 50 years in the service of the N. E. Railway Company.
HORN.—Moody Close, Preston, 21st inst., aged 7 months, Ellen Beatrice, loved daughter of Albert R. and Jane Wright.
.—Tanfield Lea, Gateshead, Sept. 25th, aged 56 years, Dorothy, wife of David Wil-kinson.

WANTED, a Steady Man, as CARTMAN. Must be Sober and Honest.—Apply, Mr. Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, 7, Front Street, Consett. 4607

A AND G. TAYLOR require Experienced CANVASSERS for Consett, Leadgate, Ouston, Annfield Plain, and Stanley. For terms apply to Mr. Hall, Grocer, Consett, or Messrs. Taylor, St. Nicholas' Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WANTED, a respectable Woman in County Durham or Northumberland, one or more FARMS; or Land, either partly or wholly Heather preferred.—State particulars and price to "A," Guardian Office, Consett.

WANTED, a Respectable Working HOUSE-KEEPER. Must have considerable re-ference, and be fond of children.—Apply, personally or by letter, Saturday after 2 p.m., or next to JOHN GRAHAM, Medomsley Edge.

WANTED, by the WESLEYAN ASSOCIATIVE SOCIETY, Ltd., a YOUNG MAN accustomed to the Grocery and Provision Trade, not to be under 17 years of age; wage to commence. As per regulations. Apply to the Committee, on Monday Evening, October 9th, 1899, at 7.30 o'clock.—By order of the Committee, W. W. HUDSON, Secretary. 4567

WANTED, to be known everywhere, that for the best Assortment of Cycles will be on view at the NEW SHOP PREMISES : Also, Accessories of all kinds ; Repairs, Re-plating, and Enamelling done on the shortest notice. Also, that WRINGING MACHINE ROLLERS of very best quality are being Fitted and Guaranteed for 12 Months at 10s per pair, by J. DAWSON, Wringing Machine Roller Fitter, &c., Front Street, West Stanley. 2196

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WE have received our first Consignment of New Season's Fruit, and recommend you to make your Christmas Cake now while it is cheap. Our Prices are :—Currants, 3½d, 5d, and 6d ; Val. Raisins, 4d and 5d ; Sultanas, 6d ; Mixed Peel, 6d ; Preserving Essences, 6d ; Spices, 1½d ; Nutmegs, 5d per oz. ; Mace, 4d per oz. ; Cassia, 1d per oz. ; Cinnamon, 3d per oz. Stoneless Raisins, 6d per lb. ; and improve it, and Ground Almonds, 1s 4d ; also Assorted. An Iced Cake looks pretty, and we supply Icing Sugar, 3d, 4d and 6d ; and Fine Sifted Sugar, 2d. Pure Butter, 1s 1d and 1s 3d to 1s 6d per lb. Best Margarine, 6d and 8d, and Lard 4d ; are often used. Don't spoil the Cake with poor Flour : Use Best Flour, 2s 6d per stone. Eggs, 1s 6d per doz. ; Fresh, 2s 6d. Glace Cherries are dull in stock yet, but soon in to supply the public with a good article at a moderate price, and be sure to try up-to-date in every way.—SWAINSTON BROTHERS, The Provision Shop, 12, Middle Street, Consett. 4607

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Claims paid in six months exceed £1,000.
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FOOTBALL "SPECIALS."

VILLAGE FOOTBALL AND ITS EFFECT ON RURAL LIFE.

By JOHN PUGH

(For Many Years Referee in English and Welsh Cup Ties).

There is no reason why every village in the country should not have a football club. Even in agricultural parishes the farm labourers have enough spare time to visit the village inn or spend hours at some favourite corner, to the annoyance of the villagers and passers-by. Now, I have proved very conclusively that if these men had a chance of participation in such games as quoits, cricket, or football they would most readily join in them, and would thus save their money, their time, and their character, besides being far and away better men at their next day's work. Some years ago a young friend, who was very keen on football, asked me to help him to

START A CLUB IN OUR VILLAGE.

The farm servants entered into the thing heartily. Not to dip too heavily into their purses, we arranged that one shilling each should constitute membership, and we then asked the farmers and tradesmen to help us. The latter did so willingly, but the farmers at first objected, and said that if the men "slaved" at football overnight they would be worth nothing to them next day. I asked them how much they were worth after a night's carouse. Of course I knew the answer to this, as I had frequently heard them complain about the worthlessness of the men for at least a whole day after the said carouse. Well, they promised to give the thing a trial. At first we only practised on moonlight nights, but that little caused the village inn to be less frequented. One of the leading farmers soon became quite an enthusiast, and he said that his fellow farmers agreed with him that the men, after a little stiffness from the first practice or so, seemed to be all the better for the game, and did not spend half the day in sleeping in quiet corners when they had the chance. We had no more trouble in this direction, and soon we began to think of

TRYING OUR SKILL IN A MATCH

against other clubs. Now came the difficulty as to time, but the men overcame their employers' scruples by offering to make up any lost time. After a few matches there was no difficulty in getting a few hours for a game in the afternoon, and all the people in the parish seemed to enjoy a match as much as the players themselves. Even the innkeeper became an enthusiast. I asked him if he had suffered at all by our games, and his answer was a very striking one. "No, sir," said he, "I have benefited on the whole. Where I formerly sold three or four glasses to one man, I now sell one or two each to at least half-a-dozen, and an innkeeper would rather get his living this way than by taking nearly all the earnings of any one man and watch him go to ruin." The members of our club became

STEADIER MEN AND MUCH BETTER WORKMEN.

In addition they had provided many an afternoon's enjoyment to the rest of the parish. So much for the possibility of the game in a purely agricultural parish. In a colliery, ironwork, factory, or any other industrial district the men are not so much tied as their agricultural friends. The chief difficulty here is as to a suitable field for play. Many farmers object to let a field for football, as they think the grass gets injured by so much trampling and does not recover itself next summer. Never was there a greater mistake. When I was a boy in school in a country village, I shall never forget the delight all the boys felt when a farmer, who rented a rough grass field near the school, told us that we could play football in his field all the winter and up to April 1st. We thought he was the kindest old soul in the country, and the way we cheered him was a treat. He thoroughly enjoyed it, and his eyes gave a merry twinkle of delight. That old farmer well knew what he was about. Well, we used his field, and long before April we had

KICKED OFF ALL THE ROUGH TUFTS OF GRASS,

and our trampling made it appear more like a wide road than a field. During the April month the field recovered in a wonderful manner, and all through the summer it was the best bit of pasture land he had. I have often as a lecturer on scientific agriculture advocated more heavy rolling of pasture and meadow lands. One farmer who attended my lectures thought there would be no harm in trying it, and the result surprised him. He had better hay and better grass on his pastures. On talking the matter over with him, he said: "I thought your remarks about rolling the grass land were worth about as much as the rubbish you science fellows talk about, but I have proved that you were right in this case, and I shall think better of your class in the future." Occupiers of land need not be afraid of

LETTING A PART FOR FOOTBALL.

Of course, they are not expected to let the land gratis, but they should not charge an exorbitant rent for it, as the damage in the football season is practically nil. Damage to the fences, I freely grant, is often a serious affair. Here the committee of the club should step in and assist them by putting up a notice board, barbed wire fencing, &c. Once a field is secured the rest should be plain sailing. The fee for playing members should be as low as possible, say 2s. or 2s. 6d. per year. Honorary members should pay from 2s. 6d. upwards. The rig out costs little, and is not like cricket, where every man is supposed to have flannels, bats, gloves, &c. As a rule, the club finds knickers and shirts, and so the players have little to pay out of their own pockets. The only heavy outlay would be for goal posts, nets, and fencing, and once these are obtained they do not require renewing for years. Concerts, &c., may be got up for this purpose.

TO START A VILLAGE CLUB PROPERLY,

it is well that the most influential person in the parish should be chosen as president, provided such person will really take interest in the games. Vice-presidents should also be men of position, with the same proviso, while the secretary and treasurer should be thoroughly trustworthy and energetic men. Much depends upon the latter pair, and, if they are smart and good men, their club cannot fail. If the squire or parson can play fairly well, and are enthusiasts in the game, we need go no further for the captain. Either of these will do well, but if a workingman is a better player than either, and has gained the confidence of his fellows, that is the man for captain, as he would be more in touch with the players. The captain must be a good player himself — firm, independent, decisive, and possessed of good sound common sense. If, on the other hand, he shews weakness and indecision, he not only forfeits the confidence and respect of his men, but he spoils them and the game.

A MASTERFUL CAPTAIN IS NECESSARY,

and it is wonderful the amount of hero-worship such a man gets from players and spectators. Whether his social position be high or low, it matters not. I know one such captain who is a servant to a gentleman, who also plays in the team. While a game is on positions are reversed, and the servant's orders and commands have to be obeyed implicitly. In one practice game the squire passed the ball to the left wing when he should have passed to the right, and a probable goal was lost. "Here," said the captain, "if you have no more gumption than that you had better be off." The squire took this reprimand in good part, and promised to amend. At the Hall the servant knew his place, and was most respectful and polite. Next day there was to be a match, and the squire told a friend, who was staying with him, that he would have to be on his best behaviour, for Bill, the captain, particularly wished to win. All three walked to the field together, and the squire, just for fun, pulled out a cigar and lit it. Bill at once, in a most peremptory manner, said:

"HERE, SIR, PUT THAT OUT AT ONCE.

You'll want all your wind to-day!" Out it had to go. Fortunate is the team possessed of such a captain, and fortunate, too, to have a swell like the squire to set an example of implicit obedience. To attain any degree of proficiency in village football, there must of necessity be much practice, and here comes the difficulty. Practice with men who kick as if all their brains were in their feet is of no use. If the committee could treat the players to witness a game between first-class teams, the money would be well spent. If one, at least, of the members of the club had previously played in good games, he would be of immense value in initiating the men into such mysteries as passing, dribbling, &c. He would explain to them that kicking without "gumption" is useless. The players should be taught that

EVERY KICK SHOULD BE GIVEN WITH AN OBJECT IN VIEW.

A rule a friend of mine made for his men was this, and it is worth noting by all players. "The ball must be put to the best advantage for your side. If you can do this yourself, do it; if not, give it to someone who can." This really, after some skill in the art of dribbling and tricking has been learnt, is the secret of good passing, and consequently good football. It is all rubbish to say that good football cannot be played by village teams. I know one village club whose players have on several occasions not only won the great cup of the district—open to town and village—but they have often gone well into the rounds of the English Cup. Now, how was this done? At first it was the work of one man—the village schoolmaster—who was captain of his college team, and a rare good player, too. He took his men in hand, and commenced properly by teaching them the science and art of the game. Soon he had one or two pupils after his own heart, and ere long football was played in this village in a thoroughly good, scientific manner, to the delight of all.

THERE WAS NO UNDUE ROUGHNESS

in the play or language of the players, and even the ladies in the parish were delighted to witness the games. At the present time every man in this team is a working-man, and yet their skill is so great that the public school in the county town, and one of the best in England, too, annually send an invitation to these villagers to play a friendly game, on the school ground, in order to get thoroughly good practice against scientific players. Now, what one village team have done others can do also. Life in villages, as a rule, is very monotonous, and anything which will brighten up the lot of the villagers is to be heartily welcomed, but to be of lasting use it must be good, and this is as true of football as of anything else. Poor football, by which I mean aimless kicking of the ball, with unnecessary roughness, will not last, and will do more harm than good for the time it does last. The chief hindrances to good football in villages are these:

Rough play.
Coarse language.
Lack of interest by the upper class.
Bad or weak referees.
Want of club room, other than the village inn.

ROUGH PLAY SHOULD BE PUT DOWN AT ONCE

by the captain, and discouraged by those having any influence in the village. It not only spoils the game, but ends disastrously to the players, and many a healthy young fellow has been seriously damaged for life by reckless kicking and charging. The very men who shew roughness are often the ones to suffer. Here is an instance, and, sad to say, a true one. Some years ago I was referee in a game which ended in a draw. I had to caution one man for rough play. Before replaying the game this man was heard to say that his team should either win or there would be some cripples on the other side. The game had not been in progress five minutes ere he began his work by hacking at a player most spitefully. Somehow their legs crossed, and he fell with a broken one. It was a terrible fracture, and not only were his football days over, but he has been a cripple since. He had no pity from anyone, and the general verdict was "Serve him right." Parents who have any regard for the future of their sons will not allow them to play with such men. Quite right, too; but

MANY A GOOD PLAYER IS LOST TO A CLUB

through this. Unfortunately, too, many spectators like to see men "bowled over," and encourage it. Some years ago I took an uncle of mine—a jolly old farmer—to see a Cup Tie. The first part of the game was splendidly contested, and the play was of a high class. I went to him at half-time and asked him how he liked it. "Not at all," said he. "Why, my farm lads kick harder and better than those fellows." The second half was hotly contested, and some rough play caused a few tumbles. In a stoppage from a slight accident I went to my relative, whose face was beaming with delight. "That's what I call play," said he, "it's grand; but don't you spoil it by blowing that confounded whistle so often." Too many men even now are of my uncle's way of thinking, but if we can only educate our players and let men of this stamp see good play, they will themselves soon be educated enough to appreciate scientific and gentlemanly play, and will detest the opposite style. Coarse and bad language are not confined to villages, but it sounds worse here through being so seldom used, I suppose. It has more effect in keeping respectable people away and ruining the game than even rough play. The players themselves should never indulge in it, although the provocation, I know, is great, but they must learn to take the kicks kindly that come in their way. This is one of the benefits derived from the game,

THE EXERCISE OF SELF-CONTROL,

especially over temper. Bad language from spectators is more difficult to manage. As a rule, it is confined to very few; at least, at the start. The games in one village some years ago were utterly spoilt by this, and the committee had to take the matter seriously in hand. They knew it was an unpleasant task, but did not shirk it. It was decided that certain members should take their stations just inside the ropes and "spot" the black sheep. At the next match three or four of the worst of these were refused admittance, and they were kept from three or four games. The result was that many more respectable persons attended the games, and these objectionable ones, after due apology and promise of good behaviour in future, were readmitted. No further trouble was experienced, and it was a real pleasure to all to witness the games. Opponents as well as home players, were treated in a gentlemanly manner, and visiting teams, even when well beaten, went away delighted with their good reception and treatment. Here I may add that if the secretary, or some of the committee, made it a rule to meet and welcome visiting teams, and give them a good "send off," it would add to the pleasure of the games. When the home players treat their opponents with respect and kindness, spectators in nine cases out of ten follow suit, and will heartily cheer good work on either side. Village life, as I said before, is so monotonous that it is the duty of those in the higher ranks of society to do all they can to brighten it. Now, this cannot be done in any better manner than by encouraging such manly games as cricket and football. It is not enough for these persons to give a subscription of a guinea or so and there end all connection with the games. No; their presence is necessary at them, and even occasionally at the practices. If players and spectators find that

THE PARSON AND SQUIRE ARE INTERESTED IN THEIR GAMES,

I know, from a long experience, that they will do all they can to shew their appreciation of this. Their presence will go a long way towards encouraging proper play and proper conduct. A parson who can take part in the game with any degree of proficiency at once gains the confidence and goodwill of the men, and his life in the parish will be a more useful and pleasant one for it. Weak and incapable referees have much to answer for in the non-success of village football. Players are, like children, too apt to take advantage when they can, and it is surprising how quickly players spot the weakness of a referee. If he, at the beginning of a game, makes a silly mistake, especially in overlooking a glaring foul, his time on the field is like the game—a miserable one.

ONE OF THE STRONGEST REFEREES I KNOW

told me that when he went on the field he was always in a hurry for the first foul. If it did not come soon he made one, in order to shew the players that their "master" was there. I quite agree with Village Leagues and Village Cup Competitions where there are a sufficient number of capable referees in the district. Otherwise I do not, as frequently more unpleasantness and ill-feeling are caused by one such game than half-a-dozen friendly ones. "Business" football is all very well for big towns and big clubs, but in a village we want it more as a recreation and friendly gathering, where there can be thorough enjoyment for players and spectators. The "win-tie-or-wrangle" game is out of place here, and does infinitely more harm than good. I have always advocated the employment of the best possible referees for Junior or Village League or Cup matches. In my opinion they are even more necessary here than in more important contests, as they have so much bearing on the future of the players. Money thus spent is well spent. Personally, I have not much objection to the village inn being used as a club-room, but if such rooms as a "parish hall" or temperance hotel can be had it would be better. Players now know that

INTOXICATING DRINKS DO NOT CONDUCE TO GOOD PLAY,

and most of them are temperate men. The innkeeper gets little benefit from them, but he gets a fair share from spectators. If the latter are content with a glass or so after the match no harm is done; but it does not always end there, and this is the only evil which may be caused by village football. The benefits outnumber this. Spectators have nearly two hours' enjoyment, while the players learn many useful lessons, the chief being — temperance, command of temper, quickness of perception, and decision, manliness, obedience, &c., all tending not only to make them better sportsmen, but better men in every way.

NEW THEATRE, CONSETT.

A capital attraction is provided for playgoers this week at the theatre in the shape of the popular drama, "Glorie Aston." On Monday night, we are sorry to say, there was not such a good house as the merits of the play and acting deserved, but this may have been due in some measure to the entertainment at the Town Hall. "Glorie Aston" is an exceedingly well-written drama, containing any number of exciting incidents, and it is extremely well portrayed by Mr George Reid's Company, who are a most capable body of artistes. The heroine, whose name forms the title of the play, goes through many trials and tribulations in an uncomplaining manner, but finally meets with her just reward. We can thoroughly recommend the performance as being well worthy of a visit, the unanimous verdict on Monday night being that the Company was one of the best that had appeared upon the boards of the New Theatre. As regards the acting, we may say that as "John Garde," a young British workman, Mr Arthur Vane was seen to the utmost advantage, and was applauded on several occasions. Mr John Brooks was excellent as "Mr Aston," whilst Mr Sidney Arnold filled the part of "Mr Fred Martin" (Mr Aston's junior partner) in a most satisfactory manner. "Bill Cooper" found an able representative in Mr Harry Marlow, whilst Mr Geo. Villiers caused much amusement as "Thomas Arthur Peak" (a factory lad.) The greatest praise must be awarded to Miss Mildred Harcourte, who has an exceedingly trying part to perform as "Alice Rankin," but she comes through the ordeal in splendid fashion, and nothing could be finer than her impersonation of the character. As the heroine, "Glorie Aston," Miss Francis White scores heavily, and Miss Stella Everard makes an admirable "Mrs Grave" (a matron from Wormwood Scrubbs.) The scenery is excellent.

How's your Liver? Why, I never know I have one now, as I always keep a bottle of Pattrick's Medicine by me, and if I feel a little "off," I take a dose, and am soon myself again. Everyone who is ill goes to Pattrick, Chemist, 5, Front Street, Consett, who can cure almost any complaint. 371a.

FOOTBALL.

MATCHES.

MARLEY HILL ST. CUTHBERTS' v. SUNNISIDE

Played on the ground of the former, and resulted in a win for the home men by one goal to nil.

HOBSON UNITED v. LINTZ.

Played on the ground of the former, and resulted in a win for the home team by three goals to nil.

CRAGHEAD RANGERS v. WATERHOUSES.

Played at Waterhouses before a fair number of spectators. Craghead were without Moore and Sheraton (backs), and Dodds and Sutherland filled the vacancy. The teams lined up as follows:—

Craghead—Goal, Laycock; backs, Dodds and Sutherland; half-backs, Turnbull, Buck, and D. Donkin; forwards, Grix, H. Donkin, Allison, Conroy, and Hauxwell.

Waterhouses—Goal, Grey; backs, Jas. Lumley and T. Lumley; half-backs, Boughley, Pinkney, and J. Lumley; forwards, Sargent, Luke, McGrain, Stewart, and Maycock.

McGrain kicked off and the ball soon travelled to the home goal, Maycock, as the result of a fine sprint, getting within shooting distance sent the first point into the net for Waterhouses. The ball was next gradually taken down to the home team's line and Conroy sent into touch. From the throw-in Allison broke away but was soon pulled up by Boughly, who sent well up the field. McGrain who was playing a good game distinguished himself by some fine play in the visitors territory. He compiled several good shots which Laycock saved splendidly. Sargent then shot for goal but went wide. The goal kick was well placed and Buck sending over to Grix, who gave the ball to Conroy, that player sent into the net, but the point was not allowed for off-side. Good combination play on the part of the Rangers' left wing, who were trying hard to score when a foul fell to Waterhouses, but nothing came of it. A few minutes later the home team were again on the visitors' territory, but Stewart sent into touch. The Rangers were making desperate efforts to equalise, but it was only the good defence of the home players that prevented them from doing so. Turnbull sent a good pass to Grix, who centred, and Allison shot for goal, but Grey managed to keep it out. The game was exciting and mostly in favour of the home team. A free kick came to Craghead which made matters look well, and they had hard lines in not scoring, Lumley managed to save in the nick of time. A corner fell to Craghead, but nothing came of it, T. Lumley defending well. Donkin then broke away, but was checked by Pinkney, who sent into touch. Half-time:—

Waterhouses	One goal
Craghead Rangers	Nil

On resuming, the Rangers were the first to attack, and they gained a corner, but it went wide. Hauxwell took up the running and centred well, but Allison sent the ball wide. The goal kick being well placed McGrain looked very like scoring, but Sutherland saved well. The home team pressed hard and a foul came to them, which was placed in the goalmouth, and Stewart scored the second point for Waterhouses. Shortly afterwards the home team broke away and Luke scored again for Waterhouses. Craghead now worked hard to try and score, but the defence of the home backs was too good. A penalty then came to the home team and Lumley took the kick, but sent past the post. Conroy shot wide. A long kick by Maycock set his forwards going, and Sargent tried hard but Dodds robbed him just in time. The game now became fast and Laycock was called upon several times to save. A foul came to Waterhouses and was well placed, but was got away by Sutherland, who kicked out well, and Grix receiving sent a pass over to Donkin but it went into touch. From the throw-in the Rangers pressed and Hauxwell sent in a shot that nearly scored. Final:—

Waterhouses	Three goals
Craghead Rangers	Nil

DERWENT VALLEY LEAGUE.

LINTZ ROVERS v. TANFIELD LEA CÆSARS.

Played on the Rovers' ground. The home team won the toss and chose to play down the bank, but the Rovers had most of the play the first half, Pyle being unlucky in not scoring soon after the start. Some mid-field play followed, when the Cæsars gave Dews one or two to stop which he did in splendid style. Turpin and Wood defended well all through. Wood gave the ball to Dews who sent to Pyle, and then it went to Humble, who sent a stinger through for the Lintz. Shortly after the whistle sounded for half-time, the Rovers leading by one goal to nil. The initial portion of the second half favoured the home men, and Smith equalised. About twenty minutes after, Tanfield put on the leading point, and soon added another. The Rovers now took up the attack, and Humble was successful in putting on a second goal. Just before the whistle sounded for the final Pyle notched a third goal for the Rovers, and the game ended as under—

Lintz Rovers	Three goals
Tanfield Lea	Three goals

TYNESIDE LEAGUE.

HOBSON WANDERERS v. THROCKLEY.

On Saturday afternoon, despite the unfavourable weather, the fixture between Hobson Wanderers and Throckley teams under the auspices of the Tyneside League was played on the Hobson enclosure. As might be expected, there was only a small sprinkling of spectators present when Mr Boggan, the referee, of Gateshead, lined the teams up as under:—

Hobson Wanderers—Goal, J. Randall; backs, M. McCue and E. Henderson; half-backs, T. Heslin, John Layton, and M. Hunter; forwards, Jos. Layton, W. Beattie, M. Smith, A. Lown (captain), and J. Andrews.

Throckley—Goal, Emmerson; backs, M. Short and McGill; half-backs, Bell, Forsyth, and Lynch; forwards, Barnfather, Callighan, J. Short, Watson, and Trueman.

Hobson winning the toss chose to play up the hill with a strong wind at their backs. Short opened hostilities by passing to Watson, but Lown and Andrews negotiated the ball into Emmerson's charge, where a fruitless corner was lost to touch. However, Hobson kept up the pressure, and the visitors had hard work to defend their goal successfully. For a short time they succeeded, but such was the pressure that from a throw-in on the visitors' left wing the ball was passed over to Andrews, who tipped it past Emmerson before that custodian could catch it. Throckley now paid a temporary visit to the Hobson goal, where Randall just saved in the nick of time. Their efforts were, however, neutralised by Callighan lying too far forward, he being once ruled off-side when their chances of equalising seemed pretty good. Getting the upper hand again, Hobson attacked, and when Jos. Layton was in a good position he shot, but the ball went over the cross-bar. Then for a considerable time some give-and-take play was witnessed, both sides apparently working hard for a point. A foul to Hobson for tripping was put through by McCue, but as the ball had not been touched by a second player the goal was not awarded. Play continued to rage in the Throckley territory, and Emmerson, after fisting out a good shot, was completely beaten by Hunter promptly returning the ball into the net, adding the second and what happened to be the final score of the game. From now until half-time the Hobson kept the visitors in check, although Short had once hard lines in not scoring, the ball just sailing past the upright. Half-time:—

Hobson	Two goals
Throckley	Nil

In the second half of the encounter the visitors had the advantage of the wind, and a severe attack in front of the Hobson goal was successfully repelled by Randall, McCue, and Henderson, and the half-backs. After this Andrews on being pressed put over to Jos. Layton, who returned, only to see Andrews ruled off-side. From now to the final nothing of interest transpired, and the game finished as it stood at half-time. Final:—

Hobson	Two goals
Throckley	Nil

CONSETT AND DISTRICT JUNIOR LEAGUE.

STANLEY ATHLETIC v. BLACKHILL ST. CUTHBERT'S RESERVE.

The visit of the champions attracted a good concourse of spectators to the Stanley ground. Stanley won the toss and played with the wind and hill in their favour. Blackhill repulsed, and the home team went down, but shot past. Laing made a good run on the right, but failed to centre, and the opportunity was lost. The homesters could not pass Pattinson and Richards, who were playing a fine defensive game. Stanley still pressed and obtained two corners, which were cleared. Oliver and Wilkinson ran well up but Lumley placed over the bar with the goal at his mercy. Stanley tried hard to score, and at last were rewarded. Boyle, after some tricky play, shot from about twenty yards out, and Dempsey diverting the ball it slipped through the goal, Jackson having no chance to stop it. Half-time arrived soon after:—

Stanley	One goal
Blackhill	Nil

On resuming, the Saints at once went down, but put the ball past. Welsh and Lee got away, but Robb relieved, and the Saints pressed again, Richards, Laing, and Wilkinson all having a shot, but failed to find the mark. The Saints pressed hard now, and Harrison and his backs had an anxious time. At last Lumley got away down the centre, and transferred to Kelsey, who shot the ball through the goal, giving Harrison no chance. The Saints still pressed, and kept the home team confined to their own half. Even the goalkeeper and the backs had shots, but the goal remained intact. Morton at last got away and had a fine chance, but he found Pattinson a stumbling block. Dempsey next had hard lines with a rasping shot. From a good throw-in on the left, the ball came to Kelsey, who banged the ball through again, giving the Saints the lead. The home team were now fairly held, and Laing and Lumley both made good attempts to score, but Harrison cleared his charge. The Saints now obtained several corners, and were still pressing when the final whistle sounded, a fast and exciting game ending in favour of the Saints. Final:—

St. Cuthbert's Reserve	Two goals
Stanley	One goal

NORTH-WEST DURHAM ALLIANCE.

CONSETT TOWN SWIFTS v. BEARPARK.

At Consett on Saturday last in a storm of wind and rain. The following were the teams:—

Consett—Goal, Graham; backs, Finnigan and S. O. Eise; half-backs, B. McKie, T. McGrachan, and W. Harrison; forwards, B. Rafferty, J. Turley, J. Finnigan, M. Eustace, and J. Morgan.

Bearpark—Goal, J. Gibbons; backs, Jameson and Pope; half-backs, Crooks, Dixon, and Golightly; forwards, Hope, Simmonds, Simpson, Carter, and Patterson.

Referee, Mr J. Wardropper. Linesmen, Messrs Dempsey and J. Morgan.

The visitors won the toss and set the home men with the rain beating in their faces. McGrachan sent well down from the start, but a foul relieved the pressure on the visitors' goal. A second foul off B. Rafferty enabled the visitors to send well up, and then Morgan was robbed on the left in a good position by the visitors' right half. McGrachan fouled on the left, and from the free kick Jas. Finnigan easily drove back. Wild play was the order of the day. Hope ran up the right in good style, and centred well, but Finnigan relieved the pressure. The homesters raced away down the right, but were pulled up for off-side, and Graham shortly after handled for the first time, throwing away neatly. The visitors continued to act on the aggressive, and Harrison had to concede a corner to save. The ball, however, came out and another foul was given against the Swifts. Hope sent in another hot shot, but it was repelled. Morgan securing possession ran down the left, but was charged off the ball by Golightly. Erratic play ruled on both sides, there being no combination among the forwards. The home forwards broke away and passed across the line in neat style. Eventually Turley got in a straight shot, but only feebly, and the visitors' custodian had no difficulty in clearing. The home men returned to the attack, but only a bye resulted, and Graham next had to kick away another hot shot. A foul against the visitors enabled the homesters to send well forward, but the wind drove back again, and another foul off the visitors ended in a merry scrimmage in the visitors' goal-mouth, from which a corner ensued. B. Rafferty placed well, but Turley headed past, the same player sending by a few minutes later with a well-directed shot. Hope made a grand run right up the field finishing up with an accurate shot which, however, Graham successfully negotiated amidst applause from the spectators. Hope's run was a particularly fine one, eluding Finnigan and the other players in clean style. Eustace got possession and ran neatly down, but the visitors' custodian ran out in the nick of time. Morgan sent back and James Finnigan tried to score with an overhead kick but missed. Golightly and Hope dribbled well up the right, but the ball went out. The visitors secured a corner on the right, and the ball went by. Half-time arrived with no score on either side. Half-time—

Consett Swifts	Nil
Bearpark	Nil

From the kick-off James Finnigan was fouled, and the home forwards next got well in, and Gibbons had to pick up a hot shot and throw it round the post in order to save being charged through by Eustace. Another foul off Bearpark resulted, and Harrison skied high over the bar. The Swifts, now aided by the wind, kept up a hot fusilade on the visitors' goal, and from a straight pass across the goal-mouth B. Rafferty missed badly with an open goal. McGrachan next sent bye with a badly judged shot. Barney McKie put in a nice shot from a pass back by Turley, and Eustace grassing the goal-keeper opened the scoring for the home men amidst great applause on the part of the home supporters. Infused by their partial success the home men increased the pace, and made things lively for the visitors' defence, and secured several byes. Patterson rushed away down the left, but Finnigan relieved with an overhead kick. Harrison sent back again from a foul against Consett. Finnigan missed, and Patterson rushed down, but Graham running out of goal got the ball first and drove into touch. Morgan sent in a splendid shot from the extreme left, which struck the cross-bar and came out. Turley just missed from the re-bound. Consett were penalised for fouling the goal-keeper, and then the ball was put back to Turley, who sent in a swift grounder, but the ball came out, and then McKie drove bye. Another hot scrimmage in the visitors' goal-mouth ended in the ball going over the cross-bar from Finnigan. Harrison was penalised for a questionable foul. Jameson and James Finnigan had a regular individual tussle, but the latter was eventually hustled off the ball. Another scrimmage of a most exciting character ensued in the visitors' goal, followed by another immediately after, the ball being entirely lost for some time in a sea of legs. Consett maintained the pressure right up to the finish, the Bearpark citadel having some narrow escapes. Ultimately Eustace sent in a high-flier which had the desired effect, and notched No. 2 for Consett. Patterson made a break away, but was pulled up by Finnigan. Coming back again in hot style James Finnigan rushed through number three for the Swifts, and the game ended shortly afterwards with the score standing:—

Consett Town Swifts	Three goals
Bearpark	Nil

ENGLISH CUP.

LEADGATE PARK v. BISHOP AUCKLAND.

These teams met on the Park ground on Saturday in miserable weather, rain falling in torrents during most of the game. Under these circumstances a big gate could not be looked for, but the attendance was nevertheless satisfactory, some 500 being present. Both sides were strongly represented, and they lined up as under:—

Bishop Auckland—Goal, E. Proud; backs, W. Lodge and Condon; half-backs, Pennington, Thomas, and T. Marshall; forwards, Joe Marshall, J. Allen, Ord, Jim Marshall, and Crawford.

Leadgate Park—Goal, J. Crowther; backs, J. Daly and Joe Wilson; half-backs, T. Cartmell, R. Wilson, and J. Bowes; forwards, B. Cook, J. Grant, T. Houston, P. Daly, and J. Birtley.

Joe Wilson won the toss for the Park, and of course elected to defend the entrance goal, the home men thus having the wind and rain at their backs. Ord set the ball in motion, but the Park at once pressed, and Houston sent past. Leadgate had started without Bowes, but the latter then came on. Lodge relieved the pressure on his goal, and the visiting forwards gained some ground, J. Daly returning well. J. Marshall and Allen had a run, and the former's shot gained a corner for his team, but it was got away. Auckland returned to the attack, and Crawford sent past. The Bishops still pressed, and Allen was presented with a beautiful chance close in, but he kicked by. Joe Wilson was here prominent for some splendid head-work, and enabled his forwards to attack severely, P. Daly missing a fine opening. Ord got away and gave to Allen, who was pulled up for off-side, and then Bowes was cheered for cleverly beating the visitors' right wing, and putting to Birtley, who ran down and sent across, but Proud cleared somewhat luckily. Jim Marshall shot into Crowther's hands, but the latter cleared easily, and then Proud made a very fine save when hotly pressed by the Park forwards. The home men had hard lines just after, the ball being all but through, and it was marvellous how the goal escaped downfall. Cartmell then secured from a free kick by Condon, and shooting hard and true from about 30 yards' range, landed the ball into Proud's hands. The latter, however, could not hold it, and it went into the net amid loud cheers. Soon after Cook got away finely, and gave Grant a capital pass. This player looked like scoring, when he was badly brought down close in, but an appeal for a penalty was disregarded. Proud was tested several times afterwards, but managed to keep out all shots, although he was favoured by luck on more than one occasion. Half-time—

Leadgate Park	One goal
Bishop Auckland	Nil

With the elements in their favour the visitors quickly applied pressure, and getting down on the left Tommy Marshall centred right into the goal-mouth. Joe Marshall was standing almost under the bar, and had no difficulty in heading through, off-side being appealed for in vain. The Bishops now worked for all they were worth, and some loose play in the goal mouth was taken advantage of by Allen, who promptly gave Auckland the lead. It now looked a bad case for the Park, but the home men played up splendidly, and for the rest of the half gave more than they received. The forwards worked with a will, and they were finely backed up by the defence. As a consequence the forwards got close in, and a goal seemed a certainty, but the leather just went the wrong side of the post—very hard lines. However, Leadgate were having nearly all the play, and eventually Bowes got possession, threading his way past four or five opponents, and finally beating Proud amid tremendous cheering. The home men now played for all they knew, and time after time looked like putting on the deciding point, but luck was dead against them, and the finish was—

Leadgate Park	Two goals
Bishop Auckland	Two goals

GATESHEAD N.E.R. v. BIRTLEY.

This cup-tie was played on the Old Fold ground, Gateshead, on Saturday, before a very poor gate. The weather was very stormy, wind and rain sweeping right across the ground and greatly militating against accurate play. When the teams lined up they were as follows:—

Gateshead N.E.R.—Goal, Gardener; backs, J. Bertram and Redpath; half-backs, H. Bertram, Ridley, and Bartlett; forwards, Wood, Forsyth, Collins, T. Bartlett, and Lavery.

Birtley—Goal, Biggars; backs, Greene and Martin; half-backs, Hill, Dover, and Ryle; forwards, Spence, Wilson, Dixon, Doyle, and Brannen.

Collins kicked off, and Birtley at once got down the field, but Bartlett cleared and the ball dropped into mid-field, where it remained for some time. Then Gateshead attacked and a corner was forced, but it was abortive. The goal kick relieved the pressure a little, but Gateshead were not to be denied, and from a pass from the left wing Forsyth scored with a fast, low shot. From the kick-off Birtley kicked down the field, but the ball was sent past. Gateshead again got up, and Lavery just missed the goal. A few minutes later the same player ran the length of the field and put in a shot which Biggars saved with the greatest difficulty. Birtley made a few rushes down the field, but they never seemed able to get over the penalty line, and it was not long ere Lavery scored the second goal for N.E.R. Birtley were in no way discouraged, and Dixon, Doyle, and Wilson were very conspicuous in a smart attack on the Gateshead goal. For a time neither goalkeeper was troubled, play being confined to the open. Spence, of Birtley, was conspicuous for a neat piece of dribbling, threading his way past five or six of the N.E.R. players before being robbed by Redpath. Dixon, Wilson, and Spence got exceedingly dangerous, but Bertram cleared splendidly. After a hard struggle the railwaymen got up, and Forsyth banged the ball into the net, scoring the third goal. End-to-end play set in, each goal being visited in turn, and when the whistle blew for the interval the score was:—

Gateshead N.E.R.	Three goals
Birtley	Nil

On resuming, the Birtley forwards pressed hard, but could not beat the defence of Bertram and Redpath, who were ably assisted by H. Bertram and W. Bartlett. Wood, Forsyth, and Collins each attempted to open an attack on Biggars' charge, but their efforts were of no avail against Dover, Hills, and Greene. At last, however, Bartlett completely beat the three Birtley players named, and in a moment had popped the ball into the net. Birtley now redoubled their efforts, and towards the finish had all the game, Wilson and Doyle each had shots, but they failed to score, and when time arrived the score read:—

Gateshead N.E.R.	Four goals
Birtley	Nil

FOOTBALL JOTTINGS.

By "OFF-SIDE."

CONSETT BEAT BEARPARK.

From the fact that the Consett men had already played a draw with the Bearparkites on their own pitch (Bearpark), the odds were certainly in favour of the Consettonians on their own ground on Saturday last. And such proved to be the case, for the men from Bearpark had to retire vanquished by a margin of three points. The game, however, was not a satisfactory one by any means, the wind and rain together spoiling anything like scientific play. In the first "thirty-five" the visitors had the advantage of the wind, and kept the home defence busily engaged in averting a score. Time after time Graham (the Consett custodian) was called upon to defend his fortress, but this player was ever on the alert, and kept his charge intact. Gibbons at the other extremity also kept a clean sheet, thought not called upon to act so frequently as his "vis-a-vis." After a lot of end-to-end play the half way house was reached without either side being able to claim a major point.

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The second period, however, found the homesters in possession of the breeze, and they were soon storming the fort at the "Works" goal. Gibbons, Jameson, and Pope kept the invaders at bay for a long time, but eventually Eustace scored by tumbling the custodian into the net before he could deal with a good high shot by B. McKie. Several hot, merry, and most exciting scrimmages occurred in the Bearpark goal, but to no material advantage. Eustace scored the second goal with a good shot, and eventually J. Finnigan netted the third at close quarters. For the homesters, Graham in goal made no serious mistakes, as his clean slate proved. Jos. Finnigan was again a redoubtable defender, whilst Harrison and B. McKie were aiders and abettors to a material extent. In the van Eustace turned out again very smart and tricky, and still retains his old love and affection for the opposing custodian, whoever the unlucky individual happens to be. Morgan, too, put in some good shots. For the losers, Gibbons in goal did some smart work, despite the three shots which escaped his vigilance. Jameson and Pope both defended stubbornly; Golightly at half was a selection; whilst Hope was the best forward on the field.

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Consett were without Dempsey and Laidler, who are both "hors-de-combat" as the result of this season's games already. It is to be hoped that the next home fixture will be favoured with better weather than on Saturday last, as the conditions were wretched for both player and spectator alike, and no doubt very detrimental to the coffers of the Swifts' treasury.

N.E.R. HAVE THEIR REVENGE.

On September 2nd Birtley went to Gateshead, and by scoring two goals against one, extracted a couple of Northern Alliance points from the railwaymen. Last Saturday, four weeks later, Birtley again visited Gateshead, this time to face N.E.R. in an English Cup-tie, but the railwaymen had not forgotten that affair of September 2nd, and ran up a score of four goals, to which Birtley failed to reply. Up to the time that N.E.R. scored their fourth goal they were much the better team, but after that they relaxed their efforts, and played purely on the defensive. There was nothing to choose individually of the Gateshead men, all playing hard. On the Birtley side the forwards were all good. Dover and Hills were the best half-backs, while Greene was superior to Martin at full-back. Biggars in goal had very little chance with the shots which scored, and played a good game. Next week Birtley receive St. Peter's Albion in a Northern Alliance match.

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A LUCKY ESCAPE FOR AUCKLAND.

Auckland can thank their lucky stars that they escaped defeat at Leadgate on Saturday, as the general opinion was that the Park should have won by four goals to two. A number of people expected that the tie was a good thing for the Bishops—who have been in great form so far this season—but the visitors found that they had different foemen to meet than the Saints of Darlington. Of course, the condition of ground and weather was all against scientific football, but still the game was a most exciting one, and the enthusiasm was maintained throughout. The Park captain had the good fortune to win the toss, which meant that Auckland had to contend against not only eleven determined players, but also a strong wind and a pitiless down-pour of rain. Naturally the play went in favour of the Park, but they shaped only moderately in front of goal, and missed several fairly easy openings. Proud was kept busy, and proved himself no mean performer under the bar. A long shot from Cartmell eventually did the trick, and this was all the scoring in the first half, although, considering the chances they had, Leadgate should have crossed over with a lead fo three goals.

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The visitors were quite satisfied with the state of affairs at the interval, and a journalist friend from Auckland was confident that they would put on six goals in the second half. And from the manner in which they started it seemed likely that this would be the case. In a few minutes Tommy Marshall got hold in the corner and centred beautifully into the goal-mouth, where Joe Marshall was standing almost under the bar, and he had little difficulty in heading through. The Bishops were not long in securing the lead, Allen scoring a rather lucky point. It now seemed all over bar shouting, and the Auckland linesman evidently thought so, as he assured those near him that it was a "walk in" for the visitors. However, the Park men did not view matters exactly in this light, and, to the surprise of the crowd, they began to monopolise the play, and the Bishops were hard put to it to avert disaster. Seeing that their opponents were falling away, the home team played up like Trojans, and, after they had missed a glorious opening, Bowes equalised the scores to the tune of loud cheers. The Park now put forth every ounce to gain the decider, and would have had no more than they deserved had they managed this. As it was, the result was a draw.

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As I have said above, the Park should have won, and so they would have done had not some extremely easy openings been mulled. Proud had three times as much work to do as Crowther, and several of his clearances were decidedly lucky ones. However, Seymour's successor gave a most creditable display, and promises to turn out a most capable custodian. Condon was the best of the backs, but spoiled his display by the unnecessary attention he paid to Cook, who got several nasty bumps. Lodge has quite a Falstaffian appearance, and a severe course of ball punching would do him no harm. Tommy Marshall played well at half, and was nothing like so noisy as usual. Pennington also did well, and Thomas was anything but a failure. The forwards hardly came up to expectations, but the ground was against them, and the defence they met was different to St. Augustine's. Joe and Jim Marshall were prominent, and Allen put in nice work at times, but did not impress me as being deserving of being styled "the best forward in the north," as one of the Auckland supporters dubbed him in my hearing. Crawford was not given many chances, and I did not think much of Ord.

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The Parkites are to be congratulated upon their display against such formidable rivals. They played a winning game, and at the finish had the Bishops run off their legs. Crowther was not often troubled, but nevertheless he made two or three very smart clearances. Joe Wilson was brilliant at full back, his heading, kicking, and tackling being immense, and he was just about the best man on the field. Johnny Daly also played a rare good game, and put plenty of force into his kicks. Cartmell was untiring at half, and seems to be in better form this season than for some time. That goal of his was a clever effort. Tommy Wilson was, as usual, a tower of strength, and never gave in until the whistle went for time. Bowes also played well, and deserved all the praise he received for that equalising point. The forwards did not please me at all. They were dead off in the shooting department, else the Park would not have had to go to Auckland. Cook, despite the delicate attentions of Condon, was the pick of the bunch, and he is as plucky as they make them. Birtley and Grant did fairly well, but in front of goal at their mercy, but missed badly on Three times at least the forwards had the goal at their mercy, but missed badly on each occasion.

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AN UNPLEASANT GAME AT LEADGATE.

The Leadgate Wednesday boys are hardly fulfilling the expectations of their friends, and they suffered a somewhat severe reverse at home last week from Bensham. The game was a very unpleasant one, there being a lot of arguing, and the decisions of the referee did not tend to improve matters. In fact, things became so bad before the finish that a fight ensued, and a player from each side was ordered off. It is only fair to say that the Bensham player was the aggressor, and his opponent only retaliated after receiving extreme provocation. The visitors played with rare dash in the first period, scoring three goals, but the last one was a clear case of off-side. However, it passed muster. Leadgate had all the play afterwards, but their old fault—weak shooting—stuck to them, and they could not steer the ball through. Kershaw and Tolson both made very praiseworthy attempts, hitting the bar and upright, but success refused to smile on their efforts, and the home men were defeated by three goals to nil—a result most disappointing to their supporters, who had counted upon a win for their men.

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The Bensham team contains a man or two a cut above Wednesday form, and this particularly applies to the outside right and the centre forward, lots of whom would be acquisitions to many Saturday teams. They are fast, tricky, and good shots at goal. Bensham also possess two good backs in Dixon and Hogg, whilst the three halves all know the game, but the centre man should keep his temper more under control. Green, H. Fogg, and Wright were the pick of the forwards. Lockey had no chance with either of the shots that took effect, and gave a creditable exhibition between the posts. Lowes kicked very strongly, and always meant getting the ball if it was at all possible. Bell was rather badly hurt early on, and was thus at a disadvantage, being evidently in pain, although he pluckily remained on the field. Steel was the best of the halves, and did good work. Tolson and McGowan were perhaps the pick of the forwards, with Kennedy prominent at times, whilst Kershaw came on a great deal in the second half, and played a much superior game to what he had done previously. Had the home men shot anything like accurately in the second moiety they might easily have got a point at least.

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Apropos of the above game, Mr. Kinleside (the Leadgate secretary) has received the following interesting letter from an anonymous correspondent:—

Dear Sir,—I see the result of your match on Wednesday against Bensham was three to one against you. I can also assert that they played a Saturday man, called Harry Fogg, a little man, slightly bow-legged, and black hair, a little curly, and clean shaved. He played on the right wing. He played for Hexham last Saturday. If you wish to protest you have a clear case, and as I know he went away with them on Wednesday, and it is a common practice with the same team. They never play a bona-fide team. You can use this if you like, and can also assert this to be a fact.—I remain, yours, etc.,

WEDNESDAYITE.

I have just discovered that they played a player of the name of Laverick. This player played in a match for Gateshead N.E.R. A against Jarrow A team, a week last Saturday. He played back, and is big made, clean shaved, and slow, but a sure kick.

—o—

On receipt of this communication Mr. Kinleside wrote Mr. E. Ross (the league secretary), who acted as referee, but the latter, in reply, does not think that there is any truth in the letter. However, Mr. Kinleside is taking further steps, and, should the information turn out to be correct, it is to be hoped that the offenders will be very severely dealt with.

—o—

TWO POINTS FOR THE HOBSON.

It was only a weak team that the Hobson placed in the field to oppose Throckley on Saturday, but nevertheless the players proved equal to the task on hand. They are used to bad weather at the Hobson, but they had an extra dose on Saturday, and the proceedings consequently were of a miserable nature. The home capain had the luck to win the toss, and with the wind and rain at their backs his men as a matter of course had the best of the play. However, the visitors set up a good defence; but Jimmy Andrews, by a clever effort, opened the score-sheet for the Wanderers. Milburn Hunter (the old Allendale player), popped on a second in fine style, and this was the state of the poll at the half-way interval. Throckley hoped to rub off the adverse balance with the elements in their favour, but, in this they were disappointed. The home defence was very sound, and in consequence the visitors were not allowed the privilege of taking a single goal away with them. The score at the finish was not altered, so that the Hobson bagged a couple of points as the outcome of Saturday afternoon's mudlarking—for that is really what it was.

—o—

Considering the team they had on the homesters must be said to have done well in securing the verdict. Randall gave every satisfaction in goal, and saved a few tough shots. The veteran Elly Henderson appeared at back, and played an excellent game, and he was well backed up by McCue, the pair covering the goalkeeper finely. At half young Layton was in capital form, and he gives promise of making a rare player. Hunter and Heslin were also to the fore many times. Amongst the forwards, Lown, Andrews, and Joe Layton were perhaps the pick, although the ground was altogether against a smart display on the part of the attack. For the visitors, Emmerson made a fairly good goalkeeper, whilst Short and McGill worked hard at back. The halves stuck in well all through, and it was chiefly due to them that the scoring was kept so low. Callighan, Short and Truman were prominent in the vanguard, and Watson makes a capital partner for the former Allendale player. It was not a great game by any means, and such could not be expected on a day like Saturday, which was miserable in the extreme.

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TANTOBIE IN FORM.

A correspondent writes:—Tantobie played a splendid game against Consett Swifts on Saturday, defeating them by six goals to nil. The whole of Tantobie men played well. Tantobie should not have dropped one point yet, but being up all night will not do for footballing. I think Tantobie were very slow in not playing a friendly when the referee did not turn up, especially when they knew how the players were; and I thought that the late secretary would have known better than go on the field and interfere with the referee.

—o—

INFALLIBILITY.

A correspondent signing himself "Fairplay" writes:—To judge from the football writers in the Darlington papers, one would think that they were infallible, and that nearly all the football wisdom in the country finds a resting-place in that town. If ever one of our local teams fall across one of their pet organisations—such as the two Darlington teams, Bishop Auckland, &c.—there is always an outcry as to the roughness of the men from the west. Thus we are told that the game on Saturday was "happily shorn of a great deal of that rough element which one is accustomed to see westwards." I have seen the Darlington teams play as rough a game as any club. But the report of the match—probably from the same pen—is delightful, and shows what a lot the writer knows about the game. In describing how the Park got their first goal he says, "Cartmell scored from a bunch of colleagues close in." As a matter of fact, Cartmell was some 30 or 40 yards away from the goal when he scored, and there was no other player near him. Then we are told that the Park adopted "the rush, neck-or-nothing game one is accustomed to see in that quarter of the country." Of course. If one wants to see good football he must go to Darlington. It is a pity that the Saints cannot secure this gentleman as coach, and then perhaps we should not hear of any more 9 to 2 lickings. The fact that the much-vaunted Bishops had an exceedingly narrow escape has evidently upset his equilibrium. Of course, it would have been an unpardonable act for the Park to have given the Northern League champions their quietus. It must be a dreadful infliction upon these writers to have to come westwards to see such very inferior football when they are used to the classic displays at Feethams and Chesnut Grove. M'yes!

—o—

MEMS.

Saturday's game at the Vicarage Field was conspicuous for two things.
Viz., wind and rain.
Scientific play was at a discount.
Both goalkeepers played well.
Likewise both sets of full-backs.
But the forwards all seemed at sea.
Hope, however, played a rare game for Bearpark.
Whilst Eustace and Morgan were the best amongst the home players.
Laidler and Dempsey were both absent from the home ranks.
The latter doing duty on the line.
I hear that both are amongst the cripples.
Turley turned out again and did fairly well.
Seeing that he must necessarily be out of training.
The old-time "Tinker" was below par.
And not nearly as good as usual.
He got a bit frightened of the referee, I think.
Who gave a lot of simple fouls in the opening exchanges.
Golightly makes a good half for Bearpark.
The committee have put the press-box behind the ropes again.
Which is certainly a "backward" step.
Literally and otherwise.
Birtley were whacked on Saturday by Gateshead N.E.R.
In the English Cup competition.
They won at Gateshead in the Northern Alliance match.
And N.E.R. hadn't forgotten.
Or forgiven, either.
And Birtley suffered.
Spence, of Consett, is now appearing in the Birtley team.
And is playing very well.
Owing to Birtley's cup engagement Stanley were without a match.
Which may mean a financial loss to them.
It is rumoured that there are poachers about.
At least, the Annfield Plain representative complained of this.
At last week's meeting of the North-West Durham Alliance.
He accuses another club in the alliance of coming after some of his players.
The headquarters of the said club are not a hundred miles from Langley Park.
It is to hoped that we shall hear no more of it.
Bishop Auckland got a mild surprise at Leadgate.
After their sensational win at Darlington they expected to account for the Park.
At the finish, however, they were lucky to wind up on level terms.
Had the Park forwards been able to shoot for candy the home team must have won.
Both of the Leadgate goals came from the half-back division.
There was not a better player on the field than Joe Wilson.
His heading was a feature.
It is wonderful with what facility he has dropped into his old position at back again.
The Park are lucky in possessing such a fine all-round player.
Tom Cartmell is playing a greatly improved game.
Ben Cook, despite some hard knocks, gave a capital display.
However, the forwards are only playing a moderate game.
They appear totally unable to hit the target.
Auckland have a promising custodian in Proud.
He is big and young, and should develope into a tip-top goalkeeper.
Auckland have a rare good linesman.
They should not part with him if they can possibly help it.
Considering the weather the gate was pretty satisfactory.
Over £6 being taken.
But the referee's fee and expenses accounted for nearly half of it.
The Hobson managed a couple of Tyneside League points on Saturday.
Although only moderately represented.
Two old Allendale players faced each other in Truman and Milburn Hunter.
And both showed up well.
John Layton is a promising half.
And is worth a permanent place on the team.
Lown and Andrews make a good wing.
Randall is doing well between the props.
The evergreen Elly Henderson appeared at full-back.
And gave a capital account of himself.
He keeps it up wonderfully.
A team that must be marked dangerous for the championship of the Derwent Valley League is Tanfield Lea Cæsars.
By the way, why don't they drop the Cæsars?
And simply call themselves Tanfield Lea.
They are a good team, and will finish near the top.

[illegible]

South Moor True Blues A.F.C. have all dates vacant, and would like them filled up as soon as possible; average age 11 to 13.—Apply, J. Wilkinson, 30, Poplar Street, South Moor, via Chester-le-Street.

Hobson White Stars are in want of matches; ages, 13 to 15.—Apply, Wm. Burnip, 11, New Buildings, Hobson Colliery, Burnopfield.

Blackhill United have a few dates vacant, and would like them filled up; average age 14 to 16 years.—Apply, Cuthbert Harris, 4, William Street, Blackhill.

Leadgate Rising Star have all dates vacant; average age 11 to 14 years.—Apply, J. W. Coulthard, 30, Plantation Street, Leadgate.

Burnhope Lilywhites would like to arrange dates with teams; age 11 to 14 years.—Apply, P. Wallace, Burnope Colliery, via Lanchester.

LOCAL STOCK MARTS.

BENFIELDSIDE.—On Friday, Mr. John S. Murray had a special sale of keeping and ewe lambs, and had forward nearly 1,000 half-bred ewes, black-faced ewes, mule ewe lambs, and ewe and wether lambs. There was a fairly large attendance, but there was not a great demand, and only a moderate sale resulted. Between 600 and 700 head were disposed of by auction, and a good number were afterwards sold privately. Prices:—Half-bred ewes up to 37s 6d, black-faced ewes up to 13s 9d, mule ewes up to 40s, mule ewe lambs up to 33s, and lambs (ewe and wether) 30s 3d.

BENFIELDSIDE.—On Monday, Mr J. S. Murray had forward 134 sheep and lambs, 15 fat beasts, 1 sow in pig, 3 young pigs, 3 calves, 3 horses, 15 store cattle, &c. There was a large attendance at the mart, and the prices realised were a shade better than last week's figures. Trade was fairly brisk. Prices:—Fat beasts from £3 5s to £14 5s; geld cow, £8 10s; sheep up to 39s each; lambs to 31s 6d; sow, in pig, £3 19s; young pigs from 13s to 20s; calves from 13s to £3; store cattle from £3 2s 6d to £9 15s, and horses up to 13gs. Poultry, ropes, carrots, &c., were also sold.

TOW LAW.—Mr Vickers had forward on Monday 64 dairy cows and heifers, 14 fat cattle, 15 calves, 83 fat sheep and lambs. Calved heifers, £12 to £14 15s; calved cows, £14 2s 6d to £19 10s; incalving heifers, £12 2s 6d to £16 10s; incalving cows, £14 5s to £21; fat cattle to £13 15s, from Mr G. Cranston, Dryderdale; £15 17s 6d, from Mr G. Slee, White House; £10 5s, from Mr J. Henderson, Witton; calves to 23s; fat sheep, 20s 6d, from Mr J. J. Hankey, West Shipley; 19s from Mr J. Brownless, Wolsingham; 19s, from Mr Dowson, Hanging Wells; 22s, from Mr J. Elliott, Westgate; fat lambs, 21s 6d, from Mr J. Ridley, Landieu; 22s 6d, from Mr J. Garthwaite, Thristlewood; 20s 6d, from Mr J. J. Hankey; 24s 9d, from Mr G. Crowe, Low West House; 23s, from Mr H. Brownless. Cows made less money, prices receding fully 30s from last week. Beef and mutton unchanged.

TOW LAW AUCTION MART.

SPECIAL SALE OF SHEEP.

Mr. Vickers held a special sale at this mart on Thursday, when a large entry of grand breeding ewes and keeping lambs were forward, comprising consignments from all the principal sheep farms in the Derwent Valley, Hexhamshire, and Weardale districts, with contingents from Upper Teesdale. Between 5,000 and 6,000 sheep were penned, and the day being fine they were shown in grand bloom. A very large and representative company assembled from this and the adjoining counties, and a few lots of ewes were bought for the Midland counties. For all the best lots competition was very keen, and although in a few cases about the middle of the sale for black-faced ewes a reduction was experienced. Still in most lots last year's price was maintained, and even exceeded. A grand lot of half-bred ewes from Mr. Hunter, Selaby Hall, Gainford, topped the market at 47s 6d each; black-faced ewes made up to 28s 6d, from Mr. J. Lowden, White Lees, Blanchland; mule lambs to 25s from Mr. Gibson, Valance Lodge, and blackfaced ewe lambs to 18s 6d from Mr. Hall, Greenridge.

Funeral of Mr John Huddlestone, of Blackhill

On Sunday afternoon, in the presence of a large gathering of relatives and friends, the remains of the late Mr John Huddlestone, postman, Blackhill, were interred at Benfieldside cemetery. The deceased was a well-known figure in the Consett district, [illegible] Punctuality was one of the deceased's main characteristics, and during his 27 years' service [illegible] a single train—a truly praiseworthy record [illegible]. As was to be expected a great number of people were present at the funeral to pay a last tribute of respect to one of the oldest servants of the department. The service was conducted by the Rev J. Taylor, [illegible] [illegible] The floral tributes were numerous and chaste [illegible]

The Drink for the Season.

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Awarded 8 Gold Medals.

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LEMO CHAMPAGNE.

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...d Drink
...r and Winter!
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...AL WATERS AND SPECIALLY
... DRINKS,
... PLAIN.

THE UITLANDERS' GRIEVANCES

Meeting at Stanley.

Speeches by Mr M Dodd and Mr Colquhoun.

On Thursday night last a meeting to consider the grievances of the Uitlanders in the Transvaal was held in the Co-operative Hall, West Stanley. It had been announced that Mr. T. R. Dodd, "a Tyneside Radical who suffered imprisonment in the Transvaal for upholding the right of free speech," would address the meeting, but he was called away to Bradford at the last moment, and sent his brother, Ald. Michael Dodd, to represent him. The hall was crowded, and the proceedings throughout were enthusiastic and almost unanimous. The chair was taken by Mr. Nathan Raw, of Oxhill Schools, and among those present on the platform and in the hall were Messrs T. Colquhoun, late manager of Stanley Colliery, T. E. Crowling, T. Charlton, R. Wood, W. Welsh, R. Edwards, Carnegie, T. Armstrong, H. Smith, T. Brown, G. Maines, J. Davison, J. Green, T. W. W. Ritson, W. Indian, M. G. Armstrong, Geo. Stacey, J. Smith, J. Saunderson, W. Rutherford, J. Hall, M. Robson, J. W. Winter, &c.

The Chairman said he was extremely glad they had such a splendid meeting. The Committee had made every endeavour to get Mr. T. R. Dodd there, but he was sorry to explain that Mr. Dodd, being an agent of the South African League, had written to say that he had been called away, and that it was impossible for him to be present. He was, however, represented by his brother, Mr. Michael Dodd, who was quite conversant with affairs in the Transvaal. The object of their meeting that night was not a party one, and he was glad to see all parties represented. In the Liberal Party there was a number who had been described as Little Englanders. That was a term not very well understood, and he dissented from the statement that a Liberal need necessarily be a Little Englander. Lord Rosebery was one of the finest Englishmen living, and would make a splendid foreign minister. Sir Edward Grey was not a little Englander, and Sir Charles Dilke, who addressed a meeting in that hall some time ago had written a book entitled "Greater Britain," and that probably had something to do with the creation of the term "Little Englander." But Sir Charles, who came to Stanley with their member, was not a Little Englander. Every Englishman ought to feel proud of his race. The reason why the English Government was not liked in the Transvaal and adjacent country was because they made efforts to free the slaves throughout the whole world. (Applause.) The English people nobly set aside an immense sum of money for that purpose, and the Boer farmers got their full share. The Chairman then explained a map he had prepared showing the territories of the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

Mr. M. Dodd, who met with a splendid reception, said he must express on his own part and on the part of his brother, regret that his brother was not able to be present that night. It was thought absolutely necessary that he should go to Bradford, and as he was more or less under orders he could not, consequently, be in Stanley, and, therefore, had to send a substitute. He (the speaker) knew something about the subject, having spent some time in South Africa. In coming there he was not desirous of standing between them and the member who represented that constituency. He was not there to support the Conservative Government. He was a Radical himself, but he did not agree with certain so-called Radical opinions expressed by Mr. Atherley-Jones. He wanted, in a few words to make one or two criticisms about remarks made by Mr. Jones in the course of his speech in that hall, and he hoped that in making those criticisms he would entirely avoid being in the least way scornful or ill-mannered towards him. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Jones described to them how the Boers came to leave Cape Colony and go up country, but he did not make it so clear that the head and front of England's offending against them at the time they tried to go away from British Rule, was because Britain set their feet down against the slave trade. That must always be brought out if they wanted to get at the correct history of the Boer rule. He did not quite like the tone of Mr. Jones' speech. There were two things which struck him. He seemed to him to be in spirit just a little bit too scornful with those who did not agree with him, and he created a feeling that he over argued one side of the question and failed to appreciate the other. That was a fault that barristers were rather prone to. (Laughter.) Mr. Jones was proud to be a Little Englander. He was a citizen of a little island, but Mr. Jones was a citizen of the same Empire and the Empire whose citizenship he was proud of, was that Empire upon which the sun never set. (Loud cheers.) It was far more than England, and the man whose geography left out the Greater Britain beyond the seas was not the man who appreciated the Empire of which he was a citizen. Then there was one or two questions asked of Mr Jones. One man asked about the annexation of the Transvaal in 1887. Mr Jones replied that undoubtedly the Zulus made attacks on the Boers, but on those occasions they succeeded in getting rid of the Zulus, and it was afterwards that the British Government came in. He could not understand Mr Jones making a statement like that. He proceeded to quote from the history of the Transvaal, in refutation of Mr. Jones' statements, reading from extracts from Shepstone, who issued a proclamation declaring that the Transvaal was annexed to England, and a further message to Cetewayo telling him that he would be under British subjection. Cetewayo replied that he was glad. The Dutch were so poor that they would have been swept out if England had not stepped in at that moment and saved them. Mr Jones did not tell his meeting that the Uitlanders were overtaxed to the extent of 90 out of 100 per cent. In the year 1885 the total revenue of the Transvaal, when the whole population of course, were Boers, and when they only had their own pockets to call upon, was £193,000. In 1885 the Witwatersrand gold mines were discovered, and then the Uitlanders population began to flow in and in 1896, or twelve years after, when the Government had the power of drawing from the pockets of both Boers and Uitlanders, the revenue sprang up to £4,462,000, or twenty-two times as much as it was when the Boers had only themselves to rely upon. In the face of such figures he had no hesitation in saying that the Uitlanders paid 90 per cent. of the taxes. An estimate made a little while ago went to show that the total interest coming from capital invested in the Transvaal was from 2½ to 3 per cent.—a very different thing to 25. The Transvaal was a country with two populations. One was Dutch and white people who went first there, and the other largely consisted of English people, a little more numerous than the Boers. The two seemed at the present moment to have a very acute point of difference and the question with him was ought his sympathies in this quarrel to be for the Boers, or for the Uitlanders? He wanted to be sure of the fine old Radical sentiment within him—that of sympathy and kindly feeling for weak nations and especially if they were plucky nations. During the time he was in the Transvaal there was a dastardly thing done, namely, the Jameson Raid. It failed, and he was glad it failed. It never deserved to succeed, because it was wrong, and that had a tendency to intensify his sympathies for the Boers. But as time went on bit by bit his Radicalism asserted itself. He could not help feeling proud of the battles they had fought and won in this country, and bit by bit as he saw what their treatment was, his feelings had gone round to the Uitlanders, and not to the Boers. First of all the Uitlanders were his own kith and kin. Blood counted for a lot. (Applause.) It was thicker than water, and they ought to have sympathy with their own blood. (Hear, hear.) Secondly he thought it was a fine Radical sentiment to sympathise, when oppression was going on, with those who were oppressed rather than with those who were guilty of the oppression. He was amazed to think there were so many Radicals siding with the Boers rather than with the oppressed. The Uitlanders said they were suffering from grievances that were intolerable and must be remedied. First there was the question of taxation. A good deal was made about the wages paid in the Transvaal. There were men who started at £15, some who got £20, and others who go £25, but take the taxation. In England they had taxes to pay, and in England, where the expenditure by the Imperial Parliament was the highest of any country in the world, the taxation only worked out at something like a shilling per head per week. But in the Transvaal it was nine shillings per head per week. The men there had to pay nine times as much, and Mr. Atherle-Jones lightly put that to one side by saying that when the mines were paying they could afford to do so. But it was the men who were living there and working there who had this taxation to pay. Where was the money going? To what purpose was it being put? If there was such an amount in gold it would be a huge shame if the country were not to benefit out of it. Then the question came to what purpose was this huge revenue being applied? About one Boer in every three in the country contrived to get himself made a Government official, and some of them did very little beyond taking care to draw their salaries. A huge amount of money was spent in secret service men. It was known that gifts, and presents of money were being made. The revenue was being spent to make individual Boers richer, and none of it was being spent in making permanent improvements in the country. If the gold mines ought to pay a big share of taxation that money ought to be spent in useful works in the country. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, one great grievance was that although they were spending huge sums of money, they were putting it into their own pockets and not applying it to any useful purpose. Another grievance was the dynamite monopoly. They could buy it in England for 25/- a case, but in the Transvaal it was 85- to 87/6. It could be managed as cheaply in the Transvaal as in England, but they had given to one man the privilege of manufacturing it. They would not let anyone else manufacture it or compete with him. They compelled everyone who used it to pay 85/- a case for an article that was not worth 40/-. But why? The man who had the monopoly made Paul Kruger a present of the house he lived in—(laughter)—and a member of the executive got one shilling for every case sold. That was why Kruger said if it was altered he would resign. Then there was the railway monopoly. They were allowed to charge what they liked for the carriage of traffic and produce. They kept their accounts secret, and no one could find out what they were making. He was in Natal, where the rate by rail was a halfpenny per ton per mile for coal, but over the border in the Transvaal it was 3½d—a difference of six times the amount. It was just a monopoly for a particular few. There had to be, according to Mr. Kruger's promises, equal rights for all. Had those who had to buy the dynamite got equal rights? Had those who had gone into the country got equal rights with the Dutch? It seemed to him that equal rights were very far from existing. He had never read anything more corrupt than the administration of the Transvaal was. They knew that the tail did succeed in wagging the dog for a little while, but it could not always do so, and they were simply laying in supplies for a rainy day. Then there was not the security in the country there ought to be. The police in a big town with a mixed population were brought from the country, and knew nothing of town life. So they heard of a man named Jones being murdered in his own house, and they heard of a Wesleyan minister's wife while walking along the road, being murdered, and the police were impotent. They found a Dutchman with four native girls, tieing their hands and feet, and using a stick to them. They were found lying dead, and the Court allowed the man out on bail. An administration like that was an administration that was absolutely rotten, and could not last. The Uitlanders complained of these grievances, and said they had become intolerable. They appealed to Paul Kruger and to the Government at Pretoria for redress. There had been a debate in the Volksraad and one man stood up and said, "We are not going to give them a vote. If they want it let them come and fight for it." Then in despair they turned to the Queen and to the British Government, and sent a petition with 21,000 signatures. It was handed to the British Consul, and the British agent at Pretoria, and the ablest man they could find—Sir Alfred Milner—was sent out. Sir Alfred left London amid the plaudits of both Liberals and Conservatives, and he agreed with every word in the appeal. Then it went to Mr. Chamberlain. He had never been a great admirer of Mr. Chamberlain, but the Colonial Secretary agreed with the petition. That was the situation. A large number of their people sent to them a petition which was supported by every Government official through whose hands it passed. What answer were they going to make to that petition? They were asked to support their fellow-countrymen. Were they going to tell them they would not? Or were they going to say "Although the seas divide us we are Britons, and we will stand by you and see you through. (Loud applause.) It might be said they had no business in the country. Yes, but they could not say that without doing an immense amount of evil. There were 80,000 Britons and that counted for something in the national revenue. (Hear, hear.) If they refused to listen to their complaints they would endanger that fine sentiment that bound the Briton abroad to the Briton at home, and made the nation what it was to-day. (Applause.) They would endanger the stability of that Colonial empire on which Britain depended for its greatness. They had their Britain at home and Mr. Jones might sit down and be proud of it. Mr. Morley and Mr. J. A. Pease were agreed that there were grievances that must be redressed, but they said there was nothing to justify them in going to war. Well if there were grievances that must be redressed, and they were not going to stand firm, and see them redressed, what were they going to do? He agreed with Mr. Morley and Mr. Pease that there were grievances that must be remedied, but he went further, and said they were so great that it was absolutely necessary if they could not get them remedied by peaceful means then it would be necessary to send the British Army to the Transvaal and show Kruger that he would have to remedy them one way or another. (Applause.) Mr. Pease said they guaranteed the independence of the Transvaal, but Mr. Pease should have added that it was the independence of the whole population and not of the Boers at the expense of the Uitlanders. (Applause.) When they entered into the Convention, and before it was signed, Mr. Kruger, in a speech, said the same rights would be given to Englishmen as to the Boers. If, he ventured to say, the pledges on the strength of which the agreement was entered into were not being observed they had a right to say they would cancel that agreement and go back to where they were before it was entered into. (Applause.) They asked for a five years franchise. Did they know what the franchise was at present? Mr. Colquhoun went out four years ago. After he had been ten years more, or 14 years in all, he could get up a petition, and go round among the voters. If he succeeded in getting a majority of the voters to sign the petition asking the Government to allow him to have a vote the Government would take it into consideration. (Laughter.) If the Government thought he ought not to have the vote then it would be refused, but if they did not see any reason for objection then he would become a burghero of the State, and admitted to the rights of citizenship. That was how the law stood to-day. Mr. Pease said they had a right to interfere if, in their opinion, it was necessary to do so, in order to protect their subjects there. Well, Mr. Pakeman was arrested, and 147 warrants were issued, but the majority of the men got over the borders, or they would have been cast into prison for high treason. Surely their right to interfere could not be called into the question. He had tried to lay the situation before them as best he could. He hated war; there were few things more terrible but he could imagine circumstances arising when they had to put off their coats and put up their fists. An unworthy peace was more dishonourable to a nation than war. Were they going to knuckle down, and be kicked by anybody either in South Africa or in any other part of the world? If they were men like that then they were not made of the same stuff as he was. There were more English than Boers in the Transvaal to-day. Ten years afterwards, when there might be two Englishmen for every Boer, what was going to happen? There would be civil war if the present condition of things was allowed to go on. Britain was the sovereign power, and, however much he deplored war, he said that Britain, for the sake of her prestige, her traditions, her past and her future ought to stand firm, aye, to the length of fighting for the sake of the Uitlanders. (Applause.) He moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting of electors and residents of Stanley, expresses its enthusiastic confidence in Sir Alfred Milner, and in his genuine efforts to secure reforms in the Government of the South African Republic, which at present is republic in name only; and we call upon the Government to support our High Commissioner, promptly and energetically, in obtaining fair treatment for the Uitlanders, and in reestablishing once for all in the interests of peace, equality, and good Government, British supremacy throughout the whole of South Africa." (Loud applause.)

Mr. John Orr seconded the motion, and hoped the Government would take firm action. He believed up to the present time they had exercised a wise and judicious policy, and had done everything possible towards a peaceful settlement. He had the fullest confidence in Sir Alfred Milner and Mr. Conyngham Greene.

Mr. Colquhoun, who was received with loud applause, said it was four years since he was last in that hall. He little thought that he should be welcomed back by such a large gathering as he saw before him. He dared say the greater bulk of the people there that night were personal friends of his. He could assure them that Mr. Dodd, in the speech he had delivered, had put the case for the Uitlanders before them very moderately indeed. He (the speaker) had been very nearly all over the Transvaal, and he had met the Boers in every phase of life, from the president to the humblest, and amongst them he had some very good friends. There were, however, others for whom he had the greatest detestation. He meant in reference to the method in which the Government was administered in the Transvaal. It was not only the British who had grievances, but it was the Uitlanders generally, and that meant men from all parts of Europe. The British had come in for all the obloquy, simply because they had struck out for fairplay. When they were asked by Sir Hercules Robinson to lay down their arms they were promised that their wrongs would be righted. A great many people had said that it was a capitalist agitation. Having been associated with some of the large mines out there he could assure them solemnly that it was a general feeling and wish amongst the whole of the people, from the capitalist to the workmen, to see business progress, to be comfortable, and to know they had got security for everything. The capitalist had sunk his money there, and war to him was a disastrous thing. He noticed there had been a depreciation in shares of fifty millions, or one-third of the invested capital in the Transvaal. That meant an enormous loss if the thing was to go on like that. That was the £ s. d. point of view, but he trusted they looked at it from a higher point, and with a desire to see a fair amount of justice given to those who were their own countrymen. (Hear, hear.) They wanted security for their lives. He related the efforts made by the Uitlanders to get reforms, and regretted the Jameson raid which came on and spoiled everything. But for that raid it was possible they might have got a fair measure of justice and good government, and that the state of things would have been materially altered. It was currently believed that the raid was inaugurated by Mr. Rhodes, and that it was backed up by the English people, and it was then that Oom Paul began to spend large sums of money on armaments, and from that day to the present they had been importing enormous quantities of arms and ammunition. The Uitlanders had a strong case, and he had pleasure in supporting the resolution. (Applause.)

Several questions were then asked by Messrs Ritson, Indian, Armstrong, and others, and answered by Mr. Dodd, after which the resolution was put, and carried almost unanimously, and amid loud applause.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

The Views of Mr T. Colquhoun, of Stanley.

Even when that truth-seeking personage, the general reader, has devoured all the despatches of the newspaper correspondents and struggled, both mentally and physically, with the literally ponderous material of the Blue Books, there is yet much left for him to acquire in the way of knowledge of the particular subject beyond the seas to whose comprehension his energies are unbended. This is true of the Transvaal question as it is of all other burning topics which have their centres of interest beyond our shores. Given a really intelligent Transvaal Uitlander, and you will learn more about the relations between Briton and Boer in South Africa than from reams of newspapers or from many pounds avoirdupois of the blue-coated tomes in which the contributions of the diplomatists find an abiding habitation. It is, of course, very necessary that the Uitlander should be intelligent and that he should not be of those who have eyes without vision and ears without the faculty of hearing. With the amplest appreciation of the powers of observation and of the assimilation of knowledge with which nature has richly endowed some notable English foreigners from the State so beneficently ruled over by Mr. Paul Kruger, we make bold to state that no Uitlander has made more excellent use of his faculties of seeing, hearing, and understanding than Mr. Thomas Colquhoun, mining engineer, who is at present on a visit to this locality. Mr. Colquhoun is well-known in local mining circles. Until four years ago he was at West Stanley Colliery, and thence he went to follow his profession in South Africa, where he is at present interested in both coal and gold mines in the Transvaal. He came to England in June and would, in the ordinary course of events, have returned shortly to the South African Republic. Much has happened since then, however, and when Mr. Colquhoun returns it may be to find that the republic is numbered, not quite among the things that are forgotten, but among the things that only have been.

Mr. Colquhoun knows more about the Transvaal geologically, politically, and socially than many persons would have gleaned in a generation. We do not get our clearest views of political issues from politicians, and the subject of this article went out to South Africa with the distinct initial advantage of knowing little, and caring less, about the narrow issues which divide men into two groups. Overwhelming evidence at every turn has driven him to precisely the same conclusions as Mr. T. Dodd and all Uitlanders who have names. He appreciates the great and vital question which is at stake, and has no sympathy with those who would represent that we are going to war on the question of a five or seven years' franchise. Mr. Colquhoun sees as some people at home refuse to see, that the question which is to be fought is whether the British or the Dutch race is to be paramount in South Africa. And he does not agree that the issue is at present being forced to the front by the British Government. The Boers, he told a representative of this journal on Monday, have been preparing for war for some years past, and believe that the present moment is favourable for striking the blow which is to be the herald of Dutch sovereignty throughout the South. This being so Mr. Colquhoun does not think that Sir Alfred Milner's and Mr. Chamberlain's demands have very much to do with the present impasse, his view being that whether much or little was asked Mr. Kruger and his burghers intended at the earliest available opportunity to try a fall with the British, having no spare corner in their minds for entertaining the possibility that the British might come out on the top.

Fanatical hatred of the British, and an unquenchable desire to obtain the upper hand in South Africa, Mr. Colquhoun believes to be the only reason for the impending war. He can see no other reason for it, though he sees many good and potent reasons why there should be no disturbance of the peace. The Boers are a purely agricultural people, while the British and other Uitlanders are exclusively engaged in mining pursuits. Apart from the additional revenue which the mines have put into the exchequer of the Republic, the operations on the Rand have brought prosperity to the country by reason of the demand for agricultural produce. Those employed about the mines, says our Uitlander, could consume all the Boers could produce and pay them well for it. If the Boers would be content to live peaceably with the foreigners—a pastoral community benefiting, and being benefited by, the industrial foreigner—all, Mr. Colquhoun believes, would go well. But Mr. Kruger and his burghers will be satisfied with no arrangement under which they would enjoy an equal—probably more than an equal—share in the commonwealth. Nothing but Boer supremacy inside and outside the Republic will content them. They have become imbued with the war spirit, born of race hatred, and only superior force will lead them to abandon their cherished ambition of a supremacy which would not mean much less than tyranny. Nothing could well be more convincing than what Mr. Colquhoun has to say about the trump card of the pro-Boer press and platform in this country—that the agitation of the Uitlanders has been fomented and encouraged by the capitalists. So far from his being the fact, Mr. Colquhoun says the agitation was discovered by the capitalists, and tells of many cases where mine managers and owners expressly forbade the men to take part in the movement. And this for reasons that ought to be sufficiently obvious. In the first place nothing could well have a more injurious effect on South African securities than war and rumours of war, while a second consideration was one dictated by considerations of personal liberty, no mine official being anxious to be brought within the clutches of the law in a country where charges of high treason are one of the stock expedients of the governing body.

Mr. Colquhoun is concerned about those who may have to remain about the mines when war breaks out. He calculates that probably not more than 30,000 men, women, and children will have got beyond the frontier up to the present time, while the complete utilization by the Boers of the railways, and the commandering of the horses and waggons, will have reduced the means of transit for the Uitlanders to a minimum. He sees it stated that the Boer Government are willing to guarantee safety to these people so long as they remain neutral, and he knows the Government is extremely anxious to keep the mines running but this he believes to be impossible, the Boers having no men who are able to give the requisite supervision. Our informant holds the view that the vastly increased taxation of recent years has gone chiefly in providing munitions of war. When he went to the Transvaal the amount thus obtained amounted to 1½ millions, in the following year it jumped to 4 millions and is now steadily increasing to 5 millions. While Mr. Colquhoun's story leaves off, in a manner, in June last, it is continued by his correspondents who have kept him thoroughly posted up in current events. Here is an interesting letter which is not only right up to date, but is as graphic as anything that has been written of the present crisis:—

Sept. 3, 1899.

"Your welcome letter has safely reached me. The storm you mention appears likely to burst at any moment on account of the rumours afloat about the Government intending to proclaim martial law on the 5th inst. and cut off the railway traffic in every direction. So you can understand the intense excitement that prevails. Everyone that can possibly get away has gone to the Cape or Natal, some by train, others on horseback and 'bikes'; and yesterday there was a great demand for fours-in-hand, and several fellows managed to get across the border in this fashion. But Moneypenny, of the 'Star,' is reported to have been arrested on his 'bike' just before he got to the frontier, and I hear that Quin (town councillor) and others have met a similar fate. Eckstein, Hosken, and a few more have luckily escaped, but Pakeman, the editor of 'The Leader,' was arrested on Friday night for high treason, and yesterday was remanded, bail being refused. Yet there was no specific charge made against him. All these things help to bring matters to a crisis, but I imagine the Government has made a fatal mistake in arresting Pakeman. The members of the Executive are simply mad, and the majority of them have lost their heads, and refuse to consider any of Chamberlain's proposals, and as they left the Raad on Thursday they spat on his last despatch. So they wired to Hofmeyer to come up, and Fischer is now on the scene in Pretoria; and these two will consult with the Government and arrange what their next move must be. I am confident now that it is impossible to avert war, and I repeat it is a pity that our soldiers are not in the country. When I last wrote you I was in rather a gloomy mood because I thought it was a mis-placed patience to play into the hands of this Government so long, and that we might be betrayed in the long run. We all had a fit of the 'blues' when we got to know part of the last despatch, but when it was published in full I was delighted and saw then that Chamberlain could not back out of it, and was compelled to fight whether he liked or not; and I have been awfully happy ever since, knowing that if he does not play the game England will loose her prestige all over the world. If it comes to fighting I hope England will do the business properly, not making a mess of it as she has always done with the Boers. The Boers cannot put more than 20,000 men into the field at the most. What assistance they get from the Orange Free State and the Cape counts for very little, although, of course, it is advisable not to under-rate their power, and the more men we have the sooner the business will be finished. We must not forget that they are on their own dunghill, and know every stone in this place; so it would be madness to attack them unless by double the numbers they have. Unless hostilities commence before the end of the month, when I am a free agent, I shall certainly clear out of this, as I do not relish the idea of doing any dirty work. Yet I am afraid there is some truth in all the reports spreading about that the burghers will take the aggressive before long; and if so I shall be compelled to remain here and shall have to take my chance like all the rest. W—— only got away last night, and I was rather surprised there were not more people in the Natal train, as it was by no means packed unpleasantly, although the Cape train was, having at least 700 passengers on board. I don't blame people going away. Really, it is their duty to do so, being unarmed and helpless. The more that go the better it is for those who remain to obtain a bite of food now and again. Truly, I pity the women and children, and there are any amount of them, game as bricks, who, unfortunately, have not the means to move and who have no idea of what stares them in the face, for these dastardly cowards are capable of anything. Really it makes a fellow wild to read the "Rand Pos," the "Voortrekker," &c., &c., inciting the coloured devils against us, and to do certain things. We have got an awkward business to tackle, but done it must be, and the sooner the better. The longer it is allowed to lag the more difficult it will be to fix up."

Mr. Colquhoun does not quite agree with his correspondent's estimate of the hostile force, and thinks that the Transvaal Government can put 30,000 men into the field, in addition to some 10,000 from the Orange Free State. With the British force at present in South Africa it will, he says, be possible to do nothing except to act on the defensive, but believes the force is competent to hold its own. He agrees that the British force should be twice as numerous as its Boer enemy. A British reverse in Natal at the outset, however small, would in his view lead to the rising of thousands of Boers in that colony, and would also have a bad moral effect on the native population, whose sympathies at present are entirely with the British and against their old enemies and oppressors.—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."

JOTTINGS FROM THE CITY.

[By the "Impressionist."]

There is no question now, that the summer is at an end and that autumn has come in with a vengeance.

THE STORM

of Sunday was as severe a visitation as we have had in Newcastle and on the coast for a considerable time. In many respects, according to the opinion of the more elderly citizens, the storm was more severe than has been experienced locally for a great number of years. "Nothing," said a venerable gentleman to the writer, "in my time has ever equalled the ferocity of the storm as it prevailed between one and three o'clock on Monday morning." Of course we are all apt to regard the latest storm as the most remarkable in our experience, and some allowance must be made, perhaps, in this instance; but for all that, while it lasted, the storm of October the 1st was particularly severe, and it is surprising that a greater number of fatalities has not as yet been recorded than those already reported. The wind, blowing a gale from the N.E., made walking a positive danger, and the rain, coming down in torrents, was swept into one's face with such violence as to temporarily blind the hapless pedestrian. The effect was as of great sheets of water being thrown with terrific force bodily at one. At one time Northumberland Street presented all the appearance of a wild running river, the water frequently covering the boot-tops completely. Of course there were no cabs to be obtained for love or money, and those who had the misfortune to be out during the thick of the storm are not likely soon to forget their little experience.

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For a very long time, Newcastle has been regarded as the

WORST-LIGHTED CITY

in the North of England, and not without justification. Up to within the past week, Grainger Street and Northumberland Street—the two chief thoroughfares—were shockingly lighted. After the shops got closed it was often a matter of veritably groping your way along, and altogether such a state of things existed as would have put a third-rate town to the blush. There is, happily, a movement for the better—and may that movement spread rapidly! The Gas Company—doubtless with a due regard to "No. 1"—have, within the past fortnight, surprised everybody. For, in the streets mentioned, they have replaced the old, dull, antiquated burners that for so many years have been allowed to shed their saddening light upon the pavement, by some new burners of the incandescent order, that give out a light of considerably increased candle-power—something as nearly approaching to electricity as can be imagined—but more agreeable to the eye—yes, vastly more so. The mantle is, apparently, well protected by a strong globe which completely shields it from the wind—hitherto an element of destruction to this class of burner. As a result of the installation of these new lights it is now possible to see where one is going, and they give quite a picturesque appearance to the street. As everybody knows, with the introduction of the electric tram service, the Corporation have had in view the installing of the electric light also, for street illumination. This move of the Gas Company may, perchance, give pause to such resolution. Anyhow, so far as the public are concerned it is a very welcome and agreeable experiment.

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It is not long since it was hazarded in these columns that we might ere long see an extension of the North-Eastern Railway Co.'s

LIGHT RAILWAY SCHEME

by the opening out of the country Blanchland way. Events prove it to have been no very mild prophesy. The North-Eastern Railway Company a short time ago caused a survey to be made of the route of the proposed new line from Alston to Nenthead, a distance of about 5 miles. If the project is carried out, it will do much towards developing the mining industry in the neighbourhood of Nenthead, which, under the regime of the Vieille Montagne Zinc Co., has increased considerably during the last few years, giving employment to a large number of men. If the line is made to Nenthead, there will be only a few miles intervening between there and Wearhead, the terminus of the Wear Valley Railway, so that a direct connecting link between Cumberland and the East Coast might afterwards by this means be made.

EPPS'S COCOA ESSENCE.—A THIN COCOA.—The choicest roasted nibs of the natural Cocoa, on being subjected to powerful hydraulic pressure, give forth their excess of oil, leaving for use a finely flavoured powder—a product which, when prepared with boiling water, has the consistence of tea, of which it is now with many, beneficially taking the place. Its active principle being a gentle nerve stimulant, supplies the needed energy without unduly exciting the system. Sold only in labelled tins. If unable to obtain it of your tradesmen, a tin will be sent post free for 9 stamps.—James Epps, and Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London.

THE LATE MR BARKER, OF VICTORIA GARESFIELD.

[BY ONE WHO KNEW HIM.]

Mr Alfred Royal Barker, son of James and Annie Barker, Victoria Garesfield, died on Monday, the 21st of August, his death being caused by an accident through being run over by the locomotive while following his employment. He had been an employee of the Owners of Victoria Garesfield Colliery for 14 years. He was born at Clavering Cottages, Victoria Garesfield, on March 1st, 1873, and therefore was only 26 years of age, and, rather remarkable to say, the first male child born at Victoria Garesfield. He followed the occupation of a blacksmith, and occasionally managed a hauling engine. On the Sunday previous to his death he attended the Primitive Methodist Chapel services at Victoria Garesfield, and also attended to the duties involving upon a Sunday school secretary, full of hope of future prospects. The next day that hope was utterly frustrated by a strange accident. In his early life, when a child, he was led to the Sunday School at Victoria Garesfield by the hand of his brother John, and his Godly training bore early fruit from his childhood; and the three things that stood out most vividly about Mr Barker was his devotion to duty, his consistent life with the teachings of Christ, and his happy death. He was a young man that feared God and eschewed evil, whose aspiration was to attain to the full stature of a man in Christ Jesus, and I may state as one that often came into personal contact with our late respected friend Mr. Barker, that there was decision of character. It was very plain to be seen that he had acquired the habit of acting upon fixed principles; he was prepared to make no small amount of sacrifice in order that those principles might be upheld, and, as far as I was able to judge, there was a grand prospect before him. In regard to the different offices that he held in connection with the Primitive Methodist Church at Victoria Garesfield, he was secretary for the Band of Hope, which he fulfilled seven years, and six years he fulfilled the office of secretary for the choir. He will be greatly missed by the members of the choir, by whom he was much beloved and respected. Nine years he was enrolled as a teacher of the Sunday School, and fulfilled the office of assistant-secretary for the Sunday School, and one of the first inquiries made by the Sunday School scholars after



his death was, "Who will mark the star cards now," and the children were not slow to observe that they had lost the smiles that they were wont to receive from him as he stamped their cards. By his death the Primitive Methodist Society at Garesfield has sustained a great loss, but a greater loss has been suffered by the family circle. His funeral took place on the 24th of August. The services were conducted by the Rev. E. Campbell. His remains were first taken to the Primitive Methodist Chapel, where part of the funeral service was performed, after which the minister delivered a few words of consolation and hope to the bereaved family, and then addressed a large audience present in words of admonition. After the hymn, "For ever with the Lord," was sung, the mournful cortege (upwards of 800 people) proceeded to St. Patrick's Churchyard, where deceased was interred, the funeral service being concluded amidst the sobs and tears of those who loved him in life, and sorrowed at his death. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; he rests from his labours, but his works do follow him." On September 17th his funeral sermon was preached to a large audience by the Rev. E. Campbell, at Victoria Garesfield Primitive Methodist Chapel, the service being opened by singing one of his favourite hymns, "Rock of Ages." The rev. gentleman, in his excellent sermon, made some touching references to the late Mr. Barker taking the 21st verse of the first chapter of Phillippians as his text ("For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain.") He spoke of the service rendered to the Church by the late Mr. Barker, and said that the sweetness of that service still lived with them, and he now fulfilled a grander service; and he concluded by saying it was not farewell—it was but goodnight till they met again in the morning light. And, in conclusion, let me add that I believe that all the people of Victoria Garesfield, without exception, lament his death, for they had a knowledge of his kindly manner while in health and strength, and many were the consoling letters the parents have received from far and near. There remains with the members of the Victoria Garesfield Chapel sweet memories of the past associations with our dear friend, Mr. Barker.

"Who knows the worth of one kind word,
The value of a smile;
Like sunbeams and like spring flowers
They light earth's little while.
And tho' the sweetest songs may pass,
The laughter die away—
The word, the smile of sympathy,
Shall live for now and aye."

THE LATE MR M. ROGERS, OF CONSETT.



Above we give a photo of the late Mr Michael Rogers, of Consett. The deceased gentleman was a leading member of the Irish party, and, being of a genial and kindly disposition, was highly popular with all with whom he came in contact. His somewhat sudden end has been deeply deplored by a large circle of friends.

LOCAL PATENT APPLICATIONS.

The following list is specially compiled by Mr J. A. Harvey, chartered patent agent, 3, St. Nicholas' Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne, from whom all information concerning patents, designs, and trade marks may be obtained.

18,912. September 20th, 1899. J. Whitefield, Wallsend. A new and improved contrivance or device for use in coupling or joining together vehicles and the like with special reference to railway vehicles and the like.

18,999. September 21st, 1899. G. R. Sasan-Baker, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Improvements in and connected with pie and tart making machines.

19,050. September 21st, 1899. G. L. Lambert, Tynemouth. Improvements relating to double beat or double face valves and valve chests, and valve gear, for compound or other steam engines and parts connected therewith.

BLACKHILL.

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH.—Successful harvest festival services were conducted at this place of worship on Sunday, and were well attended. The interior of the building was beautifully decorated with corn, fruit, etc., by members of the congregation, under the direction of Mr. Richardson. The pulpit was occupied morning and evening by the Rev. A. Bromley, who took for his subject in the morning, "The Door of the Fold." A service of song entitled, "Coals of Fire," was effectively rendered in the afternoon by the choir. On Monday evening the Rev. A. Crago delivered an interesting address entitled "The Joy of the Harvest," which was listened to most attentively. Sacred solos were also rendered by the choir.

LOCAL POLICE COURTS.

Lanchester Petty Sessions.

LANCHESTER BREWSTER SESSIONS.

ADJOURNED COURT.

ON THURSDAY, Sept. 28th.—Before Mr. Jas. Annandale (chairman), Mr. W. Logan, Mr. E. W. E. Balleny, Dr. J. Wilson, Mr. J. Green, Mr. W. Holmes.

There were eight applications for licenses which were adjourned from the Brewster Sessions held one month ago.

THE BLACK LIST.

The cases on the black list were considered, and the Magistrates granted the renewal of the license to Joseph Peadon, of the Stanley Inn, but warned him to be careful in the future. Andrew Moody, of the Moor Cock Inn, Waskerley, was granted a renewal on condition that he supplied the liquor up to the proper standard. The license for the Queen's Head Hotel, Annfield Plain, was also renewed on condition that the Newcastle Breweries Company see that the house was properly conducted. Peter O'Neil was granted the transference of the license from Patrick Quinn, of the Masons' Arms Inn, Consett, and the license renewed on condition that the house was kept in proper order. Messrs Kershaw's license was also renewed. The license for Dover and Co., of Dipton, was renewed, but the business must be conducted in a regular way. Mr. George Turnbull, of Burnopfield, was granted a renewal of the license, but must be careful in furture.

ALTERATIONS TO PREMISES.

Mr. Ralph Calvert, of Leadgate, applied for permission to alter his premises in order to provide a commercial room and other accommodation.—The application was granted.

Mr. Ritson, solicitor, Newcastle, applied on behalf of the owners of the Sportsman's Arms, Dipton, for permission to alter the cellar at Dipton.—The application was granted.

THE APPLICATIONS.

Robert Minto, Front Street, Shotley Bridge, applied for a wine license on and off, for premises situated in the township of Benfieldside. Mr. W. Dickinson, Shotley Bridge, represented the applicant. The applicant had been in the house for 12½ years, and made the application on account of having received many requests from excursionists to supply them with wine, which he had been compelled to refuse.

George Smith, Durham Road, Blackfine, Blackhill, applied for a beer license, on and off, for premises situated in the township of Benfieldside. Mr. Dickinson represented the applicant. The premises for which the application was made was surrounded by 200 houses or more, and the nearest house was 200 yards away. The population had greatly increased since the last application. Mr. Smith had lived in the district for 28 years. The house had been altered since the last application. On his two previous applications there were no opposition.

John Hall, Consett, and Hy. Robson, and Robert Beattie, Dipton, applied for a beer off license under William IV. instead of under Victoria. Mr. T. W. Welford, Consett, represented the applicants. The reason for the application was that the tenant had the house to pay, which cost £3 6s 1d, while under William IV. would cost about 25/.

Thos. Pearson, East Castle Colliery, applied for a provisional grant of a full license on and off, for his licensed premises at East Castle. Mr. T. W. Welford, Consett, appeared for the applicant, and Mr. Leybourne, of Bishop Auckland, opposed the application on behalf of the East Castle Coal Company.

Mr. Welford, in opening the case, said he would bring evidence to prove from local medical men that a full license was necessary. Mr. Pearson said at East Castle there were 324 people, 72 people at the Old Row, 48 at the North Pit, 144 at Happy Land and Stoney Heap, 80 at the Loud Hill making a population of 783 within 500 yards.

In answer to Mr. Leybourne, applicant stated that he intended to take away part of the colliery siding if the license was granted.

Mr. Welford: But that is only leasehold, and notice can be given to terminate the agreement.

Dr. Bernard Storey, of Catchgate, said that in the course of his practice he sometimes went near East Castle, and thought a full license would be very convenient. On two occasions he had required brandy for patients, and they had to send to Annfield Plain for it. The nearest public-house would be a good mile off. It would be beneficial too because on Saturday nights it was hardly possible to get up the Loud Bank for drunken people lying about the road.

Mr. Leybourne: They are a drunken neighbourhood, and if they got the license they would be worse still.

Dr. Storey: No, they would stay at home.

Mr. J. P. Forster, grocer of Catchgate, gave evidence as to his having known the time when the house was a fully-licensed house, but did not know how it lost the license. He had travelled the road for 35 or 36 years.

Dr. Graham, of Annfield Plain thought a fully licensed house would be very convenient.

Mr. W. J. Buckton, Catchgate, concurred.

The plan of the buildings was put in by Mr. G. T. Wilson, of Blackhill.

Mr. Leybourne said he was instructed to oppose the license, by the owners of the East Castle Colliery, on the ground that a fully licensed house would interfere with the working of the colliery. His other grounds were that there was no necessity for further accommodation, and that there would be a great danger to lives. Then they were stealing away part of their railway without asking their leave or license.

Mr. Welford said they would give assurance that the railway would not be interfered with.

Michael Martin, of South Moor, whose name was on the list of applications, did not appear for a full license.

Robt. Stamper applied for a beer off license to sell bottled beer and stout, from premises situated in Beamish Street, West Stanley.

Mr. D. H. C. Balleny, of Consett, appeared for the firm. The applicant was one of a firm of mineral water manufacturers, and had great demand for bottled stout, which they were unable to supply. His firm did well in the local trade, and the nearest firm outside Stanley were those at Catchgate and Dipton. Those in Stanley did not deal in that business to any extent. They were the only mineral water manufacturers in Stanley.

Mr. Telford, Stanley, was one of the partners in the firm. He concurred with Mr. Stamper's evidence. There was a great demand, which was not met.

Mr. Thos. Bates said the building was rated at £10 a year.

Mr. Ornsby: But it must be rated at not less than £15.

The Chairman announced that the Bench had decided to refuse the whole of the applications, with the exception of Hall, for wine off and spirits off, which the Bench had been obliged to grant. The application of the Brewery Co. was refused.

SECOND COURT.

Before Mr. W. Holmes, and Mr. E. W. E. Balleny.

DRUNKENNESS.

The following is a list of the cases of drunkenness, and the fines imposed:—Henry Fairless, 5/- and costs; Christopher Wilson, 2/6 and costs; Chas. Hartley, 2/6 and costs; Frank Armstrong, 2/6 and costs; Thos. Ather, 2/6 and costs; James Doyle, 5/- and costs; Jas. Brannen, 5/- and costs; John Ryan 5/- and costs; John Brennen, 5/- and costs; Wm. Oliver, 2/6 and costs; Joseph Neen, 5/- and costs; John Clark, 2/6 and costs; Wm. Rutherford, 2/6 and costs; Wm. Lewins, 2/6 and costs. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Matthew Hall, for being drunk and disorderly, and an assault on the police.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

P.C. Robinson summoned Mary Ann McKnight, Mary Ann Cook, Abraham Lonsdale, and Isaac McKnight for a breach of the peace, and were bound over to keep the peace.

REFUSING TO QUIT.

George Wake, landlord of the Black Bull Inn, Lanchester, summoned James Mitchell, miner, Lanchester, for refusing to quit his licensed premises on September 16th.—Mr Wake stated that he ordered defendant to leave the house and he refused.—Defendant was fined 5/- and costs.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

Wm. McGill, Geo. Booth, and John McCue were summoned by Mr Frank H. Burn, of Stanley, for stealing turnips in a field on September 14th, 16th, and 17th.—Gill and Booth were ordered to pay 2d damage, and pay the costs.

Wm. Briggs, Hy. Herron, and John Cowen were summoned by Mr Burn for a similar offence.—Defendants were ordered to pay 1d damage, 6d fine, and pay the costs.

COUNTY BYE-LAWS.

P.C. Longstaff summoned John Warburton for driving without lights at Esh on September 12th.—Defendant pleaded guilty and was ordered to pay 2/6 and costs.

MINES' REGULATION ACT.

Wm. Parkinson, manager of the Morrison Colliery, summoned John George Littlefair, a miner, for going past a caution board in the above colliery to get some tokens.—Defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined 5/- and costs.

FALSE PRETENCES.

Frank H. Burn summoned Jos. Dixon and and Geo. Nixon, miners, South Moor, for attempting to obtain money by false pretences. Defendants were hewers and employed by the above Company. On August 21st they were employed in the same place. Dixon had charge of the tokens and put all of them on the tubs and paid by the shift. Dixon put some of his son's tokens on the tubs, and on being charged by one of the officials, who had kept a watch on the tubs sent in, and he saw the tokens on the tubs and drew his attention to the matter.—Nixon denied the charge, and was dismissed, while Dixon was fined 20/- and costs.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Bartholomew Steel, a hawker, was charged by P.C. Haw, of Burnhope, with having cruelly beaten a horse at Burnhope on September 20th.—Defendant admitted the charge and was fined 2/6 and costs.

INDECENT ASSAULT.

Abraham Wren, Burnhope, who was apprehended on Thursday morning for having indecently assaulted Hannah Neasham on September 24th at Burnhope, was remanded to Consett Court.

Consett Petty Sessions.

MONDAY, Oct. 2nd, 1899.—Before Mr. J. Annandale (chairman), Mr. W. B. Van Haansbergen, and Mr. J. T. Potts.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

Joseph Brannen and Thos. Bland were charged with committing a breach of the peace and assaulting P.C. Pemberton, on Sept. 24th.—The officer said he saw the defendants fighting at the Lintz Colliery, and when he went up to them Brannen took a running kick at him in the stomach.—Defendants pleaded guilty, and were bound over to keep the peace, while Brannen was fined 40/- and costs for the assault on the police. It had been a very unprovoked assault.

EXCISE ACT.

P.C. Dobinson summoned Wallace Lloyd, miner, Flint Hill, for keeping a dog without licence.—The officer said he visited defendant's house on Sept. 8th., and found him keeping a dog without license.—Defendant acknowledged the offence, and was fined 7/6 and costs.

EDUCATION CASES.

Michael Hall, Attendance Officer to the Benfieldside School Board, appeared to prosecute Wm. Wilson for refusing to send his child to school. The child had only made 33 attendances out of a possible 80.—As there was no appearance a fine of 5/- and costs, and the usual order was made.

James Sloane was proceeded against by Mr. Hall for a similar offence. The boy had been in the district since July, and had never been to school.—An attendance order was made.

Michael Grant was similarly dealt with.

Jas. Cowley was ordered to pay 5/- and costs for the non-attendance of his child.

Hy. Collins was also fined 5/- and costs for a similar offence.

John Stephenson was summoned by Mr. Seymour Meddick, Attendance Officer to the Tanfield School Board, for refusing to send his girl to School.—A fine of 5/- and costs and the usual order was made.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.

Terence Glancey was charged by P.C. Ayre with having been drunk and disorderly at Consett, on Sep. 30th.—Defendant was sent to Durham for seven days.

Matthew Robinson pleaded not guilty to a charge of being drunk and disorderly at Consett on Oct. 1st, in Gladstone Street, preferred by P.C. Waites.—Defendant said he was advising a man who was fighting with another one to go away.—P.C. Carruthers said he was in the Police Station when P.C. Waites took the prisoner in. He was very drunk.—Defendant said he was sober, and asked the officer to take his part as another man was pelting him.—A fine of 5/- and costs was imposed.

Peter Grant was summoned by Sergt. Innes for a similar offence at Blackhill, on Saturday night.—Defendant was fined 5/- and costs.

Owen Boyle pleaded guilty to having been drunk and disorderly on Sunday.—Defendant said he was waiting in the street for Dr. Macintyre, as he had got his finger cut.—A fine of 5/- and costs was imposed.—P.C. Waites proved the cases.

Thos. Winter was fined 5/- and costs for being drunk and disorderly at Consett.—P.C. Ayre proved the case.

OBSCENE LANGUAGE.

Mary Ann McDermott and Ellen Bell were both summoned by P.C. Ayre for using obscene Language in Pitt Street, Consett, on Sept. 18th.—Defendants pleaded not guilty, and said they were never outside their doors.—The Officer said he was on duty in Pitt Street, Consett, on Sept. 18th when he heard a disturbance going on. On proceeding down the street, he heard the defendants quarrelling and using the most disgraceful language, a sample of which was on the summons. He spoke to them and advised them to go home. The defendant McDermott went towards her home, but the other one called him the filthiest names she could lay tongue to.—Defendant McDermott was fined 2/6 and costs; the case against Bell was dismissed.

Wm. Miller was summoned by P.C. Carruthers for using obscene language in Edith Street, Consett, on Sept. 24th.—A fine of 2/6 and costs was imposed.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

Alexander Roberts and Donnie Bradley were summoned by Sergt. Bellam for fighting in Sunderland Street, Consett, on Sept. 24th.—Defendants, who pleaded guilty, were bound over to keep the peace and pay the costs.

Michael Murphy and Wm. Kelly were bound over to keep the peace and pay the costs for fighting at Hamsterley on Sept. 16th.—P.C. Sinden proved the case.

Geo. Brown and Daniel Gaven were summoned by P.C. Pemberton for fighting at Lintz Colliery.—Defendants were bound over to keep the peace and pay the costs.

ALLEGED INDECENT ASSAULT.

Hannah Neesam, a married woman, of Holmside, preferred a charge against Abraham Wren, of the same village.

Complainant said she resided with her husband at Holmside. On Sunday, Sept. 24th, she was returning home from a visit to her mother at Stanley, in company with her daughter, Mary Ann, a girl of eight years. She called at South Moor at a public-house and got a lemon dash. There were two men in the house at the time, and while she was there other five entered. She had summoned the wrong man. She did not know any of the others, and did not wish to press the case.

The Chairman: Have you sent to any person asking for money to make the case up?

Complainant: No.

Mr. Turnbull, of Chester-le-Street, defended, and said his client, who had been away from the Sunday to the Thursday, gave himself up at Lanchester.

Complainant said she had been assaulted by a man who said his name was Wren, but the prisoner was not the man.

The Chairman: How much money has been paid to you?

Complainant: Nothing.

The Chairman: Are you sure?

Complainant: Yes.

The Chairman: The Magistrates cannot place any credence upon your statements. You must stand down.

SECOND COURT.

Before Mr. W. B. Van Haansbergen.

DRUNKENNESS.

The following persons were charged with the above offence and dealt with as under:—John Howard, Consett, 5/- and costs; Jane Charlton, Blackhall Mill, 2/6 and costs; Wm. Hraron, Flint Hill, 5/- and costs; John Wilkinson, Flint Hill, 2/6 and costs; Patrick Daley, White-le-Head, 2/6 and costs; Edward Cruddace, Hobson Colliery, 5/- and costs; Frank McCue, Burnopfield, 2/6 and costs; Robert Bromley, Burnopfield, 2/6 and costs; Joseph Patterson, Swalwell, 2/6 and costs; Joseph Lardue, Burnopfield, 2/6 and costs; Robert Dixon, Burnopfield, 5/- and costs; Joseph White, Burnopfield, 5/- and costs; John Turner, Iveston, 5/- and costs; James Turner, Iveston, 5/- and costs; Joseph Hudson, Hamsterley Colliery, 2/6 and costs; Hugh Riley, Consett, 2/6 and costs; David Richardson, Consett, 5/- and costs; David Lumsden, Consett, 2/6 and costs; John Winter, Consett, 5/- and costs; Simon Jackson, Flint Hill, 2/6 and costs; Robert Rooney, Flint Hill, 2/6 and costs; and Ellen Armstrong, Consett, 2/6 and costs.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

Simpson Wallace, James Purvis, and Thomas Henry, (youths) were charged with doing wilful damage to underwood, the property of Miss Surtees.—P.C. Hunter stated that on Sunday, the 10th ult., he was on duty near Westwood, when he saw the defendants pulling branches off trees for the purposes of procuring nuts.—Mr. Simpson assessed the damage at 1d each, and informed the Bench that considerable damage had been occasioned by nut gatherers.—The defendants were each fined 6d and costs, and the damage.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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CORRESPONDENTS are requested to enclose their names and addresses on a separate slip of paper.

LETTERS for insertion should reach us not later than TUESDAY morning.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CATCHGATE AND KYO DISTRICTS.

(To the Editor of the "Consett Guardian.")

Dear Sir,—I beg for a little space in the columns of your valuable paper. The subject of which I write about is the forthcoming School Board Election for Kyo district, begging the electors of the district to kindly give their vote and interest to a trustworthy gentleman—Mr John Storey. Hoping that this note will take effect.—Yours truly,

AN IRISH VOTER.

Catchgate.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT v. NON-MEMBERS. A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CONSETT GUARDIAN."

SIR,—After a careful reading of the report, &c., of the above committee held recently, I observed a motion was passed to the effect that "no person save members of the different institutes connected with the tournament would be allowed to visit an institute when the said games were in progress, and only then on their showing a fixture or members' ticket." Now, Mr Editor, what I would suggest is that, while I am in harmony with the motion passed, I cannot get over the fact that it appears to be rather strict; but perhaps it could get be remedied. A clause might be added to the motion already on the books to the effect "that members of other institutes not connected with the Billiard Tournament be admitted on the same scale as if they were bona-fide members of each room." I am sure there are institutes within the tournament radius that, though they have the deepest regard for the game, have not the privileges for either participating in or seeing games played to enlighten them in any shape or form for future use, should the time ever arrive when they would have billiard tables of their own. Instances could be mentioned where such a state of affairs exist, but suffice to say that such institutes are in our midst; and, while abiding by the motion forbidding outsiders from visiting institutes on these special occasions, I trust, Mr Editor, that Mr Askew and the Billiard Tournament Committee will see their way clear to add to the motion the above clause or one of similarity. If the clause was added tickets could be handed over to the secretaries or one of the committee for distribution on the same scale as at present. Thanking you for insertion,—I remain, yours truly,

T. C.

Leadgate, Co. Durham.

VACCINATION LAW IN HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CONSETT GUARDIAN."

Sir,—At an inquest held last week on the infant daughter of a Brixton chambermaid the evidence revealed that the child was vaccinated when four days old, at the Lambeth Workhouse Infirmary against the wish of the mother, and that its death was due to such vaccination with special Government Board Lymph, No. 180. As such occurrences are not infrequent I should be glad if permitted to inform your readers what, under such circumstances, are their legal rights and how they may be secured. Sub-section 5, Clause I. of the Vaccination Act, 1898, reads as follows:—"Notwithstanding any regulation of any lying-in hospital or infirmary, or other similar institution, the parent of any child born in any institution shall not be compelled under such regulation or otherwise to cause or permit the child to be vaccinated at any time earlier than the expiration of six months from its birth." Obviously therefore the vaccination of a child four days old or at any age under six months against the wish of the parent is a flagrant breach of the law. The objections to such proceeding may be effectively made in various ways. The mother, when the proposal to vaccinate her baby is made to her, may simply say—"I refuse to permit the vaccination of my child, and I call on those present to witness my refusal." Another effective way would be for the father to supply his wife with a written paper thus:—"In the event of my wife (insert the name) now about to enter the (insert name of Hospital or Infirmary) with a view to her confinement, being delivered of a living child, I hereby forbid the vaccination of such child." And let the father sign this, and let the wife put it in her pocket, and bring it out when any proposal is made about vaccinating the child; and if after this such warnings are disregarded and the child vaccinated in spite of them, let notice be at once sent to the National Anti-vaccination League, 50, Parliament Street, S.W., in order that the transgressors may be proceeded against with the utmost rigour of the law.—Yours faithfully,

... WEST.

Bradford-on-Avon, Sept. 29th, 1899.

REVIVAL OF EXCREMENTITIOUS MEDICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CONSETT GUARDIAN."

SIR,—"The Times of India" gives an account of the preparation of plague serum at the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay. The process is a most elaborate one. The medium in which the plague germ is cultivated is got by acting upon goat's flesh with acids, and subsequently, heating it under very high pressure at a temperature of 145 degrees centigrade. For six weeks the plague fungus is allowed to grow in bottles of this medium, until it can increase no more, i.e., the medium is so saturated with the excrementitious products of the fungus as to destroy its life. After sterilisation by heat, and the addition of one-half per cent of carbolic acid, also sterilised, it is syphoned off, again sterilised by heat, and preserved in hermetically sealed bottles. This is the plague serum or antitoxin with which our Indian fellow-subjects show such aversion to be inoculated as a preventive against plague. History tells us that the physicians administered to Charles the Second a loathsome volatile salt extracted from human skulls. The different human excretions were then popular remedies with the medical profession. Now it is the excretions of disease fungi with which they prefer to saturate the systems of patients, and not by ingestion, but direct injection into the circulation. If given by the mouth, the system could exert through the alimentary functions, some degree of discrimination in regard to its admissibility, and reject it to some extent if prejudicial. But when introduced into the blood no endosmotic process intervenes, however lethal its properties may be to the subject.

"'Tis life whereof the nerves are scant;
More life and fuller than we want."

Says Tennyson. If diseases have their source in vital deficiency it is difficult to understand how making the system a receptacle of the excretions of disease-germs can be the true way to prevent or cure them.—I am, yours truly,

MAURICE L. JOHNSON.

Marlborough Villa, Kingsdown Parade, Bristol.

PLAGUE AND PROFESSIONAL PRESTIGE.

(To the Editor of the "Consett Guardian.")

Sir,—It is impossible that persons of intelligence can read without feelings of apprehension the press reports of the continuance and increasing virulence of plague outbreak at Oporto, a city of our own continent, and the serious problem to the thoughtful is, in which are we to trust, the inventors and purveyors of plague serum, or the precautionary measures of the rational sanitarian? The claim is constantly made that devotion to the good of humanity and self-effacement are the supreme characteristics of the bacteriological serum makers, but how can the public accept such an assurance in the face of the following statement made in a letter to the "Times" by Mr Rogers, the Director-General of the Sanitary Department of Egypt, where deaths from plague have occurred in Alexandria:—"It must be remembered that M. Haffkine (the inventor of the plague prophylactic serum) is not a medical man, and that, therefore, in all probability he looks on disease from a laboratory point of view. It is otherwise difficult to explain his persistent attitude of opposition to the practical sanitarian, which, in the opinion of many, has had a dangerous, if not pernicious, effect in India." This disparagement of sane sanitation in the form of increased cleanliness and improved habits and conditions of life among the masses, by M. Haffkine, in order that his empirical nostrum may have a wider field for its employment, is, in view of the existence of so frightful an epidemic as plague, really appalling. "What was really necessary," said Mr Rogers in the letter already referred to, "was sanitary improvements which prevented epidemics." Surely no one can be so shallow as to believe that any serum can be a substitute for such sanitary improvements?—I am, sir, yours truly,

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Additional Canvassers, Collectors, and Agents wanted in this District. 19e

Business Announcements.

VICTORIA DAIRY, CONSETT

FRESH MILK, Twice Daily. FRESH CREAM and BUTTER always on hand.

G. T. ROBSON, PROPRIETOR. 81t

JOSEPH IRWIN, OXHILL,

JOINER, CARTWRIGHT, HORSE-SHOER, GENERAL SMITH, UNDERTAKER, FUNERAL FURNISHER, &c. HEARSE ON HIRE.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

T. G. DODDS,

JOINER, CARTWRIGHT, & CONTRACTOR 22, TAYLOR STREET, CONSETT.

Repairs to Property, in all its branches, with promptness and efficiency. Estimates supplied for all classes of Work.

"SAUCINE." Registered. THIS IS THE SAUCE.

Stomach Persuading.
Liver Invigorating
Kidney Stimulating.
Nerve Exhilarating. THIS IS THE SAUCE

Ask your grocer for "SAUCINE."

Sole maker — J. J. SNAITH, Sauce and Pickle Manufacturer, Tyne Dock, South Shields.

AMERICAN LINE—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK SERVICE. SOUTHAMPTON to NEW YORK. SATURDAY, at noon. Highest Class of Accommodation for Saloon, Second Cabin, and Steerage Passengers. LIVERPOOL—PHILADELPHIA SERVICE. Every WEDNESDAY.

LIVERPOOL TO PHILADELPHIA

Calling at Queenstown every Thursday. Passengers and goods are landed at Philadelphia on the Wharf of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which has the shortest and most Direct Route to all places in the Western States.—Apply to Richardson, Spence, and Co., Southampton or Liverpool; or to Local Agents, J. Crawford, Victoria Street, Consett; T. D. Dryden and Co., Front Street, Consett; Alfred Phillipson, Emigration Agent, Dipton; William Gray, 5, North Road, Durham; Geo. Leadbitter, Accountant, Catchgate; Thomas Storey, Auctioneer, Front Street, Chester-le-Street; W. J. Johnson, 96, High Street, Gateshead-on-Tyne; Wm. Anderson, Bridge Street, Tow Law; E. Sloane, Post Office Blackhill; or T. A. Brown, 3, Market Place, Crook. 725b.

THE WEST STANLEY MINERAL WATER CO.

Have removed from Co-operative Street to New, Larger, and more Commodious Premises in LOWER BEAMISH STREET.

For the NOTED LEMON SQUASH. Try our STONE GINGER BEER. SODAS AND LIME JUICE a Speciality. Goods delivered by our own Vans. SPECIAL TERMS TO RETAILERS.

NOTE ABOVE ADDRESS. 374e

KOLACTICUM OINTMENT

ACHES and PAINS disappear speedily by use of the newly-discovered KOLACTICUM OINTMENT. Highly recommended for the permanent cure of RHEUMATISM, PILES, VARICOSE VEINS, STIFF JOINTS, SKIN DISEASES, ULCERS, ERUPTIONS, etc., etc. Every sufferer should give this Ointment a trial, and prove its wonderful healing powers. Sold in large boxes with full directions.

PRICE, 2s 9d POST FREE.

THE KOLACTICUM CO.,

585y. 54, Bow Lane, Cheapside, E.C.

FOR POULTRY APPLIANCES, INCUBATORS, FOSTER-MOTHERS, AND ALL POULTRY NECESSARIES GO TO

DAWSON'S

FANCIERS' SUPPLY STORES,

RITSON'S ROAD, BLACKHILL.

DON'T FORGET.

GEORGE McNEAL

BILL-POSTER, ANNFIELD PLAIN.

HANDBILLS delivered at 2s 6d per 1,000; BILL-POSTING 1d per Sheet, kept good for One Month in the district, which comprises Lanchester, Burnhope, Craghead, Pit Hill, West Stanley, Tanfield, Burnopfield, Hobson, Tantobie, Catchgate, Dipton, East Castle, &c.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS REGISTRY OFFICE FOR CONSETT.

MRS O'CONNOR

(Late Miss King,)

Of 25, SHERBURN TERRACE, CONSETT,

Has added to her Business at the above address a REGISTRY OFFICE FOR SERVANTS.

Office Hours: 10 a.m. until 6-30 p.m.

M. J. CHORLEY,

CONFECTIONER,

43, PARK ROAD, CONSETT,

HAS opened the above premises as Refreshment, Dining, and Tea Rooms on the Cafe system, and trusts to receive a share of public support. Orders for Cakes, Pastry, Trifles, Creams, Plain and Fancy Jellies, &c., promptly attended to.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:— PARK ROAD REFRESHMENT ROOMS, 43, PARK ROAD, CONSETT.

CONSETT COCOA ROOMS,

HAVELOCK STREET.

DINNERS EVERY DAY FROM 12 O'CLOCK.

SOCIAL PARTIES CATERED FOR. ACCOMMODATION FOR CYCLISTS.

851a J. H. COURTNEY.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

W. FITZPATRICK,

TAILOR, ANNFIELD PLAIN.

THANKS the Public for the Support which has been accorded him in the past, and trusts to have a continuance of their favours during the year 1898.

The Latest Materials and Designs in OVERCOATINGS, SUITINGS, and TROUSERINGS.

The Suits at 45s having given unbounded satisfaction in the past can be thoroughly recommended, and will receive special attention during the coming season.

PERFECT FIT AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

BESSEMER HOUSE, BLACKHILL.

W. RICHARDSON,

DRAPER AND MEN'S OUTFITTER.

FOR THE SEASON.

Large Assortment of LACE, GLOVES, &c., &c., for Presents.

DECORATIVE PLANTS for Ornamentation.

UMBRELLAS, HABERDASHERY, AND HOSIERY.

New and Special Consignment.

To Spend Wisely STOP HERE

HENRY ANNANDALE TOWN,

(Professional Associate of the Surveyors' Institute.)

LAND, ESTATE AGENT, VALUER AND SURVEYOR,

UNDERTAKES

The entire Management of Country Estates.

Properties of every description, either in Town or Country, Managed on Moderate Terms under Personal Supervision.

Properties Sold or Let on Commission.

Valuations undertaken and Mortgages Negotiated.

Agent for the Lancashire Fire and Life Insurance Company and Globe Accident Insurance Company.

15, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Business Announcements.

W. RUTHERFORD,

JOINER, CARTWRIGHT, UNDERTAKER, AND FUNERAL FURNISHER.

ALL ORDERS EXECUTED WITH DESPATCH.

ADDRESS:— CATCHGATE, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.

THOMAS A. TURNBULL,

JOINER, &c.,

FRONT STREET, ANNFIELD PLAIN.

All orders receive prompt attention. 705a

ELM PARK, SHOTLEY BRIDGE. DAY & BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. A THOROUGH MODERN EDUCATION. On reasonable terms in most healthy situation. Successful preparation for all preliminary Examinations.

Next Term, Wednesday, September 20th. Instruction includes Book-keeping, Land Surveying, Science, Shorthand, Drawing and Music.

A Field for Cricket, Tennis and Football. MONTAGU V. STEGGALL, M.A., Head-master.

HOSPITAL

FOR AGED AND INFIRM BOOTS,

1, RAGLAN STREET, CONSETT.

GENT'S BOOTS, SOLED AND HEELED... 2s 9d
LADIES' Do. Do. ...1s 9d

With Leather Tanned on the Old Fashioned Process with Oak Bark. Standing unrivalled in quality; having gained 11 Highest Awards at Exhibitions. It is fallacious for any other firm to say they use best Leather, as I am the only one in this district that buys this brand.

(Signed), J. ORTON.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

J. SIDDLE

HOUSE AND CHURCH DECORATOR, PAINTER, GILDER, PAPERHANGER, GLAZIER, &c.,

NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,

TAKES the present opportunity to return thanks to his Customers in Consett, Blackhill, Shotley Bridge, and the surrounding District for their esteemed Orders during the Past Forty-four Years. It has always been his wish to give satisfaction to those favouring him with their custom; and by assiduous attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of Public Patronage. 704c

£100,000 ALREADY ADVANCED.

SUNDERLAND NEPTUNE & PARAGON BUILDING SOCIETIES.

CHIEF OFFICE: 20, BRIDGE STREET, SUNDERLAND.

Advances at 1 per cent. to Balloted Members. Advances at 4½ per cent. any time. Repayments 13/4 per Month per £100. Preference Shares issued, bearing interest at 4 per cent. Interest paid half-yearly.

We issued one new £100 Share for every working day during last year.

There is nothing desirable in Building Society Business which we do not furnish Cheaply, Intelligibly, and Profitably.

GEORGE SHIMMIN, Secretary.

Local Agents:—W. T. GILLIES, East View, Blackhill.

GEO GRAHAM, 9, Belle Vue Terrace, Consett. 624b

PHOTOS.

VENICE DUNN.

7 AND 8, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT. Will supply enlarged PHOTOS, finished in Oils, Water Colours, or Crayons, Framed; complete prices varying from 15s to 45s. PHOTOS artistically finished in the latest and most improved styles. Cabinets 12s to 15s per dozen: Carte-de-Visites, 6s to 7s per dozen. Bands, Choirs, Football and Cricket Clubs, Lawn Tennis and Wedding Parties taken on the most reasonable terms.

VENICE DUNN, Junr., Travelling Agent, will be glad to call and submit prices and samples, and furnish all particulars, take orders, and supply club cards to all desirous to join the Club. Photos framed or copied. Cameras, Lenses, and Photographic material supplied to Amateurs. 520e

ESTABLISHED 1851.

BIRKBECK BANK,

Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

INVESTED FUNDS ... ... £10,000,000.
NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS, 85,094.

TWO-AND-A-HALF per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS, repayable on demand. TWO per CENT. on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.

STOCKS, SHARES, and ANNUITIES purchased and sold for customers.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Small deposits received, and Interest allowed monthly on each completed £1.

The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with particulars, post free.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

Telegraphic Address: "BIRKBECK LONDON." Telephone No. 5, Holborn. 575b.

THE NEWCASTLE DRAPERY AND CLOTHING STORES. FRONT STREET, DIPTON.

J. A. CASTLE has undoubtedly made the above Noted Establishment for quality and cheapness. Every Branch of his Trade will be found well represented.

His Tailoring Department is a very special feature, having considerably over 1,000 patterns of the Newest Scotch, West of England, and Irish Woollens to select from.

Style and perfect fit guaranteed.

Gents' Suits to order from 25s.

MRS. M. WRIGHT,

DINING ROOMS AND CAFE,

4, SHAKESPEARE STREET, CONSETT,

In thanking the Public for the patronage accorded to her since opening these rooms, begs to state that she continues to provide

DINNERS, TEAS, AND SUPPERS.

PASTRY, CONFECTIONERY, AND PIES

Established 1833.

WILLIAM POTTS & SONS, CLOCK AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS, OF LEEDS.

Beg to announce that they have removed the Newcastle Branch of their business from 22, Collingwood Street, to more extensive Premises in TOWN HALL BUILDINGS, Entrance CLOTH MARKET, (Opposite Messrs J. Hindhaugh and Son's.) NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Makers of the Great Clock and Electric Greenwich Time Signal at St. Nicholas' Cathedral, Consett Town Clock, and many others in the Northern Counties.

For finest quality in GROCERIES, &c., try

GEO. J. ROBINSON,

TEA DEALER, FAMILY GROCER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT, DERWENT STREET,

BLACKHILL.

A large assortment of CHEESE, BUTTER, HAMS, BACON, LARD, &c., ALWAYS ON HAND.

NEW PENNY SERIES OF USEFUL HANDBOOKS,

ON SALE

AT THE "GUARDIAN" OFFICE, CONSETT.

A NEW SERIES of Penny Books for the People, which, as regards both careful editing and quantity, and quality of printing and paper, surpasses anything of the kind that has previously been published. Printed in clear type, and bound in neat covers.

Gardening.	Landlord & Tenant.
Cookery.	Photography.
The Toilet.	Table Book.
The Doctor.	Cricket.
Letter-Writer	Wages Book.
The Poultry Book.	Cycling.
Dictionary.	Book of Dogs.
Manners for all.	Book of Birds.
Ready Reckoner.	Masters & Servants.
Home Management.	Football (Association)

To be followed by others of Universal Importance. 304d

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

H. B. DICKER.

6, NORTH TERRACE, NORTHGATE, DARLINGTON,

Attends STANLEY every PAY TUESDAY, from 12 to 4 p.m. at Mr SWINBURNE'S, View House, Front Street.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH of the best quality from 5s per tooth. Teeth Extracted Painlessly for 1s. Prices range from 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per tooth.

Best Materials only used. Guaranteed for a year.

MR. JOHN USHER,

LATE MR. GEO. RICHARDSON, DENTAL SURGEON, 6, BLACKETT STREET, begs to call special attention to the Prices of his PRIZE MEDAL ARTIFICIAL TEETH, for first-class workmanship and best material, 2s 6d, 5s, 7s 6d per Tooth, £1 to £10 per Set, being lower than what is usually charged for inferior workmanship and common material. EVERY TOOTH GUARANTEED. PLEASE NOTE THE ONLY ADDRESS. 724

£1 TO £10

Business Announcements.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MRS. A. ROGERS,

13, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

Widow of the late Mr. M. Rogers, Tailor, (Coyle and Rogers), in returning thanks for the many kind expressions of sympathy during her recent bereavement, wishes to inform Customers and the Public generally, that the Business carried on so successfully for over 20 years by her late Husband, will be continued by her, under the direction of an experienced Cutter.

Orders respectfully solicited to which prompt attention will be given. 483f

TO CHINA AND GLASS DEALERS.

THE Largest and Best Assorted Stock in the district of CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, and FANCY GOODS to Select from. Prompt delivery.

M. KING & CO.,

THE POTTERY,

LOW LIGHTS, NORTH SHIELDS.

SHOW ROOMS—10, Pape Buildings, Pink Lane, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 151f

ARCHIBALD RAMSDEN, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

LEEDS, LONDON, YORK, SCARBOROUGH, DONCASTER, NEWARK, MIDDLESBROUGH, DARLINGTON, WEST HARTLEPOOL, BLYTH, BISHOP AUCKLAND, GATESHEAD, JARROW, KEIGHLEY, MORECAMBE, HULL.

INTENDING Purchasers should see ARCHIBALD RAMSDEN'S FOUR FAMOUS SPECIALITY PIANOS, noted throughout the kingdom for their marvellous value. Since introduced by Archibald Ramsden they have been extensively copied by competitors, but without success. No such value is offered by any other firm.

SPECIALITY NUMBER 1. RAMSDEN'S MODEL. £19 10s. 0d. cash.

Three years system 12s. 9d. per month.

SPECIALITY NUMBER 2. PEOPLE'S MODEL. £23 0s. 0d. cash

15s. per month. Three years system.

SPECIALITY NUMBER 3. ECLIPSE MODEL. £28 0s. 0d. cash.

18s. 4d. per month. Three years system.

SPECIALITY NUMBER 4. DRAWING-ROOM MODEL. £33 0s. 0d. cash.

21s. per month. Three years system.

Any of these instruments, although taken for the full term of three years, may be purchased at any given date within this term, a substantial allowance being made for quicker payments. The price for cash and Three Years System are clearly stated by Archibald Ramsden, and customers are not led to believe they can purchase an instrument to be paid for in three years at the same price as if paid for at time of purchase. Archibald Ramsden finds that misrepresentations are often made with regard to this, leading the purchaser to suppose that no additional charge is made for extended payments. All thoughtful people must know, however, that it is impossible to sell an instrument by extended payments at the same price as for immediate cash.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

At £5, £8, £12, £15, £17, £18, and higher prices. Instruments in good condition, by the most eminent makers. All are guaranteed, and may be taken on Archibald Ramsden's Hire and Purchase System.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

HARMONIUMS. HARMONIUMS. HARMONIUMS.

An immense Stock of Second-hand Harmoniums at £2, £3, £4, £5, and higher prices. All put in order and forwarded carriage paid. Great bargains can be secured by intending purchasers.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

ARCHIBALD RAMSDEN has now an immense Stock of

THOSE WONDERFUL KNAUSS PIANOS.
THOSE WONDERFUL KNAUSS PIANOS

Instruments of solid build, warranted for durability, rich tone, full bright and resonant, beautifully singing and sympathetic quality; pleasant touch and quick repetition; handsome appearance and high finish, and for a high-class instrument remarkably low in prices.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.

AMERICAN ORGANS.
AMERICAN ORGANS.

A large and varied stock of second-hand Instruments. Their well-known £12 cash organs, which has been supplied to all parts of the world, cannot be too highly recommended to intending purchasers. It is reliable, honest, and good, and is made for use. Guaranteed ten years.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.

Supplied to all the principal Courts of Europe, and have obtained a world-wide reputation as instruments of the very highest eminence. They have been extensively used in Great Britain for over thirty years, and have stood the test of time.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE OF CHARGE.

ARCHIBALD RAMSDEN'S THREE YEARS SYSTEM.

An instrument is acquired on Archibald Ramsden's Hire and Purchase System merely by making a monthly or quarterly payment for a term of three years, when the instrument becomes the property of the hirer.

ARCHIBALD RAMSDEN (LIMITED), FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

PARK ROW, LEEDS.

238, HUNSLET ROAD, LEEDS; 103, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON; AND NUMEROUS BRANCHES.

Church Notices.

LEADGATE HARVEST FESTIVAL.

ST. IVES CHURCH.

Thursday, October 5th, at 7-30.
Sunday, October 8th, at the usual hours.

CONSETT PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.

SUNDAY, October 8th, 1899.

Morning, 10·30 } Mr. G. B. RICHARDSON.
Evening, 6 } Mr. J. LEADBITTER.

ALL SEATS FREE.

PARISH CHURCH, EBCHESTER. HARVEST FESTIVAL To-day (Friday) Evening, at 6-45, Preacher—Rev. H. MELLOWES, Vicar of Thornaby-on-Tees.—SUNDAY Next, Oct. 8th, Holy Communion at 8 o'clock, Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 11, Children's Service (Litany) at 3, Evening Prayer at 6. Special Sermons will be preached. Collections for School Lavatories and Churchyard Extension. 491f

ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, BENFIELDSIDE.

HARVEST THANKSGIVING.

SUNDAY FIRST, OCTOBER 8th.

Holy Eucharist.......................8 a.m.
Morning Prayer and Sermon ..10-30 a.m.
Evensong and Sermon...........6-30 p.m.

Preacher at Evensong—
Rev. W. D. CROUDACE, B.A., Vicar of Consett.

Thankofferings for the Society for the "Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Founded in 1701." 459f

MEDOMSLEY PARISH CHURCH.

HARVEST THANKSGIVING SERVICES

ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8th, 1899, at 10-30 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.

Preacher—The Rev. J. F. HEWITT, B.A., Missionary from Bengal.

Offertories in aid of Church Missionary Society

CHRIST CHURCH, HAMSTERLEY.

HARVEST FESTIVAL.

A PUBLIC TEA will be held in the Hamsterley Colliery School on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14th, at Four o'clock. Tickets—Adults, 9d., Children, 6d.

DIVINE SERVICE in Christ Church at Seven o'clock.

The Thanksgiving Services will be continued on the following day at 10-45 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.

CONSETT WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

HARVEST THANKSGIVING SERVICES

will be held in this Church on SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8th.

Sermons in the Morning at 10-30, and Evening at 6, by the

REV. ALFRED BARRACLOUGH.

Morning Anthem: "Ye shall dwell in the land."—(*Stainer*).
Solo: "When the children are asleep," (*Moir*), Miss DUNN.
Evening Anthem: "Blessed be the name of the Lord."—(*Gadsby*).
Solo: "The Children's home," (*Cowen*), Miss WALTON.

ALL SEATS FREE.

REV. EGERTON R. YOUNG,

Of British North-West America,

Will PREACH and LECTURE IN Consett Wesleyan Church, October 11th, 1899. See Bills. 448f

Legal Notice.

I, ROBINSON DAVIDSON, of Anthony House, Beamish Street, Stanley, hereby give notice that I will not be RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DEBT OR DEBTS contracted by my Wife, JANE DAVIDSON, after this date, October 3rd, 1899. 478f

Stud Notices.

A HE-GOAT ON HIRE, 2s. on serving; well bred.—FEN MADDISON, Low Friarside. 472f

Excursions

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY

EXCURSION TRAINS will be run as under: MONDAY, OCTOBER 16th.

From BLACKHILL at 9·21 p.m. (with bookings from Consett, Annfield Plain, &c.) to PETERBOROUGH and LONDON for 2, 4, or 8 days, and to PARIS, ANTWERP, BRUSSELS, COLOGNE, &c. London Passengers return from King's Cross Station, 11 p.m., October 18th; 10·20 p.m. October 20th and 24th respectively. Continental passengers return within 16 days.

For further particulars see bills.

York, September, 1899. GEORGE S. GIBB, General Manager.

Public Notices.

LOOK OUT for HOBSON HOTEL LEEK SHOW to be held on October 7th.

RAILWAY AMBULANCE CLASS, Annfield Plain, meets each Sunday at 2-45 p.m. Anyone wishing to become Members may do so, whether railwaymen or not.—For further particulars see Secretary, J. CURRY, Signalman

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF DIPTON

SHOULD any ASHPITS or PRIVIES be Overlooked or not properly Cleaned, please notify the Contractor at once when they will be attended to. Signed,

572e G. NICHOLSON, Contractor.

QUEEN'S NURSING ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of Consett, Leadgate, and Medomsley Association, will be held in the Town Hall, Consett, on TUESDAY EVENING, October 10th, at 7 o'clock. LADY DALE will be present. SIR DAVID DALE will preside. 432f

A SECRET.

BLOOM'S No. 3 ROYAL AUCTION MART Will OPEN this Week end at CONSETT.

Watches, Clocks, Walnut Mirrors, Pianos, Drapery Goods, and thousands of other Articles at half usual prices.

888e SAVE UP FOR HIM !

W. MORGAN,

PAINTER AND DECORATOR,

8, HARVEY STREET, CONSETT.

A Good Supply of Wallpaper always on hand, Lincrusta Walton, &c.

ESTIMATES SUPPLIED. 517f

CONSETT INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY, LTD.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE 145th QUARTERLY MEETING of the above Society, will be held in the Primitive Methodist School-Room, Consett, on Saturday, October 7th, 1899.

Chair to be taken at 6·30 p.m. Newspapers will be sold by Auction at 6 p.m. by Mr John Crawford, Auctioneer.

For Agenda see Balance Sheet.—By order,

THE COMMITTEE,

407f EDW. HUNTLEY, Sec.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR CONSETT.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged..................	2263	14	6
W. M. Annandale, Esq., Lintzford	5	5	0
	£2268	19	6

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be paid to Mr. T. L. GLEDSTONE, Hon. Treasurer, N.E. Bank, Consett; or further information from the Hon. Secretaries—Mr. W. S. DAVIES, Brynglas, Consett; or Mr. G. T. HYDEN, Blackfyne House, Blackhill.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TANFIELD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

ADDITIONAL BYELAWS. — NEW BUILDINGS.

THE Tanfield Urban District Council, at their Meeting held September 6th, 1899, Sealed and Signed Additional Byelaws for New Buildings.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the said Byelaws have been deposited at the Council Office, Tanfield, and will be Open for Public Inspection for One Month from and after the date of the first publication of this notice, between the hours of 9·30 a.m. and Noon, each day (Sundays excepted), after which they will be submitted to the Local Government Board for their confirmation.

(Signed), T. ARMSTRONG, Clerk.

Council Office, Tanfield, Tantobie, 13th September, 1899. 276f

VICTORIA THEATRE, STANLEY.

Lessee and Manager .. MARK H. LINDON.

SATURDAY, the Last Night of the Successful Drama—

SATURDAY NIGHT IN LONDON.

MONDAY, OCT. 9th, and during the Week the Great Drama, Entitled—

FROM SCOTLAND YARD.

NEW THEATRE,

CONSETT.

Lessee and Manager .. Mr. HUGH ROBERTSON. (Also of the Royal Theatre and Opera House, Barrow-in-Furness, and Theatre Royal, Jarrow-on-Tyne).

Resident Manager .. Mr. LLOYD CLARANCE.

Great Success and Last Three Nights of the ever Popular Drama—

GLORIE ASTON.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9th, 1899, Mr. GERALD HEATHER and Powerful Company in the Romantic Play—

THE SLAVE GIRL.

Time and Prices as usual.

Sales by Auction.

By Mr T. D. Dryden.

Important Sale of Wall Papers, at the New Town Hall, Consett, Monday, October 9th, 1899.

MR. T. D. DRYDEN, honoured with instructions from R. Allen, Esq., will SELL the Whole of the Stock of WALL PAPERS and PAPER RACKS, comprising 3,000 Pieces of High-class Wall Papers, removed to Consett for convenience of Sale.

Sale to commence at 6 p.m. prompt

No Reserve. T. D. DRYDEN, Auctioneer, 497f Consett.

T. D. DRYDEN,

AUCTIONEER AND VALUER,

56, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

By Mr A. Phillipson

Flint Hill, Dipton, R.S.O. Monday, 9th October, 1899.

MR. A. PHILLIPSON, respected with instructions from Mr. Joseph Pace, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the above place and date, the whole of his Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effects, which are exceptionally good and perfect in every respect. Sale to begin at One o'clock. See Bills for particulars. 898f

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A. PHILLIPSON, Auctioneer, Valuer, House, Land, and Emigration Agent, will undertake AUCTION SALES upon most reasonable terms, and conducted in the best style. LETTERS by Post will have prompt attention, and all sorts of GOODS, FURNITURE, &c., bought right out for cash. Appointed by His Honour Judge MEYNELL, under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1888. Office, Front Street, Dipton, by Lintz Green Station.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, AUCTIONEER AND VALUER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT NEW FINES, MEDOMSLEY. Sales conducted on the most reasonable terms.

Sales by Auction

By Mr John S. Murray.

ROYAL AUCTION MART, BENFIELDSIDE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7th, 1899.

SPECIAL ANNUAL SALE OF TUPS, TUP LAMBS, EWES, GIMMERS, AND EWE LAMBS. A large entry from several of the most noted breeders and prize takers in the two counties including Beveridge, Nicholson, Stockdale, Simpson, Fenwick, Elsom, Ridley, Newlands, Nichol, Kirton, Stoker, and many others.

Sale at One o'clock with Aged Tups, others to follow.

512f J. S. MURRAY.

ROYAL AUCTION MART, BENFIELDSIDE.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9th, 1899.

20 Fat Cattle.
200 Fat Sheep and Lambs.
4 Heifer Stirks.
Veal and Keeping Calves.
Pork and Store Pigs, 1 litter eight weeks old.
Dairy Cows and Heifers.
Ropes, Harness, Ladders, 20 bags Carrots, Poultry, &c., 10 doz. Corn Sacks.
Horse Cob, 6 years old, 13·2 h.h., good worker.

Sale at One o'clock.

513f J. S. MURRAY.

TWO FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSES in Delves Terrace, Delves Lane, Consett, on Wednesday, November 1st at the Fountain Hotel. Other property may be included, apply, 514f J. S. MURRAY.

A SPECIAL SALE STORE CATTLE, Saturday, October 21st.

515f J. S. MURRAY.

JOHN SWINBURNE MURRAY,

THE AGRICULTURAL AUCTIONEER, VALUER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, ROYAL AUCTION MART SALE OFFICE, BENFIELDSIDE.

Appointed by his Honour JUDGE MEYNELL to Levy Distress for Rent, under the New Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1888.

By Mr John T. Weston, Junr

Preliminary Notice.

MR. JOHN T. WESTON, Jun. will short offer for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTIO Valuable Freehold PROPERTY, situated in Stanley, R.S.O., and being No. 1, Clifford Road. (Stone Built), Eight Rooms, one of the best built houses in the district.

Sale Office— Cornwall House, Annfield Plain. 818e

Stanley, R.S.O.

Important Sale of Valuable Freehold Property. (Stone-Built.)

JOHN T. WESTON, JUN., is instructed to offer for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr Joseph Watson's, Royal Hotel, Stanley, R.S.O., on Wednesday, Oct. 18th, 1899, at 7 for 7·30 o'clock in the evening, Valuable Freehold DWELLING-HOUSE, (Stone-Built) situated and being No. 28, Mary Street, Stanley, R.S.O., containing Four Rooms, Out-offices, etc., Cemented Yard, well adapted for two Tenants.

Also, a splendid Two-stalled Stable and Hay Loft, and a large piece of Land adjoining the House, suitable for building two or more Houses, the Stable itself is stone built, with brick back wall.

N.B.—The attention of Capitalists is particularly requested, as this is one of the best Built Houses in the Neighbourhood. With the piece of Land adjoining it, as described makes it Valuable. No pains or money has been spared, so that the Block could be made very valuable and attractive, it being pleasantly situated, surrounding which is a very large Industrial Population. Property being in great demand, it can, without difficulty, be let to great advantage.

Further particulars, apply Mr J. Donagley, 28, Mary Street, Stanley, or the Auctioneer.

Sale Office: Cornwall House, Annfield Plain, R.S.O.

JOHN T. WESTON, JUN.,

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION AGENT.

SALE OFFICE— CORNWALL HOUSE, ANNFIELD PLACE, ANNFIELD PLAIN, R.S.O.

Sales conducted with care, efficiency, and on the most reasonable terms. Correspondence and inquiries invited. Prompt settlements.

By Mr John Crawford

Quarterly Sale of Horses, Harness, and Vehicles.

MR. JOHN CRAWFORD will SELL BY AUCTION at his Ground, Gibson Street, Consett, on Wednesday first, October 11th, consisting Brown Horse 17 h.h., Bay Mare 16·2, 1 Black Mare 16·2, Brown Mare 16·2, direct from Farmers, and suitable for rolley, Four Draught 2½ year old, Colts and Fillies, by "Life Guard" and "Look Forward." N.B.—Also, Splendid Turnout, consisting Bay Cob 4 years old, Conveyance by "Phillipson", Silver-mounted Harness. The Cob is sold in dispute. 26 other Horses and Ponies, 6 Coup Carts, Rolleys, Flats, Whitechapels, 8 Sets Block Cart Harness, Silver-mounted Harness, Patent Blocks, 30 Odd Sets Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c. Sale commences one o'clock. Entries taken up to time of Sale. Full particulars see posters. 506f

The Leazes, Burnopfield. To wind up an Estate.

MR. JOHN CRAWFORD is instructed by Messrs Turnbull Bros. to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, October 18th, the HARNESS, VEHICLES, FURNITURE, &c. Full Particulars see Posters.

JOHN CRAWFORD, AGRICULTURAL AUCTIONEER, VALUER, EMIGRATION and HOUSE AGENT. Also, appointed Bailiff by his Honour Judge MEYNELL, to Levy Distress for Rent, under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1888. Sale Office, 25, Victoria Street Consett.

MR. JACKSON GREEN

AUCTIONEER, VALUER, & COMMISSION AGENT.

Agricultural and Probate Valuations carefully made.

All Classes of Sales conducted on Reasonable Terms. SALE OFFICE— BATLEY, TOW LAW, R.S.O. 807a

NATHAN ELSDON.

AUCTIONEER AND VALUER, OFFICES AND SALE ROOMS, DELVES LANE, CONSETT.

N. ELSDON wishes his friends and customers to know that he has the LARGEST AND BEST SALE ROOMS in the district and that he is prepared to STORE FURNITURE and all classes of goods FREE OF CHARGE, and Sell on Commission according to arrangement.

All Classes of Furniture or Property purchased outright for Cash, or sold by Auction

Business Announcement.

CONSETT AND DISTRICT PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

WILLIAM ATNSLEY, Esq., Chairman.

SUBSCRIPTION MEETINGS are held in the New Town Hall Buildings, Consett, between 7 and 8 o'clock every alternate Monday.—The Monday after the Consett Iron Co.'s pay Saturday. ☞ DEPOSITS received at four per cent. interest, repayable on giving one month's notice.

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

Friday, October 6th, 1899.

EDITORIAL CHAT.

THE GOOD PEOPLE OF Burnhope are under many obligations to Ald. U. A. Ritson and the members of his family, and these obligations have just recently been added to. The High Sheriff of the county has now presented to his workmen a handsome new club, which contains a reading room, committee and games room, billiard room, and cellar. A splendid billiard table has been fitted up by those eminent makers, Messrs Burroughes and Watts. Everything has been carried out in the most complete fashion, and the cost will be something like £1,500, so that the Burnhope workmen have every reason to feel grateful to their generous employer, who is ever seeking means by which to improve the lot of those dependent upon him. Mr. Ritson, in declaring the club open, referred to the excellent relations which existed between the workmen and himself, and this no doubt is one of the chief reasons why the colliery is such a successful one. It was in a very dilapidated condition when the present owner took it over, but many improvements and good management have altogether altered things for the better. It had been intended to present Mr. Ritson with an illuminated address at the opening ceremony, but this, unfortunately, was not to hand at the time, but has since been handed over to the worthy alderman.

IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT that our miners are day after day working in the midst of unseen dangers, and, no matter how careful a man may be, accidents are liable to occur at any time. We had an instance of this at Byer Moor Colliery last week, whereby a deputy named Thomas Pickering lost his life. The deceased was engaged in the task known as drawing a "jud," which is of a somewhat hazardous nature. However, Pickering was one of the most experienced workmen on the colliery, and had on numerous occasions carried out this description of work with success. Therefore no danger was anticipated. But an unexpectedly sudden fall of stone and earth took place, with the result that the unfortunate man was pinned to the bottom, and so completely was he wedged in that it was nearly an hour before he could be released. When extricated he was quite dead—in fact, it is probable that he was killed outright. Deceased was a brother of Mr. John Pickering, the manager of the colliery, and was widely known and generally esteemed. At the inquest held last Friday it was clearly shown that Pickering had been carrying out the work on the most approved plan, but had, of course, been unable to foresee the fall that took place when the timber was removed. Such occurrences are to be deplored, but it seems, unfortunately, that they are unavoidable. More's the pity.

THE CONSETT STEELWORKERS should be on good terms with themselves just at present, as their particular branch of trade seems to be in a highly flourishing condition. This is all the more gratifying when we remember that about eighteen months since the scale of wages wavered for some time below the standard. However, since then trade has shown an upward tendency of a permanent character, with the eminently satisfactory result that last week notice was received at Consett that the steelworkers were entitled to another advance of 2½ per cent. This makes the fifth quarter in succession that a similar advance has been conceded, so that the scale is now 12½ per cent. above the standard. It is to be sincerely hoped that this gratifying state of affairs in connection with the steelworkers' occupation may long continue, although it is perhaps too much to expect a continuance of advances for many more quarters in the immediate future. However, if wages are maintained at the present standard the men will probably see no cause to grumble.

WITH THE LAUDABLE IDEA of keeping up the interest of the members in connection with the Blackhill Vale of Derwent Naturalists' Field Club, the indefatigable secretary (Mr. S. Leybourne) has hit upon a capital scheme, and one which he hopes will keep the members together until the field meetings commence again. It is proposed to have a meeting every month, at which one of the members will read a paper. These papers will be duly published in our columns, and queries in connection therewith will be invited within ten days of the date of publication. At the following meeting these questions will be replied to by the author of the paper. By this means Mr. Leybourne expects to bring about many interesting discussions, from which several facts will probably be forthcoming, likely to be interesting and instructive to all concerned. We understand that the first of these meetings will be held about the end of this month, and that they will be continued regularly until next March or April. It is little wonder that with such a secretary as Mr. Leybourne the Blackhill club flourishes. It could not possibly do otherwise with such an energetic and courteous gentleman, and such an ardent naturalist, directing its fortunes. Long may he continue to wield the secretarial pen!

SPEAKING OF NATURALISTS reminds us that the members of the Vale of Derwent Field Club intend to publish their year's proceedings by instalments. Referring to this, "Whist" remarks in the "Newcastle Daily Journal":—"The first issue is a neat publication, and my readers who are interested in Derwentside, its animal and vegetable life, its antiquities, its traditions, and its fair views cannot do better than send to Mr. Wm. Johnson, Byer Moor, Burnopfield, for a copy. It costs only threepence, and is made up of five papers—'Burnopfield to Lanchester,' by Mr. Blythe Hurst; the 'Hedley Kow;' 'A Chapter on Flies,' by Mr. Jas. Johnson; 'Saw Flies,' by Mr. W. Johnson; and an 'Analytic Table of British Trees,' by Mr. B. Hurst." We quite endorse "Whist's" remarks, and can recommend the book as a cheap three-pennyworth.

THE BLAYDON DISTRICT COUNCIL have just recently put forward an important proposal, viz., that the boundaries of the district be altered at Blackhall Mill, so that the Derwent might be made the dividing line between the areas of the Blaydon and Lanchester authorities. We believe that we are correct in stating that the Blaydon people are actuated chiefly in this move by a desire to deal by themselves with the sewage question on what may be termed their side of the river. But were the alteration carried out it would mean that Blackhall Mill would come under the jurisdiction of the Blaydon authority. The matter came up for discussion at the last meeting of the Lanchester Council, when the Chairman (Mr. W. Logan) rather approved of the idea, but thought the Medomsley Parish Council should be consulted. Mr. Robinson, of Medomsley, observed that the Parish Council talked the matter over, but it was a question for the ratepayers, and he thought they would certainly object, as the Blaydon rate was double theirs. However desirable the proposed change may be, we are afraid that the objection stated by Mr. Robinson will act as an insuperable barrier to it being adopted. The official opinion of the Medomsley Parish Council (as the body most affected) is to be obtained and we rather fancy that this will not be favourable to the proposal of Blaydon. Should this turn out correct, then it is hardly likely that the Lanchester Council will acquiesce in any alteration of the boundaries.

WE DON'T SUPPOSE that many of our readers will ever have heard of Rochester, in Kent, but this town last Saturday was the scene of an important event, in which a well-known and highly respected resident of this locality took a leading part. We refer to Mr. J. E. Parker, of Blackhill and Newcastle, but formerly of Leadgate, who was married at Rochester Cathedral to Miss Kate McLellan, second daughter of Mr. W. J. McLellan, who is a solicitor and Justice of the Peace, and an ex-Mayor of Rochester. Naturally the wedding excited considerable interest in the Kentish town, and there was a large gathering at the Cathedral to witness the ceremony, which was conducted by Archdeacon Cheetham, D.D., assisted by the Rev. E. M. Blackie, Minor Canon. Mr. Parker has been the recipient of warm congratulations upon the happy

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The members of the Medomsley School Board are a most obliging body of gentlemen, but they found themselves totally unable to accede to a request made to them at their last meeting. A Mr. James Drummond attended the meeting, in response to a summons with regard to the irregular attendance of his daughter, and infomed the Board that he had perforce to keep his daughter at home to look after a child, as he could not get a housekeeper. However, he was willing to pay if any of the members could get him a housekeeper. The Chairman (Mr. H. Palmer), amid laughter, explained that they did not keep housekeepers, and thought that this was rather a novel request, as no doubt it was. It is doubtless hard upon the man that he cannot secure someone to look after his house, but it is also hard upon his daughter that she should lose valuable time in connection with her studies. And then the Board have the Act to administer, and this makes no allowances for cases of this description. Perhaps this may meet the eye of some respectable widow or single woman who may be willing to undertake the duties of housekeeper for Mr. Drummond, and thus assist him out of his difficulty. We can assure him that we shall charge him nothing for this bold advertisement.

We understand that the Kyo School Board Election will take place either on October 23rd or October 25th. According to rumours, there will be a scramble for the seats. In all probability, the old members will seek re-election, while several new candidates intend to offe their services to the electorate of the Kyo School Board District. Speculation is rife as to the result of the contest, but at present we cannot pass our judgment upon it. The feeling of the electorate, however, so far as we have been able to ascertain, warrants us in saying that there will be one or two changes in the constitution of the Board. If the electorate stand to their opinion on this important question we may probably see greater changes than the most sanguine anticipate, but here we wish to venture a word of advice. If the electorate think the time has arrived when the old constitution should be superseded by a more democratic Board, let them meditate upon the matter with calmness, and openness of mind, making their selection, irrespective of party or creed, of the men whom they consider possess the best qualifications for transacting the business of a School Board, and men most likely to reflect their ideas of the manner in which that most important undertaking should be discharged.

We desire particularly to call the attention of our readers to the fact that the Annual meeting of the subscribers of the Consett, Leadgate, and Medomsley branches of that excellent institution, the Queen's Nurses' Association, will be held in the New Town Hall, Consett, on Tuesday night first. Our local associations owe their existence to the efforts of Sir David and Lady Dale, and we can safely say that they have been productive of an incalculable amount of good, more especially among the poorer classes. The business of Tuesday evening will consist of the adoption of the annual report, the election of officers, and the transaction of other necessary annual business. We are pleased to state that Lady Dale (the president of the association) will be present, whilst the chair will be taken at seven o'clock by Sir David Dale. We may state that the general public are cordially invited to attend the meeting, and we hope to see a large gathering. It would be difficult to estimate the extent of the benefits conferred upon the working-classes by the institution of the Queen's Nurses' Association, which is fully deserving of all the support that can be given to it by both high and low.

The recommendation of the overseers for the parish of Lanchester to pay Mr. H. Knowles, of Burnhope, the sum of £20, for the collection of a special rate, was discussed at the monthly meeting of that important body, the Lanchester Parish Council, on Tuesday. Unlike the "fire and tow" meeting of a month ago at Burnhope, at which some of the Councillors seemed almost to lose their heads as well as their tempers, the discussion was conducted in a most deliberate and friendly spirit, free from that acerbity of feeling or temper, which regrettably characterised the former meeting. And this was as it should be. We see no reason why a petty £20 question cannot be discussed and settled in an amicable manner by a body of intelligent gentlemen. Questions of infinitely greater importance than that of a small remuneration have almost always been settled by other public bodies without the slightest manifestation or semblance of animosity and bitterness, and we are glad to observe that our Lanchester friends are emulating that example. Surely, if national and international questions which involve transcendently more responsibility than the case in point, can be dealt with dispassionately and settled amicably, the members of the Lanchester Parish Council should think it beneath their dignity to lose their tempers and resort to abuse, in the settlement of their local and parochial matters and differences. Calmness of mind is a most essential element in a successful debater, and our friends would do well to remember this in their subsequent debates and discussions.

For some time past the good folks of the Spen who happen to have gardens have had their patience sorely tried by the attention paid at night-time by some scoundrels to the best of their produce, which has been carted off wholesale. However, the thieves have now broken out in a new form of roguery, for on Sunday night some of these gentry visited Parson Birks, High Spen, and took away a white Pomeranian dog, the property of Mr. G. J. Rutland. The animal was chained up, and the chain fastened to the kennel with a piece of clothes line. The intruder or intruders cut the line through, and then marched off with the dog and chain, and nothing has been heard of the animal since. Information was given to the police, and messages were sent to all the police-stations in the district. Every endeavour is being made by the police to trace the whereabouts of the dog, but up to the time of writing without result. It would appear as though Shotley Bridge is not the only place in the district to which the term "lawless" might be fitly applied. Some people never seem to be happy unless they are engaged in some form of mischief or other.

STANLEY AND DISTRICT NOTES.

BY "ROSICRUCIAN."

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterians of Stanley are not as yet a particularly strong body in a denominational sense, but in vigour of mind they have been strong enough to stir up the active interest of their friends in Northumberland and Durham. The result has been a very successful bazaar held in Trinity Church Hall, Newcastle, the outcome of which may have far reaching importance in North-West Durham. It is proposed to build a church and school at an estimated cost of £2,800, the church to seat 350, and the school 300. As at present they have only 75 members it might be contended that this was looking very far ahead, but the Presbytery Clerk has sent out a recommendation which has a world of wisdom about it and requires no further comment. Here it is:—"The Presbytery of Newcastle has a strong feeling of confidence in commending the Church Building Scheme of the Congregation of West Stanley to the warm generosity of the Christian public. The congregation is still young, and is not strong in numbers or in finance. But there is evidently a future before it, which the erection of suitable buildings will do much to ensure. In West Stanley there is scope for a Presbyterian Church, and the life and vigour which the present congregation has already shown are full of promise that earnest evangelical work will be done. The Presbytery very cordially grants this recommendation of the brave enterprise on which the Rev. Henry King and his people have embarked."

CONCESSIONS EN ROUTE.

Concessions are evidently on the road from York to the long suffering population in North-West Durham. At Shield Row we are to have an extra parcel shed and further waiting-room accommodation on the down platform. We have already got two extra afternoon trains, and as the Post Office people are increasing their attentions we may, by a new delivery, find that the railway directors have decided to put on a train from Consett to Newcastle at ten o'clock in the morning, another at 7 in the evening in the same direction, and put back the 8.45 p.m. from Consett about three-quarters of an hour for the benefit of those who at present have long weary drives from meetings and the like. Reduced passenger rates, industry compartments, and a fixed rule against women being allowed to enter smoking compartments are matters which, by the kind permission of the directors, we will allow to stand over. As I have once before remarked, let us be thankful for small mercies.

WEARY COMMITTEE WORK.

What a weary Council that of Tanfield is. They hold their public meetings at an unreasonable hour, and they make confusion worse confounded by crowding committee work beyond the late hour for public action. It was hinted on Wednesday night that the business was really gone twice over; that the Committee was the House of Commons, and the Council proper the House of Lords. Is this right or proper? Is it right that the representatives of the press should be compelled to accept peerages and at the same time be compelled to waste their sweetness on dessert air patiently awaiting bills to be brought up from "another place?" I am inclined to move that the Council mend their ways and meet at a reasonable time so that the ratepayers may have a chance of knowing what's what.

DERWENT VALLEY NOTES.

[BY "ROWLEY."]

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.

Local horticulturists woke up on Friday morning to find that during the night "Jack Frost" had paid them an unwelcome and destructive visit, from which many out-door plants suffered, especially dahlias, whose drooping heads—which looked so beautiful only a few hours previously—shewed the plants to be in a state of vapidity. The life of out-door flowers is fast drawing to a close, much to our sorrow. Who has not appreciated the sentiments of a writer, who describes them as chalices of Divine workmanship—of purple, and scarlet, and liquid gold—from which man is to drink the pure joy of beauty?

BEER INSTEAD OF MILK.

Many and varied has been the opposition put forth at the various local Brewster Sessions against the granting of further drinking facilities, but never have I heard one more amusing than that which convulsed with laughter the Gateshead Justices on Thursday. A local lady was applying for an "off" beer license for her business premises, when a person stepped into the witness-box, and explained to the Bench, with all the magniloquence at his command, that he strongly opposed the granting of such license, "because the woman sold milk, and people could go and obtain beer under the pretence that they were seeking milk." However, the opportunity of putting this person's chemical supposition to the test was not given, for the license was refused.

A JACKDAW'S ADVENTURES.

An interesting account of a jackdaw's adventures reaches me from Pelside. About two years ago a person residing at that place got a young jackdaw, which subsequently became quite tame. Not very long afterwards the bird took flight to the woods, and was seen no more until a few days ago, when, to the surprise of many, it returned to its former abode, and appeared to be just as tame as when it first disappeared to its natural haunts. I myself have watched the antics of this bird many a time as it capered about in the garden, before it took to the woods. Here we have an example of the jackdaw's wonderful memory.

THE GRIM DESTROYER.

During the last few days the hand of death has removed from our midst many well-known and beloved faces, among them being Miss Kirsopp, of Benfieldside, a lady who has done much good Christian work. To know her was to love her. Shotley Bridge now mourns the loss of Mr. John Fairlamb, one of the oldest and best respected residents of that locality. The deaths of Mr. David Coxon, of Low Waskerley, and Mr. W. Reid, of Shotley Bridge, remove two well-known personages. By the somewhat sudden demise of Mr. John Huddlestone, of Blackhill, one of the best known figures in the Consett district has been removed. For the long period of twenty-seven years he discharged the duties of postman, and it could be said of him that he never missed a single train during the whole of that time. He was as faithful a servant as ever donned a postman's uniform.

THE LONG NIGHTS.

The winter evenings are now upon us, and with them comes the advent of the lecturer, the entertainer, and the orator. Various forms of entertainment are to be found, enabling the people to wile away the tedious nights, but I wonder how many have given a thought to the need and want which our ordinary Church services do not provide for on a Sunday. There are a host of young men who do not go to any particular place of worship, and upon whom incalculable benefits could be bestowed by the establishment of a series of Sunday afternoon lectures, which have done so much good in Gateshead. It was my good fortune to be present on Sunday afternoon at St. Columba's Church, Gateshead, on the occasion of the inauguration of the eleventh session of Sunday afternoon lectures to men, and I must say that never has it been my lot to witness a more crowded audience than that which filled the building on Sunday from pulpit to door. We may safely take the proportion of the audience as a criterion of the popularity of these lectures, and that good results accrue needs no arguments from me to prove. What is good for Gateshead is certainly good for Consett. In our midst we have many talented orators, and by a little co-operation a similar series of lectures might be inaugurated, which would certainly call forth the thanks of the people.

BURNOPFIELD AND DISTRICT NOTES

[BY "OBSERVER."]

THE CRICKET CLUB.

The Burnopfield Cricket Club concert promises to be a very successful one, as does also the concert that is being promoted for Mr. F. Gregory.

CONSECRATION.

The consecrationists have been endeavouring to instil into the people of this neighbourhood the doctrines which they hold. The leader, Mr. Henry Johnson, of Belfast, is no doubt a clever speaker, but some of his followers in religious matters are given to talking very wildly. I have an idea that Methodism will not benefit much by adherence to the principles laid down by some of the consecrationists.

MEASLES.

Owing to the prevalence of measles in the Marley Hill neighbourhood, the Whickham School Board deemed it advisable, upon the advice of their Medical Officer, to close the Marley Hill Board Schools for a fortnight.

ELECTRICITY.

The members of the Burnopfield Co-operative Society are making ample preparations to fulfil their contract for lightning the village by electricity.

THE SOCIAL CRAZE.

Now that the dark nights are here and dancing classes are to the fore, one hears on all sides of socials—the new name for what were commonly known as balls. These are all very well in their way, providing they are properly conducted and finish at a reasonable hour, but they become objectionable when badly managed and carried on all night.

Local and District News.

Consett.

Meeting of our Old Residents.—On Sunday week, a party was held at the house of Mr. J. Heads, of Walish Farm, when five old people sat down to tea. Mr. Thomas Little, Delves, Consett, aged 90 years; Mr. J. Heads, 80 years; Mrs. Heads, 80 years; Miss Ann Surtees, Walish Farm, 76 years, Mrs. Seaman, Delves, 67 years. The united ages are 395 years, all originating from Delves.

Accident at Consett Angle Mills.—On Wednesday Thos. Firth, an angle mill worker was admitted to the Consett Iron Company's Infirmary suffering from a cut arm caused with the ingots. On examination, the wound was found to be only of a slight nature and was stitched. He is progressing favourably towards recovery.

Wesleyan Church.—On Sunday morning and evening the annual harvest thanksgiving services in connection with the Consett Wesleyan Church will be conducted by the Rev. A. Barraclough, of Stanley, who will preach two special sermons. At each of the services special anthems will be rendered by the choir.

Burnopfield

Consecration Movement.—In furtherance of the consecration movement a largely-attended meeting was held in the U.M.F. Church on Thursday. The speakers included Mr. H. Johnson, Belfast, the founder of the movement, and Mr. W. Nightingale, of Lasbury, the editor of the "Consecration Magazine."

Byer Moor

The Fatal Accident.—The remains of Mr. Thos. Pickering, who was killed while following his employment, were interred on Saturday at Tanfield Church. A large number of friends and fellow-workmen assembled, and much sympathy was manifested on all sides at the unfortunate occurrence.

Chester-le-Street

Residents and Visitors to Chester-le-Street should not fail to call at PETER HAY'S and inspect his enormous Stock of Drapery, Ready-mades, Millinery, Mantles, and Fancy Goods. His display is a great attraction and ought to be seen by all.

Castleside

Sale of Property.—At a recent sale of property situate at Castleside, consisting of five cottages, the auctioneer, Mr. Robinson succeeded, after a spirited contest, in obtaining a price which gave entire satisfaction to the vendor.

Chopwell

Sudden Death.—It is with regret that we have to announce the death of a young man named Joseph Hood, a miner, aged 22, who resided with his sister at Front Street, Chopwell. He was at work on Saturday, but early on Sunday morning was taken ill, and expired before medical aid could be called in. Much sympathy is felt for his relatives in their sudden bereavement. Hood was much liked and greatly respected in the district by all who knew him.

Dipton

Contract for Milk.—We understand that Mr. J. B. Armstrong, of Collierley Farm, has secured a twelve month contract with the Gateshead Guardians for the supply of milk, upon his first application.

Cycling Club.—On Wednesday evening of last week, the members of the Dipton club held their final run to what Mr. Hodgson, the secretary, called "Majuba Hill," better known in this locality as Jaw-Blades. The evening was very fine and the wheelites enjoyed the spin.

Foreign Missionary Meeting.—On Thursday evening the annual foreign missionary meeting was held in the Dipton Wesleyan Chapel. There was a fair attendance of members. The chair was occupied by Mr. C. P. Cooke, of Annfield Plain, who was supported on the platform by the Revs. J. W. Denham, of Annfield Plain, and A. Barraclough, of Stanley, both of whom delivered suitable addresses on the importance of foreign missions. A collection was taken in aid of the foreign missions.

Marriage of Miss Ward.—On Tuesday afternoon, in the Consett Wesleyan Church, by the Rev. G. E. Polkinghorne, Consett, the marriage of Miss Emily Agnes Ward, youngest daughter of Mr. George Ed. Ward, engineer of South Medomsley, to Mr. Jacob Soulsby, of Dipton, was celebrated. The bride was attired in a dress of white nun's veiling trimmed with lace, and wore a white felt hat, while the bridesmaid, Miss E. E. Ward, sister of the bride, was dressed in creme corduroy and hat to match. Mr. Edward Soulsby, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. After the ceremony the bridal party journeyed to Saltburn, by the 6.12 p.m. train from Blackhill Station, where the honeymoon will be spent. The list of presents was a large one, and included many useful and valuable articles.

Death of an Old Resident.—On Friday morning one of the oldest residents of this district died in his 72nd year. We refer to Mr. William Gibson, of Lily Cottage. Mr. Gibson, who was born at White-le-Head, spent the whole of his life in this locality, and was well known and highly respected by a very large number of residents. He commenced work as a miner at the Pea Pit, near Stanley, at the early age of eight years, and worked in the mines in this neighbourhood until he retired a few years ago. He had been ailing for the last three years, but was only confined to his bed during the last six or seven weeks of his life. Death was due to natural causes. The interment took place in Dipton Churchyard on Sunday afternoon, in the presence of a large company of old fellow-workmen and acquaintances, by whom he was highly respected. The vicar, the Rev. R. Tuson, conducted the services in the church and at the graveside. The bidders were Messrs J. Patten and R. Beckham, while the underbearers were Messrs John Oliver, Wm. Robinson, R. Wilson, and T. Gatiss.

East Castle

Benefit Concert.—On Wednesday evening the members of the Iveston Wesleyan choir rendered the service of song, entitled, "The torn Bible," in the East Castle Wesleyan Chapel, on behalf of an aged local preacher. There was a large audience present. The chair was occupied by Mr. Kellett, while the connective readings were given in a most efficient manner by Mr. H. Cruddas, of Iveston. The service of song was ably rendered, and the object, a philanthropic one, commends itself to the notice and attention of other religious bodies in the district, all of whom could very materially assist to alleviate the growing amount of distress round about them if they were so inclined.

Ebchester

Harvest Festival.—The harvest festival will commence at the Parish Church, Ebchester, to-morrow (Friday) night, at 6.45 when the preacher will be the Rev. H. Mellowes, Vicar of Thornaby. The services will be continued on Sunday, when special sermons will be preached.

Leadgate.

Queen Victoria Hotel.—We learn on good authority that Mr. Jas. Kelly, landlord of the Royal Oak Hotel, Medomsley, will succeed Mr. Fred Collingwood, of Leadgate, as landlord of the Queen Victoria Hotel. Mr. Kelly will probably take up his new duties next Tuesday or Wednesday.

Social.—On Tuesday evening the Consett and District Ladies' Assembly held their first social of the season in the Co-operative Hall, Leadgate. There was a large company in attendance, some 60 couples accepting the invitations issued by the committee. The music was ably supplied by Messrs B. Winter (piano), and H. Hall (violin), whilst the duties of M.C.'s were in the hands of Miss M. A. Tuck, Miss E. M. Harris, Mr. T. W. Whitfield, and Mr. F. Walker, who were indefatigable in seeing to the comfort of all present. The refreshments were purveyed by Mr. J. Courtney, Consett, and, needless to add, gave every satisfaction. The Ladies Committee comprised—Misses F. Fullerton, A. Lamb, K. Lamb, Russell, and M. Finlay (treasurer), with J. T. Harris as an energetic hon. secretary. The proceedings passed off most successfully, a very pleasant evening being spent by the assembled company.

Pelton

A New Organ.—We learn that the new organ to be built for the Primitives of Pelton Fell, costing over £200, is placed with Mr. Nelson, organ builder, of Durham for which the members are making a special effort. Already two large teas have been held by Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Miller, realising over £8 and £6 respectively and several others are already arranged for. We wish them success.

Victoria Garesfield

Minstrel Troupe.—From a notice in another column our readers will see that the first entertainment in connection with the Garesfield Minstrels is to be held on Saturday evening first, when it is to be hoped that a large audience will give them their support.

Stanley.

Shield Row Station.—We understand the Directors of the North-Eastern Railway Company have given orders for the erection at Shield Row Station of a lock-up shed for the housing of luggage and large parcels, and also for the erection of a further waiting-room shed on the down platform.

Presentation to Mr. and Mrs. Lindon.—On Wednesday night the members of the St. Joseph's Catholic Dramatic Society gave a performance in the Co-operatve Hall, West Stanley, and towards the close they showed their appreciation of many services rendered by Mr. and Mrs. Lindon, of the Victoria Theatre, in a substantial manner. Suitable remarks preceded the handing over to Mr. and Mrs. Lindon a handsome white and gilt mounted clock, and a large costly bound album. The gifts were feelingly acknowledged by Mr. Lindon.

St. Andrews Church.—The annual harvest thanksgiving services in connection with the parish church of St. Andrew's at West Stanley, were commenced on Wednesday evening. The edifice was beautifully decorated in a suitable manner, and there was a large congregation to listen to a powerful sermon by the Rev. A. J. Harrison, M.A., B.D., Master of St. Thomas' Hospital, Newcastle. The service was conducted by the vicar, the Rev. D. W. James. Thanksgiving services have also been held in the Oxhill and East Stanley Missions.

Stanley P.M. Ministry.—A meeting of the officials and others connected with the Stanley Primitive Methodist Station was held in the Schoolroom on Saturday afternoon. The object of the meeting was to consider the vacancy created by the death of the Rev. R. Robinson. After a lengthy discussion it was resolved to ask the District to permit the Station to be conducted by the Rev. D. Kyles for the remainder of the twelve months.

Stanley P.M. Church.—On Sunday last the pulpit of the Stanley P.M. Church was occupied by the Rev. R. Jones, of Bury, and on Monday there was a large gathering to hear a performance of Ward's sacred oratoria, "The Prodigal Son," by the Catchgate U.M.F Church choir. The oratoria was rendered recently at Catchgate with great acceptation, and was equally well received at Stanley. Messrs Collicott and Tindale were the organists, and Mr. T. Holland ably discharged the duties of conductor. Collections were taken in aid of the organ fund.

"Saturday Night in London."—This drama, which is being performed during the present week at the Victoria Theatre, West Stanley, is proving an undoubted attraction. Much of the fiction of modern life in the great metropolis has, unfortunately, too much truth in it, and hard headed northerners are not likely to lose anything by the stories—the true stories in many cases—of events told by such studious authors as Matt Wilkinson. The synopsis of a drama of this kind is not all the creation of inauguration, and should therefore be regarded as educative as well as entertaining. A well-devised plot is excellently worked out, and the various parts of an extensive caste are most ably performed by Mr. Matt Wilkinson and his company.

"From Scotland Yard."—It is very appropriate that Mark Lindon should have arranged for this drama to follow "Saturday night in London." Able managers have a knack of doing things in the right way, and Mr. Lindon is turning the wheel in a manner which cannot fail to be appreciated. "From Scotland Yard" had a good reception at Consett, and has since been popular with the Spennymoor people. It is not likely to meet with other than an enthusiastic reception at Stanley. The drama is well staged and excellently acted.

Swalwell.

Memoriam Service.—At the Methodist New Connexion Chapel on Sunday evening the Rev. J. Young, of Gateshead, conducted a memoriam service to the late Mr. Robert Rotherford, of Ravensworth. A good company assembled and the rev. gentleman's remarks were well received.

Band of Hope.—The annual weekly entertainment held under the auspices of the above society, took place on Monday evening in the Swalwell Board Schools. An excellent programme was gone through, the same being much appreciated by the large audience.

Presbyterian C. E. Anniversary.—The Swalwell Presbyterian C. E. anniversary meeting was held on Saturday in the new Presbyterian Church, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Various banners, mottoes and monograms, all executed by the young people, were suitably arranged, and presented a pleasing appearance. A largely-attended tea was held, at which about 300 people sat down. At the evening meeting the chair was occupied by the Rev. Wm. Dryburgh, B.A. Appropriate addresses were delivered by the Chairman, the Rev. A. Farrington, South Shields, and Mr. H. G. Fletcher, secretary of the North-East Union. The young people contributed a large share of the programme, the chief part of their work being entitled "Little Pilgrims," in which about forty young people, from four to twelve years of age, took part. This part of the entertainment proved very interesting to the older portion of the large audience. The proceedings were suitably interspersed with music. Reports were submitted during the evening, which shewed that the society had made considerabe progress during the year, and had, through one of its former members, planted an offshoot in the heart of South Africa. The services were continued on Sunday, under the superintendence of the Rev. A. Farrington. In the afternoon, the young people took nearly the whole of the programme; the most important part of it being "The Cornfields of the Bible." Notwithstanding the inclement weather, a large congregation assembled in the evening. The service was bright, cheerful, and encouraging, and the whole proceedings proved the Christian Endeavour movement to be in a healthy condition, and likely to have yet greater success.

Spen.

Harvest Festival.—On Wednesday the annual harvest festival was celebrated in St. Patrick's Church, which was tastefully decorated by the parishioners for the occasion. The Rev. R. Brown, curate of Winlaton, preached an excellent sermon, and the choir rendered in first-class manner, the anthem "The Earth is the Lord's," by J. Abram.

Shotley Bridge

Concert.—On Monday evening, a successful concert was given in the Shotley Bridge P.M. Schoolroom by the Shotley Bridge String Band, who were assisted by Miss Watson, Miss Leybourne, Mr. Bell, and Mr. McTaggart, who all rendered songs in capital style. Miss Leybourne and Mr. McTaggart also obliged with duets, and were well received. Violin solos were admirably rendered by Mr. T. Nixon and E. Oliver, whilst the band gave some nice selections. There was a good audience, and many of the pieces were encored.

St. Cuthbert's, Benfieldside.—The annual harvest thanksgiving will be held on Sunday first, October 8th, when there will be an early celebration of the Holy Communion at eight a.m., with full choral morning and evening services. The preacher at evensong will be the Rev. William Darnell Croudace, Vicar of Consett. Thank-offerings will be given to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts—founded in 1701—the oldest English Missionary Society. This society ministers not only to the heathen, but it also helps to provide Church services for poor English people in America, Africa, Australia, and in other parts of the world. The seventy Bishoprics in the United States of America also owe much to its work in the old colonial days, and look upon the S.P.G. with great respect. Mainly through its work the Colonial Churches were organised and the Lambeth Conferences of other two hundred Bishops rendered possible, as Bishop Lightfoot observed.

Tow Law.

Measles.—The epidemic of measles is reported to be spreading in Tow Law, and from which a large number of children are suffering.

Presbyterian Church.—On Tuesday evening in aid of the proposed Presbyterian College at Cambridge, the Rev. J. Middlemiss delivered an interesting lecture in the Tow Law Presbyterian Church. There was a good attendance.

Temperance Work.—On Monday evening the members of the Rechabite Tent (Hand-in-Hand) inaugurated a series of weekly social gatherings. There was a good attendance at the opening meeting, at which a singing contest was decided, the first prize being a silver medal, which was secured by Mr. Robert Wilson. Songs, recitations, etc., were also given in an interesting manner.

FOOTBALL.

WALTON CUP.

STANLEY WEDNESDAY v. BISHOP AUCKLAND.

These teams met in the second round of the Walton Cup at Stanley, on Saturday, and in the presence of a moderate number of spectators. Play throughout the first half was of a very even character. Each goal was menaced in turn, but neither side could get the ball through, and the interval arrived with the score-sheet blank. Stanley started strongly in the second half and had numerous shots at goal, but all went a trifle wide. On more than one occasion when fairly tested the "Bishops" showed a capable defence, and saved their charge time after time. For the first time, after a quarter-of-an-hour's play, Auckland got away and forced a corner, and Beckwith, who was in goal for Stanley, was twice called upon to save. More even play followed, fruitless chances occurring to either side, and as neither team could score, the game ended in a pointless draw.

HARVEST FESTIVALS.

SOUTH MOOR.

The Harvest Festival in connection with St. Georges Church commenced on thursday last with a public Tea in the afternoon in the Miners' Hall given by the Workers. There was a fair attendance to do justice to the dainties on the tables which were presided over by Misses J. and M. raham, A. and J. Boucher Errington, E. Turner and Wilson who were assisted in their pleasant duties by Mesdames Youll and Turner and Misses M. Ritchie, M. Hodgson, H. Akers, Forsythe, M. Graham, C. Ranson, and A. Ranbow. After the tea a service was held in the Church. The sacred edifice had been nicely decorated with corn, flowers, and fruit, etc., and presented a pleasing appearance. The service was of a bright and hearty character, in keeping with the joyful season. Prayers were read by the Vicar, (the Rev. W. C. Cook) and the Rev. C. J. Gray. The special music which was rendered reverently and carefully by a full choir, included Nunc Dimitis to Ebdon's setting, and the anthem "The earth is the Lord's." The preacher was the Rev. T. C. Tatham, vicar of Sunny Brow, who delivered an earnest discourse on the parable of the wheat and tares. The special thanksgiving services were continued on Sunday, throughout the day. In the morning there was a Church Parade of the St. George's Drum and Fife Band. The vicar preached to a good congregation. The music included "Simper's Te Deum," and the anthem "The earth is the Lord's." In the evening the preacher was the Rev. C. J. Gray. In spite of the bad weather there was a large congregation, who entered heartily into the spirit of the service, throughout which a joyful tone ran. Ebdon's "Nunc Dimitis" was again sung, the anthem being "Is it not wheat harvest today?" Collections were taken in aid of the New Organ Fund.

SPEN P.M. CHAPEL.

Successful harvest festival services were held in connection with the above place of worship on Sunday week. The interior of the building was beautifully decorated with a choice selection of flowers, fruit, etc. The pulpit was occupied afternoon and evening, by Mr Davies, of Heaton, who preached to large congregations. On the Monday evening a concert and supper was held. At the entertainment the programme was rendered by the Winlaton P.M. Choir, and the same was much appreciated. The gathering was presided over by Mr T. Potter.

WINLATON PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.

The harvest festival was held at the above place of worship on Sunday last. Sermons were preached in the morning at 10.45, and evening at 6 o'clock, by Mr J. Pearson, of Gosforth. In the afternoon the Consett Orchestra Party rendered selections of sacred music. Cornet solos were ably rendered by Mr Jos. Lamb, of Consett, assisted by the following artistes:—Miss E. Daniels and Mr Tait, Newcastle; Mr J. Heslop, Consett; pianists, Miss M. Moffitt, Newcastle, and Mr G. A. Williams, Consett. A pleasant afternoon was spent. The party was under the able leadership of Mr J. Pattinson, conductor. The chairman was Mr J. Roberts Blaydon. On the Monday evening the Strickland Street Primitive Methodist Choir gave anthems, solos, etc., and the gramophone was worked by Mr Messer, of Newcastle. Afterwards the fruit was disposed of, the chapel being crowded at each service.

DUNSTON CHRIST CHURCH.

Harvest festival services were held at Christ Church, Dunston, on Thursday evening, and were well attended. The decorations were most chaste.

DUNSTON M.N.C. CHAPEL.

Successful harvest festival services were held at the Dunston M.N.C. Church on Sunday, and were well attended. The work of decoration was tastefully carried out.

MEDOMSLEY PARISH CHURCH.

Harvest thanksgiving services were commenced in the above place of worship on Thursday evening. The interior of the church was beautifully decorated, the same being carried out by Mrs Cockin, Mrs Palmer, Mrs Hunter, Mr and Mrs Vasey, Miss Morris, Mrs J. Simpson, Mrs R. F. Taylor, Miss Hunter, Miss Moffitt, and Miss Donald. The preacher was the Rev. C. F. Sherman, rector of St. John Lee, who discoursed to a large congregation. In the afternoon a successful tea was held in the National Schools, at which a large company sat down to tables presided over by Mesdames Hunter, Cockin, Palmer, Walton, Misses Calvert, Donald, Hunter, Lovat, Moffitt, Morris, Simpson, Snaith, Walker, and Walton. The harvest thanksgiving services are to be continued on Sunday, the preacher being the Rev. J. F. Howitt, from India.

ST. IVES CHURCH, LEADGATE.

The annual harvest thanksgiving services in connection with St. Ives parish were commenced last Sunday afternoon, at Iveston, when the preacher was the Rev. T. W. Henson, curate of Leadgate. There was a good congregation, and the services were heartily entered into. The collection was in aid of the services held each week in the schoolroom at Iveston. There will be a continuation of the services at St. Ives Church to-night (Thursday) and on Sunday first, when special preachers will occupy the pulpit.

EBCHESTER WESLEYAN CHURCH.

The annual harvest thanksgiving services were celebrated in the Wesleyan Church on Sunday and Tuesday, October 1st, and 3rd. On Sunday two most able and instructive sermons were preached by the Rev. Alfred Barraclough, newly-appointed minister, to good congregations. On Tuesday a grand concert was given by the Shotley Bridge String Band, under the able leadership of Mr. T. Nixon, when songs were rendered by Miss Leybourne, Miss Siddle, Mr. J. McTaggart, and Mr Pinchen. The concert altogether was a special treat. The various pieces given by the band were all that could be desired, and they most decidedly sustained the reputation which they have made for themselves in the district. The duets rendered by Miss Leybourne and Mr. McTaggart fairly delighted the audience, and kept them in a perfect state of merriment and laughter during their rendering. The singing of that promising young vocalist, Miss Siddle, also needs special mention. She sang the pieces allotted to her with great taste and style. Mr. Pinchen also excelled himself, and the violin solos rendered by Messrs Nixon and Oliver were a treat, this being acknowledged by all to be the best concert given in the chapel for a long time, and it was the desire of everybody that they should visit Ebchester again soon. A ham supper was held after, when a very large company sat down and did ample justice to the bill-of-fare provided. The tables were gracefully presided over by Misses Irving, Johnson, Peck, Clish, Angus, and Waggott; bread cutters, Mrs Waggott and I. Irving; tea infuser, Mrs Angus. The stewards take this opportunity of thanking all those who sent fruit, vegetables, etc., for decorations, and helped in any way to make the festival a success. The fruit, etc., was sold at the close, and made a good price.

PELTON FELL P.M. CHAPEL.

Harvest thanksgiving services were held at the Primitive Methodist Chapel last week-end. Sermons were preached, morning and evening, by Mr F. Know, Washington, and in the afternoon a musical service was rendered by the members of the chapel choir and string band, as follows:—March, "Defence, not Defiance," the band; anthem, "Infancy," choir; solo, "Call for Reapers," Miss A. Beatrice Maltby; duett, "We Gather Golden Grain," Misses L. Maltby and Atkinson; anthem, "Sing to the Lord of Harvest," choir; solo, "The People that Walketh in Darkness," Mr Geo. Howe; "Gloria" (from Mozart's "Twelfth Mass"), band; Chairman's remarks; anthem, "We Plough the Fields and Scatter," choir; solo, "Our Fatherland," Miss Maltby; duett, "Lovely Peace," Misses Powell and Howe; anthem, "While the Earth Remaineth," choir; solo, "Charity," Miss F. Lloyd; march, "Austria," band. The service was conducted by Mr F. Knox, and the choir was led by Mr C. Powell, and Miss A. Davidson presided at the harmonium. The string band was conducted by Mr Geo. Howe, with Mr W. Wilson as accompanist. There was good companies present at all the services. The chapel was prettily decorated with corn, vegetables, and fruit—a very liberal supply being given by many friends. On Monday, the Rev. A. J. Campbell, of Chester-le-Street, preached an excellent sermon, and the chapel was full. At the close, Mr Jas. Turnbull, auctioneer, of Chester-le-Street, kindly gave his services free and sold the fruit, vegetables, etc. About 160 lots were put up for sale, which soon found ready buyers. Monday's proceeds realised over £5. The proceeds were in aid of the Trust Funds, and resulted in about £9 being added. The previous week the Primitives held their chapel anniversary, when the Rev. R. Shield, from Hartlepool, preached, morning and evening, and Mr George Davidson in the afternoon. Service was again held on the Monday afternoon, followed by a public tea, under the care of Mesdames Miller, Maltby, and Davidson, while the requirements of the visitors at the tables were gracefully attended to by Misses Davidson, Dixon, B. Heeple, and Nicholson. In the evening, Mr R. Shield delivered in an able manner his lecture on "Oliver Cromwell." Mr Jno. Walton, of Newcastle, was unable to act as chairman, but sent a cheque, and the duties of chairman fell to the Rev. Geo. Fawcett, of Birtley.

STANHOPE WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

The Stanhope Wesleyans' harvest festival was celebrated on Sunday and Monday evenings. The Rev. A. Woollscroft, resident minister, was the preacher on the occasion. Miss E. Branston presided at the organ. The decorations were good. On Monday evening a musical service was held. Mr. J. Bell gave an organ recital, and the rendition of the various pieces by him elicited much applause. Miss A. Turnbull also sang very sweetly two beautiful solos. The companies were good.

FROSTERLEY WESLEYAN CHURCH.

The Frosterley Wesleyans celebrated their harvest festival on Saturday evening and Sunday. The decorations were on a very elaborate scale. Every year the chapel is made to look charming, the decorations being the leading feature, and they are up-to-date. A public meeting was held on Saturday night, and on the Sunday excellent sermons were preached to large audiences.

STANHOPE CHURCH.

The harvest festival was celebrated on Thursday night. The Rev. E. A. Askew, M.A., Rector of Greystoke, was the preacher. The Bishop of Richmond and the Revs. C. B. Knight, of Eastgate, and E. W. Tew, curate of Stanhope, also took part in the services, which were choral. Miss Pulleine sang very sweetly a beautiful solo in the anthem so well rendered, "Ye shall dwell in the land." The decorations, although scant, were very neat. The offertory was in aid of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution. Mr. J. Bell presided at the organ, and as the congregation left the building played the "Hallelujah Chorus" delightfully. The services were continued on the Sunday, when the Bishop of Richmond preached excellent sermons to large congregations.

FROSTERLEY CHURCH.

This popular gathering was held on Friday night, and despite unfavourable climatic conditions was a success. The preacher on the occasion was the Rev. Dr. Randells, Rector of Sunderland, who preached an excellent sermon to an appreciative audience. A prominent feature of these services at Frosterley is the musical part, which is invariably good, and on Friday night the Rev. F. C. Jagg, the vicar, had engaged the services of Messrs McDonald, Duncanson, and Luke, from Durham Cathedral, who, with the choir, made the musical part of the service highly interesting, and their rendering of the anthem, "... Thy works praise Thee," was splendid. Another piece by the trio from the cathedral city, "Rejoice in the Lord," elicited high eulogisms from the lovers of music and song present. Master L. Waller presided at the organ. Mr. Wm. Waller took a prominent part in the musical part of the service, which was fully choral. The decorations were superb, especially the font and the altar. The services were continued on the Sunday, the Rev. F. C. Jagg occupied the pulpit, and despite very unpropitious weather the companies were good.

FATALITY AT BURNHOPE COLLIERY.

ONE MAN KILLED AND ANOTHER INJURED.

About 7.30 on Wednesday night week a serious accident happened at the Burnhope Colliery. Two young men, named James Gibson (23), single, and Herbert Chapman, joiners, were standing on a cage in the Annie shaft, executing some repairs. A piece of stone gave way, and struck Chapman, who collided with Gibson, causing the latter to fall to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 16 fathoms. When picked up Gibson was quite dead. Chapman was also so seriously injured about the head as to necessitate his removal to the Durham County Hospital.

On Wednesday, at the new Workmen's Institute, Burnhope Colliery, Mr. John Graham, district coroner, resumed the enquiry into the circumstances resulting in the death of James Gibson, Jun., aged 22 years, the son of Mr. James Gibson, of Prospect House, the engineer of the above colliery. The young man was killed on the Wednesday previous, under circumstances reported above. Mr. Donald Bain, of Durham, H.M. Inspector of Mines, was present, and Mr. J. R. Ritson, son of Ald. U. A. Ritson, owner of the colliery, and Mr. J. P. Kirkup, manager, also watched the proceedings in the interests of the employer.

William Lowerson, a labourer, employed at the colliery, attested that he went down the Annie shaft along with the deceased and Herbert Chapman, on the evening of the 27th ult. Chapman was the chargeman. They were engaged in making the usual inspection of the shaft. They were on top of a cage, and were being gradually lowered down; but no repairs were found to be necessary. They passed the place from whence the stone afterwards broke away and fell down the shaft, but they noticed nothing amiss then. They were still descending slowly, and were 87 fathoms from the surface, some distance below the Busty seam, when they heard a rumbling noise in the shaft. Both Chapman and Gibson lay down in the middle of the cage for safety, while witness seized hold of one of the chains. A stone struck the top of the cage on the right side of witness, but he did not, in his opinion, consider the force sufficient to knock a person off the cage. Gibson, however, was either knocked off or fell off. When they reached the bottom of the Busty seam, he (Lowerson) got off, and the two onsetters lifted Chapman off the cage. The latter appeared to be very much hurt.—In answer to Mr. Bain witness stated that they carried torch lamps. Gibson and Chapman did not "jowl" the sides of the shaft as they descended, nor did they pull off any loose stones anywhere.

John Gardener, an onsetter, deposed to assisting Chapman off the top of the cage, and to finding the body of Gibson with the assistance of another witness named Fairlairn.

The jury returned a verdict of "accidentally killed."

It was reported that the injured man, Chapman, was progressing favourably.

COUNTY v. UNBAN COUNCILS.

INQUIRY AT BENFIELDSIDE.

On Tuesday morning Colonel Slack, an Inspector of the Local Government Board, held an inquiry in the chambers of the Urban District Council, Shotley Bridge, into a dispute between the Benfieldside Urban District Council and the Durham County Council, with reference to the expenses in the repair and maintenance of the main or county roads within the urban district. Mr. J. B. Lazenby (clerk to the Urban Council), Mr. E. H. Hayward (assistant clerk), and Mr. John Dixon (surveyor) represented the Benfieldside Council, while Mr. S. Storey (chairman), Mr. R. Simey, (clerk), Mr. J. G. Simey (deputy clerk), and Mr. W. Crozier (surveyor), appeared on behalf of the County Council. Some time was spent in the adjustment of the accounts, and it was explained that there was no dispute as to the maintenance and repair of the macadamised portions of the roads; but the Urban Council had carried out certain improvements in kerbing and channelling footpaths, during the years ending March, 1897-98, and the question at issue was narrowed down to a sum of £198 alleged to be due from the County to the Urban Authority.

Mr. J. B. Lazenby complained of the delay caused by the Committees of the County Council in attending to correspondence. When last an application was made to sanction footpath improvements, it took 5 months to get an answer.

Mr. Storey said it was unfair to saddle the County Council with expenditure of making footpaths on main roads in front of houses, when those footpaths were not necessary for through traffic.

Mr. Lazenby said it was equally unfair to saddle the District Council with the cost. If the roads were not main roads, and herefore repairable by the inhabitants at large, then the cost of making the footpath would be born by the owners of he houses abutting on the road, and not by the District ratepayers.

Mr. Storey ended by saying that the County Council would continue to object to pay for the cost of footpaths, and the District Councils would in each case have to have arbitrations.

Mr. Lazenby said that this was the spirit in which the County Council always met them, and Mr. Storey had given voluntarily the very answer he wanted, but did not expect.

The Commissioner stated that he would report the facts to the Local Government Board, from whom they would hear in due course.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

The reports of the Commissioners of prisons and the Directors of the convict prisons for the year ended 31st March, 1899, states that only two per cent. of our prison population can read and write well, while 97½ per cent. are illiterates. It follows from this that there is an almost utter absence of serious crime amongst the educated classes.—Certified correct.—A. B.

THE ADVANCE IN IRON PRICES.

Circulars were issued on Tuesday by the Staffordshire marked bar firms advancing prices 10s per ton, bringing the standard to £10. This is the fourth advance of the same amount this year, and remarkable as being the highest price for 20 years past. The firms taking part are the Earl of Dudley, William John Bradley and Co., Burrows and Sons, Noah Hingley and Sons, Philip Williams and Sons, and Bagnalls (Limited.) Marked hoops, boiler plates, and angles are also advanced 10s. Hoops and angles became £10 10s to £12, and boiler plates £11 to £13.

STANLEY.

The total amount taken on Tuesday at the bazaar in the Presbyterian Church School-room, Northumberland Road, Newcastle, in aid of the new church which is to be erected at West Stanley, was £150 9s 11d, including subscriptions to the sum of £40.

PELTON FELL.

Cottage Tea.—We are pleased to find that these teas are well supported by the friends at Pelton Fell. This week a tea was provided in the Wesleyan Chapel by Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bell, of Chapel Row, in aid of their Chapel Trust Fund, and received good support.

How good tempered and rosy your baby is, Mrs Jones! Whatever do you give it? Oh, just one or two of Patrick's Cooling and Teething Powders every week. They are the cheapest and best in the district—only 8d per dozen, from Patrick, Chemist, 5, Front Street, Consett. 359a.

BAPTIST CHURCH, CONSETT.

Missionary Meeting.

On Sunday week, the Rev. H. C. Bailey, of Sunderland, preached special sermons, morning and evening, in connection with the Baptist Missionary Society. The services were continued on Tuesday last, when the Reb. S. F. Whitehouse, a missionary from China, addressed a public meeting. The Rev T. Durant, pastor of the Church, presided.

The Chairman, in the course of his opening remarks, regretted the agsence of Mr J. J. Warden (of Gateshead), who was advertised to speak, but who had unfortunately sent a letter announcing his inability to attend.

The Rev S. F. Whitehouse, in the course of his remarks, referred to the injunction given by Christ, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." This was the command of Christ to "go" forth, and the basis and authority for all missionary enterprise. The speaker, by the aid of a large map, marked off into the different provinces, shewed the progress and development of Christian Missions in China (and particularly that of the Baptist Missionary Society) since their initiation at the beginning of the century. It was a fact that only one out of every five hundred obeyed the command of Christ to "go." Many people spelt the word "go" with four letters, "stay"—something like four thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine did so. But while they could not all be missionaries and go to foreign countries, they could all help by their prayers, their sympathies, and their contributions to send more missionaries out into the dark places of the earth; to the millions of poor Chinese who never heard of God or Jesus Christ. For twelve years after Dr Morrison first went out to China there was practically no result, only two converts being obtained during the whole of that while, but the steady hard work of that missionary in the translation of the scriptures and in teaching and preaching was not lost, but took root, and to-day China, who for so long was closed to the Christian religion, was now the centre of many civilising and progressive agencies for the furtherance of Christianity and the gospel of Jesus Christ. They had their schools, colleges, doctors of medicine, churches, and chapels (many of them sustained by purely native effort), opium refuges, Christian Endeavour Societies, etc.; also many other social advantages, such as the introduction of railways, etc., all tending to shew the progress of civilisation in China during recent years. The speaker in the course of his address referred to the great need of missionary work in China in face of the superstitions and idolatrous character of prevailing religious systems of Buddhism and Confucianism. Mr Whitehouse exhibited a variety of native articles bearing upon Chinese customs. One of the most interesting was that of an image which had been taken down from the wall of a heathen temple. Another curio of great interest was a model showing the hideous character of the bandaging system as applied to the feminine sex in China. The speaker's Chinese costume, in which he himself dresses when in that country, was also the object both of interest and diversion. In concluding the rev. gentleman asked his hearers to give the question of foreign missions all the help and sympathy they could. It was deserving of their support. The missionaries had to endure hardship and toil, and even death. It was his firm opinion that there were yet treacherous and perilous times in store for the missionaries in that country. Many had lost their lives and probably they might have to do the same, but they were prepared to work, and if need be to die. (Applause.) He believed that the Christians in China would yet have to go through a baptism of blood before the end was accomplished. The progress of Christianity brought new and increased perils in its trail. The opposing forces were being brought nearer and nearer to each other, until at last they would come to the parting of the ways, when there would probably be one great struggle for supremacy between the heathen and the Christian. He asked them not to forget the great cause of foreign missions in their desire to further Home Missions. There was a possibility, according to report, of a decrease in the income this year. There was a danger owing to a multiplicity of agencies being in existence just now, such as the Twentieth Century Fund, etc., of the missionary income decreasing. Worthy as were these other objects (and he heartily approved of the Twentieth Century Fund), he asked them not to forget the importance of the Foreign Mission work. The Consett Church had done well in this respect formerly, having sent about six pounds a year, which was very good for a small church, and more than many larger ones, but they could do even better. He asked them to remember once more the parting commission of Christ to go into the world. Their duty was not in respect to Home Missions alone—it didn't end there. People told them they had plenty of heathen at home, but was there a man in Consett who could say that he had never heard of Christ or the gospel? If they had heathen at home the fault lay at their own door; but could that be said of the thousands of heathen in China and India who had never heard the gospel? He asked again for their prayers and their sympathy in this great work.

A collection was taken at the close on behalf of the Foreign Missions. Mr Whitehouse, with his wife and little boy, will proceed to Trientsin shortly, to again resume his missionary labours in China. Miss Edwards presided at the organ.

Blackh'll Prim't've Methodist Church.

Anniversary Services.

The anniversary services in connection with this Church were held last Saturday and Sunday. The anniversary commenced with a tea on Saturday afternoon, to which a goodly number sat down. The arrangements for the tea were carried out by Mesdames Kirk, Turnbull, Williams, Swinscoe, and Phillipson. The other ladies presiding at the tables were Mesdames S. Turnbull, Jenkins, Henderson, T. Williams, Barrow, and Miss Swinscoe, assisted by many others. At the evening meeting addresses were given by the Revs. J. Taylor, J. S. Nightingale, and A. Crago. The services were continued on Sunday, when the special preacher for the occasion was Alderman H. Curry Wood, J.P., who preached two impressive sermons, morning and evening. In the afternoon a musical service was held in the church, when the choir, under the able conductorship of Mr J. Greenwood, rendered a pleasing selection of anthems, etc. The soloists for the occasion were Miss Mabel Brodie, Miss Siddle, and Messrs J. Turner, R. Evans, and E. Robinson, whilst Miss Greenwood presided efficiently at the organ. Mrs Chorley, of Park Road, Consett, catered for the tea on Saturday in her usual excellent and sumptuous fashion.

LATE CORRESPONDENCE.

COLLIERLEY SCHOOL BOARD

Sir,—It is not many letters that I send to your paper, but I cannot miss this chance. You have brought it to my mind as I was reading your Editor's notes last week. That part about the Dipton School Board and their troubles with the wholesale applications for exemption, was to the point. If I was a member of that Board, and ye rubbed it on so thick as ye here this week—when ye ask "Is it because the Board are divided on the question, or that some of its members are, by favouring the exemptions, seeking to secure their return at the forthcoming election." I would have felt myself that stiff that I would not dare enter again at the School Board Election this month. I do wish you would mention their names, and let the public know who they are, and their reasons for wanting to let all off scot free. The real spirit of the exemption classes was to apply to poor people and needy cases, whose income was not sufficient to support their family. Now, Mr Editor, the election is close at hand, and I would warn the electors to use their discrimination in weeding out the chaff, and let us have a thorough progressive Board. A Board that will prohibit all those applications for exemption in future that are made to them from being granted. There are many more things I would like to have written also, but you have not much space in your paper, but I trust to have another go some time else.—Yours, etc.,

A PROGRESSIVE OBSERVER.

Dipton, R.S.O., Oct. 3rd.

Weardale Poaching Affray

A Gamekeeper Shot

A serious poaching affray took place near the Westernhope Burn, Eastgate, Upper Weardale, on Saturday night. A gamekeeper named Dodd, in the service of Mr. J. A. Hildyard, J.P., of Horsley Hall, Stanhope, was badly shot about the thighs. The affair occurred in broad daylight. Four men were arrested on Tuesday morning, and taken to the Police Station at Stanhope. As soon as Dodd is able to attend, the men will be brought before the justices.

Tow Law Collieries

We understand that Mr. J. W. Laverick, local manager for the Weardale Iron Company at Tow Law, has been given the charge of the company's collieries at Ludworth, Wheatley Hill, and Thornley. The new appointment which has been given to Mr. Laverick is a very important one.

CHOPWELL SCHOOL BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting of this authority was held on Tuesday evening in the Board Offices, Spen, Mr J. R. Gilchrist (chairman) presiding. The other members present were Messrs E. Stokoe, J. W. Tucker, W. Richardson, the Rev. G. D'Eath, and the Clerk (Mr W. H. Ord.)

HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

The head-master (Mr Coulson) reported that the average number present was 249.2; percentage of children on books in average attendance, 77.2; number of children admitted, 7; number of children withdrawn, 27. The report stated that a portion of wire fencing in front of the school had been damaged, and that the posts got by Mr Lee had never been put in. The damage was said to have been done by the scholars playing about when no teachers were present. Progress of school work had been greatly hindered by irregular attendance.

The Chairman, addressing Mr Coulson, in regard to the damage done to the fence, said the Board hoped the damage might have been prevented.

Mr Coulson remarked that the damage had been done during the dinner hour; of course they could not watch the scholars during the dinner hour.

Mr D'Eath asked if the children had been warned?

Mr Coulson replied that he had punished several of the delinquents. The first thing that happened was when the grass was cut; he found two or three driver lads sitting upon the fence.

Mr Richardson thought that barbed wire would stop the damage. (Laughter.)

Mr Tucker: You would get two or three "kids" hung upon it, and you would have to lift them off. (Laughter.)

IS IT LAZINESS?

The Chairman drew Mr Coulson's attention to a part of his report regarding certain teachers who had been late without giving any excuse.

Mr Coulson said that the only excuse was that they had "slept in." He had been too lenient with them, and he told them that if it occurred again he would have to report the matter, which he had now done.

The Chairman said if it had been an exceptional case the Board would not have taken any notice of it. However, the Board would see if the teachers did any better in the future.

HEAD MISTRESS'S REPORT.

The head mistress (Mrs Melhuish) reported that the average number present was 155.5; percentage of children on books in average attendance, 71.1; number of children admitted, 8; number of children withdrawn, 5. The report went on to state that the attendance had been very bad indeed, and the progress of the children had been retarded in consequence.

The report was adopted.

THE PROPOSED NEW SCHOOL AT CHOPWELL.

The Clerk said with regard to the proposed new schools at Chopwell, tenders were now being asked for.

Mr Stokoe gave notice of motion that he would move "That the fair-wage clause be inserted in the contract for the new schools to be built at Chopwell."

ATTENDANCE OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Attendance Officer (Mr Wm. Hunter) reported that during September he had visited the schools 16 times, and made enquiries after 360 absentees, viz., 310 at Spen, 38 at Hamsterley, and 12 at Victoria Garesfield. The attendance was very poor at Spen and Hamsterley, whilst the attendance at Victoria Garesfield was good. He did not think that scarlatina, measles, or diarrhoea was spreading. The average attendance at the various schools was as follows:—Spen Mixed, 77.2; Infants, 71.1; Victoria Garesfield Mixed, 91.5; Infants, 91.8; Hamsterley Mixed, 76.3; Infants, 79.2.

APPOINTMENT OF TEACHERS.

Miss Bessford was appointed ex-pupil teacher at Spen, and Miss Ridley at Chopwell.

FINANCE.

The Clerk submitted the statement for the financial year just ended, which showed that the income had been £1,676 19s 3d, and the expenditure £1,580 14s 4d, leaving a balance of £96 4s 11d.

THE ACCOMMODATION AT SPEN.

The Chairman remarked that the question of accommodation for infants at Spen school was under consideration.

Mr Stokoe asked if Mr Oswald had not been instructed to submit plans?

The Chairman replied that Mr Oswald had submitted plans, which had been left for further consideration.

EVENING CONTINUATION CLASSES.

The Clerk read the following communication from Mr J. R. Inglis, Spen:—"I beg permission to say a few words with reference to what was published in the report of your last Board meeting alluding to the evening continuation classes, and how the same were carried on. Mr Tucker said these classes were a failure. In a pecuniary sense that was true, but from an educational point of view, which is the more essential, I have no reason to lead me to that conclusion. He said, "If they are to be carried on similiarly, let them fall through." Such will I regret undoubtedly be the case. Again, the then existing arrangements were not equal to the occasion; still, if the above-mentioned member happened to visit the classes he never, to my knowledge, showed any dissatisfaction. I am inclined to think that Mr Tucker has not grasped the fundamental point which caused these classes to be apparently so poorly, and that was the lack of students. Further on the report states that some of the students detested the work and dropped off. Had a few more dropped on, they could have managed comfortably without those who had dropped off, for they must have been very few. As far as I can judge, no disagreeableness was felt during the session, and no student who came to study showed the slightest displeasure at the manner in which the classes were conducted. Referring to the higher subjects crammed into the students by another master whose name is unmentioned, I am, with due respect, entitled to pass my own opinion. His name not being published he has not the opportunity of repudiating certain statements, but I may be permitted to do so in his stead. When the classes first met all the students were anxious that mensuration be taken, and the teacher referred to undertook to do so. The liveliest interest was taken in this branch of instruction, so well illustrated on the occasion of H.M. Inspector's visit. As to the interfering with my work in the other subjects, he simply did his duty—no more, no less. He did not interfere in the slightest, but merely looked on occasionally to see that everthing was going on in a satisfactory and up-to-date fashion. Instead of attributing any portion of the said failure to him it would have been more reasonable to thank him for his services. The arrangements last year were as near as possible in accordance with the code, and to the Inspector gave entire satisfaction. What more could have been done will require to be answered by those unsatisfied. P.S.—As my remarks are in answer to what appeared in the press, I would feel obliged if this communication might also be published."

The Chairman said the question they had to decide that evening was as to whether they should, or should not, have any evening continuation classes this session. He was rather inclined to think, from what little success they had had, it might be advisable to drop the evening classes for a year. He noticed that several Boards had dropped them for twelve months.

Mr Tucker: May I just offer one or two remarks? I think that letter is inspired personally, and allow me to say that it is within your recollection that Mr Inglis was brought in here on two occasions prior to the two sessions being commenced, and asked to make them as popular as possible. Last year I recollect perfectly well this was done, and the instruction then was that Mr Inglis was to make them as attractive as possible, and that was not done. I am not complaining about his teaching. His instructions were to make them popular, and whether somebody "sat upon him" and made him do different, I cannot say. I can say that I attended them, and I have no complaint to make about his teaching; but they were not made attractive and popular, as they were prior to that.

The Chairman said they were unfortunate as regards evening classes in that district. Not only their classes, but any class of science and art, or County Council classes.

Mr Tucker: I have seen them popular and so you will have, Mr D'Eath?

Mr D'Eath: I have.

Mr Tucker: And you will have taught them?

Mr D Eath: I have.

The Chairman remarked that what he felt keenly was that he tried to get a mining class and failed to do so as only four students joined, and two of these he was responsible for.

Mr Stokoe said that under the late schoolmaster the classes were popular, and it seemed strange that in a growing district like theirs that these classes should not be popular now.

Mr Richardson said it was quite true what Mr Tucker had said about Mr Inglis having been told to make the classes popular, and Mr Inglis was called into the Board-room.

Mr Stokoe: He was called in twice.

Mr D'Eath said that with a view to making the classes popular, illustrated lectures should be given bearing upon the subjects. He found that was a way by which to make them a success. He saw from the Education Code that this was greatly recommended. He thought that that was something of the kind Mr Inglis was recommended to do.

Mr Tucker: It was exactly.

Mr D'Eath: He had a free hand.

Mr Tucker: It seems as if we are unanimous to drop it, and there is an end of it.

It was decided, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr Richardson, that no evening classes should be held this session.

FINANCE.

Cheques were signed amounting to £24 4s 6d, leaving a balance of £22 0s 5d at the bank.

This was all the business of note, and the meeting soon afterwards terminated.

A SUNDERLAND CASE.

MR. VENO RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT LETTERS.

Everyone who takes Veno's remedies cannot help but notice the marvellous change that takes place in their health as compared with the results of other medicines. The reason for this is that most medicines are prepared on the old fashioned principle and contain many poisonous irritating and drastic drugs. Veno's Seaweed Tonic is a scientific preparation carefully compounded by capable men on the principle of "Specific Medication" as taught in all the Eclectic Colleges in America. Results are the best proof of its extraordinary strengthening and healing power. There is hardly a group of men and women to be found anywhere in the North of England but what someone has a word of praise for Veno's Seaweed Tonic, and Veno's Lightning Cough Cure.

CURED OF CHRONIC INDIGESTION AND WEAK STOMACH.

Mrs. M. Barnes, 2, Vulcan Place, Fulwell Road, Sunderland, writes, February 5th:—"I cannot express my gratitude enough for your medicine. I have enjoyed my food better this last three weks than I have done for years. Your Seaweed Tonic is worth double the money I paid for it. I have spent pounds for medicine, but have not received benefit in the way I have with your medicine."

Mrs. Barnes writes again February 12th:—"With pleasure you can use my testimonial as you wish, hoping it will be of benefit to others. One of my neighbours has taken your Seaweed Tonic. She tells me that it is doing her much good. She is not like the same person. Wishing you every success in your good work."

CHRONIC ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS CURED.

Mary Taylor, 2, South Terrace, Esh Winning, near Durham, writes, March 14th, 1899:—"I am glad to say your Seaweed Tonic and Lightning Cough Cure have done me a great deal of good. I am better than I have been for two years. I have procured another bottle of your Seaweed Tonic from the Waterhouses Drug Stores, and I think that when I have taken it I will be all right again. I have recommended your excellent medicines to all my friends."

VENO'S SEAWEED TONIC

IS THE PEOPLE'S STRENGTHENER AND HEALTH GIVER.

It is the only preparation of its kind in the country, being prepared by capable men on the principle of "Specific Medication." It is a Powerful Nerve and Muscle Tonic, and a Guaranteed Cure for a Weak Stomach, Poor Appetite, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, and Sluggish Liver. It Clears the Head and Brain, Stengthens the Back and Kidneys, and Cures Indigestion and Wind. As a Stengthening and Invigorating Medicine for both Women and Men it stands in the Front Ranks. Price 1s 1½d and 2s 9d.

STOP A COUGH IN ONE NIGHT.

TAKE VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE. It stops an ordinary Cough in one night, and cures Chronic Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Catarrh, Influenza, and Whooping Cough rapidly. Its Vast Superiority over the different Emulsions and Ordinary cough mixtures cannot be estimated. It has saved thousands of lives after they have been turned out of hospitals. It is a Scientific Remedy endorsed by Medical men. Ask for VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. (Copyright).

Sold by following Chemists, T. Milner, Consett; Jabez Swindale, Blackhill, and Branches Robinson and Co., Chester-le Street; T. Wilkinson, Crook; Birtley Co-operative Society, and all Chemists and Stores everywhere, or post free from The Veno Drug Co., 18, Devonshire Street, Manchester. Consult Mr. Veno free personally or by post, and send stamps for his book entitled "Rheumatism and Paralysis, and their complete cure." 2771

CHESTER-LE-STREET GUARDIANS.

A monthly meeting of this Board was held in the Board-room, at the Workhouse, on Thursday afternoon last,—Mr. J. Humble presiding. There were also present—Messrs H. W. Kerrich-Walker, P. Hay, P. Oswald, H. E. Henderson, R. H. Lonsdale, F. Harle, J. Smith, R. Bolam, W. Norman, W. S. Harris, C. J. Banks, J. Mitchell, J. H. R. Garson, C. Green, T. F. Brass, R. Selby, M. J. Starford, J. Todd, R. J. English, J. Tully, Geo. Middlemas, R. E. Purves, T. Richardson, R. B. Clark, F. Herbert, W. Hedley, the Clerk (Mr. R. Dickinson), and the Assistant Clerk (Mr. R. V. Dickinson.)

PAUPER STATISTICS.

The Workhouse Master (Mr. Aikman) reported that the number of inmates in the House was 145 as against 158 last year, being a decrease of 13. The number of vagrants was 105 against 90 last year, showing an increase of 15.

VISITING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Visiting Committee recommended in their report that Mr. Thompson's tender of £2 15s for three trolleys be accepted, and that Miss M. Gorse be appointed second nurse.—The report was agreed to.

TENDERS FOR PROVISIONS.

The result of the examination of tenders for provisions, clothing, etc., for the Workhouse for the next half-year was as follows:—Groceries, Wm. Mitchell and Co.; draperies, T. R. Hall and Thompson and Co.; clothing, Thompson and Co.; boots and shoes, J. Carruthers; butcher meat, W. Dickman; coals, J. Gibson. As there were some complaints about the butter it was resolved to advertise for further tenders.

THE ESTIMATES.

The Clerk read his estimates for the next half-year as follows:—Estimated balance in hand, £1307; amounts required for Common Fund, £5,325; County and Police Rate, £2,459; School Attendance Committee's expenditure, £143; giving a total of £7,937, which would require a rate of 7½d in the £, being a ½d less than last year.

BOARDING OUT OF CHILDREN.

Mr. Harle, according to notice, moved "That existing children chargeable to this Union, be boarded and educated otherwise than in the Workhouse of the Union." He said that the time had arrived when this matter should be taken in hand. All those who were progressive were in favour of some form of bringing up the children outside the Workhouse. There were four ways which children could be brought up. First, in the Workhouse; secondly, by boarding out; thirdly, by scattered homes; and fourthly, by training homes. They knew about the first, and of the second he had read a report in a Blue Book issued by Miss Mason, a Local Government Board inspector, who visited some of the homes. From her report he had taken some figures. Out of 45 cases visited by her, 17 were going on successfully, six were very fair, but 22 of the cases were very bad. The girls were encrusted with dirt, and generally in a filthy condition, and their clothes were in rags. That showed that about 50 per cent. of the cases were a success. At the conclusion of her report Miss Mason said that where the boarding out system was used, there should be a committee of ladies to look after the girls. Continuing, Mr Harle said that in the working man's house the girl was treated as one of the family, but in the middle class, such as tradesmen and others, the object seemed to be to make a profit out of the girl, and she was just made a hack of. On the third point Gateshead had started one at Pontsland, but it would not be suitable to them. The fourth—the training home—was the best that had been adopted by the Darlington Union, and they had taken a house on a seven years' lease. Only the girls had gone to this home, and so far it had been successful. Sending girls out to service from the Workhouse was a rotten system, for the girls had no idea of the work. The girls should be properly trained. They all knew how difficult it was to obtain servants at the present day. There was a home conducted by a lady, worked on capital at Cardiff, where the girls thoroughly learnt the work of a domestic servant, in all branches. The matter was certainly worth while taking up, and he was quite satisfied that the present system of sending girls out to service without any training was not good.

The Chairman asked if it would not be better to refer the matter to a committee.

Mr. Harle replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Hay seconded the motion, and Mr. Oswald supporting, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Mitchell then moved that the matter be referred to the Visiting Committee, with the addition of Mr. Harle.

Mr. Harris seconded, and this was agreed to.

THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Banks said the Building Committee had met Mr. Groves, and he had satisfied them that he had not been dealt fairly with. During the time that Mr. Groves' tender was accepted, and the passing of the plans of the building by the Local Government Board, there had been a rise in the prices of some of the articles which were used in the building of the new Board-room. Mr. Groves had contracted at the prices of the goods at the time that the tenders were advertised for, and he did not get the goods at that time, for if the Local Government Board had not passed the plans, they would have lain on his hands, and when he did buy them they were much dearer, and, he therefore was at a loss. He (Mr. Banks) would give notice that at the next meeting he would move that Mr. Groves be paid £22 19s 6d extra.

AN EXTRA TRAIN.

Mr. Hay drew attention to the necessity of an extra train being run on the Team Valley Line, and moved that the Guardians petition the N.E.R. Company for the same. Mr. Hay said that if the Clerk would sign the memorial it would save a lot of time for it would explain matters more clearly. The Clerk then read the following memorial:—"We, the undersigned, beg respectfully to draw your attention to the growing need of an extra train on the Wear Valley Line to Newcastle at or about 5 o'clock p.m. on week days. At the present time there is no train from Chester-le-Street to Newcastle between 3.47 and 6.17 and business men are frequently put to a great amount of inconvenience, the former train being too early and the latter too late for them to satisfactorily attend to their affairs. A train at the time mentioned would be of immense advantage to commercial men and to tradesmen, many of whom have either unduly to hurry or neglect matters of importance to them. Others who are engaged in scholastic and professional work are also placed at a disadvantage in having to leave matters in an unfinished condition or in having a considerable time wasting on their hands. We venture to suggest that in any alterations which may be made for the winter season, consideration be given to the request we now make. We can assure you that such a concession would be very highly appreciated by a large body of the travelling public, and feeling sure that this petition will receive your kind consideration, We are, &c."

Mr. Hay said that it was a train about this time that they first petitioned the N.E.R. for, but, strange to say they got other concessions but not this. They expected to get the five o'clock train, but were not sure about the other things. However, it had been the other way about. If they had a train about this time it would be a great boon.

A vote was then taken, and it was unanimously agreed to petition the N.E.R. Co. for a train at the time mentioned.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

A letter from the local Government was read in which a copy of an order was enclosed stating that in future the appointment of subordinate officers would be left entirely in the hands of Boards of Guardians.

THE HIGHWAYS' COMMITTEE.

A letter was read from the Highways Committee informing the Guardians that subject to their approval, the hour of Highways Committee meetings be altered to 1.30 p.m. on the bi-monthly Thursday on which Poor Law business only is taken by the Guardians.

Mr. Bolam said that if the Poor Law business had to be kept waiting for the conclusion of the Highways Committee he would object to the meeting being held at that time.

The Chairman said that if the Highways Committee business was concluded in time so as not to interfere with the Poor Law business, he would have no objection.

Mr. Banks said it was not for them to suggest any hour, and if the hour proposed by the Highways Committee did not meet with their approval, they should send the proposal back. He moved that they send it back.

The motion was seconded and agreed to.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

A letter was read from the Guisbrough Union with a copy of a resolution asking the Board to take steps to make it absolutely imperative on all Boards of Guardians to pay relief to non-residents and non-settled poor when requested by Guardians of other Unions.

The Board unanimously agreed to support the resolution.

THE BOUNDARY WALL.

Mr. Mitchell moved "That an additional sum of £2,000 be borrowed for the erection of a boundary wall &c., at the Workhouse."

The motion was seconded and carried unanimously, and the meeting shortly afterwards concluded.

THE CLOTHES OF THE COMMONS.

Great changes are imperceptibly, but nevertheless rapidly, taking place at Westminster (says "T.P." in M.A.P.). For instance, men are now daring to appear in clothes there which twenty years ago, or even ten, would be laughed at so heartily as to make the wearer rush off in confusion. Mr. Cumming Macdona appeared one day last week in a light transparent alpaca jacket, through which you could see quite plainly the white of his shirt—he wore no waistcoat. Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Macartney, perhaps, because they are associated with the Admiralty—imitate Tommy Bowles in wearing white duck trousers. Sometimes you see even the daring straw hat.

The veterans of the House still, however, adhere to the conventional garments. Mr. Balfour is still wearing a long-tailed frock coat of dark material; when Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman stood up the other night to deliver his speech on the Tithes Bill, he was as carefully dressed in black frock coat as though he were going to make an afternoon call on a lady; Sir William Harcourt is rigidly orthodox in long frock coat; it would be difficult to imagine his Titanic frame in a short jacket; but Mr. Morley, who is nearley always dressed like a sea-green Incorruptible French Revolutionary—that is to say, in drab trousers, a blue coat and a small blue necktie—departed from his ordinary costume so far as to wear a white waistcoat.

Mr. Chamberlain is always well dressed—almost too well. He shows his appreciation of summer by putting on, quite early in the year, very gossamer clothes, generally affecting a darkish grey. Sir Michael Hicks Beach cannot, however, be imagined in anything but sombre and orthodox garments. "Black Michael"—as he is nincknamed—adheres to the black morning coat.

BLAYON.

CO-OPERATIVE HALL.—At the Gateshead County Police Court on Thursday, Mr. Wm. Crookes made an application on behalf of the Blaydon Co-operative Society for a theatrical license for the new Co-operative Hall at Blaydon.—The application was granted.

CHOPWELL.

AN ANTI-TEMPERANCE BRIGADE.—At the Gateshead County Police Court on Thursday, Edward Stoker, Walter Dickinson, John Ibbiston, Thomas Connelly, John Thompson, Wm. McNestry, and Mark Hood were all charged with being drunk at Chopwell.—The defendants were each fined 1/- and costs with the exception of Hood, who was ordered to pay 2/6 and costs.

FOR POULTRY OR RABBITS.—At the Gateshead County Police Court on Thursday, a summons was heard against John Young, an elderly man, under the Poaching Prevention Act.—P.C. Forster, stationed at Chopwell gave evidence to the effect that on Sunday night, the 17th ult., at 9.15 p.m., he was on duty on the highway near Blackhall Mill, where he met the accused, who had a net in his possession. Witness told the defendant that he suspected him of having come from some land in pursuit of game.—The accused informed the Bench that he had the net given to him for the purpose of making a hen-pen, and at the time named he was taking the net home.—The Chairman (Mr. J. B. Hodgson) said the Bench would dismiss the case, and advised the defendant not to walk about the road in future with rabbit nets in his possession.

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THE SAD FATALITY AT BYER MOOR COLLIERY.

Inquest and Verdict.

On Friday evening an inquest was held at the Crookgate Inn by Deputy-Coroner T. Shepherd, to enquire into the circumstances attending the death of Thomas Pickering, a report of which appeared in last week's "Guardian." Mr R. W. Berkley, of Marley Hill House, watched the case for the Marley Hill Coal Company, and Mr Hedley, inspector of mines, Newcastle, also attended. Mr G. Humble was appointed foreman of the jury.

The first witness called was Mr John Pickering, manager of the colliery, who identified the body as that of his brother, Thomas Pickering. The deceased was a deputy-overman, and resided at Byer Moor Colliery. Witness last saw him on Tuesday evening. Deceased was killed about 11 a.m. on Wednesday morning. Deceased worked in the No. 3 West Way, north of the shaft, in the Busty Seam. Deceased was drawing the timber out of a "jud." A man named George Lamb was working with deceased when the accident happened. Deceased was 62 years of age, and had been employed at the colliery for 32 years. Deceased was an experienced workman, having been employed at pit work for about 50 years. Witness got to the scene of the accident before they got his brother out, and found that there had been a big fall of stone. Deceased was not quite covered when he (witness) got to the place. Deceased had taken the timber out, which the hewer took away. The work had been properly and systematically done, and in his opinion there had been no neglect.

George Lamb, coal hewer, Byer Moor Colliery, said he went to work with the deceased on Wednesday morning about 10.30. Pickering was going to draw timber from the "jud" in No. 3 West Way. The deceased started at the in-bye end of the "jud." Witness laid the timber back as deceased drew it out. Witness had just started to work in the back-shift, and deceased had drawn about a tram and a half of timber before the fatality. Witness was not present when the stone fell; he was putting the timber on the tram when he heard a fall. He would be about nine yards from the deceased. When witness heard the fall he shouted "Are you safe," and, on receiving no answer, went up and found Pickering covered. Witness sought assistance, and Mr Pickering, the manager, also arrived. It took them about an hour to get the deceased out. He was quite dead when witness found him. Pickering drew the timber in the ordinary way, being a man who understood his work.

Mr Hedley (to Mr Pickering): Did your brother do the work of drawing the timber in the way you would have done it yourself?

Mr Pickering: Yes. I would just have done the same under the circumstances. It was the proper way of doing it, and so far as he could see there was no complaint to find with what had been done in getting the timber out. He had had 31 years experience at the colliery, and it was the first broken bone a deputy had had in the colliery.

The Coroner: That is very satisfactory; it speaks volumes for the management.

Mr Hedley (to Mr Lamb): When you went out what timber was the deceased drawing?

Witness: The barrow-way timber.

Mr Hedley: Was it on the in-bye side of the fall or the out-bye side?

Witness: I could not say. As soon as the deceased came to the barrow-way timber witness left the deceased and went to the tram.

Mr Hedley: Will you tell the jury what you mean by the barrow-way?

Witness: It is where the rails finish, the tram-way end.

Mr Hedley: Did you get all the timber out beyond that point.

Witness: As much as we could get out.

Mr Hedley: Had you taken any timber out whatever between that point and the curve?

Witness: No, there was no timber taken out there. No timber was taken out of the barrow-way.

The Coroner, in summing up, said that it seemed to him to be a very clear case. Mr Pickering had done his usual and proper work in a proper and systematic way, and one of those unfortunate falls happened which occasionally did happen. They had heard he was an experienced workman, and had been employed in pit work for 50 years, and Mr Pickering, the manager, had said that his brother was doing his work properly. They might fairly conclude that he knew what he was about. The additional observation which Mr Pickering had made, that they had not had an accident to a deputy for 25 years, spoke volumes for the carefulness of the management.

Mr Hedley, in supplementing the Coroner's remarks, said he had examined the place, and quite endorsed what had been said by the manager. Those kinds of accidents were constantly occurring in different parts of the district—some from carelessness, and some from over confidence, but in that case he had no complaint whatever to find with the unfortunate man who had lost his life. He seemed to have done his work as it ought to have been done, and one of those unavoidable occurrences had taken place. He was glad to say that he had no complaint to make, and that the deputy had done his duty in a satisfactory manner.

A verdict of "Accidentally killed" was returned.

WEARDALE STEEL, COAL, AND COKE COMPANY.

The negotiations for the purchase of the Weardale Iron and Coal Company have been completed, and the new company to which the property and business is to be transferred, has been registered at Somerset House. "Weardale" is a household word in the worlds of coal, steel, and iron, and, as is well known, the Weardale Company, which dates back as far as 1845, has always held a foremost position amongst the mining and manufacturing industries of the country. But its success in the past may, according to rumour, be eclipsed by the results of future developments contemplated, after careful thought by practical minds, and concerning which, no doubt, further information will be forthcoming hereafter. According to our information the registered capital of the Weardale Steel, Coal, and Coke Company, Limited, will be £900,000, divided into 500,000 6 per cent preference shares of £1 each, and 40,000 deferred (or ordinary) shares of £1 each, in addition to which there will be an authorised 4 per cent debenture issue of £400,000. Of this total, £275,000 will be held in reserve, viz., £100,000 of debentures and £175,000 of deferred (or ordinary) shares. There will, therefore, be offered for public subscription £300,000 of debentures, £500,000 of preference shares, and £225,000 of deferred (or ordinary) shares—£1,025,000, which is the purchase price of the properties and assets, and herein include a working capital of over £350,000, represented by cash and liquid assets. With regard to the preferred and deferred (or ordinary) shares, after each class has received 6 per cent per annum by way of dividend, whatever surplus profits are distributed will be equally divided amongst the preferred and deferred (or ordinary) shareholders. The latter, therefore, represent the speculative element in the scheme, as the number to be issued is smaller and the possibilities, if not probabilities, of revenue are greater. Assuming that the company is as successful as those who will be mostly interested in it anticipate, the unissued deferred (or ordinary) capital, of the nominal value of £175,000 would probably represent a considerable increased reserve, which could be turned to good account at any time the directors felt justified in making a further issue for development or extension. Judging by the results of the last financial year, after the payment of the last debenture interest, and the six per cent dividends on the preferred and deferred (or ordinary) shares, there would be a surplus of over £75,000 for additional dividends, reserves, etc. The Weardale Company, it may be mentioned, already employs some 7,000 hands, and, so far as the management is concerned, the general manager and heads of departments will remain as before. The directorate of the new venture will be exceptionally strong. Associated with Sir Chris. Furness (who will become chairman of the company) as trustees and co-directors, will be found several gentlemen connected with prominent and successful enterprises, amongst which may be named Pease and Partners, Whitworth and Co., Easington Coal Company, North-Eastern Railway Company, Seaham Harbour and Docks, North-Eastern Banking Company, Trimdon Coal Company, Wolsingham Steel Works, Leeds Steel Company, Irvine Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, etc.

SIR C. FURNESS AND THE WEARDALE PURCHASE.

A CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISE.

GENEROUS OFFER TO WORKMEN.

The latest information in regard to the acquirement by Sir Christopher Furness of the extensive coal and iron industries in Durham and the Weardale Iron and Coal Company is to the effect that the manager of the works has intimated to the whole of the men, workmen and officials, in the employ of the firm, that £1 preference shares will be expressly available to them if they care to take advantage of the offer. We understand from a reliable source that no shares in the new venture will be offered to the public until all the applications of the shareholders in the old concern have first been acceded to. In many instances the applications for a large number of £1 shares have already been received. It is not quite certain whether the public will have an opportunity of obtaining £1 shares, but we have good reason for believing that £10 shares will be offered for public subscription, and that the £1 shares are especially designed in order to secure the active co-operation of the workmen engaged in the industries, and that applications for shares representing a large sum have already been made. We understand, on reliable authority, that the new Board of Directors will consist of seven, of which Sir Christopher Furness will be chairman and Mr. Hollis, the managing director. It is understood that Mr. Stephen W. Furness, nephew to Sir Christopher, will also be on the Board of Directors. It is also believed that the directors of the old concern will be invited to join the new Board.

A FAIR CYCLISTS' HEART

"It was last September," said a lady cyclist to a "Yorkshire Gazette" reporter, "that I found I was unequal to the exertion of riding my bicycle. I was very sorry to lay it aside, but had no help for it. I felt pains round the heart when riding, and last November I began to suffer very severe pains in the head and chest, and was at times distracted. I was suffering from anæmia and neuralgia. I was unable to sleep, I ate little, and altogether was in a poor way."

"I had tried different remedies," the young lady proceeded, "but gained no benefit from them. I suffered severe pain at the heart. I didn't know what to do, but I was fortunate enough to have Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people recommended to me. I had heard a good deal about these pills, many people having told me about them, and a cousin said they had done him good. So I made up my mind to give them a trial."

"What result did you experience?"

"I have been better ever since," was the ready reply. "I noticed a change when I had taken but a few of Dr. Williams' pink pills. Up to the present time I have taken two boxes, and I feel quite well now. I can take a twenty-mile run on my bike and enjoy it. All my pains have left me, and I can get about my occupation as usual. I had a dance last night and the exertion didn't affect me in the least."

Brisk exertion tells on a weak heart, and a weak heart is one of the most frequent signs of anæmia. Neglect may lead to disease of the heart; cure the anæmia, and the heart, as in this case, will soon be strong again. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people (which are only genuine when bearing the full name, seven words) make new blood, and pure blood, thus curing all the disorders that deficient, poor, or impure blood causes—anæmia, consumption, indigestion, rheumatism, paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, and general weakness. Price 2s. 9d., or six boxes 13s. 9d., of chemists, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Holborn Viaduct, London. The lady's name is Miss Hawcroft, Welham Bridge Farm, Holme, Yorkshire.

EMIGRANTS' INFORMATION OFFICE

The following circular has been received from the above office:—

Emigrants' Information Office.
31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

The October circulars of the Emigrants' Information Office and the Annual Editions of the penny handbooks show the present prospects of emigration. The notice boards are now exhibited, and the circulars may be obtained free of charge, at nearly 500 Public Libraries and Institutions throughout the country.

It is now too late in the season for the ordinary emigrant to go to Canada, unless he has friends to go to or money to keep him during the winter.

In New South Wales there is very little demand for more labour at the present time; but thoroughly skilled hard ground miners can obtain work at the Broken Hill Silver Mines, and competent dairymen, and farm labourers, have generally little difficulty in finding employment in the country districts.

In Victoria a considerable number of persons at Melbourne continue to complain of inability to find work; many of these have been given employment by the Government on railway construction and improvements, and on other works. The special Board appointed under the Factories and Shops Acts has fixed 4d. an hour as the lowest rate of wages to be paid in the manufacturing of underclothing. Iron-moulders have been fairly busy and the trade is improving. Cabinet makers, upholsterers, chair makers, and polishers have also been well employed. For the 387 vacancies to be filled up recently in the railway department there were nearly 14,000 eligible candidates; the pay for men varied from 5s. to 8s. per day to begin. It is stated that the adoption of a minimum wage in the boot, clothing, baking, and other trades has raised the average earnings of those employed, but that many who by age or otherwise have not been worth such minimum wage have been thown out of employment. There is a good demand, which is likely to continue, for a limited number of thoroughly skilled plumbers on the Melbourne drainage works, which will take some years to complete. Miners are doing well in the mining districts. General female servants able to do cooking, washing, and housework, are in good demand throughout the Colony, and cooks, housemaids, nurses, &c., in the larger towns. There are excellent openings, as a rule, for famers, dairy farmers, and fruit growers, if they have a little capital, and some experience of the country.

In South Australia there is a good opening on farms and stations for a few married couples without children; and miners have been busy, especially in the northern districts of the Colony.

In Queensland the demand for bona fide farm labourers and female servants continues, and free passages to the Colony are being granted to both these classes of labour. The timber trade has been brisk, and all the mills are busy. The wages of railway employees, which were reduced during the period of retrenchment, have now been restored to the old rates. There were 895 nominated and full paying emigrants to Queensland in 1898, most of whom landed at Brisbane or Townsville; two-thirds of the emigrants were farm labourers or domestic servants; the nominated system worked very satisfactorily. The annual report of the Government Labour Bureau states that 6,272 unemployed persons registered themselves in 1898, and that 6,074 of these were assisted to work. The demand for labour distinctly improved during the year, especially in the north.

In Western Australia the supply of mechanics is generally sufficient, but prospects are improving, and many of those who left the Colony during the depression have begun to return. The chief demand is for farm labourers, female domestic servants, and skilled miners. Free homesteads of 160 acres are being offered to settlers.

In Tasmania miners and men in the building trades have been in demand in the mining districts, which are being developed on the West Coast.

In New Zealand work has been slack for general labourers in country districts, as is usual during the winter season, but there continues to be plenty of work for mechanics in most places. The summer season is now commencing, and the demand for labour on farms and stations is likely to increase. First class miners can make a good living: and the Colony offers great advantages to farmers and others with a little capital.

A number of persons continue to arrive in Cape Colony, notwithstanding the repeated warnings which have been published. At the present time there are said to be several thousands of unemployed persons in Cape Town alone; and the numbers are likely to be increased, unless affairs in the border states speedily assume a more favourable character.

In Natal there is no demand for more labour.

The following notice has been received from the Agent General for the Cape of Good Hope—

EMPLOYMENT AT THE CAPE.

WARNING TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

"The Agent General for the Cape of Good Hope warns intending emigrants to Cape Colony against proceeding thither unless they have secured employment beforehand.

"The supply of labour, skilled and unskilled, at Cape Town and other large centres is, at the present time, greatly in excess of the demand, and in other parts of the Colony it is amply sufficient to meet all requirements. The result is a state of congestion in the large centres, and the presence of large numbers of unemployed, who have become a cause of much anxiety to the towns affected, and to the Government of the Colony.

"Unfortunately this condition of things is being aggravated daily by fresh arrivals of emigrants from this and other countries. Hence the necessity for the warning which the Agent General gives.

"Reliable information as to the state of the labour market at the Cape can at all times be obtained at the Government Agency, and working men are seriously urged not to commit the folly of emigrating without previous enquiry, when the means of obtaining trustworthy information on the vital subject of employment are so accessible.

"Cape of Good Hope Government Offices,
112, Victoria Street, London, S.W.,
15th September, 1899."

DRINKING FACILITIES AT CHOPWELL.

AN ABORTIVE APPLICATION.

At the adjourned Brewster Sessions for the East Chester Ward held at Gateshead on Thursday, Mr. Edward Clark put forth an application on behalf of Mr. George Henderson and partner, for an off beer license at Chopwell.—Mr. Clark stated that the applicant carried on "the stores" at Chopwell, and he thought he would be able to lay before the Bench sufficient evidence—and he was asking for so little—that they would, he thought, agree with him that he ought to have the same. The application was for an additional dealer's license for beer. His client did not want to sell by the jug, or by a single bottle. He asked for the license simply to allow him to supply customers with not less than half-a-dozen bottles at a time. Near to the applicant's premises there were altogether 205 houses. In the Chopwell district there had been erected 307 houses.

Mr. Clark, architect, Shotley Bridge, submitted plans for 152 new houses in the district.

Mr. Allen, an owner and occupier of property at Chopwell, thought that a license was required.

Mr. Fred Robson opposed the application on behalf of the Consett Iron Co., for the simple reason that that company owned the greater part of the property in the district, and also because they considered that there was at present already sufficient licenses.

Mr. J. R. Gilchrist representing the Consett Iron Company said that an extra license, in his opinion, was not required. As regards the number of houses within half-a-minute of the applicant's property, the number was only 188.

Mr. Clark: We say there are 205; there is not much between us.

Mr. Gilchrist: That is the actual number.

Mr. Clark: You have a monopoly, and you want to keep it?

Mr. Gilchrist: I won't say that.

Mr. Clark: Do you consider that this to some extent might interfere with your own business?

Mr. Gilchrist: It might, and it might not.

The application was refused.

THE FRIARSIDE FATALITY.

A Child's Fatal Journey

On Friday afternoon Deputy-Coroner A. T. Shepherd and a jury sat at the Traveller's Rest Inn, Leazes, to investigate the circumstances attending the death of a child named Richard Walker Bromley, who was killed on the colliery railway near Friarside, on Wednesday week, as reported in our last issue. Mr. Hedley, H.M. Inspector of Mines, was present, whilst Mr. Wm. Braidford, sen., was present on behalf of the South Garesfield Colliery Co. Mr. Richard Abbott was oppainted foreman of the jury.

Richard Bromley, miner, residing at Short Row, Lintz, identified the body as that of his son, who was three years and eight months old. Witness did not see the accident, and the child was dead when witness saw him. He could not tell where the accident happened, but he heard that the same took place about five pullies above the bridge. Witness could not tell how the child got upon the railway, but shortly before the occurdence his child came home and asked for a piece of bread, after which two little boys went out with him. The child had only been out for about twenty minutes when the accident happened. The child was not in the habit of going upon the railway, and, as far as witness knew, this was the first time his child had ever been upon the railway.

Charles Convery, a little boy, eight years of age, and who gave his evidence in an intelligent manner, said, in answer to the Coroner, that he knew the deceased, and was in his company upon the railway on Wednesday morning. Witness and another boy named Thomas Brodie were present. The deceased was getting over the rope when the accident happened. They were going to Dickinson's road. At the time of the accident some waggons were going along the railway, but they could not see the waggons, and only saw the rope moving. Witness got over the rope first, Thomas Brodie came next, and the deceased last. The deceased did not get over the rope, but took hold of the rope, in order to get over the same. When witness got over the rope, the same was moving, but witness did not touch it. When the deceased got hold of the rope he was pulled up to the sheave, where he stopped.

The Coroner (to P.C. Pemberton): Did the waggons go over him?

Witness: No, sir.

Witness, continuing, said that when the deceased was pulled up to the sheave a man came, and the deceased was taken away.

The Foreman (to witness): Did you shout, or did you tell anybody?—I told the setrider.

Where was he?—At the top.

Who was the set-rider?—They call him Gibbons.

You had not been crossing the rope more than once?—No, sir.

Mr. Hedley: Have you ever trespassed over that road before?—No, sir.

Is there a footpath across there where people go?—No, sir.

By the Foreman: If you were upon that railway and Mr. Braidford came, what would you do?—We would run off home. (Laughter.)

The Coroner remarked that witness had given his evidence in an intelligent manner.

The next witness called was Jabez Gibbons, a waggon-rider, residing at Lintz Colliery, who stated that the accident took place at 1.15 p.m. It was upon a full set that witness was riding, and the same were going towards the main line. Witness did not see the boys upon the railway, and the first intimation of the occurrence given to witness was by a little boy who came up to him crying, and said that a little boy was fast in the wheels—meaning the sheaves. Witness went down the railway and found the deceased fast in the sheaves. The child was jammed in between the rope and the sheave. As far as witness could see the child was dead, and witness did not notice any marks at all upon the body. The child was at once extricated.

By the Coroner: Do the people make a passage across the railway?—They do go across occasionally.

Is there a road across?—No, sir.

They simply trespass?—Yes, sir.

Have you seen anybody prevented from going there?—Yes, sir.

Who by?—By the manager.

Is there any notice board up, or anything?—Yes, sir.

Warning people against going across?—Yes, sir.

I suppose if there is nobody in authority, and the people want to go across, they take that road?—Yes, sir.

By Mr. Hedley: When you talk about notice-boards, are they at the top or at the bottom of the incline, or at this particular place, where the boys crossed?—There is one at the top, and one about the spot where he was killed.

Is there a foot-road across there for ordinary passengers?—No, sir.

Andrew McPherson gave evidence to the effect that he accompanied the former witness to the scene of the accident, and found the deceased, who had his arm fast between the rope and the sheave.

The Coroner said it was quite clear that at the time of the occurrence the deceased was trespassing.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased was "Accidentally killed whilst trespassing upon the railway."

BILE BEANS FOR BILIOUSNESS.

Oust a Thirteen Year Old Ailment.

Charles Forde's Bile Beans are undoubtedly the greatest specific of to-day, says the "Newcastle Herald," of Australia. The great worth of this remedy is very capitally illustrated in the case of Mrs Jane Colman, of Beanford Street, Hamilton, Newcastle, Australia. An extract from an interview with this lady in the "Herald" we reproduce:—"For 13 years," said Mrs Colman, "I was in a delicate state of health, my earliest symptoms being violent retching and pains in the head; these were shortly followed by a complete loss of appetite and restless nights. I had several of the best doctors in Newcastle in attendance on me from time to time, and tried all kinds of patent medicines, but I could get no real relief. It seemed, too, that what little I could eat I could not digest. Dreadful pains would now and again come in my back and kidneys, and especially under the shoulder blade. The pain in the shoulder seemed to stab me like a knife. To walk merely about the house was hard work for me, and I nearly always felt sick. My sight grew dull, everthing had a blurred look, and I really felt 'like a log of wood.' The least exertion prostrated me. I could not stand for ten minutes without becoming fatigued, my feet getting numb, as if pins and needles were being stuck in them. Bile Beans for biliousness were brought under my notice, and just as an experiment I took some. After a few doses I found an improvement in my condition. So I continued taking them and I have steadily improved ever since, and now I must say I never felt better for twenty years. My friends are astounded at my cure, and say I look remarkably well. As for my appetite, well, my daughters are sometimes astonished at what I can eat. Yes," concluded Mrs Colman, "I firmly believe that it was Bile Beans alone that cured me. I have taken nothing in the meanwhile, and they have done me a wonderful amount of good in every conceivable way; in fact, I'm quite a new woman."

People who have used Bile Beans find that they are an undoubted specific for biliousness, sick and nervous headache, indigestion, constipation, piles, female weakness, pale-faced girls, bad breath, pimples, blotches, dizziness, all liver and kidney troubles, dyspepsia, influenza, colds, heart palpitation, pain in back and sides, fulness after eating, lack of physical tone, heartburn, and "that tired feeling."

If you suffer at all as Mrs Colman did, write to the English Depot of the Bile Bean Manufacturing Co., 119 and 120, London Wall, London, and you will be told whether Bile Beans will answer your case or not. You can also send to London (if your chemist does not stock Charles Forde's Bile Beans), and a box will be sent post-paid and packed free on receipt of price, 1s. 1½d. and 2s 9d per large box.

WOLSINGHAM.

AN OLD MAN BURNT TO DEATH.—At an inquiry conducted by Mr. J. T. Proud into the circumstances touching the death of Edward Storey (66), shoemaker, Wolsingham, the evidence adduced showed the deceased to have been drinking heavily for a week. On Tuesday night he was left in the house about seven o'clock by a man named Jno. Noddings, and at that time was the worse for drink. A little over two hours later a neighbour named Alfred Lee, noticing a smell as from burning in Storey's house, proceeded there, and found deceased lying at full length on the fender. He had been burnt to death.—A verdict in accordance with the evidence was returned.

APIOL and STEEL PILLS for females. A French remedy for all irregularities and obstructions, superseding bitter apple, pill cochiae pennyroyal, &c. Price 4/6 post free. Obtainable only from MARTIN, Foreign Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.

ANTIQUARIAN RAMBLES.

[BY J. W. FAWCETT.]

I.—PONTELAND AND STAMFORDHAM.

The first week in September last found me called away into Northumberland to attend to the obsequies of a relative. These finished I accompanied some relatives to the Ponteland district, where I remained a week. Having a liking for things ancient, and what pertains to the realm of antiquity, I determined to make the most of my visit. Showers, however, compelled me to keep in doors part of the time. One fine afternoon, with a companion, I visited the village of Ponteland, and together we examined the ancient church of St. Mary the Virgin. For those who may not know, Ponteland is a village pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Pont, from which it derives its name, eight miles north north-west of Newcastle. It nestles among and is approached by fine avenues of trees. It is a very old place, and is of historical interest. In the year 1244 the Kingdoms of England and Scotland had nearly come to an open rupture over some dispute about the possession of the three northern counties. Henry III, the King of England, with an army had reached Newcastle; and Alexander II, the King of Scotland, had reached Ponteland with another. Hostilities, however, were prevented by the mediation of the Archbishop of York (Walter Gray), and a treaty of peace was concluded at this village. There used to be a castle at this place which probably belonged to the Mitfords, who were anciently the possessors of the manor. Previous to the battle of Otterburn, better known as Chevy Chase, which took place by moonlight on the 19th of August, 1388, in which England, under the command of Henry Percy, were defeated after a desperate contest by the Scots under Earl Douglas, and which is celebrated in the old English ballads, the old chronicler Froissart tells us that Earl Douglas and his army on their return from Newcastle destroyed the village of Ponteand and its castle, and took the Knight of Ponteland, Sir Raymond de Javal, a prisoner. The church is a very fine old building nestling among a number of trees, with nave, side aisles, transepts, chancel, and tower. The latter is very low, and gives the building a peculiar look. It is of a mixed style of architecture, the Norman, however, being most prevalent. Some parts of it dates back to the twelfth century. The west doorway is a very beautiful specimen of Norman architecture, while the chancel and transepts are perfect examples of early English. The church was formerly collegiate, and contained a chantry (in the north transept) dedicated to St. Mary. There is also evidence of the sites of two side altars, one in each transept. It underwent a thorough renovation in 1810, and in 1841 had a narrow escape of being destroyed by fire. The church was again restored, re-roofed and re-floored in 1881, when the tower was also restored, and a new and handsome tower clock placed in it. The former was done by public subscription, and the latter by the late Ralph Carr-Ellison, of Dunston Hill. In 1885 handsome reredos and stalls were erected, and the chancel floor tiled by Merton College, Oxford, the patrons of the living. In the chancel are the burial places of the Carrs of Dunston Hill; Groftons and Wilkies of Elland Hall; the Horsleys of Milburn Grange; and the Ogles of Kirkley, where there are tablets to the several separate families. One thing I missed, and that is there are few memorial windows. There is a list of vicars of this church from the year 1300, and the parish registers date back to 1602. There is a Presbyterian and also a Weslyan Chapel in the village, as well as a fine school (erected 1719, rebuilt 1831.) The workhouse of the Castle Ward Poor Law Union, erected 1848 and 1849, is situated near the village. Three miles northwest of Pontland is Kirkley, a small hamlet, near which is Kirkley Hall, an elegant residence pleasantly situated in the midst of a tree clad ridge. On a small hill, a little to the west of the front of the hall, is a pyramidal obelisk of stone, with the following inscription on its southern face:—

"VINDICATAE LIBERTATIS PUBLICÆ
ANNO CENTISSIMO.
SALUTIS MDCCLXXXVIII.
NEWTON OGLE.
P."

The Ogles, who are still the owners of Kirkley Hall, have been residents there since the time of Charles I. Several of them have occupied honourable positions. The above Newton Ogle, who erected the monument, was Dean of Winchester. Another of them, Chaloner Ogle, born at Kirkley Hall, embraced the naval profession. For courage and personal merit he was knighted in 1723, and died an Admiral, in London, in 1750. Residents of the neighbourhood have varied ideas of the meaning of the monument. Some say that it was erected to mark the site of a great battle which took place there. Others that it marks the burial place of a horse. Verily, 'tis a pity to contradict local beliefs and suppositions, but Dean Ogle erected it in 1788 in commemoration of the centenary of the landing of William of Orange—afterwards our King William III.—5th November, 1688. At the end of the week I left Kirkley for Hexham. I was fortunate enough to obtain a "lift" as far as Matfen—some twelve miles. Our way lay past Higham Dykes, a small hamlet containing a school (erected in 1852), post office, public-house, and some cottages, three miles from Ponteland, and Milburn, another small hamlet, consisting of a few farm houses and some cottages, about a mile distant. At the latter place there is a neat church. From thence the road, which is little more than a narrow lane, bordered by hedges, zigzags and twists and turns, like some gigantic snake past grass fields, which, if they grow nothing else, can grow thistles. Sandy McSandy ought to find plenty of "Scotch greens," and donkeys ought to get fat in this part of the country. About five miles from Milburn the small hamlet of the Heugh, with its public-house, couple of farm houses, and two or three cottages, was passed, and half-a-mile further the pleasant village of Stamfordham was reached, where a short stay was made. It consists of one very broad street, or two rows of houses, with the space between them covered with grass and intersected by the main road. Besides the ordinary houses it contains a number of other interesting buildings. At the east end of the village is the school, founded and endowed by Sir Thomas Widdrington in 1663, since which date it has undergone a good many alterations. There is also a Presbyterian Church here—one of the oldest dissenting places of worship in Northumberland, built in 1744. At the east end of the village is also a small stone lock-up for the temporary confinement of prisoners. There is a plentiful supply of excellent water from a pant, also near the east end of the village. In the centre of the village is a small building called the Market Cross, erected in 1736 by Sir John Swinburn, the Lord of the Manor. The Parish Church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is a substantial stone building, with nave, side aisles, chancel, and tower. It is a comparatively modern structure, the body of the church having been rebuilt, with the exception of the chancel arch and the south chancel wall, in 1848-9, but the ancient square tower, being in a good state of preservation, was repaired and left standing. The present church is supposed to have been first erected about 1220, on the site of another building, as during the re-building many carved stones of an earlier date were found. These stones included a Saxon cross, now in the Dean and Chapter Library, Durham. At the west end of the north aisle of the church is a large stone altar-shaped monument, bearing, "To the memory of John Swinburn, of Black Heddon, and Maria his wife, and son of Thomas Swinburn, of Capheaton, and the sole daughter of Thomas Collingwood, of Eslington; they left four daughters." Around the edge of the stone is the rhyme—

"A loving wife and mother dear,
Such a one she was who now lieth here.—1572."

A beautiful feature of the edifice is the chancel, which measures 42 feet by 18 feet. The arch between it and the nave is very peculiar in from, being almost in the shape of a horse's shoe. On the south wall is a coat of arms of the family of Dixon of Ingboe, together with a monument painted and emblazoned. A mutilated legless figure of a knight in armour also attracts attention. It is supposed to be the figure of Sir John de Felton, who was Lord of the Manor of Matfen, and High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1390. The parish register commences in the year 1662. In the old churchyard, where lies the dust of some of my own forelders, are buried some who acquired more than local fame. Here on the north side of the church lies one who was intimately connected with church work in Durham—a clergyman of worth and zeal—the Rev Thomas Henry Chester. A stone cross marks the site of his burial place, and on it is inscribed—"My spirit hath regard in God my Saviour." "Here rests in Christ the body of Thomas Henry Chester, priest, Rector of Eslington. Born July 11th, 1827. Died Dec. 4th, 1896." Canon Chester was a native of the county of Durham. He was educated at Durham University, and after being ordained, spent forty-four years—his whole career—in his native county. He was successively curate of Jarrow and St. Helen's, Auckland, and Rector of Jarrow, Ryton, and Eslington.

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ESTABLISHED 1869.

"LOVE, COURTSHIP, AND MARRIAGE."

Interesting Lecture by Rev. A. Bromley.

On Saturday evening a large audience assembled in the U.M.F. Church, Blackhill, to listen to the Rev. A Bromley deliver his popular lecture on "Love, Courtship, and Marriage." The proceedings were presided over by Mr T. Collinson, of Catchgate.

The Rev. A. Crago in calling upon Mr Collinson to take the chair, said they were all pleased to have that gentleman upon the platform. It was the first time they had had him there, although he had been in the neighbourhood for some years, and had done a great amount of good Christian work. Since he (the speaker) had come into the circuit he had found Mr Collinson even willing to lend what assistance he could in the cause of Jesus Christ. (Hear, hear.) Mr Collinson was one of the new trustees at Catchgate—in fact, he was the treasurer. (Hear, hear.) He expressed regret at having to leave the meeting, as he had to attend a gathering at the Primitive Methodist Church the same evening. They sometimes liked their Primitive Methodist friends to help them. He had great pleasure in asking Mr Collinson to take the chair. (Applause.)

Mr Collinson, who met with a very cordial reception, said he was glad to meet his friend Mr Bromley. The subject that evening was one in which he had some experience, and he could relate his experience of love, courtship, and marriage if it were necessary—(laughter)—but Mr Bromley was able to treat upon it from a scientific point of view. It was a curious subject. (Laughter.) He had his second wife, and he should not like to part with her; he was so accustomed to live with a wife that he could not live without her. As regards young men who were "courting" he advised them never to make their visits upon one specific day, but to go at the washing days—(laughter)—and the baking days, and also the cleaning days—renewed laughter)—and to take notice what the mother was like, and to see if she was up to the mark, and a good worker. (Laughter.) He concluded by calling upon the Rev. A Bromley to deliver his lecture.

The rev. gentleman, who was loudly applauded, said he was afraid the Chairman had run away with some of his subjects. Mr Collinson had told them that he had his second wife, and, should necessity arise—he hoped it never would—that he was prepared to run away with the third. (Laughter.) They had been told that the ministers should keep upon good terms with the person who kept the money, he liked to get upon good terms with the persons who parted with their money. (Laughter.) As regards their subject that evening, "love, courtship, and marriage," many people had set forth to expound those principles; many people had tried to tell the world what love was, both in prose and poetry. One poet sang about "love's young dream," and they had been told that there "was nothing half so sweet in life as love's young dream." (Laughter.) The best expounder of the subject he had ever met was a Bible writer, and that writer told them that "love is as strong as death; tenacious as the grave; the flashes of it are the flashes of a fire, the most vehement flame from the Lord; that many waters cannot quench love, neither can the flood drown it; and if a man were to offer all the substances of his house for love he would be utterly contemned and despised." Those phrases were about the grandest definitions of love that the literature of the world contained. The poets sang of love as a divine fire which rivers could not quench; floods could not drown, and death and the grave could not destroy. God himself revealed to them His divine nature—"love is of all, and all true love is one." There were some people, he said, who tried to make a distinction between love and love—that love was not humane, and that love belonged to the baser passions of man. Love was love all the world over; and all true love is one, and had one origin. The man that loved, no matter whatever kind of love it might be—the love of a man for a tame animal, it showed that there was some little of God in man. The love of a young man for a young woman shewed that there was something of God in the young man, and "love is of God, for God is love, and he that loveth dwells in God, and God dwells in him." God's love and man's love were of the self-same blood. Love was a universal principle lying at the root of all creation; was part and union in itself, and all that was in nature brilliant power, and all that was in female's consummate and sublime. Love was made for all—it was everywhere. Love was the heat of the universe, and without that heat there would be no universe existing; without heat the universe would die; and what heat was in the natural world, love was in the moral and human world. There were two properties in fire—heat and light. Fire burned and consumed, and when they heard of a young man being in love, they sometimes said that he was prepared to go through fire and water. In like manner the flame of love in the heart of men burnt and consumed, and also shone, and reduced to ashes the camality of business; and was a spiritual fire, the flame from God, a vehement flame burning up all bad, leaving the pure behind. (Applause.) Love would not suffer as a neighbour anything antagonistic to its own nature; love was jealous, and that was the meaning when they read in the Bible about God being a jealous God. If a young man told him that he had never felt the motions of jealousy in his soul, he would tell him that he never knew what love was. (Laughter.) Why, when a young man was in love he was jealous of every young man who looked at his lady-love from across the street. (Laughter.) When a young man truly and really loved a young lady he was jealous, and was bound to be jealous; and God was a jealous God, because he was a loving God. Love was as pure as snow and as chaste as ice, and in its presence all base things died, and all noble things began to live. (Applause.) When the lecturer was in Switzerland he came to a mountain, and upon the top of that mountain was a tower. He climbed the mountain and went into the castle, and in the top room he saw a little table upon which was a book, in which visitors wrote their names. He turned over the pages, when he came across an entry, and, in order to make the entry conspicuous, there was a large square drawn around the name, to which was added—"with his three wives." He took the pen in his hand and made a cross opposite the name and wrote, "quite true; two many." (Laughter.) The whole nature of love was like sunlight streaming through the windows of a cathedral. The lecturer was in Struthburgh Cathedral about four o'clock one morning, and the sun had scarcely risen. All the colours of the windows were dim—there was no light; by-the-bye the morning sun arose and streamed through the windows, and all the colours were lit up, and the most gorgeous painting he had ever looked upon was then seen when the rising sun stained the windows with spiritual and heavenly beauty. Love was the power by which all things were brought up from the lower to the higher. They asked him what was the test of true love? Why, was it not found in the salvation of the soul from the base to the natural, from the animal to the spiritual, from the brutal to the humane. Whenever they saw a youth being transformed from a mere "hobbie-de-hoy" into a thoughtful man, they might know that there were some principles at work influencing him to God. They had an old proverb which said "love is blind." It seemed to him that the person who was in love had double sight. (Laughter.) They had heard the story of the man whose wife said to him, "I don't know why you ever married me," and he replied, "No, nor I either." (Laughter.) Before he married her he saw something which he had unfortunately lost sight of in after days. He saw what somebody else had not seen, and that was why he secured her. Love was sweet. They had heard about a power which enabled anyone to see through a two-inch brick, and through a wall, and also inside a room. Love blind! No, love was not blind, but as a true sun, love looked not at the backward, but at the onward; love looked not with eyes, but with the mind at the back of the eye. Love was a consumer of the bad, and a revealer of the good; then love was of God, for God was love. (Applause.) Look at the strength of love; "love," says the poet, "is as strong as death." Life and love themselves were one long struggle with death; the grave was a mouth always open for the swallowing up of life and love. Love was the only power capable of helping man to struggle after success, and to overcome the enemies of life and love. There was a comfort in the strength of love, which made things endurable. With love they could bear the crushing weight, and with love all things became endurable which otherwise would crush them into the grave. Love was the strength of life, and without love the chariot wheels of life would be lifeless. They would perhaps have heard about Oliver Cromwell and the rebellion. A young man was taken prisoner and condemned to die when the curfew bell rang. The young lady who loved the prisoner did all she could to save her lover; she pleaded with the officers, and offered a princely ransom for his release, but in vain. The order was given, "he must die when the curfew bell is rung." Unable by bribes, unable by pleading, to win the life of her lover, there was but one last resource. This young woman ran to the church, climbed to the belfry and clung to the tongue of the bell, and when the sexton—who was rather deaf—came to ring the signal of the departing day, the bell swung to and fro, and the young lady with it, holding the tongue with her hands, so that there could be no sound going forth to the world. The deaf old sexton thought his duty was over and left the church. The young lady came down from the belfry with bleeding hands, and afterwards made her way to the headquarters of Cromwell, and threw herself before the feet of the chief, showing her hands and pleading for the life of her lover. She told her story, showing her bruised and torn hands, and her sweet young face still haggard and anxious at once touched his heart, and he said, "Go, your lover lives." Thus love conquers force; love is stronger than death, and more tenacious than the grave. The soul would cease living if it had nothing to love, the same as the vine if it had nothing to embrace. Love was not a marketable commodity, to be bought and sold. No money could purchase conviction. Only love could win love; and, like all divine blessings, love was a free gift. At the sale booths they got nothing for nothing, and something for something. A word in season by way of advice: sell not your souls for gold; if a man came and offered them untold wealth for their love say to him, "thy money perisheth." Their love and affection was not to be knocked down to the highest bidder. He asked them not to make a traffic of the purest part of their life for the sake of a settlement in the world. Better was a little with love, than great treasure with trouble therewith. True love was not inconsistent with wealth. He did not say that wealthy people could not love, and didn't love. He should be far from making any such assertion. Love after all was but a humble, low-born thing. Ruskin had told them that his measure of a man was humility, and the greater a man the more humble he was. The bird that sang the sweetest song built in the shade of quietude. True love was but a humble, low-born thing. There were some who prided themselves upon their high birth, and their birth was so high that they had to go a long way back into the past to get into the heights of their origin. Sydney Smith could go back as far as his grandfather, but could not say much about his grandfather's mysterious disappearance somewhere about the time of the local assizes. (Laughter.) Great things were always low-born; great men generally had been low-born. Shakespeare, Homer, Vergil, Robert Burns —were all of humble origin. After love came courtship. The scientific history of the world was not so much a struggle for existence as it was a struggle for sacrifice; it was not so much a battle story as it was a love story, that was the scientific story of the world—a love story. The highest development and the highest productions in the natural world were the developments and productions of love. The drinks of the world were all low drinks; the choicest milk of the cow were all love drinks; the beauty of the world was love beauty; the music of the world was love music. In the springtime of the year the birds sang their love music, and the sweetest notes were heard in the spring—the love-time of the year. All true courtship was the outcome of love, and without love there could be no true courtship. He wanted to impress upon his audience his reprobation of what was known as "flirting"—that was the name it was designated by. Either by a man or a woman it was a most contemptible thing. There must be natural selection, which was courtship, and loving union, which was marriage. Referring to marriage, which he characterised as a divine institution, he said that true marriages were made in heaven; a good wife was from the Lord. The man that makes the lock makes the key to fit it, and God who made the lock of the human soul made the key; but he made the man also, and the woman, and through Christ Jesus ordained that the man should be for the woman, and the woman for the man. As the wedded couple lived they became like each other. In true marriages they were thought in thought, purpose in purpose, and soul in soul they grew, and their two hearts beat as one. (Applause.)

A well-attended supper was afterwards held.

GREENSIDE.

SALE OF STOCK.—Messrs R. March and Son held their annual sale of stock at Greenside, near Ryton, on Wednesday week. The weather was fine but rather cold, and a fair atendance of buyers was present. Bidding was good and trade brisk for sheep and lambs. Cattle met a fair demand and sold well, being all cleared out with a few exceptions. The following were the numbers forward: 14 blackfaced ewes, 20 mule gimmers, 150 three-quarter, half-bred, mule, and Cheviot lambs, 1 B.L. ram lamb, 1 B.L. shearling ram, 2 milch cows, 30 S.H. cattle, 3 brood sows, 6 draught and harness horses, dogcarts, etc. Prices:—Blackfaced ewes to 13s; mule gimmers to 28s; three-quarter bred lambs to 24s 6d; H.B. lambs to 23s; mule lambs to 13s 9d; Cheviot lambs to 9s 3d; ram lambs, 31s; B.L. shearling and heifers, one and a half years old, to £8 7s 6d; do, two year old, to £11 7s 6d. Brood sows to £3. Horses were a dull trade and made disappointing prices. Dogcarts to £4 15s. Harness to £3 per set.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.—On Thursday, Mr. James Chambers, Clerk to the Chester-le-Street Rural District Council, made an application to the Gateshead Bench of Justices, for the adoption of a road existing between Washington Station and the Board Schools. The applicaton was made under section 36 of the Highways Act.—Mr. Chambers, continuing, said that under the Local Government Board Act passed in 1894, the duties of the Vestry were transferred to the Parish Council; they had therefore the consent of the Parish Council to the proceedings being taken, and also the consent of the owners and occupiers.—The application was granted.

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LOCAL LEEK SHOWS.

COACH AND HORSES INN, LEADGATE.

The annual leek show in connection with the above hostelry came off on Saturday and Monday last, and was numerously attended. The room had been nicely decorated by the worthy host and hostess (Mr and Mrs R. Calvert) and several members of the society, and presented an attractive appearance. As for the exhibits, they were exceedingly good, and commanded general admiration. The judge, Mr A. Moffitt, of Gateshead, remarked that he had judged 23 shows, and had never found the competition so keen, it being a difficult task to correctly adjudicate upon the several stands set up. That well-known exhibitor, Mr E. Smailes, of Leadgate, was awarded premier honours, whilst another noted leek grower in Mr Geo. Walton, of Leadgate, was declared to have the finest single leek in the show, and took the special prize. Mr W. Goody was first for vegetables with a very fine collection, whilst Mr J. Day occupied the same position for flowers. Mr Geo. Walton, Leadgate, acted as president, whilst as secretary and treasurer respectively, Mr A. Goody and Mr R. Calvert carried out their duties to the satisfaction of all concerned. The following is a list of awards:—

LEEKS—1, E. Smailes; 2, W. Benson; 3, I. Brown; 4 and special prize (tongue) for best leek in the show, Geo. Walton (Leadgate); 5, R. Oxley; 6, Miss E. Walton; 7, W. Goody; 8, Mrs Brown; 9, C. Surtees; [illegible] Tuck; 11, G. Walton (Crookhall); 12, M. Smith; 13, C. Pescod; 14, W. Smith; 15, S. Coombe; [illegible] R. Calvert; 17, F. Jackson; 18, Mrs R. Calvert; 19, J. Day; 20, J. Burnhope; 21, A. Goody; 22, W. Ker; 23, Mrs W. Goody; 24, W. Hall; 25, W. Johns, sen.; 26, J. Pescod; 27, J. Wilkinson; 28, S. Hall.

VEGETABLES—1, W. Goody, flower stand; 2, Geo. Walton, towel.

HAND BOUQUET—1, J. Day, tongue; 2, W. Goody, towel; 3, S. Coombe; 4, W. Benson.

LEADGATE "DERBY" SHOW.

The annual exhibition of the above society was held in the Co-operative Hall, Leadgate, on Saturday and Monday, and proved a complete success. Although only started last year the show has made great progress, and now ranks as one of the chief in the district. The exhibits this year were pronounced by good judges to be much above the average, and large crowds were attracted to the hall to view them. There were no fewer than 65 stands, and the judges had all their work cut out, but contrived to give general satisfaction. Mr Geo. Ripley, of Bradley Cottages, was adjudged first, and his stand contained one particularly fine leek, measuring 9¼ inches by 7½ inches, the circumference being exceptional. A curiosity was a leek shown by Mr Jas. Butcher, the white of which measured 24 inches. The prizes were exceedingly good, but the quality of the show fully merited a more than usually substantial reward. On Saturday night a promenade concert was held, and was well attended. Mr J. Monaghan, Leadgate, Mr T. Little, Medomsley (pianist), and others contributed to the harmony of the evening. On Monday night a large company gathered to hold a social, the music being supplied by Messrs W. Brown (piano), and T. Charlton (concertina). Messrs W. Lee (Swalwell) and J. Ward (Catchgate) were the judges, whilst Mr J. Maughan very ably discharged the secretarial duties, receiving great assistance from Mr W. Ker (treasurer) and other members of the committee. Below will be found a full list of awards:—

1, Geo. Ripley, Bradley Cottages, centre table.
2, R. Matthews, Bradley Cottages, eight-day clock.
3, Thos. Johnson, Bradley Cottages, hanging lamp.
4, Jas. Pickering, Leadgate, breakfast set.
5, W. Kay, Derwent Cottages, half dinner set.
6, J. Hornsby, Bradley Cottages, oilcloth.
7, J. Pigg, Leadgate, hanging lamp.
8, G. Walton, Crookhall, tablecloth.
9, G. Walton, Crookhall, pair of blankets.
10, J. Bird, Leadgate, timepiece.
11, J. Kay, Derwent Cottages, cruet and half-dozen spoons.
12, Thos. Lee, Leadgate, dress piece.
13, J. G. Turnbull, Leadgate, teapot.
14, J. Maughan, Leadgate, fender.
15, Thos. Miller, Leadgate, rocking chair.
16, Wm. Lee, Leadgate, tea set.
17, R. Graham, Leadgate, spring mattress.
18, T. Miller, Leadgate, pair of blankets.
19, R. Duncan, Leadgate, pair of lustres.
20, T. Stones, Blackfine, pair of blankets.
21, J. Lammonby, Leadgate, chamber set.
22, J. Burnhope, Leadgate, chamber set.
23, A. Charlton, Bradley Cottages, bedroom mirror.
24, W. McGowan, Bradley Cottages, dress piece.
25, Thos. Hodgson, Leadgate, armchair.
26, John Smith, Bradley Cottages, pair of trousers.
27, T. Hornsby, Bradley Cottages, flour bin and trunk.
28, E. Maughan, Leadgate, armchair.
29, F. Jackson, Leadgate, lamp.
30, R. Brown, Leadgate, oilcloth.
31, C. Stockdale, Leadgate, dress piece.
32, Mrs Maughan, Leadgate, umbrella.
33, S. Burn[illegible], Bradley Cottages, gent.'s and lady's hand bags.
34, R. Richardson, jun., Leadgate, pair of trousers.
35, W. Ker, Leadgate, dress piece.
36, J. Milburn, Leadgate, cruet.
37, Jos. Wilkinson, Leadgate, shirt and lady's shawl.
38, J. R. Thompson, Leadgate, teapot.
39, C. Surtees, Leadgate, bed rug.
40, J. Carr, Bradley Cottages, teapot.
41, F. Jackson, Leadgate, pair of blankets.
42, Jos. Smith, Leadgate, pair of blankets.
43, Mrs Graham, Leadgate, set of carvers and teapot.
44, Wm. Hall, Leadgate, pair of blankets.
45, A. Duncan, Leadgate, plates, tureens, and meat dishes.
46, Jas. Butcher, Leadgate, pair of blankets.
47, John Thompson, Leadgate, tablecloth.
48, W. Ripley, Bradley Cottages, pair of blankets.
49, R. Surtees, Leadgate, half breakfast set.
50, J. Usher, Leadgate, pair of blankets.
51, S. Coombe, Leadgate, lamp and ornaments.
52, W. Walton, Leadgate, copper kettle.
53, R. Iley, Leadgate, half-dozen knives and forks, and coffee jug.
54, T. Turnbull, Leadgate, brass candlestick and fire-irons.
55, W. Burnip, Bradley Cottages, pair of sheets and rug.
56, J. Iley, Leadgate, hearthrug.
57, A. Usher, Leadgate, bed rug.
58, W. Iley, Leadgate, pair of boots.
59, J. Tennant, Leadgate, timepiece.
60, J. Murray, Leadgate, half breakfast set and teapot.
61, W. Walton, Leadgate, lady's satchel.
62, F. Horarth, Templetown, cruet and half breakfast set.
63, Jeremiah Murray, Leadgate, three pans.
64, Jas. Hall, Leadgate, half-dozen knives and forks and coffee jug.
65, J. Young, Templetown, set of garden tools.

HARVEST FESTIVALS.

WESTGATE.

A harvest thanksgiving service was held at St. Andrew's Church, Westgate-in-Weardale, on Friday evening, at which there was a very good attendance. The Rev. Canon Firth, of Durham Cathedral, was announced to preach, but was prevented by an attack of bronchitis, and the Rev. J. G. B. Knight, M.A., vicar of Eastgate, supplied his place, preaching a very impressive sermon from Galatians vi., verse 7. The service was conducted by the Rev. J. Schofield, vicar of the parish, and the Rev. E. Brownrigg, M.A., assistant, the lessons being read by the Rev. W. R. Hartley, M.A., vicar of Rookhope, and the preacher. The service was fully choral and special psalms and hymns were sung. The offertory was for the Church Missionary Society.

S. PATRICK'S CHURCH, LINTZ GREEN.

The harvest festival was held in this church on Wednesday, September 27th, when the services were a celebration of the Holy Eucharist (thanksgiving) at eight a.m., and choral evensong and sermon at seven p.m., the preacher being the Rev. J. G. Browne, curate of Winlaton, who preached a thoughtful and impressive sermon from the text, Hos. x., 12. The festival was continued on Sunday, the 1st inst., when the services consisted of two celebrations of the Eucharist and the usual morning and evening services. At the evening service the Rev. George D'Eath (curate-in-charge of St. Patrick's) preached a most eloquent and practical sermon from the text, Ps. 52., 2. The musical part of the services, including a difficult anthem and service, was remarkably well rendered, reflecting the greatest credit upon the [illegible]. All the services were well attended.

SOMETHING FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

(BY COUSIN KATE.)

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS,—

To begin with, I am going to tell you a true story about

A FAITHFUL DOG,

who, when his master died, preferred to die too rather than live without him.

Not long ago a wealthy doctor possessed a fine St. Bernard dog of great size and thorough breeding, called Duke of Somerset, a descendant of the famous prize St. Bernard dog, Sir Bedivere. Duke, as he was called, was a little more than three years old, and weighed 276lb. He was greatly devoted to his master, and very jealous of the appearance of other dogs about the premises. When the doctor died Duke was apparently quite aware of what had taken place. He followed the funeral procession to the grave with every evidence of grief; he had been allowed to look at his master's dead body. He then refused to take food; nothing could induce or compel him to eat. For one kind of delicacy—a sort of egg-nog—the dog had always shewn extraordinary fondness, and some of this was prepared and brought to tempt him. He refused it. He moped about the barn, and sometimes wandered from one place to another which had been favourite resorts of his late master. Everybody met him with a kind word and greeting, but Duke paid no attention to such advances. A neighbour whom he knew, and who was also a doctor, took him in and tried to turn the current of his thoughts. All this was useless, and eight days after the death of the doctor Duke died, and was buried in the cemetery, at his master's feet. There is much to be learnt from dumb animals. Many human beings are deficient in the noble quality displayed by poor dog Duke.

SMALL THINGS.

An Eastern vizier (so runs an ancient tale) had offended his master, and was shut up in a high tower. His wife came under the window to weep. "Cease your grief," cried he; "go home, and return hither when you have procured a live beetle, together with a little ghee (or buffalo's butter) and three clews, one of the finest silk, another of stout pack-thread, and another of whip-cord; also a stout coil of rope." The woman having done as she was commanded, he told her to touch the head of the beetle with the ghee, to tie one end of the silk thread round it, and to place it on the wall of the tower. The beetle, smelling the butter above it, and imagining that there was a store of ghee there, climbed to the top of the wall, thus enabling the vizier to get possession of the thread; he drew up the pack-thread by means of the silk, the cord by the pack-thread, and the rope by the cord, and so was able to let himself down from the tower and escape.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE GOAT MOTH.

Can you distinguish a moth from a butterfly? I will tell you of two ways. Look at the antennæ, or horns. Those of the butterfly are clubbed, or mobbed, at the end. Those of the moth are pointed, and often they are also feathery. Look at the wings. Those of the butterfly, when at rest, stand straight up over the back; while those of the moth fold up, turn down, and lie straight by the side. By noticing such little things you learn to distinguish. The size of the goat moth is about three inches across from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other. The body is short, but the head is large, and has two fine antennæ, or horns, which, along with the shape of the head, might lead you to think that it is called the goat moth because of them. But in this you would be mistaken. All moths have antennæ of some sort.

This goat moth was once a very different-looking creature. It existed first as an egg. Then it came out of the egg a tiny larva or caterpillar, and lived on, or rather both in and on, a willow tree, or, perhaps, an elm. It was then a much hungrier animal than it is now. It had strong toothed jaws, with which it gnawed its way into the trunk of the tree, making long passages, or tunnels, in all directions, and, of course, doing the tree very much harm. How much havoc a number of these larvæ of the goat moth can make in a tree you may judge when I tell you that each one spends from three to four years in the larval stage of its life, and during most of the time it is gnawing away at the wood as fast as it can. The caterpillar grows to be nearly 3in. long, and as thick as a man's finger. During this period of its life this creature has a peculiar odour, resembling that of goats, and gives this odour to the wood it inhabits. This is why it is called the goat moth.

When it has eaten enough, and grown big enough, it passes into the pupa, or chrysalis, stage, and, of course, you will understand that this is true of insects generally. Before changing from caterpillar to chrysalis there are some important preparations to be attended to. First it makes a cocoon, which, in the case of the goat moth, is a little chamber made out of the gnawings of the bark, and built together with a sticky substance which the animal makes for itself. The outside of the cocoon much resembles the rough brown husk of the Brazil nut, but is rounded in shape, and usually so joined to the bark of the tree on which it is fixed that at a little distance it cannot be distinguished from the bark. Inside it is lined with soft silk, which also the caterpillar makes for itself. When it has got its little house made in this way, it tucks itself inside, closes up the end nearest its head, and goes to sleep. Now, seeing that it has closed itself up so securely, you may ask, how does it manage to get out when at length it wishes to do so? And that is a very interesting question. Could it not eat its way out? No, for, as a chrysalis, it has lost the use of its teeth; and as a moth no longer has any. Well, it is said that in building the cocoon the caterpillar always takes care to make the part near the head very thin, so that when the time comes to begin the third stage of its life as a beautiful moth it has only to give a push with its head and a hole is made sufficiently large to allow it to escape. Now I hope I have said enough to interest you in the goat moth.

THE ROBIN FAMILY AT HOME.

It was such a dear little house, snugly built on a bough of a great spreading chestnut-tree! And there were three baby robins in it, all close together, with just their sharp yellow beaks seen over the edge of the nest.

That was when they were still. But when father or mother came dashing through the green leaves with a big, fat worm in their mouths, then the little robins were very much excited and awake. They would stretch out their long necks, all grey and mottled—not a bit like the robins as we know them—and the father would come and feed them, then fly off again for more. And then the mother would come and feed them, for they were always hungry.

One morning one of the baby robins said: "I am going to fly to-day." And his brother and sister looked at him with big eyes, and said: "Do you really think that you can?"

And the little robin said:

"Of course! Don't you know how all day yesterday I kept flapping my wings? It is very easy, and I want to go out into the world."

The brother and sister looked at him curiously. It must be very nice to have such courage, they thought.

Then the brave little bird stood on the edge of the nest and spread out his wings, and flew to a little twig near by.

Then he flew back to the nest, and rested just a moment, then flew further away.

And the father-bird cried:

"That is good! Now come here!"

And the little robin obeyed, and flew away, away off into another tree, and the father came and fed him with the tenderest worm he could find.

The news spread, and little Miss Thrush and Mrs. Sparrow came and made a friendly call.

Little Miss Thrush fluttered around among the leaves and caught caterpillars in a very grown-up manner, and said:

"Just see me—how easy I do it. You'd better come out and try."

But Mrs. Sparrow was not so encouraging.

"Your children are not very smart, Mrs. Robin," she said. "They are too big to stay at home and be so lazy. They ought to go out and get food for themselves."

The little robins looked very much ashamed, and sank back into their nest; but the mother gave them a worm to comfort them.

But they kept thinking of what Mrs. Sparrow had said, and after a while the little brother said: "I'm going too." And before the little girl robin knew about it he had flown away.

And then the last little baby was very lonesome.

The father had gone away to see that nothing happened to the other two, and the nest seemed so big and dreary. She couldn't fly. She tried to flutter her wings as the others had done, but it was no use. She couldn't manage them.

It was because she had been so crowded, the mother told her. She hadn't had room enough to grow big and strong. She would grow now.

And one morning very soon the last little baby robin flapped her wings and cried delightedly "I can fly! I can fly!" And away she went over the houses and the tops of the very highest trees, till it almost seemed as if she would never come back again. But when suppertime came there was the little robin, sitting on the edge of the home nest with a fat worm she had caught, and Papa Robin said:

"Well done, baby, well done!"

THE WISDOM OF LIFE.

The great double danger of taking life too easily and taking it too hard, how difficult it is to balance that! But we are all too little inclined to faith; we are all, in our serious moments, too much inclined to forget that all are sinners, and fall justly by their faults, and therefore that we have no more to do with that than with the thunder-cloud; only to trust, and do our best, and wear as smiling a face as may be for others and ourselves. But there is no royal road among this complicated business. Hegel, the German, got the best word of all philosophy with his antinomies: the contrary of everything is its postulate. That is, of course, grossly expressed, but gives a hint of the idea, which contains a great deal of the mysteries of religion, and a vast amount of the practical wisdom of life.—R. L. STEVENSON.

HALLO, OLD MAN, WALKING without your stick! I thought you were crippled with rheumatic pains! So I was, until I went to PATTRICK, CHEMIST, Front Street, Consett, who gave me some Liniment and Medicine, and soon sent me to work again. 570a.

MINUTES A PAGE.

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WORDS OF WISDOM.

Use and necessity are good teachers—the best of any.

The fool fishes for flattery; the wise man works for wages.

What is the use of health and life if not to do some work with them?

Truth needs the wisdom of the serpent as well as the simplicity of the dove.

A man may think he is doing God's work when he is not even doing God's will.

Commonly we say a judgment falls on a man for something in him we cannot abide.

The man who begins to exult over his fallen brother is the likeliest man to fall himself.

Let your own discretion be your tutor; suit the action to the word, the word to the action.

No man who is wretched in his own heart, and feeble in his own work, can rightly help others.

Talents are absolutely nothing to a man except he have the faculty of working with them.

Experience has always to be bought, and, properly regarded and acted upon, is worth the money paid for it.

Nothing is little that is our duty, and a common life with homely surroundings is the best discipline for most of us.

Life is an earnest business, and no man was ever made great or good by a diet of broad grins.—J. S. BLACKIE.

Next to knowing when to seize an opportunity, the most perfect thing in life is to know when to prize an advantage.

The real work of life, tanlent as we will, complain as we may, must be done not upon the mountain, but in the valleys.

A man's motive must grow if grace would grow. Many a man has to live on old grace because he lives on an old motive.

Morality and goodness that lie no deeper than "behaviour" are like the veneering they put on cheap tables—very tawdry and soon peels off.

If even the greatest criminals are too severely dealt with, the heinousness of their offence is lost in the severity of their sentence.—JULIUS CÆSAR.

There is a rough and bitter proverb: "As the old cock crows, the young cock learns"; and those who sow in small shams not unfrequently reap in large deceptions.

Society is not wise enough to see the power of sin, or religious enough to see the guilt of sin; it cares for the stain of sin. So it is a good thing that sin has a stain.

Kind looks, kind words, kind acts, and warm handshakes—these are the secondary means of grace when men are in trouble, and are fighting their unseen battle.

False happiness renders men stern and proud, and that happiness is never communicated. True happiness renders them kind and sensible, and that is always shared.

The foundation of good labour in any shape is a good man, and all that is done to give breadth, depth and fulness to him will react in ultimate improvement upon his work.

Greatness lies not in being strong, but in the right using of strength; and strength is not rightly used when it only serves to carry a man above his fellows for his own solitary glory.

So long as we are conscious of self we are limited, selfish, held in bondage; when we are in harmony with the universal order, when we vibrate in unison with God, self disappears. Thus, in a perfectly harmonious choir, the individual cannot hear himself unless he makes a false note.

Though a linguist should pride himself to have all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet, if he had not studied the solid things in them, as well as the words and lexicons, he were nothing so much to be esteemed a learned man as any yeoman competently wise in his mother dialect only.—MILTON.

Let us wipe our tears, lift our heads, and gird ourselves for brave and cheerful toil. In due time the release will come; rest so sweet after the toil is over; glory so bright after the darkness is past; victory so grand that we shall not wish the conflicts to have been less fierce, or the perils of the way less numerous or painful.

Nothing is easier than ridicule; and in nine cases out of ten where ridicule is used it is resorted to only because it is the only weapon available. The man of intelligence will use his reason in argument with his opponent; the man of knowledge will use his knowledge; but the man who has neither knowledge nor intelligence must resort to ridicule. It is a poorly furnished armoury which supplies no better weapon.

Those who contradict everything, and those who assent to everything, opposite as they may seem to each other, are alike in their disloyalty to truth and simplicity. One opposes from the love of opposing, the other agrees from the love of agreeing; neither is actuated by the pure and unsullied love of truth. Yet this is the one element which is essential to all good conversation. No eloquence can compensate for its absence, no gifts, graces, or sympathies can make it superfluous.

Every human creature is sensible of propensities to some infirmity of temper, which it should be his care to correct and subdue, particularly in the early period of life; else, when arrived at a state of maturity, he may relapse into those faults which were originally his nature, and which will require to be diligently watched and kept under through the whole course of life; since nothing leads more directly to the breach of charity, and to the injury and molestation of our fellow-creatures, than the indulgence of an ill-temper.—BLAIR.

TRUE WEALTH.

Success is not abundance of means, but of manhood. Heaven's beginnings are in us now, or the outlook is bad. Heaven is knowledge of God, loyalty to God, likeness to God, and joy, and peace, and love in the bud. Heaven begins here or nowhere. Jesus had no beatitudes for earthly success, gold, political power, social influence, but for meekness, hunger after righteousness, peacemaking, purity, patience. These are possessions death cannot spoil. Seek ye first His kingdom, and let things come and go as God wills. True wealth is not what my estate amounts to, but what I amount to. "Thou art weighed" is the timeless test, and character is the only eternal security.

TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

That which I have often blamed as an indiscreet and dangerous practice in many fathers is, to be very indulgent to their children whilst they are little, and as they come to ripe years to lay great restraint upon them, and live with greater reserve towards them; which usually produces an ill-understanding between father and son, which cannot but be of bad consequence. And I think fathers would generally do better, as the sons grow up, to take them into a nearer familiarity, and live with them with as much freedom of friendship as their age and temper will allow.—LOCKE.

FASHION.

Beauty too often sacrifices to fashion. The spirit of fashion is not the beautiful, but the wilful; not the graceful, but the fantastic; not the superior in the abstract, but the superior in the worst of all concretes—the vulgar. It is the vulgarity that can afford to shift and vary itself, opposed to the vulgarity that longs to do so, but cannot. The high point of taste and elegance is to be sought for not in the most fashionable circles, but in the best bred, and such as can dispense with the eternal necessity of never being the same thing.—LEIGH HUNT.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.—"Rough on Rats," clears out rats, mice, beetles, roaches, bed bugs, fleas, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers. 6d and 1s. boxes at Chemists.

SCIENCE NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

IN investigating epidemics of typhoid fever, it is found that sewer gas, as well as impure water, is a cause of the disease. Looking to the drains is the important rule. It is neglected or imperfect drainage that contaminates water.

HYDROGEN light is especially favoured in hospital work for hygienic reasons, aside from the advantages of economy, and the recent experience with this new kind of lamp at the Vienna general hospital confirms the favourable reports already received.

MM. JOFFROY and Lerveaux have compared the alcohols of industry, for example beetroot alcohol, with natural alcohols like rum or cognac, and find that in point of toxicity there is not much to choose between them. Their opinion is that badly tasting alcohols, contrary to the common opinion, are, if anything, little more poisonous than rectified alcohols.

A BOILER EXPERIMENT.

Some tests made before the French Society for the Encouragement of National Industry prove the immense importance of keeping boilers free from scale and organic fatty matter. A steel plate a little less than ½in. thick, covered with a layer of water inside, was heated outside by a blow-pipe flame. As long as the inside surface of the plate was clean and completely covered with water the plate never attained a dangerous temperature, even with the highest heat attainable from the blowpipe, but even an extremely thin layer of scale caused the temperature to rise to a dangerous extent. A thin coating of organic fatty matter on the inside also caused the plate to become red-hot, even when an ample supply of water was maintained inside.

FUMELESSITE—THE NEW EXPLOSIVE.

Considerably more than 1,000 explosives are now known, the list having been doubled within a few years, and of these about fifty are available for blasting. A recent addition is fumelessite. This is a mixture of nitrate of potassium, nitrate of ammonium, sulphur, wood meal, and oxide of iron, and it derives its name from its absolute freedom from noxious vapours. It is already in successful use in the mines of Australia and India. In a recent British test a charge of 5oz., in a 1½in. hole sunk 3½ft. in the floor of a granite quarry, brought out 40 tons of stone in large blocks. When unconfined, it burns quietly without explosion. It has not the local smashing effect of dynamite, but a heaving and rending action that breaks out the stone in large masses.

EARTHQUAKES AND OTHER TREMORS.

The earthquake compiler, says Dr. Charles Davison, is liable to error from two sources. Slight shocks are often attributed to other causes, and many supposed earthquakes are produced by the firing of heavy guns, the bursting of meteorites, and the fall of rocks in underground channels. A reported earthquake of West Essex in January, 1890, was traced to the firing of a 110-ton gun at Woolwich, while one felt in the Isle of Man in May, 1893, proved to be due to a battleship's gun practice at sea. A shock felt at places forty miles apart in January, 1894, was caused by the explosion of a meteorite at a height of four miles near Tewkesbury, and similar shocks from a bursting meteorite in the south of Norwalk were noted in November, 1887. Frequent earth tremors at Sunderland seem to be due to rock-falls in the cavities of the magnesian lime-stone, while similar shakings in south-east Wales are produced by rocks falling in deserted mines.

INDELIBLE RED INK.

A Hanover technical journal gives a formula for the production of a red ink, which is said to excel in great resistance to washing and bleaching mediums. This is the recipe: Prepare three solutions. 1. Soda, 3 parts; gum arabic, 3 parts; water, 12 parts. 2. Platinum chloride, 1 part; distilled water, 24 parts. 3. Zinc chloride, 1 part; distilled water, 4 parts. The spot where the writing is to be applied is moistened with solution 1, and rubbed with a warm iron. Now put on the letters by means of a pen or pencil dipped in solution 2. After this has become dry moisten the place with solution 3.

For linen goods the following process is also very useful: White of egg is dissolved in an equal quantity of water, and stirred with a glass rod until the solution froths, when it is filtered through a linen cloth. The filtrate is made into a thick paste with finely ground cochineal red. With this mass the monogram, &c., may be applied on the linen, using a drawing pen or quill. The place is then treated from the back with a hot flat-iron until the albumen has coagulated.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A HEALTHY MAN.

A medical contemporary thus sums up the qualities which constitute a perfectly healthy man. He should have a strong, healthy heart; one not weak from disuse or the excessive use of tobacco, alcohol, or other causes; lungs well developed and that expand rhythmically with ample breathing space for health and a surplus for work or disease; muscles well rounded and elastic, made hard and strong by use and carrying, like the camel's hump, reserve energy for trying journeys; nerves, Nature's electric wires properly insulated and connected, bringing all the various organs of the body into one perfect system, and all under the control of a brain of just proportions, well balanced and convoluted, not soft from disuse or destroyed for the need of rest; educated for the high duties it was intended to perform, not only to stand guard over and protect the health and life of the individual, but at the same time to furnish feeling and thought and pleasure for the human being. All of these organs, when properly constructed and adjusted and perfect in every detail, go to make up a healthy individual and one possessing within himself a power of resistance not easily overcome by disease-producing organisms.

THE UTILITY OF ALUMINIUM.

In the *Comptes Rendus* attention is directed by H. Moissan to the improvement in purity which commercial aluminium has undergone during the last five or six years, and to the great influence of small quantities of impurities, such as iron and silicon, in increasing the rate of corrosion. He refers to the aluminium utensils employed during the Madagascar campaign, and quotes from officers' reports to show that the advantages of the metal were appreciated. Owing to its lightness, and the fact that soldered joints are not necessary, M. Moissan considers that aluminium should largely replace other metals in military equipments, and mentions that some aluminium cooking utensils which have been used in his own house for three years have proved well suited for the purposes for which they were required, and still remain in perfect condition.

ARTIFICIAL COTTON FROM FIRWOOD.

The United States Consul at Reichenberg quotes an account in a local newspaper of a process for making artificial cotton from the wood of the fir-tree. It appears that the wood is reduced to thin shavings, which are placed in a washing apparatus, exposed to the influence of steam for ten hours. They are then subjected to a strong preparation of sodium lye, and are heated under great pressure for thirty-six hours. The wood is now changed to pure cellulose, and to give this a greater resisting power some castor oil, caffeine, and gelatine are added. The substance is then put into an apparatus and made into threads, which are reeled. The article concludes: Artificial cotton can be produced so cheaply that the genuine article can hardly compete with it, and one cannot say that it is a sham, for it is composed, exactly as the natural cotton, of pure cellulose. In a country such as Germany, where forests of fir-trees abound and are made perennial by constant replanting as the large trees are cut down, and where all the cotton used in the numerous factories must be brought from far India and the United States, such a device should be profitable.

THE TRANSPLANTATION OF NERVES.

In a certain proportion of injuries to nerves, the ends cannot be brought together, and a portion of the nerve obtained from one of the lower animals or from an amputated limb can be implanted. Dr. R. Peterson has contributed an important article to the *American Journal of Medical Sciences* on the transplantation of nerves. It gives some interesting instances. In one case a man was severely injured in the right wrist by a circular saw; he lost sensibility in the hand. Five months after the injury the transplantation of the nerve was decided upon. Four centimetres of the sciatic nerve of the young bloodhound was sutured between the ends of the median nerve with kangaroo tendon. A similar operation was performed on the ulnar nerve. On the following day a distinct return of sensibility in the thumb was found; three months after the operation sensibility was almost complete. There are 20 recorded cases of transplantation of nerves. There were 8 primary and 12 secondary operations. The time from the injury to the operation varied from 48 hours to 11 years. Eight out of 12 cases of the secondary operation shewed improvement in sensibility or motion, while only 4 out of 8 cases of primary operation improved. The interval between the ends of the divided nerves varied from 3 to 10 centimetres; but the distance did not seem to affect the result.

EBCHESTER.

WEDDING.—The above little village was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Saturday last. The contracting parties were Mr. Joseph Ward, of Hamsterley Colliery, and Mrs. Moody, widow of the late Mr. Wm. Moody, of Ebchester. The happy couple proceeded to Lanchester Register Office in a cab, where the nuptial knot was tied, after which they proceeded to the bride's house, where they, along with a number of guests, partook of an excellent repast, which was much enjoyed. Several toasts were proposed, including "Long life and happiness to Mr. and Mrs. Ward," by Mr. J. G. Brown. The bride looked charming in a dress of black alpaca, trimmed with white, with hat to match. Mr. and Mrs. R. Fenwick, of Hamsterley, acted as "best man" and bridesmaid respectively, assisted by Mr. Wm. Stonehouse, of Blackhall Mill, and Mrs. H. [illegible], of West Law.

HINTS FOR THE HOME.

POURING boiling water on to freshly-made tea-stains will remove them instantly.

MIX fuller's-earth with cold water to remove grease from wall-papers.

WHEN making a stew, adding one tablespoonful of tapioca makes a great improvement.

IN boiling an ox-tongue or a round of beef, either is much improved by being left in the boiler until cold.

IF a pinch of carbonate of soda dissolved in a very little warm water is added to rhubarb before cooking it corrects the tart flavour, and requires much less sugar.

WHEN cleaning windows or pictures a little paraffin oil should be added to the water. This will prevent flies from settling on the glass, also a brilliant and clear polish will be the result.

SENSIBLE WOMEN OF TO-DAY.

Englishwomen of to-day understand the art of adding ten or fifteen years to their enjoyment of life, health, and spirits. In our grandmothers' day elderly women were accustomed to sit indoors all day embroidering or reading, and considered a walk of four or five miles as fit only for a man to accomplish; while now very few women think they are doing themselves justice unless they take a certain amount of outdoor exercise daily. From schoolroom days until well past middle age, there are some forms of exercise adapted to everyone's need, and long after she has given up dancing, tennis, and riding, the elderly lady may still keep up her walking, croquet, golfing, and cycling.

HOW TO DEAL WITH JUVENILE MUNCHAUSENS.

Every high strung, sensitive child is at times more or less the victim of a sort of auto-suggestion that weaves fantastic fancies about the little brain, says an American writer. The dream world and the real world are so intermingled to these small Munchausens that many a one will suffer martyrdom for his *bizarre* convictions, rather than retract a syllable of the impossible tale he insists is true. An effective way of dealing with such cases is to accept each infantile yarn as a pretty fairy tale which you proceed to match with one of your own, explaining that the two stories are analogous in that neither really happened and that both were made up in the mind simply to amuse people. The child may not comprehend at first, but gradually the method will succeed. An imaginative wee youngster, under the observation of the writer, thus handled, soon ceased his protestations as to the actuality of his tales, winding up each original and hair-lifting recital with the complacent information—quite gratuitous—"My mind made that lovely story an' told it to me." Thus a bad habit was destroyed without the deleterious process of shaking the child's confidence in his own integrity.

TO WATERPROOF PAPER.

Paper which is waterproof or damp-resisting has so many uses that a special commercial article known as Willesden paper is manufactured in large quantities. The home worker, however, may find it convenient to know how to treat paper for his own special purpose. Dissolve two ounces of powdered alum in a pint of hot water. Then add about an ounce of Castile soap. Dissolve half an ounce of common gum arabic and also half an ounce of laundry glue in about half a pint of hot water and then mix the two solutions thoroughly. Dip the paper until quite saturated and limp in the solution, then hang up to dry.

THE COCKROACH PEST.

The cockroach pest is one of the worst to contend with. There are many patent remedies advertised as thoroughly efficacious, but, in spite of their use, the cockroaches will return after a time, and it is nothing but a constant warfare with them which will keep the house free from these creatures. It is quite unnecessary to indulge in expensive traps, for home made ones are ready to your hand, free of cost. Take any bright, clean tin, and before going to bed at night, place it on the kitchen floor with little laths of wood against it by which the cockroaches can climb when seeking the treacle, sugar, or even cakecrumbs which are to be found inside the receptacle. They will run up the laths, and when at the top drop into the bucket, being unable to escape because the slippery sides of the tin give them no foothold. If an old tin were used the rough surface would aid the prisoners to escape. If this trap be set every night for some time the pest will greatly diminish and probably almost disappear, but in order to keep the house quite free of it, a vigilant eye must be kept, for should even a few of these insects settle in a house, they will speedily multiply, and the task of dispersing them will have to be begun again.

PELTING CHILDREN WITH PRECEPTS.

One sometimes wonders if children do not get tired of being so everlastingly "improved" of having everything shewn to them from an ethical standpoint, every story saturated in moral. Many persons seem to look on childhood as merely a means to an end, a school for learning to be grown up, and so they poke their tiresome little precepts and warnings into every available cranny of a child's day. They never seem to realise that childhood is a legitimate and to be respected period of existence, quite as worth while for itself as for what is to follow; that it is the little room, to be decorated and lived in and made lovely for its own sake, rather than the necessary hall whose only mission is to lead to the larger room beyond. And when they become parents, they are so busy bringing up their children, they can't stop to be friends with them.

Those who write for children shew this attitude oftenest. In the great pile of children's stories that was examined recently, nine out of every ten was so obviously moral as to be offensive. And the good lesson, instead of being tucked into a separate clause at the end, where the "little readers and hearers" might skip it without missing any of the story, was inserted in an underhand method right in the heart of things, and insisted on and rubbed in until there was no escaping it. The small hero was always embarrassingly repentant of his faults, and the interesting part usually turned out to be a dream.

Children must be wisely helped to grow up, of course; but surely a moderate amount of pure amusement, with no harm in it, but no self-conscious and intentional improvingness, would be welcome to their laughter-loving spirits. They take the endless pelting with precepts very sweetly, not knowing their rights. But at times, down in their secretive little souls, they must grow very tired of the priggish grown-up world that slips a pill into every bit of jelly it offers them.

NICE DISHES.

BAKED EGGS.—Thinly slice a Spanish onion and fry it a light brown in butter, and add a teaspoonful of French vinegar. Butter a fireproof dish, cover the bottom with a thin layer of breadcrumbs, and spread the onion over. Break in as many eggs as the dish will hold without their overlapping. Cover with breadcrumbs, with bits of butter on the top. Bake for five or seven minutes and then serve. Some like slices of gherkins instead of onion at the bottom of the dish.

LAMB STEWED WITH MUSHROOMS.—Bone a breast of lamb, season it with pepper and salt, and fry it in hot fat till it is lightly browned on both sides. Take it up and drain it from the fat, then put it into a stewpan with three or four slices of fat bacon, and as much white stock as will just cover it, no more. Add one pound of button mushrooms, a dessertspoonful of finely-chopped parsley, five or six chives, a teaspoonful of salt, and six peppercorns. Let it boil up, and then draw to the side of the fire, and allow it to stew gently for an hour and a half. Take the lamb up and put it on a hot dish, garnishing it with mushrooms, and squeezing the juice of a lemon on it. Strain the sauce over it and serve very hot.

TOMATO SOUFFLE.—Scald and peel three-quarters of a pound of very ripe tomatoes, remove the hard centres, and beat the remainder of the fruit to a pulp. Season with pepper, salt, cayenne, and a little lemon-juice or tarragon vinegar. Pour into a lined saucepan, add a heaped dessertspoonful of cornflour, stir over the fire till the mixture boils, and continue stirring till it is perfectly smooth. Place in a basin, and when cool mix in the whisked yolks of two eggs, and, lastly, the whites beaten to a stiff froth. Pour into a small fancy pie-dish, and bake five or ten minutes in a sharp oven. Serve immediately.

COLD BEEF IN ASPIC.—Cut some slices from a joint of roast beef, trim off the fat, and dip them into some aspic which is cool but not set; when the aspic on the slices is firm, coat them again; repeat this a third time if necessary, so that the meat is well covered. Make some aspic jelly and stir into it a large tablespoonful of tomato catsup. Arrange the meat straight down the middle of a dish and surround with young French beans which have been well drained, after being boiled, and when cold dressed with mayonnaise sauce.

ROWLAND'S GILL.

DRUNKENNESS.—At the Gateshead County Police Court on Thursday, Ralph Ridley and Thomas Newton were charged by P.C. Hudson with being drunk at Rowland's Gill, on the 16th ulto.—Ridley pleaded not guilty, and called several witnesses in his defence.—The charge against Ridley was dismissed, whilst Newton was fined 1/- and costs.—The defendants were further charged with committing a breach of the peace by fighting at Rowland's Gill, on the 16th ulto., and were bound over in the sum of £5, and ordered to pay the costs.

SWALWELL.

FUNERAL OF MR CHRISTOPHER BRUCE.—On Saturday afternoon amid many manifestations of regret the remains of the late Mr. Christopher Bruce of Swalwell were laid to rest in Whickham Churchyard. The deceased was well-known throughout the district and could claim hosts of friends. He leaves a widow and grown up family to mourn his loss, for whom much sympathy has been expressed.

Kyo School Board.

The monthly meeting of this Board was held in the Annfield Plain New Infant Schools on Monday evening, under the chairmanship of Mr R. Kay. There were also present—Messrs J. W. Robson, T. Bowes, W. Eltringham; Mr W. H. Ritson (clerk), Mr R. Jackson (deputy-clerk), and Mr T. Robson (attendance officer.)

ATTENDANCE OFFICER'S REPORT.

Mr T. Robson, Attendance Officer, reported that since the last meeting of the Board he had made 10 visits to schools, 101 absentee visits, reported 5 children to other officers, and served 5 bye-law notices. There were still several cases of fever amongst the children in the Annfield Plain and Kyo districts.

The report was adopted.

A CENSUS.

Mr Robson reported that he had made a census of the Oxhill parish, and found that at the Oxhill Schools there was accommodation for 332 children, while 413 were attending; 12 children in Oxhill parish attended school outside the district; 2 attended South Moor; 1 attended West Stanley; 9 Stanley Roman Catholic School; and 12 attended Annfield Plain Board School.

TRANSFERENCE OF A CLASS.

The question of the transference of Standard 1 in Hare Law School to the Mixed School was discussed, when it was decided, on the motion of Mr Robson, seconded by Mr Bowes, that Standard 1 and the teacher of the class be transferred to the mixed school, with the consent of the Educational Department.

RETURNING THANKS.

Mr G. Ridley, of Stanley, wrote thanking the Board for their letter of sympathy with him in his illness. He very much regretted being unable to take his share of the responsibility of the work of the Board, and had hoped to have been present that evening.

After the cheques had been signed the Board rose.

HANDYSIDE'S CONSUMPTION CURE

The last marvellous cures of this medicine was the restoration of sight and hearing, but lately still more wonderful cures have been effected. Fully half of the people above sixty are troubled with bladder disease and stoppage of water. The Consumption Cure has proved itself to be a certain cure. This Medicine is sent out without the money on the clear understanding that if it does not do good for Consumption, Cancer, Tumours, Sleeplessness, Debility, Languidness, Indigestion, Blindness, Costiveness, Bladder Diseases, and all other diseases, no money is required. It must be perfectly understood that if the organs of the eyes are defective no cure for blindness need be accepted, but the many thousands of cases of blindness, through weakness of the organisms of the eyes can be obtained. The marvellous cure of blindness at the Sunderland Dispensary was seen by the reporter of the "Jarrow Guardian," and when the lady was restored to the blessings of sight I invited him to see the marvellous results, which he published. Bladder disease has never been cured in the annals of the world, but millions of people have died with it in torturing pain. The person I allude to would have given a fortune to be cured, but no one could hold out any hopes, and the way it was discovered to cure Bladder Disease was he took it for another disease, and to the great astonishment of myself and his doctor he got perfectly well. He ceased to take the Medicine for nine years, and back the disease came, and after again taking the Medicine for a few weeks he is perfectly well. I have been much pressed by many people who have received benefit from it to make the Medicine better known. I intend to do so, and will open out more Dispensaries, where anyone can go and see for themselves cures that have baffled all medical skill. To those who live too far away from the Dispensaries I intend to ask newspaper reporters to visit the Dispensaries, and report upon the marvellous cures the Medicine is making.

HOW TO CURE RHEUMATISM AND SCIATICA.

Take Handyside's Rheumatic Cure, and rub the part affected twice a day. Care should be taken not to rub too quick to produce friction and bring off the skin. Very little Liniment should be used after the first five minutes' rubbing. When there is little applied to the part affected it removes the invisible scurf, and when all the scurf is removed it must be rubbed until the pain is gone or considerably lessened. Some cases require a full hour's rubbing to get sufficient Liniment rubbed into the part affected. Sometimes one or two rubbings is quite sufficient to cure either Rheumatism or Sciatica, if the patient is below sixty, but if above sixty, and in a malignant form or long-standing it should be rubbed full two hours at a time, and rubbed three times a day. A warm bath should be frequently taken. A good quick walk once or twice a day if able to do so, will be of benefit. Above sixty it is difficult to cure, but when a good deal of time is spent in rubbing, the patient may enjoy life and walk without pain.

BLOOD FOOD

The Blood Food prepared by G. Handyside is unrivalled, being a highly concentrated preparation, for Costiveness, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, and Languidness, but it will not cure cancer, tumours, or bladder disease. It contains no medicine, therefore cannot injure the constitution as other medicines do. If taken according to directions it will add ten years to anyone's life and will enable the patient to retain the bloom of health and the vigour of youth to a very old age.

PILLS

The PILLS prepared by G. Handyside are the best Pills ever discovered for simple diseases. There is nothing like them for Indigestion, Costiveness, Languidness, want of appetite, lowness of spirits, &c. A small sample box will be sent out free of charge carriage paid, to anyone. Take one or two at night and one or two in the morning. A half tumbler of water should be taken after them. They contain no medicine, therefore cannot ruin the constitution as all medicines do. If you cannot get them from your chemist, write to G. Handyside, 12, Bentinck Crescent, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A DOLEFUL COUNTENANCE.

Is a sure and certain sign that something is going wrong. When a man finds every morning that his top hair is getting thinner, things are not exactly right. If he is a good man he says it is a nuisance. If he is a bad one he swears at his wife, or kicks the dog. It does not grow any better in either case. When a woman finds that every day she brushes her hair back she brings out a handful of hair, it is certain that if she goes on at that rate she will soon have no "back hair" left, and that she will be taking a look at the hair-dressers' windows, and saying, "I wonder how that piece of hair will match mine," (women have a very practical way of looking at things.) But that won't make her own grow again. A man's hair does not differ from a woman's, and DR. HORTON'S CELEBRATED HAIR FERTILISER will make both grow. It produces a plentiful growth of rich and glossy hair, and prevents it turning grey. It contains a large quantity of the materials of which hair is composed, and it thus acts as a fertiliser, causing the hair to grow without drawing on the strength of the individual. Baldness is caused by an affection of the hair follicles, and DR. HORTON'S HAIR FERTILISER strengthens these and the roots of the hair, and thus prevents baldness.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, Price 1/3; DOUBLE QUANTITY 2/- Post Free. Order from Sole Agents in Great Britain, SOAMES & Co., 12, Bentinck Crescent, Newcastle, and mention this paper. Bald people, and those who have weak and falling hair, who use DR. HORTON'S HAIR FERTILISER, always have afterwards

A CHEERFUL COUNTENANCE.

OVERTIRED? Take a Bath to which a little CONDY'S FLUID Has been added. The Invigorating Effect is Magical. ALL SUBSTITUTES ARE INFERIOR. Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID." Of all Chemists and Stores at 1/- per bottle.

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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. HALF PRICE.
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In 18-ct. Gold Cases.



BENSON'S NEW KEYLESS ENGLISH LEVER for Ladies.

¾-plate movement, BEST LONDON MADE ENGLISH LEVER, Chronometer Balance and Strong Keyless Action. In 18-ct. Gold Crystal Glass Cases, £10, or in Hunting and Half-Hunting Cases, £12 10s.

This Watch is made to replace Swiss Watches, and, for English make, is exceptionally low priced.

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BENSON'S NEW KEYLESS ENGLISH LEVER for Gentlemen.

A ¾-plate BEST LONDON MADE ENGLISH LEVER, Chronometer Balance and Strong Keyless Action. In 18-ct. Gold, Crystal Glass Cases, £12.

This Keyless English Lever is the Cheapest Watch of its kind ever offered to the public at the price, and supersedes all other Watches previously sold at the price.

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BUNN'S ROOT REMEDIES.
MR. F. KELLY SOLE AGENT AND VENDOR.

DEPOT IN WEST STANLEY.

We beg to give Notice that we have decided to appoint one of the oldest and most respected inhabitants of the District, as our sole Agent for North-West Durham. This gentleman can supply everything the same Real Root Remedies, by means of which we cured [illegible] of the sick and helpless of County Durham within the past 20 years, and thus obtained our Gold Medal. He will sell you that old favourite, the Plain Root Charcoal, at the same old price, namely, Sixpence for Seven Powders. Also a packet of Real Root Laxative for the same small sum. You should have a packet of each sort, and take one of each kind mixed together every morning. Call on him, he would like to see you.

24, TOWNELEY STREET, WEST STANLEY.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."—Ask Chemists, Perfumers, or grocers for "Wells' Rough on Corns." Quick, complete permanent cure for hard or soft corns, warts, bunions. 6d and 1s bottles.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."—Complete cure of all kidney and kindred complaints, stinging, irritation, inflammations. Of Chemists. F. NEWBERY & SONS, Agents, 1, King Edward Street, London, E.C.

"ROUGH ON RATS."—Ask Chemists, Grocers, or Oilmen for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, beetles, fleas, bed-bugs, ants, roaches, insects, ground moles, &c. 1/- and 6d boxes.

SKINNY MEN.—"Wells' Health Renewer." Greatest remedy on earth for dyspepsia, nervous weakness, indigestion, impotence of mind, limb or vital functions, mental and physical decline. All Chemists.

HOW TO PROVE A WILL.—Without expense—price 6. Will Forms 3d each; Improved Will Forms, with full directions how to fill up the Forms, with printed example, 6d each, at the "Guardian" Office, Front Street, Consett.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. Thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, and gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s 6d for the liquid, or in jar for the Floriline "Powder," of all Chemists and Druggists.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use the MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER, for it will positively restore in every case, grey or white hair to its original colour. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth. Price 3s 6d. per bottle.

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 36 stamps. Wm. Mather, Wholesale Druggist, Manchester.

THE MOST WHOLESOME and nutritious of confections is far less consumed than it would be were it not for the greatly adulterated articles sold under the name of chocolate. Every cake of chocolate bearing the name of CADBURY is guaranteed to consist solely of pure Cocoa and white sugar, and may therefore be given to children with perfect safety. Chocolate makers by special appointment to the Queen.

TOWLE'S PENNYROYAL AND STEEL PILLS FOR FEMALES quickly correct all irregularities, remove all obstructions and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex. Boxes, 1s 1½d and 2s 9d (contains three times the quantity), of all Chemists. Sent anywhere on receipt of 15 or 34 stamps, by E. T. TOWLE & Co., Manufacturers, Dryden Street, Nottingham. Beware of Imitations injurious and worthless. 833c

TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is pleasant to taste; it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." Of all chemists, 1/1½ per bottle. 731c

HUMAN LIFE.—Fifty years record of Facts, Principles, and Discoveries relating to the Origin and True Treatment of Disease and the preservation of Human Life on Earth. By Dr. Samuel Birley, M.D., Ph.D., author of "Patriarchal Longevity Returnable," "Health-ite," &c. A series of most valuable articles on diseased books, containing Diet Rules—what to eat and what to avoid in various complaints, together with other useful and valuable information. Invaluable to every sufferer. Sound and Practical. Write to-day for information from the publishers Messrs. Gordon, Murray, and Co., 48, Theobald's Road, Holborn, London, W.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN EAST LONDON.—At a time when much thought is being given to this matter, a practical suggestion may be of service. Last year more than £300,000 worth of foreign matches were purchased by inconsiderate consumers in this country to the great injury of our own working people, so true is it that "evil is wrought by want of thought, as well as want of heart." If all consumers would purchase Bryant and May's matches that firm would be enabled to pay £1,000 a week more in wages, and large numbers of the unemployed in East London would thus be provided with work, instead of swelling the ranks of pauperism.

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CONSETT DISTRICT COUNCIL

On Wednesday evening the monthly meeting of this Council was held in the Urban Council Chamber, Parliament Street, Consett, under the presidency of Coun. Wm. Aynsley, J.P. (Chairman.) There were also present—Councillors J. Daly, T. Dunne, G. D. Powell, R. C. Foster, J. Lowes, G. Ainsworth, J.P., G. T. Hyden, J. Kempson; Mr. T. W. Welford (Clerk), Mr. H. Foggan (deputy-clerk), and Mr. W. Shell (Surveyor.)

FINANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

This committee recommended that cheques to the amount of £420 15s 5d be signed. That the Clerk acknowledge the receipt of the letter from the Consett Waterworks Company, as to Foreman's house, etc., and that fresh conditions were raised, the tap in the yard be cut off, and the meter agreement cancelled. With reference to the letter from the Local Government Board, asking for further particulars in connection with the Council's application for sanction to borrow £2,000, the committee recommended that the Clerk send a copy of the same to the Clerk to the Joint Burial Committee asking if the committee could kindly supply the information they required.

A WATER QUESTION.

The question of the cutting off the water tap in the Council tool-house was discussed.

Coun. Ainsworth thought there should be a tap there for the benefit of their workmen.

Coun. Hyden said the committee considered that for the small quantity of water used it was not worth while having a meter placed in the tool-house, as it would cost some 3/7 a quarter.

Coun. Powell moved, and Coun. Daly seconded, the adoption of the report.

The motion was carried.

BUILDING AND SANITARY COMMITTEES REPORT.

This committee recommended that Mr. Coates' plan for alterations to house premises in Belle Vue Terrace, be passed subject to a duplicate being produced; and that Mr. N. Siddle's plan, and Mr. Joseph Murray's plans for alterations be passed.

THE HEALTH OF THE TOWN.

A letter was read from the Local Government Board, enclosing the copy of a report which the Board had received from their Inspector, Dr. Wheaton, after his recent inspection of the Consett district, and further stated that they had to call the Council's attention to the system of night scavenging, and to state that it appeared to the Board that if the process of removing the contents of privies and ashpits was carried on in such a manner as to cause offensive nuisances, the occurrence of the nuisance was not less objectionable or injurious during the night than during the day. The experience of the Board was that the proper performance of the work of removal in such a manner as to avoid the nuisance was best secured during the daytime, when the scavengers were able to see to do their work well, and were more likely to be thoroughly supervised, and where improper conditions resulting from faulty structures were more likely to be brought to light. They were advised that suitable hours for the purpose were between six and 9.30 a.m. in winter, and between five and 8.30 a.m. during the rest of the year.

The following is an extract from Dr. S. W. Wheaton's report on the sanitary administration by the Council:—"The area of the district is 1,024 acres, and the population is estimated at 8,890 persons. It is a noteworthy fact in regard to the district that at least three-fourths of the dwellings are the property of the Consett Iron Company. The Inspector has not yet made any house-to-house inspection in the district for the detection of nuisances, but he proposes to do so shortly. The only report which he makes to the Council is a monthly one, which is also included, in addition to sanitary matters, references to his work as surveyor of highways, as rate collector, and as recorder of the number of hours for which the street lamps are kept burning. No proceeding before the Magistrates in respect of nuisances have been made in the district for many years, although many nuisances exist in the district, especially such as arise from midden privies of faulty construction, and from overcrowding in dwellings. The Inspector of Nuisances has reported gross instances of the last-named nuisance to the Council, on November 2nd, 1898, but so far no action has been taken by them. No plan of the sewers in the district has been made for the last 22 years, and the Inspector of Nuisances informed me that he was now about to prepare one. The Council have adopted the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1899. The certificates received by the Medical Officer of Health under this Act have been kept by him. There has been no notification to school teachers of infectious illness occurring in families, members of which were attending school, nor has it been customary to require any certificates from a medical practitioner of freedom from infection before children from such families were allowed to return to school, or certificates of convalescence before disinfection of infected dwellings. The Council is one of the constituent authorities of the Lanchester Joint Hospital, and has the use of an Isolation Hospital. In 1898, an epidemic of scarlet fever occurred in the district, and 140 attacks of this disease were notified. Of these two sufferers were removed to the Hospital. There were also seven attacks of enteric fever notified during the same period; of these five were removed to the Hospital. Owing to the small number of sufferers who were removed to the hospital when attacked by scarlet fever, disinfection of dwellings invaded by this disease has been very inefficiently performed in many instances."

The following reply was ordered to be sent:—

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the letter enclosing the report by Dr. S. W. Wheaton, and am directed by this Council to say that their Inspector, Mr. Shell, is in course of making, and is well forward with a house-to-house inspection of our district for the detection of nuisances, and will be in future carrying out a similar inspection at reasonable intervals. The Inspector is now provided with, and keeps a book of complaints of nuisances, and since Dr. Wheaton's visit to the district the same has been carefully kept. The separate report books of the work of Inspector and Surveyor are now in use, and these are before the Council at every meeting. Notices for abatement of nuisances have been served from time to time, but as these have always been complied with, no proceedings before Magistrates have been necessary. The Council have in hand an inspection of midden privies of faulty construction, and are endeavouring as far as possible to have w.c.'s substituted for existing privies. Where this cannot be done the Council will insist upon those of faulty construction being remodelled and the nuisances created thereby reduced to a minimum. The alleged overcrowding in dwellings has been remitted to the Inspector of Nuisances and Medical Officer of Health to deal with them, and report. The Council, however, would point out that on account of the completion of large contracts, railway and otherwise, the itinerant population has been considerably depleted, and that the nuisance of overcrowding in lodging-houses very much redressed. A plan of this district, showing all sewers, is being prepared, and is near completion. The Medical Officer of Health has regularly notified the Inspector of cases of infectious disease, and the latter has had disinfection carried out in every case, while a record is now kept of the condition of infected premises. The Medical Officer of Health has a register of infectious notifications, and has adopted a system of school notification. The last quarterly report indicates that every precaution is taken to prevent the spread of scarlet fever from school sources; children from infected houses are not allowed to return to school without due notification of freedom from infection. The new bye-laws are now in operation, and these include regulations for common lodging-houses. The contract for scavenging does not expire till March, 1900, and the Council cannot alter the hours for removal of refuse at present, but will take into consideration your suggestions when that period arrives.

Coun. Dunne moved, and Coun. Kempson seconded, the adoption of the report, which was carried.

Coun. Foster moved, and Coun. Powell seconded, that the suggested reply be sent.

The motion was carried.

THE RATE.

Coun. Ainsworth moved that the Clerk prepare a General District Rate at the rate of 1/4 in the £.

Coun. Hyden seconded the motion, which was carried.

RECORD OF STREETS.

Coun. Ainsworth then moved, and it was agreed to, that a book recording the streets taken over by the Council, as well as the date of their being taken over, with the length of streets measured from some definite point, which could be identified and specified, be kept.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

Mr. W. Shell, Surveyor, reported that most of the footpath in Albert Road had been completed, and as soon as Messrs Reid and Co. had finished the alterations to their premises, the remaining portion of the footpath would be done. Oak Street, behind the Council's new building, was now finished. Several streets for which notices were served upon the owners to make, were in course of formation. A subsidence had taken place on the Leadgate Road, and he had written the Consett Iron Co. that day to have it attended to. On September 29th, he had a complaint from Mr. J. Lowes as to his cellar in John Street Square being flooded with sewerage. He had had the main sewer in Pitt Street opened out, and found it blocked. That having been rectified the sewer was now in working order. The rectifying of the sewer from Nelson Street to Queen Street was being proceeded with as quickly as possible. The following sums had been collected, and paid to the treasurer:—General District Rate, £226 14s; Private Street Improvements, £8 12s 4d; half-cost of cementing, £2 4s 7d; market tolls, £2 5s; making a total of £239 15s 11d.

The report was adopted, and the Council rose.

TANFIELD DISTRICT COUNCIL

A monthly meeting of the members of the Tanfield Urban District Council was held on Wednesday night in the Board-room, Tanfield—Mr W. Holmes, J.P. (chairman), presiding. There were also present Councillors W. Braidford, jun., Rev. T. H. Archdall, H. C. Wood, T. Pringle, W. G. Turnbull, B. Mason, W. Braidford, sen., W. Harrison, W. Gilliland, J. Rodham, W. Bulmer, A. Davis; the Clerk (Mr T. Armstrong), and the Surveyor (Mr R. Heslop.)

PLANS AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE.

This committee recommended that a plan from the Burnopfield Co-operative Society for six cottages at Burnopfield, be passed subject to certain conditions; that legal proceedings be taken against Mr Osbourn for building a pantry without submitting a plan. The committee had considered the tenders for scavenging at Hobson, and recommended that Mr Haughan's tender at 1s 7d per quarter per house be accepted.

Coun. Wood moved, and Coun. Braidford, jun., seconded, that the report be adopted.

Coun. Archdall moved that the report be adopted, subject to the paragraph in reference to the prosecution of Mr Osbourn being deleted.

Coun. Braidford, sen., seconded the amendment.

There voted for the amendment Councillors Archdall, Braidford, sen., Mason, Turnbull, Braidford, jun., and the Chairman.—6. Against, Councillors Bulmer, Wood, Harrison, Davis, and Rodham.—5. Coun. Gilliland did not vote.

Coun. Wood said he had never seen a worse case than this of Mr Osbourn's at Tantobie. Mr Osbourn set the Council at defiance in the matter. Mr Osbourn had built a pantry without submitting plans and he was certain that the pantry would not have been built if the plans had come before the Council. It seemed to him that the Council was stultifying itself in deleting the paragraph from the report.

Coun. Archdall said Mr Robson came before them and told them that the foundations were in before he bought the property, and that he had completed the work. It was really not the making of a new pantry, but only the completion of one, and putting the roof on an old one. If that was so he did not think they could get a conviction, and he did not think it was advisable to go to Court with a shaky case.

Coun. Davis thought the Council had been misled by Mr Osbourn in his statement respecting the pantry. His information was to the contrary.

Coun. Wood moved, and Coun. Davis seconded, that the Surveyor be instructed to examine the place and submit a plan showing the contour of the land and property.

This was agreed to, and the report as amended was adopted.

HIGHWAYS AND LIGHTING COMMITTEE.

This committee recommended that steps be taken to make the road to Brick Flat Cottages, Lintz, under the Private Streets Improvement Act. They drew the attention of the owners to the condition of the property between Garibaldi Place Cottages at Lintz, and recommended that they be called upon to remedy it. The committee recommended that two extra electric lamps be fixed at the bottom of Busty Bank, and two between Fair View and Rose Cottage on Black Hedley Road.

MEDICAL REPORT.

Dr. Benson reported that the district during the past month had been free from all forms of notifiable diseases, and the outbreak of measles, already reported, had considerably abated, being now practically at an end as an epidemic. The mortality for the month of September was the highest recorded. Twenty deaths were registered, giving a death-rate equal to 26.5 per 1,000 per annum. Infantile mortality was responsible for this excessive death-rate, no less than nine, nearly half, being under the age of one year, and five were between the ages of one year and five years. One death resulted from acute diarrhœa, and five from gastro-enteritis, the latter disease having probably the same exciting cause as the former. A death from scarletina was the only one due to infectious disease. Other causes were of the ordinary kind common to children.

The report was adopted.

THE ESTIMATES.

The Finance Committee submitted the estimates for the half-year ending March 31st, 1900. The expenditure for main roads, other roads, sewerage, salaries, establishment charges, legal expenses, scavenging, sewage disposal and other matters was £2,484. The income, including a balance in the bank of £411, was £644, leaving a deficiency of £1,800. A penny in the £ realised £137 19s 7d, and the committee recommended a rate of 1s 3d in the £.

On the motion of Coun. Davis, seconded by Coun. Pringle, the report was adopted, and the proceedings soon after terminated.

Chester-le-Street Auction Mart

Foal Sale and Sale of Young Horses

For the thirteenth year Mr James Turnbull, of the Chester-le-Street Auction Mart, has been successful in his promotion of the North Durham and district foal show and sale of young horses. The event came off on Wednesday, in a field adjacent to the well-known mart, and he was not only favoured from a meteorological point of view, but also for the quantity and quality of the entries and the attendance of agriculturalists. The show is justly described as one of the oldest established and one of the best of its kind in the county, and there can be no doubt of the fact that it has added materially to the improvement of the breed of horses, and more particularly those for agricultural, field, or road purposes. Among the entries were not only many who had already taken prizes at many local shows, but it is only fair to assume that amongst the youngsters there were show yard candidates, who will, in due course, come to the front. More than that, the breeding capabilities of many of the horses shown was well calculated to attract the stock breeder. The prizes were offered for draught colts and foal fillies, for draught colts and foals rising 2 years old, and draught colts and foal fillies rising three years old. The following were the awards:—Draught colt or filly foal—1, Mr Joicey, Pelton; 2, Mr W. Elders, Bishopton, Ferryhill. In the class for draught colt or filly rising 2 years old, Messrs Turnbull, Bros., Twizell Hall, were first with a roan colt, while Mrs Mary Hunter, Whickham Grange, was second with a bay colt. Out of an entry of 35 for the best draught colt or filly rising three years, Messrs Turnbull were again successful, carrying off the first prize with a bay colt, 2½ years, and the reserve prize with a brown filly, the same age. The second prize was awarded to Messrs Smith and Sons, Derwent Crook. After the judging, Mr. Turnbull proceeded with the sale, taking first draught colts and filly foals. He had a splendid lot to submit, and prices ranging from £9 10s to £21. The two year old colts and fillies obtained prices varying from £16 to £23 10s. Three year olds, a very strong and high-class lot, brought from £21 to £52, and draught brood mares, half and three-part bred colts and fillies, and half or three-part bred horses and mares, brought very good prices.

Wedding at West Stanley

On Wednesday afternoon considerable interest was manifested in the marriage of Miss H. Telford, daughter of Mr E. Telford, of Mary Street, West Stanley, with Mr Wm. Johnson, also of Stanley. The ceremony took place at St. Andrew's Parish Church, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. J. H. M. Atkins, assistant curate, and as the contracting parties were well known and respected in the district their nuptials drew together a considerable congregation of friends. The bride, who looked very charming in a cream corduroy cloth skirt with silk bodice and hat to match, had as her bridesmaids, Miss Florrie Telford (sister), Miss Eliz. Bates (Newcastle), Miss Hannah Bates, and Miss Hannah Ridley, (cousins.) Miss Telford wore a dress of fawn alpaca trimmed with cream silk; Miss E. Bates, grey, with silk bodice and pink hat; and the Misses H. Bates and H. Ridley, cream costumes and hats to match. The bridegroom was attended as "best man" by Mr W. Forster, and also by Master Tom Bates. Mr Telford gave his daughter away, and as the bridal party left the church Mr W. Nutler played the "Wedding March" on the organ. A reception was afterwards held at the residence of Mr and Mrs Telford, where there was displayed a very large array of wedding presents.

LANCHESTER PARISH COUNCIL.

The monthly meeting of this Council was held in the National Schools, Lanchester, on Tuesday evening, under the presidency of Coun. J. R. Ritson (chairman.) There were also present—Couns. J. Chapman, G. W. Wilson, D. Champney, W. Payne, J. Innes, W. Bowman, U. A. Ritson, jun., R. Summerbell, Johnson, Jewitt, G. Thornton, A. Hartley, G. Neasham, and Mr. H. Knowles (clerk.)

LETTER OF CONDOLENCE.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and signed

The Chairman said before proceeding with the formal business that night he should like the meeting to ask the Clerk to write to Mr. Gibson, of Burnhope, one of their former members, to express to him their condolence on the sad bereavement which he had been called upon to pass through last week.

Coun. Neasham rose and said he had had an intention to have made a similar motion, and he should like with the Chairman's permission to make a few remarks which would find a responsive echo in the hearts of all present. He referred to the sad accident which had befallen a respected son of their former colleague on the Council. They were all familiar with the circumstances under which Mr. James Gibson had lost his life. No one regretted more the bereavement which their colleague and the family had passed through than Mr. Ritson, their Chairman, and his brother. The grief was shared by their worthy father and the officials, and all the workmen of Burnhope Colliery. Their sympathies, too, were extended to the bereaved parents, and they prayed God he would comfort and sustain them in their bereavement.

Coun. Hartley in seconding the motion, said the whole colliery was sorely grieved at the sad accident which had befallen James Jibson, and it was only fitting, and he thought it would be a source of comfort to the bereaved family, to let them know that the Council sympathised with them in the heavy burden which they had been called upon to sustain. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The formal business of the meeting was then proceeded with.

A FOOTPATH.

The following letter was read:—

Parish Council of Esh.
Langley Park,
Durham,
September 6th, 1899.

Dear Sir,

Re Footpath from Malton Farm to Quebec.

I am directed to inquire whether the Lanchester Parish Council would agree to send a deputation to meet a deputation of the Esh Parish Council—on the ground of the above—with a view to arriving at some joint action in regard to it? If so, would your Committee kindly fix the time, etc., and advise us.—Yours truly,

p.pro. GEO. RITCHIE, Clerk.
(W. R. W.)

Mr. H. Knowles, Burnhope,

Coun. Chapman: Before sending a deputation would it not be better if somebody saw a copy of the award, to find out the proper position of the footpath without reference to it.

The Chairman said there was a plan of the award at the Workhouse, which could be seen. He moved that Couns. Chapman, Neasham, and Bowman, be appointed a deputation to meet the Parish Council of Esh on the matter.

Coun. Neasham begged to be excused, as his time was so uncertain.

Coun. Payne: I think it should be left in the hands of the Lanchester Committee.

This course was eventually adopted, and the matter dropped.

THE CLERK'S SALARY.

The question of the remuneration of the Clerk for the collection of a special sanitary rate made some time ago, which was adjourned from the last meeting, came up for discussion.

The Chairman said according to the minute book on September 6th, 1898, the Clerk applied for £20 for collecting a special sanitary rate, and also asked for an advance of £10, which was carried by six votes to three. The next they had was on June 6th, 1899, the opening meeting of the new Parish Council, when they remembered there was some dispute with the auditor, and the minutes were altered to read that he be paid £80 a year as assistant-overseer and Clerk to the Parish Council. There was no mention made of collecting special rates. The old assistant-overseer was paid £29 for collecting special rates.

Coun. Hartley said if his memory served him right the old assistant-overseer had his salary reduced to £30 a year. There was a lot of difference between £30 and £80, and if a man had only £30 it was necessary that he should be paid £20 for collecting special rate; but when their Clerk was appointed his impression was that the salary they gave him of £80 was on the understanding that special rates had to be collected. He thought the overseers had exceeded their duty in allowing £20 for the collection of the special rate without the consent of the Parish Council. They ought to have put the matter on the agenda, and allowed the Council to say what the salary should be. He believed in every man having a living wage, and considered that when a man had £80 a year for the work in the parish he had a living wage.

The Chairman said he certainly understood the salary was to be inclusive of everything, but unfortunately the auditor stepped in and said the Council had no power to pay out the Parish Council rates for the work the assistant-overseer did in collecting special rates, because any remuneration he might receive must be paid out of the parish rates. He could not bear out Coun. Hartley in the latter part of his statements of the overseers telling the Council they had to pay the money. They only recommended that the payment of £20 to the assistant-overseer for collecting the special rate be entered in the minute-book.

Coun. Chapman said when Mr. Knowles made his application for an advance he did not ask for £20—he asked for £10, and £10 for work he had already done, that was, collecting a special rate which had been made, and as for putting those things on the agenda it was a thing out of the overseers' power. They were not obliged to employ Mr. Knowles to collect the special rate; they could employ someone else if they chose. It was not compulsory to employ the assistant-overseer, and to test the feeling of the meeting he proposed that Mr. Knowles be paid at the same rate as the old assistant-overseer had been paid before, namely £20.

Coun. Summerbell said he for one did not like to be told he had to do a thing; if he were asked to do it probably he would. He did not see his way clear to support the motion.

Coun. Chapman said if anything had been said at the last meeting in the heat of the discussion about which Mr. Summerbell complained, he would willingly withdraw it.

Coun. Neasham thought they should put bias on one side and discuss the question in a dispassionate spirit. In making the remark that the salary was increased £20, the Chairman had said what was absolutely correct. There was a distinct understanding at the time that Mr. Knowles made his application for £10 increase of salary, and also an application for a similar amount for collecting a special rate, that the £20 per annum increase should include the collection of all special rates. As Mr. Chapman had remarked they were rather heated in their discussion at the last meeting. There had been some misunderstanding from beginning to end in the matter, and they had better discuss the matter fairly and squarely, and decide once for all whether Mr. Knowles was entitled to a further remuneration. If the Council thought he was not sufficiently paid then they should by all means increase his stipend; if, on the contrary, the members thought £80 a year was ample for the work done, let them negative any such motion as had been put before them that night. It seemed to him that before they could proceed further there should be no doubt that the £80 had to include the collection of all rates. He for one did not wish to prevent Mr. Knowles having a living wage, far from it, but they had a good number of applicants who were willing to do the work for £60 a year, and he did not know they had in view the collection of those special rates. It was evident to him that several members considered £80 sufficient, and an addition of £20 was more than he was entitled to. Could they not reduce the present salary and pay Mr. Knowles a fair rate for collecting special rates? He did not wish to stand up and say they would not give him an increase of salary; he wished to look at it fairly, and deal equitably. If they had to pay £80 a year, and three special rates probably in the year, the probability was that they would have to pay £140 a year for the work done, which, to his mind, would be a very excessive sum for the work there was to be done. As he had said before he would like to see the matter discussed in a friendly, fair way.

Coun. Champney, in his remarks, said he had always told the Council that £60 a year was not a living wage for a man travelling about the country collecting money. He considered £90 a year instead of £60 was more like the mark. As far as he understood the minutes it was resolved for Mr. Knowles to get £60 a year, with £10 extra salary, and £10 for collecting special rates. When the matter went before the auditor he gave the overseers to understand that the Parish Council was not the paymasters for gathering special rates, as that matter lay entirely in the hands of the overseers, who had to get put into the minutes in the Parish Council books the sanction for special payment to be made for special rates. The Parish Council could not pay for having a special rate collected, the matter was entirely in the hands of the overseers, and if Mr. Knowles got an additional £20 a year extra for special rates, he was not overpaid. He had great pleasure in seconding the motion that it be entered in the minute-book that Mr. Knowles be paid £20 for each special rate.

Coun. Chapman: My motion was only for the collection of this special rate, and not for all special rates collected. The auditor would not allow them to pay Mr. Knowles money for collecting special rates. It had been said there might be three special rates made during a year, and if there were three special rates he did not think Mr. Knowles could do it himself, but would have to employ somebody else to assist him.

Coun. Wilson said if they reduced Mr. Knowles' salary and let him take his chance of special rates, it would be very unfair. He had made enquiries, and found that there were not more than two special rates made every year.

Coun. Innes said they were all aware that Mr. Knowles' salary was fixed at £80 a year, and if he collected a special sanitary rate he must be paid specially for it; but he thought £20 a large grant, seeing that the salary was already £80. If he had been paid £5 for collecting the rate he thought that would have met the case. He moved that instead of being paid £20 Mr. Knowles be paid £5 for collecting the special rate.

Coun. Bowman said the thing to his mind seemed complicated; he could not understand it. Coun. Champney said they had no power to pay for the special rates. If the overseers had not the power to recommend the Council to pay the Clerk or somebody else a certain sum for collecting special rates, why did they do it? If the overseers had power to make a special rate and collect it, he would say "let them pay for it." He would not go about the country collecting a special rate for nothing.

Coun. Chapman said those who made the rates were not responsible for collecting them. The rate was made at the Union Offices, and when a precept was served on the overseers they must collect it. All payments for special rates must be paid out of that special rate collected.

The Chairman thought £10 was a fair remuneration for collecting a special rate.

Coun. Wilson understood the Chairman's suggestion was made in the form of a motion and seconded it.

Coun. Innes rose and withdrew his motion, and supported that of the Chairman.

After further discussion the motions were put to the meeting, when that moved by the Chairman was carried unanimously.

After a vote of thanks had been accorded to the Chairman the Council rose.

WEST STANLEY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

BAZAAR IN NEWCASTLE.

On Tuesday, in the Trinity Hall, Northumberland Road, Newcastle, Mrs Dobson, of The Chesters, Jesmond, opened a three days' bazaar in aid of the funds of the proposed Presbyterian Church at West Stanley. Since April, 1894, services in connection with the Presbyterian Church have been held in a room in West Stanley Board Schools, and the congregation has now a membership of 75, there having been 15 added during the present year. There is a good Sabbath School and a large Band of Hope, and in every way the work is steadily progressing. There has been for some time a laudable desire on the part of the members to possess a church building of their own, and towards this end they have worked diligently. A site has been secured on the main thoroughfare, and plans for church and school have been prepared, the estimated cost of the undertaking being £2,000. The church will be built to seat 350 and the Sunday School to seat 200. The greatest enthusiasm has been shown in the bazaar, and the stall, representing the Far East, were abundantly stocked with goods, useful and ornamental. The decorative treatment, carried out by Messrs F. Le Maistre and Company, of Manchester, evoked general expressions of admiration. The names of the stalls and the respective ladies and gentlemen presiding were as follows—Africa (Refreshment): Mrs. Brewis, Eskdale Terrace; Mrs Taylor, Eskdale Terrace; Mrs Hyslop, Annfield Plain; Miss Brewis, Eskdale Terrace; Miss Hutton, and Miss Castle, West Stanley. India: Mrs Carr, Jesmond; Mrs Glenginning, Akenside Terrace; Miss Potter, 15, Regent Terrace; Miss Rose, Jesmond; and Miss Thorburn, Jesmond Villas. Plant stall: Mr R. Wood, South Moor; Mr R. Eltringham, Stanley; Mr W. Laws, Stanley; and Mr Murphy, Stanley. Japan (No. 1): Mrs. Baillie, Blackhill; Mrs. Annandale, Lintzford; Mrs R. Wood, South Moor; Miss Beugo, Sunderland; and Miss Smith, Sunderland. Advertisement stall: Mr J. Smith, Nottingham; and Mr J. T. Castle, Stanley. Japan (No. 2): Mrs Atkinson, Shield Row; Mrs Knox, South Moor; Mrs W. Laws, Stanley; Mrs Morland, Stanley; Mrs Russell, East Stanley; Mrs ...son, East Stanley; and Miss Pickering, East Stanley. Sweet stall: The Misses Crofton, Craghead. China: Mrs. Hardy, Brandling Park; Miss Pickering, Fern Avenue; Miss Bertram; Miss Worthington, 165, High Park Road; and Miss M. Marshall, 133, High Park Road. Burmah: Mrs Glen, South Shields; Miss Hannay, South Shields; and Miss Luccock, South Shields.

There was a large company present at the opening ceremony, including the Rev. J. P. Glen (Moderator of the Newcastle Presbytery), the Rev R. Stewart, Benwell; the Rev D. Tasker, North Shields; the Rev. J. Borke, Heaton; the Rev W. Dryburgh, Swalwell; the Rev W. Steele, clerk to the Presbytery; the Rev R. Leitch, and others.

The Rev J. P. Glen explained the object of the bazaar, remarking that it was an instance of the readiness of the wealthier congregations of the Presbyterian Church to help the poorer. It should be the aim, he said, of all interested in the Presbyterian Church to do what in them lay to make this effort a success. He hoped the West Stanley congregation might be cheered by the results, and that the minister (the Rev Hy. King), who had already done much good work in connection with the cause, would go on to even greater efforts. (Applause.) He had pleasure in asking Mrs Dobson to open the bazaar.

Mrs Dobson, who was received with applause, said five things were required to make a good bazaar—fine weather, a plentiful supply of articles, plenty of willing purchasers, a deserving case, and a successful opening. She would say nothing in regard to the latter, but she was sure they had all the other essentials. It was most creditable to the ladies of the West Stanley congregation that they had raised already £320. (Applause.) She hoped they would soon raise sufficient to enable them to secure a grant from the Church Extension Fund. She had pleasure in declaring the bazaar open. She wished it success. (Applause.)

On the motion of the Rev H. King, seconded by Mr R. Wood, treasurer, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mrs Dobson.

Mr Wood read over a list of donations, including £5 from Mr John Price, £10 from Lady Joicey, and £5 from Mr. Cochrane Carr. Up to the present, he said, £50 had been raised by subscriptions.

During the afternoon and evening entertainments were given. The Rev Victor Loagn contributed readings and recitations (the Rev P. Campbell presiding), and the following names appeared on the programme for songs, namely, Miss Lilian Welsh, Miss May Welsh, the Rev P. Campbell, and Mr Stewart, M.A., Benwell. There were half hour concerts by the Jesmond Presbyterian Church choir, and a shooting gallery, and animated pictures also added to the attractions.

On Wednesday, the bazaar was re-opened for the penultimate day's sale by Mrs S. S. Hall, of South Shields.

Ald. Wm. Sutton, who was the chairman, spoke of the duty that lay upon Presbyterians in Newcastle to help struggling churches in the outlying districts whence young people were constantly being drafted to the industrial centre of the district. Like all voluntary churches, the Presbyterians required to make make great sacrifices for their religion, and the Presbyterians of Newcastle had made great sacrifices as was evidenced by the forward movement of the last years, the like of which he had not experienced in the history of local Presbyterianism.

Mrs Hall, in declaring the bazaar open, said its object was worthy of support, the more so when the energetic efforts put forth by the congregation at West Stanley were borne in mind.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO FOOTBALLERS

WHILST HOMEWARD BOUND.

A serious accident happened on Saturday night to the Burnhope footballers whilst on their way home. The team had been playing a match at Shotley Spa grounds with Blackhill St. Cuthbert's, and on proceeding on the homeward journey all went well until they reached the turing past the Brooms, on the road to East Castle. At this point a wheel of the brake suddenly came completely off, with the result that the occupants were thrown into the road, and many of them more or less severely injured. The brake belonged to Mrs. Oxley, of Catchgate, and the drive (a relative, we understand, of the owner of the brake) sustained injury to his ribs, two of which were broken. One of the Burnhope players, we are told, had his arm fractured, whilst others of the company were more or less bruised and shaken. After the injured ones had received attention, the footballers had to proceed home on foot, Burnhope not being reached until two o'clock on Sunday morning.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING AT ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL

Mr. J. E. Parker and Miss K McLellan.

A very pretty and fashionable wedding was celebrated at Rochester Cathedral on Saturday last, when Mr John Edward Parker, of Blackhill, Durham, married Miss Kate McLellan, second daughter of Mr W. J. McLellan, solicitor, of Rochester, Kent. The altar and surroundings were beautifully decorated with white flowers and palms for the occasion. The bride entered the cathedral leaning on the arm of her father, who was shortly to give her away, and proceeded through the nave to the Bishop's throne in the choir, where the bridegroom, and Mr W. J. Foreman, the best man, awaited her. She was attired in a very handsome lace robe over white satin, the yoke and sleeves being transparent, and the skirt being flounced and having a semi-train. She also wore a lovely pearl necklace, the gift of the bridegroom, and a very handsome diamond and ruby cresent brooch, the gift of her father. Her tulle veil was fastened with a wreath of orange blossom, and she carried a bouquet of white lilies, white heather, roses, lilies of the valley, and asparagus fern. She was attended by four bridesmaids, the Misses Mary Edith and Maud McLellan (sisters of the bride), and the Misses Lizzie and Ella Parker (sisters of the bridegroom.) They wore gowns of white mousseline de soie, figured with buttercups and leaves, made up over a foundation of yellow silk, and having yokes and collars of dark green velvet. A sash of yellow silk gauze was also worn across the front, with bows and long ends reaching to the bottom of the flounced skirt. Their hats were of green velvet, trimmed with black and white plumes and gold lace, and having bows of orange ribbon under the brim. They carried baskets of white and yellow chrysanthemums and white lilies, tied with broad green ribbons, and wore pearl and torquoise rings, the gifts of the bridegroom. The service was plain, and was impressively conducted by the Ven. Archdeacon Cheetham, who delivered an address on the duties and responsibilities of marriage, and Minor Canon E. M. Blackie. After the signing of the register the bridal procession proceeded down the Cathedral to the triumphant strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," played by the organist, Mr E. J. Hopkins. A reception was held after the ceremony at the residence of the bride's father, High Street, Rochester, a marquee having been erected in the garden as a continuation of the dining-room. About eighty guests were present in the church and attended the reception, some of the dresses worn by the ladies being very handsome. Mrs Slade, of Southsea, sister of Mr McLellan, wore a gown of black brocade, trimmed with mauve silk and passementerie, and had a petunia velvet bonnet, trimmed with white ospreys and real lace. Late in the afternoon, the happy couple departed for Dover, en route for Brussels and the Continent, where the honeymoon is being spent. The bride's travelling dress was of French blue cloth, made with a velvet collar and vest to match, and edged with blue gathered ribbon. A large number of presents were received, the following being the list:—

Bridegroom to bride, pearl and gold necklet.

Bride to bridegroom, set of gold chased studs.

Bride's father, diamond and ruby brooch and two cheques.

Miss McLellan, ebony hair brushes and pin box with silver initials, and Doulton jar with silver rim.

Miss Maud McLellan, silver and ivory knife rests, and six white satin hand-painted mats.

Mr J. S. McLellan, dozen silver forks.

Mrs J. J. Slade (aunt of bride), fish carvers in case.

Miss Coker, gold curb bracelet, silver plated egg steamer and toilet set.

Miss E. McLellan, silver initialled serviette rings.

Mr and Mrs W. J. Black, three-cornered silver-plated dish and fork.

Mr and Mrs H. J. Slade, trinket set.

Miss Chappet, pale blue sofa cushion.

Miss Fergeant, pair of yellow vases.

Misses Whitehead (3), framed photographs.

Misses Hazlerigg, silver pickle fork.

Mrs Wynne Kitchen, table and carving cloths.

Mr and Mrs Annett, silver bonbon dishes.

Miss Willis, silver-mounted sugar dredger, and table centre.

Mr Willis, brass tray.

Mrs Willis, half-dozen silver tea spoons.

Mr Millink, silver-mounted walking-stick.

Mr and Mrs Greener, silver-plated cake basket.

Master and the Misses Greener, gold safety pin and pearl brooch.

Doris and Master Greener, pair of photo frames.

Mr E. B. Willis, handsome copper kettle and afternoon tea stand.

Mr A. Kennette, silver serviette rings.

Mr and Mrs Pickett, half-dozen silver tea spoons in case.

Miss A. Bullock, silver peppercastor.

Mr W. Stevens, dozen fruit knives with pearl handles in case.

Miss Discombe, silver photo frame.

Mr and Mrs Wood and Miss Tribe, silver fish knives, forks, and carvers in case.

Mr and Miss Thorpe, breakfast cruet.

Mr James Bassett, Chinese vase.

Servants at Clyde House, plated butter dish.

Servants at West Lodge, silver-mounted biscuit barrel.

The Misses Mann, preserve jar with spoon, in stand.

Mr W. Dotchin, pair of silver salt cellars.

Dr. and Mrs Grabham, silver card case, in case with monogram.

Miss Fry, nut crackers and pincushion in case.

Mr and Mrs F. McLellan, silver-plated egg-stand and toast rack.

Miss Ada Wildish, silver-plated shoe horn button and glove hook, in case.

Dr and Mrs Henley, silver cream jug.

Mr W. J. and Miss Foreman, silver cake knife in case.

Mr J. Todd, silver-mounted Doulton jug.

Mr J. H. Parker, cheque.

Miss Parker, hand-painted picture.

Miss Ella Parker, hand-worked cushion.

Mr and Mrs Kirkwall, silver butter tray and knife.

Mr Grantham Dodd, Mexican glass flower stand.

Mr W. A. B. Headley, triple mirror.

Mrs Crane, gold and ruby ring.

Mrs and Miss Batchelor, silver and glass epergne.

Miss E. P. Cuncliffe, Devonshire junket bowl.

Mrs Eyre, hand-painted photo frame.

Mrs W. Severton, bread dish and butter knife.

Mr and Mrs Nicholson, silver fruit dish on pedestal.

Mr F. H. Cooper, pair of pictures.

Mr E. Allen, pair of silver fruit spoons.

Mr and Mrs J. Bedbrook, bent iron and copper flower stand.

Mr G. Loder, silver heart photo frame.

Miss Cavan, plated glove hook, button hook, and shoe hook in case.

Misses Mandall, silver and velvet photo frame.

Mr and Mrs Hogg and family, massive brass fireirons and dogs.

Miss Easton, torquoise belt buckle.

Mr Adolphus Stevens, silver-mounted and hand-painted afternoon tea tray.

Miss H. Stevens, brass and mosaic pen tray.

Miss Cogill, lace and silk-worked table centre.

Mr J. Knight, silver sardine servers, in case.

Miss Chappet and Miss C. Chappet, plated silver sugar basin and spoon.

Mr C. W. Gleam, cut glass, silver-mounted scent bottle.

Mr and Mrs Slate, silver specimen vases.

Mr and Mrs Wattsford, silver sugar basin and sifter, in case.

Miss Mary Symons, opal and hand-painted vase.

Dora Lamb, photo of Tower Bridge.

Dr. and Mrs Packman, picture (Meditation.)

Sally Jackson, china breakfast cruet.

Officers and friends of Rural District Council of Lanchester to bridegroom, silver-mounted Tantalus spirit stand.

Local Committee of Leadgate, silver-mounted salad bowl and servers.

Servants, breakfast cruet.

Archdeacon Cheetham, Morocco leather prayer book.

Mr and Mrs H. Roberts, brass fire dogs.

Mr and Mrs Foreman, crumb brush and tray.

Mr. C. T. Foreman, bread fork.

Mr J. S. Murray, smoking chair.

Mr and Mr J. Armour, silver-plated cruet stand.

Mr and Mrs Wattsford, silver basket.

Miss E. Campbell, cruet.

Mr and Mrs T. S. Parker, cheque.

FOOTBALL.

HOBSON WHITE STARS v. TANTOBIE UNITED.

Played on the latter's ground on Saturday last, and resulted in a win for the visitors by 3 goals to 1. Hobson team was as follows:—Goal, R. Croudace; backs, J. Doran and W. Burnip; half backs, J. Spinks, J. Hall, and Nicholson; forwards, J. Marshall, T. Burke, C. Randall, F. Hindhaugh, and A. Clark.

MARLEY HILL LITERARY INSTITUTE A.F.C.

Annfield Plain Reserve defeated the above club in a Derwent Valley League game on September 30th, by 4 goals to 2 at Marley Hill.

SACRISTON ATHLETIC v. SOUTH MOOR UNITED.

These teams met at Sacriston and the game ended in a win for South Moor by nine goals to two. The following team did duty for South Moor:—Goal, Perryman; backs, Pernall and Lambert; half-backs, Wood, G. Nicholson, and J. Nicholson; forwards, Smailes, Smailes, Armin, and Boggin. South Moor played with only ten men. Referee, Mr Hunter, Sacriston.

CONSETT AND DISTRICT JUNIOR LEAGUE.

FIRST DIVISION.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Agt	Pt
Consett United	4	3	0	1	15	5	7
Blackhill St Cuths	2	2	0	0	4	2	4
Consett Shamrocks	2	1	0	1	4	3	3
South Moor Untd	3	1	2	0	6	11	2
Leadgate Park Jr	2	1	1	0	4	5	2
Catchgate Lilyws	2	0	2	0	3	7	0
Stanley Athletic	3	0	3	0	4	8	0
Allendale A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SECOND DIVISION.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Agt	Pts
Medomsley Junior	1	1	0	0	9	0	2
Allendale W S	1	1	0	0	4	1	2
Leadgate Athletic	1	1	0	0	2	0	2
Con Shamrocks R	2	1	1	0	3	4	2
Annfield Plain CR	1	0	1	0	1	4	0
Derwnt Cottage J	2	0	2	0	2	12	0
Leadgate Exiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catchgate Res.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

E. BIRTLEY, W. ATKINSON, } Secretaries.

DERWENT VALLEY LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Agt	Pts
Tantobie	4	3	1	0	19	4	6
Tanfield Lea	3	2	0	1	8	4	5
Leadgate Prk Res	3	2	0	1	8	3	5
Marley Hill	3	1	1	1	6	4	3
Lintz Rovers	3	1	1	1	9	7	3
Annfield Plain R	3	1	1	1	6	9	3
Consett Swifts R.	3	1	1	1	3	8	3
Byer Moor	2	0	0	2	2	2	2
Burnhope	3	1	2	0	5	6	2
Blckhill St Cuths	4	1	3	0	2	9	2
Hamsterley	1	0	1	0	3	3	0
South Tanfield	2	0	2	0	0	8	0

WM. PAYNE, Secretary.

NORTH-WEST DURHAM ALLIANCE.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts
Consett Swifts	2	1	1	0	4	1	3
Bearpark	3	0	1	2	3	6	1
Annfield Plain	1	0	1	0	2	2	1
Allendale Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Birtley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leadgate Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

E. BATEY, Secretary.

FIXTURES FOR SATURDAY.

SENIOR CUP.
FIRST ROUND.

LINTZ ROVERS v. ANNFIELD PLAIN CELTIC

To be played at Annfield Plain, when Lintz Rovers will be chosen from—Dews, Turpin, Wood, Barnes, Sinclair, Dews, Pyle, Kay, Watson, Hannrattie, Humble, Weedy, Stoker, Seath, Gibbons, and Gannon.

HOBSON v. WEST STANLEY UNITED.

Played on the Hobson ground. Hobson team will be chosen from—Randall, Liddle, McHugh, Jno. Layton, Heslin, E. Bell, Hunter, Walton, Jos. Layton, A. Lown (Captain), J. Andrews, T. Seath, and J. T. Bell.

Referee, Mr A. P. Little. Kick-off at 3.30 p.m.

ALLENDALE PARK v. CHESTER-LE-STREET.

This tie was fixed to take place at Medomsley on Saturday, but we learn that Chester-le-Street have scratched to the Park.

TANTOBIE CO-OPERATORS v. BLAYDON UNITED.

To be played at Blaydon on Saturday.

TANTOBIE—Goal, J. Lishman; backs, I. Adamson and J. Gladders; half-backs, T. Middleton, J. McKever, and F. Bell; forwards, R. Weightman, W. Fletcher, T. Seath, W. Adamson, and R. Atkinson.

Brake to leave at 12.30.

NORTHERN ALLIANCE.

LEADGATE PARK v. WILLINGTON ATHLETIC.

This game comes off at Willington on Saturday.

LEADGATE PARK (chosen from)—J. Crowther, J. Daly, Joe Wilson, T. Cartmell, R. Wilson, J. Bowes, G. Temple, R. Cook, J. Grant, T. Houston, S. Thompson, J. Birtley, and P. Daly.

Leave Leadgate Station by excursion at 1.15.

NORTHERN WEDNESDAY LEAGUE.

LEADGATE v. NORTH SHIELDS.

At Leadgate on Wednesday.

LEADGATE—Goal, W. Bell; backs, Hanson and J. Lowes; half-backs, J. Kennedy, T. Greener, and J. Steel; forwards, J. Kershaw, F. Lockey, A. McGowan, J. Davis, and J. Tolson. Reserves, W. Poster and J. Prest.

DERWENT VALLEY LEAGUE.

CONSETT SWIFTS RESERVE v. ANNFIELD PLAIN CELTIC RESERVE.

At Consett, on Saturday first.

CONSETT—Goal, J. Sheeky; backs, J. Wilson and W. Atkinson; half-backs, P. McNally, R. Bradley, and T. Coleman; forwards, M. Walton (Captain), J. Hull, R. McAlear, R. Pratt, T. Boyle. Reserves, J. Sheldon and M. Page.

Linesman, Mr W. Little. Kick-off at 3 p.m.

MARLEY HILL v. SOUTH TANFIELD.

Marley Hill journey to South Tanfield on Saturday, when the following will do duty for

MARLEY HILL—Goal, G. Grant; backs, D. McGahon and R. Davidson; half-backs, J. Gilbert, R. McDermott, and P. Robbs; forwards, E. Boulter, O. McGahon, P. Cullen, J. Warnaby (or Lyall), and F. Baker.

LEADGATE PARK RESERVE v. BYER MOOR.

The joint champions of last season meet at Leadgate on Saturday, when a hard and fast game is expected.

PARK RESERVE (chosen from)—J. Calvert, W. Walton, A. Aitkin, W. G. Robson, D. Cartmell, C. Todd, T. Calvert, J. Harper, P. Hughes, W. Crowther, G. Milburn, S. Thompson, R. Gleadow, and C. Walton.

BYER MOOR—Goal, R. Hodgson; backs, G. Bennett and S. Lamb; half-backs, G. Nicholls, T. Spoor, and H. Lowe; forwards, G. E. Weedy, J. Smith, E. Leighton, M. Bell, and P. Keefe.

Meet at Pack Horse Inn at one o'clock.

Referee, Mr W. Hodgson, Tantobie. Kick-off at 3.15 p.m.

HAMSTERLEY v. BURNHOPE.

To be played at Blackhill Mill.

HAMSTERLEY—Goal, Rudd; backs, Carr and Dodds; half-backs, Little, Ferry, and Swinburn; forwards, Parker, Johnson, Seath, Penwick, and Seath.

Referee, Mr J. Gray, Whte-le-Head. Kick-off at 3 p.m.

CONSETT AND DISTRICT JUNIOR LEAGUE.

CONSETT UNITED v. BLACKHILL ST. CUTHBERT'S.

At Consett.

UNITED RESERVE—Goal, J. Donnelly; backs, T. Wilkinson and A. Overall; half-backs, J. Connor, S. Dodds, and R. Johnson; forwards, J. Bridgewater, J. Toward, J. Emmerson, R. Page, and J. Cone. Reserves, E. Murphy, and C. Redshaw.

BLACKHILL—Goal, A. Smith; backs, R. Patterson and T. Redshaw; half-backs, I. Richards, T. Taylor, and T. Dempsey; forwards, M. Oliver, M. Higgins, J. Wilkinson, R. Richards, and B. Kelsey.

CATCHGATE LILYWHITES v. LEADGATE PARK JUNIORS.

The following team will represent

CATCHGATE—Goal, T. Simpson; backs, Reay and Press; half-backs, Thompson, Temple, and Riddle; forwards, Ross, H. Armstrong, Graham, Westgarth, and H. Armstrong.

LEADGATE PARK JUNIORS—Goal, J. Johns; backs, J. Thompson and D. Overall; half-backs, W. Graham, A. Winter, and W. Calvert; forwards, L. Davison, H. Hedley, R. Birtley, T. Walker, and J. Kelly.

Kick-off at 3 o'clock.

LEADGATE RISING STARS v. HIGH HOLD UNITED.

These teams met on the ground of the latter and the game resulted in a draw of three goals each. The following did duty for the visiting team:—Goal, B. Craig; backs, J. Speeding and T. Temple; half-backs, R. Applegarth, A. N. Other, and W. Walker; forwards, O'Keenan, J. Applegarth, A. Coulson, J. W. Coulthard, and E. Cade.

CONSETT UNITED v. SOUTH MOOR UNITED.

To be played at South Moor.

CONSETT—Goal, Froadick; backs, T. Davis and Lowthorn; half-backs, T. Harris, W. J. Peacock, T. Dimmick; forwards, G. Lewis, G. Kellett, D. Robinson, J. Keenan, and John Lee. Reserves, J. Lee.

Brakes leave headquarters at 2.30 p.m.

BLACKHILL ST. CUTHBERT'S.

The following game will be played at Shotley Spa ground on Saturday first, October 7th, when several new men will be given a trial, and a good game should be witnessed. Teams:—

STRIPES—Goal, S. Johnson; backs, Aitken and Robinson; half-backs, H. Rogers, R. Laing, and M. Robinson; forwards, A. Simpson, Watson, Greener, Jamieson, and Turnbull.

WHITES—Goal, F. Jackson; backs, T. Gaughan and D. Davis; half-backs, G. Smith, D. Dobie, and J. Johnson; forwards, Browell, Robson, Lumley, Routledge, and Robb.

Referee, Mr T. Raisbeck. Kick-off at 3.15 p.m.

Eden Terrace Young Rangers and Beamish White Stars were playing at Eden Terrace and the game resulted in a win for the home team. Turnbull (2) and Pearson (2) both scored for the winners.

Marley Hill Literary Institute 1st team are vacant on October 14th at home, and will give half gate to an good team; the reserve team have a few vacant dates for good second teams.—Apply to Mr G. F. Grey, 50, Marley Hill, Swalwell, R.S.O.

Annfield Plain Red Stars are in want of matches; ages 11 to 13 years.—Apply, J. Huggup, 15, Annfield Place, Annfield Plain, R.S.O.

Annfield Place Juniors are in want of matches; ages 16 to 17 years.—Apply, S. Little, 36, South Pontop, Annfield Plain, R.S.O.

West Pelton Juniors have all dates vacant; average age 13 to 15 years.—Apply, William Emmerson, 32, John Street, Pit Hill, West Pelton, R.S.O.

Consett United 1st team have several dates vacant, and would like them filled up with good reserve teams.—Apply, J. Peacock, Nelson Street, Consett.

HOCKEY.

DERWENT VALLEY v. BEDE COLLEGE (DURHAM.)

At Shotley Bridge on Saturday. The following will represent

DERWENT VALLEY—Backs, T. D. Dales (Capt.), J. E. Thorpe, and T. W. Hanson; halves, W. H. Croudace, J. M. Nicholson, and J. Hamilton; forwards, H. H. Wattsford, W. S. Douglas, R. S. Renton, W. A. Raw, and C. T. Foreman.

Bully-off at 2.30.

CRICKET.

BURNHOPE C.C.

Burnhope Cricket Club has had a very successful season. Being members of the North Durham League they won the Western Division, and played in the final against Littletown for 11 gold medals, and were defeated by one run, the scores being—Littletown, 133; Burnhope, 132. This season Burnhope has played 17 matches, won 10, lost 5, and drawn 2, they having made 1,645 runs for the loss of 151 wickets, while their opponents have made 1,245 runs for the loss of 165 wickets. J. Robinson secured the prizes for batting and bowling.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inngs.	Most in inngs.	Not out.	Total runs.	Avge.
J. Robinson	17	58	1	314	19.62
J. Dyson	16	68	1	254	16.93
J. Newton	17	47	0	232	13.64
J. W. Moffat	14	22	1	128	9.84
H. Knowles	11	[illegible]	0	89	8.07
A. Heckels	15	24	1	114	8.14
J. R. Ritson	8	22	2	48	8.00

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	O.	M.	B.	R.	W.	AVGE.
J. Robinson	235	69	1309	391	71	5.50
J. Newton	151	14	864	448	50	8.96
A. Heckels	117	19	639	275	29	9.48

SOUTH TANFIELD CRICKET CLUB.

The following is an account of the club's performances during the past season, as compiled by Mr. Richard Palmer, the secretary:—Of the 18 matches played, 9 were won, 8 lost, and 1 drawn. The club scored 1,255 runs for the loss of 168 wickets, as against their opponents' 1,387 runs for 164 wickets. The second eleven played 10 matches, 5 being won and 5 lost. Averages:—

1ST TEAM BATTING.

	Inngs.	Most in inngs.	Not out.	Total runs.	Avge.
H. Middlemast	16	73	0	196	12.25
J. Robson	14	23	0	154	11
J. Kent	15	26	3	106	8.83
J. Robinson	16	27	0	132	8.25
J. Benfold	14	21	0	115	8.24
J. Ledger	15	23	2	84	6.46
R. Palmer	13	18	2	69	6.27
M. Walker	5	21	0	30	6
G. Collins	13	19	0	71	5.46
J. Rix	14	14	4	42	4.2
J. Middlemast	16	14	0	64	4
J. Walker	9	9	1	24	3
R. Henderson	6	8	2	12	3
F. Armstrong	4	5	1	8	2.6

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	Avge.
J. Kent	56	17	116	18	6.4
G. Collins	78	10	108	16	6.75
H. Middlemast	227	80	365	51	7.15
J. Middlemast	20	1	74	9	8.2
J. Robson	100	20	288	30	9.6
J. Rix	21	4	62	4	15.5
J. Benfold	46	10	131	8	16.37

In the second eleven, R. Henderson heads the batting averages with 15.28 runs per innings, and J. Walker is second with 13.0. In the bowling department, W. Bell 3.54 and J. Wilson 4.75 stand first and second respectively.

WOLSINGHAM PETTY SESSIONS.

TUESDAY, Oct. 3rd, 1899.—Before Mr. C. J. Backhouse (chairman), Mr. J. Rogerson, Mr. E. Stobbart, and Councillor Wm. Atkinson.

DRUNKENNESS.

The undermentioned persons were fined for drunkenness during the month:—John McGee, 10/-; Ralph Anderson, 10/-; Wm. Routledge, 10/-; Thos. Armstrong, 12/6; John Fleming, 12/6; Robert Temperley, 10/-; T. Cloughton, 10/-.

DRUNK ON LICENSED PREMISES.

George Plews, John Hall, and Jacob Lowes were charged by Sergt. Taylor with being in the Brown Horse Inn at Tow Law, on August 27th, during close hours.—Plews did not appear.—Defendants had no drink.—Hall and Lowes were fined 5/- each and costs, and Pews 7/6 and costs.

WINE LICENSE GRANTED.

John Marmaduke Craggs, of the Welcome Inn at Thornley, was granted a wine license.

WHEAT SHEAF INN LICENSE RENEWED.

At the Wolsingham Brewster sessions last month, this house was the only one that came under the ban of the magistrates, and the license was withheld.—The Bench, however, on Tuesday granted Miss Tombleson the license again.

NO LIGHTS.

Robert Jackson was charged by Sergt. Simpson with having no lights on his trap after hours at Wolsingham, on the 7th ult.—P.C. Johnson corroborated.—Fined 5/- and costs.

Wm. Landreth, property owner at Tow Law, was summoned by Mr. Milburn, Clerk to the Tow Law Urban Council, who asked for an order to be made upon him to abate certain nuisances on his property at Tow Law, such as defective spouting, defective traps, &c. Notices had been served upon him previously.—An order was made for the work to be done in 21 days.

SHEEP WORRYING.

James Rutter, Wolsingham, was summoned by Cuthbert Watson for having done damages, his dog worried one of his lambs on May 4th.—A witness was present and testified to seeing the dog worry the lamb.—Mr. Dowling appeared for defendant.—The Bench made an order on defendant to pay 30/- damages and costs.

USING BAD LANGUAGE.

Nicholas Mews was charged by Sergt. Simpson with using bad language at Wolsingham, on Sept. 13th.—Fined 1/- and costs.

Fire at a Colliery near Bishop Auckland.

Damage Estimated at £20,000.

On Wednesday morning, a disastrous fire occurred at Binchester Colliery, Bishop Auckland. The fire appears to have originated in a dry coal hopper, and before the flames could be extinguished, the whole heapstead had been destroyed.

The shaft was covered with burning debris, and the cages precipitated to the bottom.

There were 200 men in the mine at the time, but they were safely brought to bank by another shaft.

The damage is estimated at £20,000.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of my dear wife, Mary Key daughter of Wm. and F. Bell, of 3, Medomsley Road, Consett, who died October 1st, 1898, aged 13 years. Ever remembered.

In Loving Memory of my dear wife, Mary Iley Bramley, who died at Consett, October 3rd, 1898, aged 23 years.

I miss her, and mourn her, in silence unseen,
And dwell on the memory of days that have been.
Ever remembered by her loving husband.

In Loving Memory of John Herron, the beloved son of Joseph and Margaret Herron, who was accidentally killed at Oakey's, West Stanley, on October 3rd, 1898.

We miss you when the morning shines,
We miss you when the night returns;
We miss you here, we miss you there,
Dear son, we miss you everywhere.
Ever remembered by his father and mother, sisters and brothers.

Mr and Mrs Barker and family, Victoria Garesfield, sincerely thank the many friends who so kindly sent letters of condolence and sympathy and flowers to them in their recent bereavement, and they gratefully appreciate such expressions of sympathy as a token of the esteem and regard in which their beloved one, Alfred Royal, was held by all who knew him.

We mourn not as those without hope.

BLACKHILL.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Births.

MARKHAM.—At 9, Eldon Square, Newcastle, on the 27th ult., the wife of R. L. Markham, of a son.

WHERLY—Forest Hall, on the 1st inst., the wife of Silvester S. Wherly, M.S.A., of a son.

Marriages.

LONSDALE—WILKINSON—At Stanhope Primitive Methodist Chapel, on the 16th ult., Mr Herbert Lonsdale, Teesdale, to Miss Wilkinson, Rogerley Lodge, Frosterley.

PARKER—McLELLAN—On 30th September, 1899, at Rochester Cathedral, by the Ven. Archdeacon Cheetham, D.D., assisted by the Rev. E. M. Blackie, Minor Canon, John Edward Parker, Civil Engineer, Blackhill and Newcastle, eldest son of the late John Parker, Esq., Leadgate, to Kate, second daughter of Wm. Jno. McLellan, of Rochester, Solicitor, Ex-Mayor, J.P. At home, October 25th, Primrose House, Blackhill. No cards.

PARKIN—CHESTER—At Wolsingham Wesleyan Chapel, on the 26th ult., Arthur W. Parkin, colliery manager, Etherley, to Miss Lillie Chester, Ironworks, Wolsingham.

Deaths.

BAMBROUGH.—Beamish Station, 27th ult., (at the residence of his son-in-law), John Bambrough, aged 83, late of Hexham.

BARKER—Hexham, Hexham House, on the 2nd inst., aged 80, Henry Christopher Barker, lecturer, and formerly Rector of Hexham and Hon. Canon of Newcastle.

BOWMAN.—Birtley, Crow Row, Oct. 3rd, aged 37, Joseph, husband of Dorothy Bowman.

BENNETT—Catchgate, 2, Victoria Terrace, on the 2nd inst., aged 1 year and 10 months, Annie, daughter of John and Mary Ann Bennett.

BROWN—Newburn, 30, Davison Street, the 2nd inst., aged 31, Rachel, wife of Thomas Brown, and youngest daughter of the late Simon and Mary Ann Turnbull, of Consett.

BRUCE—2, Quality Row, Swalwell, 26th ult., Christopher, husband of Elizabeth Bruce, aged 61 years.

BERNASCONI.—On the 3rd October, at Ushaw, Mrs. Margaret Bernasconi.

CRIBBIN—Crawcrook House, on the 27th ult., Eliza Cribbin, aged 38 years, the beloved daughter of William and Elizabeth Ambler, Dipton. Interment at Greenside on Sunday at 3.30; friends please accept this intimation.

CLARK—Lamesley School House (the residence of his brother), on 30th ult., aged 51 years, William Stoves Clark.

CHISMOND—High Row, Marley Hill, 1st inst., aged 34 years, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Chismond, and daughter of William and Bridget Pattison.

COWANS—Andrew's House Colliery, on 17th ult., Thomas Cowans, aged 27 years and 9 months, son of William and Mary Cowans.

DICKINSON—Wardle's Terrace, Prudhoe, 27th ult., aged 83, John, husband of Jane Dickinson.

DUNN—Winlaton Hospital, 29th ult., aged 26, Frank, husband of Mary Elizabeth Dunn, and son of David and Elizabeth Dunn, Addison Colliery.

GIBSON—Burnhope Colliery, 27th ult., aged 21, James, youngest son of Mr. Jas. Gibson, engineer, accidentally killed by a fall of stone.

GIBSON—Lily Pit, Dipton, 29th ult., aged 71, William, husband of Ann Gibson.

HALL—Hand-in-Hold, on 27th ult., aged 69, Margaret, widow of the late William Hall.

HOOD—Chopwell, 1st inst., aged 22 years, Joseph, son of Mark and Alice Hood.

HARBOTTLE—54, Emma Ville, Ryton, aged 16 years, Henry, the third son of Moses and Mary Jane Harbottle.

HUTCHINSON—Blanchland, on the 2nd inst., aged 60, Mary Ann, widow of the late Joseph Hutchinson.

HARBOTTLE—East Stanley, 4, West Street, 2nd inst., (at the residence of her son-in-law, N. Yarrow), in her 78th year, Ann, widow of the late John Harbottle, late of Birtley.

HIRD—Swalwell, 26th ult., aged 1 year and 4 months, Joseph Maull, son of Jacob and Jane Hird.

HEMSLEY—Market Place, Crook, on the 27th ult., in his 66th year, Thomas Hemsley, grocer.

JENKS—Dunston-on-Tyne, at her son's residence, 29, Spoor Street, on the 1st inst., Mrs William Jenks, late widow of William Culey, formerly of Coburg Street, Gateshead.

JOHNSON—Orchard House, Prudhoe, 28th ult., aged 76 years, Margaret, widow of the late John Johnson, timber merchant, Ovingham Boat House.

JOHNSON—At Fawn Lees, Wolsingham, on the 28th ult., Hannah, widow of the late Hall Johnson, aged 76 years.

MORTON—Ryton, Cowen's Buildings, on 28th ult., Ann Morton, aged 87 years.

MARLEY.—October 4th, John Marley, of Witton Gilbert.

NICHOLSON—Winlaton, 30th ult., aged 62 years, Thomas, son-in-law of the late Albert and Eliz. Lamb, of Swalwell.

PROUD—High Spen, 27th ult., aged 70, John, husband of the late Elizabeth Proud.

PARKER—Winlaton, 28th ult., aged 3 months, Olive Maud, daughter of Robert and Hannah Bell Parker.

PICKERING—Byermoor, accidentally killed, on the 27th ult., aged 63 years, Thomas Pickering, husband of Ann Pickering, for upwards of 32 years at Byer Moor Colliery.

RAMSAY—At Lanchester, October 4th, aged 8 months, Evelyn Laura, dearly beloved child of W. D. and Isabella Ramsay.

RUTHERFORD—Nova Scotia, 27th ult., aged 2 years and 8 months, James Rattray, son of Edward and Elizabeth Rutherford.

TULLOCH—Blaydon, 133, John Street, the residence of her son, on the 29th ult., aged 81 years, Dorothy, relict of the late John Tulloch, H.M.C., North Shields.

THOMPSON—19, Cromwell Place, Winlaton, 4th inst., Robert, son of Robert, and the late Frances Thompson.

TAYLOR—Mickley Square, on October 2nd, aged 50, William Taylor, engineman, husband of Ann Taylor.

WAILES—At the residence of his son-in-law, 9, Derwent Street, Blackhill, on October 1st, aged 74 years, Thomas, beloved husband of Ann Wailes, late of Dipton and Roddymoor.

WISHART—Belt Square, Winlaton, 28th ult., aged 66 years, Dorothy, wife of David Wishart.

WATERS—Eighton Banks, on the 3rd inst., in her 84th year, Ann, widow of the late James Waters.

YOUNG—Pelton Colliery, 4th inst., aged 58 years, Jane, wife of John Young, master wasteman.

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Printed and Published by ROBERT JACKSON, at the Atmospheric Printing Works, 35, Front Street, Consett, October 6th, 1899.