The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 1,103. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} FRIDAY EVENING, October 7th, 1881. PRICE ONE PENNY.

NEW POSTAL ORDERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Advertisers are particularly requested to USE THE NEW POSTAL ORDERS INSTEAD OF STAMPS when remitting for Advertisements.

The following are the amounts and rates for which they are issued:—

Amount.	Comm.	Amount.	Cost.
s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	d.
1 0	1	12 6	2
2 6	1	15 0	2
3 0	1	17 6	2
7 6	1	20 0	2

To Lend.

£200 TO LEND on Mortgage of Freehold Property.—Apply to ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett. 720p

Wanted.

DRAPERY.-Wanted, FEMALE APPRENTICES to the Millinery and Counter.—Apply to JOHN THURLOW POTTS, Consett. 778p

AGENT Wanted to push first-class Lubricating Oils.—Commission 10 to 15 per cent.—Box 3011, Post Office, Liverpool. 678p

WANTED immediately, MINERS for Osage City, State of Kansas, America. Fare, £3 2s. 2d. Wages, from 12s. to 15s. per day.—Apply to J. HALL, Agent, Greencroft, near Annfield Plain. 730p

WANTED, Mechanics, Labourers, and Female Domestic Servants for Canada. Assisted Passages.—Apply to Mr. LEADBITTER, Authorised Agent, Catchgate. 602p

REGISTRY OFFICE.

LADIES requiring Servants; also, Servants wanting Situations.—Apply at MRS. COCKBURN'S Registry, 13, Front Street, Consett. 149p

IRONMONGERY, Clocks, Timepieces, Jewellery, Furniture, &c. AGENTS WANTED. Wholesale Catalogues. 300 Illustrations Free!—Apply HENRY MAT, 694, Birmingham. 650p

WANTED immediately, a Morning GOVERNESS for Two Young Children; must be competent to Teach Music and Drawing, besides English and the rudiments of French.—Apply by letter, stating salary required, to "Mater," Guardian" Office, Consett. 722p

KYO SCHOOL BOARD.

WANTED, TWO PUPIL TEACHERS or CANDIDATES for the Annfield Plain and West Kyo Board Schools.—Apply to W. H. RITSON, Lanchester. 776p

WANTED, 200 Female Domestic SERVANTS, and 200 Farm LABOURERS, to sail *every month for Queensland*. Free Passage; Highest Wages. All are free on Landing. Government providing Employment and Board and Lodgings *free of cost*.—NORTH OF ENGLAND EMIGRATION Co., 32, Blackett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

AGENTS Wanted to conduct Clothing Clubs in Consett, Leadgate, Blackhill, Iveston, Annfield Plain, Dipton, Medomsley, Allendale Cottages, Westwood, Stanley, and Blackhall Mill. Liberal Commission to respectable, trustworthy, and energetic Agents.—Address for particulars by Letter only, to A.B., "Guardian" Office, Consett. 603p

To Let.

TO LET, that very desirable HOUSE "Highfield Villa," Benfieldside.—Apply to THOMAS SIDDELL, 1, Siemens Street, Blackhill. 751p

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP in Wood Street, Shotley Bridge. Mr. Johnson will show the Premises.—For further particulars apply to MATTHIAS GIBSON, Newbigin, Lanchester. 765p

TO BE LET, and entered upon at November, the Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 1, Derwent Street, Consett, now occupied by Dr. SAVAGE.—Apply to ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett. 582p

TO BE LET, on favourable terms, the FARM of UPPER HOUSEDEN, situate One Mile from the Lanchester Railway Station, containing 164 Acres or thereabouts, all of which is in Grass (except 16 Acres Tillage). A Tenant can have possession at Martinmas, and not commence Rent until May next. On application at "The Ford," a person will be sent to show the Farm. —Tenders in writing will be received, and all Information given, by THOMAS HOPE, at "The Ford," until the 1st of November next. 748p

For Sale.

FOR SALE, by Private Treaty, the BURNOPFIELD GAS WORKS.—For particulars apply to the Liquidators through Mr. W. C. RIPPON, Burnopfield, Lintz Green. 762p

DESIRABLE BUILDING LAND FOR SALE, by Private Contract, situate on the South side of Front Street, Consett.

A Plan of the Sites, and Conditions, may be seen at our Offices, Town Hall Building, Shotley Bridge.

JOHN SMITH and SON, Architects.

July 20th, 1881. 505p

FOR SALE, Valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, consisting of Large SHOP, BACK SHOP, and WAREHOUSE, with HOUSE of Five Rooms, and large MILKHOUSE, STABLE (Three Stalls), May Loft, COW BYRE, Large GARDEN, &c.; also, Five COTTAGES adjoining the same. The Property stands well for a Grocer or Butcher's Business, and has all Conveniences attached, and will be Sold at a reasonable price.—Apply to T. T. WESTON, Draper and Provision Merchant, Annfield Plain. 772p

Residence to Sell.

TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract, and at a great Bargain, the Well-built Freehold DWELLING-HOUSE and PREMISES, situate in Delves Lane, Consett, and containing Eleven Rooms, together with Two Yard, Stable, and Coal Buildings behind, as the same are now occupied by Mr. THOMAS WELFORD. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on Mortgage. For further particulars apply to J. T. RAY, Solicitor, West Hartlepool. 499p

TO UNDERTAKERS, CAB PROPRIETORS, &c., &c.—A Patent Funeral Car, by Dottridge, cost 220 guineas, at 75 guineas; three excellent roomy Mourning Coaches, at £35 each; three double Sets of Harness; two Hansom Cabs, by Forder, Wolverhampton, cost 85 guineas, at £35; a light one-horse Cab, by Marston, Birmingham, cost 90 guineas, at £45; a Brake to carry 20 persons, 65 guineas.—For further particulars apply to Messrs. ATKINSON and PHILIPSON, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 600p

Business Announcements.

DIARIES FOR 1882,

AT

ROBERT JACKSON'S,

3 AND 10, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

Contracts.

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY DISTRICT.

TOWNSHIP OF CONSIDE AND KNITSLEY.

TO LET, the CARTING and BREAKING of the following Lots of Limestone:—

Lot 1.—From Knitsley Station to the Road leading from the said Station south to the Five Lane Ends.

Lot 2.—From Knitsley Station to Dyra Rock Tons. 30 tons.

Lot 3.—From Rowley Station to Long Edge Road. 30 tons.

Lot 4.—From High Carrhouse to Templetown and Knitsley Mill. 30 tons.

Lot 5.—From High Carrhouse to Delves Lane. 12 tons.

Lot 6.—From High Carrhouse to Consett and Stanniford Road. 30 tons.

Lot 7.—From Rowley Station to Four Lane Ends and Stanniford Road. 30 tons.

TOWNSHIP OF IVESTON.

Lot 1.—The Carting and Breaking of Limestone from Rowley Station to Long Edge Road. 30 tons.

Tenders, marked "Carting," or "Breaking," must be sent to the Surveyor's Office, on or before October 10th, 1881.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.—By order,

WILLIAM DIXON, District Surveyor.

Surveyor's Office, The Lodge, Lanchester, September 28th, 1881. 752p

Business Announcements.

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER, FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED ON CONTRACTED FOR.

HENRY ROGERS
(Late of Consett),
AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION AGENT,
16, TYNE STREET, BLAYDON. 698s

JOHN JENKINS,
AUCTIONEER,
HOUSE AGENT, AND APPRAISER
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.

PARTIES leaving the Neighbourhood can have their Furniture, &c., turned into Cash on the shortest notice. 660s

N. CURRY, A.P.S.,
CHEMIST,
(By Examination),
54, FRONT STREET, CONSETT. 479p

THERE is a Grocery in the town,
Tho' small in size, of great renown,
And lowest prices are set down
At C. F. COOKE'S.

He'll sell you Sugars, Tea, and Spice,
And lots of other things that's nice,
Which can be served you in a trice—
At C. F. COOKE'S.

Currants, Raisins, Starch, and Blue,
At a low price he'll sell to you;
I'll tell you what you'd better do—
Go to C. F. COOKE'S.

In his shop there is no sham,
For he has got such splendid Ham,
Preserves and Pickles—lots of Jam—
At C. F. COOKE'S.

But now I'll not say more,
About the things that's in his Store,
Go right at once, I'm very sure
You will be pleased at C. F. COOKE'S.

C. F. COOKE,
GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
ANNFIELD PLAIN. 767p

Parties Furnishing will do well to Visit

WILLIAM WILKINSON'S
FURNITURE WARHOUSE,
CATCHGATE,

Where they will find a large and well-assorted Stock of FURNITURE, HARDWARE, PERAMBULATORS, LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY, Wholesale and Retail.

A PRESENT to each Purchaser of Half-a-Guinea Wedding Ring.

WASHING and MANGLING MACHINES, AGENT for McDOMEY and ELLIOTT'S DRILLING MACHINES for Coal and Stone.

HORSE NAILS, Patent and Hard Wrought.

AGENT for HICKMAN and CLIVE'S COFFIN FLOCKS, FEATHERS, and RABBIT DOWN always on Hand.

N.B.—A large Assortment of NEW CRYSTAL, PERISCOPIC, & EUREKA SPECTACLES always on Hand. 181o

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

GEORGE HOBSON

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

Try the EXCELLO HORSE FEED.

Try G. H.'s CRUSHED OATS and BEANS for Horses.

Try G. H.'s CRUSHED MIXED HORSE FEED.

Try G. H.'s MIXED COW FEED.

Try G. H.'s MIXED PIG FEED.

Pure BARLEY MEAL, PEA MEAL, INDIAN MEAL, and every other Article in the Trade on the most reasonable terms.

HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS,
(Waterloo, Lanchester),
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,
ESTABLISHED 1817.

Agent for the Live-Stock Condiment Company's CHAMPION SPICE, for Horses, Cattle Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, Bullocks, Stocking, &c. 390o

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA, &c.

WILLIAM GRAY,
EMIGRATION AGENT,
5, NORTH ROAD, DURHAM.

Intending Emigrants who require sound and valuable information as to Best Routes and entire Cost to any part of the World, should before booking consult W. GRAY, who, by his large experience, and being Agent for every first-class Line, is in the best position to give Passengers every satisfaction. Letters replied to by return.

ASSISTED PASSAGES ARE NOW TO BE HAD TO CANADA, &c.
Reduced Railway Fares. 613p

Business Announcements.

SEND TO THE POST OFFICE

AND get an Order for One Pound, made Payable to WILLIAM STEWART AND SON, and you will receive in return, Carriage Paid to any Railway Station or Carrier, 1lbs. of the Cheapest TEA in England, or 5lbs. of INDIAN TEA (the Finest Tea in the world). Should it be your pleasure, we can forward Half of each kind, as you may direct.

WILLIAM STEWART AND SON,

33, GRAINGER STREET, AND 33, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE; 33, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD; AND CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET, SUNDERLAND.

MARBLE AND WOOD CHIMNEY PIECES.

KITCHEN RANGES
(OVER 60 SET-UP TO SELECT FROM).

STOVES OF EVERY KIND.

DINNING AND COOKE,
HOT WATER ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, &c.,
PERCY IRONWORKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

SHOW ROOMS, 91, 93, AND 95, PERCY STREET. 691n

JOHN HALL,
FAMILY GROCER,
ANNFIELD PLAIN,

Was the FIRST to BRING PATENT MEDICINE in the Neighbourhood, and has now the CHEAPEST and BEST ASSORTMENT of them in the DISTRICT.

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES:—

Brandreth's Pills, 9½d. Burdock's Pills, 9½d.
'Cloughs' Golden Pill of Health, 9½d. Kay's Stomach Pills, 9½d.
Kay's Essence of Linseed, 9½d. Perrino Essence, Horehound and Coltsfoot, 9½d.
Moller's Cod Liver Oil, 1s. 6d. Powell's Balsam, 9½d.
Rackham's Liver Pills, 9½d. Scott's Pills, 9½d.
The Northern Cure for Rheumatism, 9½d.,
AND ALMOST ALL OTHER 1s. 1½d. BOXES AND BOTTLES FOR 9½d.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE FOR GROCERIES IN THE DISTRICT.
See Monthly Price List, which can be had on application.

JOHN HALL,
WHOLESALE AND FAMILY GROCER, ANNFIELD PLAIN. 631p

DENTAL NOTICE!

MR. T. F. WATSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
52, NEW BRIDGE STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,

CONSTRUCTS Artificial Teeth, on his New System, without Springs or Wires. Charges Moderate. Painless Operations under the influence of Nitrous Oxide Gas.

ATTENDANCE AT Mr. ROUTLEDGE'S, CHEMIST, 11, SHAKESPEARE STREET, CONSETT, EVERY TUESDAY, FROM 11 A.M. TO 3 P.M. 4p

JOHN FENNK,
GROCER AND PROVISION DEALER,
22, VICTORIA STREET,
CONSETT.

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

N.B.—As J. F. has a REGISTRY OFFICE in connection with his Business, Ladies wanting Servants would do well to give him a call. 584o

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING.

P. SURTEES having commenced Business as PLUMBER and GASFITTER, at Sherburn Terrace, Consett, begs to intimate to the Inhabitants of the District that he is prepared to Execute all Orders entrusted to him in a Prompt, Cheap, and workman-like manner.

All Orders left with Mr. ATTCHINSON, Publican, Annfield Plain; or Mr. H. DAVISON, Ironmonger, &c., Catchgate, will receive prompt attention. 792o

WINES & SPIRITS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON

Selected from W & A Gilbey's List of 220 varieties, representing the largest, finest and best matured Stock in the world.

The purity of every article is guaranteed under Act 38 & 39 Vict., Cap. 63. Consumers will recognise in this Act a means of verifying the guarantee W & A Gilbey have always given of the purity and genuineness of all WINES and SPIRITS bearing their seals and labels.

No better guarantee of QUALITY and VALUE can be given than the fact that about every eighteenth bottle of Wine, and every fortieth bottle of Spirits, consumed in the United Kingdom are supplied from W & A Gilbey's Stock. This statement is based upon the Government Returns.

AGENT—

W. AYNSLEY, CONSETT & LEADGATE

From whom Single Bottles of any varieties can be obtained at fixed London Prices

WINES	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
PORT Castle *A from Portugal* An excellent fruity Wine, well matured	2/	24/
PORT Castle *B from Portugal* A fine full-flavored fruity Wine	2/6	28/
SPANISH PORT Castle *1 from Spain* A fruity Wine of good body	1/3	15/
SPANISH PORT Castle *A from Spain* A large and full-flavored fruity Wine	1/10	22/
SHERRY Castle SPANISH *from Spain* A good Spanish Wine	1/3	15/
SHERRY Castle *C Pale from Spain* excellent type of dry Sherry	2/4	28/
MARSALA Castle VP *Pale from Sicily* A delicate dinner Wine	1/4	16/
MARSALA Castle *C Pale from Sicily* The finest Marsala imported	1/8	20/
CLARET Castle A *from France* A good sound Beverage Wine	1/	12/
CLARET Castle C *from France* A superior Medoc Wine	1/6	18/
SAUMUR Castle *Silver Foil* A Sparkling dry Champagne	Bottles 2/ Half-Bots. 1/3	24/ 14/6
SAUMUR Castle *Gold Foil* The choicest Wine of the District	Bottles 2/6 Half-Bots. 1/6	30/ 17/
CHAMPAGNE Castle 1 Sparkling Wine for ordinary use	A good Bottles 2/3 Half-Bots. 1/3	26/ 15/
CHAMPAGNE Castle 3 class delicate Champagne	A high- Bottles 3/6 Half-Bots. 1/11	42/ 23/

SPIRITS	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
GIN Castle UP Highly rectified at W & A Gilbey's Distillery 33 per cent. under proof	2/	24/
GIN Castle PROOF Highly rectified at W & A Gilbey's Distillery Strength, proof	2/10	34/
IRISH WHISKY Castle UP Fine Dublin Whisky 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
IRISH WHISKY Castle PROOF Fine Dublin Whisky Strength, proof	3/	36/
SCOTCH WHISKY Castle UP Fine Scotch Malt Whisky 33 under proof	2/3	27/
SCOTCH WHISKY CAstle PROOF Fine Scotch Malt Whisky Strength, proof	3/	36/
BRANDY Castle UP Possessing the wholesome qualities of Cognac 33 under proof	2/6	30/
BRANDY Castle PROOF Possessing the wholesome qualities of Cognac Strength pf.	3/6	42/
COGNAC Castle D Fine old Cognac Brandy 33 per cent. under proof	3/6	42/
COGNAC Castle Fine old Cognac Brandy Strength proof	4/6	54/
JAMAICA RUM Castle UP Jamaica Rum 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
JAMAICA RUM Castle PROOF Jamaica Rum Strength, proof	3/	36/
HOLLANDS Castle 1 from Rye Distilled in Holland 14 per cent. under proof	2/4	28/
HOLLANDS *Silver Stream* Genevа. Bottled abroad. The finest 14 under proof	2/8	32/6

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

Business Announcements.

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

VALUATIONS made for Probate and Legacy Duties.

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

All Business promptly and carefully attended to.

REID & SONS' WATCHES.

English, American (Waltham), Swiss (Geneva), Silver and Gold Hunters, Keyless Winders, Repeaters, &c.

REID & SONS' CLOCKS.
Marble, Chiming, Office, Electric, Carriage, Turret. All movements.

REID & SONS'
Price Lists, Illustrated Sheets, and Catalogues, free on application.

GOLDSMITHS, SILVERSMITHS & JEWELLERS TO THE QUEEN,
41, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

BISHOP AUCKLAND EQUITABLE PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

Chairman of Directors: Mr. JOSEPH WILKINSON, West Mills, Bishop Auckland.
Solicitor: RICHARD BOWERS, Esq., Bishop Auckland.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared to RECEIVE LOANS of FIVE POUNDS and upwards, at 5 per cent. interest, payable Half-yearly.

ADVANCES made and Shares entered at any time, THE ENTRANCE FEES are abolished.

THE REPAYMENT of an Advance on Mortgage of £100 is 15s. per Month, or 5s per Annum, which covers Interest and Redemption.

PROFITS divided equitably amongst Members.

WM. V. THOMPSON, Secretary.
Offices: 25, Market-place, Bishop Auckland. 608n

WEDDING RINGS! WEDDING RINGS!!

A PRESENT to each Purchaser of our GUINEA GOLD RING.

F. A. AND E. WELCH,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN. 518k

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

ANY Person Removing, Altering, or Tampering with any Meter, Pipe, or other Property of the above Gas Company, without first obtaining the said Company's permission, will be prosecuted according to Law.

By order of the Directors,
August 21st, 1875. M RICHLEY, Secretary.

J. BATES,
MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT,

JOINER, Undertaker, Furniture Broker, &c. Flocks, Feathers, Rabbit Down, Ironmongery, Perambulators, and General Furnishings. 606k

WEST-END TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

JACOB HUTCHINSON
TAILOR,

BEGS to call special attention to his present immense Stock of WOOLLEN CLOTHS and NEW GOODS for the Season, 1881.

Doing a large Retail Trade enables him to show to his Customers such an Immense Choice, and at such Low Prices as few can afford in the trade.

SPECIALITIES:—

OUR CELEBRATED WORSTED SUITS, £2 15s. A marvellous production.

OUR 12s. 6d. TROUSERS and £2 10s. TWEED SUITS Speak for themselves.

OUR RELIABLE ALL-WOOL TWEED SUITS, £1 18s. are world-renowned.

PLEASE TO CALL BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE! AT J. HUTCHINSON'S, Next door to Mr. M'COURTNEY, Watchmaker. FIRST-CLASS FIT AND WORK GUARANTEED.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

By order of the Directors,
M. RICHLEY Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1876.

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

HAS now on hand the largest and best made Stock of FURNITURE in the district.

IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety.

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.

A large Stock of New Patterns in PAPER HANGINGS.

PERAMBULATORS. HARDWARE.

Agent for the HOME WASHER and MANGLING MACHINES.

BUILT and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS.

Licensed Dealer in SPORTING and BLASTING POWDERS. 673b

THE AUCKLAND UNION PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1857.

Offices—66, North Bondgate, Bishop Auckland.

THE Directors are prepared to ADVANCE MONEY on approved securities. The repayments may spread over 15 years, or any less number, to suit the means of borrowers.

INVESTING SHARES may be entered at any time, and withdrawn, if required, at a month's notice.

PROFITS are divided every three years.

The Interest and Profits paid to members on Completed Shares has averaged 6¾ per cent. per annum.

Any further particulars may be obtained of Mr. GEO. STILLMAN, 66, North Bondgate, Bishop Auckland; or Mr. WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Home Cottage, Consett. 300o

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7TH, 1881.

JOINT CONTROL IN EGYPT.

THE rumour that a divergence of views had arisen between England and France with regard to Egypt drew forth a semi-official contradiction in the Paris press on Saturday last, and a statement that the British and the French Government are resolved to maintain the accord which has hitherto existed between them in Egyptian affairs. This assurance is, no doubt, very satisfactory, so far as it goes; but it only means that the two Governments have not yet disagreed over Egyptian matters, and do not intend to disagree if they can help it. Still, the very fact that such a declaration should appear to be called for, in contradiction of an otherwise credible rumour, proves that there is latent danger of a misunderstanding between the two Powers in connection with the anomalous joint protectorship or supervision which they are now exercising in Egypt. This sort of partnership in political control may work pretty well when the subject of it is in a normal condition of quietude, just as joint parental control goes on smoothly while children are orderly and well-behaved. It is not the good but the bad conduct of a child that commonly occasions a difference between "father and mother;" and similarly the guardians of Egypt are more likely to disagree when their ward becomes troublesome and difficult to manage. Now that some fresh outbreak of the ill-controlled Egyptian soldiery may at any moment call for decisive action from the supervising Powers, we are beginning to recognise the equivocal character of our partnership with France. It would, no doubt, have been better if we had never entered into such an association, or at least if circumstances had never been such as to induce us to do so. But we have now accepted the position, and it is scarcely within the option of our Government to withdraw from it on mature consideration, as they did from the untenable positions in Afghanistan and the Transvaal. Our retirement from those two countries simply left their inhabitants to look after themselves, as they had done before; but our withdrawal from the Egyptian protectorate or supervision would simply leave the country to the domination of France. If Egypt were of as little concern to us as Mexico, we might leave the French to carry on solitary interference, as we did with respect to that American State. But if this country is to maintain its dominion in India, it cannot allow Egypt to pass under the sole control of a possible rival or antagonist. The Mediterranean and Red Sea route to India has now become an absolute necessity to us. It seems almost impracticable that we could now hold India without command over this route, and it would certainly become impossible for us to continue to do so if a hostile power had command of Egypt. Our position with regard to the land of the PHARAOHS should be considered in connection with political developments in other quarters. We have for some years seen Russia steadily advancing through Central Asia; until lately she has taken some alarming strides which have brought her close to our Indian frontier. That Power and Austria are both intent upon aggrandizement in the direction of European Turkey, and the probably not distant collapse of Turkish rule may increase the strength and influence of both of these Empires in the Eastern Mediterranean. Meanwhile, France on the North African coast is carrying on what we must now regard as a policy of aggrandizement, which will bring her military power at least next door but one to Egypt. There is nothing in these movements and tendencies which we can regard as directly hostile or offensive. A suspicious mind might fancy it recognised a Franco-Russian understanding in the simultaneous Central-Asian and North-African aggrandizement of the two countries; but there is no outward evidence of collusion. It is enough for us, however, that powerful military neighbours are closing upon our Indian Empire or upon the road to it. Under the circumstances of the time, our Government will need to exercise all its caution and firmness in dealing with the Egyptian question. If France and England cannot agree in their joint control of Egyptian administration, it would be well if they could at least agree to a plan for rendering such control unnecessary.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

I don't mind confessing that I am beginning to get just the least bit in the world tired of hearing the name of the late lamented President of the United States, and listening to "gush" concerning the virtue of his countrymen and their remarkable fondness for ourselves. The British public is inclined to overdo the thing. The deceased President was an excellent man and an intelligent politician; but he has been praised by injudicious orators and writers in language which would sound rather hyperbolical if it were applied to an archangel. London has gone American-mad. At Hotels and Restaurants Yankee visitors are toadied and flattered as though there were some special credit due to them for the recent melancholy occurrence. Every one is now asking every one else now how this extraordinary *furore* of "complimentary mourning" is to be accounted for. Some say because America and England have come to feel so lovingly towards one another; some say because General Garfield was such a good man; some say because we want to mark our righteous indignation against the assassination of Princes and Governors. Some say because of the General's eleven weeks' struggle against death; and some, of a more cynical temperament, aver that it is because we have reached the very dullest part of the long vacation, and there is nothing else to make a fuss over. There is a serious movement in favour of placing a monument of President Garfield in Westminster Abbey!

The Lord Mayor of London is allowed £10,000 for the purpose of sustaining the dignity of his office by the exercise of hospitality. Few Lord Mayors make that sum or anything near it suffice. The "Show" itself takes a large slice out of the whole amount. But a man has to spend a large sum of money before he can be Lord Mayor. He must first "pass the chair," or, in other words, he must be appointed Sheriff. Mr Hanson and Mr Ogg, the new Sheriffs, will have to spend nearly £10,000 between them before their year of office is out, and the Corporation makes no allowance to them. In former years the Sheriffs used to expect knighthood. But this year seems likely to close without any distribution of honours in the City. Mr Alderman Mc Arthur is still "Mr," and the baronetcy does not seem to be forthcoming. There will be less ambition for civic office if the Fountain of Honour remains thus dry.

The Kingston tragedy has been quickly followed by the Balham comedy—though it is not much of a comedy to the unfortunate householder who has got his head broken. It is difficult to say which case best illustrates the incompetence of the police. I shall not be surprised if further misadventure occur through the burglary scare which prevails. Not that it is likely that many policemen will be seized with an excess of zeal; but not a few householders have resolved to take the protection of their *lares* and *penates* into their own hands. A good trade is being done in pistols and revolvers, and it will be fortunate if some belated traveller or inebriated loiterer is not slaughtered in mistake for a housebreaker. Speaking of the use of fire arms, the police-court cases show that there is quite an epidemic of revolver shooting. All kinds of vagabonds are imitating the burglar in employing these weapons. The aggravated husband has begun to point a pistol at his wife's head instead of kicking it. The 'coster is so far tired of "jumping on his mother" that by way of variety he threatens her with a revolver. The new mode is less "brutal," as the French would say, than the old. But it is plain that the fashion is one which must be discouraged, or there will have to be an Army Act for London as well as for Ireland. The police magistrates have committed prisoners for trial in several "revolver cases" without bail. And stringent measures will no doubt be adopted to put down the growing evil.

The City Editor of the *Times* has a giant's power, and it is important that he should exercise it wisely as well as honestly. All City Editors have not been "above suspicion" of interested motives. But although no one would be so foolish as to impute anything of that kind to Mr Crump, his discretion is not always as apparent as his disinterestedness. A company was recently formed to bring over Australian meat to this country. A refrigerating patent was secured. Arrangements were made with a line of steamers, and, most important of all, the Smithfield ring of wholesale dealers, who have hitherto succeeded in defeating any scheme of the kind, were won over upon terms that the meat which could be sold for 2d. a lb in Australia should be sold to the consumer at 7d. lb in England. The directorate of the company contained the names of gentlemen whose well-known character and means were a sufficient guarantee of the financial soundness of the undertaking. The City Editor, however, in commenting upon the Company's prospectus, remarked that the proposed traffic appeared to him more suitable for the enterprise of private individuals than of a public company. Such a pronouncement from such an authority of course threw cold water on the affair, and shares were not taken up. With all deference to Mr Crump, one would have thought that a scheme which might result in an enormous saving of expense in an important article of food is just one of those undertakings towards which the public might most properly be invited to contribute, and the risk of which they should be encouraged rather than discouraged to share.

Whether because of "bad trade" or because there is less demand than formerly for central situation (and, possibly owing to the spread of telephonic communication, the latter is the true explanation) at any rate warehouse property in the City is less unreasonably expensive than it has been for a long while past. Property of this kind is said to have deteriorated 20 or 30 per cent within a couple of years. The Stock Exchange, which is about to extend its borders (not by any means before the necessity of doing so had become apparent) has purchased a block of buildings in Broad Street for the purpose. The price to be paid is £150,000, and it is accounted a good bargain at that. The Royal Exchange is undergoing alterations and repairs. It is impossible to enlarge it; but it is contemplated to roof over its large quadrangle with glass. As it is now a shower of rain disperses bullionists and speculators right and left, and the markets are affected in more ways than one by the weather.

Something must be done to adapt horses' shoes to the new dispensation of asphalte and wood. Human ears have gained relief at the expense of equine legs. It is bad enough when the streets are dry: it is worse when they are wet: but it is worst of all, apparently, when they are in an intermediate state of dampness. During the last few days I have scarcely walked a hundred yards along the streets without being pained to see the straining efforts of the poor horses to keep on their feet. In Fleet Street and Cheapside the sight of a horse sprawling on the ground has become so common that it scarcely brings a crowd round. In Cheapside this morning the road-way was swimming with the blood of a poor animal which had gashed its shoulder against the kerb-stone as it fell. This thoroughfare has until just now been congested in a way which reminded one of the time when its outlet at the Poultry was so narrow. A large hoarding was placed in front of the buildings where the recent fire occurred which extended halfway across the road. The main walls of the buildings remained standing; but they were considered to be in danger of falling, and therefore provision had to be made for the contingency.

I doubt whether Miss Braddon is personally responsible for the pennyworths of Scott which are being dispensed to the public under her supervision. This eminent novelist has a keen eye to business. She has no doubt put forth her artistic powers in one or two of her last novels, but of recent years she has rather been a purveyor of sensation to the public than an artist. She knows the kind of thing the public likes, and she turns it out of her fiction factory at full speed. Pope had his hacks to work under him, and in like manner Miss Braddon has her staff of "fillers-in," and it is not such a bad situation either. The French, by the way, have outdone us. We have had comic histories of England, a comic "Blackstone," a "modernized" Shakespeare, condensed Scott, and mutilated Dickens. But in Paris there is being produced and sold in monthly parts by thousands a comic Bible! If our polished neighbours are not alive to the impropriety of such a production from a religious point of view, they might at least see its bad taste from a mere literary standpoint.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

SERMON BY THE LORD BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.

The twenty-first anniversary of the Church Congress was held on Tuesday, and it bids fair to rival, if not outdo, previous meetings of the Congress. The visitors are quartered in what may be called the outparts of Newcastle—Tynemouth, North and South Shields, and Sunderland, and also at the Cathedral city of Durham, which will presently have to share its function with the Bishopric of Northumberland, whose endowment fund has been completed by the translation of a canonary of Durham to that of its sister county. Early morning services were held at Durham, and in all the parish churches in Newcastle, but the first official gathering in connection with the Congress was the assemblage of the principal members in the Town Hall, where they robed and walked in procession to St. Nicholas, which is shortly to become the metropolitan church of the diocese of Northumberland. There was a crowd of the townspeople to watch the imposing procession, and the sun shone forth dispelling the clouds which had threatened to mar the proceedings, and this continued the rest of the day. The Bishop of Manchester preached an eloquent sermon from the revised version, Ephesians iii. 8—12. He said that the days of the greatest increase in the Church were in the days of peace, not in the days of strife, when the faith had won its way not because it had received the sanction of Œcumenical councils, but by its own intrinsic power to persuade the souls of men before articles got to be too curiously defined, or schools of religious thought formed themselves and labelled each other with human names—a golden age indeed of peace and charity and progress, which the perverseness and self-will of men seeking their own, not the things which are Jesus Christ's, first disturbed and then destroyed. Was it like other golden ages, a thing past, never to return? If it were, he feared the Church's power for conquest would have perished too. The three most truly fundamental principles of the Church, as given by St. Paul, were love, unity, and the true function of the Christian ministry. Taking love first, he asked whether they should promote this virtue by the Congress which had brought together so many hundred Churchmen, representatives of almost every school of Christian thought. It was to be hoped that the outer world, when it read and criticised the proceedings, would have no cause to reverse the verdict of an earlier age, and to say, with a scorn—"See those Christians, how they hate one another." Passing from the note of love to that of unity, from the soil in which faith grew to the fruit which it produced, he said that they must build their Church on the primitive creed, for on no other basis could they embrace the whole world in the face of the rapid and violent disintegration of the Christian belief. With M. Rochefort in Paris parodying the Christian sacraments, and the International Federation of Freethinkers holding its three days' conference in London, and delighting to trample on some of the most cherished hopes of man by announcing that the Union Democratique of France was organising a great free-thought demonstration for All Souls' Day, they could not afford to bandy words upon disputable propositions, to divide themselves into diverse and almost hostile camps, each with its doctrine and interpretation. They dare not break up a great Church with its mission stamped upon it as clearly as ever mission was stamped upon a Church, planted even by Apostles' hands, into fragmentary and partisan organisations, powerless because disunited, incapable of discipline because following the voice of one leader and recognising the sound of no one battle cry. If union ever were strength it would be strength now, and union was only possible on the broad basis of an historical not a theoretic Christianity. The Bishop next asked what was the function of men under these circumstances? At present the people were not seeking priests to absolve or to offer sacrifice for them, but prophets who could teach and guide them—prophets, evangelists, pastors, teachers—those were the wants of the Church to-day. If anyone could not see that the Church was passing through a crisis now—fiercer, sharper, and more intense than any one which had tried her for generations—he could not read the most obvious signs of the times. They must follow in the footsteps of the fathers of the Church, who stirred the hearts of of their generation and made religion an enduring force. He concluded by an appeal to the liberality of Churchmen to subscribe to the fund for the endowment of the proposed bishopric for Northumberland.

The real business of the Congress, however, commenced in the Town Hall, where the Mayor of Newcastle, who is a prominent Nonconformist, welcomed the visitors, and declared the wish of the Corporation to give them every facility for carrying on the Congress. The Bishop of Durham then stood forward and delivered his presidential address to an audience of between 3,000 and 4,000, but there was a vast number outside the building anxious to hear, and this was provided for by the Bishop and readers of papers repeating themselves in the lecture-room of the Literary and Philosophical Society.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The Bishop of DURHAM then delivered his address. He said that the Church Congress in its infancy was fitly ranked beneath the academic shades of Cambridge and Oxford. It now no less fitly celebrated its robust maturity in a buisy town of the rough and hardy North. The report of their first Congress was eminently suggestive, as read by the light of twenty years' experience. It embodied hopes and fears alike unfulfilled. For instance, the burning question of Church rates, not even a spark of the fire which once threatened to become a mighty conflagration lived in its ashes at the present day. Yet the fabrics of the Churches were never so numerous and so sound. As to the question of the increase of the Episcopate, it was still one of living and lively interest, and nowhere so lively as in that huge overgrown northern diocese. The present year was full of significance for the synchronisms which it offered, and supplied food for suggestions and warnings which would remind Churchmen of the great responsibilities and destinies of the Church in a thousand ways. The spread of railways had altered the condition of life, and with the vast and varied results of this new and potent force, especially in the parochial system, they must deal in such a manner as to subdue and reduce all to order. Again, in the recent meeting of the British Association in the northern provinces they were reminded of the revolution in the intellectual world which had taken place in our own time; and here, also, they were confronted with a giant force, of which the Church of Christ must give an account. Before all things, they should learn from the lessons of the past to keep free from distrust and dismay. The scares regarding recent advances in astronomical and geological science had passed away. Theological conceptions had been corrected and enlarged by their teachings, and now in turn biology concentrated the same interests and excited the same distrusts. But would not history repeat itself. A third synchronism not less suggestive than the others, though in a different light, was to be found in the Œcumenical Methodist Conference, the echoes of which were still lingering in their ears. What lessons of organisation, sympathy, and adaption did they give to the Church, and why he would ask should not this great spiritual mechanism have been re[illegible] within the Church to which it owed its being? Could not the same results have been purchased at a less heavy sacrifice than the loss of unity? Coming to the Congress and its programme they had avoided no question because it was burning. They didn't underrate the tension of the feeling in the church at the present moment, but they were determined to give to all parties fair and equal opportunities of expressing their opinions on the subject.

The Bishop of Durham then left, and the Archbishop of York took the chair, and the reading of papers commenced.

The Bishop of ARGYLE and the ISLES read a paper on the relations of the Church of England to thh Church of Scotland.

Bishop MITCHISON next read a paper on the relation of the Church of England to the Churches in communion with her in America and the colonies.

At the evening meeting at the Town Hall the subject appointed for discussion was the duty of the Church in respect to secularism and spiritualism. The Archbishop to York and the Rev. Harry Jones read papers on secularism, and the Rev. Dr. Thornton read a paper on Spiritualism. The Archbishop of York said the principles of Secularism were "Atheistic, Republican, and Malthusian." His task was to show how the Church should comport itself towards this Secularism in order to undo and overthrow it. The Secularist cried, "There is no God, and there is none could have inspired religion into man, and that there was no after life," but every race in every country cried out "There is a God." The Church should see Secularism in its proportions as one more of those gospels of humanity of which this century has seen so many. Secularism was but the passing phrase of a great movement around us which demanded our attention. In conclusion his lordship said science, do what it would, would have to confess, with John Stuart Mill, that "The narrow and inadequate life of man needs greatly to be exalted to loftier hopes of our destiny." (Cheers).

The papers were then discussed by the Rev. Randall Davidson, Canon B. Wilberforce, Mr. W. R. Brown, and others.

LANCHESTER RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

The monthly meeting of this authority was held on Thursday afternoon se'nnight—Mr Geo. G. Taylor Smith in the chair. Present: Mr W. Logan, Mr Siddell, Mr Collinson, Mr Buckham, Mr W. H. Hedley, Mr Mitchinson, and Mr Hobson.

It was resolved that the first meeting of the Joint Hospital Board should hold its first meeting at Lanchester in a month.

A letter was read from the Local Government Board respecting the non-removal of refuse at Craghead, to which attention had been drawn by one of the medical officers.

On the suggestion of the CHAIRMAN, it was agreed to inform the Local Government Board that they had given instructions to have it looked more carefully after in the future.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The following reports were read from the Medical Officers:—

Eastern District, September 27th, 1881.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in reporting that this district is now, and has been during the last five weeks (as far as I can ascertain) free from any disease of an infectious nature. I may state that this is the only occasion within my knowledge, that so long a period has elapsed without an outbreak of zymotic disease, of one kind or another.

The mortality is also exceedingly low, only 14 deaths were registered during the month; being equal to an annual ratio of 10 per 1,000.—I remain, gentlemen, yours obediently,

T. BENSON, Medical Officer.

The Lanchester Rural Sanitary Authority.

Medomsley District, September 25th, 1881.

GENTLEMEN,—The Medomsley district is, I am happy to say perfectly free from infectious disease, and the sanitary condition is very good. I have noted a few places in my journal laid before you, which are being attended to.

Ebchester is quite free from any febrile or infectious disease, one or two places requiring attention are also referred to in journal.—I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. T. BOLTON.

The Lanchester Rural Sanitary Authority.

Lanchester District, September 29th, 1881.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—During the last four weeks the following cases of Epidemic disease have been in this district:—Three cases of Typhoid fever at Quebec. Two cases of Whooping Cough at Hamsteels Colliery, and one case at Newhouse Cottages. Three cases of Scarlet fever at Wilks Hill, and two cases at New Cornsay.—I am, Mr Chairman and gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILSON.

The Lanchester Rural Sanitary Authority.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The Surveyor (Mr. Rounthwaite) submitted the following report:—

Lanchester, 29th September, 1881.

GENTLEMEN,—William Douglas of Blackhall Mill, has contravened the 66th bye law by building a house at Medomsley Edge, without providing a suitable damp course in every wall of such building. Your instructions as to what course is to be pursued in this case are desired. It is with the greatest difficulty that I can get this very important bye-law properly attended to by persons engaged in erecting new property.

The drain at Catchgate is making progress slowly; the weather has been very unfavourable to the execution of out-door work, but if the present change lasts it should easily be completed in a fortnight.

Notice was served on Joseph Suddes on the 23rd June last, to abate nuisance at Greenfield Farm, near Cornsay, within 28 days by erecting a privy and covered ashpit, and providing drainage. He has taken no notice and done nothing.

Referring to the case of John Forster of Biggin, who has built three houses at Cornsay and occupied them without providing any drainage whatever, and without obtaining any Habitation Certificate from this Authority, I shall be glad to have definite instructions as to what steps are to be taken to enforce compliance with the bye laws. Forster has been written to again and again on this subject, and though summoned before the magistrates a very short time ago for another offence, pays no attention to either letter or notice.

Nuisance Notices served during the month	11
Letters written with respect to Nuisances, &c	39
Plan approval notices sent out	8
Habitation Certificates do.	—
Plans received and examined	6
Villages, Hamlets, &c., inspected	86

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. WM. ROUNTHWAITE.

The Lanchester Rural Sanitary Authority.

The following alteration is completed and fit for habitation, and certificate is required for the same, viz:—

268 Robert Pace, additions to one house at Flint Hill.

The following plans for new buildings have been received and your committee recommends that they be approved, subject to the matters marked on each plan being attended to:—

303 Patrick Caulfield, one house, Esh Colliery.
304 James Forster, wooden shed, Stanley.
305 John Smith and Son, house and shop, Annfield Plain.
306 R. Hand, Shed and Co., New House Cottages.
307 H. W. Watson, engine house and brick works, Hamsterley Colliery.
308 John H. Hudson, alterations to farm buildings, Castle Dean House.
209 Trustees of Holmside school, additions to masters' house, Holmside.

Summonses were ordered to be taken out against the persons mentioned as having failed to comply with the notices. Several plans were passed.

THE MYSTERY OF MOOR FARM

BY

HENRY FRITH.

AUTHOR OF

"A Race for Life," "Through Flood through Fire," "On the Wings of the Wind," &c., &c.

CHAPPER XXIII.

THE DAWN OF REPENTANCE.

"Thus with imagin'd wing our swift scene flies."
—Henry V.

A FEELING of relief and thankfulness pervaded the heart of Augustus Skelton when the young girl opened her eyes. He had now, in his own idea, atoned in a measure for his cowardly attack upon Ellen, and her subsequent death beneath the cliffs of Beechycombe, then so far from him over the sea. He knelt down beside the girl, and was delighted to perceive that, although her face was disfigured by the smoke, and her clothing was singed in places, she was vitally and outwardly uninjured.

In a few moments she essayed to rise, and said, "My mother! Oh, have you saved her?"

"In there!—is she in the hut?" cried Augustus, starting to his feet. The girl made a sign of assent, and he lost no time in retracing his steps to the smouldering log-hut, but for some minutes he was unable to obtain an entrance. As he was struggling with the dense volumes of smoke the agent arrived, and, without a moment's hesitation, dashed into the hut. Then Augustus again took courage, and, keeping his mouth and nostrils covered, followed his bold leader. They found the body of a woman lying full length, face downward, on the floor. Neither of the men spoke, or even made a sign. By a simultaneous movement they raised her up, and bore her with much difficulty from the hut. She was alive, though dreadfully scorched, and quite unrecognisable then.

"I will ride down and send assistance," said the brave agent. "You will want it. I do not think the fire will hurt you here. You can remain till help comes. Farewell."

All Augustus's good feeling and manhood now appealed to, he set to work to do all he could for the poor women who had been rescued. He provided for them couches, in a rough-and-ready fashion it is true; brought them water in his wide-brimmed hat, and exerted himself in every possible way for their comfort. The little food he still carried he set before them. He lighted a fire upon the already scorched earth, and made them some poor tea. By degrees they recovered strength, and before nightfall, for no assistance had arrived, both the ladies were able to thank him for his humanity, bravery, and kind attentions.

"I fear, sir, we have no means, beyond our most grateful thanks, to reward you as you deserve. Your friend, also, we fancy, will soon return. Will he not?" This was the elder woman's question.

"I trust so," replied Augustus. "I expected him before this. It is a terrible scene. I hope he is safe."

Just then a loud "cooée" attracted his attention. "It is a signal," said the woman; "help is at hand. Thank Heaven we are saved!"

Skelton called out as loudly as he could in reply to the repeated cooées, and a party of horsemen approached. They had come out in search, but had seen nothing of Mr. Crawford.

"He left here some hours ago," said Skelton. "Can anything have happened to him?"

"It's impossible to say, the smoke's so thick about. We'll have a search when the moon rises. Come and help make up litters for the poor women. Who are they?"

"Farm servants, I believe," replied Skelton. "They are not seriously injured; but their faces are very much scorched and blackened, poor creatures!"

"Lucky it's no worse. Driscoll's dead, or as good as dead, by the creek, and the whole of the Mount and its people are burned to cinders."

"The Mount House!" exclaimed Augustus. "The Widow Skelton's house?"

"So I'm told," replied the man. "Poor things! Well, let's have a glance around."

The search by moonlight was fruitless, and at last, tired and sleepy, the men threw themselves down upon the hot ground beside their horses.

With the earliest day-dawn they were again mounted, and Augustus, having seen the improvised litters on the way to the settlement, carried by sturdy bearers, took a hasty farewell of the poor women, and accompanied the searching expedition. He was nervously anxious, and impelled to save life. He fancied that by so doing he would quiet his conscience. The terrible episode of his life had been curiously brought to his recollection by the poor girl he had carried out of the hut. She in some indefinable manner reminded him of Ellen—whether the voice, or the expression of terror, or the face had thus moved him, he could not tell. Why could he not forget that terrible day at Beechycombe? Why? Because it was part of his punishment to remember! Memory and Conscience are the true avengers of our evil deeds!

Death had strangely dogged his footsteps. From the time of his appearance at Beechycombe the grim tyrant had been at Skelton's elbow. Was he accursed? It would seem so. We once knew a servant in our own family who considered she was so "accursed." She told us so. She said that in every family into which she entered, a child or other member of it died. We were young then, but the statement made a deep impression upon us. She was a kind woman, and her name was Rose. She remained in our family one year. My little sister died within that time. The woman left, but in a few months was again engaged, being an excellent servant. Again Death drove her away, and what afterwards became of her we do not remember to have heard.

So Skelton, in like manner, felt that the fatal hand was held over him. His life was cursed; the chilling ban of Naomi Bryce, uttered against his house, was still upon him. His father, the old lawyer; then sweet, innocent Ellen; and Naomi herself, had all been claimed by the dread messenger; and even in Australia the darts from the grim and bony hand were launched around him in the bush. His relatives apparently had perished, and now his kind conductor was missing. Truly, Ellen was avenged!

At every step the difficulties of the searchers were very great, and the effects of the fire terrible. Numbers of cattle and wild animals, with an enormous quantity of birds, were found burned to cinders. The tracks of the horses' feet were with difficulty followed upon the encumbered and, in places, smoking ground. Here and there huge trees were burning still, and the smoke was yet hanging thickly in the air; but the fire was burnt out. Over a space of nearly three hundred miles from first to last the devastation extended. Thousands of sheep and cattle had perished; houses, farms, bridges, and produce, with whole families, had been destroyed; and "Black Thursday" will for ever remain a dark spot in the annals of Victoria.*

The troop came at length to a ravine over which the flames had apparently leaped, or crossed by the trees, without descending. The horse's tracks stopped there. The men halted and looked at each other. Skelton turned deadly pale and sick. The revenge of Ellen was again on her "murderer."

"Heaven help us!" exclaimed one man. "He must have lost his way in the smoke, and fallen in here. No chance for him, poor chap!"

"Might he not have been caught in the bushes—they are still uncharred? See, I can get down. Let me go."

"You! Why, man, you wouldn't get down that way. Come here—there's a kind of track."

They all descended, and found the horse at the bottom of the dell—dead—dashed to pieces. All felt that hope for the poor agent had received a death blow, when a faint voice was heard from the thicket close by.

They hurried up, and there lay the poor man in a most exhausted and bruised condition, but still alive.

Having seen to the comfort of his new acquaintance, the unfortunate agent, who could not be moved, Augustus determined to put his original plans into execution and go up to the diggings. He had money at call. His aunt and cousins were dead, and he was now sole heir to the valuable property still remaining; though much that was still to be sold had been destroyed—the stock, &c. The land was no longer his; he had no interest now in the settlement; the brand of Cain was upon him. Whither could he fly but to the diggings, where, under an assumed name, he might lose his identity and repent or perhaps atone for his deed.

Having thus made up his mind how to act, he hastily returned to Melbourne and got an outfit with defensive weapons. His packages he put in store, having first disposed of all things he was not likely to require. Then he drew in his own name and reinvested in another banking house in his assumed name a sufficient sum of money in case of need. He was now William Rundle—an emigrant, a digger; no more Augustus Skelton of the Moor Farm.

But while thus endeavouring to destroy all trace of his identity, he eagerly scanned the newspapers in the fear of seeing himself branded as a murderer, and in the hope of lighting upon an advertisement or a report which would tell him his fears were groundless. He felt sure that the vicar, in his sympathy and kindness, would advertise him if all were well, as Augustus had, in his self-accusing despair, hinted in his last communication. Weak as water, blown hither and thither by every blast of suspicion or fear, Augustus was to be pitied indeed. His conscience tortured him unceasingly. He would argue that he was innocent; but he was really guilty, because he had not had the manhood to attempt to save the girl he had pretended to love. This was his character. He could not stand alone. With anyone else beside him he could be firm and obstinate, but a stronger will moulded him for evil or for good. His passions and his fears often were too much for him. He was at their mercy, and he suffered.

He was, as he thought, fortunate enough to fall in with an Englishman from his own county, who was also about to try his luck. This man—a rather rough fellow—agreed to travel up the country with him, and well armed they started. The bushrangers had just then "left off work" on the road, where they had not long before been very active, and the adventurers were not molested.

*This terrible fire took place, as described, on 6th Feb., 1851.

CHAPTER XXIV.

FOUND OUT.—A FUGITIVE.

"Hast thou gold yet? I'll take the gold."
—*Timon of Athens.*

ENOUGH, and more than enough, has been written about the gold fever. The subject was well-nigh exhausted long ago; and anyone who wants information of a sensational character respecting the diggings and the bush-ranging need only turn to a file of Sydney and other papers, or English periodicals of the period, to find the most romantic and dramatic incidents ready to hand. We will, therefore, only touch upon the adventures at Ballarat—that lawless settlement—and the subsequent incidents, as they immediately concerned the chief personage—we can scarcely denominate him the hero—of our story.

Travelling in Australia in those days was in bullock-carts or drays, and the journey to Ballarat could be made in about four days, more or less, as the bullocks pleased, and the state of the road admitted. Your bullock is an animal that makes his own pace, and you can't get him out of it in a hurry. He is master of the situation, and he knows it. So you can manage, perhaps, fifteen miles a day—camping-out at night and sleeping on the ground under a tarpaulin, or, perhaps, a tent, or, perhaps, under the open canopy of heaven—on your way to the "diggings."

Ballarat diggings presented quite a novel spectacle to the four friends who had come out to make their fortunes, which they did not quite succeed in doing—a narrow valley, fringed with trees, a "creek" running through it, the banks of which are crowded with huts and tents, and wooden shanties. In every direction near the creek or stream were hundreds, even thousands, of men at work. This was the "City of Ballarat," and the inhabitants thereof were digging, carrying, "cradling," or earth-washing, as hard as they could go. The noise was as great as if hundreds of shuttles were at work, and the whole side of the favourite hill was as busy as an ant settlement.

The first thing to do was to obtain a licence, for which money had to be paid, and this was issued with the condition that only eight feet square were worked at one time by the party licensed. Holes were driven in all directions, and some enterprising spirits were at work with knives, and picking up gold as if on the ground of Mr. Thomas Tiddler of pleasant memory. The place for the tent having been selected, the food was prepared, and then our adventurers went to pitch upon a "likely spot."

"Had any luck?" said one of the new comers to a lad who had come out with him not long before.

"Aye, plenty," replied the youth, with a beaming face. "Been here nearly six weeks, and made about five hundred pounds. Better than standing behind a counter in England."

Five hundred pounds! This was news. Skelton did not at first credit it, but subsequent experience convinced him of the possibility of the "find." The place was chosen and the men set to work.

They were not very successful, but they were new hands, and hardly understood the "cradling." But they soon got expert, and made a fair "haul." Notwithstanding the gold, Skelton was by no means happy. He could not rest at night, for the noise at first disturbed him, and his thoughts then came to trouble him. What with the continuous firing, the banging of drums, or a "band" playing, the alarm consequent upon a hut catching fire, or some such incident, disturbed him greatly.

One Sunday after three months' digging (and Sunday was always a day of rest at Ballarat) Skelton's countryman, "Rough Robert," as they called him, was reading an old newspaper he had brought up with him from Melbourne. Augustus was seated within the tent thinking, as he was wont to do. Although he had only been in the colony a few months, he was longing for news of home. The weeks had passed very quickly; nothing had transpired to alarm him, and he was beginning to feel more secure. But with this feeling of security came a desire to revisit the scenes he had so lately left—to see how things were going on. As soldiers off duty will stand in the barrack-yard to watch the parade in which they have taken part a hundred times, as actors and actresses will frequent a theatre when not required upon their own boards, so in like manner Skelton was irresistibly attracted towards home, or anything to tell him of home—particularly of Beechycombe. The paper his "chum" was reading that afternoon was a county paper, and he had recognised it at a glance.

He actually quivered with suppressed anxiety and excitement when his companion turned round and asked him if he knew the county well, and if he had ever been to Branston.

Skelton admitted that he had been in that part of the county, and inquired why his friend asked.

"Because," replied the man, "there seems to be quite an excitement there. A young squire is missing. The hue and cry is after him. His father also has disappeared under mysterious circumstances; and they say there's fifty pounds reward for news of the young man. He is believed to be in Australia."

"Why did he run away?" inquired Skelton, turning sick in dread of the answer.

"Doesn't say in this paper; it presumes its readers know all about it. Well, fifty pounds is not picked up every day, even here, and I wouldn't mind earning it for such a piece of information, eh, mates?"

He concluded with some choice language by way of emphasis.

"No concern of ours what he did," replied a neighbour, who had been listening. "I've had cursed bad luck, and would give up anybody for fifty pounds, even if he hadn't committed a crime."

Augustus could not repress a start at these words. The speaker was in earnest; no doubt he would deliver him up. Rough Rob noticed Skelton's anxiety.

"What crime?" exclaimed the unhappy man. "There is no question of crime at all."

"People don't run away without a reason," said one of Skelton's companions. "But see, mate, ye didn't read all. There's a further reward of one hundred pounds for his production to the nearest magistrate. Law, don't I wish I had him here!"

"Might as well seek a needle in a bundle of hay as try to find a man in Australia," replied Skelton, turning into the shade of the tent quaking with fear, and afraid to ask for the paper now. But the others had noticed his uneasiness, and looked at each other.

"What's his name, Robert?" asked a miner.

"'Augustus Skelton, Esquire, of the Grange, and of Moor Farm, in the county of ——. Quite a gentleman.'" The description is, unfortunately, tore away partly, but he's tallish and not bad looking, and—well, it ain't very plain—but I think I should know him if I met him near a magistrate's house."

This, as may be imagined, was really pleasant for Augustus, who knew from what he had already seen of his comrades that they would not hesitate to denounce him; for, rough as they were, they were not by any means averse to wrong, and, though they would not betray a man for gain, they would "assist the government" in hunting down a felon if thereby they gained a substantial recognition. But the Englishman from Skelton's own county was different. He suspected that something was wrong, and when all the rest had moved away he seated himself beside Augustus and said quietly:

"Have *you* any idea who this man is for whom the reward is offered?"

"I! How can *I* tell?" was the reply. "Do you suppose I know the particulars of every murder that is committed in England during the year?"

"Murder! Nobody said anything about *murder*. Then you *do* know something about it?"

"Well, I suppose it must be murder, or they wouldn't offer a reward," replied Skelton, uneasily. He was half inclined to trust this man, and half inclined to brave it out. "What do *you* think?"

"I think nothing; but as a friend I wouldn't advise anyone under such a suspicion to remain here. The fellows are pretty rough, but in their way are also pretty 'straight.' They can fight, and I daresay would not hesitate to strike 'home;' but murder has an ugly sound about it even at Ballarat."

Augustus writhed, and his heart sank within him. He felt the man suspected him. What should he do? Even here his crime pursued him. All his precautions had been fruitless. What a fool he had been to trust Mr. Hodgson! He had believed him to be a friend, not an enemy, to advertise him as a convict, or rather as one deserving of worse than penal servitude.

"Let me look at the paper again," he said. "I suppose we had better catch the *man*, if possible."

He took up the paper, and scanned it carefully. "There's really nothing in it," he remarked carelessly. "See, there is certainly a reward offered; but the sentence, as far as we can see, does not tend to any harm."

"Then why were you alarmed just now?" remarked his "chum." "Come, tell the truth. You are Augustus Skelton?"

"I! Why, my good fellow, I am ——" He paused, and then, in an access of confidence, replied "Well, suppose I were, what then?"

"This, then," replied the man, in a hoarse whisper. "You are advertised here. You came out under a feigned name, and I suppose that you are the heir to all the Skelton property, as I believe you are the man wanted. Now, look here. This paper's been tore, but there's quite enough to go upon. Pals is pals. I've only to give the others a hint, and they'd give you up quick."

"I think you'll find yourself mistaken," said Augustus, endeavouring to allay suspicion. But he felt in a fever, and wiped the perspiration from his forehead with his handkerchief.

"We'll see," said the man, the greed of gold shining in his eyes. "We'll see. You're *not* the man, then? Very good. But if not, why do you use his 'wipes'?"

He snatched the handkerchief from Skelton's grasp, and found the name marked upon it. "So then, you have obtained money under false pretences in Melbourne. Ah! and if you be not the man that's wanted, I wonder at you. Why shou'd a gentleman like you, with plenty of money, come out to the 'diggins'?"

The "game was up," as Augustus felt. He was in a trap. The advertisement, apparently well meant (but being partly torn he could not be certain of it), had done all the mischief. Skelton felt that he must temporise with this cunning digger.

"You are a sharp fellow," he said. "Now suppose, for argument's sake, that I *were* the man wanted? *You* must prove your case. I deny it, and deny your right to stir hand or foot in the matter. So you can do as you please. We've been unlucky, I grant; but suppose I were to denounce *you* as the man, how would that play out?"

"Only one way. As soon as you opened your lips I'd send a bullet through your head." He drew a pistol as he spoke, and Augustus turned pale, but his temper rose.

He was reckless. He felt it was "kill or cure" now. If denounced, the truth must come out, and all would be lost. He must put a bold face upon it.

"Fire away," he said with quivering lips, and muscles braced for action. "Fire away. Murder here is also punished—sometimes by Lynch law; and there are plenty about to do it."

He turned away carelessly, to all appearance, and busied himself in the tent. It was the best thing he could have done. His would-be assailant, whose passions had been aroused, dropped the pistol, and, uncocking it, returned it to his belt. He could not shoot a man in the back, and in cold blood. Skelton was trembling with nervous apprehension—not actual fear, for just then he really did not care what became of him. But he knew that the man had replaced his pistol, and without making any remark, he remained inside the tent. The assailant kept watch upon him, and at last said:

"Well, mate, are you going to own up? When the others return we'll have it all out, if ye like."

"Yes; and you'll lose two-thirds of anything you stand a chance of making by holding your tongue."

"What do you mean?"

"This. You say I am 'wanted.' What will you take to hold your tongue? I am not guilty, as you think, but I'll give you half my earnings for a week. Is it a bargain? I have *other* reasons to remain quiet."

"Suppose I say yes?" asked the man.

"Then I'll hold to my word," said Skelton; "you shall have half, or, denounce me, take the consequences."

"Suppose I say no?" said the miner, with a wicked smile, which, revealed by the fire-light, looked very sinister indeed. "I'm sure of one hundred by informing. I'm not sure of anything by keeping quiet. I think the £100 the best."

"All right," said Skelton, bracing himself, and stooping as if to pick up something. He filled his hand with the gravelly soil, and then quickly rising, dashed it into his companion's face. With a quick snatch, he pulled the pistol from the belt, and, dashing through the fire, disappeared behind a neighbouring hut in the falling darkness.

The miner, outwitted, darted after him, but a well-aimed shot in the knee brought him swerving to the ground. Shots were not uncommon, but several men turned out to the miner's assistance. He was quite unable to stand, and at first was in such pain that his account of the attack was rather incoherent. By the time his rescuers had mastered the facts of the case Skelton had made his way along the "creek," and before anyone had made an attempt to follow, or search in the neighbourhood, he was rapidly narrowing the distance between himself and Melbourne. At daybreak he found a hiding place, and the scent, which had been always "lukewarm," now failed altogether.

In ten days Augustus was again in Melbourne, and had taken his passage home, impelled by the hand of Fate.

The wounded miner perished six months later in the bush, and never wreaked the vengeance he had vowed against Skelton, who, weak and craven to the last, had determined to go home and give himself up to justice.

(*To be continued.*)

MARY MARSTON,

By GEORGE McDONALD, L.L.D.

Author of "Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood," "The Seaboard Parish," "Robert Falconer," &c.

CHAPTER XLV. (*continued*).

The day will one day come—or what of the long-promised kingdom of heaven?—when a woman, instead of spending anxious thought on the adornment of her own outward person, will seek with might the adornment of the inward soul of another, and will make that her crown of rejoicing. Nay, are there none such even now? The day will come when a man, rather than build a great house for the overflow of a mighty hospitality, will give spiritual houses like St Paul—a higher art than any of man's inventions. Oh, my brother, what were it not for thee, to have a hand in making thy brother beautiful!

Be not indignant, my reader; not for a moment did I imagine thee capable of such a mean calling! It is to a certain school of weak enthusiasts, who believe that such growth, such embellishment, such creation, is all God cares about; these enthusiasts cannot indeed see, so blind have they become with their fixed idea, how God could care for anything else. They actually believe that the very Son of the life-making God lived and died for that, and for nothing else. That such men and women are fools, is and has been so widely believed, that to men of the stamp of my indignant reader, it has beome a fact! But the end alone will reveal the beginning. Such a fool was Prometheus with the vulture at his heart—but greater than Jupiter with his gods around him.

There soon came a change, however, and the lessons ceased altogether.

Tom had come down to his old quarters, and in the arrogance of convalescence, had presumed on his imagined strength, and so caught cold. An alarming relapse was the consequence, and there was no more playing; for now his condition began to draw to a change, of which, for some time, none of them had even thought, the patient had seemed so certainly recovering. The cold settled on his lungs, and he sank rapidly.

Joseph, whose violin was useless now, was not the less in attendance. Every evening when his work was over, he came knocking gently at the door of the parlour, and never left until Tom was settled for the night. The most silently helpful, undemonstrative being he was, that doctor could desire to wait upon patient. When it was his turn to watch, he never closed an eye, but at daybreak, for it was now spring, would rouse Mary, and go straight off to his work, nor taste food until the hour for the mid-day meal arrived.

Tom speedily became aware that his days were numbered—phrase of unbelief, for are they not numbered from the beginning? Are our hairs numbered and our days forgotten—till death gives a hint to the doctor? He was sorry for his past life, and thoroughly ashamed of much of it, saying, in all honesty he would rather die than fall for one solitary week into the old ways—not that he wished to die, for, with the confidence of youth, he did not believe he could fall into the old ways again. For my part, I think he was taken away to have a little more of that care and nursing, which neither his mother nor his wife had been woman enough to give the great baby. After all, he had not been one of the worst of babies.

Is it strange that one so used to bad company, and bad ways, should have so altered, in so short a time, and without any great struggle? The assurance of death at the door, and a wholesome shame of things that are past, may, I think, lead up to such a swift change, even in a much worse man than Tom, for there if the life itself all-surrounding, and ever pressing in upon the human soul, wherever that soul will afford a chink of entrance; and Tom had not yet sealed up all his doors.

When he lay there dead—for what excuse could we have for foolish lamentation, if we did not speak of the loved as *lying dead?*—Letty had him already enshrined in her heart as the best of husbands—as her own Tom, who had never said a hard word to her—as the cleverest as well as kindest of men, who had written poetry that would never die while the English language was spoken. Nor did the *Firefly* spare its dole of homage to the memory of one of its gayest writers. Indeed, all about its office had loved him, each after his faculty. Even the boy cried when he heard he was gone, for to him, too, he had always given a kind word coming and going. A certain little runnel of verse flowed no more through the pages of the *Firefly*, and in a month there was not the shadow of Tom upon his age. But the print of him was deep in the heart of Letty, and not shallow in the affection of Mary; nor were such as these insignificant records for anyone to leave behind him, as records go. Happy was he to have left behind him any love, especially such a love as Letty bore him. For what is the loudest praise of posterity to the quietest love of one's own generation? For his mother, her memory was mostly in her temper. She had never understood her wayward child, just because she had given him her waywardness, and not parted with it herself, so that between them the two made havoc of love. But she who gives her child all he desires, in the hope of thus binding his love to herself, no less than she who thwarts him in everything, may rest assured of the neglect she has richly earned. When she heard of his death she howled and cursed her fate, and the woman, meaning poor Letty, who had parted her and her Tom, swearing she would never set eyes upon her, never let her touch a farthing of Tom's money She would not hear of paying his debts until Mary told her she would then, upon which the fear of public disapprobation wrought for right if not righteousness.

But what was Mary to do now with Letty? She was little more than a baby still, not silly from youth but young from silliness. Children must learn to walk, but not by being turned out alone in Cheapside.

She was relieved from some perplexity for the present, however, by the arrival of a letter from Mrs Wardour to Letty, written in a tone of stiffly condescendent compassion—not so unpleasant to Letty as to her friend, because from childhood she had been used to the nature that produced it, and her mind was full of a vast, undefined notion of the superiority of the writer. It may be a question whether those who fill our inexperienced minds with false notions of their greatness, do us thereby more harm or good; certainly when one comes to understand what an arrogance and self-assertion they have done so, putting into us as reverence, that which is conceit one is ready to be scornful more than enough; but rather, than have a child question such claims, I would have him respect the meanest soul that ever demanded respect: the first shall be last in good time, and the power of revering come forth uninjured: whereas a child judging his elders has already withered the blossom of his being.

CHAPTER XLVI.

DISSOLUTION.

It was now Mary's turn to feel that she was, for the first time in her life, about to be cut adrift—adrift, that is, as the world is adrift, on the surest of paths, though without eyes to see. For ten days or so she could form no idea of what she was likely or would like to do next. But when we are in such perplexity, may not the fact be accepted as showing that decision is not required of us—perhaps just because our way is at the moment being made straight for us?

Joseph called once or twice, but for Letty's sake they had no music. As they met so seldom now, Mary, anxious to serve him as she could, offered him the loan of some of her favourite books. He accepted it with a gladness that surprised her, for she did not know how much he had of late been reading.

One day she received an unexpected visit—from Mr Brett, her lawyer. He had been searching into the affairs of the shop, and had discovered enough to make him uneasy, and indeed fill him with self-reproach that he had not done so with more thoroughness immediately on her father's death. He had come to tell her all he knew, and talk the matter over with her, that they might agree what proceedings should be taken.

I will not weary myself or my readers with business detail, for which kind of thing I have no great aptitude, and a good deal of incapacitating ignorance; but content myself with the briefest statement of the condition in which Mr Brett found the affairs of Mr Turnbull.

He had been speculating in several companies, making haste to be rich, and had perilled and lost what he had saved of the profits of the business and all of Mary's as well that had not been else-where secured. He had even trenched on the original capital of the firm, by postponing payment of moneys due, and allowing the stock to run down and to deteriorate, so that things out of fashion had accumulated, and the business perceptibly fallen off. But what displeased Mary more than anything was, that he had used money of her father's to speculate with in more than one public house; and she knew that if in her father's lifetime he had so used even his own, it would have been enough to make him insist on dissolving partnership.

It was impossible to allow her money to remain any longer in the power of such a man, and she gave authority to Mr Brett to make the necessary arrangements for putting an end to business relations between them.

It was a somewhat complicated, therefore tedious business, and things looked worse the farther they were searched into. Unable to varnish the facts to the experience of a professional eye, Mr Turnbull wrote Mary a letter, almost cringing in its tone, begging her to remember the years her father and he had been as brothers; how she had grown up in the shop, and had been to him, until misunderstandings arose, into the causes of which he could not now enter, in the place of a daughter; and insisting that her withdrawal from it had had no small share in the ruin of the business. For these considerations and, more than all, for the memory of her father, he entreated her to leave things as they were, to trust him to see after the interests of the daughter of his old friend, and not insist upon measures which must end in a forced sale, in the shutting up of the shop of Turnbull and Marston, and the disgracing of her father's name along with his.

Mary replied that she was acting by the advice of her father's lawyer, and with the regard she owed her father's memory, in severing all connection with a man in whom she no longer had confidence; and insisted that the business must be wound up as soon as possible.

She instructed Mr Brett, at the same time, if it could be managed, she would prefer getting the shop, even at considerable loss, into her own hands, with what stock might be in it, when she would attempt to conduct the business on principles her father would have approved, whereby she did not doubt of soon restoring it to repute. While she had no intention she said, of selling so *well* as Mr Turnbull would fain have done she believed she would soon be able to buy to just as good advantage as he. It would be necessary, however, to keep her desire a secret, else Mr Turnbull would be certain to frustrate it.

Mr Brett approved of her plan for he knew she was much respected, and had many friends. Mr Turnbull would be glad, he said, to give up the whole to escape prosecution—that at least was how Mary interpreted his somewhat technical statement of affairs between them.

The swindler wrote again, begging for an interview—which she declined except in the presence of her lawyer.

She made up her mind that she would not go near Testbridge till everything was settled, and the keys of the shop in Mr Brett's hands; and remained therefore where she was—with Letty, who to keep her company delayed her departure as long as she could without giving offence at Thornwick.

A few days before Letty was at last compelled to leave. Jasper called, and heard about as much as they knew themselves of their plans. When Mary said to him she would miss her pupil, he smiled in a sort of abstracted way, as if not quite apprehending what she said, which seemed to Mary a little odd, his manner in essentials being those of a gentleman, as judged by one a little more than a *lady*.

So Mary was left alone—more alone than she had ever been in her life. But she did not feel lonely, for the best of reasons—that she never fancied herself alone, but knew that she was not. Also she had books at her command, being one of the few who can read; and there were picture galleries to go to, and music lessons to be had. Of these last she crowded in as many as her master could be persuaded to give her—for it would be long, she knew, before she was able to have such again

Joseph Jasper never came near her. She could not imagine why, and was disappointed and puzzled.

To know that Ann Byrom was in the house was not a great comfort to her—she regarded so much that Mary loved as of earth and not of heaven. God's world even she despised, because men called it nature and spoke of its influences. But Mary did go up to see her now and then Very different she seemed from the time when first they were at work together over Hesper's twilight dress! Ever since Mary had made the acquaintance of her brother, she seemed to have changed towards her. Perhaps she was jealous; perhaps she believed Mary was confirming him in his bad ways. Just where they were all three of one mind—just *there* her rudimentary, therefore self-sufficient religion, shut them out from her sympathy and fellowship'

Alone, and with her time at her command, Mary was more inclined than she had ever been, except for her father's company, to go to church. The second Sunday after Letty left her she went to the one nearest, and in the congregation thought she saw Joseph. A week before, she would have waited for him as he came out, but now that he seemed to avoid her, she would not, and went home neither comforted by the sermon nor comfortable with herself. For the parson, instead of recognising, through all defects of the actual, the pattern after which God had made man, would fain have him remade after the pattern of the middle-aged monk—a being far superior, no doubt to the most of his contemporaries, but as far from the beauty of the perfect man as the mule is from that of the horse; and she was annoyed with herself that she was annoyed with Joseph.

It was the middle of summer before the affairs of the firm were wound up, and the shop in the hands of the London man whom Mr Brett had employed in the purchase.

Lawyer as he was, Mr Brett had not been sharp enough for Turnbull. The very next day, a shop in the same street, that had been let for some time displayed above its now open door the sign, *John Turnbull, late*—then a very small *of—Turnbull and Marston*; whereupon Mr Brett saw the oversight of which he had been guilty. There was nothing in the shop when it was opened, but that Turnbull untilized for advertisement; he had so arranged, that within an hour the goods began to arrive, and kept arriving by every train, for days and days after while all the time he made public show of himself, fussing about the most triumphant man in the town. It made people talk, and if not always as he would have liked to hear them talk, yet it was talk, and, in the matter of advertisment, that is the main thing.

When it was told Mary, it give her not the smallest uneasiness. She only saw what had several times seemed on the point of arriving in her father's lifetime. She would not have moved a finger to prevent it. Let the two principles meet, with what result God pleased?

Whether he had suspected her design, and had determined to challenge her before the public, I cannot tell; but his wife's aversion to shop-keeping was so great, that one who knew what sort of scene passed because of it between them, would have expected that, but for some very strong reason, he would have been glad enough to retire from that mode of gaining a livelihood. As it was, things appeared to go on with them just as before. They still inhabited the villa, the wife scornful of her surroundings, and the husband driving a good horse to the shop every morning. How he managed it all, nobody knew but himself, and whether he succeeded or not was a matter of small interest to any except his own family and his creditors. He was a man nowise beloved, although there was something about him that carried simple people with him—for his ends, not theirs. To those who alluded to the change, he represented it as entirely his own doing, to be rid of the interference of Miss Marston in matters of which she knew nothing. He knew well that a confident lie has all the look of truth, and while fact and falsehood were disputing together in men's mouths, he would be selling his drapery. The country people were flattered by the confidence he seemed to put in them by this explanation, and those who liked him before sought the new shop as they had frequented the old one.

Unlike most men, not to say lawyers, Mr Brett was fully recognizant to Mary of his oversight, and was not a little relieved to be assured she would not have had the thing otherwise; she would gladly meet Mr Turnbull in a fair field—not that she would in the least acknowledge or think of him as a rival; she would simply carry out her own ideas of right, without regard to him or any measures he might take; the result should be as God willed. Mr Brett shook his head: he knew her father of old, and saw the daughter prepared to go beyond the other. Theirs were principles that did not come within the range of his practice! He said to himself and his wife that the world could not go on for a twelvemonth if if such ways were to become universal; whether by the world he meant his own profession, I will not inquire. Certainly he did not make the reflection, that the new ways are intended to throw out the old ways; and the worst argument against any way is that the world cannot go on so. Mr Brett nevertheless admired not only Mary's pluck, but the business faculty which every moment she manifested; there is a holy way of doing business, and little as business men may think it, that is the standard by which they must be tried; for their judge in business affairs is not their own trade or profession, but the man who came to convince the world concerning right and wrong and the choice between them; or, in the older speech—to reprove the world of sin, and of righteousness and of judgment.

(*To be continued.*)

Cricket.

BURNOPFIELD v. HAMSTERLEY COLLIERY.

The return match between the above clubs was played at Burnopfield, on Saturday last, and again resulted in a victory for the home team, by 26 runs. Score:—

Burnopfield.		*Hamsterley Colliery.*	
G. Finlay, b Waters ..	3	R. Beattie, b Finlay....	4
J. H. Cuthbertson b Watson	1	M. Goodwin, c Cooper, b Lamb	0
— Cookson, b Waters..	7	A. Henderson, b Finlay	0
R. Armstrong, b Waters	9	W. Billclough, b Lamb	0
G. Cooper, b Waters ..	11	T. Brutton, b Lamb....	0
W. Charlton, b Waters	0	J. Holden, b Lamb....	0
T. Southern, c Waters, b Brutton	0	H. W. Waters, junr., c Lamb, b Finlay	9
J. Weedy, b Waters ..	4	R. Chaytor, b Lamb....	9
G. Lamb, b Waters	1	F. Richardson, b Finlay	0
J. Eltringham, not out	1	G. Brown, b Lamb	2
Jos. Curry, b Waters..	0	J. Anderson, not out ..	0
Extras	6	Extras	2
Total........	43	Total	17

Football.

LOCAL FIXTURES.

Oct. 8.—Tow Law *v.* Crook, at Crook.
15.—Tow Law *v.* Castleside, at Tow Law.
22.—Tow Law *v.* Crook, at Tow Law.

OVINGHAM V. DERWENT ROVERS.—Played at Black Hall Mill Flower Show on Saturday se'ennight, in a downpour of rain, a ball being given by the society Ovingham proved victorious by three goals to one. Teams:—Ovingham—Goal, W Potter; backs, B. Wright and J. Dodson; right wing, J. Lennox and M. Lennox; left wing, R. Hall and D. Fletcher; centre, T. Fletcher; forwards, T. Cook, M Elliot, and W. C. Turner. Derwent Rovers—Goal, F. Campbell; backs, T. Dixon and J. Weedy; half backs, G. E. Glendinning, J. Fenwick, and H. Weedy; right wing, C. Neyins and W. Atkinson; left wing, J. O. Neill and R. Weedy; centre, T. Dent.

RANGERS V. BURNOPFIELD.—Played on Saturday on the Rangers' ground. The home team kicked off with the wild, but up hill. After some give and take play the ball was put through the Burnopfield goal about ten minues from the kick off. It was soon again in close proximity to the visitors' goal, and from a corner kick appeared to pass between the posts and one umpire gave a goal, but the other disputed it. Shortly afterwards, being thrown well into the mouth of the goal, both ball and goalkeeper were charged through. The umpires again disagreed. From this till half time nothing was scored. the Rangers' goalkeeper only once being required to touch the ball. After the change of sides the Rangers kept entirely in their opponents' ground, the ball never passing the backs until during the last few minutes, when three of the Burnopfield tried hard to score, and the Rangers' goalkeeper, for only the second time in the match, was required to kick the ball. Neither side played in anything like good form, want of condition telling upon most of the players, though the Burnopfield have greatly improved since they last met the Rangers. Teams:—Rangers—S. Norris, goal; J. A. Lochhead and A. H. White, backs; J. Campbell and Geo. Hall, half-backs; J. Hetherington, R. G. P. Herdman (right), Wm. Simms (captain), Geo. Carr (centre), R. Brown and R. Armstrong (left) forwards. Burnopfield—J. Graham (goal); B. Mason and T. Marshall, backs; S. Truick and J. H. Brown, half-backs; J. Fisk, J. Rodham (left), W. J. Cawthorne, Geo. Holmes (centres), G. Green and J. Lowe (right) forwards.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Wholesale depot removed to 33, Farringdon Road, London.

Business Announcements.

DENTAL SURGERY

EIGHTH YEAR OF ATTENDING CONSETT.

MR. MARKHAM, SURGEON DENTIST, of Newcastle, Attends No. 4, MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, EVERY MONDAY, from Eleven till Three.

ESTABLISHED IN NEWCASTLE 1830.

MR. R. L. MARKHAM HAS REMOVED FROM 40, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, TO No. 19, ELDON SQUARE, NEWCASTLE. 637n

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THE

LONDON & NEWCASTLE

TRADING COMPANY

69 and 71, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE,

BEG to inform the Inhabitants of Newcastle and Neighbourhood that it is their intention to offer the following GOODS at the undermentioned LOW PRICES:—

LACE CURTAINS.

3 yards long Lace Curtains. at	1s. 6½d.; 1s. 11½d.
3½ " "	2s. 11½d., 3s. 11d., to 6s. 11d.
4 " "	7s. 11d. to 25s. 6d.

Special Lot, 4 yards long, at 8s. 11d.

Antimacassars and Toilet Sets, slightly soiled, will be cleared about half-price.

SHEETS, QUILTS, TOILET COVERS, &c.

☞ NOTE THE PRICE OF THESE GOODS.

Size.		
9·4	Unbleached Cotton Sheets	1s. 11½d., 2s. 3d.
10·4	" "	2s. 11d., 3s. 3d.
11·4	" "	3s. 11d., 4s. 6d.
12·4	" "	4s. 11d., 5s. 6d.
13·4	" "	5s. 11d., 6s. 11d.
9·4	Bleached Cotton Sheets	3s. 11d.
10·4	" "	4s. 11d.
11·4	" "	5s. 11d.
12·4	" "	6s. 11d.
13·4	" "	7s. 11d.
9·4	Coloured Alhambra Quilts	1s. 11½d., 2s. 11d.
10·4	" "	2s. 11d., 3s. 11d.
11·4	" "	3s. 11d., 4s. 11d.
12·4	" "	4s. 11d., 5s. 11d.
10·4	White Honeycomb Quilts	2s. 11½d., 3s. 11d.
11·4	" "	4s. 11d.
12·4	" "	5s. 11d.
13·4	" "	6s. 11d.
14·4	" "	7s. 11d.

Toilet Covers, 1½ and 1¾ yards long, in Honeycomb and Marcella, very cheap.

IRISH LINENS, &c.

⅝ by ⅝ Damask Napkins	2½d., 3½d., 4½d., 6d.
¾ by ¾ " "	8½d., 9½d., 10½d., 1s. 2d.

Round and Square Damask Desert D'Oyleys, from 2½d.

Special Lot of Bleached Damask Table Cloths, slightly soiled, will be cleared at a reduction of 25 per cent. varying in length, from 1½ to 3 yards long.

UNBLEACHED LINENS.

Size.		
1¼ by 1¼	Linen Table Cloths	8½d., 1s. 0½d., 1s. 4½d.
1½ by 1½	" "	1s. 6½d.
1¾ by 1½	" "	1s. 11½d.
1¾ by 1¾	" "	2s. 3d.
1¾ by 1¾	" "	2s. 11d.
2 by 1¾	" "	2s. 11½d.
2 by 2	" "	3s. 11d.
2½ by 2	"	4s. 6d.

TOWELLINGS, &c.

32 inch Flax Linen Towelling	4d., 4½d.
34 " "	4½d., 5½d.
36 " "	6½d., 7½d.
36 " Apron Linen	6½d., 7½d.
40 " "	8½., 9½d.
¾ Glass Towellings	3½d., 4½d.
⅞ " "	5½d., 6½d.
Crash Roller Towellings	3½d. to 5½d.
Huckaback Bed-room Towellings	4½d., 5½d., to 1s. 6½d.
Turkish	6½d., 1s. 0½d., to 2s. 6d.

READY-MADE LINEN, &c.

We hold a great variety of Glass Towels, Tea Towels, Kitchen Towels, Pantry Towels, &c. Hemmed Free of Charge, ready for immediate use.

White Twilled Calico Pillow Cases, from 6½d.

CALICOES, HOLLANDS, &c.

Unbleached Calico	2d., 2½d., 3d., 3½d., 4d., 4½d.
Bleached	2½d., 3d., 3½d., 4d., 4½d., 5½d.
" Long Cloths	5½d., 6½d., 7½d.
1 yard wide Hollands	3½d., 4½d., 5½d.
1¼ yard wide "	4½d., 5½d., 6½d.
1½ yard wide "	7½d., 8½d., 9½d.

PRINTS, &c.

We are now showing a large Variety of light and dark Prints, Pompadours, Sateens, Cambric, Galateas, &c., also Chintzes, Cretonnes, Dimities, &c., for Furnishing purposes, much below Regular Prices.

A VISIT TO THE

LONDON AND NEWCASTLE

TRADING COMPANY

Will always repay intending Purchasers of the above Goods. In connection with

THE LONDON AND NEWCASTLE TEA COMPANY,

69 and 71, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

VENETIAN BLINDS, Wholesale and Retail; Old Blinds Painted, Varnished, or Refitted on the shortest notice; Fittings of every description kept in stock; Lines, Tapes, Pullies, Rollers, Slides, &c. Ladder Tape made in every size, 1½d. per foot or 4s. per dozen yards, at

G. H. STEWART'S,
VENETIAN BLIND MANUFACTURER,
VENETIAN HOUSE,
1, WESTMORLAND TERRACE, & 2 DUKE ST.,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 602o

PASSENGERS BOOKED to and from UNITED STATES, CANADA, SOUTH AFRICA, and AUSTRALIA.—Reliable Information and Pamphlets can be had of GEO. LEADBITTER, Catchgate, the Authorised Agent for the White Star, Inman, National American, Allen, Union, and Castle Packet Royal Mail Steamers. Assisted Passages to Canada. 255p

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JASPER COCKBURN,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER,
NEWSAGENT, AND CONFECTIONER,
13, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

Books not in Stock, can be had at Two Days' Notice.

☞ Agent for PULLAR'S Dye Works, Perth, and the EUREKA-TINTED PERESCOPIC SPECTACLES. 431p

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JOHN ROUTLEDGE,
JOINER AND BUILDER,
GIBSON STREET, CONSETT,
(Near the Co-Operative Store),

DEALER in Wood Goods, comprising—DEALS, BATTENS, BOARDS, FEATHER and GROOVED BOARDS, SCANTLINGS, &c., at moderate Prices. 343p

---

MODERN FURNITURE
Of Excellent Quality and Unequalled Cheapness.

£15 15s. DRAWING ROOM SUITES, Ebonised, with Velvet Seats, Cabinet and Table.

£15 15s. DINING ROOM SUITES, in Solid Walnut or Mahogany, with Sideboard and Table.

£15 15s. BED ROOM SUITES, in Solid Ash, Brass Mounted, with Plate-Glass Wardrobe.

Carriage free to any Railway Station. Drawings sent by post.

ROBSON AND SONS,
3, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

FARMERS!!!
BUY YOUR SEEDS AT
GEORGE HOBSON'S
OLD-ESTABLISHED SEED WAREHOUSE,
HARPERLEY MILLS,
Near Annfield Plain.

THE quality of those Seeds has been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturists in this District for upwards of 34 years, and, as a proof of the manner in which the business has been conducted, the trade has steadily increased year by year, which speaks volumes in favour of G.H.'s Seeds, in the face of the very keen, and at the same time unfair competition which has been practised during late years.

G. H. does not go from farm to farm to tell his Friends that he can do better than anyone in the trade; neither does he give Silver Cups, as a bribe—which he need not say are to be paid for by parties purchasing the Seeds—but relies entirely on the past for the benefit of the future.

G. H. desires his friends before making their purchases or giving orders elsewhere, to come to his Seed Warehouse, and inspect his carefully-selected Stock of Agricultural and Garden Seeds.

All of the above Seeds are from the best growing districts in the world.

Purchasers can have the kinds and quantities properly mixed and packed up for each field, which is a great boon to farmers.

G. H. gives the same personal attention to the Mixtures for Permanent Pastures which have always given universal satisfaction.

Fine Spring Tares, Seed Peas, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, and also Artificial Manure always in stock. 86p

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YORKSHIRE HOUSE. If you want a good Dinner or Tea call at Mrs. GRAVES'S DINING ROOMS, 43, Bigg Market. Three Doors below Pudding Chare. Good Beds. Bass's Ales, &c. Late of Cloth Market, Newcastle, and Bedale, Yorkshire. 679p

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W. & D. DOWNEY,
PHOTOGRAPHERS TO HER MAJESTY,
9, ELDON SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
AND
61, EBURY STREET, EATON SQ., LONDON

NEW CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

SIMON ROWE,

LATE of Allansford, respectfully intimates that he has commenced Business as Wholesale and Retail Confectioner and Plain and Fancy Bread Baker, at 17, Newmarket Street, Consett.

Funerals and Parties of every description supplied.

Brides' Cakes, both Plain and Ornamental, made to order. Address—17, Newmarket Street, Consett. 894o

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AMERICAN LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

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

Accommodation for passengers equal to any European Line.

Passengers and Goods landed at Philadelphia on the Wharf of the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE SHORTEST AND BEST ROUTE TO THE WEST.

Apply to RICHARDSON, SPENCE, & CO., 17 and 19, Water Street, Liverpool; ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett; E. SLOANE, Postmaster, Blackhill; G. LEADBITTER, Catchgate, via Lintz Green. 581p

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MEN'S BOYS' SUITS.

BUYERS save at least 25 per Cent. on all they purchase at HUGH MORTON and CO.'S Public Supply Stores for Clothing direct from the Factory. These Stores have been established to meet a long-felt want for good, serviceable Clothing, Ready-made or to Measure, at a moderate price. The garments are largely manufactured from West of England Cloths and Scotch Cheviot Tweeds, and are unequalled for appearance, durability, and finish. Our system being to supply superior clothing at one small profit on Factory Cost, we are of course unable to have any "Half-yearly" or "Great Reduction" Sales. Our Stock is so regulated that each season's goods are cleared by the ordinary sales over the counter. A comparison of the quality and prices of the goods will clearly show that our regular rates are much below the "Sale Prices" at ordinary shops, and also the great advantage of buying new and fashionable clothing direct from the factory at our Supply Stores. All Goods marked in plain figures. No credit given.

ABRIDGED PRICE LIST.

Men's Tweed Suits, wonderful value, 16s. 9d., 18s. 9d., 22s. 6d.

Men's Scotch Tweed Suits, very superior, 26s. 6d., 29s. 6d., 34s. 6d.

Men's Black Worsted Suits, bound, well trimmed and made, 29s. 6d.

Men's Blue Serge Suits, indigo dye, good quality, 21s.

Men's Tweed Trousers, exceptional value, 3s. 11d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 11d.

Men's Scotch Tweed Trousers, equal to bespoke, 8s. 11d., 10s. 9d., 12s. 9d.

Boys' Tweed Suits, all the newest shapes, from 2s. 11d.

Youths' Tweed Suits, very durable materials, from 9s. 11d.

Men's Mole Trousers, splendid value, 4s. 11d.

PLEASE NOTE THE ADDRESS:
HUGH MORTON & CO.,
Public Clothing Stores,
55, Grainger Street, Corner of Nelson Street, Newcastle. 991e

Business Announcements.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN

FOR the LATEST NOVELTIES and BEST ARTICLES, at LOWEST PRICE, in

FANCY DRESS GOODS,
LADIES' JACKETS,
MILLINERY,
SILKS and SATINS,
FLOWERS and FEATHERS,
RIBBONS, LACES, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, CORSETS,
UMBRELLAS,
LADIES' SCARFS,

UNDERCLOTHING,
BLACK and COLOURED SKIRTS,
PRINTS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,
CRETONNES, MEN'S MERCERY,
HATS, CAPS, LADIES' BAGS,
Also, several Clearing Lines of
General DRAPERY and FANCY
GOODS much under Value

☞ NOTE.—HAWKERS AND THE TRADE SUPPLIED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN,
GENERAL DRAPERS,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 628p

LUTON HOUSE
DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT!
22, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

COME AND SEE THE LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

NEW GOODS!

INCLUDING A LOT OF VERY SPECIAL BARGAINS:—

Lot of Ladies' Ulsters, to be sold at 2s. 11d.; splendid value.

Lot of Ladies' Silk Umbrellas, at 2s. 11d.; cheap.

Splendid Grey Calico, at 1½d.

1000 yards of Black Alpacca, at 1½d.; this is wonderfully cheap.

Cocoa Mattings, 1 yard width, 1s. 3d.; 1½ yards width, 1s. 10½d.; 3 yards width, 2s. 6d., good quality.

Large Assortment of Wool Shawls, Millinery, Dress Goods, Corsetts, Trimmings, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

In this Department we have always been noted for supplying a Class of Superior Goods than what is generally kept in Stock, at Prices usually charged for an inferior article. Having just received a large supply of Men's and Boys' Suits, Trousers, &c., &c., we are now prepared to Show the Cheapest Goods in the District.

☞ Do not miss this opportunity of Buying a Cheap Parcel.

Lots of other Bargains not enumerated above.

THOMAS SHAW ATKINSON,
LUTON HOUSE,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

CHAMPAGNES.
PAUL RUINART AND CO., OF RHEIMS.
ERNST BIESTERFELD, Sole Agent.
No. 33, BROAD CHARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

A choice Stock always on hand.—Sub-Agents Wanted.

LOOK HERE!
LOOK HERE!!
LOOK HERE!!!

☞ COME TO CONSETT AT LAST. ☜

THE CELEBRATED

NABOB INDIAN TEA!

THE Rare Quality and the Delicious Flavour which has obtained for it an immense Sale in every large Town in this Kingdom.

THE FAR-FAMED

CHALLENGE CUP INDIAN PEKOE!

3s. PER POUND.

ONE of the greatest boens ever introduce to the Hard-working Classes of this Country, because for its Strength and the Invigorating Properties it contains it has no equal.

ALSO, THE

NATIONAL INDIAN TEA!

2s. PER POUND.

TRULY a marvel at the Price. These Teas are in ¼lb. and ½lb. Packets. Ask for one trial and you will never change.

SOLD WHOLESALE & RETAIL BY

WILLIAM AYNSLEY,
GROCER, TEA DEALER, WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT,
CONSETT, LEADGATE, & ANNFIELD PLAIN.

J. STEPHENSON.
IRONMONGER AND FANCY GOODS REPOSITORY, PLUMBER, GAS-FITTER, PAINTER AND TIN PLATE WORKER,
NEW MARKET STREET, CONSETT.

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Consett and surrounding District that he has commenced business as above.

Any article made to order in TIN, ZINC, COPPER, or IRON.

A large Stock of PAPER-HANGINGS, COCOA MATS, MATTING, OIL CLOTH, &c., always on hand.

J. S. hopes by strict attention to business, and good workmanship, to merit a share of public patronage. 344p

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BIBLE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
BLACKHILL.
JONATHAN C. WYLIE, MASTER.
MISS ANNIE HESLOP (Pupil of Miss MCCULLOCH).
MISTRESS. 510p

SPECIAL BREWINGS, of EXCELLENT QUALITY.

6 Gall. Mild or Bitter ALE, 7/6, 8/6, 9/6; 9 Gall. do., 10/6, 12/6, 13/6.

6 " Extra STOUT.........8/6, 9/6; 9 Gall. do., 12/6, 13/6.

Clayton's Hopetta, the Celebrated Non-Alcholic Ale, in 6, 9, or 18 Gall. Casks, also in Bottle, impl. half-pints, 1/9 per doz.

JOHN BAILEY, Wine Merchant, 99, Grey Street (near Monument), Newcastle-on-Tyne. 593p

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REVELY AND KELL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

BEG to announce that they have removed their Business from Mosley Street to more Commodious Premises.

No. 7, COLLINGWOOD STREET. 764o
NEWCASTLE.

"CHRISTIAN AGE."

A HIGH-CLASS WEEKLY Paper for Sunday Reading. It contains Sermons and Articles, Weekly Notes, News of all the Churches, Sunday School Teachers' Page, A NEW SERIAL STORY, entitled "THE CAPTIVE MISSIONARY," &c., &c., ONE PENNY WEEKLY. Monthly Parts, Sixpence. Of all Booksellers. 332p

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK,
TAILOR,

Begs to intimate to his Customers and the Public generally that he has REMOVED HIS BUSINESS to more Centrally-situated Premises at ANNFIELD PLAIN, where he solicits a continuance of their favours.

N.B.—Gentlemen's own Material carefully Made-up.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE IMPROVED

MAGNETIC APPLIANCES

MAGNETIC CHEST PROTECTORS. MAGNETIC LUNG INVIGORATORS. MAGNETIC WAIST BELTS. MAGNETIC SPINE BANDS. MAGNETIC KNEE CAPS. MAGNETIC WRISTLETS, SOLES, &c.

Mr. D. LAMONT is pleased to say that these Appliances are still receiving the marks of continued and increasing favour. It is unquestionable that many hundreds of persons in the North of England have been entirely CURED or more or less substantially BENEFITED by their use.

They have been pre-eminently effective in cases of

BRONCHITIS.	RHEUMATISM.
ASTHMA.	LUMBAGO.
LUNG COMPLAINTS.	SCIATICA.
INDIGESTION.	NEURALGIA.
LIVER COMPLAINTS.	DEBILITY, &c.

Mr. LAMONT has been favoured with the following very important letter from Mr. WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Durham:—

15, North Road, Durham, 21st Sept., 1881.

DEAR SIR,—Some years ago I had one of my legs severely injured. During last year I felt a weakness and constant aching pain, which partly confined me to the house and rendered walking—except for short distances—impossible. A few months ago I procured one of your Magnetic Stockings, and the good it has done me is beyond conception. I am now free from pain and aching, and can walk as well as ever without experiencing the slightest difficulty or hinderance. It has been, and is still, to me a blessing indeed.

Very truly yours,
Mr. D. Lamont. WILLIAM CRAWFORD.

CURE OF SCIATICA.
Eden Terrace, West Pelton,
Chester-le-Street, Sept. 24th, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—The Magnetic Belt I procured from your establishment has proved efficacious. After wearing it three days I found relief, and am now free from pain altogether. It is four weeks since I bought it, and I only wish I had got one sooner. My complaint was Sciatica, and I had it very severe. It is about seven years since I had the first attack.

I remain, yours,
Mr. D. Lamont. WM. LOWTHER.

INDIGESTION AND NERVOUS DEBILITY.
Talbot Villa, Birtley, near Chester-le-Street,
September 8th, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in stating that the Magnetic Spine Band I have worn for over four years has given great satisfaction, and for sake of the comfort I would not be without one.

Yours truly,
Mr. D. Lament. WILLIAM JOHNSON.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—BRONCHITIS.
12, Beaumont Terrace, Blyth, August 19th, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you that your Magnetic Appliances have proved an incalculable boon to my wife and child.

My wife for many years was a sufferer from Liver Complaint. The Magnetic Belt has perfectly cured her of the above ailment, and she would not now do without it.

A few months ago I purchased a Chest Protector for my child, 2½ years ot age, who was hardly ever free from cold in the throat and chest. Is has proved of great use in his case, as he has not been troubled with the slightest bronchial attack since wearing the Protecter.

Yours very respectfully,
Mr. D. Lament. JAMES E. CUMMINGS.

BRONCHITIS.
7, Chichester Road, Westoe,
South Shields, May 21st, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—After two years trial of your Lung Invigorator, I now with the greatest pleasure send you this testimony of the great benefit I have derived from its use. I was for years previously troubled with Bronchitis, and tried many remedies but without effect, till I was induced to try one of your Magnetic Invigorators. It has proved in my case all that it is represented to be; as I have never had the slightest touch of a Cough or Bronchial affection since I began to wear it, now two years ago.

Yours respectfully,
Mr. D. Lamont. Mrs. JAMES MATHIE.

MAGNETIC SOLES.—COLD FEET.
108, Stanhope Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
April 4th, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—Some time ago I purchased a pair of your Magnetic Soles, and have now great pleasure in informing you that they keep my feet nice and warm, a luxury I have not enjoyed for many years.

Yours &c.,
Mr. D. Lamont. E. FERGUSON.

☞ Descriptive Pamphlet containing recent Local Testimony, Reduced Price List, and all information gratis, or sent Post Free. 755p

MAGNETIC DEPOT.—PERMANENT ADDRESS.

D. LAMONT,
44A, BLACKETT STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

N.B.—The appliances are forwarded Post Free to any address. Consultation by letter carefully attended to.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE Game upon Medomsley East House and Allendale Farms is strictly preserved.—Dogs found on these Farms will be destroyed, and all Persons found Trespassing will be prosecuted. 383p

Public Notices.

157, 199, 182, and 93 are the Winning Numbers of Drawing at 887, Leadgate. 766p

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MRS. JANE NATTRESS, Widow of the Late JOHN NATTRESS, Castleside, begs to return her warmest thanks to all those who have so kindly contributed towards the £19 8s. 6d. which has been presented to her in the name of the fellow-workmen and friends of her late husband. 772p

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SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE WIDOW AND FAMILY OF THE LATE JOSEPH WALTON.

AN adjourned MEETING in reference to the above will be held at Mr. BRODIE's Office, Town Hall, Consett, on Thursday Evening, October 13th, at Seven o'clock, when all who are wishful to take an interest in the matter are requested to attend.

DAVID BRYSON, Treasurer.
772p J. T. CURRY, Secretary.

DANCING DEPARTMENT IN CALISTHENICS.

MR. WILLIAM NORMAN'S Private Classes are held at the
TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE
Every Tuesday as under—
COMMENCING TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11th, 1881.
JUNIOR CLASS, AT 3·30 O'CLOCK.
ADULT CLASS, AT 7 O'CLOCK.

Full Particulars, Terms, &c., can be had of Mr. E. BURTON, Poplar House.

29, Clayton Street East, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 775p

GOVERNMENT SCIENCE CLASSES.

THESE CLASSES will be RE-OPENED at the Consett Co-Operative Store, as under:—

MONDAY NIGHT, the 10th inst., at Seven o'clock. Subject—Pure Mathematics, Stages 1, 2 and 3.

TEACHER—G. T. HYDEN.

FRIDAY NIGHT, the 14th inst., at Half-past Six o'clock. Subject — Machine Construction and Drawing.

TEACHER—W. N. CLARK.

It is highly necessary that all intending Students be present on the FIRST NIGHT OF OPENING.

☞ Fees on application to Teachers. 768p

DURHAM AUDIT DISTRICT.

LANCHESTER UNION, AND THE RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT IN THE SAID UNION.

AS AUDITOR of the above-named Audit District, I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I have appointed the AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS of the Lanchester Union, and of the Rural Sanitary District in the said Union, and of the several Parishes and Contributory Places contained in the said Union and District, or in the said Union solely, for the half-year ended 29th September last, to commence on Friday, the Fourth day of November Next, at 8·30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Union Board Room, Lanchester, when and where all persons who by law are bound to account at such Audit are required to attend, and to submit all Books, Documents, Bills, and Vouchers, containing or relating to the accounts or to moneys assessed for, and applicable to the Relief of the Poor, or to Sanitary purposes.

Dated the 5th day of October, 1881.

JAMES RADFORD.

7, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 770p

SCHOOL BOARD ACCOUNTS.

AS AUDITOR of the Durham Audit District, I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that, in pursuance of the Elementary Education Acts, I have appointed the AUDITS of the ACCOUNTS of the following SCHOOL BOARDS for the year ended 29th September last, severally to commence at the respective places and at the respective times specified below; at each of which several Audits all persons who by law are bound to account thereat, are required to attend, and to submit all Books, Documents, Bills, and Vouchers containing or relating to such Accounts.

Name of School Board.	Place at which Audit will be held.	Time appointed for Audit. Date.	Hour.
Healeyfield & Cold Rowley U.D.	Union Board Room, Lanchester.	3rd October	11 a.m.
Greencroft			12 noon.
Collierley			12·30 p.m.
Muggleswick			2 p.m.
Kyo			3 p.m.
Benfieldside			5 p.m.
Medomsley	.... ditto	4th October	12 noon.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1881.

JAMES RADFORD.

7, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 769p

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. A. Brodie.

12, Tinmill Place, Blackhill.—Valuable and well-situated Freehold Dwelling-house for Sale.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed to OFFER for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the house of Mr. GEORGE BROWN, Railway Hotel, Consett, on Tuesday, October 11th, 1881, at Half-past Seven o'clock in the Evening, all that Valuable Substantially-built and Well-situate

FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE,

Situate and being No. 12, Tinmill Place, Blackhill, as occupied by Mrs. WATSON as tenant thereof, and containing Kitchen, Parlour, Two Large Bed-rooms, commodious Yard, with Slated Shed therein, and every Convenience. The Gas and Water being laid in, and Gas-fittings for every room.

☞ The attention af traders and others is directed to this Property, which is in a good situation for business, and can be made into a Shop at a trifling outlay.

The Tenant will show the Property, and further particulars may be had on application to the Auctioneer, at his Office, Town Hall, Consett.

TO FARMERS, GRAZIERS, AND OWNERS OF LIVE STOCK.

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

By Mr. J. Jenkins.

Assembly Rooms, Consett.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday First, October 10th, 1881, a large quantity of Valuable Household FURNITURE,

Mr. JOHN JENKINS, Auctioneer,

Comprising—Mahogany Tall-boy Drawers; Mahogany Lobby Drawers; excellent High Chest of Drawers; Ash Press; Mahogany Desk Bed, with Cheffioneer Back; Mahogany Drawers and Bookcase; 3 Bed-room Drawers; Washstand and Dressing Table; Toilet Set; Foot Bath; 3 Swing Glasses; 2 Mantlepiece Mirrors; Centre Table; Oval Walnut Table; 2 excellent Sofas, in Hair-seating; 2 Easy Chairs, in Hair-seating; 6 Mahogany Balloon-backed Chairs, in Hair-seating; 2 Rocking Chairs; 6 Cane Chairs; 6 Windsor Chairs; 6 Polished Kitchen Chairs; Round Tables; Kitchen Tables; Perambulator; Cradle; Child's Rocking Chair; Ash Tudor Bedstead; Four-poled Bedstead, with Foot Board; superior Brass Tester Bedstead; Brass and Iron Tester Bedsteads; French Iron Bedsteads; several Pairs of Mattresses; Feather, Down, and Flock Beds; 20 yards of Kidderminster Carpet; Parlour and Kitchen Fenders and Firelrons; Clocks and Timepieces; Pans; Kettles; Pails; Tubs; together with a large quantity of other Kitchen Utensils too numerous to particularise

Also, at the same time and place, a First-class No. 2 "Singer" Sewing Machine in working order.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 779p

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. A. Phillipson.

Dipton.—Saturday, October 8th, 1881.

MR. A. PHILLIPSON, instructed by Mr. ROBERT HALL (who is leaving for America), will SELL BY AUCTION, at Delight Cottages, Dipton, on the above date, all his very Excellent Household FURNITURE, BOOKS, and other EFFECTS.

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

N.B.—Parties Emigrating, or Selling Furniture, will find it to their advantage to consult A. PHILLIPSON at once. 750p

Sale and Emigration Office, Front Street, Dipton.

A. PHILLIPSON,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER, VALUER, HOUSE-AGENT, &c., DIPTON.

CASH ADVANCES made, and FURNITURE, &c., Bought for Cash. Business done Promptly, and upon Reasonable Terms. 27c

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA
CHEAPEST AND BEST.

To NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA, £6.
To CANADA, £4 15s.; SINGLE WOMEN, £3 16s

For reliable information, apply to A. PHILLIPSON, Auctioneer, Dipton, or to WILLIAM ROBINSON Medomsley. 393p

By Mr. J. Oley.

Lanchester.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, instructed by Mr. NICHOLAS WRIGHT, who is declining Housekeeping, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Victoria Street, Lanchester, on Saturday, the 15th day of October, 1881, the whole of his very Valuable Household FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., MASONS' BUILDING PLANT, TOOLS, &c.

For particulars of which see Posters. 763p

Annfield Plain.—Important Sale of Cattle, Sheep, &c.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY is commissioned to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr. JOSEPH LUMLEY'S, Innkeeper, Annfield Plain, on Monday, October 17th, 1881, the FAT & GRAZING CATTLE, SHEEP, &c., comprising—3 Prime Fat Heifers; 4 Prime Fat Cows, Grazing Cattle; 2 Two-and-a-half-year-old Short-horn Steers, forward in condition; 2 Two-year-old Heifers, forward in condition; 1 Two-year-old Steer; 2 One-and-a-half-year-old Heifers; 1 Yearling Heifer; 4 Steer and Heifer Stirks, six months old; 4 Geld Cows, forward in condition; 1 Incalving Cow, due on the 7th Nov.; 1 Heifer (incalving), second calf; 1 Three-year-old Incalving Heifer, close to profit; 6 Fat Sheep; 52 H.B. Fat Lambs; 10 Keeping Lambs; also, 1 Grey Mare, 15 h.h., six years old, quiet in all Harness, and 1 useful Pony Gig.

Entries may be made for this up to the day of Sale with Mr. JOSEPH LUMLEY.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 764p

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

By Mr. John Crawford.

Consett Auction Mart.

MR. JOHN CRAWFORD will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday First, October 10th, 1881, at Mr. W. DOBSON'S Fountain Hotel, Consett.

HORSES.

10 Useful Horses and Ponies.

CATTLE.

30 Half-bred Irish Grazing Heifers; 6 Grazing Bullocks, all forward in condition; 10 Fat Beasts; 12 Cows, Calved and to Calve.

SHEEP.

60 Fat Sheep and Lambs; 40 Grazing Lambs; 5 Leicester Pure Tup Lambs.

CONVEYANCES, &c.

A quantity of Harness, Coup Carts, Spring Carts, Dog Carts, Grocers' Carts, Whitechapels, and 300 yards of Netting for Stack Covering.

Sale to commence at One o'clock prompt.
All Stock to be in the Mart by Eleven o'clock a.m.
Sale Offices, 25, Victoria Street, Consett. 780p

By Mr. William Raw.

Cutlers' Hall Road, Blackhill.

MR. WILLIAM RAW, honoured with instructions from Mr. ANTHONY MOLE, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr. TURNER'S, Station Hotel, Blackhill, on Monday, October 24th, 1881, in One Lot, all those

THREE COPYHOLD DWELLING-HOUSES, Situate and being Nos. 26, 27, and 28, Cutlers' Hall Road, now in the occupation of Messrs. Appleby, Wilkinson, and Hope, as Tenants thereof, at the yearly rental of £22 14s. Nos. 27 and 28 contain 3 Rooms each with Front and Back Gardens, and No. 26 contains 2 Rooms. There are also all necessary Conveniences attached to the Three Houses, and all are in an excellent state of repair. The choice and desirable situation always secures first-class tenants, and is and will remain a safe and sure investment for capital.

For further particulars apply to Mr. ANTHONY MOLE, 94, Park Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne; R. DICKINSON, Esq., Solicitor, Royal Arcade, Newcastle-on-Tyne, or to the AUCTIONEER.

Sale to commence at Seven o'clock precisely.
Sale Office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 777p

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7TH, 1881.

Local and District News.

Jabez Swindale, of Murray Street, Blackfine, has obtained a certificate for efficiency in shorthand.

STANLEY.—The harvest thanksgiving services were held in this church on Sunday last. The Rev. A. Salts, LL.D., vicar of Littleborough, was the preacher.

Dr. Reid, late of Tow Law, who emigrated to New Zealand a few years ago, has been appointed Justice of the Peace for the district of Opotiki, the place in which he now resides.

The Rev. C. F. Couchman, the newly-appointed curate of Burnopfield, preached his first sermon in St. James' Church, on Sunday last, to a large congregation. He choose for his text 2 Cor. xii. 9.

BURNOPFIELD.—A splendid stained glass window was placed in St. James' Church, Burnopfield, on Thursday, the 29th ult., by the workmen of Lintz Colliery, to the memory of John Bradford, a young lad about 15 years of age, who was unfortunately killed while working upon the screens of the above colliery on June 17th.

NOTICE.—In order to prevent inconvenience to parties coming from a distance, we are requested to state that the office of Mr. Adam Brodie, Town Hall, Consett, will be closed on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 12th, 13th, and 14th, on account of professional engagements elsewhere. 779p

MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENT AT BLACKHILL.—A repitition of the entertainment held in the schoolroom of the United Methodist Free Church, Foundry Row, Blackhill, on Saturday, the 24th ult., was given on Monday evening last. As on the previous occasion there was a very large attendance, and the programme was gone through in capital style.

DEATH OF A DURHAM MAN IN NEWCASTLE GAOL.—On Monday afternoon, Mr. Hoyle, coroner, held an inquest at Her Majesty's prison, Carliol Square, Newcastle, on the body of John Edward Scott, 31, a prisoner, who was sent to prison by the magistrates on the 16th of last month for pocket-picking. The man had not done any work since his committal, and Dr. Hardcastle stated that having his attention called to him on the 26th, he had him isolated. Symptoms of typus fever set in, and the man died on Sunday afternoon. A verdict in accordance with the medical testimony was returned.

SIR GEORGE ELLIOTT, BART., M.P.—Sir Geo. Elliott has been attending the Electrical Exhibition in Paris with other members of the Mining Commission, who have examined the appliances for lighting mines with electricity with the view of preventing accidents. He returned from Paris on Tuesday.

PRESENTATION.—On Tuesday evening the members of the Castleside Church choir presented Mr Stephenson, their conductor, with a handsome baton, as a mark of their esteem. Mr Kirkip was called to the chair, and after a suitable address, called upon Mr Cuthbertson to make the presentation. Mr Stephenson returned his warmest thanks for their handsome present.

CHURCH NEWS.—At the ordination by the Bishop of Durham, held in the Parish Church, Stockton-on-Tees, on Sunday, the 25th ult., the Rev. C. E. Couchman, M.A., of Magdalen College, Oxford, and the Rev. W. B. Crankshaw, B.A., of Durham University, were ordained deacons; the first-named gentleman being subsequently licensed by his Lordship to the curacy of Burnopfield, and the latter to the curacy of Esh.

LECTURE AT BYERS GREEN.—On Monday evening last, a lecture of a very interesting character was delivered in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Byers Green, by Mr. W. Catchpale, of Todhills. There was a good attendance, and the chair was occupied by Mr. T. Stephenson, of Binchester. The proceeds are to be devoted to the trust funds.

MECHANICS' HALL, CROOK.—On Friday and Saturday evenings Mr and Mrs Harry Clifford, along with a clever company of artistes, gave two of their amusing entertainments in the above hall. The attendance on Friday was only of a moderate description, but on Saturday was much improved, and those who were present must have been highly delighted with the excellence of the programme submitted to them.

WOODLAND READING-ROOM AND LIBRARY.—The quarterly general meeting of this institute was held last week, in the Woodland Colliery School-room. Officers were elected in place of those who, by rule, have to retire. In order to increase the number of volumes in the library, which was started in the early part of the year, a series of entertainments been arranged for the ensuing winter. The first of these entertainments takes place in the Woodland Colliery School-room to-night.

WESLEYAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.—On Wednesday night the annual missionary meeting took place in the Blackhill Wesleyan Chapel. There was a very good audience, Mr William Raw occupying the chiar. Interesting addresses were delivered by the Revs. Wm. Baitey (Primitive Methodist), J. Shearman, Vetranio Tyas (returned missionary from Africa), and M. J. Elliott (missionary in Western Africa). Music was given at intervals, and the usual collection was made in aid of the above-named missions.

BENFIELDSIDE SCHOOL BOARD.—The ordinary meeting of the Benfieldside School Board was held on Friday afternoon, Mr C. Wilson presiding. There were present the Rev. T. Smith, Mr H. Carss and Mr William Telford.—The Clerk (Mr Barclay) submitted a communication from the Education Department noting the appointment of Mr Wm. Telford to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Rev. A. Latimer.—A discussion took place with regard to the teaching staff, and it was decided to engage Miss Douglass, who has completed her apprenticeship as a pupil teacher, to assist Miss Kinneird for the next three months, at a salary of the rate of £30 annum.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Weakening weather.—The sultry summer days strain the nerves of the feeble and decrepit, and disease may eventuate unless some restorative, such as these purifying Pills, be found to correct the disordering tendency. Holloway's medicine gives potency to the nervous system, which is the source of all vital movements, and presides over every action which maintains the growth and well-being of the body. No one can over estimate the necessity of keeping the nerves well strung, or the ease with which these Pills accomplish that end. They are the most unfailing antidotes to indigestion, irregular circulation, palpitation, sick headache, and costiveness, and have therefore attained the largest sale and highest reputation.

A FUGITIVE BULL IN BED.—A few days ago a bull was being driven from the cattle dock in Railway street, Newcastle, when it suddenly rushed into the room of a Mrs. Watson, an invalid, who was in bed. The bull jumped on to the large four-poster and beat its head against the opposite wall, but finding no escape in that direction, it turned round in the bed with its head to the foot, when the four-poster, with a crash, gave way under the extra weight, Mrs. Watson sinking to the floor in a fainting condition, while the bull stood on the upright portion at the other end. The drover, who followed the beast in, immediately lifted Mrs. Watson from the broken bed and placed her in the care of some friends in a place of safety. He then succeeded in getting the animal into the street without much further damage. Mrs. Watson, who has been under the care of Dr. Ellis, is now still suffering from the shock and bruises which she sustained, but happily she is not dangerously ill.

A RUFFIAN AT BLANCHLAND.—On Saturday last, this quiet little village was thrown into a state of disorder, by the madcap freaks of a miner named John Bell, of Shildon, about 20 years of age. He went into the Bay Bridge Inn, kept by George Mason, near closing time, and been refused drink, he became suddenly a complete mamdam, kicking over the table and glasses, and throwing the kettle behind the fire. The landlord in the meantime sent for P.C. Henderson, who hastened to the spot. Bell, on seeing the officer stripped off coat vest and hat, and rushing at him, swore never a "bobby" could put him out. The officer, with the assistance of Thomas Mawson, jun., after a desperate struggle overpowered the ruffian, and took him to the police station at Blanchland. He was taken before the magistrates at Hexham on Tuesday, and for being drunk and refusing to quit was fined £2 and costs. For the wilful damage to the table, &c., he was fined 5s 6d, damage and costs, and for the assault on P.C. Henderson, he was fined £5 and costs. He had previously been before the Bench for drunkenness and assaults. He was cautioned if ever he came there again he would be most severely dealt with.

TOW LAW LOCAL BOARD.—The usual meeting of the members of Tow Law Local Board was held on Tuesday night, Mr J. Ridley presiding.—Mr W. Scott signed a declaration of qualification before taking his seat as a member of that Board.—The business was of the usual kind.—It was resolved that a further reduction of 5 per cent. should be made to all persons using twenty thousand feet of gas per quarter.—The medical officer's report was read as follows:—Gentlemen,—The deaths for the quarter are 16; births, 59. The death-rate per thousand of the population is 14·3. In the month of July we had 8 deaths, 2 of these being one year, 2 five years, the remaining 4 being of the ages of 48, 69, 61, and 69, none of these cases being from disease of a zymotic character. In the month of August we had 7 deaths, 4 of these being infants below one year, the remaining 3 being of the respective ages 57, 41, and 20; like the deaths in the preceding month no fatal zymotic cases. In the month of September we had only 3 deaths, 2 being infants below one year, the other being a case of apoplexy in a woman aged 63 years. You will see from the above details that the last quarter has been comparatively healthy, although the death-rate is slightly above the quarter preceding. We have had a few cases of scarlet fever in the district, but they have been of a mild nature; the graver disease, typhoid fever, has been in the town, but it has also been of a mild type. Before the end of next quarter we hope to make the half-yearly inspection, the result of which will in due course be laid before you.—GEORGE HOOD, M.D., F.F.P.S.

LAND LEAGUE MEETING AT CONSETT.

On Friday evening, a meeting of the Consett branch of the Land League was held in the Assembly Rooms. There was a large attendance, and the chair was occupied by Mr T. Dunne, the president of the Consett branch of the League. He said that the first part of his duty was to apologise for keeping the audience waiting so long. He knew that they had been impatient, because the subject which had to be treated was held so dearly at heart by all Irsihmen, whether at home or abroad (applause). He was very glad indeed to see so many present, it spoke well for Ireland, and was calculated to bring gladness to the heart of every Irishman who was struggling, not only for the freedom of the farmers, but for the independence of his country. It was certainly to be regretted that they had to attend in such numbers to protest against the action of the Government in incarcerating so many of their fellow-countrymen in prison, and to ask that Government, in the name of "Liberty," to release them to their families and homes. It was a deplorable thing that such a law could exist in Ireland, which they dare not allow to exist in England or Scotland. They had coerced the Irish people simply because they had asked for a reform in the land laws. If Scotland asked for the same thing they durst not pass coercive measures, and it could be seen by the whole world that there had been exceptional legislation for the Irish people. He held that they would be unworthy the name of Irishmen, were they to hold their peace, and not protest against the exceptional legislation, and try to remove such an accursed stain from their midst, and to ask for the same freedom which God, in His justice and mercy, said should be conceded to all people on the face of the earth. He denied the right of any Government to hand the land over to a small minority who crushed the people. Who was it that took the land from the English people and created the English landlords? They knew for a fact that when the land was given to the landlord, it was on certain conditions which had long since been broken. The conditions were that they should receive a tithe, or in other words certain support, and for that tithe which they would receive from the tenants they had to maintain an army to defend the right of the country. Long since that tithe had been turned into rack rent, and the revenue which had to be raised by the landlord had to be contributed by the working men. This was a breach of contract, and it was high time that the people of England, Ireland, and Scotland, should say we will no longer obey (applause). No doubt the Irish people had a greater grievance to contend with than the English. In England a man got a commodious house built upon his land, and he only paid rent for what he received. But they in Ireland had to improve the land, and build a house and piggeries. After all, however, they would be content, if they would only let them alone after expending their money, but they made them pay interest upon the money which they had expended by raising their rents. In conclusion, he said he was glad to see the movement made by the Scotch in regard to the land laws. He trusted that the English people would soon join in with the Irish and Scotch to break a monopoly that was sapping the foundation of the constitution and driving the people to a rebellion.

Mr TOMMENY said he had to move a resolution for their adoption. He could assure them he would rather it had fallen into the hands of some one more able to do it justice than their humble servant. He moved "That we labour incessantly for the total abolition of the degraded system of Irish landlordism, a principle which is impoverishing our nation, and is working ruin, socially and politically, throughout the Empire."(Applause). It was nearly, within a few months, 81 years since the union betwixt England and Ireland took place. Prior to that date the rental income of Ireland was only £4,000,000. In '47 and '48, it rose to £12,000,000 and at the present time it was £17,000,000. According to the best statistics, Ireland was not one yard larger now than she was then, and there were less tenant farmers in Ireland than in '48. Why? The famine in Ireland—that artificial famine—banished his countrymen from their native home. No, it did more, and Milton with his pen never described with greater aptitude satan sitting in pandemonium concocting the downfall of the fair Eve, than did Castlereagh and Pitt depict the downfall of that once prosperous country—Ireland (applause). Having adverted to the mode by which Mr Parnell obtained assistance from America, England, Scotland, and Australia, he concluded an address of great eloquence by urging the necessity of supporting the Land League.

Mr WALSH, organiser for the North, in seconding the resolution, also delivered an address.

The resolution was then put and carried.

Mr P. MACDONALD, Consett, moved "That we cordially sympathise with the honest and intelligent spirit of the Scotch farmers, who are becoming alive to the fact that they can no longer live while compelled to pay impossible and immoral taxes on the soil which God gave them as a free gift for the common good of the people." He did not think he could say very much after the able speech of their friend Mr Tommeny, but he did hope that the people of Consett would show their appreciation of the speeches which they had heard, and that they would form themselves into an active body to support that gigantic organization.

Mr P. COYLE, Mount Pleasant, had great pleasure in seconding the reselution. He would not take up their time by making any remarks, seeing that there were people on the platform whom he considered better qualified to do so.

Miss CREGAN, who was warmly received, said that she had expressed a wish to the chairman to support the reselution. She was not an Irishwoman, and she had not a drop of Irish blood in her veins. She spoke to this matter from a purely English point of view. These gentlemen to whom they had listened were there because they loved Ireland, and she was there because she loved England (applause). The rule of England ought to be a rule of justice, but in Ireland the rule of England had been a rule of injustice. The English and Scotch working people were not responsible for that. They had no power. It was not till the year '68 that the English and Scotch working people, in whose name she spoke, had any power at all politically, and even now their power was not what it ought to be, and what it would be when education and intelligence spread. (Applause). They, the working classes of England, did not feel themselves responsible for the misgovernment of Ireland in the past. It was the misgovernment of a class who ruled England and Scotland likewise for their own profit and pleasure. It was now time that they should step forward to convince the oppressors that their oppression had not their sanction, and that they would not put up with it. (Applause). She supported the resolution also because the land question was one which concerned Englishmen, and if there was an Englishman or a Scotchman in that room, she would urge them to join the Land League. She trusted that the Irish land question was the advance guard of an English and Scotch land question (applause). In all these countries the principle of the land laws was the same. The thing was very simple, God had given the land for the benefit of the people, and it should not be the private property of any man. (Hear). But land must be held in a certain degree in private hands for cultivation. Eight hundred years ago the land in England belonged to the Crown, and the land of Ireland belonged to the septs or clans, but in process of time the great barons and lords took possession of the English land on condition that they found an army and supported the court. After a time they kept the land and claimed to use it without reference to the right of the private people to whom originally it belonged. (Applause). The same thing was done in Scotland and Ireland. Of course there were differences of detail, but she would not go into that. She then proceeded to descant upon the physical features of Ireland, which, she argued, were unfavourable to the farmers, and related facts which had come under her notice during her stay in Ireland. Speaking of the Land League, she said the people who expected it to curtail its efforts after the passing of the Land Bill did not understand the position of the people or the country. Even if the Land Bill were a good bill it did not follow that the League had to be stopped until there was a peasant proprietory created. But the Land Bill was not a good bill; it was a good bill so far as it went, but it did not go far enough. Its provisions were just enough, but it was bad in its machinery and the power of working it was vested in the Land Commission. She did not want to detain them but she would ask the working men to imagine something like the disputes between employer and employed. They often settled their disputes by arbitration, and they had impartial men who stood on one side to fix the basis of agreement, and if they were desirous of having technical knowledge in their arbitration they must have so many selected by the men, and so many by the masters. They were not bound to accept the arbitration if it was unjust, but the Land Bill established a court between landlord and tenant and had power to enforce its awards by law. It was a court of landlords, unjustly constituted, and so soon as Englishmen understood that thoroughly none of them would say that the Land Bill was satisfactory. She wished to be perfectly understood that if it was merely the question of the Land Bill that they were discussing she should say that the Land League must go on with the agitation, and they must try to strengthen the hands of the ministry to get more justice in time to come. She found fault with the Liberal Ministry not for what they had not done, seeing that perhaps they could not do more, but for that which they had done. (A voice: Coercion). She did not find fault with Mr Gladstone, for possibly he had not the power with the opposition of the House of Lords, but the gentlemen who went to the House of Commons with such an overwhelming majority had done what they ought not to have done. They had passed the Coercion Act to protect life and property in Ireland. Having referred to the events which took place in Ireland prior to the passing of the Coercion Act, she concluded a most brilliant address by a brief and pithy sketch of the Irish Constabulary.

Mr QUIGLEY then moved "That we protest against the further detention of the leaders of the Irish people, and call upon the Government to remove from the Statute Book the despotic and unconstitutional act which deprives the Irish subjects of their liberty." (Applause).

Mr JAMES DALY seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

The usual votes of thanks having been passed the meeting terminated.

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before E. T. Smith (presiding), and Geo. G. T. Smith, Esqrs.

IMPORTANT TO MINERS.

A question arising out of the interpretation of the rules referring to the allotment of miners to places in a mine, was tried at Lanchester Petty Sessions yesterday. The defendants were *Thomas Roy* and *Josepeh Pickering*, miners employed at Ushaw Moor Colliery, who were summoned for having refused to obey the orders of the manager on the 23rd and 24th September, when they left their work. The claim for damages resting upon this summons was for 4s. a-day during the two days that four ovens had been put out because of the defendants' action.—Mr Robinson, manager, appeared for the owner, Mr Henry Chaytor; defendants being represented by Mr Heaviside, Durham (from the office of Mr H. J. Marshall). Mr John Foreman watched the case on behalf of the Miners' Association. The defendants urged a set-off covering the damage, on the plea that they had been ordered, contrary to rule, to leave their allotments to go to another place on the same flat.—The case resolved itself into a question of whether a manager had power to remove the last man on a flat from his allotment to another flat only, or to another place on his own flat. The prosecution argued that the manager possessed this power; the defence was that the manager was limited to removing a man from one flat to another.—Mr Foreman supported this view, arguing that allotments were useless if the manager had the power to remove a favourite from an inferior to a better place, and draft another man from his own proper allotment to a vacated place. But in this instance it was stated for the prosecution that when a bargain was offered and accepted, the manager had power to draft the last workman on any flat into the vacancy thus caused. Rules were produced for the defence to the effect that "the last man in any flat should be the first shifter." Under this rule the manager, Mr Robinson, claimed the right he had exercised in ordering the defendants to leave their allotments.—The evidence was very conflicting, but the magistrates, after a private consultation, gave a verdict against the defendants, and disallowed the counter-claim.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.

James Nugin and *Margaret Nugin*, mother and son, of Ushaw Moor, were charged with having committed wilful perjury on the hearing of a certain information at the Lanchester Petty Sessions, on the 22nd of September. Mr Oliver prosecuted, and Mr W. J. Malcolm defended.—The alleged perjury was that the defendants in this case swore that the prosecutor, John Wainwright, weighman, Ushaw Moor Colliery, had stabbed the defendant, James Nugin, with a knife at the colliery referred to, on the 16th ult.—After hearing the evidence for the prosecution, the magistrates committed the defendant, James Nugin, to take his trial at the ensuing Assizes, bail being accepted—himself in £50 and two sureties of £25 each.—The case against Margaret Nugin was withdrawn.

UNLAWFULLY WOUNDING A WEIGHMAN.

John Bateman, check weighman at Burnhope Colliery, was charged with having assaulted Walter Lees, owner's weighman at the same colliery, on the 24th September. Mr A. O. Smith prosecuted, and Mr Patrick, jun., Durham, defended. In opening the case Mr Smith said that he believed the magistrates, when they had heard the evidence, would agree that the charge of cutting and wounding had been perfectly substantiated, and that the outrage was no only utterly unprovoked, but was of a most gross and brutal character. The facts were that on the day referred to being a Saturday, the colliery was idle, and the owners took advantage of this fact to have the weighing machine repaired, two men from Newcastle being engaged for this purpose. While the men were doing their duty, defendant, who was under the influence of liquor, forced his way into the cabin, and began to abuse the prosecutor. He called him a robber, thief, liar, &c. Mr Lees sat quietly on a form while these epithets were being applied to him; but afterwards civilly requested prisoner to leave the cabin, pointing out that he had no business there. Defendant then, without the least provocation, rushed at Lees, and struck him violently on the face and head, inflicting two black eyes, and other injuries. A man named Urwin interfered and prevented prisoner from inflicting more wounds, but as soon as Urwin left the cabin defendant again assaulted prosecutor, and a second time had to be pulled off by Urwin. After this prosecutor, in self-defence, picked up a small file, which happened to be lying near, and threw it at defendant. Fortunately it did not hit defendant, but flew harmlessly over his shoulder. Prisoner then, in a perfect frenzy of passion, seized an iron bar, which formed part of the machine, and attacked prosecutor with it, inflicting four or five very violent blows on the head, one of them causing a very serious wound, two and a half inches in length, and penetrating to the bone. Prosecutor was very much stunned by the blows, and fell over the form against the desk, and if it were not for the interference of two or three men, the probability was that prisoner might have killed prosecutor, as he threatened to do. Mr Urwin again appeared, and procured some cotton waste with which to wipe his gory face. He then helped him home, Lees being in a semi-unconscious state. He (Mr Smith) hoped that the magistrates would mark their feeling of the enormity of the crime committed by prisoner in brutally assaulting a weighman in the execution of his duty, by sending Bateman to take his trial at the ensuing Quarter Sessions.

Walter Lees substantiated Mr Smith's opening in each detail. In cross-examination, he admitted that prisoner had been present during previous re-adjustments of the machine, though witness thought he had no right in the cabin when the colliery was idle. He never attempted to eject prisoner, though he told the latter he had no business there when he began interfering with the men from Newcastle. He never struck prisoner, but defended himself with his arms by attempting to ward the blows.—Mr Patrick: You admit that you did attempt to do something with your fists? Yes, in self-defence. Witness said he had frequently disagreed with prisoner, but denied having once received a note to leave the works in consequence of prisoner's action.

Thomas Irwin, joiner, said he was engaged at work on the day named, and first observed Bateman, Lees, and the two fitters in the cabin. He was called by one of the latter, who asked him to separate Lees and Bateman. He went in and found them fighting, separated them, and returned to his work, but was soon called upon to part them again. He afterwards saw prisoner take hold of a piece of iron—about three feet long—with both hands and strike him over the head. He subsequently wiped the blood off Lees' head, and helped him part of the way home. Lees was very "staggery" at times, partly because of the blow, and partly because of the drink he had imbibed. Both men had got some drink, but they were not drunk. Prisoner came to witness's house about twenty minutes later, and showed a small bruise upon his arm, stating that Lees had done it, and he had pain in it, afterwards remarking that he would have killed the old —— if he (Irwin) hadn't parted them.

Cross-examined: When I saw them first they were using their fists, one about as much as the other.

John Bradshaw, fitter, in the employ of a Newcastle firm of weighing-machine makers, and living at Eton Street, Gateshead, said he was one of the men repairing the machine referred to at Burnhope Colliery. While witness was thus engaged prisoner came up, and had some conversation with him as to how long it would take the men to readjust the machine, &c. Lees subsequently interrupted, saying he had no right to interfere with the men. Prisoner retorted with vile epithets, and Lees then said he would fetch the police if Bateman did not quit the premises. Prisoner then struck Lees violent blows over the head without any provocation having been offered. Lees did not strike prisoner, though prisoner knocked him down and then struck him. Bateman afterwards assaulted prisoner with a piece of iron 3 ft. 6 in. or 4 ft. long, half-inch or three-eighths thick, and of equal breadth, with a large hook at the end. After being struck with the bar prisoner fell against the door, and said, "This will be my death." When witness took the iron rod from prisoner and called him a coward, he said, "I'll kill the old ——," referring to Lees. The affray lasted from eight to ten minutes, during which the fitters were interrupted in their work.

James Thompson, a fellow-workman of Bradshaw's, living at Friar Street, Gateshead, corroborated the last witness's evidence.

Margaret Scott, wife of Robert Scott, screenman, said she found one large wound and several bruises on Lees' head after he had come home. He seemed very faint when witness washed his wounds.

Percival Hall, medical practitioner, of Holmside, saw prisoner on Monday, the 26th ult. He found him suffering from a scalp wound, about one-and-a-half-inch long. He did not take the dressing off then, but did so on the Wednesday, when he found the wound nearly healed. In his opinion the cut had penetrated to the bone, and was such a one as might be caused by a blunt instrument. Prosecutor was suffering from great nervous debility, due to the shock he had received. In the event of erysipelas intervening the wound would have been dangerous. Procecutor was still rather debilitated, and it would be eight or ten days before he could resume his work.

John Wilson, surgeon, Lanchester, said he saw prosecutor on the 28th of September, and found him suffering from a shock, and in a weak condition. He saw an incised wound on the head, fully 2½ inches long.

Prisoner, in answer to the charge, said: He was the first offender. He struck me, and I struck him with my fist. We were both alike, so it's no use talking about it.

Mr. Patrick asked that the Bench should take the case as one of common assault, and try it summarily.

The magistrates declined to do this, and committed the man to take his trial at the Quarter Sessions. Bail, however, was granted, himself in £50, and two sureties of £25 each.

Bateman was then charged under the 18th section of the Mines Regulation Act by Mr. J. T. Foster, who applied for his removal from the office of checkweighman, in consequence of his action in the last case.—Mr. A. O. Smith said he was instructed by the owners of Burnhope Colliery to ask for a summary order for the removal of the prisoner from his post, on the ground that he had misconducted himself within the meaning of the Act quoted. He contended that such an assault as that proved against the prisoner was misconduct, and he would prove, not only a *prima facie* case against prisoner, but it would be clear that it was impossible for the two men to act together again.—Mr. Lees then gave formal evidence of the assault which formed the subject of the former inquiry.

Mr. Foster, viewer at the colliery, said it was the desire of the owners that prisoner should cease to act as checkweigher.—The magistrates made the summary order asked for.

A SINGULAR BIRTH.—The wife of a labouring man named Robinson, residing in Silver-street, Stepney, has just been delivered of a child of a most peculiar formation. The head and trunk are quite perfect, but there are no signs of any legs or arms. To make up the latter deficiency, however, a short arm and hand are growing out of the left side. The child which is a female, and rather a pretty baby, as far as features are concerned, is lively and doing well, and, according to the doctor, is likely to live.

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

Occasional Papers.

AUTUMNAL RAMBLES IN SCOTLAND.

NO. IX.

A RUN THROUGH KINCARDINESHIRE.

Leaving Montrose by the first train we reached the Granite City early in the forenoon, the distance being about forty-five miles by rail. For the first twenty miles the journey was exceedingly pleasant, the route lying through the "Howe (valley) of the Mearns," the Grampians forming a grim serriated wall on the north, while dark woods and grain-laden fields formed an ever-changing panorama on the south. Having to make frequent use of the term "Mearns" we should state that it is simply another name for the county of Kincardine. It appears that a certain Scottish monarch had two sons, between whom he divided a vast tract of land now known as the counties of Forfar and Kincardine. The names of the fortunate youths were respectively Angus and Mearns, hence the counties retain the names of their ancient possessors to the present day. At Stonehaven, where the Grampian range terminates, the scenery undergoes a marked change. Bleak moors and mosses stretch for many miles, while granite boulders dot the heather in such profusion that the traveller is apt to mistake them for flocks of sheep. Towards Aberdeen neat homesteads and cultivated fields take the place of lonely wastes, while the distant hills through which the Dee meanders, come boldly into view, or hide their heads behind a passing cloud. Yet is the run from Stonehaven to Aberdeen somewhat monotonous, the stations being few and far between. Not so the former part of our journey; nature not only wore a gayer costume there, but the district is rich in records of "things that were" as Byron expresses the thought. Every student of history is acquainted with that eventful incident which transpired on the eve of Bannockburn, when Bruce, pointing to a cloud of dust raised by a squadron of English horse *en route* for Stirling Castle, exclaimed to the Earl of Moray:—"Randolph, you have lost a rose from your chaplet!"

> "No, my king," quoth Randolph, "never,
> While life stirs within my breast,
> Never shall a foeman——never
> Pluck a leaf from Murray's crest."

History telleth how the brave Earl retrieved his error by barring the way of the English column with five hundred spearmen—of how the little band was surrounded by fearful odds—of Douglas's anxiety for the safety of his friend, and of the king's reluctance to allow him to hasten to his aid of Randolph's victory before Douglas could join him—these are facts of history, and are, therefore, well-known, although it is not so generally known that the hardy spearmen who accomplished that feat were the men o' the Mearns. It is pleasing to know that the sons of so worthy sires are as famed in the arts of peace and industry as were their fathers in that of war. Nowhere in Scotland is farming carried to such perfection as in the Mearns. Talk of waste land! there is precious little such there; the corn waves on the summit of hills so steep that four horses have quite enough to do to drag the "toom" plough, as the natives call it, up the hill, the soil being turned only when proceeding downwards. So much for the energy of the men of the Mearns. Again, it was a mere shot from the bow of Chance that made Ayrshire the land of Burns. His father was a native of the Mearns, where his ancestors had lived for generations and where many of the family name (Burness) still reside. It has been said that talent may run in a family, but genius never. If this be true we need not expect a second Robert Burns to spring from the Mearns. Yet did the present writer know one, a native of those parts, a rustic ploughman, who bore that honoured name, a man of fine sensibilities, and a self-taught musician of no mean calibre. He was just such a man as was Wordsworth's wanderer who possessed

> "The vision and faculty divine.
> Yet wanting the accomplishment of verse."

The railway facilities in the neighbourhood of Montrose are hardly of the first order, as may be gleaned from the fact that after leaving that town the echo of the guard's whistle had scarcely died away when the train came to a stand at a station which rejoices in the significant name of Dubton. After certain manœuvres which railway officials are pleased to dignify by the appellation "shunting" had been gone through and the passengers shaken so that their choler had begun to blow off, a personage sallied along the platform and shrieked, "Passengers for Aberdeen and the North, change carriages here." This done, amid the usual bustle and jostling, a violent jerk which caused certain unwary passengers to look as if the law of gravity was exercising an extraordinary influence upon them, intimated that we were again in motion.

Passing the stations of Marykirk and Lawrencekirk, the traveller on looking northward will observe the grey turrets of a castle rising from the tangled woods. That is the Castle of Fasque, the seat of Sir Thomas Gladstone, brother of the present Premier. Sir Thomas is, we believe, a staunch Conservative. The next station is that of Fordun, a place of great antiquity. King Kenneth III. was on a pilgrimage to the bones of St. Palladius at Fordun, when he was murdered by Lady Finella who afterwards fled to a ravine, which still bears her name, where she was overtaken and slain. While passing Fordun, which is situated in the centre of a broad valley, a fine view of the Grampian chain is obtained; Mount Battock, and Clochnabene looming grimly above groups of lesser note. Turning towards the south the observer will notice a huge ridge which is known by the name of Garvock Hill. Near the eastern base of this eminence is a green hollow named Bronnie's Kettle, where a terrible tragedy was enacted in the reign of James the First. It seems that the sheriff of the county had, by his injustice and tyranny, rendered himself most obnoxious to the gentlemen of the country, who complained repeatedly to the King; and Jamie, wearied, doubtless, with the oft-told tale, exclaimed—"Sorrow gif he were boiled and supp't in bree!" Some time afterwards the barons of the shire were out on an hunting expedition, to which the ill-starred sheriff had been invited. A halt was made at noon, at the spot mentioned above, in order that the party might partake of the produce of the chase, which was being cooked—as was customary on such occasions—in a huge caldron. The company do not appear to have been very successful that day, for Melville (for such was the sheriff's name) is said to have made an observation to the effect that there would be but "little in the pot." He was requested to satisfy himself on that point by ocular demonstration. The sheriff, little dreaming of the fate in store for him, advanced to the edge of the boiling caldren, when he was immediately tumbled in and boiled to death. Thus were the King's beheats carried out to the letter, the chief actors in the plot actually tasting the "bree." The King was wroth when apprized of the crime, and decreed that the perpetrators of it should escape with their lives only upon condition that they would live neither on land nor sea. The wily Scots would no doubt drink his Majesty's health when they learned the royal will. On the seaside, about three miles from the scene of the outrage, is still shown a rocky peninsula, where they deftly avoided the vengeance of the law by modestly living upon a rock.

The next station we pass is Drumlithie, a village celebrated for little save the steeple of its kirk, which is so small that the saying has arisen in the neighbourhood—"It's raining; tell the folk o' Drumlithie to tak' in their steeple!" but anyone daring to make use of such an observation on the streets of the place would be under the necessity of "showing a pair of clean heels."

Passing another station or two of but small importance, we come to the county town of Kincardineshire—Stonehaven. Those who have read Grant's "Yellow Frigate" will have heard of the place before. If not, I must remind them of the time when Scotland was a maritime power, when brave Sir Andrew Wood upheld her honour on the high seas. It was about that time that the incident recorded by Grant took place. It appears that the captain of an English ship-of-war had the impertinence to run his craft within range of the guns of the castle, by which this Scottish town and coast were defended. Of course, the knave would have paid for his temerity with his life had the Scots been on the alert, but the only man capable of handling the ordinance of the castle was inadvertently on the spree! Messengers were at once dispatched to bring the laggard to his post, and the good fellow, although half-seas over, was nothing loth to obey:

> "Up then sprang Willie Wadd,
> A fierce wee man was he;
> He would rather drink a pint o' bilge,
> But 'venged he would be."

In Willie's case, however, as it has not unfrequently been with better men, the "spirit was willing, but the flesh was weak." The chivalrous gunner could not retain his equilibrium, but this slight hitch in the *role* of duty was soon overcome by his devoted countryman hoisting him shoulder high. Just as the hero reached the ramparts of the castle the English ship was rounding a headland; another moment, and she would be hidden from view, but Willie was equal to the emergency. "Where, he roared," in a voice of thunder, "where shall I strike—sink her or dismast her, which? "Bang! went the gun, and when the smoke cleared away the English ship was minus her mainmast.

"I tell the tale as it was told to me." But there is another and a nobler story in connection with this castle which we can hardly refrain from briefly alluding to here, namely, the saving of the crown and regalia of Scotland from the English republicans, who were ambitious to destroy these royal insignia, as they had previously destroyed those of England. It was known that these relics were within the castle, and the siege being converted into a blockade, the Scottish garrison became reduced to the greatest straits. The capture of the "Honours of Scotland" was looked upon by the besiegers as of vastly more importance than the capture of the castle. Yet were they preserved to Scotland by the ingenuity, bravery, and patriotism of a woman. Armed with a pass from the English leader, the wife of a Mr Granger, minister of the adjoining parish, entered the castle of Dunotter, near Stonehaven, and brought the sword of state, the sceptre, and the royal crown through the besieging host, the English general himself courteously assisting the lady to her saddle with the treasure secreted about her person. There are numerous tales of Dunotter to which we cannot here refer—Wallace's achievments there, &c. Nor need we dwell further upon our journey to Aberdeen, seeing that from this point we did not much admire our surroundings, the cold sea on the one side, and grey mists floating on bleak moors was far from being exhilarating.

(To be continued).

Transatlantic Humour.

Took Three Throws.—There is always a crowd around the place on Griswold street where you can throw three balls at the doll-babies on a wooden rack and earn a cigar made of cabbage-leaves and old fly-papers for every one you hit. An excursionist was planking down his nickles there yesterday and tearing his coat up the back in a vain attempt to win a cigar, when along came a little old man with a pipe-stem voice and a plug hat which must have been at least twenty years old when the war closed. In addition to carrying a face as wrinkled as a spring bed, he was cross-eyed and inquisitive.

"What on airth is going on here?" he squeakingly inquired as he pushed into the crowd. The game was explained to him, and he continued:

"Say, git about a million of them cigars out here, for I'm the boss thrower of the State! I've been hunting this town all over for sonthin' to catch on to, and here she is. Boys, give me room to spread out!"

He removed his coat, put down his hat, spit on his hands, away she went. A man standing over by the Post-office felt something strike his hat and hit the wall behind him, and his confusion raised a cheer.

"How many of them babies did I crush?" inquired the old man as he reached for the second ball.

"You must throw straight ahead, not off sideways," exclaimed the man in charge.

"Straight as a bee-line, and here goes to knock down a full thousand!"

This time a man on the left felt a cannon ball hit him in the stomach, and he sank down and let the crowd bring out water, brandy, lemonade and a chunk of ice before he would recover.

"How many cigars that time?" asked the old man, as he spit on his hands for a fresh ball.

"Say, can't you see the babies?" demanded the owner.

"See'em? You bet I can, and this time I'm going to clean out the pastur' or bust."

"Why don't you throw straight ahead?"

"I do."

"Well, you look out. Here move over to the right. There you are,"

"You bet I are! Now, then——"

He hit the brick wall to the left, and the ball came back and hit him on the head with a "chug" which could be heard 200 feet.

"Who did that?" he yelled, as he hopped around and fisted the air.

"You did! Say, you can't throw any more,"

"Why not?"

"You can't see straight."

"That's another! I want them seventeen cigars I won."

It was not until the crowd sided against him that he would give in, and he then went off with his coat on his arm, muttering:

"See straight! Why, them 'ere three throws knocked down more'n 400 babies, and I know it, but they clawed off to save the cigars. It's a good thing for that crowd that I hain't got my old clothes on to-day.

A Neighbourly Family.—A family from down in Indiana moved into a house on Second Avenue last week, and before night had borrowed tea, butter, sugar, eggs, milk and kerosene from as many different neighbours. After three or four days the new family ceased to borrow promiscuously and settled down on one particular neighbour. At an early hour in the morning a small boy appeared and said:

"Say, we are out of tacks and want to put down our carpet. Ma wants to know if she can borrow a few?"

A hunt was made and the request granted, but in ten minutes the boy returned and said:

"Say, we've mislaid our tack-hammer, and ma wants to borrow yours."

He got it, and this time it was twenty minutes before he returned and said:

"Say, ma's pulled all her teeth out pulling on that carpet. She wants to know if you won't lend her one of your boys?"

One of the boys was sent over, but that carpet was obstinate, and back came the messenger with:

"Say, ain't your husband home?"

"Yes; what do you want?"

"Well, ma's mislaid her husband somewhere, and she wants to borrow yours to pull one end of that infernal carpet through two doors and across a hall."

The line had to be fixed somewhere and it was fixed here.

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.

Local Postal Arrangements.

CONSETT.

Postmaster, ... Mr. R. Fraser.

First delivery of letters at 7·30 a.m.; Second, (at window of Post Office) at 9a.m.; Third, at 6·50p.m. The letter box closes at 12·5 (noon), 5·55 p.m., and 8 p.m.

Money Orders are issued from 9 a.m. to 5·30 p.m., and on Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 7·30 p.m.

Telegrams received from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; on Sundays from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m.

The PILLAR BOX at top of Delves Lane is cleared daily (except Sundays) at 5·40 p.m.

BLACKHILL.

Postmaster, ... Mr. E. Sloane.

First delivery of letters at 7·15 a.m.; Second, (and at window), at 8·30 p.m.; Third, at 6·50 p.m. The letter box closes at 12·20 p.m., 6 p.m., and 8·30 p.m.

Money Orders issued from 9 a.m. to 5·30 p.m., and on Saturdays 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Telegrams received from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; on Sundays, 8 a.m. to 10 a.m.

The PILLAR BOX at Highgate is cleared daily (except Sundays) at 4·50 p.m.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Postmistress, ... Miss J. Leslie, Front Street.

Letters arrive and are delivered about 8 a.m. Window delivery at 10 a.m. Letters are despatched at 11·50 a.m., 5·30 p.m., and 8 p.m.

The Money Order Office is open from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m.

Telegrams are received from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m. Sundays from 8 a.m till 10 a.m.

LEADGATE.

Postmaster, Mr. E. Kinleside, Front Street

The letter delivery commences at 8 a.m. A bag is also despatched from Blackhill at 9 a.m., and letters can be obtained at this office on application after 9·30 a.m. The letter box is closed at 5·20 p.m.

Money Orders are granted to the public from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m., and on Saturdays until 8 p.m.

Savings' Bank business is transacted during the same hours.

The Telegraph Officeis open to the public from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m., and on Sundays from 8 a.m. till 10 a.m.

ANNFIELD PLAIN.

Postmaster, ... Mr. E. Reed.

Letters delivered at 9·30 a.m.

Money Orders from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Telegrams from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; on Sundays from 8 to 10 a.m.

The PILLAR BOX at Catchgate is cleared at 3·25 p.m.

DIPTON.

Postmaster, ... Mr. E. Maddison.

Letters delivered at 9 a.m. Box closes at 4 p.m.

Money Orders from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Telegrams from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; on Sundays from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m.

LANCHESTER.

Postmistress, ... Mrs. Cumming.

Letters delivered at 8·40 a.m. Box closes at 6·15 p.m.

Money Orders issued from 9 a.m. to 5·30 p.m.

Telegrams from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; on Sundays 8 to 10 a.m.

Railway Time Table.

CONSETT BRANCH

TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

Stations.		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	,2,G P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	9·40	12·30	2·40	5·35
Scotswood	„	5·52	9·47	12·37	2·47	5·42
Swalwell	„	5·59	9·54	12·43	2·53	5.49
Rowland's Gill	„	6· 9	10· 4	12·53	2· 3	5.59
Lintz Green	„	6·15	10·10	12·59	2· 9	6· 5
Ebchester	„	6·28	10·23	1·12	3·22	6·18
Shotley Bridge	„	6·34	10·29	1·18	3·28	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.			1·25	3·35	
	dep	6·42	10·37		4·40	6·33
Knitaley	„	6·54	10·49		4·52	6·44
Lanchester	„	7· 3	10·58		5· 1	6·53
Witton Gilbert	„	7.14	11· 9		5·12	7· 4
Durham	arr.	7·25	11.20		5·21	7·15

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

Stations		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2 G. A.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G P.M
Durham	dep.	7·25		11·45	3·30	8· 0
Witton Gilbert	„	7·37		11·57	3·42	8·13
Lanchester	„	7·50		12·10	3·55	8·25
Knitaley	„	8· 2		12·22	4· 5	8·37
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.				4·15	
	dep	8·15	9·10	12·35	3·45	8·50
Shotley Bridge	„	8·20	9·15	12.40	3·50	8·55
Ebchester	„	8·24	9·19	12·44	3·54	8·59
Lintz Green	„	8·34	9·29	12·54	4· 4	9· 9
Rowland's Gill	„	8·39	9·34	12·59	4·10	9·14
Swalwell	„	8·47	9·42	1·7	4·17	9·22
Scotswood	„	8·54	9·49	1·14	4·24	9·29
Newcastle	arr.	9· 5	10· 0	1·25	4·35	9·40

SUNDAYS.

Leave	a.m.	p.m.	Leave	a.m.	p.m
Newcastle	7·30	7·15	Benfieldside	8·35	8·20
Scotswood	7·37	7·22	Shotley Bridge	8·40	8·25
Swalwell	7·44	7·29	Ebchester	8·44	8.29
Rowland's Gill	7·54	7·39	Lintz Green	8·54	8·39
Lintz Green	8·0	7·45	Rowland's Gill	8·59	8·44
Ebchester	8·13	7·58	Swalwell	9· 8	8·53
Shotley Bridge	8·19	8· 4	Scotswood	9·14	8·59
Benfieldside (arr)	8·25	8·10	Newcastle (arr)	9·25	9·10

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

Stations.		A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	7·10	4·10	....	7·30
Scotswood	„	7·17	4·17	....	7·37
Swalwell	„	7·24	4·25	....	7·44
Rowland's Gill	„	7·34	4·35	....	7·54
Lintz Green	„	7·40	4·41	....	8· 0
Ebchester	„	7·53	4·54	....	8·13
Shotley Bridge	„	7·59	5· 0	....	8·19
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8· 5	5· 7	....	8·25
	dep.	9·20	....		
Knitaley		9·32	....	....	
Lanchester		9·41	....	....	
Witton Gilbert		9.52	....	....	
Durham	arr.	10· 5	....	....	

Stations.		A.M.		P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·55	......	....
Witton Gilbert	„	8· 7	......	....
Lanchester	„	8·20	......	....
Knitaley	„	8·32	......	....
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·45	......	....
	dep.	8·50	......	5·30
Shotley Bridge	„	8·55	......	5·35
Ebchester	„	8·59	......	5·39
Lintz Green	„	9· 9	......	5·49
Rowland's Gill		9·15	......	5·55
Swalwell	„	9·22	......	6· 2
Scotswood	„	9·29	......	6· 9
Newcastle	arr.	9·40	......	6·20

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GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

Stations.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	12·30	2·40
Benfieldside	„	6·50	1·30	4·30
Rowley	„	7· 0	1·40	4·40
Burnhill Junction	„	7·10	1·50	4·50
Tow Law	„	7·23	2· 3	5· 3
Crook	arr.	7·35	2·15	5·15
	dep.	7·45	2·30	5·25
Bishop Auckland	„	8·10	2·54	6· 0
Darlington	„	8·57	3·40	6·45
Stockton	„	9·25	4· 8	7·18
Middlesbro'	„	9·38	4·20	7·33
Saltburn	„	10·15	4·55	8·10

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

Stations.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Saltburn	dep.	5·55	11·15	2·50
Middlesbro'	„	6·29	11·47	3·24
Stockton	„	6·40	11·55	3·32
Darlington	„	7·15	12·45	5· 5
Bishop Auckland	„	7·43	1·13	5·33
Crook	arr.	8· 8	1·36	5·58
	dep.	8·15	2·20	6· 5
Tow Law	„	8·27	2·32	6·20
Burnhill Junction	„	8·42	2·45	6·35
Rowley	„	8·52	2·55	6·45
Benfieldside	arr.	9· 5	3· 5	6·55
Newcastle	arr.	10·0	4·35	9·40

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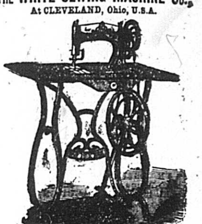
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Mr. Coleman.

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THE NEW ENGLISH SPA. REMARKABLE LONGEVITY! GREAT DISCOVERY! This valuable nervine and Constitutional Tonic Spa deserves the increasing attention of the Medical Profession and others. For Analysis and Testimonials from Invalids, apply to DR. FARRINGTON, SHELFANGER, near DISS, NORFOLK.

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TRADE **MALTINE** MARK.

(EXTRACT OF MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT & OATS.) The Original and only Preparation Composed of these Three Cereals. This Preparation contains from Five to Ten times the beneficial and nutritive elements found in any Alcoholic Extract of Malt.

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"WHEAT and OATS are especially rich in muscular and fat-producing elements."—*Liebig.*

MALTINE will increase both weight and flesh in most persons of thin habit.

MALTINE is particularly recommended for delicate females, and for weak and debilitated Children and Infants.

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MALTINE is invaluable in cases of Indigestion, and whenever it is necessary to increase the vital forces, and build up the System.

MALTINE is the most important combination in use for Constipation.

MALTINE is entirely free from all products of Fermentation, such as Alcohol and Carbonic Acid Gas.

MALTINE is very palatable and pleasant, and will be readily taken by the youngest Child.

Prescribed by the most distinguished and eminent members of the Medical Profession, and largely used for Patients at the Principal Hospitals in the United Kingdom, in preference to all other Extracts of Malt.

MALTINE and COMPOUNDS, in Bottles containing 8 and 16 fluid ounces, equal in weight to 12 and 24 ounces, 2/9 and 4/6. The Compounds 3/6 and 6/6. In Winchester Quarts, 120 ounces weight, 20/- and 29/-. *CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see that the Capsule is marked* "THE MALTINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED," *without it you have been imposed upon by a worthless imitation.* To be had of all Chemists.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

THOMPSON'S BURDOCK PILLS purify the foulest blood, & remove every disease of the stomach, liver, & kidneys. Pure blood gives health. Thousands have been cured by these wonderful Pills whose diseases could not be reached by any other medicine. Sold by all Chemists in boxes, 1/1½ & 2/9; or from the establishment, 44, Oxford-st., Swansea, for 16 or 36 stamps. All sufferers are highly recommended to try them.

SMALL-POX, FEVERS & SKIN DISEASES.—Predisposition to prevented by *Lamplough's Pyretic Saline.* Agreeable, vitalising & invigorating, its effects are remarkable in their cure and prevention. Take it according to new directions. Sold by chemists & the Maker, H. Lamplough, 113 Holborn, London.

GIBBS' DROPSY PILLS are a certain cure. One dose will prove their Merits, price 2/9, by Post 36 stamps.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TIC SPECIFIC, best & surest cure for Face-ache, Neuralgia, &c., price 1/1½. SPECIFIC for GOUT, RHEUMATISM & LUMBAGO. Immediate relief and speedy cure, prices 1/1½, 2/3 & 4/6. GIBBS & Co., 2, Gresham Buildgs. London, E.C. Agents, Newbery.

CLAYTON'S HOPETTA & GINGER ALE.—THE CELEBRATED NON-ALCOHOLIC ALES.—Sold by the Agents of Clayton & Co., Limited, in Cask, 1/- per gal.; or bottle, 1/9 per doz. (Imperial ½-pints); or direct from the Stores, at Burton-on-Trent, or Penarth Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., in 6 doz. cases at 20/- free on rail, whereof 10/- allowed on return of cases and bottles; also GOLDEN [illegible]

Present Sales equal to Four Million Bottles per annum.

NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.R.S., says:

"I have conducted an exhaustive analysis of Clayton's Hopetta, and have found it strictly non-intoxicating. In my opinion this drink may safely be used by the most conscientious abstainer, and I cordially commend it as an innocent, wholesome, and attractive substitute for intoxicating liquors."—*1st Feb., 1881, London.*

BUYING AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

IF YOU WISH TO BE WELL & KEEP WELL TAKE

BRAGG'S CHARCOAL BISCUITS. Sold in Tins, 1s., 2s., 4s. each.

BRAGG'S CHARCOAL LOZENGES. Sold in Tins, 1s. 1½d.—of all chemists.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL. Sold in Bottles 2s., 4s., 6s. each, of all chemists.

Absorbs all acidity and impure gases in the stomach and bowels, and thus gives a healthy tone to the whole system; in fact, it is Nature's purifier.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Consett Local Board was held on Wednesday afternoon, Mr Collinson, in the absence of the chairman, presiding. There were also present—Mr Siddell, Mr Shell, Mr Hudson, Mr Aynsley, Mr Dunne, Mr Taylor, and Mr Davison.

CARR HOUSE CROSSING.

A letter was submitted from the North-Eastern Railway Company anent the Carr House Crossing. The Surveyor (Mr Rippon) stated that the subject would come up in his report, and the conversation ceased.

PARK QUESTION.

A letter having been read from Mr Jenkins enclosing a letter from Mr Booth, Benfieldside Board, in reference to the above question. It was decided on the motion of Mr Siddell, seconded by Mr Davison, that the Benfieldside Board should be asked to confer with this Board on Wednesday next.

The following is a copy of the letter :—

Benfieldside Local Board Offices,
Shotley Bridge, 12th Sept., 1881.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to send you copy of a resolution passed at the last meeting of this Board, which has been overlooked. If your committee will appoint a meeting I will give notice to the committee of this Board, on hearing from you as to the time and place of such meeting.—Yours faithfully,

JOHN BOOTH.

T. W. Welford, Esq.

Copy of a resolution passed by this Board on 22nd August, 1881:—"Proposed by Mr Jas. Annandale, Jun., seconded by Mr A. E. Turner, 'That Messrs. Richard Murray, Joseph Eltringham, Joshua Lax, and William Wheatley be appointed a committee to unite with a committee of the Consett Local Board to wait upon the Consett Iron Company to ascertain what they propose to do in the matter of the joint recreation ground named in their letter of the 9th day of August, and to report to a future meeting of this Board.'—Carried."

THE SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The Surveyor (Mr Rippon) submitted the following report :—

Office, Parliament Street,
Consett, October 5th, 1881.

GENTLEMEN,—During the past month your highways have had my strict attention, and most of them have been cleaned and the mud promptly removed. Your Highway Committee having inspected the different roads in your district will report. I have received since last meeting 100 tons of rough limestone, the greater part of which is now broken and ready for use. I have also received two trucks of paving setts for crossings in Middle Street. Portions of the following roads have been repaired with limestone:—Howdon Road, Taylor's Lane and Knitsley Lane, also a portion of Ridley Street with broken slag. Your highway near Barr House is in a bad state owing the weakness of the ground caused by pit workings and the long continuance of the rain, deep ruts have now been formed by heavily laden carts. It requires immediate attention. The North-Eastern Railway Company are now making the necessary alterations at Carr House Crossing. By request of their workmen I have had removed the lamp and pillar to allow the improvements to be proceeded with and will require instructions from you with regard to the future position of the lamp. In accordance with your directions at last meeting the east side of Knitsley Lane adjoining the Primitive Methodist Schools has been kerbed and channelled, and I ask you to determine whether the cementing at the same place shall be done or not this year. I have, as directed by your Roads' Committee, got the footpath at the top of Gibson Street cemented, which was broken up by the subsidence and considered dangerous to the public. The kerbing and channelling in Middle Street is being put down as fast as materials come to hand. The improvements in Store Street and Bath Street are being proceeded with, the whole of the property owners, with the exception of two or three, have made arrangements for carrying out the work. I have as instructed by you at last meeting commenced to execute the remainder. I have served a workman with a notice to cease erecting in an archway leading from Ridley Street, Blackhill, into a back street, any building which would leave the said archway less than 8 ft. wide. I have also served Mr McNally with a notice to cease making alterations to his property adjoining Church Street as it is contrary to the 14th Bye Law. Your Building Committee has examined both these places and their surroundings and will report. In consequence of complaints made to me on August 27th, I informed Mr Knox, builder, that the scaffolding poles and stones placed on the footway in Sherburn Terrace were dangerous to the public, and gave him notice under the powers of 38 and 39 Vict. c. 55. sec. 160, to forthwith make provision for the safety and convenience of footpassengers, which has not been done. I shall require instructions from you as to whether I shall summons Mr Knox and enforce the penalties incurred. I observe that there are several streets in your district which require to be made, especially two at Blackhill leading out of Ridley Street. I would suggest that the property owners be served with notices to make them. I have prepared plans, sections, and estimated cost for the same, which are laid before you for consideration to-day. Your district as a whole still keeps in a good sanitary condition.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM RIPPON.

To the Chairman and members of the Consett Local Board.

MR MCNALLY'S PROPERTY.

The Board decided to allow Mr McNally to proceed with the alterations to his property.

A "CROSSING' AND AN "ENCLOSURE."

The Surveyor was instructed to put in a crossing at the end of Ridley Street, opposite the Rose and Crown Inn, and also to take possession of a piece of ground at Tinmill Place, adjoining Mr Collison's property, and to fence in the same.

LAMP AT POST OFFICE.

General Post Office, London,
10th Sept., 1881.

SIR.—With reference to your letter of the 8th instant I have to state that it is not the practice of this Department to provide street lamps outside country post offices. It is left to the local authorities to provide proper light in the street.—I am, sir your obedient servant,

EDW. H. REA.

Thomas Wm. Welford, Jun., Esq.,
Clerk to the Local Board, Consett.

The erection of the lamp at the post-office was left in the hands of the Gas Committee.

HIGHWAY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Office, Parliament Street,
Consett, Oct. 5th, 1881.

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee have inspected all the highways in your district and find them in a very good condition, except about 400 yards in Medomsley Road which is in a very unsatisfactory state owing to the subsidence breaking up the crust of the road, and not being properly repaired, deep ruts are now formed and pools of water stand in several places which require immediate attention. We therefore recommend that your surveyor put the said road and footpath into proper repair, and charge the expenses to the Consett Iron Co. Your committee also recommend that the following streets should be properly made, viz., the street behind the top of John Street, the cross street at the top of William Street, leading to Gibson Street. That portion of Delves Lane from the top of Front Street to first railway was considered, by your committee to require improving, and they recommend a kerbstone and channel be put down as far as the houses extend, and the highway widened, provided the whole of the property owners abutting on the said road are willing to cement the footpath in front of their respective properties. Knitsley Road has been improved since we made the inspection last year, the deep ditch along the side of the footpath has been filled up and the road made uniform. The road in Howden Burn has been widened, and consequently improved. Your committee also suggest that a crossing be put down at the entrance to Ridley Street, near the Rose and Crown Hotel, and that the lower part of the said street be properly made. Howdon Burn was inspected by your committee and they are able to state that there is a great improvement since last year, sewage odour being scarcely perceptible. The filter beds were also inspected and found a little out of order—your inspector was instructed to attend to them.—I am, gentlemen, yours obediently,

JOHN H. HUDSON.

LAMP AT CARRHOUSE.

It was resolved that the erection of a lamp at Carrhouse Crossing be left with the Gas Committee and the Surveyor.

MEDOMSLEY ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

The Surveyor was instructed to carry out the Highways' Committee's report, referring to Medomsley Road.

NOTICES TO OWNERS.

It was resolved that notices be served on the owners of property in Ridley Street, Blackhill, to kerb, channel, and macadamise the remainder of the street. Similar notices were also ordered to be given to the property owners in streets behind John Street, Cross Street, and continuation of Thomas Street, Consett.

MR. SIDDELL'S PROPERTY.

In answer to a letter from Mr Lodge, the Clerk was authorised to write that the matter referred to is a private dispute, and must be settled between the parties concerned.

PLANS PASSED.

The plan for the erection of a back-kitchen by Mr Swainston in Nile Street was passed.

Mr Dunne's application to alter a stable into two cottages was left in the hands of the Building Committee and Surveyor.

The Surveyor was authorised to purchase a theodolite, tape line, staff, &c., and also to attend to the repairs of the roof at pinfold.

NEW RATE.

A general district rate of 7d in the pound was ordered to be prepared to be laid before next meeting.

The Board then adjourned.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR CONSETT.

About four o'clock yesterday (Thursday) morning, Joseph Gleghorn, aged 17 years, living in Front Street, Consett, met with an accident on the Consett and Crookhall Branch Railway which may very possibly terminate fatally. It appears that Gleghorn was employed as a "sander" on one of the Consett Iron Company's engines, of which Robert Graham was driver and Robert Ramshaw fireman. On the morning in question the three were driving a train of twenty wagons (four of which were filled with ballast) along the above railway. and at the place known as the Crookhall Battery, between Consett and Leadgate, the wagon next the engine (which was empty) was to be turned off on to another line. The fireman, whose duty it was to uncouple the wagons, was riding on the "buffers" of the last wagon, and upon nearing the Crookhall Battery the train moved at a slow pace. The firemam jumped off and came in the direction of the front of the train with the intention of uncoupling the wagon. The driver, watching intently the movements of the fireman, failed to observe Gleghorn get off the engine at the opposite side, and proceed to uncouple the wagon. Whilst doing so, however, the youth unfortunately slipped his foot and fell upon the line, and one of the ballast wagons passed over him, cutting off his right arm and foot. The train was moving so slowly that the wagon, after passing over Gleghorn's body, did not proceed six inches further. He was immediately taken to the Iron Company's Infirmary at Consett, where his injuries were subsequently attended to by Drs. Wm. Renton and O'Donnell. Not the slightest blame can be attached to the driver for the sad occurrence, as the youth was performing a task which he, as a "sander," is forbidden by his instructions to do.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The fortnightly meeting of the Guardians was held in the Board-room, Lanchester, yesterday se'nnight, Mr. Geo. G. Taylor Smith presiding. There were present—Mr. W. Logan, Mr. Collinson, Mr. Hobson, Mr. Buckham, Mr. Siddell, Mr. Mitchinson, Mr. Clark and Mr. Wall.

Mr. Brotherhood (Master of the House), reported that the number of inmates was as follows:—

Week ending Sept. 21st	136
Corresponding week of last year	125
Week ending Sept. 28th	145
Corresponding week last year	123
Vagrants relieved during past fortnight	100
" " corresponding fortnight last year	105

ACCEPTED TENDERS.

The tenders for the supply of provisions for the six months, commencing October 6th, were considered. The following are the names of those whose tenders were accepted.

Flour.—W. Wiggen, Wall Nook Mills, Langley Park.

Groceries.—Messrs. Chapman and Sons, Durham.

Butcher Meat.—Mr. Charles Brown, New Market, Durham.

Coffins.—Mr. Wm. Hall, Lanchester.

Petroleum Oil.—Mr. David Crichton.

Milk.—There were three tenders for the supply of old and new milk for the ensuing twelve months, and the Board accepted that of Mr. Joseph Leybourne, Lanchester, who undertook to supply new milk at 2d per quart, and old milk at ½d per quart. The other tenders were Geo. Muncaster, Lanchester, new milk at 3d per quart, old at 1d per quart, and G. J. Tate, Greencroft Cottage, who quoted 2½d for new, and 1d for old.

LOKILL TOPICKS.

To the Edditor ove the Consitt Gardeean.

TH' CONSITT WETTUR AGYN !

MR EDDITOR,—It seems te me, Sor, thit thor hes been a lot ove kweeor luckin' animills fund in the Consitt wettur latelee. It's a strange thing thor is nout deun te stop such things fra' gettin intiv the wettur suply. Aw had okashun to draw wettur frey a tap in Blackhill the uther mornin', and if ye had seen the stuff that cam intiv maw pot ye wad hev been sorprist. Koffee, addultorated wiv a gud amoont ove chikoree wis imense tid ! Aw hevent had the gratifickshun ove fallin' in wiv a live krockidile, or a sarpent, or a Lamton worm on a smat skail, yit if ivor aw am fortinate in that respekt, aw shall ekshibit it tive the komunitee at large just te show the kwalitee of the *aka vitte* the Consitt Peepill hes te pay for. It's time the inhabitints ove Consitt and districkt wis teykin the mettur up, bringin' preshor te bear on the propor kwartor and see if such a state of things cannit be remedied ; aw wad sudgest te the Ratepayors' Assosiashun te kast aboot them and see if they kuddent find a member or too te nominate for the nekst elekshun that hes nee intorest in the Wettur Kumpany. Aw's shoor thor is plenty such te be got ; 'kose it appeeors te me thet the wettur kwestin is only bein' put off fra' munth te munth, and in the end it will be shelv'd alltegithor.

THE CHORCH LAMP.

Wad it be ower much te ask that the lamp opposite the Chorch gates be lit on a Sunday neet ? bekause thor is a few steps thit is dangeriss wen peepill cums oot ove the glare of the gasleet inside and nee leet ootside. Yen mite nivvor see the steps till yen fund them—and that wad'nt or mite'nt be vary kumfortible !

PROPOSED HOSPITALL SUNDAY.

Taukin' aboot the Chorch, Sor, aw's informed thet we are gannen' te hev wor Hospitall Sunday, and thit the members ove aal the frindly sosiettees are gannin' te waak in porseshin te Chorch, which is a *step* in the reet darekshun. It will give peepill a chance ove subskribein' thor mite te sum of the vallibill institushuns roond aboot. Aw kannit rekolleckt ove owt in this way beein' deun affor in this districkt.

CARR HOOSE CROSSIN'.

Aw see the alltorashuns are gannen' on at Carr Hoose Crosin'. That is anuthor job that's been a lang time befor the Bord. Aw only hope thay winnit meyke such a bunglin' mess on't as was meyde at Reedwell Hills, wen thay hed awll te pull doon ageyne. But it wis an akward plaice, Sor, and oney impruvemint on the awd stile will be welcumed.

NEWSINSES AT BLACKHILL.

Leevin' ye at Consitt te carry on yer impruvemints, aw cum back awor te Blackhill, te the law end ove Tinnmill Raw, were thor is as greet a newsinse as out thor is in eithor Consitt or Leedgate ; indeed, Sor, it's ower bad for owt te heve them pigstys stannin' in such klose promicksitee te the dwellin' hooses, of witch aw (see thor is uthor siks new'ons orecktid. Aw mentain them pig hooses shud be kleeord away, and the plaice meyde sweet and cleen befor them nu hoosees is okkippied ; and, besides, it shud be properly drain'd, as thor is a natorill desent te this porticklor spot. When it rains the sorfice wettor aal runs tid, and meny a time it is a fair sheet or a smaall lake ove wat duks deelite te gan pawkin thor nebs intee, or bits of bairns wiv' thor pettikotes up owor thor nees, gan' plodgin' aboot in, nivor payin' nee heed te the nator ove the stuff thay plodge in.

IMPROOVEMINTS AT BLACKHILL.

Leevin' the dorty side, it's only reet we shood luck at the cleen. Aw's pleesed te informe ye, Sor, thit we heve getten' one side of Durwent Street cemented, an' ye can waak doon or up if ye like withoot getin' owor the beuit tops ove klarts ; an' aw wad rekomend the Bord that if they cannot de the uthor side wiv' cement, te lay limestone chipins on't, aus awm shoor thay meyke a far bettor path then koke skreenins ; or if they winnit de that, they mite put a block krossin' doon at the high end ove the street, then fokes cud cross owor if they thout propor. But, Sor, aw's mevees aksin for owor much at once, rememborin' thit we onlee get it biv installmints. "*Te be kontineed*," as they say in the penny numbors.

So aw beg leeve te remain, yors trooly,
Blackhill, PEEPIN' TOM.
Wedensday, October 5th, 1881.

Correspondence.

(☞ *We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.—Ed. C.G.*)

CHURCH AND STATE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—The discussion this week at the Church Congress in Newcastle of the connection between the state and the church furnishes us with another proof that the question of disestablishment is coming to the point. Doubtless many of your readers would like to know the *pros* and *cons* of this question. I should be most happy to forward leaflets dealing with the question to any who care to send me their address and a stamp for postage. —Sincerely yours,

A. HARRISON.

P.S.—My address I should state is 27, Clement Street, York. I may mention too that the secretary of the Church Defence Association, 9, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W., will forward specimen leaflets to applicants.

THE NORTH DURHAM ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—On reading "Householder's" letter in the *Consett Guardian* for September 30, the first impression I received was that of amusement, the next that of wonder, and finally that of pity ; for after having weighed in my mind what circumstances could possibly cause him to make such a statement as he did, I came to the conclusion—which gradually forced itself upon me as the only solution of the difficulty—that "Householder" could not read. Being unable to read himself, I presume that he has been cruelly made the dupe of the person who read to him, and therefore I think that he is a most worthy object of our commisseration. I hope, however, that "Householder" will get some reliable person to read my last letter to him, and he will perceive that I never stated that Sir George Elliot supported "the assimilation of the county and borough franchise," as I know very well that he does not ; and if he excercises a little common sense—of which, I have no doubt, he has a most abundant stock—he may see that there is yet another way of giving every householder a vote. I came to the above conclusion because I judged from the refined, courteous, and select wording of "Householder's" letter that, unless he had been misinformed, he would never have thought of contradicting a statement that had never been made. With "Householder's" gracious permission, therefore, permit me to subscribe myself

"NEITHER A KNAVE NOR A FOOL."

Oct. 3rd, 1881.

NU BEELDIN SISSIETEES.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

DEAR SIR,—There's a mettor been in maw mind for sum time, an aw was wunderin if ye wad be se kind as print us a few lines in your paper about this nu Beeldin' Sissiety at Blackhill, se that sum o' thor cheps might tell us something aboot it. Aw's nobbut a iggorint man mysel, but oor Tommy—that's maw son, sir—he's a good scholar, an he's gannen nearly oot of his heed to join an tyek oot as monny shares as ivvor they'll let him hev. Aw dinnet want him te de nowt rash, ye see, sir, but he's gitten acquaint with them young clerk cheps aboot the warks—and sum o' them hes a lot o' shares—an they tell him that if he joins this sissiety, when he gits his proportion he'll git as monny hundred poonds as he hes shares, for nowt ; nut gien, sir, but te pay back ageyen without onny interest. When he com hyem the tother neet an began to tell me, aw's sure aw laughed till oor Betty—that is Tommy's mother—thowt aw wad myek mysel bad ; but he was in earnest, sir, and, ses he, ye can laff, fethor, but aw tell ye its as true as life ; an he ses the folks is joining ivure week, as monny as ten shares is bein tyen up iv a neet. Aw ses tiv him, thoo'd better wait a week or see till aw myek sum inquirees. If it's true that they can lend thor members monney without interest, its ne wunder the folks is joinin' an tyekin oot shares fast. A workin' man 'll hev a chance te git hissel a bit hoose te leeve in, aye seck a chance as hes nivvor been heor. Awve kenn'd this pleace noo for thorty years, an thor's nivvor been nowt like't ; but mebbies sum o' the men 'll put us in a few lines next week and tell us sum o' thor portícklers.—Yours trooly,

AWD WILLIE BROWN.

Consett, October 3rd, 1881.

A petition for liquidation with creditors was filed at the Newcastle Bankruptcy on Tuesday by Wm. Hunter Robinson, Front Street, Leadgate, grocer and provision dealer, Liabilities £300, assets £150. Mr French of Sunderland was appointed receiver.

On the 23rd of September, 1806—seventy-five years ago—died at Eshe, in the parish of Lanchester, John Hunter, who, according to his own account, corroborated by the parish register of Chester-le-Street, had completed his 106th year in the previous April.

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.

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

Markets.

NEWCASTLE MEAT AND POULTRY, Saturday.—

	s	d		s	d		s	d		s	d
Prime large beef	0	8	to	0	11	Pigeons, pr couple	1	6	to	2	0
Prime mutton	0	9		0	11	Turkeys, per lb	0	0		0	0
Small pork	0	0		0	0	Turkeys, pults	6	0		7	0
Veal	0	8		0	11	Partridges, brace	3	0		4	0
Lamb, per lb	1	0		0	0	Pheasants	10	0		0	0
American beef	0	4½		0	8	Geese, per lb	0	10		0	0
Do. mutton	0	5		0	8	Goslings, each	6	0		8	0
Do. lamb	0	0		0	0	Hares, each	5	6		0	0
Do. veal	0	7		0	9	Leverets	4	0		0	0
Do. pork	0	7		0	8	Rabbits, couple	2	0		3	0
Hens, each	1	0		1	9	Ptarmigan, couple	0	0		0	0
Ducks, each	2	9		3	9	English fresh butter, per lb	1	6		0	0
Ducklings	0	0		0	0						
Chickens	2	6		3	6	Fresh eggs, 8 for 1s.					
Quails, per couple	0	0		0	0	Salmon, per lb	0	0		0	0
Grouse, pr couple	6	0		7	0						

NEWCASTLE FLOUR, Saturday.—Hungarian, 3s 2d ; American, 2s 8d ; No. 1 superfine, 2s 8d ; superfines, 2s 6d ; fines, 2s 4d ; households, 2s 2d ; seconds, 2s 0d ; ryemeal, 2s 2d ; wheatmeal, 2s 2d ; oatmeal—English, 2s 4d ; Scotch, 2s 2d per stone ; 4lb loaf, 8d.

NEWCASTLE FRUIT AND POTATO, Saturday.—Grapes 6d to 8d ; cabbages, 1½d each ; apples, 1s 0d to 1s 6d ; Scotch potatoes, 6d to 8d ; large onions, 1s 0d to 2s 0d ; small onions, 10d to 1s 0d per stone ; carrots, 3s 0d to 3s 6d per cwt ; cauliflowers, 2d to 3d each ; pears, 2d to 3d per lb ; plums, 2d to 6d per quart ; blackberries, 7d per quart.

NEWCASTLE CORN, Saturday.—At our market this morning we had a very small supply of farmers' wheat, which sold quickly at 1s advance. From the stands there was a fair demand for American samples at 6d advance, but English parcels, unless fine, commanded less attention. Fine malting barley sold fairly well at fully last week's prices, but other grades were neglected. Swedish oats realised late rates, but Scotch were somewhat weaker, sellers being pressing. American maize closed 6d dearer, with a good trade ; and beans and peas rather favouring sellers. The flour trade trade ruled stronger, more money being demanded in some cases.

	BRITISH.	PER QR.	
Wheat	Northumberland and Durham, White	54 to	58
—	Do. do. Red	53	57
—	South Country, White	56	59
—	Do. Red	50	56
Barley		34	42
Oats	Scotch Potato	24	30
—	Scotch Common	22	27
Malt		41	50
Peas		37	46
Beans		40	44
Flour	Northumberland and Durham, per sack (280 lbs.)	41	44
—	Norfolk and Suffolk Whites	39	42
—	Scotch	37	41
	FOREIGN.		
Wheat	Lower and Upper Baltic	56	60
—	American	58	60
—	Russian	50	54
Barley	Saal	42	48
—	Californian	—	—
—	French	40	44
—	Danish and Swedish	33	44
Oats		22	26
Peas		38	40
Beans	Alexandrian	43	44
Flour	Hungarian	44	54
—	American	40	51
—	Baltic	40	46
—	French	40	49

NEWCASTLE COW, Saturday.—Nearly 70 cows were shown this morning, a good many beyond the average number, and nearly all of excellent quality Business throughout was slow, but at the close a good number of cows had changed hands. Prices : Half-breds from £11 to £17 ; shorthorns from £16 to £25 each.

NEWCASTLE FISH, Saturday.—Prices : Mackerel, 3s to 4s per score : whitings, 3s to 4s per basket ; haddocks, 7s to 8s per basket. Big fish dear.

HEXHAM PROVISION, Tuesday.—Butter, 1s 5d to 1s 6d per lb ; eggs, 6 to 7 for 1s ; chickens, 1s 9d to 2s 3d ; ducks, 2s to 2s 6d each ; rabbits, 2s 4d to 2s 6d per couple ; hares, 3s to 4s 6d each ; potatoes, 6d to 8d ; onions, 1s 2d ; apples, 1s 8d per stone ; lemons, 2d ; cabbage, 1d each ; damsons, 6d ; plums, 3½d per quart ; flour—extra superfines, 2s 8d ; superfines, 2s 6d ; fines, 2s 4d ; maslin, 2s 2d ; oatmeal, 2s 2d to 2s 4d per stone.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 32 head of cattle from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland ; 766 beasts, 2,945 sheep, 18 calves, and 300 pigs from foreign ; 220 beasts and 130 pigs from Ireland ; and 24 beasts from Canada. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 55 beasts and 1,000 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, we are still descending in the scale of excellence.—The subjoined statement shows the number and prices of stock at this market in the corresponding week of the year 1851 :—Cattle, 837 head. Prime heifers, 5s 6d ; secondary sorts, 5s to 5s 3d ; best steers, 5s 6d ; middling, 4s 9d to 5s 3d. Pork : Large, 4s 6d to 5s ; ditto small, 5s 3d to 5s 6d per stone of 14lb. Sheep : Good half-bred wedders, per lb, 5½d ; middling, 5d to 5½d ; lambs, 5d to 5½d. Number of sheep and lambs, 6,213. There is a most marvellous change in the prices of fat stock, but a far greater change for the worse both in weight and quality as compared with 30 years ago.—The supply of beef comprised 2,075 head. Notwithstanding the very inferior class of beef on offer, there was a more cheerful tone in the demand, and although the advance was not to any quotable extent, yet for anything approaching to quality a shade more money was obtained ; but in the different sorts there was little or no change to note, with a fairly good clearance.—The number of sheep was 9,590. The finest class of Leicester-Cheviots were scarce, and extreme currencies were fully supported ; but for all other kinds trade was in a sluggish state, with a drooping tendency, and a slow, dull finish, a total clearance being barely effected. —Pigs : 728 were shown. The pork trade was in a less active state. When some were brought to the scales last week they were bordering on a shilling per pound. The demand to-day ruled steady, the larger sorts making from 8s to 9s, and the smaller from 9s 6d to 10s per stone.—The day was favourable for holding the market, but the weather is changeable, with an unsettled aspect.

PRICES FOR THIS DAY, SINKING THE OFFAL :—

Beasts, prime heifers, per stone	9s 0d to	9s 3d
Secondary sorts	7s 3d	7s 9d
First-class oxen	8s 9d	9s 0d
Middling	7s 0d	7s 3d
Cows and inferior	6s 9d	7s 0d
Sheep (good vendable wedders, out of wool), per lb	8½d to	9½d
Middling	7½d	8d
Lambs	8½d	10d

NUMBERS AND PRICES OF THE CORRESPONDING WEEK IN THE LAST THREE YEARS :—

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.
1878	1,666...5s 6d to 9s 3d	8,690... 7½d to 9½d	9d to 10d
1879	1,610...5s 3d to 8s 3d	7,360... 7d to 8½d	7½d to 9d
1880	1,843...5s 0d to 9s 0d	10,700... 7½d to 9½d	7½d to 9½d

HEXHAM CORN, Tuesday.—Only one sample from the farmers on offer at our market this morning ; little business doing.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land hay, £6 10s to £8 0s ; this year's growth, £6 5s to £7 5s 0d ; new land hay, £7 0s to £8 10s ; this year's growth, £6 10s to £8 10s ; clover hay, £0 0s per ton ; wheat straw, 4s 0d to 4s 6d ; barley straw, 2s 9d to 3s 6d ; oat straw, 3s 9d to 4s 3d per thrave. Carts of hay at market, 51 ; carts of straw, 18.

WESLEYAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.—On Sunday last the annual services in behalf of the above Missions were held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett, when the Rev. H. Smith preached two very appropriate sermons to large congregations. In the afternoon a service for the young was held, which was conducted by Rev. H. Smith, assisted by Messrs. R. C. Foster, A. Jackson, J. Lowes, and W. Elliott. On Tuesday evening the annual missionary meeting was held, the chair being occupied by Mr. G. Richardson, of Shotley Bridge. Addresses, both instructive and interesting, bearing upon Mission work were given by the Rev. T. W. Johnstone, of Gateshead (who came as deputation from the parent society), Rev. J. Shearman, V. Tyas, and M. J. Elliott. The district report was read by the Rev. H. Smith. Collections were made after each service and at the meeting in aid of the funds of the society, and were greatly in advance of the previous year. The choir added greatly to the interest of the meeting by the singing of select pieces, the anthem "Sing unto the Lord," being rendered very sweetly. Mr C. Stelling officiated at the organ with his usual ability. After votes of thanks had been passed to the chairman and the deputation the meeting was brought to a close by the singing of the doxology.

OUTRAGE ON THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—An affair, at present involved in considerable mystery, occurred on the North-Eastern Railway, early yesterday morning, near Selby Station. When the Great Northern express from Perth to London passed through, shortly after four o'clock, a signalman observed a carriage door open, and having telegraphed to the next signal station, the train was stopped, and the door was closed. Only one occupant was then in the compartment, and he was asleep. The train then resumed its journey. An hour later a goods driver reported that a man was lying on the line upon the east side of the bridge, which spans the Ouse. Assistance being sent, the man was found unconscious, and removed to the Junction Tavern, when it appeared he had sustained very serious injuries on the head. About noon the man recovered consciousness, and stated his name was George Wills, engine fitter, of Arbroath. He was on his way to London with a fellow-workman, and and after leaving York two other men quarrelled with his mate. Wills interfered, when the two strangers attacked him, and pushed him out of the train. He remembered nothing further. The police believe they have a clue to the parties implicated. Wills still lies in a dangerous condition.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.—The following is an alphabetical list of the local clergy and laity who were members of the Newcastle Church Congress:—

Bevan, J. M., Esq., Dipton.
Blackie, Miss, Burnopfield.
Clayton, Rev. Canon, The Rectory, Stanhope.
Crennel, Rev. John, The Vicarage, Beamish.
Currie, Rev. A., Birtley.
De Pledge, Rev. J. P., Satley Vicarage.
Dingle, Rev. John, The Vicarage, Lanchester.
Douglas, Chas. P., Esq., Consett House, Consett.
Dickinson, Robert, Esq., Shotley Bridge.
East, Mrs. J. G., Shotley Bridge.
East, John G., Esq., Shotley Bridge.
Featherstonehaugh, Rev. W. E. O., Edmondbyers.
Fleetwood, Rev. C. H., Witton Gilbert.
Foreman, Mrs., Leadgate.
Hedley, W. H. Esq., Medomsley.
Hunter, J. J., Esq., Whickham.
Heppell, Mrs, Seafield House, Birtley.
Kirk, Rev. J. E., Leadgate.
Mathwin, Rev. John, Vicarage, West Pelton.
Mitchell, Rev. J. W., Leadgate.
Mitchell, Mrs., Leadgate.
Peile, Geo., Esq., Shotley Bridge.
Ross-Lewin, Rev. G. H., Vicarage, Benfieldside.
Steggall, Rev. F. Vicarage, Consett.
Simpson, Rev. M. A., Tow Law.
Stirrup, Rev. T., Burnopfield.
Tuson, Rev. R., Bushblades, Lintz Green.
Wake, Rev. R. E., Whittonstall Vicarage.
Willis, Rev. R. W., Shotley Bridge.
Williamson, Rev. R. H., Whickham.
Wilbraham, Abraham, Esq., Shotley Bridge.
Watson, Mr. H., Burnopfield.
Watson, Miss, Burnopfield.

EVENING CONCERT AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—The Primitive Methodist choir gave a concert of sacred music on Monday night last, for the benefit of Ralph Leister, who had injured his hand in the mills an accident it is feared which will limit his power in work for life. The entire society has deeply sympathised with him in his misfortune, and united with the excellent choir to give practical expression to this sympathy by a concert of sacred music. Seldom has a generous impulse been more heartily responded to or more effectually carried out. The benevolence of the object evidently laid hold of the entire population in the district as representing the working and commercial class. Friends of the Established Church as well as Wesleyans combined to show how well they could appreciate the object of the meeting. The result was as large a company as the chapel could possibly admit at the charge of sixpence each. The music was from the well-known service called the "Woman of Samaria." The choir under the able leadership of Mr Urwin was in full strength, and performed its part most admirably. The fine readings from St. John's Gospel were well rendered by Mr Brodie, Mr Telford, and Mr Leadbitter, whilst Mr Baitey acted as chairman, the latter gentleman making some choice and striking remarks upon the subject of music, a subject to which he has given great attention. A pleasing feature in the evening's entertainment was the reading of Tennyson's "May Queen" by Mr Lax. The reading was marked by a refined appreciation of the entire plan of the poem, and was all the more effective that it was given with a quiet grace and beauty of expression, which we know to be eminently in harmony with the mind of the composer and the spirit of the piece. Upon the encore of the audience Mr Lax gave a choice recitation, the selection being from Byron. Thus terminated a meeting long to be remembered for its enthusiastic spirit and interest.

It is necessary, during hot weather, to avoid beverages likely to heat or stimulate the system. Cocoa, deprived of the superfluous oil, and guaranteed absolutely pure, is a most soothing, sustaining, and refreshing beverage. Be sure that you get Cadbury's Cocoa Essence when you ask for it, as imitations are often pushed by shopkeepers for the sake of extra profit. Makers by special appointment to the Queen

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Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BURNOPFIELD.—At Leazes House, on the 25th ult., the wife of Mr James Grieves, of a daughter.

WESTWOOD.—On the 22nd ult., the wife of Mr John Pearson, of a son.—Same place, the wife of Mr John Kelly, of twin sons.

MARRIAGES.

LANCHESTER.—At the Register Office, on the 1st inst. Mr C. McDonald, of Consett, to Miss Ann Reid, Catchgate.

WHICKHAM.—At Whickham Church, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Edward Johnson, James William, only son of the late Mr James Winter, North Church, Hertford, to Ann, second daughter of Mr Joseph Hall, Whickham.

Wolsingham.—At the Register Office, 1st inst., Mr F Stokoe to Miss Elizabeth A. Wayper.—4th inst, Mr William H. Finch to Miss Catherine Rice.—Same day, Mr Joseph Pearson to Miss Elizabeth Johnson, all of Tow Law.

DEATHS.

OXHILL.—At Kyo New Rows, Oxhill, at the residence of her son-in-law (Mr Abraham Ledger), on the 2nd inst., aged 78 years, Mrs Catherine Robbe.

FROSTERLEY.—On the 28th ult., Elizabeth, widow of Mr J. Golightly, aged 84 years.

AUSTRALIA.—At Townsville, Queensland, Australia, on the 9th of July, aged 34 years, Sarah, wife of Mr John Dunn, and eldest daughter of the late Mr Jasper Kell, of Castleside.

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